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Wednesday

23 November, 2016

2 Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

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Website : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>
E-mail : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 23rd November, 2016/2nd Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Shri Ram Naresh Yadav**, **Prof. M.G.K. Menon**, former Members of this House, and **Dr. M. Balamuralikrishna**, Carnatic vocalist, playback singer and composer.

Shri Ram Naresh Yadav passed away on the 22nd of November, 2016, at the age of 88 years. Born in July, 1928, at Village Aandhipur in Azamgarh District of Uttar Pradesh, **Shri Yadav** was educated at the D.A.V. Inter College and the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. He began his career as a teacher in the Anglo-Bengali College in Varanasi and practised as an advocate from 1953 to 1975.

Shri Yadav was actively associated with various social organisations for the upliftment of the backward classes, farmers and downtrodden sections of society.

Shri Yadav started his legislative career as a Member of the Sixth Lok Sabha. He was also a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, and served as the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh from June, 1977 to March, 1979 and from March, 1979 to February, 1980 respectively.

Shri Ram Naresh Yadav represented the State of Uttar Pradesh in this House for two terms — from April, 1988 to April, 1989 and again from June, 1989 to April, 1994. He served as the Chairman of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development.

Shri Yadav held the office of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh from September, 2011 to September, 2016 and as the acting Governor of Chhattisgarh from June to July, 2014.

In the passing away of **Shri Ram Naresh Yadav**, the country has lost a distinguished Parliamentarian, an able administrator and a dedicated social worker.

Prof. M.G.K. Menon passed away on the 22nd of November, 2016, at the age of 88 years.

Born in August, 1928, at Mangalore in Karnataka, **Prof. Menon** was educated at the Jaswant College, Jodhpur; Royal Institute of Science, Mumbai and University of Bristol, United Kingdom. He was conferred Honorary Doctorates in Science by several Indian and foreign universities.

A research scientist and educationist, **Prof. Menon** served as the Director of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai. He served as Secretary in the Department of Electronics, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Environment and Ministry of Defence for Research and Development. He was also the Scientific Advisor to the Prime Minister. He was also the President of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Indian National Science Academy, National Academy of Sciences and International Council of Scientific Unions. He also served as the Chairman of the Electronics Commission, Indian Space Research Organisation and Commission for Additional Sources of Energy. **Prof. Menon** was also the Director-General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and was a Member of the Planning Commission.

Prof. Menon was the recipient of several national and international awards and honours, including the Padma Shri, Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan.

Prof. M.G.K. Menon represented the State of Rajasthan in this House from April, 1990 to April, 1996. He served as a Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology from 1989 to 1990, in the Departments of Atomic Energy, Electronics, Ocean Development and Space from 1989 to 1990 and in the Department of Education in 1990 in the Union Council of Ministers.

In the passing away of **Prof. M.G.K. Menon**, the country has lost an eminent scientist, a distinguished parliamentarian and an able administrator. **Dr. M. Balamuralikrishna** passed away on the 22nd of November, 2016, at the age of 86 years.

Born in July, 1930 in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh into a family of musicians, **Dr. Balamuralikrishna** had a penchant for music right from his childhood. He started learning Carnatic music at a very young age and gave his first full-fledged concert at the age of eight. He was credited with the invention of some ragas and with the innovation of the tala system. He was also adept in playing various musical instruments and was noted for his *solo viola* concerts.

Dr. Balamuralikrishna had more than 400 compositions in all the fundamental ragas and in various languages to his credit. He also acted in various films, composed film music and even ventured into jazz fusion.

Dr. Balamuralikrishna was the recipient of many national and international awards and recognitions, including the Padma Shri, Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan and Chevalier of the *Ordre des Arts et des Lettres* by the French Government.

In the passing away of **Dr. M. Balamuralikrishna**, the country has lost a legendary musician.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Shri Ram Naresh Yadav, Prof. M.G.K. Menon and Dr. M. Balamuralikrishna**.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved families our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and related paper

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिभाई पार्थीभाई चौधरी): महोदय, मैं खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 28 के अधीन खादी चिह्न विनियम, 2013 को प्रकाशित करने वाली सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं.सा.का.नि. 498(अ), दिनांक 22 जुलाई, 2013 तथा विलंब संबंधी विवरण की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6180/16/16]

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

MoU (2016-17) between GOI and NSTFDC

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Tribal Affairs) and the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5326/16/16]

Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND

INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1007 (E), dated the 26th October, 2016, publishing the Tea (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 1008 (E), dated the 26th October, 2016, publishing the Tea Board (Powers of Chairman and Deputy Chairman) Rules, 2016.
- (3) G.S.R. 1009 (E), dated the 26th October, 2016, publishing the Tea Board (Amendment) Bylaws, 2016.
- (4) G.S.R. 1010 (E), dated the 26th October, 2016, publishing the Tea Board (Recruitment, Promotion and Conditions of Service of Officers and Staff) (Amendment) By-Laws, 2016.
- (5) G.S.R. 1011 (E), dated the 26th October, 2016, publishing the Tea Board (Recruitment and Conditions of Service of officers appointed by Government) Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (6) S.O. 3317(E), dated the 26th October, 2016, publishing the Tea (Distribution and Export) Control (Amendment) Order, 2016.
- (7) S.O. 3318 (E), dated the 26th October, 2016, publishing the Tea Warehouses (Licensing) Amendment Order, 2016.
- (8) S.O. 3319 (E), dated the 26th October, 2016, publishing the Tea (Marketing) Control (Amendment) Order, 2016.
- (9) S.O. 3320 (E), dated the 26th October, 2016, publishing the Tea Waste (Control) Amendment Order, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (9) *See* No. L.T. 5331/16/16]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), Notification No. G.S.R. 523 (E), dated the 16th May, 2016, publishing the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2016, under Section 160 of the Patents Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5476/16/16]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), Notification No. G.S.R. 788 (E), dated the 12th August, 2016, publishing the Copyright (Amendment) Rules, 2016, under Section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5477/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of WZCC, Udaipur and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC), Udaipur, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5491/16/16]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (2) of Section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992:—
- (1) G.S.R. 817 (E), dated the 26th August, 2016, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Telecommunication Cadre (Group 'B' and 'C' Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 818 (E), dated the 26th August, 2016, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Pioneer Cadre, Group 'B' and 'C' Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (3) G.S.R. 819 (E), dated the 26th August, 2016, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, General Duty Cadre, (Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts), Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

- (4) G.S.R. 820 (E), dated the 26th August, 2016, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Inspector (Librarian), Group 'B' Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 5351/16/16]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 125, dated July 10 - July 16, 2016 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Assam Rifles Para-Medical Staff (Pharmacist) Group 'C' Combatised posts Recruitment Rules, 2016, under Section 167 of the Assam Rifles Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5350/16/16]

I. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of various companies and related papers

II. MoU (2016-17) between GOI and KIOCL Ltd.

इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (i) (a) Eighty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Eastern Investments Limited (EIL), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (ii) (a) One Hundred and fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd. (BSLC), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Account and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (iii) (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited [MOIL Ltd.], Nagpur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. For (i) to (iii) *See* No. L.T. 5504/16/16]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the KIOCL Limited, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5509/16/16]

I. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of BHEL, New Delhi and related Papers

II. MoUs (2016-17) between GoI and various Companies

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague Shri Babul Supriyo, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5527/16/16]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5354/16/16]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5355/16/16]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5530/16/16]
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RE. PAPERS CIRCULATED IN THE HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs. Dr. Karan Singh.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order. Sir, normally when the papers are laid here, we are given the details in a separate sheet of what they are laying. Now, you are calling them and what they are saying is 'papers against my name'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is in the List of Business.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir; this has not been circulated. It stopped some weeks ago. It used to be circulated as to what are the papers laid. Every hon. Minister is rising and saying, 'Papers against my name'. What are the papers against their names? What are they laying?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I believe, along with the List of Business, this is also circulated.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what are the detailed papers they are laying? Where is that? That has not been circulated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is separately circulated.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, if we want a copy, we have to go to the Table Office.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We have to go to the Table Office.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your point is valid. Yechuryji, ...*(Interruptions)*... You raised a point of order and you are not listening to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am saying your point is valid, but the position is, this pink paper is already circulated.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: No, they are not circulated. If anyone wants a copy, they have to go to the Table Office.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said, 'along with the List of Business' because you get the List of Business at home one day earlier. Along with that, ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Did you check your packet today? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: We have to go to the Table Office.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; all what I said is, in your packet, this is also there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: It is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you read it today? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: If anybody wants the List of Business, they have to go to the Table Office and tell them that they want this paper.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My question is not that. My question is: Have you gone through the packet today and are you saying it with responsibility? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, it will be looked into. If you are saying it with responsibility that it was not there, then, it will be examined. It should be examined if it is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, नोटबंदी के चलते लोग बड़ी संख्या में लाइनों में खड़े होते और ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनका इंतकाल हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यानी मरने वालों की संख्या बड़ी हो गई। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपके माध्यम से ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार से विनती करना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, let me complete this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव: देश के लोग ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप कहते हैं कि देश के लिए यह किया गया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, let me complete.

श्री शरद यादव: देश के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये ऐसे लोग लाइन में खड़े हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिनकी मृत्यु हुई है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, let me complete.

श्री शरद यादव: उनके लिए compensation क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharadji, let me complete this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing

Committee on External Affairs (2016-17) on 'India's Soft Power Diplomacy including role of Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) and Indian Diaspora' pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS
AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA (Haryana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twelfth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2016-17) on 'Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)' pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twentieth and
Twenty-first Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Coal and Steel**

इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित के संबंध में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Steel; and
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (2015-16) on "Research and Development in Iron and Steel Sector" pertaining to the Ministry of Steel.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED
FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (APEDA)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I move the following motion:—

"That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (4) of Section 4 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985 (No.2 of 1986), read with Rule 3 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Rules, 1986, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

RE. DEMAND FOR CALLING THE PRIME MINISTER IN THE HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me say something with regard to the point raised ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास समय नहीं है, तो हाउस को आप ऑनलाइन चलवा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप ऑनलाइन चलवाने का प्रबंध करवा दीजिए, अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास समय नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, पूरे देश में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम आपका संरक्षण चाहते हैं। आप प्रधान मंत्री जी को सदन में बुलाएं, क्योंकि पूरे देश में नोटबंदी की वजह से 75 से ज्यादा लोग मर चुके हैं, हालात बहुत ज्यादा खराब हैं, अति गंभीर हैं, संवेदनशील हैं। हम आपका संरक्षण चाहते हैं। आप प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलाएं। वे हमारी बात को सुनें और लोगों के सामने जो समस्याएं उत्पन्न हो रही हैं, उनका जवाब दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम आपका संरक्षण चाहते हैं, क्योंकि सरकार तो उनको बुलाना नहीं चाह रही है। माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी, चूंकि इस समय हाउस चल रहा है, जब हाउस चल रहा है तो उनको नोटबंदी के ऊपर हाउस के अंदर आकर जवाब देना चाहिए, न कि हाउस के बाहर। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह हाउस की बहुत बड़ी अवहेलना हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह हाउस का अपमान हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Yechury, what do you want to say?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I agree with Mayawati behan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, मैं समझती हूँ कि यह सब ठीक नहीं है। यह हाउस का अपमान हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रधान मंत्री जी हाउस के बाहर जवाब देते हैं, क्योंकि हाउस चल रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I want to say this ...*(Interruptions)*... We are all here under oath of the Constitution ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree. मायावती बहन जी की बात मानो। We are all here under oath of the Constitution.

सुश्री मायावती: सर, हम आपका संरक्षण चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलाएं। वे इसके लिए माफी मांगें, वे इस मुद्दे पर बाहर क्यों बोल रहे हैं, जब हाउस चल रहा है। उनको जवाब देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Constitution and the sovereignty is supreme with the people ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: सदन से माफी मांगें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order. Kindly allow me after Mr. Yechury ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We say, 'We, the people, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution,' ...**(Interruptions)**... How does the sovereignty work? The Government is answerable to the House and the Parliamentarians are answerable to the people ...**(Interruptions)**... If the hon. Prime Minister abdicates his responsibility of being answerable to the House, to the Parliament, then he is violating the very Constitution on which he has taken oath and became the Prime Minister ...**(Interruptions)**... This cannot be allowed. That is why we want your protection ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you start discussion, you can say all these things ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this whole debate started with an announcement made by the hon. Prime Minister ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, the hon. Prime Minister has to come and answer to this House ...**(Interruptions)**... We had started the discussion on Thursday ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you start discussion, all these points can be discussed ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We cannot continue because he is not there. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, you understand the point. It is violation of the Constitution ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You start discussion ...**(Interruptions)**... The Prime Minister may come ...**(Interruptions)**... How do you know that Prime Minister may not come? ...**(Interruptions)**... The point is, you presume something ...**(Interruptions)**... See, I

have to ask only one question. ...*(Interruptions)*... How do you and why do you presume that Prime Minister will not come? You start discussion ...*(Interruptions)*... You start discussion. The Prime Minister may come ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I will tell you one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the discussion had started ...*(Interruptions)*... One day was over ...*(Interruptions)*... But the hon. Prime Minister did not come. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thursday is the day of the hon. Prime Minister in the Rajya Sabha. He did not come ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, what is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my point of order is about the continued violation of the Constitution and law, because this Government, after the announcement by the hon. Prime Minister to declare invalid the legal tender the currency notes of 500 and 1000 denomination, prevented the people and denied them access to their own savings bank account and imposed limit on withdrawals is unconstitutional. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You start discussion ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The hon. Prime Minister and the Government have no power ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a violation of law ...*(Interruptions)*... They cannot, even in case of financial emergency, do this ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government has neither authority nor power to deny people access to their money. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, that is why I am saying please start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ready to start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can say all these points then. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ready. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is the Prime Minister who is responsible. ...*(Interruptions)*... He must come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, don't say, Start the discussion. You say, Resume. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, continue the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: Discussion अभी शुरू होगा, आप प्रधान मंत्री को बुला लें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let the Prime Minister come. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has created financial anarchy in India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Prime Minister must come and explain.
...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I am on a point of order.
...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is also on a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...
After him, I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा point of order है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह सही है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... नियमों में कोई ऐसा नियम नहीं है कि आप किसी मंत्री को call कर सकें, लेकिन Constitution में भी सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी दी गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot ...**(Interruptions)**... I cannot compel a Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं वही कह रहा हूँ कि नियमों में ऐसा नियम नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: ऐसा नियम नहीं है, मैं क्या करूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लेकिन जब प्रधान मंत्री जी सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी को हटाते हुए किसी मंत्री को confidence में न लें, ...**(व्यवधान)**... यहाँ तक कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को भी ऐसा निर्णय लेने में confidence में न लें, ...**(व्यवधान)**... तब इस चेयर की जिम्मेदारी होती है कि सदन का resolution ...**(व्यवधान)**... करके वह Prime Minister को call करे या किसी मिनिस्टर को call करे। आप सदन की राय ले लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर सदन की राय है ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप प्रधान मंत्री को बुला लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where is the rule for that? ...**(Interruptions)**... Show me the rule for that. ...**(Interruptions)**... ऐसा करने के लिए कोई नियम नहीं है, कोई रूल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): You take the sense of the House.
...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: You take the sense of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको रूल के ही अनुसार काम करना है, लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: प्रधान मंत्री सदन में आएँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you take the sense of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order; I cannot do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have only one limited point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... सुनिए, हम भी discussion के लिए कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए, ...*(व्यवधान)*... point of order सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You should help me by your point of order.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I am helping you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't put me in trouble; help me by your point of order.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I want a ruling from the Chair. On 8th of November, 2016, hon. Prime Minister made a statement addressed to the nation. ...*(Interruptions)*... सुनिए न, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सुनिए, सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: मैं भी आप ही की बात कर रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नक्रवी जी, सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Hon. Prime Minister addressed the nation and announced certain policy decisions. Thereafter, this House assembled on 16th November. Discussion was started. After that, so many statements have been made by the hon. Prime Minister outside the House. Let him come and discuss. Let him say whatever he wants to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is your view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: So, under Rule 258, I want a ruling on whether a policy statement can be made outside when the Parliament is in Session. ...*(Interruptions)*... When the Parliament is in Session, whether Prime Minister can make a statement outside on a policy decision! ...*(Interruptions)*... I want a ruling from you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want a ruling whether Prime Minister or any Minister can make a statement outside. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under what rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: What is the ruling, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If everybody is on point of order, what do I do?
...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned up to 1200 hrs.

The House then adjourned at twenty-five minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 76. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी आज लोक सभा में गए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लोक सभा में उन्होंने कहा कि हम ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह तो राज्य सभा की अवमानना है, अपमान है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: भाई, आप इस सब में मत पड़िए, क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप पूरे हाउस की कंसेंट लीजिए और उसके अनुसार प्रधान मंत्री को सदन में बुलाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम सब लोगों की राय है कि आप पूरे हाउस की कंसेंट लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us get on with the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप क्या कह रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, आप सब लोग बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): The economy of the country has crippled. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Prime Minister should come here and listen to the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you allow your colleague to put his question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The country is heading towards financial emergency. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: आप यह सब मत कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... भाई आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Increasing production of crude oil**

*76. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of crude oil and petroleum products to meet the heavy domestic demands as well as to increase export of petroleum and petroleum products;

(b) the measures taken by Government to make the leasing of crude oil wells in the country to private corporate companies very productive and profitable; and

(c) the status of exploitation and production from KG Basin and the crude oil production made in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government of India has taken several policy initiatives as well as administrative measures to enhance production of oil and gas in the country for meeting domestic demand. The policy initiatives can be mentioned as:

- (i) Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon Discoveries.
- (ii) Policy on Testing Requirements.
- (iii) Discovered Small Field Policy.
- (iv) Policy for marketing freedom for gas production from difficult areas.
- (v) Policy for exploration in Mining Lease Area.
- (vi) Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy.
- (vii) Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts.
- (viii) Shale Gas Policy etc.

Some of the administrative steps taken by the Government are:

- (i) Setting up of National Data Repository.
- (ii) Appraisal of Unappraised area in Sedimentary Basin.
- (iii) Streamlining of functioning of Management Committee for timely approval of Work Program and Budget in PSC regime.
- (iv) Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.

Domestic Production is not sufficient to meet indigenous demand, hence, Government does not permit export of Crude oil and Natural Gas. However, Petroleum Products are allowed to be exported.

(b) Under Pre-New Exploration Licensing Policy (Pre-NELP) / NELP, exploration blocks were awarded through Competitive Bidding Process for carrying out Exploration and Production activities. In various rounds of biddings held under Pre-NELP/NELP, Private/JV companies had also participated alongwith the National Oil Companies (NOCs).

Based on the experiences of implementation of NELP and to simplify contractual regimes, Government has recently announced 'Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP)' with the objective to enhance domestic oil and gas production.

In addition to above, to enhance oil and gas production in the country and inviting private investment, a policy named as 'Discovered Small Field Policy' has been approved by the Government, envisaging auctioning of 67 small/marginal fields of ONGC and OIL through International Competitive Bidding.

(c) Under Nomination regime, ONGC is producing crude oil and natural gas since 1986-87 from KG basin in the state of Andhra Pradesh from a number of fields.

Under Production Sharing Contract Regime, a total of 39 exploration blocks covering an area of 205634.76 square kilometres have been awarded in KG Basin. As a result of exploratory activities, under PSC regime, 72 hydrocarbon discoveries have been made in the KG basin.

The details of crude oil Production from KG Basin in the last three years are as follows:

(All figures are in Million Metric Tonnes)

Fields	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
KG-DWN-98/3	0.274	0.267	0.208
KG-OSN-2001/3	0	0.004	0.004
Ravva	1.036	1.102	1.019
KG-onshore	0.297	0.254	0.295
KG-offshore	0.026	0.018	0.027
TOTAL	1.633	1.645	1.553

Naimishya Samman Awards

*77. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has received a proposal to institute Naimishya Samman Awards in the fields of Peace, Human Rights, Literature, Visual and Performing Arts, Science, Education and others;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the agency from which the proposal has been received, etc.;

(c) whether the Ministry has accorded any approval to institute the Awards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the criteria for consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Securing borders using technological solutions

*78. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to secure the country's borders using technological solutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has taken a few steps under a comprehensive integrated border management scheme under which technological solutions will be used to fill the existing gaps in the country's borders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Government of India has decided to deploy technological solutions in the form of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS), on a pilot basis to begin with, in different terrains on Indo-Pakistan border and Indo-Bangladesh Border. It is based on integration of manpower, sensors, networks, intelligence and command and control solutions, including options such as Electro-Optic Sensors (high resolution day and night cameras), Radars and other devices.

Earnings through exports

†*79. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of earnings made through exports during the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16; and

(b) the amount spent on imports in each of the above years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The amount of earnings made through exports during the years 2013-14 to 2015-16 are given as follows:

(in US\$ billions)

Years	Earnings through Merchandise Exports	Earnings through Service Exports	Total Earnings through Exports
2013-14	314.41	151.81	466.22
2014-15	310.35	158.11	468.46
2015-16	262.29	154.31	416.60

Source: (i) Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics

(ii) Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy, RBI

(b) The amount spent on imports during the years 2013-14 to 2015-16 are given as follows:

(in US\$ billions)

Years	Amount spent on Merchandise Imports	Amount spent on Service Imports	Total Amount spent on Imports
2013-14	450.21	78.75	528.96
2014-15	448.03	81.59	529.62
2015-16	381.01	84.63	465.64

Source: (i) Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics

(ii) Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy, RBI

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Safety of Kashmiri students outside their State

*80. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, owing to the past incidents against Kashmiri students outside their State, Government has taken any step to ensure their safety; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As law and order is a State subject, the primary responsibility for the safety and security of students, whichever part of the country they come from, is that of the State Government. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories to all the States/ UTs from time to time to ensure safety of students of J&K who are studying in various part of the country outside J&K.

Based on the advice of the Ministry of Home Affairs, States/UTs have designated a Nodal Police Officer to whom the complaints of harassment of the students of Kashmir studying in their States could be conveyed for timely necessary action.

In addition to the above, Ministry of Home Affairs has also nominated a Director level officer of the Ministry as the Nodal Officer for handling grievances relating to J&K persons particularly students residing outside J&K.

Prison reforms

*81. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether prison reforms have been undertaken/proposed to be taken to prevent prison breaks;

(b) how many prison breaks have taken place in the last three years, the State-wise, prison-wise, year-wise details thereof;

(c) how many prisoners have escaped in such prison breaks, the details for each prison break;

(d) how many such prison breaks have resulted in encounter of escaped prisoners, the details for each prison break; and

(e) how many such encounters have been investigated either by State police or by specialized agencies like NIA, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) 'Prisons' is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Prison reforms is a continuous and ongoing process.

(b) and (c) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 5, 16 and 15 incidents of jail break were reported in the country during 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively. A total of 103, 96 and 89 inmates are reported to have escaped from different jails during 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively. The number of cases of jail breaks and escape of prisoners from various jails in the country, State-wise and year-wise details for the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) National Investigation Agency has not investigated any encounters of escaped prisoners. The details of encounters of escaped prisoners by state police are not maintained centrally.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise details of the number of cases of jail breaks and escape of prisoners from various jails in the country during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	Jail Break			Escape from prisons		
		2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	4	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	4
3.	Assam	0	0	0	8	0	2
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	4	7	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	4	6
6.	Goa	0	0	0	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	1	3	1	1
8.	Haryana	0	0	1	0	0	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	1	0	8	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Karnataka		0	0	0	5	4	10
13. Kerala		0	0	0	4	4	0
14. Madhya Pradesh		2	1	0	16	7	7
15. Maharashtra		0	0	0	7	9	13
16. Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya		1	0	1	1	0	6
18. Mizoram		0	1	0	0	2	4
19. Nagaland		0	1	1	0	12	2
20. Odisha		0	0	0	10	5	4
21. Punjab		0	0	1	2	3	3
22. Rajasthan		1	0	1	11	10	9
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		0	0	0	5	6	3
25. Telangana		-	0	0	-	0	0
26. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh		1	6	7	6	3	4
28. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0
29. West Bengal		0	0	0	5	7	2
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	3	0	0
31. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	5	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	7	0	0
34. Delhi		0	0	1	0	0	1
35. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		5	16	15	103	96	89

Development of tourism infrastructure

*82. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared any plan to develop tourism infrastructure in newly formed States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of foreign tourists who visited India during the last two years; and
- (c) the quantum of foreign exchange earned from tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Development and planning of tourism infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territories Administration. However the Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to them under the two planned scheme's namely "Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Circuits around specific themes" and "PRASAD for National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive", based on project proposals submitted by them subject to receipt of Detailed Project Report (DPR), liquidation of Utilization Certificates for the projects sanctioned earlier, availability of funds and adherence to relevant scheme guidelines.

Details of projects sanctioned to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during the last three years is given in Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*).

- (b) The number of foreign tourist arrivals in India during 2014 and 2015 were 7.68 million and 8.03 million, respectively.
- (c) The Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism in India during 2014 and 2015 were ₹ 123320 crore and ₹ 135193 crore respectively.

Statement-I

Details of projects sanctioned to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh during last three years and the current financial year

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
2013-14		
1.	Development of Eco-Park at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh.	437.00
2.	Development of Gandhi Hill at Vijayawada, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh.	301.57
3.	Development of Tourist Circuit in Pileru Constituency of Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.	642.81
4.	Development of Wayside Amenities at Kalikiri, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.	202.33
5.	Development of Wayside Amenities at Nagari in Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.	161.78
6.	Development of Eco-Tourism Facilities at Coringa, East Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh.	474.42
7.	Development of Srikakulam Mini Tourism Circuit, Andhra Pradesh.	457.51
8.	Development and beautification of Vijayavanam, Konda Reddy Buruju, Golgumbaz and Sri RupalaSangameswara JaganathaGattu Temple in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh.	438.56
9.	Development of Eco-Park at Kadiyam, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh.	295.56
10.	Development Ameen Peer Dargah Area in YSR Kadapa District as a Major Tourist Destination in Andhra Pradesh.	480.15
11.	Development of Tourist Circuit in West and East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh.	615.83
12.	CFA for organizing National Youth Athletic Championship at B.R. Stadium, Guntur in Andhra Pradesh.	2.50
13.	Organizing Suryalanka Beach Festival at Suryalanka in Guntur District in Andhra Pradesh.	12.00
TOTAL		4522.02

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
Combined Projects for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana		
1.	Development of Bhadrachalam - Papikondalu-Konaseema Mega Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh.	4588.80
	TOTAL	4588.80
	GRAND TOTAL	9110.82
2014-15		
1.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Ananthagiri Valley Resort, Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme Andhra Pradesh (Tribal Head).	369.50
2.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Borra Caves as a major Eco and Adventure Tourism Centre of Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme. (Tribal Head).	96.12
3.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at TYDA Jungle Bells, as a Major Eco and Adventure tourism Centre, Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head).	387.63
4.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Valley Resort, Araku, Andhra Pradesh as a major Eco and Adventure Tourism Centre of Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head).	198.39
5.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Lambasingl, Visakhapatnam District: Post HudHud Cyclone Programme Andhra Pradesh (Tribal Head).	466.66
6.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Tourism Infrastructure at Hill Resort Mayuri, Araku, Visakhapatnam District Andhra Pradesh : Post HudHud Cyclone Programme (Tribal Head).	184.18
	TOTAL	1702.48
Central Agency Project		
1.	Manufacturing of Transparent Coaches for Araku Valley Train in association with Ministry of Railways. (M/o Railways) (Central Agency)	800.00
	TOTAL	800.00
	GRAND TOTAL	2502.48

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh (under Swadesh Darshan Scheme). 2015-16	6983.00
1.	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur district as a tourism destination in the State of Andhra Pradesh (PRASAD Scheme).	2836.00
2.	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	6038.00
TOTAL		8874.00

Statement-II

Details of projects sanctioned to the State Government of Telangana during last three years and the current financial year

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
2013-14		
1.	Development of Eco-Tourism Project at Alisagar, Nizamabad District, Telangana.	383.27
2.	Development of Wayside Amenities at Dindi, Mahaboobnagar District Telangana.	320.48
3.	Sound and Light Show and Area Development at Elagandal Fort, Karimnagar District Telangana.	461.45
4.	Development of Sound and Light show at Basara, Adilabad District, Telangana.	500.00
5.	Development of Nizamabad Tourist Circuit, Nizamabad District in Telangana.	575.05
6.	Development of Tank Bund Parks in Khammam District, Telangana.	474.07
7.	Development of Tourist Amenities and facilities at SreeKothakondaVeerabhadraSwamy Temple, Karimnagar District, Telangana.	441.77
8.	Development of Wayside Amenities at Beechupalli,	

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
	Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	213.98
	TOTAL	3370.07
2014-15		
1.	Grant of Central Financial Assistance for Organizing Kakatiya Festival at Warangal for financial year 2014-15 in Telangana.	25.00
2.	Grant of Central Financial Assistance for Organizing Golconda Festival at Hyderabad for the financial year 2014-15.	25.00
3.	Development of Durgam Cheruvu Area along with other Down Stream Lakes as Eco Tourism Destination in Hyderabad, Telangana.	454.36
	TOTAL	504.36
2015-16		
1.	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana.	9162.10
	TOTAL	9162.10
2016-17		
1.	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram - Tadvai -Damaravi - Mallur - Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	8440.00
	TOTAL	8440.00

Foreign and domestic tourists in the country

*83. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the foreign tourist inflow in the country in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise details;

(b) what has been the number of domestic tourists in the same period, year-wise and State-wise details; and

(c) the average growth of tourism sector in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2013, 2014 and 2015 are given below:

Year	FTAs (million)
2013	6.97
2014	7.68
2015	8.03

The Ministry of Tourism does not compile the State/UT-wise break-up of FTAs. However, the Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs), as differentiated from FTAs, to different States/UTs during 2013, 2014 and 2015 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) to different States/UTs during 2013, 2014 and 2015 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) registered in FTAs in India during 2015 over 2012 was 6.9%.

Statement-I

The number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to different States/UTs for the years 2013, 2014 and 2015

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14742	17235	14674
2.	Andhra Pradesh	69552	66333	237854
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10846	5204	5705
4.	Assam	17638	21537	24720
5.	Bihar	765835	829508	923737
6.	Chandigarh	40124	28365	29538
7.	Chhattisgarh	3886	7777	6394
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1582	1799	1797
9.	Daman and Diu	4814	4620	5858
10.	Delhi	2301395	2319046	2379169
11.	Goa	492322	513592	541480
12.	Gujarat	198773	235524	284973
13.	Haryana	228200	314757	303118
14.	Himachal Pradesh	414249	389699	406108

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2013	2014	2015
15.	Jharkhand	45995	154731	167785
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	60845	86477	58568
17.	Karnataka	636378	561870	636502
18.	Kerala	858143	923366	977479
19.	Lakshadweep	371	514	1173
20.	Madhya Pradesh	280333	316195	421365
21.	Maharashtra	4156343	4389098	4408916
22.	Manipur	1908	2769	3260
23.	Meghalaya	6773	8664	8027
24.	Mizoram	800	921	798
25.	Nagaland	3304	2585	2769
26.	Odisha	66675	71426	66971
27.	Puducherry	42624	83291	106153
28.	Punjab	204074	255449	242367
29.	Rajasthan	1437162	1525574	1475311
30.	Sikkim	31698	49175	38479
31.	Tamil Nadu	3990490	4657630	4684707
32.	Telangana	153966	75171	126078
33.	Tripura	11853	26688	34886
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2054420	2909735	3104062
35.	Uttarakhand	97683	101966	105882
36.	West Bengal	1245230	1375740	1489500
	TOTAL	19951026	22334031	23326163

Statement-II

The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) to different States/UTs for the years 2013, 2014 and 2015

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	243703	285146	296684

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2013	2014	2015
2.	Andhra Pradesh	98017783	93306974	121591054
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	125461	335974	352067
4.	Assam	4684527	4826702	5491845
5.	Bihar	21588306	22544377	28029118
6.	Chandigarh	936922	1061419	1073842
7.	Chhattisgarh	22801031	24488465	18327841
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	481618	579638	527782
9.	Daman and Diu	819947	795167	790911
10.	Delhi	20215187	22626859	25258051
11.	Goa	2629151	3544634	4756422
12.	Gujarat	27412517	30912043	36288463
13.	Haryana	7128027	7467064	7395496
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14715586	15924701	17125045
15.	Jharkhand	10891424	9438544	9145016
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	20511160	33427144	33079530
17.	Karnataka	98010140	118283220	119863942
18.	Kerala	10857811	11695411	12465571
19.	Lakshadweep	4784	7315	17241
20.	Madhya Pradesh	63110709	63614525	77975738
21.	Maharashtra	82700556	92632097	103403934
22.	Manipur	140673	115499	146169
23.	Meghalaya	691269	716469	751165
24.	Mizoram	63377	68203	66605
25.	Nagaland	35638	58507	64616
26.	Odisha	9800135	10790622	11786117
27.	Puducherry	1000277	1188093	1297192
28.	Punjab	21340888	24271302	25796361

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2013	2014	2015
29.	Rajasthan	30298150	33076491	35187573
30.	Sikkim	576749	562418	705023
31.	Tamil Nadu	244232487	327555233	333459047
32.	Telangana	359586	361247	363172
33.	Tripura	54084367	72399113	94516316
34.	Uttar Pradesh	226531091	182820108	204888457
35.	Uttarakhand	19941128	21991315	29496938
36.	West Bengal	25547300	49029590	70193450
	TOTAL	1142529465	1282801629	143197379

Cheap imports of steel

*84. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite India being the world's third largest steel producer, cheap imports of steel from various countries have affected the domestic steel producing units;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether India has imposed any minimum import duty, etc. to discourage cheap steel imports and to protect the domestic players; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The years 2014-15 and 2015-16 witnessed strong imports and imported price of steel were lower than domestic price. This trend has, however, been overcome in the current year as a result of various measures taken by the Government. Import of steel had adversely affected domestic steel producing units resulting to reduced profits and even loss to major steel producers in the country.

(c) and (d) With a view to provide level playing field to domestic steel industry from the surge of cheap imports, Government, *inter-alia*, imposed Minimum Import Price (MIP) on specified steel items. The MIP Scheme is presently continuing upto 4th December, 2016 having 66 specified steel items. Further, as on August, 2016, the

Government has also notified certain trade measures like Anti-Dumping and Safeguard Duty on 107 tariff lines including HR Coils/HR Plates and CR Products.

Restriction on construction activities near protected monuments

*85. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that restriction on construction/reconstruction within 100 metres of the protected monuments as per the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) (Amendment Validation) Act, 2010 is a stumbling block in development activities;

(b) whether any exercise has been undertaken to find out the problems being faced by the people and Government agencies because of this provision, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to ease restrictions without sacrificing the interest of monuments by amending relevant provisions of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Amendment to Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 has been enacted in 2010 for protection and regulations and management of archaeological heritage for posterity. As per the Act new constructions are not allowed in 'Prohibited Area' *i.e.* 100 metres zone from centrally protected monument, however, as per the provisions of the Act, maintenance and cleansing and construction of drains and drainage works and of public latrines, urinals and similar conveniences, or, the construction and maintenance of works meant for providing supply of water for public, or, the construction or maintenance, extension, management for supply and distribution of electricity to the public or provision for similar facilities for public, are permitted.

(b) No, Sir. Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Anti-infiltration mechanisms on Indian borders

*86. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to install modern anti-infiltration mechanisms on Indian borders to prevent terrorist infiltrations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard; and

(c) the quantum of funds allocated for the same during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to install modern anti-infiltration mechanisms on Indian borders. In this regard, pilot projects of technological solutions in the form of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) have been approved for Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders. It is basically an integration of manpower, sensor, networks, intelligence and command and control solutions and includes *inter alia* Electro-Optic Sensors (high resolution day and night cameras), Radars and other devices.

(c) ₹ 10 cr. has been allocated for one of the pilot projects. Sufficient funds are available for other pilot project for implementation of CIBMS.

Decline in credit growth to MSMEs

*87. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that credit growth to MSMEs has been declining significantly in year 2016, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the interventions by Government to correct the situation;

(c) the details about the rate of growth of output of MSMEs for the last three fiscal years including the current fiscal year;

(d) whether there has been any decline in the growth of the output of MSMEs during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) No Sir, as per statistics compiled by Reserve Bank of India, the credit to the micro and small enterprise sector by all scheduled commercial banks for the year 2015-16 increased by 3.67% over the year 2014-15. Similarly, credit to medium enterprises has also increased by 4.64% in 2015-16 compared to the year 2014-15.

(b) Though there is no decline in the credit, the Government has been implementing

various measures such as Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana for increasing credit flow to the Micro and Small Enterprises.

(c) and (d) As per the data available with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the rates of growth of Gross Value Output of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, at current prices, for the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 are 12.41%, 12.76% and 8.98% respectively.

(e) The Government, besides the schemes mentioned in reply to (b) above, has also launched other Schemes such as Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Raw Material Credit to micro and small enterprises, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, etc., which besides other objectives, also help in facilitating credit to the MSMEs.

Simplification of FDI rules under e-commerce

*88. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to simplify the Foreign Direct Investment rules under e-commerce;

(b) whether small traders are suffering losses due to expanding business of e-commerce; and

(c) the total revenue being earned by Government by means of e-commerce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No such proposal has been finalised by the Government.

(b) No study on losses due to expanding business of e-commerce has been undertaken by the Government.

(c) Data with regard to the revenue being earned by Government by means of e-commerce is not centrally maintained.

Declaring IRF as an unlawful organisation

*89. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to declare Islamic Research Foundation as an unlawful organisation under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act;

(b) which are the States or agencies from whom the proposals to declare the foundation as unlawful have been received along with grounds given;

(c) the procedure involved in declaring any association as unlawful;

(d) the number of such proposals received by Government in the last three years and the names of the associations declared unlawful; and

(e) the names of associations with respect to which concerned advisory body has confirmed the Government orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Based on the inputs received from Central and State agencies, the Central Government has declared Islamic Research Foundation (IRF) as an unlawful association *vide* Gazette Notification No. S.O. 3460(E) dated 17.11.2016.

As per available information/evidence/cases registered, Dr. Zakir Naik, President of the IRF has motivated and radicalized Muslim youths to commit terrorist acts and if urgent steps are not taken, there is every possibility of many youths being motivated and radicalized and to commit terrorist acts. Also, if the activities of Dr. Zakir Naik or the other members of IRF are not contained immediately, it would lead to promoting enmity between different religious groups. Therefore, it was necessary to declare the IRF as an unlawful association to protect the safety, security and sovereignty of the country.

(c) An association is declared unlawful by the Central Government, in accordance with Section 3 to Section 6 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA).

(d) and (e) Based on inputs received from the Central and State Agencies, the names of organisations which have been declared unlawful association, as on date under Section 3(1) of the UAPA are at Annexure. Out of these, two associations, *viz.*, National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) and Islamic Research Foundation (IRF) have been declared unlawful in the last three years (including this year).

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunals have confirmed the declaration of these associations as unlawful associations, except in the case of IRF, which is still to be considered by a Tribunal.

Encounter of banned SIMI under trials

*90. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some alleged members of banned SIMI undertrials were shot dead recently by Madhya Pradesh police under mysterious circumstances in Bhopal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered and if so, what is the preliminary finding;

(d) whether National Human Rights Commission has asked for report about the incident, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to order an independent enquiry in view of the suspicion on the local police and to enquire whether 16-point Supreme Court guidelines to prevent fake encounters were followed, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) As reported by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, eight activists of the banned Organizations namely, Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) and Indian Mujahideen (IM), who were allegedly involved in a number of criminal and terrorist incidents in different parts of the country, escaped from the Bhopal Central Jail on the intervening night of 30th - 31st October, 2016 after killing a Head Warden with sharp weapons, who was deployed for jail security. The Madhya Pradesh Police had immediately carried out operation to nab these fugitives. These fugitives were killed in an encounter with MP police near Acharpura Village, PS Gunga, district Bhopal on 31-10-2016.

Madhya Pradesh Government has ordered a Judicial Enquiry into the incident under the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952, to be carried out by a Retired High Court Judge, *vide* notification dated 07-11-2016. As per the Terms of Reference, the Commission will, *inter-alia*, look into the circumstances of Jail break and officers responsible for it, the circumstances in which the encounter took place and whether the action taken by the police in the encounter was justified under the prevailing circumstances.

In compliance of Human Rights Commission's directions regarding enquiry of police encounters, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has ordered CID investigation by Special Investigation Team into the incident of killing of the fugitives of Bhopal Central Jail in Police Encounter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Withdrawal of MFN status given to Pakistan**

801. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has reviewed/will review Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status it extended unilaterally to Pakistan two decades ago in response to the recent attacks on the Uri military camp;

(b) whether New Delhi will be flouting WTO norms if it withdraws MFN status from Pakistan;

(c) whether trade ban could hit Indian interests more than Pakistan;

(d) whether a ban on LoC trade could create a lot of unemployment across both sides of the border which could add to the unrest; and

(e) if so, what pragmatic steps India is taking in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a), (b) and (e) Article 1 of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), 1994 requires every WTO member country to accord MFN status to all other member countries.

No decision has been taken to review the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status provided to Pakistan.

(c) and (d) No such ban is under consideration, at present.

Impact of FTA on valuation of rupee

802. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any impact on India's existing Free Trade Agreements on employment generation and domestic economy;

(b) if so, the data regarding employment being generated per sector per annum; and

(c) the data regarding balance of trade and its impact on the valuation of the rupee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Our internal analysis of trade with India's free trade agreement (FTA) partners prior to and after the signing of the FTA indicates an increase in share of India's imports of raw materials, intermediate goods and capital goods. There has also been a corresponding increase in India's exports of intermediate and capital goods after implementation of FTAs. This could be attributed to value added domestic production which presumably had a positive effect on employment generation.

(b) and (c) The employment generation in the country can be attributable to many other factors and external trade is one of them. Similarly, the valuation of the rupee is contingent on many factors including balance of trade.

Slowdown in exports

803. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a continuous slowdown in exports of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is planning for a better exchange rate policy to ensure the rupee-dollar exchange rate reflects the realistic value of the rupee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what are the other steps taken/being taken to boost exports as well as for increasing competitiveness of our products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) There is an increase in India's exports in the year 2014-15 as compared to the year 2013-14. However, there is slowdown in India's exports in the year 2015-16 as compared to the previous year as per the details given below:

(in US\$ Billions)

Years	Exports	% Growth
2013-14	466.22	-
2014-15	468.46	0.48
2015-16	416.60	-11.07

Years	Exports	% Growth
2015-16 (Apr.-Sept.)	210.76	
2016-17 (Apr.-Sept.)*	211.65	0.42

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (* Provisional)

The above table reveals that export in the current year has a positive growth of 0.42% as compared to the previous year.

(c) and (d) Since the initiation of reforms in the 1990s, India has moved gradually towards a market determined exchange rate of the rupee. The primary objective of the exchange rate management continues to be the maintenance of orderly conditions in the foreign exchange market, meeting temporary demand-supply gaps which may arise due to uncertainties or other reasons, and curbing destabilising and self-fulfilling speculative activities. In the recent years, as articulated in the various Monetary Policy Statements, the broad principles that have guided exchange rate management are:

- (i) Careful monitoring and management of exchange rates without a fixed target or a pre-announced target or a band.
- (ii) Flexibility in the exchange rate together with ability to intervene, if and when necessary.
- (iii) A policy to maintain a level of foreign exchange reserves which takes into account not only anticipated current account deficits but also 'liquidity at risk' arising from unanticipated capital movements.
- (iv) A judicious policy for management of the capital account.

The Government has launched several schemes and measures for promotion of exports and increasing competitiveness of Indian products at global market, which are as follows:

- (i) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 with 4914 tariff lines at 8 digit levels. The Government has extended the market coverage to all countries in respect of 7914 tariff lines. The revenue forgone under the scheme (MEIS) has increased from ₹ 22000 crore to ₹ 23500 crore per annum.
- (ii) The Government launched Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) in the FTP 2015-2020. The scheme provided rewards to service providers of notified services who are providing service from India.

- (iii) The Government is implementing the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters from Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and mentor them through orientation programmes, counselling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.
- (iv) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business, Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/Debit cards and electronic funds transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.
- (v) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment credit launched to provide cheaper credit to exporters.
- (vi) Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback / refund of duties.

Impact of WTO deliberations on services

804. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:
SHRI C.M. RAMESH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of World Trade Organisation (WTO) deliberations that have taken place last month at Oslo;
- (b) what are the reasons that India is not able to push hard Trade Facilitation Agreement on services at the WTO; and
- (c) what are the constraints that India is facing and how it is planning to overcome the same and get the support from other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) A two-day informal mini-Ministerial meeting of Trade Ministers was organized by Norway in Oslo on 21-22 October 2016. Ministers and officials from 25 member countries of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the Director General of the WTO attended the meeting. The meeting was convened to discuss the way forward in the WTO, including possible issues for the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the WTO to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina in December 2017.

At the meeting, India highlighted the centrality of the development dimension of the Doha Round of trade negotiations in the WTO, the need to work on issues of special interest to developing countries and to prioritize the implementation of Ministerial Decisions adopted at the previous WTO Ministerial Conferences held in Bali and Nairobi, in 2013 and 2015 respectively. India stressed the importance of ensuring adequate policy space for developing countries in the negotiations and underlined, *inter alia*, the need for creating a level playing field for developing countries in agricultural trade by addressing inequities and distortions which are threatening the livelihood of millions of poor farmers across the world.

The Ministers also discussed potential issues on which outcomes could be achieved by the next Ministerial Conference in 2017 and beyond, and the ways to develop convergence on such outcomes. They reaffirmed the importance of implementing the outcomes of the Ministerial Conferences held in Bali and Nairobi. They agreed that it is important that the WTO's negotiating function continue to deliver meaningful outcomes and discussed the to maintain the relevance of the multilateral trading system and to find ways to update the system in line with developments in the global economy. Ministers put development at the centre of discussions and also highlighted the need to view issues in light of the interests and concerns of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises.

(b) and (c) Given the increasing importance of trade in services for the world as a whole and for India in particular, India has taken the initiative to launch discussions on a Trade Facilitation in Services (TFS) Agreement at the WTO, as a services counterpart of the goods-specific Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). A TFS Agreement will address the key issues that are pertinent to facilitating trade in services.

India circulated a communication titled 'Concept Note for an Initiative on Trade Facilitation in Services' at the WTO, which was discussed by the WTO Members on 6 October 2016. India's initial submission on the Concept Note was followed by a more detailed communication on 'Possible Elements of a TFS Agreement' to WTO members on 14 November 2016. The submissions by India detail the rationale behind the initiative for a TFS Agreement and the possible constituent elements of a TFS Agreement.

Import of artificial diamonds from China

†805. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that artificial diamonds are being imported from China in large numbers which look like real ones but have no resale value;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is also aware that Indian consumers are being cheated due to lack of identification of genuineness of imported artificial diamonds from China;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to save the Indian consumers from cheating; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Artificial diamonds are also known as "man-made", "synthetic", "lab-created" or "lab-grown" diamonds. These are artificially created stones that are made in specialized laboratory conditions. These diamonds have the same physical and chemical properties and are identical to diamonds of natural origin. China is one of the major producing countries of synthetic diamonds.

Synthetic Diamonds are relatively easy to distinguish from natural Diamonds in rough form; however it is extremely difficult to distinguish between Natural and Synthetic Diamonds in polished form. This has led to the potential threat of players mixing these man-made diamonds with diamonds of natural origin without any disclosure in an attempt to defraud their customers and the end-consumer. Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) and Bharat Diamond Bourse have set up a joint Grievance Redressal Committee to hear complaints of undisclosed mixing. The Committee has received complaints from within the trade regarding mixing of natural diamond parcels with synthetic diamonds. In 3 cases the Committee has found parties guilty of mixing and were Penalised in accordance with the defined framework of the committee.

To ensure consumer confidence and growth of the industry, a framework has been created and actions identified to ensure that natural and lab grown diamonds co-exist in a clearly differentiated and therefore healthy, transparent and fair manner each with its own ecosystem.

Separate Harmonised Systems Code (HS Code) of 7104-9010 for Synthetic Diamonds and 7104-9090 for synthetic stones have been created in Finance Bill, 2016 establishing a clear differentiation from natural Diamonds which fall under HS Code Heading:7102.

(d) In view of the above, question does not arise.

Projects under 'Make in India' scheme

806. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects which started production under the 'Make in India' scheme since the start of this scheme in 2014 and its sector-wise breakup; and

(b) the number of employment generated so far under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The 'Make in India' initiative launched on 25th September, 2014 aims at promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub in manufacturing, design and innovation. It is not a specific scheme but a broader nation building initiative to create a conducive environment for investment, development of modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investment and forging a partnership between Government and industry through a positive mind set. Hence, no details regarding projects and employment generated under it can be provided.

Impact of 'Make in India' programme

807. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Make in India' slogan, in spite of its wide publicity is not making any impact on Indian industrial production, capital formation and employment generation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government proposes to take to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The 'Make in India' initiative launched on 25th September, 2014 aims at promoting India as an important investment destination and a global hub in manufacturing, design and innovation. It is not a specific scheme but a broader nation building initiative to create a conducive environment for investment, development of modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investment and forging a partnership between Government and industry through a positive mind set. Industrial production, capital formation and employment generation are influenced by a range of domestic factors and international factors, including enabling policies like Make in India.

(c) Government has been taking steps to boost industrial development, capital formation and employment generation in the country. Besides Make in India, these, inter-alia, include 'Startup India' initiative and 'Ease of Doing Business'. Steps taken to improve ease of doing business include simplification and rationalisation of existing rules and introduction of information technology, setting up of an Investor Facilitation

Cell, launch of e-biz Portal and liberalising policy for industrial licensing. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and procedures have been simplified and liberalised progressively. Government has taken up a programme of building pentagon of industrial corridors across the country with an objective to provide developed land and quality infrastructure for development of industrial townships.

Promotion of export of spices

808. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of spices has not shown considerable improvement in the country despite having good demand abroad;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to constitute additional Boards for promotion of spices; and

(c) what is the total earning of the country from exports and what is the percentage of earnings in it from export of spices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The export of spices from the country has shown a steady increase in terms of value. The export of spices and spice products from the country for the last 3 years are given below:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Quantity of Spices Export (Tonne)	Value of Spices Export
2013-14	895914	15146
2014-15	939008	14847
2015-16	831681	16630

During 2015-16, the export of spices from the country has registered an increase of 12% in rupee terms compare to 2014-15.

Presently, there is no proposal for constituting additional Boards for the promotion of spices. However, the Government has notified eleven Spice Development Agencies for addressing issues related to production, quality, domestic marketing and export of spices in major spice growing States/Regions of the country.

(c) During 2015-16, the total export earning from the country is ₹ 1716378 crore in which export earnings from spices is around 0.97 %.

Jobs created by SEZs

809. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has the details about the total number of jobs created by Special Economic Zones (SEZs) over the last three years; and

(b) if so, the State-wise and year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Employment generation by Special Economic Zones (SEZs) during the last three years State-wise and year-wise are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Employment from SEZs during the last three years

State-wise and year-wise

Sl. No.	State/UT	Employment (Number of persons employed)		
		2013-14 (As on 31.03.2014)	2014-15 (As on 31.03.2015)	2015-16 (As on 31.03.2016)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra	339919	360543	363760
2.	Tamil Nadu	268405	287275	326569
3.	Karnataka	193686	237138	237138
4.	Andhra Pradesh	157280#	47506	56456
5.	Telangana	0	154784	188607
6.	Uttar Pradesh	83970	96591	105609
7.	Gujarat	75586	63475	68224
8.	Haryana	50208	55256	84812
9.	West Bengal	48112	51241	63160
10.	Kerala	32311	49652	49652
11.	Rajasthan	14574	16321	17723

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10308	10828	15624
13.	Chandigarh	5927	7297	8295
14.	Odisha	1577	2347	3322
15.	Punjab	1299	1993	2283
16.	Chhattisgarh	119	41	119
17.	Goa	28	28	28
TOTAL		1283309	1442316	1591381

Including Telangana.

Signing of trade agreements and pacts

810. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise list of the trade agreements and pacts signed during last three years by India with other countries;

(b) the details of the trade carried out by India with the above mentioned countries including the revenue generated from the same during last three years, year-wise, country-wise and the details regarding the change in quantum of trade before and after signing the above agreements; and

(c) the details of steps taken for promotion and facilitation of trade with foreign countries during the last 18 months, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India has not signed any new Free Trade Agreement (FTA) or Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) during the last three years. However, under the India-ASEAN Framework Agreement, the Trade in Goods Agreement was signed in August, 2009 and as a continuation, the Agreements on Trade in Services and Investments were signed in November, 2014 which became effective from 1st July, 2015.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has taken many steps for promotion and facilitation of trade with foreign countries. Some of these important measures taken over the last 18 months to enhance trade with all partners are the following:

- (i) reduction in the number of documents required for exports and imports to three each.
- (ii) online filing of import and export declarations and manifests with the provision of digital signatures.
- (iii) electronic messaging system between shipping lines and custodians for electronic delivery order has been introduced.
- (iv) replacement of the Terminal handling receipts with a web-based e-Form 13 at JNPT Gateway Terminals India and Nhava Sheva International Container Terminal.
- (v) implementation of the Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) by Customs by integrating Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), Animal Quarantine, Plant Quarantine, Drug Controller and Wildlife Control Bureau with Customs portal.
- (vi) extension of 24x7 Customs clearance facilities to 19 seaports and 17 air cargo complexes.
- (vii) setting up of a Customs Clearance Facilitation Committee at every major customs seaport and airport for speedy clearance of import and export of goods.
- (viii) enhanced coverage of the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) to all regions for notified products;
- (ix) provision of the facility of duty free import of inputs and machinery for export production;
- (x) reduction in cost of capital through interest equalization of 3% on all exports from the MSME sector and notified exports from other sectors;
- (xi) promotion of product standards, packaging and branding of Indian products.

Contraction of goods' exports

811. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's goods exports have contracted regularly since December, 2014, barring a marginal expansion in June this year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India's export slowdown may have bottomed out and the recovery in outbound shipments is expected to be slow but steady in the coming months; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that a slump in commodity prices, economic slowdown in key markets and an appreciation of the real exchange rate of the rupee have been

the reasons for the slowdown of India's exports along with lack of competitiveness in certain segments for the export debacle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Goods exports contracted during the period December 2014-May 2016. Goods exports further contracted during the months of July and August 2016. However, Goods exports registered positive growth in June, September and October 2016.

(b) Even though the goods exports have registered positive growth in last 2 consecutive months of September and October 2016, it is not possible to predict if the export slowdown has bottomed out as the future exports will depend on a large number of factors related to the global economy.

(c) Sharp fall in prices of major commodities like crude and petroleum products, gold, copper, and iron ore etc.; economic slowdown in developed and emerging economies; depreciation of Euro, Rouble, Brazilian Real, and Yuan etc. against rupee and increase in competition in sectors like textile and clothing, leather, engineering are major reasons for decline in exports.

Loss of revenue under MEIS

812. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is losing revenue under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) to the tune of ₹ 23,500 crores annually;

(b) what are the reasons that in spite of MEIS, exports are not going up as expected;

(c) whether it is also a fact that sluggish exports are also due to failure to bring in reforms in labour laws and non implementation of ₹6,000 crore package to garment sector; and

(d) if so, how much time will Government take to notify the package and bring in labour reforms to push exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-2020, the objective of Merchandise exports from India Scheme (MEIS) is to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and associated costs involved in exporting goods from

India and to provide a level playing field to Indian exporters, especially those having high export intensity and employment potential. The Scheme incentivizes exporters in terms of freely transferable Duty Credit Scrips which can be used to pay Central duties/taxes including customs duties, excise duty and service tax. The quantum of incentive is regulated under the framework of allocations and incentive to exporters is a revenue impact of export promotion concession, not a loss. At present ₹ 23,500 crore has been allocated for MEIS incentive for the fiscal 2016-17.

(b) Some of the factors for negative growth in exports include the following:

- (i) The world GDP growth is not encouraging and there has been shrinkage in over all global demand and hence, slow down in world trade. Three destinations account for major portion of our exports. The EU countries are facing problems of stagnation and deflation. The recovery in the US has been moderate. China is also experiencing a slowdown for some time.
- (ii) Fall in commodity prices impacting terms of trade for commodity exporters. Fall in the prices of crude petroleum resulting in decline in unit prices of downstream products (a major exports sector for India) thereby impacting export realizations.
- (iii) Fall in demand of precious goods like Pearls, Precious and Semi-Precious Stones, especially from Oil Producing countries.

(c) and (d) The Government has brought out a special package for Textile sector. It has, *inter alia*, three components namely: (i) refund of state levies, (ii) duty free import of fabrics and (iii) All-Industry rate of drawback for other inputs sourced indigenously under Advance Authorisation, (i) The CBEC Circular No.43/2016-Cus 20th September 2016 has operationalized Rebate of State Levies (RoSL Scheme), (ii) Duty free import of fabrics under Advance Authorisation was implemented by the DGFT, Department of Commerce *vide* Notification No. 21/ dated 11th August, 2016 read with CBEC Notification No.45/ dated 13th Augst2016. (iii) The All Industry duty drawback for indigenously sourced inputs under Advance Authorisation was notified by CBEC *vide* Notification No. 131/dated 31 October, 2016.

Further, in so far as labour reform is concerned, the Government has recently taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages, Industrial Relations, Social Security and Welfare and Safety and Working Conditions for labour by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalising the relevant provisions of the Central labour laws.

Targeted approach to boost FDI inflows

813. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has now turned to a more targeted approach to boost Foreign Direct Investment inflows;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has identified 150 companies as potential investors;

(c) whether country specific modules are being prepared with special focus to middle rung companies, some of which are larger than Indian companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) The Government has been taking a number of measures to promote / foreign direct investment in the country. Some of these measures are liberalization of FDI policy, promotion of Make in India brand, participation in international and domestic investment promotion events and providing assistance to small and medium size foreign companies to help them invest in India. One of the additional measures taken recently has been identifying a number of foreign companies which are major investors in foreign countries in specified sectors. The Government has made efforts to promote investment in India by these companies, in addition to working with other foreign companies.

Conditions for ports on import of metallic scrap

814. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made it mandatory that any sea port to be designated for import of unshredded metallic scrap will have to install radiation portal monitors and container scanners by March, 2017;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only entry sea ports will be designated and notified for imports of these scraps; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) *Vide* Public Notice No.38 dated 6.10.2016 it has been notified that any sea port to be designated for import of un-shredded metallic scrap will be required to install Radiation Portal Monitors and Container Scanner with adequate security. The sea port having completed the above shall approach jurisdictional Customs for inspection and certification. Customs may give necessary clearance on receipt of certification from Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). On getting clearance from Customs, DGFT will notify such a port as designated port for import of un-shredded scrap.

The existing 14 designated sea ports namely Chennai, Cochin, Ennore, JNPT, Kandla, Mormugao, Mumbai, New Mangalore, Paradip, Tuticorin, Vishakhapatnam, Pipava, Mundra and Kolkata will be allowed to import un-shredded scrap till 31st March, 2017 by which time they are required to install and operationalize Radiation Portal Monitors and Container Scanner. Such sea ports which fail to meet the deadline will be derecognised for the purpose of import of un-shredded metallic scrap *w.e.f* 1.4.2017.

Further, any Inland Container Depot (ICD) can handle clearance of un-shredded metallic scrap provided the same passes through any of the designated sea ports or any new ports to be notified/designated from time to time, where Radiation Portal Monitors and Container Scanner are in operation and the consignment is subjected to risk based scanning/ monitoring as per the protocol laid down by Customs.

Notwithstanding the above, import consignments shall be subject to pre-inspection certificate from the country of origin.

Promotion of leather sector

815. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to spend a huge amount on leather sector during the Twelfth Plan period under Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDLP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken/being taken by Government to promote leather sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) ₹ 1032.23 crore have been spent under Indian Leather Development / Programme (ILDLP) during Twelfth Five Year Plan till date. ILDP aims at augmenting raw material base through modernization and

technology up-gradation of leather units, addressing environmental concerns, human resource development, supporting traditional leather artisans, addressing infrastructure constraints and establishing institutional facilities. The breakup of expenditure incurred under ILDP during Twelfth five year plan till date is as follows:

- (i) ₹ 593.98 crore for Human Resource Development for placement linked skill development training and skill up-gradation training
- (ii) ₹ 159.77 crore for Integrated Development of Leather Sector for upgrading/modernizing and / or expansion and setting up a new unit
- (iii) ₹ 15.37 crore for providing support for upgradation of two Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and one project of Solid waste management
- (iv) ₹ 63.08 crore for providing support to artisans for design and product development and market linkages
- (v) ₹ 200.00 crore for establishment of two new branches of Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) at Ankleshwar (Gujarat) and Banur (Punjab)
- (vi) ₹ 0.03 crore for the purpose of engagement of Project Management Consultant (PMC) under Mega Leather Cluster (MLC) sub-scheme under which one MLC at Nellore Andhra Pradesh has been approved.

(c) In addition to assistance under ILDP as mentioned in part (a) and (b) of the answer, the following steps have also been taken up by Government to promote Leather Sector in the country.

- (i) ₹ 495 crore has been sanctioned by Department of Commerce for construction of new branches at Guna, Patna, Hyderabad, up-gradation of Chhindwara Branch and Computer Networking Centre of FDDI.
- (ii) ₹ 765 lakh has been sanctioned by Department of Commerce under Market Access Initiative (MAI) scheme and ₹ 297.93 Lakh under Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) scheme for marketing programmes and activities during 2016-17.
- (iii) ₹ 57.11 crores has been sanctioned by Department of Commerce under Assistance to State for Infrastructure Development of Exports (ASIDE) scheme for creation of common infrastructure facilities.
- (iv) Various other measures implemented for leather sector include no import duty on hides and skins, semi-processed as well as finished leather, raw and

tanned furskins; duty free import of Machinery under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme; duty free import of notified inputs to the extent of 3% of Free on Board (FOB) value of export in previous year under Duty Free Import Scheme (DFIS); No excise duty on footwear of MRP upto ₹ 500/-, 6% excise on footwear of MRP over ₹ 500 and upto ₹ 1000 and for leather footwear of MRP over ₹ 1000 along with 30% abatement.

- (v) Permission for 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under automatic route in leather sector.
- (vi) MSME units in leather sector are eligible for reduction in interest rates on rupee export credit to the extent of 3% under Interest Equalization Scheme.
- (vii) Leather products and footwear components are also entitled to 3% scrip under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS).
- (viii) The export of finished leather and leather products get All Industry Rates of duty drawback.

Acquisition of GSPC by ONGC

816. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal for acquisition of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation (GSPC) by ONGC;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has conducted any study to understand the financial viability of the acquisition; and
- (d) if so, the details findings of any such study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) There is no proposal to acquire Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation (GSPC) by ONGC. However, in one such area, namely, KG-OSN-2001/1, allotted to GSPC and its Joint Venture partners, GSPC has approached ONGC for farming out certain stake. Towards this a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between ONGC and GSPC on 04th October, 2016.

Fall in exports

817. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether exports have fallen in last two years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and its impact on our revenue; and
- (c) steps taken to improve the situation and details of identified products and affected persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The India's merchandise exports have fallen in last two years as per the details given below:

Years	Exports value (in US\$ Billions)	% Growth
2014-15	310.34	-1.29
2015-16	262.29	-15.48
2015-16 (Apr-Oct)	155.18	-
2016-17 (Apr-Oct)*	154.91	-0.17

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (* Provisional)

The decline has been very less in the current year as compared to corresponding period of the previous year and accordingly the impact on revenue has been reduced. The key reasons for the decline are as follows:

- (i) Slowdown in developed and emerging economies.
- (ii) Sharp fall in Crude and petroleum product prices.
- (c) The Government has taken following measures to improve the situation in respect of certain identified products and affected persons:
 - (i) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 with 4914 tariff lines (products) at 8 digit levels. The Government has extended the market coverage to all countries in respect of 7914 tariff lines. The revenue forgone under the scheme (MEIS) has increased from ₹ 22000 crore to ₹ 23500 crore per annum to compensate the affected persons.

- (ii) The Government is implementing the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and mentor them through orientation programmes, counselling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.
- (iii) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business, Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/Debit cards and electronic funds transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.
- (iv) interest Equalization Scheme on pre & post shipment credit launched to provide cheaper credit to exporters.
- (v) further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback/ refund of duties.

Ranking of States in 'Ease of doing business'

818. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the findings of 'Ease of Doing Business' in the country, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana topped the list;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and business friendly reforms being implemented in both the States;
- (c) whether final rankings have been released;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) how Ministry is going to help, technically, financially and otherwise, the States which are performing exceptionally well like A.P. and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana were ranked first on implementation of business, reforms by States this year. The details of the reforms that have been implemented by these States and

other States/Union Territories can be viewed on the online portal *i.e.* <http://eodb.dipp.gov.in/in>.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, the final rankings were released on 31st October, 2016. The press release along with details on the ranking is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) No Sir, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

Statement

Assessment of State implementation of Business Reforms 2016

The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in partnership with the World Bank Group, is pleased to release the results of the Assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms 2015-16. The Assessment studies the extent to which states have implemented DIPP's 340-point Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) for States/UTs 2015-16, covering the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016. The BRAP includes recommendations for reforms on 58 regulatory processes, policies, practices or procedures spread across 10 reform areas spanning the lifecycle of a typical business.

Data for this assessment was collected from State Governments on the BRAP portal. The portal, among the first of its kind globally, allowed State Governments to submit evidence of implemented reforms. At least 32 State and UT Governments submitted evidence of implementation of 7,124 reforms. These submissions were reviewed by the World Bank team and validated by DIPP's team to study whether they met the objectives of the BRAP. The portal allowed for collaborative dialogue between DIPP and the State Governments in finalizing the evidence submitted. A total of 6,069 reforms were approved as implemented or not applicable on the portal.

The results of the assessment demonstrate that States have increasingly risen to addressing the challenge of making it easier to do business. The national implementation average stands at 48.93%, significantly higher than last year's - national average of 32%. This demonstrates the great progress made by States this year.

The final rank of the States as of June 30, 2016 is shown in the table below.

2016 Rank	States	Score (%)	2015 Rank
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98.78	2

2016 Rank	States	Score (%)	2015 Rank
2.	Telangana	98.78	13
3.	Gujarat	98.21	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	97.32	4
5.	Madhya Pradesh	97.01	5
6.	Haryana	96.95	14
7.	Jharkhand	96.57	3
8.	Rajasthan	96.43	6
9.	Uttarakhand	96.13	23
10.	Maharashtra	92.86	8
11.	Odisha	92.73	7
12.	Punjab	91.07	16
13.	Karnataka	88.39	9
14.	Uttar Pradesh	84.52	10
15.	West Bengal	84.23	11
16.	Bihar	75.82	21
17.	Himachal Pradesh	65.48	17
18.	Tamil Nadu	62.80	12
19.	Delhi	47.62	15
20.	Kerala	26.97	18
21.	Goa	18.15	19
22.	Tripura	16.67	26
23.	Daman and Diu	14.58	-
24.	Assam	14.29	22
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.79	-
26.	Puducherry	1.49	20
26.	Nagaland	1.49	31
28.	Manipur	1.19	-
29.	Mizoram	0.89	28
30.	Sikkim	0.60	27

2016 Rank	States	Score (%)	2015 Rank
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.30	32
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.30	29
33.	Chandigarh	0.30	24
34.	Meghalaya	0.30	30
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.30	25
36.	Lakshadweep	0.30	-

Based on implementation of reforms, States have been divided into four categories, as below:

Category	States
Leaders (90-100%)	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Raiasthan, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab
Aspiring Leaders (70-90%)	Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar
Acceleration Required (40-70%)	Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Delhi
Jump Start Needed (0-40%)	Kerala, Goa, Tripura, Daman & Diu, Assam, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Puducherry, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Andaman & Nicobar islands, and Lakshadweep.

The highlight of the implemented reforms during this period is as follows:

- Single Window Systems: Various States have created a dedicated body/bureau as a one-stop system for State level regulatory and fiscal incentive approvals. The online single window system has a provision for filing applications, payment, status tracking, online scrutiny and approval of applications. The officials of the Body/Bureau have also been given powers to grant approvals.
- States include: Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttarakhand
- Tax reforms: States have made good progress in tax reforms. These include mandating e-registration for Value Added Tax (VAT), Central Sales Tax (CST), Professional Tax, Entry tax, etc., allowing online payment and return filing;

providing e-filing support through service centers and helpline and risk-based tax compliance inspections.

- States include: Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal
- Construction permits: Many States have allowed applicants to apply online and upload building plans for automated construction permit approval. In addition, several states have developed AutoCAD-based systems that automatically scan building plans and monitor compliance with the building bye-laws and building codes in force.
 - States include: Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttarakhand
- Environment and labour reforms: States have also implemented advanced automated solutions to deal with environmental and pollution related applications and approvals. These solutions provides hassle free, 24 X 7 e-access to businesses to apply online, track applications, file returns and statements and get online permissions under various Acts and regulations.
 - States include: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal
- Inspection Reforms: A number of inspection reforms with regard to labour, tax and environment related compliances have been introduced across the States to help businesses comply with inspection requirements in a user-friendly manner. To bring in transparency, the states have also published comprehensive procedures and checklist for various inspections and have implemented online systems for allocation of inspectors to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the procedure.
 - States include: Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Punjab, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand.
- Commercial disputes and paper-less courts: There has been significant progress this year in the area of judicial reforms compared to last year, particularly due to the passage of the Commercial Courts, Commercial Divisions and Commercial

Appellate Divisions Act. To address the concern of time and costs associated with various legal processes, District Courts in various states have also made the provision of making online payments, e-filing and e-summons. Few States have also filled up vacancies in District Courts/commercial courts to ensure availability of adequate capacity for dealing with various cases.

- States include: Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Telangana

However, the present evaluation also highlights the need to properly communicate, monitor and evaluate these reforms to ensure that their impact is being felt on the ground.

A detailed report will be published in November. All data is publicly available at <http://eodb.dipp.gov.in>.

Review of MFN status given to Pakistan

819. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to review the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status given to Pakistan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of any such proposal; and
- (c) the trade details including volume of trade between India and Pakistan during the last three years, import-wise and export-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No decision has been taken on review of the MFN status provided to Pakistan.

(c) Volume of India's imports, exports and total trade with Pakistan during the last three years is as under:

(In US\$ million)			
Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
2013-14	426.88	2274.26	2701.15
2014-15	497.31	1857.18	2354.49
2015-16	441.03	2171.14	2612.16

Source: DGCI&S Database

Demolition of ITPO'S hall of nations

820. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision with regard to razing of India Trade Promotion Organisation's (ITPO's) Hall of Nations and Nehru Pavilion has been taken;

(b) whether international organisations have written to the Ministry to save these two buildings claiming they represented 20th century iconic structures; and

(c) if so, Government's decision to this effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The re-development of Pragati Maidan Complex entails a comprehensive and integrated approach to setting up of a much needed world class State-of-the Art and iconic Integrated Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre. This is proposed to be developed in two Phases by dismantling 23 State Pavilions and 5 Central Ministry Pavilions, Halls No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 and other building structures coming in the area. The Hall of Nations and the Nehru Pavilion are also included in this list.

(b) and (c) Representations have been received amongst others from some international organisations with a request to save the Hall of Nations and the Nehru Pavilion, stating that these buildings are heritage buildings in nature. ITPO has examined the representations and after due consideration informed that neither the Hall of Nations nor the Nehru Pavilion in the premises of Pragati Maidan is notified a Heritage building by the Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) or the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

Trend in exports

821. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has been able to arrest the declining trend in exports;

(b) if so, trends in exports during first six months of 2016-17; and

(c) the details of measures taken by Government to increase exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The trend in merchandise exports during first six months of 2016-17 is as follows:

(In US\$ Billions)

Months	2015-16	2016-17 *	% Growth
April	22.14	20.57	-7.09
May	22.53	22.17	-1.6
June	22.32	22.57	1.12
July	23.28	21.69	-6.83
August	21.58	21.52	-0.28
September	21.87	22.88	4.62
India's Total Merchandise exports	133.72	132.03	-1.26

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (* Provisional)

- (c) The Government has taken following measures to increase the country's exports:
- (i) the New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports.
 - (ii) the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 with 4914 tariff lines at 8 digit levels.
 - (ii) the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 with 4914 tariff lines at 8 digit levels. The Government has extended the market coverage to all countries in respect of 7914 tariff lines. The revenue forgone under the scheme (MEIS) has increased from ₹ 22000 crore to ₹ 23500 crore per annum to compensate the affected persons.
 - (iii) the Government launched Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) in the FTP 2015-2020. The Scheme provided rewards to service providers of notified services who are providing service from India.
 - (iv) the Government is implementing the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters from Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and mentor them through orientation programmes, counselling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.
 - (v) by way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business, Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks.

The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/Debit cards and electronic funds transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.

- (vi) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment credit launched to provide cheaper credit to exporters.
- (vii) further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback / refund of duties.

Balance of trade

822. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) what was the year-wise Balance of Trade position in 2014-15 and 2015-16;
- (b) what was the quantum of exports in 2014-15 and 2015-16;
- (c) what was the quantum of imports in 2014-15 and 2015-16;
- (d) what are the factors responsible for rise/decline in the aforesaid fields; and
- (e) remedial measures, if any, adopted in these respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The value of exports, imports and Balance of Trade position of India for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as follows:

(in US\$ Billions)

Years	Export	Import	Balance of Trade
2014-15	468.46	529.62	-61.16
2015-16	416.60	465.64	-49.04

Due to different units of measurement, the quantum of exports and imports are not additive and hence total quantum of exports and imports are not available.

(d) The above data reveals that there is decline in exports and imports during the period 2015-16 over 2014-15. The key reasons for the decline are as follows:

- (i) fall in global demand and fall in commodity prices, impacting terms of trade for commodity exporters.

- (ii) fall in the prices of petroleum crude resulting in consequent decline in prices as well as export realizations for petroleum products, which are major terms of exports for India.
 - (iii) EU countries that account for nearly 16% of India's export are facing problems of stagnation and deflation. China is also experiencing a slowdown. The recovery in US has been moderate and uncertain in terms of sustainability.
 - (iv) fall in demand of precious goods like Pearls, Precious and Semi-Precious stones, especially from oil producing countries.
- (e) The Government has taken following remedial measures to increase the country's exports:
- (i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports.
 - (ii) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 with 4914 tariff lines at 8 digit levels. The Government has extended the market coverage to all countries in respect of 7914 tariff lines. The revenue forgone under the scheme (MEIS) has increased from ₹ 22000 crore to ₹ 23500 crore per annum.
 - (iii) The Government launched Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) in the FTP 2015-2020. The Scheme provided rewards to service providers of notified services who are providing service from India.
 - (iv) The Government is implementing the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters from Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and mentor them through orientation programmes, counselling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.
 - (v) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business, Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/Debit cards and electronic funds transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.
 - (vi) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment credit launched to provide cheaper credit to exporters.

- (vii) Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback / refund of duties.

Cultural heritage youth leadership programme

†823. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Cultural Heritage Youth Leadership Programme is being run by the Central Government for increasing cultural awareness and mutual understanding and respect among the youth with a view to develop proper leadership qualities among them and for making them more aware about their culture in order to inculcate love for India's rich heritage in their minds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the main focus of this programme is on the youth residing in backward areas who have comparatively less access to resources; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Culture had mooted a project proposal titled "Cultural Heritage Youth Leadership Programme (CHYP)".

This scheme envisaged enriching awareness of Indian culture and heritage amongst the youth in order to promote, understand and develop fondness for India's rich cultural heritage, with a view to develop appropriate leadership qualities amongst youth. The focus of the programme was to be on less privileged children residing in backward areas by interacting with them in vernacular languages for their better understanding.

However, while initially, the scheme was being run on its own, the Ministry is reworking this proposal and integrating this with Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat (EBSB).

Construction of boundary walls and toilets at all monuments

824. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has reserved a fund for the construction of boundary walls and toilets at all monuments which are under protection of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI); and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the list of monuments identified for the purpose, State-wise and details of the funds earmarked for each of the monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, funds have been reserved specifically for the construction of boundary walls & toilets at all select monuments protected by ASI. Funds to each of the monuments will be earmarked once detailed proposals are prepared by the executing agencies.

Preservation of Sonar fort, Jaisalmer

‡825. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sonar Fort in Jaisalmer has been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that the base of Sonar Fort is getting weak and the walls have started crumbling;

(c) if so, whether Archaeological Survey of India has investigated its reasons;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to save Sonar Fort?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Jaisalmer Fort, popularly known as Sonar Qila is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List under the serial nomination Hill Forts of Rajasthan.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India is constantly monitoring the condition of the fort for over three decades. The Geotechnical investigation has been carried out by Geological Survey of India to study the geological formations beneath the fort whereas Inclinator and Permeability tests have been carried out by private agencies to understand the nature of voids and their behavior and to assess the condition of the hillock.

(e) Archaeological Survey of India is carrying out sustained conservation of the fort to the possible extent wherever required. Necessary steps are being taken to conserve and strengthen the weak portions of the fortification within the available resources.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Projects sanctioned for Maharashtra under Central Financial Assistance

826. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be please to state:

(a) whether Government extends exclusive Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the States/UTs for preservation of cultural heritage;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the projects, including expenditure incurred till 2015-16 thereupon in the last three years; and

(c) what are the important projects sanctioned for Maharashtra under CFA and implementation status and expenditure incurred for the last three years in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Central Financial Assistance (CFA) were extended to States/UTs by the Government of India for preservation of Cultural Heritage under the grants recommended by the 13th Finance Commission from year 2011-12 to 2014-15. State wise details of the funds recommended by 13th Finance Commission and the funds utilized till 2014-15 which includes years from 2011 -12 to 2014-15 is given in Statement (*See* below). There has been no extension of CFA to State Governments thereafter including the State of Maharashtra.

Statement*State-wise details of funds recommended by XIII Finance Commission*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Sector	Amount for Awardperiod (2011-12 to 2014-15)	Amount Utilized (2011-12 to 2014-15)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Including Telangana)	Culture Heritage	60.00 100.00	44.46 39.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Heritage	10.00	1.50
3.	Assam	Heritage	40.00	3.74
4.	Bihar	Heritage	100.00	12.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	Heritage	45.00	7.04

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Heritage	50.00	8.51
7.	Jharkhand	Heritage	100.00	9.56
8.	Karnataka	Heritage	100.00	74.90
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage	175.00	57.45
10.	Maharashtra	Heritage	100.00	19.33
11.	Manipur	Culture	8.00	-
12.	Meghalaya	Heritage	25.00	3.23
13.	Mizoram	Heritage	12.00	9.00
14.	Odisha	Heritage	65.00	60.13
15.	Punjab	Heritage	100.00	41.75
16.	Sikkim	Heritage	9.00	9.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	Heritage	100.00	94.06
18.	Tripura	Culture	10.00	-
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage	100.00	44.68
20.	Uttarakhand	Culture	45.00	-
21.	West Bengal	Heritage	100.00	14.50
GRAND TOTAL			1454.00	554.61

Comprehensive conservation and development plan for forts and Maharashtra

827. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj had under his occupation more than 350 forts located not only in Maharashtra but in other adjoining States also;

(b) if so, a State-wise list of these forts duly mentioning which one of them are under the protection of Central Government or respective State Governments or otherwise;

(c) whether the Central Government has prepared any comprehensive conservation and development plan for the forts under ASI's protection in Maharashtra from tourism point of view; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and by when this exercise would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Science Cities

828. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the State/UT-wise details of the Science Cities set up in the country;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal to set up at least one Science City in each State/UT;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Haryana; and
- (d) the action taken by Government along with the time by when such cities are likely to be set up in all States/UTs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The following Science Cities have been set up by Ministry of Culture through National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an Autonomous Organization under the Ministry of Culture.

Sl. No.	Names of the Science Cities functioning under NCSM	State-wise location
1.	Science City, Kolkata	West Bengal
2.	Regional Science City, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh

In addition, Pushpa Gujral Science City at Kapurthala, Punjab and Gujarat Science City at Ahmedabad, Gujarat have also been set up with the financial assistance from the Ministry of Culture.

(b) to (d) The Science Cities Scheme provides for setting up of Science Cities in all the states of the country subject to availability of funds for this purpose. States willing to avail of this Scheme have to provide land and share the cost of setting up of facility and corpus for upkeep and maintenance.

Proposals have been received from Governments of Haryana, Karnataka, Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh to set up Science Cities.

The tentative time of completion of the project as per the Science Cities Scheme is 54 months from the date of start of the project.

**Funds for conservation of traditional cultural
activities in Madhya Pradesh**

†829. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated any funds for conservation of traditional cultural activities of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the existing projects running for conservation, promotion and preservation of traditional arts of Madhya Pradesh;

(d) whether any projects/scheme of Government is also running for conservation of traditional tribal arts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) To protect, preserve and promote various forms of art and conservation of traditional cultural activities throughout the country including Madhya Pradesh, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. Annual grant-in-aid is provided to all these 7 ZCCs by Government of India for carrying out these activities and no State/UT-wise funds are provided.

(c) No such projects are being run by the Government of India.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is implementing a number of schemes, *inter-alia*. Award to Young Talented Artistes, Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme, Theatre Rejuvenation Scheme, Research and Documentation Scheme, Shilpgram Scheme, Octave and J&K Festivals and National Cultural Exchange Programme (NCEP) to protect, preserve and promote various forms of art including conservation of traditional tribal arts.

Improving indigenous industries for tribals

830. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to improve the handicrafts and indigenous industries that can serve as a livelihood to the tribal community;

(b) whether there is a streamlined process of engagement across the Central

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government, State Governments and administration at the district level in effective implementation of such schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, extends concessional financial assistance to individuals or group of STs for undertaking income generation/ business activities for their economic empowerment. The financial assistance is extended through State Channelising Agencies and certain PSU Banks/ RRBs and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) having refinance agreements with NSTFDC for eligible STs up to Double the Poverty Line Income limit which is ₹ 98,000/- p.a. for rural areas and ₹ 1,20,000/- p.a. for urban areas.

Some of the prominent schemes of NSTFDC are:

- Term Loan scheme: NSTFDC provides Term Loan for any income generation scheme costing upto ₹ 25.00 lakhs per unit. Financial assistance is extended upto 90% of the cost of the scheme and the balance is met by way of subsidy/ promoter's contribution/ margin money. Interest rate chargeable is 6% p.a. for loan upto ₹ 5 lakhs, 8% p.a. for loans ranging between ₹ 5 lakhs to ₹ 10 lakhs and 10% p.a. for loan exceeding ₹ 10 lakhs on the entire amount of loan.
- Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY): Under the scheme, Scheduled Tribes women can undertake any income generation activity. Loans upto 90% for scheme costing upto ₹ 1 lakh are provided at a concessional rate of interest of 4% p.a.
- Micro Credit Scheme for Self Help Groups: The Corporation provides loans upto ₹ 50,000/- per member and ₹ 5 Lakhs per Self Help Group (SHG). Interest rate chargeable is 6% p.a.
- Adivasi Shiksha RrinnYojana: Under this scheme, financial assistance upto ₹ 5.00 lakh at concessional rate of interest of 6% per annum is provided to ST students for pursuing professional/technical education including Ph.D. in India. Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India provides interest subsidy for this scheme, whereby, no interest is payable by a student during the course period and one year or six months after getting the job, as the case may be. There is also a provision for providing further concessional finance for undertaking any income generation activity after completion of studies.

- Tribal Forest Dwellers Empowerment Scheme: Under the scheme, NSTFDC provides financial assistance to Scheduled Tribes given land rights under Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. Loan upto 90% of the scheme costing upto ₹ 1 lakh can be provided at rate of interest of 6% p.a. This is a new scheme introduced and NSTFDC has requested the SCAs to implement the same.
- Scheme for NGOs/ EVAs: This is a newly launched scheme under which NSTFDC provides loans upto ₹ 50,000/- per member and ₹ 5 Lakhs per Self Help Group (SHG) through NGOs/ EVAs. The interest rate chargeable is 12% p.a. from members of SHGs against which they will get an interest incentive of 4% on timely payment thus making the effective rate of interest to 8%.

Renovation/Restoration of Saptakoteshwar temple

831. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to renovate/restore Saptakoteshwar temple;
- (b) if so, the details of items taken up for renovation/restoration;
- (c) the estimate of amount likely to be incurred on each of the item;
- (d) the source of funding for the project; and
- (e) by what date the project is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) No Sir. Saptakoteshwar temple is not a protected monument under to Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). However, Saptakoteshwar temple is protected by State of Goa. Government of Goa has accorded Administrative approval for renovation and restoration of Saptakoteshwar temple. The State Government is preparing the estimates and work will be taken up under state allotted budget. As intimated by the Government of Goa, the work is likely to be completed before January, 2018.

Preservation of cultural heritage of Himalayas

832. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) what steps have been taken by Government to promote, protect and preserve the cultural heritage of Himalayas under the Scheme for Development of the Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas;

- (b) the State-wise details of the achievement of the scheme thus far;
- (c) what criteria are followed to select the organizations for grant of assistance under this scheme; and
- (d) what mechanisms are in place to check the misuse of funds granted under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Under the Himalayan Scheme, the financial assistance is provided to the NGOs to promote, protect and preserve the cultural heritage of the Himalayan region spreading in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh through research, documentation, dissemination, etc.

(b) The State wise details of the fund released during 2015-16 and current financial year is as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

State	Funds Released	
	2015-16	2016-17 (as on date)
Arunachal Pradesh	6.00	1.50
Sikkim	10.00	-
Himachal Pradesh	33.53	9.50
Jammu and Kashmir	7.50	14.00
Uttrakhand	32.75	10.75
TOTAL	89.78	35.75

- (c) (i) the voluntary organization should be registered as a society under the societies Registration Act 1860 or as a public trust under Indian Trust Act, 1882 and shall have been functioning for a period of three years.
- (ii) the Colleges and Universities are also eligible to apply.
- (iii) the organisation should have the capacity to undertake and promote research projects. It should have facilities, resources and personnel to implement the scheme for which the grant is required.

- (iv) the Colleges and Universities should introduce in their curricula or research course aspects of studies relating to preservation of Himalayan art and culture, in case not already done.
 - (v) a college applying for the grant should be affiliated to the University.
 - (vi) the grants will be ad-hoc and of non-recurring nature.
 - (vii) grants from this scheme will be given only to those organizations which are not in receipt of grants from any other source for similar purposes.
 - (viii) organizations which are doing good work in the field and having resources for meeting matching funds will be given preference.
- (d) The proper utilization of the fund is ensured through Audited Accounts and Utilization certificate duly authenticated by the Chartered Accountant.

Heritage status buildings and monuments in Kerala

833. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of World Heritage Status buildings and monuments approved by UNESCO in Kerala State; and
- (b) the expenditure incurred upon such buildings for their upkeep during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There is no site in the UNESCO World Heritage List from the State of Kerala.

- (b) Question does not arise.

Threat of extinction of Indian music and dance forms

834. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the extinction threat to Indian music and dance forms;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to promote Indian music and dance forms at educational institutions and other places; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Culture through its autonomous organizations like Sangeet Natak Akademi and Kalakshetra Foundation has been taking various steps to promote Indian music and dance forms. Sangeet Natak Akademi promotes Indian music and dance forms through the following schemes:

- (i) Training and Programme support.
- (ii) Grants to institutions/individuals.
- (iii) Festivals, workshops and exhibitions.
- (iv) Awards and honours.
- (v) Training and preservation of traditional performing arts.

Whereas, Kalakshetra Foundation at Chennai runs a college - Rukmini Devi College of Fine Arts for providing art education in Bharatnatyam and Carnatic Music. Apart from the above, the Ministry of Culture promotes Indian music and dance forms through its various schemes.

Closure of sick PSUs

835. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to shut down a number of sick PSUs;
- (b) if so, the details of number of PSUs being shut and reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to re-employ the employees of PSUs shut in the past; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) function under the administrative control of various Ministries/Departments and all matters relating to CPSEs including closure are dealt by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments. The reasons for closure vary from CPSE to CPSE which include persistent losses, resources crunch, low productivity, unsustainable business operations, old and obsolete plant and machinery, outdated technology, low capacity utilization, poor debt-equity structure, excess manpower, weak

marketing strategies, stiff competition, lack of business plans, heavy interest, burden, high input cost, etc.

Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), as a nodal department, has issued guidelines on 07.09.2016 for "time bound closure of sick/ loss making CPSEs and disposal of movable and immovable assets". As per the guidelines, the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments are responsible for formulation and implementation of closure plans and NITI Aayog carries out monitoring the implementation of the decision of closure.

(c) and (d) The Counselling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) Scheme of the Government provides opportunities of self/wage employment to the employees or their dependents separated under Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)/ Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) or retrenched due to closure/restructuring of the CPSEs. The Scheme aims at providing short duration skill development/ entrepreneurship development training programmes to equip the beneficiaries for self/ wage employment.

Regulator for monitoring safety defects of cars

836. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received complaints against a leading German luxury car manufacturer for emission norms and other manufacturing defects in their cars;

(b) if so, what action Government has taken on the complaints received in this regard;

(c) whether Government does not have any legal framework with regard to defective vehicles or their standardization; and

(d) if so, what steps Government proposes to take for setting up of a regulator for strictly monitoring the safety defects of car manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the reports in the media regarding violation of emission norms by the Volkswagen Automobile Manufacturer, a report on Conformity of Production (COP) for the said vehicle was called for from the Testing Agencies. Thereafter on the basis of report obtained by the Testing Agencies, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has constituted a panel

of experts comprising Professors from IIT Delhi, IIT Dehradun and IIT, Mumbai on 28.03.2016 to investigate the findings.

(c) and (d) Car models to be sold in India are tested as per the Standards notified under Central Motor Vehicles Rules. It is the responsibility of the vehicle manufacturers to produce the vehicle in compliance to the notified standards. Testing agencies, on behalf of Government of India, carry out verification of such compliance through the process called Conformity of Production (COP).

Contribution of PSUs in GDP

837. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contribution of Public Sector Undertakings in the Gross Domestic Product has not been satisfactory and if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether Government has fixed any targets to increase the above percentage during the remaining period of current Five Year Plan and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is considering to help the CPSUs, including those incurring losses to set up subsidiaries or form joint ventures with State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) in certain African countries and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The global economic performance has been subdued over the previous couple of years. The CPSEs in India are performing to the best of their abilities in this prevailing economic scenario. The share of the gross turnover of CPSEs to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India at current prices during 2014-15 is 15.9 percent.

(b) Performance of CPSEs is assessed through Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), a negotiated agreement between the Government and the enterprise, wherein growth targets based on the previous performance and current economic scenario are set in the beginning of the year and "performance is evaluated" at the end of the year.

(c) The Government has already empowered the Board of Maharatna and Navratna CPSEs, *inter-alia* to (i) enter into technology joint ventures or strategic alliances, (ii) obtain by purchase or other arrangements, technology and know-how, (iii) establish financial joint ventures and wholly owned subsidiaries in India or abroad within prescribed limits, and (iv) to effect organizational restructuring including establishment

of profit centers, opening of offices in India and abroad and creating new activity centers.

Growth rate of industries

838. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the growth registered in various industries of the country such as heavy engineering equipment and machine tools, automotives, heavy electrical engineering, etc., during each of the last three years and the current year, sector-wise;

(b) whether Government has achieved the growth target in the fields during the said period;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by Government to encourage these sectors to meet the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The year on year growth registered in Machine Tool, Earthmoving and Mining Machinery, Heavy Electrical Equipment during the last three years are as under:

Segment	(₹ in crore)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Estimated)
Machine Tool	3,481	4,230	4,727
	-10.40%	21.52%	11.75%
Earthmoving and Mining	16,000	17,000	19,375
Machinery	-3.61%	6.25%	13.97%
Heavy Electrical Equipment	128,823	136,953	144,861
	-4.13%	6.31%	5.77%

Source: Industry Associations

The Growth in production for Automobile Industry as reported by Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), is as under:

(No. in thousands)

2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 Apr. to Oct.
21,500	23,358	23,960	15,791

(b) and (c) No such targets were fixed for Capital Goods Industry.

Automobile Industry was delicensed in July 1991 with the announcement of the New Industrial Policy. The Passenger car was delicensed in 1993. The norms for foreign investment and import of technology have also been progressively liberalized over the years for vehicles manufacturer including passenger cars in order to make this sector globally competitive. Hence such date is not centrally maintained in the Department of Heavy Industry.

(d) The Government has launched a Scheme in November, 2014 for enhancement of competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector having infrastructural components like setting up of (1) Centre of Excellence for technology development, (2) Integrated Industrial Infrastructural facility *i.e.* industrial park (3) Common Engineering Facility Centre and (4) Test and Certification Centre. The Scheme also has provision for financial intervention by way of Technology Acquisition Fund Programme for acquisition/ transfer of technology. Details of the Scheme are available in the Department of Heavy Industry website (*dhi.nic.in*).

Further, the Government has recently launched a National Policy of Capital Goods early this year under 'Make in India' initiative with a view to realize the potential of domestic capital goods industry. Detailed Scheme has been uploaded in the website of the Department of Heavy Industry (*dhi.nic.in*).

Details of the Policy may be seen at the Department of Heavy Industry website at *dhi.nic.in*.

As regards Automobile Sector, the Government whenever needed interacts with the Indian Automobile Industry for the promotion of Auto Sector. Department of Heavy Industry is working on the Automotive Mission Plan 2016- 26 to help the grow and foster in the next ten years plan period.

Taking over of MAMC

839. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after taking over of the Mining and Allied Machinerics

Corporation (MAMC) after its liquidation by the Consortium of three CPSUs, viz, BEML, CIL and DVC, the production activities have already been started;

(b) if so, from which date and the products being manufactured by the new company; and

(c) if not, why no initiative has been taken/activities initiated even after more than a decade of the company's liquidation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) MAMC is in liquidation since march/April, 2005. Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises has no administrative control over MAMC being in liquidation and BEML, CIL and DVC are also not under the administrative control of Ministry of Heavy industries and Public Enterprises.

(b) Does not arise in view of para (a) above.

(c) As stated in para (a) above, Ministry of Heavy industries and Public Enterprises has no administrative control over MAMC being in liquidation.

Fame India Scheme

†840. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has prepared Fame India Scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the categories of vehicles to be manufactured under this scheme; and

(c) the progress made so far after the implementation of this scheme and whether this scheme has been successful in the direction to fulfil its objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Government of India has notified FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] for implementation with effect from 1st April 2015, with the objective to support hybrid/electric vehicles market development and manufacturing eco-system. The scheme has 4 focus areas *i.e.* Technology development, Demand Creation, Pilot Projects and Charging Infrastructure. The phase-1 of the scheme is being implemented for a period of 2 years *i.e.* FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17 commencing from 1st April 2015.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The FAME India Scheme is aimed at incentivising all vehicle segments *i.e.* 2 Wheeler, 3 Wheeler Auto, Passenger 4 Wheeler Vehicle, Light Commercial Vehicles and Buses. The scheme covers Hybrid & Electric technologies like Miid Hybrid, Strong Hybrid, Plug in Hybrid and Battery Electric Vehicles.

The notification of this scheme is available in the website of Department of Heavy Industry [www.dhi.nic.in].

(c) During the Financial Year 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 75 crore was allocated for this scheme, which was almost fully utilised. In the current financial year 2016-17, ₹ 91 crore (approx) has already been utilised out of the budget allocation of ₹ 122.90 crore.

Under this scheme, about 99000 hybrid/electric vehicles (xEVs) have been given direct support by way of demand incentives since the launch on 1st April 2015. Department has also approved pilot projects, charging infrastructure projects and technological development projects aggregating to nearly ₹ 155 crores.

Challenges faced by SMEs

841. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the SMEs still face challenges in developing new products and processes due to their smaller scale, inadequate institutional mechanisms, limited access to capital, low awareness and compliance with international standards; and

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has informed that SMEs still face challenges in developing new products and processes due to inadequate institutional mechanism, limited access to capital and low awareness and compliance with international standards.

To address these challenges, MSML is implementing a number of schemes and programmes like Tool Rooms and Technical Institutions, Technology Centres Systems Programme (TCSP), Cluster Development Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Financial Support to MSMEs in ZED (Zero Defect Zero Effect) Certification Scheme etc.

Security services in PSEs from organisations of ex-servicemen

†842. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Public Enterprises instructed to all Public Enterprises *vide* their letter no. DPE OM No. 6/22/93/GL 15/DPE(SC/ST) dated 1 February, 1999 that all PSEs should receive security services only from the organisations of ex-servicemen registered by DGR;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that Parliament of India has passed the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 29/2005 and it is in force since 2005 and under it all security agencies including DGR are required to get license; and

(c) keeping in view the above, whether Ministry proposes to revoke its earlier orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Based on the information obtained from Ministry of Defence, it is informed that for any empaneled Security Agency it is mandatory to have a valid PSARA (Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act) License in the respective State, prior to being operational and this is in consonance with the DGR guidelines. Thus, presently, there is no proposal under consideration to review the aforementioned DPE guidelines dated 01.02.1999.

Closure of cement factories

843. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cement factories under Government control, how many are sick and how many are functional, what was and is the production capacity;

(b) in the same time how many private industries came and what is their production capacity now; and

(c) the reasons for closure of Public Sector Undertakings and many cement factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Department of Heavy Industry,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

GOI has only the Cement Corporation of India Limited under its central control with total installed capacity of 38.93 lakh MT. Out of ten plants, seven plants are non-operating with total installed capacity of 24.47 lakh MT.

Presently there are three operational plants namely Rajban in Himachal Pradesh with installed capacity of 2.48 lakh MT, Bokajan in Assam with installed capacity of 1.98 lakh MT and Tandur in Telangana with installed capacity of 10.00 lakh MT with total operating installed capacity of 14.46 lakh MT per annum.

(b) This information is not being maintained in the department.

(c) The seven non-operating plants of CCI became sick mainly due to obsolete technology, locational disadvantage and low scale of operations.

Proposal from Telangana for increase of Legislative Assembly seats

844. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Government of Telangana requesting for increase of Legislative Assembly seats in accordance with the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government of Telangana has requested for increasing the seats in Legislative Assembly of Telangana State from 119 to 153 as envisaged in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

(c) The issue was taken up with the Ministry of Law and Justice, who in turn sought the opinion of Ld. Attorney General. Ld. Attorney General had observed that as per Article 170(3) of the Constitution, the total number of seats in the Assembly of each State shall not be readjusted till after the first Census is published post the year 2026. Therefore, unless and until Article 170 is amended to bring up in line with Section 26, the increase in the number of seats cannot be given effect.

Presence of terrorists in J and K valley

845. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are nearly 200 terrorists in the Jammu and Kashmir Valley at present;

(b) whether terrorists have sneaked into the Indian side of the Line of Control in large numbers to create trouble; and

(c) if so, what fool-proof steps Government is taking to protect the life and property of the people and security forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per available inputs, nearly 200 terrorists are active in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) As per available inputs, 105 terrorists have infiltrated into the Indian side of the Line of Control in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the year 2016 (upto September, 2016).

(c) The Government of India in tandem with the State Government, have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration which, *inter-alia*, include Strengthening of border management and multi-tiered deployment along the International Border / Line of Control, and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction/ maintenance of border fencing, construction of bunkers and culverts/ bridges on nullahs, improved technology, weapons and equipments for SFs, improved intelligence and operational coordination, installation of border floodlight on the International Border (IB) and synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against terrorists within the State.

Western coast of the country vulnerable to terrorist attacks

†846. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the western coast of the country is very vulnerable to terrorist attacks and many such activities have come to light recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether adequate measures have been taken/are being taken for better surveillance of the western coast; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Subsequent to the Mumbai terrorist attack of 26 November, 2008 the entire coastal security scenario of the country has been subjected to multi-level inter-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

ministerial review by the Government of India. However, no incident of terrorist attack or infiltration through coast has been reported, since the incident of November 26, 2008. Several important decisions/initiatives have been taken, as per the details given below :

- a three-tier coastal security ring all along Indian coast is provided by State Coastal Police, Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and Indian Navy.
- the Indian Navy is patrolling along International Maritime Boundary Line while the ICG is mandated to do patrolling and surveillance up to 200 nautical miles *i.e.* Exclusive Economic Zone of India (EEZ) and the State Coastal Police performs boat patrolling in shallow coastal area.
- the Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall Maritime Security.
- director General, Indian Coast Guard has been designated as Commander of Coastal Command and made responsible for overall coordination between the State and the Central agencies in all the matters relating to coastal security.
- coastal Security Scheme is implemented in phases with the objective of strengthening infrastructure of State Coastal Police Forces for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas.
- the State Coastal Police Forces work closely with ICG under the hub and spoke concept, the hub being ICG Station and the spokes being the Coastal Police Stations.
- gapless electronic surveillance along the coastline is carried out by using 46 Radar Stations of ICG and 74 Automatic Identification System Receiver Stations of Directorate General, Lighthouses and Lightships.
- registration of sea-going vessels and identification of persons on board have been made compulsory.
- joint Coastal Security Exercises are conducted by ICG, in coordination with other stakeholders to create synergy between the Central and the State agencies involved in coastal security and based on intelligence inputs, Coastal Security Operations are also conducted.
- measures to be taken to avoid any lapse in coastal security are a continuous process and the Government takes various initiatives as and when it is required.

Violent incidents in States

847. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to discuss in Inter-State Council about violent incidents arising due to difference of opinion between two States and damage being caused to men and material and also to formulate Standard Operating Procedure to be followed in such times;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) No reference/proposal on the subject has been received in the Inter State Council Secretariat.

Precautions by security forces to prevent attack of Uri camp

848. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any precautions were in place by the security forces to prevent at attack in Uri camp in September, 2016 especially in the backdrop of ongoing huge political and security unrest in Kashmir Valley; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) In wake of the infiltration incidents from across the Line of Control and the unrest in the Valley, security forces across Valley were and are on alert to meet any eventuality, including subversive / terrorist activities. Intelligence agencies are working in close synergy with security forces and regular intelligence inputs are received from concerned agencies and necessary action is taken accordingly.

Delegation of senior most Parliamentarians to Kashmir

849. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any plan to send a delegation of senior most Parliamentarians to Kashmir for second time, in order to contain the volatile situation created by unrest and long and unprecedented curfew; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No sir. The saw and order situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir has improved. An All Party Delegation led by Union Home Minister has already visited the State during 4-5 September 2016.

Codes for various categories of Visa

850. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce distinct codes for various categories and sub-categories of Visa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to minimize room for discretion on part of immigration officers while quizzing foreign visitors as part of immigration checks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Distinct codes for various categories of visas are already in place. Rationalization of visa categories by specifying sub-categories to make the visa category specific to the purpose of visit is an ongoing process. A number of steps such as installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRM), capturing of e-data, doing away of Arrival Cards for Indians and Departure cards for foreigners, Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) and sensitization of Immigration staff on behavioural skills, have been taken to facilitate faster immigration clearance at the counters.

Permanent residency status to foreign investors

851. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to grant Permanent Residency Status (PRS) to certain category of foreign investors;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the relevant conditions specified for the purpose; and

(c) the employment opportunities likely to be generated due to this step of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The Government has decided to grant Permanent Residency Status

(PRS) for 10 years with multiple entry to foreign investors making investment of minimum of ₹ 10 crores to be brought within 18 months or ₹ 25 crores to be brought within 36 months. PRS will also be granted to the spouse/dependents of the eligible foreign investor. The foreign investment should result in generating employment to at least 20 resident Indians every financial year. This scheme will not be applicable to Pakistani citizens or third country nationals of Pakistani origin.

Policy to tackle naxalites

†852. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Naxalites have expanded their network upto National Capital Delhi alongwith big cities, due to the lethargic approach of Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the way Government looks at the arrests of Naxalites in large number in Noida (NCR); and

(d) whether Government does not have any stringent policy to tackle Naxalites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The State Police of UP arrested 10 persons on 15.10.2016 from NCR Noida, of which two are reported to be Left Wing Extremists.

(d) The Government has been regularly reviewing and monitoring the anti Left Wing Extremism operations and development programmes in the LWE affected regions. The Central Government has adopted a multipronged approach of security, development and enforcing rights and entitlements of local communities etc., in LWE affected areas. Various security measures such as deployment of Forces, sharing of intelligence and capacity building measures are also undertaken for LWE affected states.

Funds to border blocks of Jammu and Kashmir under BADP

853. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds are provided to the border blocks of Jammu and Kashmir State under Border Area Development Plan (BADP); and

(b) if so, will Government increase these funds in order to construct bunkers giving relief to the residents?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP), funds are provided to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for 47 border blocks of 11 Districts of the State.

(b) There is no proposal at present with the Government of India to increase the BADP allocation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The funds under the BADP are allocated to the States as per the formula envisaged in the guidelines of BADP. Out of allocated funds State Government has constructed 37 shelter for giving relief to the residents at various locations in Jammu District.

Sim cards to foreign travellers arriving on E-visa

854. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to provide SIM cards to the foreign travelers to India arriving on E-visa;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this will attract more number of foreign travellers/visitors to the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) There is a proposal under consideration of Ministry of Tourism for presenting a pre-loaded SIM card to foreign tourists arriving India on Electronic Tourist Visa (e-TV) as a tourist friendly gesture and to facilitate tourists with connectivity immediately on arrival in India.

Arson in schools of J&K

†855. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools in Jammu and Kashmir where arson has been committed which is said to have affected children's studies;

(b) the district-wise details of the torching of schools; and

(c) the details of the action taken against the people involved in the incidents of torching of schools till date and the number of such people?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) 35 school buildings were set ablaze and 11 school buildings were damaged in the Kashmir Valley since 8.7.2016 till 14.11.2016. The district-wise details are as under:-

Sl. No.	District	Schools set ablaze (as on 14.11.2016)	Schools damaged (as on 14.11.2016)
1.	Ganderbal	4	2
2.	Anantnag	5	-
3.	Kulgam	6	1
4.	Baramulla	4	-
5.	Srinagar	5	3
6.	Kupwara	4	3
7.	Bandipora	3	1
8.	Shopian	2	-
9.	Budgam	2	1
TOTAL		35	11

(c) 24 persons identified for being involved in setting the school buildings ablaze have already been arrested.

Demand for making BSF's air wing independent

856. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal/demand for making BSF's Air wing independent;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) what is Government's stand therefor;
- (d) whether it would require clearance from M/o Civil Aviation and M/o Defence; and
- (e) if so, the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) A self-regulatory regime for Border Security Force (BSF) Air Wing is

agreed in principle. BSF Air Wing has a mixed fleet of fixed wing aircraft and helicopters. The fixed wing aircraft, Advanced Light and the Cheetah helicopters of the BSF Air Wing are governed by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) regulations whereas the Mi 17s by the Indian Air Force (IAF) regulations. The growing requirement of the BSF Air Wing operations necessitates a review of the present regulatory system and to work towards BSF Air Wing becoming a self-regulatory to enhance its operational potential.

(d) and (e) Yes, clearance of M/o Civil Aviation and M/o Defence is required to register aircraft as DGCA and IAF being regulatory bodies in India.

Proposal to BSF to buy more aircrafts

857. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSF has given a proposal for ₹ 1000 crores to buy more aircrafts;

(b) if so, the details and status thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider such a proposal in view of prevailing situation at border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Aircraft procurement is done from time to time on need assessment and availability of resources, in accordance with the prescribed procedures.

Source of funds received by Salafist NGOs

858. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the source of funds received by Salafist NGOs under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA);

(b) whether Government plans to undertake audit and investigation of FCRA funds received and the bonafides of the recipients of these funds so far;

(c) the measures to check end use of funds received under FCRA;

(d) the steps Government is taking to curtail illegal transactions, hawala and misrepresentation by Salafist NGOs;

(e) whether Government is considering overhauling of FCRA guidelines;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The audit of accounts and investigation of foreign funds received by the recipients are done in accordance with the provisions of Foreign Contribution(Regulation) Act, 2010 and Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011.

(c) Section 18 and 19 of FCRA, 2010 read with Rules made there under require every person receiving foreign contribution to intimate details of such Foreign contribution to the Central Government and maintain an account of foreign contribution received and the manner in which such contribution is utilized. Penal action under the Act is taken against any person for violating the said provisions of law.

(d) Monitoring of receipt and utilization of Foreign Contribution by persons is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the FCRA, 2010 and FCRR, 2011. No persons can receive foreign contribution without registration/prior permission. Penal action under the Act is taken against any person for violating the said provisions of law.

(e) to (g) Presently there is no such proposal to overhaul FCRA guidelines. However, Review of Act and Rules is an ongoing process and necessary amendments are carried out as and when required.

Incorrect data for arrests under Section 66A of IT Act

859. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the fact that the NCRB had reported incorrect data for arrests under Section 66A of the IT Act, under its publication crime in India 2016;

(b) whether Government is aware that the corrigendum issued by the NCRB in this regard does not clarify on the actual number of arrests under Section 66A; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to investigate this and ensure that no further arrests are made under the repealed section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: (a) to (c) NCRB collects crime data and publishes its Annual Report 'Crime in India' on calendar year basis *i.e.* 1st January to 31st December. Data was compiled by NCRB under all Sections including Section 66A of IT Act until Hon'ble Supreme Court, in WRIT PETITION (CRIMINAL) NO.167 OF 2012 in Shreya Singhal *vs.* Union of India, struck down Section 66A on 24th March, 2015. As the data was collected on aggregated basis, 'Crime in India' 2015 included data pertaining to Section 66A. NCRB clarified the inclusion by issue of a corrigendum. NCRB publication 'Crime in India' 2016 will not contain cases pertaining to Section 66A of IT Act.

Rules regarding playing of national song

†860. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are rules in place to ensure that National Song is performed uniformly in one voice, one beat and rhythm, since our National Song enhances our feeling of patriotism and it is mandatory to have rules for National Song;

(b) whether these rules are to be taken seriously as in theaters, it has been often observed that National Song is sung in different tunes and different ways and music is composed in different styles, although there is no objection in showing soldiers or other things in background but people singing this song commit physical movement; and

(c) whether Government is serious towards implementation of such rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Government has not framed any rules or issued instructions laying down circumstances in which the National Song may be sung or played.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Cases of honour killing

861. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of honour killing are increasing in States such as Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the steps taken to prevent these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 1 case and 2 cases in Haryana, 14 cases and 7 cases in Madhya Pradesh, 5 cases and 1 case in Maharashtra, nil case and 1 case in Tamil Nadu and 5 cases and 8 cases in Punjab were reported under murder (section 302 IPC) and culpable homicide not amounting to murder (section 304 IPC) with the motive of honour killing during 2014 and 2015 respectively. State/UT-wise number of cases reported under murder (section 302 IPC) and culpable homicide not amounting to murder (section 304 IPC) with the motive of honour killing during 2014 and 2015 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India Police and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes, within their jurisdiction lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Home Affairs had issued an advisory on crime against women dated 4th September, 2009, wherein the States/UTs had been directed to conduct a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of their law and order machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing responsiveness to such violence. The advisory specifically advised the States/UTs to take Special steps to curb the 'Violation of Women's Rights by the so called Honour Killings, to prevent forced marriage in some northern States, and other forms of Violence'. The Advisory is available on www.mha.nic.in.

Statement

State/UT-wise Motives/Causes of Murder(Section 302 IPC) and Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder(Section 304 IPC) for the purpose of Honour Killing During 2014-2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014			2015		
		Murder (Section 302 IPC)	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (Section 304 IPC)	Total Cases	Murder (Section 302 IPC)	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (Section 304 IPC)	Total Cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	2	0	2
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2	0	2	21	4	25
8.	Haryana	1	0	1	2	0	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	3	1	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2	0	2	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	3	2	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	0	7	14	0	14
15.	Maharashtra	5	0	5	1	0	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	5	0	5	8	0	8
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	2	0	2
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	1	0	1
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	1	16	17
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	1	131	37	168
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		26	0	26	189	59	248
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	0	1
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	2	0	2
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		2	0	2	3	0	3
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		28	0	28	192	59	251

Source: Crime in India

Kidnapping and trafficking of girls and children

862. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether heinous crimes like kidnapping and trafficking of girls and children to foreign countries by criminal gangs is going on unabatedly despite strict laws in place;

(b) whether such incidents have increased or decreased, the details thereof, State-wise for last two years;

(c) whether any responsibility of police has been fixed in such cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per information collected by NCRB, cases reported under Child trafficking and kidnapping and abduction of children and number of children trafficked and kidnapped and abducted in 2014 and 2015 in the country is as under:

Heading	2014	2015
Cases reported under Child Trafficking	2204	3490
Cases registered under kidnapping and abduction of children	37854	41893
Number of children trafficked	2228	3906
Number of children (below 18 years) kidnapped and abducted	38555	42993

The State-wise details of the last two years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) 'Public Order' and 'Police', as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, are State subjects and as such detection, registration, investigation and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government has been adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking and has issued several advisories to States/UTs from time to time to deal with the crime of trafficking in a holistic manner and to evolve an effective and comprehensive strategy encompassing rescue, relief and rehabilitation of victims besides taking deterrent action against the law violators. The advisories issued by Govt, of India also provide guidance on trafficking of women and children to foreign countries.

Statement

(A) Cases Reported (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) under total Child Trafficking during 2014-15

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014						2015					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46	25	0	57	29	0	38	16	3	23	23	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	0
3.	Assam	304	75	5	304	75	5	1317	304	4	1261	332	4
4.	Bihar	285	157	7	241	184	8	332	133	3	311	161	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	2	0	8	8	0	16	13	0	33	33	0
6.	Goa	0	2	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	1	0	3	3	0	4	4	0	19	19	0
8.	Haryana	280	208	5	280	263	5	200	90	3	192	169	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	24	16	2	22	16	2	29	8	1	18	8	1
12.	Karnataka	71	47	1	69	63	1	82	30	0	45	40	0
13.	Kerala	4	7	0	4	12	0	9	4	1	13	4	0

Written Answers to

[23 November, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14. Madhya Pradesh		8	16	2	22	24	2	32	24	1	63	62	4
15. Maharashtra		31	53	0	47	86	0	37	28	2	54	71	2
16. Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya		12	6	0	12	6	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
18. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha		75	21	0	33	33	0	27	72	0	79	79	0
21. Punjab		5	4	1	4	4	1	9	4	1	25	14	11
22. Rajasthan		61	33	4	36	36	4	44	20	8	23	23	8
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		1	2	0	3	10	0	13	4	0	15	8	0
25. Telangana		30	30	0	50	50	0	55	45	4	58	62	4
26. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	0	2	3	0
27. Uttar Pradesh		2	2	2	6	4	3	13	7	0	39	28	0
28. Uttarakhand		3	3	1	3	3	1	7	5	2	5	5	2
29. West Bengal		947	756	3	1103	830	3	1119	796	16	721	889	25
TOTAL STATE(S)		2198	1470	33	2311	1753	35	3418	1611	50	3002	2036	88

100 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
31. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	2	1	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi UT	5	10	1	8	21	3	63	45	5	74	77	7
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)	6	10	1	11	21	3	72	47	5	76	81	7
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TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	2204	1480	34	2322	1774	38	3490	1658	55	3078	2117	95
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Source: Crime in India.

(B) State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases ChargeSheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under kidnapping and abduction of children during 2014-2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014						2015					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600	352	5	684	522	5	497	306	6	448	444	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66	26	0	50	37	0	120	39	0	47	46	0
3.	Assam	152	44	1	152	44	1	383	75	1	410	75	1
4.	Bihar	1585	865	20	1688	1191	22	1231	716	10	1148	980	28
5.	Chhattisgarh	1844	822	84	933	978	100	1846	624	156	787	789	179
6.	Goa	134	17	0	40	27	0	102	29	2	29	31	2
7.	Gujarat	2101	1290	17	1819	1803	23	1589	879	14	1137	1215	16
8.	Haryana	816	237	45	381	373	49	1255	346	38	427	378	39
9.	Himachal Pradesh	210	53	1	92	72	1	232	62	2	83	81	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	139	49	0	122	68	0	244	69	1	162	115	1
11.	Jharkhand	94	48	7	92	61	10	110	56	7	86	65	10
12.	Karnataka	1177	352	5	721	485	6	1605	340	4	613	483	4
13.	Kerala	130	131	0	160	160	0	171	135	7	194	160	5

14. Madhya Pradesh	6339	2083	204	2701	2519	260	5265	1997	155	2466	2677	215
15. Maharashtra	2616	906	12	1642	1330	17	6960	1329	32	2617	1782	37
16. Manipur	69	1	0	15	0	0	52	13	0	25	13	0
17. Meghalaya	43	13	0	22	13	0	48	11	0	19	11	0
18. Mizoram	2	2	0	2	2	0	9	6	2	8	6	2
19. Nagaland	7	5	3	7	5	3	40	13	2	23	19	2
20. Odisha	800	259	3	392	347	3	986	344	2	439	423	2
21. Punjab	871	247	38	658	432	47	937	366	87	667	470	101
22. Rajasthan	1814	660	95	866	849	133	1690	613	51	766	794	68
23. Sikkim	17	7	1	6	4	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
24. Tamil Nadu	390	177	39	437	385	63	398	186	10	387	333	17
25. Telangana	634	281	10	751	602	10	608	344	6	391	446	7
26. Tripura	88	34	1	74	51	3	92	53	4	52	53	4
27. Uttar Pradesh	5875	3955	748	11537	7508	1498	5913	3488	994	11680	6887	1682
28. Uttarakhand	275	107	15	118	120	16	444	58	39	103	98	46
29. West Bengal	2351	1410	2	2432	1491	2	1951	1984	0	2214	2167	0
TOTAL STATE(S)	31239	14433	1356	28594	21479	2272	34780	14483	1632	27430	21043	2480

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		12	6	0	8	7	0	28	7	0	9	8	0
31. Chandigarh		130	47	7	48	55	7	164	24	8	41	37	9
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		8	3	0	3	3	0	14	4	0	7	5	0
33. Daman and Diu		4	2	0	2	2	0	21	0	0	2	2	0
34. Delhi UT		6452	586	73	492	612	78	6881	533	51	558	569	67
35. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry		9	5	0	5	5	0	5	3	0	7	6	0
TOTAL UT(S)		6615	649	80	558	684	85	7113	571	59	624	627	76
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		37854	15082	1436	29152	22163	2357	41893	15054	1691	28054	21670	2556

Source: Crime in India.

C.

State/UT-wise and gender-wise number of children trafficked during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Procurement of Minor Girls			Importation of Girls from Foreign Country			Buying of Minors for Prostitution			Selling of Minors for Prostitution			Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956			Total Victims under Child Trafficking		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	37	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	13	1	49	50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
3.	Assam	0	303	303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	304	304
4.	Bihar	0	280	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	3	1	284	285
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	4
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
8.	Haryana	0	278	278	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	281	281
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	2	6	8	14	10	24
12.	Karnataka	0	61	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	1	9	8	63	71
13.	Kerala	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	8	8

Written Answers to

[23 November, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15. Maharashtra		0	10	10	0	0	0	0	11	11	4	2	6	0	15	15	4	38	42
16. Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya		1	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	10	12
18. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha		0	74	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	74	75
21. Punjab		0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
22. Rajasthan		0	61	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	61
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
25. Telangana		0	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	30	30	
26. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
28. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3
29. West Bengal		0	852	852	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	69	69	17	11	28	17	935	952
TOTAL STATE(S)		13	2012	2025	0	2	2	0	18	18	5	78	83	30	63	93	48	2173	2221
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2

31. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	5	5
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	7	7
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	13	2012	2025	0	2	2	0	18	18	5	82	87	30	66	96	48	2180	2228

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts may includes cases/persons of previous years also.

Source: Crime in India.

(D) State/UT-wise and gender-wise number of children trafficked during 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Procurement of Minor Girls			Importation of Girls from Foreign Country			Buying of Minors for Prostitution			Selling of Minors for Prostitution			Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956			Human Trafficking (Section 370 & 370AIPC)			Total Victims under Child Trafficking		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	1	1	0	41	41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
3.	Assam	0	1303	1303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	9	9	0	1330	1330
4.	Bihar	0	305	305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	2	120	118	307	425
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	20	10	30	20	14	34
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
7.	Gujarat	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	4
8.	Haryana	0	190	190	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	4	7	5	195	200
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
11.	Jharkhand	0	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	27	29
12.	Karnataka	0	65	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	3	4	7	3	79	82

13. Kerala	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	2	30	28	5	33
14. Madhya Pradesh	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	16	14	30	16	24	40
15. Maharashtra	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	1	1	0	28	28	6	5	11	6	47	53
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	44	58	14	51	65
21. Punjab	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	7	9
22. Rajasthan	0	38	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	3	25	22	41	63
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	2	11	13
25. Telangana	0	42	42	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	9	5	14	10	49	59
26. Tripura	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
27. Uttar Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	3	3	1	12	13
28. Uttarakhand	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	2	5	7
29. West Bengal	0	1055	1055	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	97	97	16	14	30	2	13	15	18	1180	1198
TOTAL STATE(S)	0	3132	3132	0	2	2	2	9	11	2	109	111	18	88	106	249	123	372	271	3463	3734

Written Answers to

[23 November, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	7	9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	106	50	156	106	57	163
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(s)	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	108	50	158	108	64	172
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	0	3139	3139	0	2	2	2	9	11	2	116	118	18	88	106	357	173	530	379	3527	3906

(E) State/UT-wise and gender-wise number children (below 18 years) who have been kidnapped and abducted during 2014-2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014				2015			
		Male (Boys)	Female (Girls)	Transgender Victims	Total Victims	Male (Boys)	Female (Girls)	Transgender Victims	Total Victims
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63	539	0	602	93	433	0	526
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	66	0	81	38	102	0	140
3.	Assam	61	91	0	152	54	329	0	383
4.	Bihar	132	1453	0	1585	223	1008	0	1231
5.	Chhattisgarh	542	1342	0	1884	663	1227	0	1890
6.	Goa	68	77	0	145	39	69	0	108
7.	Gujarat	352	1783	0	2135	371	1255	0	1626
8.	Haryana	318	533	0	851	403	878	0	1281
9.	Himachal Pradesh	60	158	0	218	86	163	0	249
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	138	0	139	58	189	0	247
11.	Jharkhand	25	69	0	94	49	64	0	113
12.	Karnataka	150	1037	0	1187	368	1296	0	1664
13.	Kerala	17	115	0	132	22	149	0	171

Written Answers to

[23 November, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1847	4546	0	6393	1716	3590	0	5306
15.	Maharashtra	940	1769	0	2709	2579	4571	0	7150
16.	Manipur	6	64	0	70	7	51	0	58
17.	Meghalaya	26	17	0	43	22	26	0	48
18.	Mizoram	0	2	0	2	6	5	0	11
19.	Nagaland	3	4	0	7	17	24	0	41
20.	Odisha	118	684	0	802	202	793	0	995
21.	Punjab	199	714	0	913	175	784	0	959
22.	Rajasthan	426	1404	0	1830	387	1324	0	1711
23.	Sikkim	5	14	0	19	0	4	0	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	9	386	0	395	30	373	0	403
25.	Telangana	173	464	0	637	229	400	0	629
26.	Tripura	8	80	0	88	19	77	0	96
27.	Uttar Pradesh	461	5415	0	5876	505	5428	0	5933
28.	Uttarakhand	66	209	0	275	272	200	0	472
29.	West Bengal	408	1953	0	2361	543	1424	0	1967
	TOTAL STATE (s)	6499	25126	0	31625	9176	26236	0	35412

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	13	0	15	9	21	0	30
31.	Chandigarh	33	101	0	134	60	124	0	184
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	6	0	8	5	9	0	14
33.	Daman and Diu	1	5	0	6	16	9	0	25
34.	Delhi UT	2987	3771	0	6758	3407	3915	0	7322
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	6	0	9	1	5	0	6
	TOTAL UT(s)	3028	3902	0	6930	3498	4083	0	7581
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	9527	29028	0	38555	12674	30319	0	42993

Source: Crime in India.

Steps to make Delhi Police friendly

863. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police had arrested, detained and beaten up the family members of an ex-army personnel who committed suicide on 2 November, 2016 alleging non-implementation of OROP properly by Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for arrest and beating up by Delhi Police;

(c) whether Government has inquired into the alleged incident of brutality by Delhi Police and has fixed responsibility in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps Government would take to make Delhi Police people friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) The initiatives reportedly taken by Delhi Police to make the police force people friendly include the following:

- 'Police Mitra' initiative has been launched to involve members of civil society in prevention of crime, maintenance of law and order and for better communication with citizens as a whole.
- 'Jan Sampark' initiative has been put in place to enhance the reach of Delhi Police, to build confidence among citizens and to design a mechanism for timely redressal of public grievances. Senior officers of Delhi Police visit their areas on a pre-decided time and hear public grievances at neutral venues like auditoriums, schools, public parks, etc. During the year 2016 (up to 30th September), a total of 3186 such programmes were held, 51887 complaints were attended and 10273 grievances were redressed.
- under 'Yuva' initiative, workshops, sports activities and vocational trainings etc. were organized to channelize the energy of young adults and children from the under privileged sections of the society to make them productive members of the society and to prevent them from moving towards crime and drugs at an early age.
- grass root level officers of Delhi Police have been instructed to hold meaningful dialogue with all sections of the society.

- officials of Delhi Police have been sensitized to be sensitive and courteous to people in day to day dealing.

Status of NATGRID

864. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that NATGRID has not been made operational yet;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the same and by when it is likely to be made operational;
- (c) what is the current status of NATGRID in terms of budgetary allocation and manpower deployment; and
- (d) by when the required physical and digital infrastructure is expected to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) project is yet to be made operational. The NATGRID framework is to be hosted on the infrastructure being constructed at New Delhi and Bengaluru. While more than 95% of civil construction of the Disaster Recovery Centre at Bengaluru is completed, the construction of Data Centre and related infrastructure at New Delhi was delayed due to land ownership dispute between Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) for around one year. Implementation of NATGRID framework is now likely to be completed by 30th September, 2018.

(c) For the current financial year 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 104 crore has been allocated to NATGRID. At present, against 119 sanctioned Government posts, 32 posts are filled. Further, 5 technical experts as consultants are working in NATGRID. Engagement of 22 consultants is underway.

(d) The physical infrastructure at New Delhi and Bengaluru are expected to be completed by 31.07.2018 and 31.10.2017 respectively. The NATGRID framework is expected to be implemented by 30th September, 2018.

Data on trafficking in India

865. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is little reliable data on the extent of trafficking in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 20 to 65 million people in India have fallen prey to trafficking;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is an urgent need to invest in a robust data collection and maintenance system; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) collects police recorded data on crimes and criminals relating to human trafficking.

(b) As per information collected by NCRB, the following number of cases was reported in human trafficking in the last three years:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases reported under total human trafficking
1.	2013	3940
2.	2014	5466
3.	2015	6877

(c) and (d) NCRB has recently revised the proforma for standardization of formats for data collection on anti-human trafficking. A number of initiatives and efforts like training, data scrutiny etc. are being put in place on a continuous basis to improve the data quality relating to human trafficking.

FCRA accounts in banks with core banking facilities

866. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are around 33,000 NGOs registered under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA);

(b) whether it is also a fact that at least 6,000 NGOs do not have their FCRA accounts in banks with core banking facilities;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many of them have their FCRA accounts in cooperative banks or State Government's owned apex banks; and

(d) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has made any request to the Ministry of Finance to make it mandatory for FCRA registered NGOs to have their accounts only in banks with core banking facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes Sir. As on 31.3.2016, 33,216 associations were registered under the FCRA.

(b) and (c) This Ministry does not maintain centralized data base of associations which do not have their FCRA accounts in banks with core banking facilities. As per Section 17 of the Act, every person who has been granted a certificate or given prior permission under Section 12 shall receive foreign contribution in a single designated account only through such one of the branches of a bank as he may specify in the application for grant of certificate. Bank for this purpose, means a banking company as referred to in clause (c) of Section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949).

(d) Ministry of Finance and Reserve Bank of India have been advised under the FC(R) Rules 2011 to integrated FCRA accounts of associations receiving Foreign Contribution, with Public Fund Management System.

Security of Indo-Pak International Border of Punjab

867. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is taking steps to introduce latest technology to strengthen the security of Indo-Pak International Border of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The Government has decided to introduce latest technology to strengthen the security of Indo-Pakistan border. The latest technology includes radars, cameras, optical fiber sensors, etc. In this regard, a pilot project in Punjab has been approved.

Role of NDMA in disasters during year 2014

868. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which were the major disasters that occurred during the year 2014 in India;

(b) what was the role of NDMA in those disasters;

(c) how many of the projects of rehabilitation after those disasters have been completed or are nearing completion;

(d) whether it is a fact that many of the projects are not completed due to shortage of project managers of disasters; and

(e) if so, what steps Government is taking to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The following are the major disasters that occurred during the year 2014 in India :

(i) Jammu and Kashmir Flood (3rd September, 2014), and

(ii) Cyclone "Hud-Hud" (12th October, 2014).

(b) NDMA coordinated the matters regarding rescue/relief efforts, maintaining close liaison with the State and district authorities for monitoring the situation and dispatch of necessary material/equipment in the disaster affected areas.

(c) to (e) Disaster Management and Rehabilitation in the aftermath of the Disaster are State subjects. State Governments prepare and execute rehabilitation projects under State plans in accordance to their existing land policy. Government of India does not maintain State specific records of implementation of these projects centrally.

Strength of IPS Officers in Tamil Nadu

869. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total sanctioned strength of the Indian Police Service Officers in Tamil Nadu and the total number of vacancies;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to fill the vacancies in the IPS posts in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to recognize and award those officers who have demonstrated exceptional performance in carrying out their duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As on 01.01.2016, total 223 IPS Officers are in position against sanctioned strength of 263.

(b) To fill up the vacancies of IPS Officers, the batch-size of IPS (direct recruit) has been increased from 88 to 103 from CSE, 2005, to 130 from CSE, 2008 and to 150 from CSE, 2009. Besides above, the process of appointments to the Indian Police Service by promotion from State Police Service has been accelerated.

(c) Following types of medals are awarded to the Police Officers of States/UTs for their exceptional performance in carrying out their duties: (i) President's Police Medal for Gallantry; (ii) Police Medal for Gallantry; (iii) President's Police Medal for Distinguished Services; (iv) Police Medal for Meritorious Service; (v) Prime Minister's Police Medal for Life Saving; (vi) Police (Antrik Suraksha Sewa) Padak; (vii) Police (Special Duty) Medal; and (viii) Parakram Padak.

Provisions of FCRA, 2010

870. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the main provisions of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA), 2010;
- (b) the names of the NGOs who are currently in the prior permission category; and
- (c) whether any amendment is being proposed under Section 9 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 to deal with application for obtaining registration or prior permission to receive foreign funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 seeks to regulate the acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality by certain individuals or associations or companies and to prohibit acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality for any activities detrimental to the national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

- (b) The list is under updation. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).
- (c) No Sir.

Statement

The details showing calculation of associations placed under prior permission category

Sl. No.	Date of notification	No. of Associations	Page Reference
1.	26.10.2005	8,673	
2.	23.07.2015	01	
3.	12.09.2016	01	
TOTAL		8,675	

Sl. No.	Date of notification	No. of Associations	Page Reference
Deletion			
1.	06.07.2006	79	17-19
2.	06.07.2006	02	16
3.	26.07.2006	30	14-15
4.	08.09.2006	25	12-13
5.	10.10.2006	06	10-11
6.	01.11.2006	38	08-09
7.	04.01.2007	49	06-07
8.	07.02.2007	108	02-05
9.	08.10.2009	14	40-41
10.	29.05.2009	11	38-39
11.	25.06.2009	11	36-37
12.	17.09.2009	20	34-35
13.	16.11.2009	01	33
14.	23.12.2009	08	31-32
15.	03.11.2010	01	30
16.	23.03.2011	01	29
17.	18.02.2010	17	27-28
18.	12.03.2010	02	26
19.	07.04.2010	01	25
20.	21.12.2011	01	23
21.	21.12.2011	01	22
22.	21.12.2011	01	21
23.	18.04.2012	01	24
Total deletion		428	
Total Number of Associations placed under prior permission category as on date		8,247	

Foreign nationals apprehended for spying activities

871. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign spies had made access to various high profile establishments across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that many foreign nationals have been apprehended for spying activities in the country;

(d) if so, the number of such cases reported and persons arrested during the last two years; and

(e) the details of corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check spying activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No input is available in this regard.

(c) and (d) During the course of Counter-intelligence Operations, two Pak nationals (one in the year 2015 and other one in 2016) were arrested for their involvement in espionage activities.

(e) The Government has been pursuing a well coordinated and multi pronged approach to tackle such activities which include sanitization of staff and officers, cyber security, installations of CCTV and Biometric and electronic surveillance along with strengthening vigilance on the borders to check infiltration and illegal cross border activities, gearing up the Intelligence machinery to interdict foreign agents, close interaction and coordination between different agencies of the Centre and the State Governments.

Meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee

†872. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the fixed expected date and actual date of calling the regular meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee of each Ministry from one year before and one year after the constitution of present Lok Sabha and every year thereafter in each

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of this duration and the Ministry-wise status of correspondence with A, B and C regions according to annual programme issued in each meeting; and

(b) the details of the action taken with reference to each Ministry which did not undertake follow up action as prescribed in the annual programme in context to part (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Information is being collected.

(b) Online quarterly progress reports for the progress of various targets set in the annual programme issued by Rajbhasha Vibhag are called for from all the Ministries/Departments through Information Management System(MIS) and the review of quarterly progress reports are sent online to the Ministries/Departments.

Border Security Grid

873. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided that the entire stretch of 3323 km border with Pakistan would be completely sealed by 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that to achieve the above, Government is considering to formulate a time-bound action plan;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a border security grid will be formed based on suggestions from stakeholders in border areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The Government has decided to plug gaps in fencing along Indo-Pakistan Border by physical /non-physical barriers by December, 2018. Further, the action plans for the identified gaps in which physical & non-physical barriers are to be installed have been formulated.

(d) and (e) It has been decided to form Border Protection Grid (BPG) in States bordering with Pakistan. The Chief Secretaries of States concerned have been asked to formulate Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) for functioning of BPG.

Plan to make NATGRID operational

874. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any contingency plan to make National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID), which was conceived after Mumbai Terror Attacks operational in full-fledged manner by the end of this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and funds allocated for this purpose; and

(c) if no such contingency plan has been conceived, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

(c) It is the continuous endeavor of the Government to implement NATGRID framework at the earliest.

Citizenship to persons coming to India due to religious persecution

875. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken steps for amendment of Constitution of India to confer Indian Citizenship to the Hindu Bengalis, Christians, Buddhists, Jains, etc. who came to India till 31 December, 2014 for shelter due to religious persecution that took place in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan; and

(b) if so, what is the total number of Bengali Hindu population those who came to Assam from Bangladesh and Pakistan till 31 December, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No separate date of Bengali Hindu population who came to Assam from Bangladesh and Pakistan is maintained.

Lack of laboratories and forensic experts affecting hearing of cases

†876. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases pending forensic report are increasing due to lack of laboratories and forensic experts, thereby affecting the hearing of different cases;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that some cases in forensic investigations are of such nature that an early viscera examination is required for good results and if too much time is taken, for examination, then investigation report is likely to get affected; and

(c) the details of efforts being made by the Ministry so that the forensic report takes lesser time and its subsequent far reaching results are satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No, Sir. There are a substantial number of forensic laboratories in the country for examination and reporting of crime cases. There are seven Central Forensic Science Laboratories functioning in the country.

The six Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLS) located at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Pune are under Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS). Apart from these, one Central Forensic Science Laboratory of Central Bureau of Investigation is located at New Delhi. Besides these, there are 30 State Forensic Laboratories, 50 Regional Forensic Laboratories and 147 District Mobile Forensic Laboratories functioning in the country. Vacancies of forensic experts are filled from time to time as per Recruitment Rules.

(b) Yes, Sir. In some cases, like volatile poisons, an early viscera examination is required for arriving at proper report. Top priority is given for examination of such cases.

(c) Government has undertaken a Plan Scheme *viz.* Establishment of new CFSLS at Bhopal, Guwahati and Pune and modernization of existing CFSLS located at Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Kolkata under Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) under Ministry of Home Affairs. The main components of this scheme are construction of state-of-art CFSL complexes at Pune, Bhopal, Kolkata and Guwahati and procurement of hi-tech Machinery and equipment for the modernisation of three existing CFSLS. In addition, there is a proposal for establishment of state of the art in International centre for Excellence in Forensic Science for CFSL, CBI at Ghaziabad, UP. The Central Government also assists State Governments in strengthening their forensic investigation and training facilities through the Modernization of Police Forces Scheme.

Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Pandits

877. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of steps taken by Government to rehabilitate the Kashmiri Pandits;

(b) whether Government has any plan to launch any special scheme for rehabilitation of Kashmiri Pandits, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) why Government has not been able to implement Prime Minister's package for Kashmiri Pandits creating 6000 jobs which was announced in 2009 by the then Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Government has taken various steps for rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants.

Under Prime Minister's Package 2004, 5242 two room tenements have been constructed in Jammu at four locations (Purkhoo, Muthi, Nagrota and Jagti) and have been allotted to the migrants. Further, 200 flats have been constructed at Sheikhpora in Budgam district (Kashmir Valley) and have been allotted to the migrants on sharing basis, who have joined the State Government service under employment component of Prime Minister's Package 2008. Out of these 200 flats, 31 flats have also been allotted to the local migrants who migrated from their native places to other places within the Kashmir Valley.

A Rehabilitation Package of ₹1618.40 crore was announced by the Government in 2008 for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants, which provided for many comprehensive facilities for the migrants e.g. provision of 8000 state government jobs (3000 jobs with Central funding and 3000 jobs with State funding), financial assistance for purchase/ construction of houses, construction of transit accommodations, continuation of cash relief to migrants, scholarship to students, assistance for self-employment, assistance to the agriculturists and the horticulturist, waiver of interest on unpaid loan, etc. The Package is being implemented by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir. So far State Government jobs have been provided to 1917 migrant youths, two families have has availed financial assistance for construction of houses, and all the targeted 505 transit accommodations have been constructed in the Kashmir valley.

Besides, the Government of India has approved another package, on 18th November 2015, involving an estimated expenditure of ₹ 2000 crore for providing additional 3000 State Government jobs to the Kashmiri migrants and construction of 6000 transit accommodations in the Kashmir Valley for the Kashmiri migrants to whom state government jobs have been provided/ will be provided. The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has requested to take necessary action to implement the package at the earliest.

(c) Under the Rehabilitation Package announced by the then Prime Minister in

2008, 6000 jobs (3000 jobs with Central funding and 3000 jobs with State funding) in the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir were to be provided to the Kashmiri migrants. The State Government has already provided 1917 jobs to the Kashmiri migrants under the Central funding component. The remaining posts could not be filled up due to stay on the recruitment process by the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir. The stay has now been vacated and the State Government has been requested to expedite the process to fill up the remaining posts at the earliest. Regarding 3000 jobs, which were to be provided with State funding, the State Government, citing poor financial condition of the State, requested that the same may also be funded by the Government of India. The Government of India agreed and approved another package, on 18th November 2015, for providing additional 3000 State Government jobs to the Kashmiri migrants and construction of 6000 transit accommodations in the Kashmir Valley for the Kashmiri migrants to whom state government jobs have been provided/ will be provided. The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has requested to take necessary action to implement the package at the earliest.

Funds for development of border areas

878. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has formulated schemes/projects to meet the special developmental needs and well being of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the International Border to check their migration from there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of funds allocated during the last three years to achieve the objectives of the said schemes and projects; and

(d) whether the funds allocated for the development of border areas have been diverted and misutilized and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Government of India has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme(BADP) to meet the special developmental needs and well being of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through the State Governments. The schemes/ works undertaken under the BADP relate to construction of roads, bridges, safe drinking water supply, agriculture and allied activities,

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, construction of toilets particularly for women, infrastructure in health, education and sports sector, promotion of Rural Tourism/Border Tourism, etc.

(c) During the last three years (2013-14 to 2015-16) and current year 2016-17 the following amount has been allocated to the 17 States under BADP.

Year	Amount allocated (₹ in crore)
2013-14	990.00
2014-15	800.00
2015-16	990.00
2016-17	990.00

(d) No instance of diversion and misutilization of BADP funds has been noticed, so far.

Multi-pronged strategy at disaster management

879. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has mooted proposal to involve Civil Defence and Civil Society groups in tackling disaster mitigation efforts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating devising a multi-pronged strategy aimed at disaster management in the future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Civil Defence Act 1968 has been amended by the Civil Defence (Amendment) Act 2009 to include the disaster management as an additional role for the Civil Defence volunteers, while retaining its primary role of protecting the citizen and the property from hostile attack.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has undertaken a multi-pronged strategy for disaster management, by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.

The strategy includes all aspects of disaster management including institutional and legal arrangements, financial arrangements, disaster prevention, mitigation and

preparedness, techno-legal regime, response, relief and rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery, capacity development, knowledge management, research and development etc.

Curfew in Kashmir Valley

†880. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents that took place in Kashmir Valley during the last two years and names of the areas where curfew was imposed and duration thereof;

(b) the year in which Kashmir Valley witnessed worst condition of internal security during the last twelve years, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been an increase in migration from Kashmir during the last two years, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to bring back normalcy in Kashmir Valley and the results thereof so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The number of incidents that took place in Kashmir Valley during the last two years and name of the areas where curfew was imposed with duration thereof is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The years in which Kashmir Valley witnessed disturbances and law and order situation during the last twelve years are as under:

Year	Details
2008	Shri Amarnathji Land row
2009	Shopian alleged Rape/Murder case
2010	Turmoil after Machil Fake encounter
2013	Aftermath of Afzal Guru hanging
2016	Civil Unrest after neutralization of militants since 8th July, 2016

(c) No Sir.

(d) To bring normalcy in Kashmir valley after the civil unrest since 8th July, 2016, Prime Minister and Home Minister have regularly reviewed the security situation in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

J&K. Prime Minister also held an All Party meeting and Home Minister has visited Srinagar 2 times and met the Governor, Chief Minister, all the political parties, various organizations and Associations as well as the senior officials. Home Minister also led an All Party Delegation on 4-5 September, 2016 to Srinagar and Jammu that met the Governor, Chief Minister, various cross sections of people of the State including all the political parties, various organizations and Associations as well as the senior officials.

Distribution of Essential Commodities like foodgrains, sugar, milk, fruits, vegetables, LPG, kerosene, petrol etc. was ensured to meet the needs of public at large. Sufficient stock of Essential Commodities was maintained in the Valley. Availability of Doctors/ Para-medics, Medicines, Ambulances, Blood Banks etc. was maintained round the clock, Team of doctors from All MS was also sent. The regular medical services were continued unabated.

Additional companies of Central Armed Police Forces were also deployed to support the State Police. State Police has also registered 2513 FIRs in which 4372 accused were arrested. Further 2548 persons were bound down or detained. Also 525 notices under section 25 of Police Act were served. 472 persons were also detained under Public Safety Act including Militants, Over Ground Workers (OGWs), Separatists, Stone pelters, instigators, criminals and others.

Civil Administration proactively engaged with prominent citizens, civil society and religious leaders for restoring peace and normalcy in the valley. Mohalla Committees, Masjid Committees, Numberdars, Chowkidars, Grassroot level representatives like Sarpanches, Panches, etc were involved to wean away youth from indulging in violence, arson, unlawful activities, etc. Besides, peaceful conduct of ongoing examinations for 10th & 12th classes has also supplemented to the efforts for restoration of normalcy in the Valley.

Statement

The district-wise details of Law and Order incidents, curfew imposed areas and duration of curfew in Jammu and Kashmir during last two years

District	No. of Law & Order incidents	Curfew imposed in the areas	Duration
1	2	3	4
Srinagar	507	City Srinagar	At regular intervals as per ground situations after neutralization of terrorists since 8th July, 2016.
Budgam	10	-	-
Ganderbal	64	Town Ganderbal	On 15th, 16th, 17th, 22nd, 29th July, 5th, 12th, 14th, 19th and 26* August, 2016.
Anantnag	261	Whole district Anantnag	At regular intervals as per ground situations since 8th July, 2016.
Pulwama	302	Town Pulwama, Kakapora and Rajpora	At regular intervals as per ground situations w.e.f. 09.07.16 till 21.11.2016.
		Town Tral and Awantipora	15 days curfew w.e.f. 9.07.2016
		Town Pampore	25th, 26th, 27th July and 19th September, 2016
Kulgam	54	Town Kulgam/Qaimoh,	At regular intervals as per ground situations w.e.f. 09.07.16 till 21.11.2016.
Shopian	166	Town Shopian	15th, 22nd, 29th July, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 19th, 26th August, 4th, 9th, 18th September and 4th November, 2016.
		Vehil	19th September, 2016
		Chitragam	2nd November, 2016

1	2	3	4
Baramulla	627	Town Baramulla and Sopore	At regular intervals as per ground situations w.e.f. 8th July, 2016 to 20th October, 2016
Kupwara	19	-	-
Bandipora	59	Town Hajin	4 days curfew w.e.f 8.7.2016

Supreme Court ruling on making FIR public

881. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court ruled that an FIR must be made public within 24 hours of its registration unless reason is recorded that the offence is sensitive in nature;

(b) whether it has directed the States and Union Territories to ensure that contents of an FIR are uploaded on official websites of the State Police or State Governments;

(c) whether it has been a major step to boost transparency in criminal investigations and check harassment of the accused by the Police; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) In the matter of Youth Bar Association of India Vs. Union of India and others, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment of 7th September 2016 has directed all the Home Secretaries and Director General of Police of the State Governments that the copies of the FIRs, unless the offence is sensitive in nature, like sexual offences, offences pertaining to insurgency, terrorism and of that category, offences under POSCO Act and such other offences, should be uploaded on the police website, and if there is no such website, on the official website of the State Governments, within twenty four hours of the Registration of the FIRs. Moreover, under Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project, there is a provision for computerized entering of FIRs. So far over 1 crore FIRs have been entered in CCTNS system by all States/UTs except Bihar and Rajasthan.

Since, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for

prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their law enforcement agencies.

Affected families of 1984 anti-sikh riots awaiting aid facilities

882. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in each State where affected persons/families of 1984 anti-Sikh riots are still awaiting various aid/ facilities announced by the Central Government; and

(b) by when all the cases are likely to be disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The Government has issued following orders to provide relief to the victims of 1984 anti-sikh riots. The details of the Schemes and status of implementation thereof are given below:

(i) Rehabilitation package announced on 16.1.2006-

As per the scheme, payment towards *ex-gratia* amount and other assistance to the victims of 1984 riots were to be initially paid by the State Governments concerned after verification and the total expenditure incurred were to be projected to the Ministry of Home Affairs for reimbursement. A sum of ₹ 534,20,02,467/- was reimbursed by the Ministry to the various state governments under the scheme. The Scheme was closed *vide* letter dated 5.12.2012.

(ii) Sanction issued on 16.12.2014 for payment of additional compensation. The sanction provides for payment of additional compensation of ₹ 5 lakh to the next of kin of the persons, who died in 1984 anti-sikh riots and to whom compensation was already paid. Out of 3326 persons to whom additional compensation is payable, a sum of ₹ 39,47,61,907/- has so far been reimbursed to the State Governments/UTs. The compensation is to be paid by the concerned State Governments and reimbursement is made by the Central Government.

(iii) Re-opening of the scheme for payment of rehabilitation grant of ₹ 2.0 lakh as provided in the Rehabilitation Package of 2006 -

Based on the recommendations of the Justice Mathur Committee, approval of the Central Govt, has been conveyed to the Government of Punjab for reconsideration of 1020 cases in which rehabilitation grant could not be paid as the scheme had closed.

(b) Since the claims are to be settled by the State Governments, no time frame can be indicated to dispose of the cases.

Enquiry about unrest in Jammu and Kashmir

883. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has instituted any enquiry about the unrest in Jammu and Kashmir which has been going on for the last three months and if so, what is the outcome thereof and remedial measures Government proposes to take to normalise the situation in the Valley; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that unemployment is one of the major problems which has significantly contributed towards the unrest in the valley and if so, what action Government has taken to provide employment to unemployed persons during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The activities of disruptive elements, including militants and the separatists creating unrest are kept under regular surveillance by the law enforcing agencies and action is taken in accordance with the provisions of law.

To bring normalcy in Kashmir valley after the civil unrest since 8th July, 2016, Prime Minister and Home Minister have regularly reviewed the security situation in J&K. Prime Minister also held an All Party meeting and Home Minister has visited Srinagar 2 times and met the Governor, Chief Minister, all the political parties, various organizations and Associations as well as the senior officials. Home Minister also led an All Party Delegation on 4-5 September, 2016 to Srinagar and Jammu that met the Governor, Chief Minister, various cross sections of people of the State including all the political parties, various organizations and Associations as well as the senior officials.

Distribution of Essential Commodities like foodgrains, sugar, milk, fruits, vegetables, LPG, kerosene, petrol etc. was ensured to meet the needs of public at large. Sufficient stock of Essential Commodities was maintained in the Valley. Availability of Doctors/ Para-medics, Medicines, Ambulances, Blood Banks etc. was maintained round the clock, Team of doctors from All MS was also sent. The regular medical services were continued unabated.

Additional companies of Central Armed Police Forces were also deployed to support the State Police. State Police has also registered 2513 FIRs in which 4372 accused were

arrested. Further 2548 persons were bound down or detained. Also 525 notices under section 25 of Police Act were served. 472 persons were also detained under Public Safety Act including Militants, Over Ground Workers (OGWs), Separatists, Stone pelters, instigators, criminals and others.

(b) The Government has encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy. Recently Government has also approved the following schemes for the employment of youths of J&K :

- (i) Engagement of additional 10,000 SPOs in the State.
- (ii) Vacancies of 1206 Constables/GDs of CAPFs and Assam Rifles.
- (iii) About 4300 posts of Constables/GDs for raising of 5 India Reserve Battalions in J&K.

Besides, the following two schemes are under implementation

- (i) Special Industry Initiative (SII) -Udaan to enhance skill and employability of Graduates and three year Engineering Diploma holders and under the scheme, nearly 23,676 candidates have joined training with Corporate of whom 16,576 have been trained and more than 9500 offered placement.
- (ii) Skill Empowerment and Employment Scheme (Himayat) - to provide options and opportunities to School/ college dropouts for salaried or self employment and under the scheme 68910 candidates have been trained and 51895 placed in Food retail chain, BPOs, Retail Mart, Electricity, Pharma Sales Assistant, Physician Assistant etc.

Tapping of phones by telecom company

884. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received complaint relating to tapping of phones relating to industrialists, bureaucrats and politicians by a private telecom company; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the present status of the complaint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A complaint regarding illegal and

unauthorized interception, tapping and recording of phone calls of several persons was received and the Government has directed the Delhi Police to conduct a preliminary inquiry into the matter.

Security on Indian borders ad-joining Pakistan

†885. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is mulling seriously about the security on the Indian borders adjoining Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction till date; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The Government is serious about the security of the Indian border adjoining Pakistan. In this regard, Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach, which *inter-alia* include deployment of Border Security Force (BSF) along the Indo-Pakistan Border, construction of border fence, construction of border roads, installation of floodlights, construction of Border Out Posts (BOPs), introduction of Hi-Tech surveillance equipments, providing weapons and Specialised Vehicles to Security Forces, etc.

Central assistance to Odisha in wake of cyclone Phailin

886. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the High Level Committee, Government of India has reviewed the issue of sanction of Central assistance to Government of Odisha in the wake of Cyclone Phailin, 2013 and approved an additional assistance of ₹ 399.83 crore for release to the Government of Odisha out of which only an amount of ₹ 99.96 crore has been released and the State Government has moved the Ministry of Home Affairs to release the balance funds on priority; and

(b) whether the Government of India would take expeditious steps to release the balance fund of ₹ 299.87 crore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Government of India has released entire amount of ₹ 399.83

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

crore (₹ 99.96 crore on 19.01.2016 + ₹ 150.7525 crore on 31-3-2016 + ₹ 149.1175 crore on 29-4-2016) from National Disaster Response Fund to the State Government of Odisha.

Funds lying under Nirbhaya fund

887. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than ₹ 3000 crore are lying under Nirbhaya Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that as per Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) Guidelines issued in October, 2015, Government was to grant ₹ 200 crore corpus to CVCF;

(d) if so, when grant was released and its utilization thereof, State-wise;

(e) how Government thinks that implementation of CVCF in different States with this meagre amount is possible; and

(f) why is there disparity in payment of compensation in various States for similar crimes and how Ministry will ensure that equal compensation is paid to all victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Under the Nirbhaya Fund for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country ₹ 2000 crores have been made available to the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Home Affairs has allocated 200 crores under the Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) Scheme as given in the Statement (*See* below) and disbursed ₹ 190.68 crores to the States/UTs as a one time grant, for compensation to the women victims as per CVCF guidelines.

(e) and (f) As per Section 357A of Cr.P.C, every State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government shall prepare a victim compensation scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation. In view of the disparity in compensation awarded to women victims by the States/UTs, the Government of India has issued the CVCF guidelines in October 2015 and revised guidelines in July 2016, which is available in the website of Ministry of Home Affairs viz. www.mha.nic.in

Statement*Details of amount allocated to States under CVCF scheme**Amount allocated to States/UTs*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount allocated (In lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33
3.	Assam	860
4.	Bihar	722
5.	Chhattisgarh	685
6.	Goa	50
7.	Gujarat	390
8.	Haryana	550
9.	Himachal Pradesh	120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	170
11.	Jharkhand	450
12.	Karnataka	995
13.	Kerala	760
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2180
15.	Maharashtra	1765
16.	Manipur	34
17.	Meghalaya	50
18.	Mizoram	48
19.	Nagaland	10
20.	Odisha	1060
21.	Punjab	410
22.	Rajasthan	1545
23.	Sikkim	23
24.	Tamil Nadu	565
25.	Telangana	590
26.	Tripura	115

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount allocated (In lakh)
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2810
28.	Uttarakhand	125
29.	West Bengal	1265
TOTAL STATE(S)		19042
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15
2.	Chandigarh	23
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
4.	Daman and Diu	10
5.	Delhi UT	880
6.	Lakshadweep	10
7.	Puducherry	10
TOTAL UT(S)		2000

Special training to State police forces

†888. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is providing special training to the State police forces to deal with terrorists/naxalites/maoists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) other concrete steps taken by Government for the modernisation of the police forces in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir. "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibility of providing training including specialized training rests primarily with the State Governments. However, the Central Government supplements the States by providing assistance in both training and modernization of police forces.

(b) The Central Government, through the National Police Academy is organizing tactical training of Police officers at the foundation level, functional level and directional

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

level. The Army, NSG and Greyhounds, Hyderabad are providing specialized pre-induction, commando, counter-naxal and counter-IED training to both CAPF and State Police personnel. Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools are providing specialized anti-terrorist/naxal training to State police personnel. In addition, all Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) and State Police Forces have developed inherent capabilities for providing specialized training at their respective institutes.

(c) The Central Government is providing funds to State Governments under the 'Modernization of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme for modernization of Police Forces. The focus is to strengthen mobility, weapons, equipment, training infrastructure, computerization and forensic science and Mega City Policing (MCP).

National counter terrorism centre

†889. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts are being made to set up a National Counter Terrorism Centre, if so, by when it will be started, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the previous Government had held talks with the States for setting up a National Counter Terrorism Centre but some States had vehemently opposed it due to which this Centre could not be set up, if so, the States that had opposed it and the reasons therefor and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs issued an Office Memorandum(OM) dated 3rd February, 2012 constituting National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) and prescribing its organization, functions, powers and duties. However, operationalisation of NCTC has been kept in abeyance as some States *viz.* Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Tripura and Nagaland raised concerns regarding its structure, functions and mandate.

Division of institutions between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

890. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has had a meeting with Telangana and Andhra Pradesh representatives over the division of Institutions listed in the Tenth Schedule of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the views of the Ministry on the issues raised by the representatives of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to resolve the matter in a justifiable manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) A Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs comprising of two members from each of the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for resolving the disputes of the institutions listed under Schedule X of the A.P. Reorganisation Act, 2014, held its meeting on 23.09.2016.

(c) and (d) In the meeting, it was decided that both the States would first discuss the issue mutually. The meeting between both the States was held on 18th October, 2016 at, Hyderabad.

Constitution of various Committees

891. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has constituted various Committees, Boards and Councils under the Ministry of Home Affairs and its associated establishments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps so far taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Legal safeguards for women harassed in cyberspace

892. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the legal safeguards for women who have been harassed in cyberspace;

(b) whether Government is considering to introduce a new law to regulate the cyber bullying and cyber harassment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The legal safeguards for women by Government of India under cyberspace are IT Act, IPC, Cr.PC and Evidence Act.

(b) and (c) Government of India has constituted an expert committee under the chairmanship of Shri T. K. Viswanathan, Former Law Secretary and Members from NSCS, Department of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice and CBI, to study Domestic and International Cyber Laws and suggest measures/amendments in the existing Domestic Cyber Law.

Annual allocation to Rajasthan under SDRF

†893. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the maximum limit of the annual allocation received by Rajasthan Government under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF);

(b) whether it is a fact that the amount of financial assistance has increased under many heads after changing SDRF norms, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the annual allocation under SDRF for Rajasthan in the year 2016-17, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) In this context, it is mentioned that the successive Finance commission (set-up under the Article 280 of constitution from time-to-time), determines the amount size of annual allocation to the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) of each State for each of the financial years for entire Award period. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended allocation of ₹ 61,220 crore in SDRF to all States for the Award Period (*i.e.* 2015-16 to 2019-2020) against ₹ 33,580.93 crore recommended by the 13th Finance Commission for the years 2010-11 to 2014-15.

For the instant case, Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended allocation of ₹ 6,094 crore in SDRF of Rajasthan for the Award Period (*i.e.* 2015-16 to 2019-20), the year-wise details of allocation of SDRF is given as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	2015-16	1103.00
2.	2016-17	1158.00
3.	2017-18	1216.00
4.	2018-19	1277.00
5.	2019-20	1340.00
	TOTAL	6094.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

With regard to upward revision/ change of norms, it is mentioned that the Government of India has revised the list of items and norms of assistance under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) on 8th April 2015.

Overhaul of CRPF

894. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is contemplating an overhaul of the CRPF and turn it into a world class counter-insurgency force in order to keep pace with the dynamic nature of insurgency and terror situations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to formulate a suitable reorganisation and restructuring plan for CRPF in the light of the requirements due to different threats to internal security in the country and its time-bound implementation/execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The CRPF is deployed to assist the civil administration under the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in the matter relating to maintenance of public order, internal security and counter insurgency. The strengthening of CRPF, by restructuring and re-organising it from time to time, is a continuous and ongoing process. The Government takes suitable steps as per the requirements to keep pace with the dynamic nature of insurgency and law and order situations.

Setting up of medical colleges and medical educational institutions by ESIC

895. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ESIC has decided not to set up any Medical Colleges and also not to set up any Medical Educational Institutions in future;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the status of the Medical Colleges/Medical Educational Institutions that were already functional and which were recently opened *viz.*, their affiliation, their administrative control will be exercised by whom, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has decided at its 165th meeting held on 07-04-2015 that ESIC will neither set up any other Medical College nor any other new Medical Education (Institution in future after considering the issue, taking into account the interest of IPs, Students and suggestions of Stakeholders and State Government".

(c) The status regarding Medical Colleges set up by the ESIC and already functional is as under:

Medical Colleges under the administrative control of ESIC-

Sl. No.	Location	Status
1.	Haryana (Faridabad)	2nd batch MBBS (2016-17) has been admitted
2.	Karnataka (Rajajinagar, Bengaluru)	5th batch MBBS (2016-17) has been admitted
3.	Karnataka (Gulbarga)	4th batch MBBS (2016-17) has been admitted
4.	Tamil Nadu (K.K. Nagar, Chennai)	4th batch MBBS (2016-17) has been admitted
5.	Telangana (Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad)	1st batch MBBS (2016-17) has been admitted
6.	West Bengal (Joka, Kolkata)	4th batch MBBS (2016-17) has been admitted

Medical College under the administrative control of State Government:

Sl. No.	Location	Status
1.	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	1st batch MBBS (2016-17) has been admitted

Benefits to workers in more sectors under ESIC and EPF

896. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is planning to extend benefits under the ESIC and EPF for construction workers, auto and cycle-rickshaw drivers. Anganwadi and ASHA workers in a phased manner; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) So far as benefits under Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme are concerned, the ESI Corporation has already launched/ approved two separate schemes to provide medical facilities to selected category of self-employed workers like Auto-rickshaw drivers and domestic workers and their family members on pilot basis at Delhi/Hyderabad. Construction workers in offices of the construction agency situated in the implemented areas were already covered under ESI Scheme. Subsequently, w.e.f. 01.08.2015, ESI Scheme has also been extended to the construction site workers deployed in implemented areas.

With regard to Employees Provident Fund, the EPF and MP Act, 1952 is applicable to notified industry/establishment employing 20 or more persons. Auto-rickshaw drivers generally fall under unorganized sector and majority of them are self-employed persons. The said Act has been extended to establishments engaged in Building and Construction Industries w.e.f. 31.10.1980. The workers engaged by these establishments are extended EPF benefits subject to the provisions of EPF and IMP Act, 1952.

Further, for extending the social security benefits to Scheme workers like Anganwadi, ASHA and Mid-day Meal workers, a Committee has been set up under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (Labour and Employment).

ESI and EPF facilities for construction workers

897. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to provide ESI and EPF facilities for construction workers also;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by which time the Act will come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) ESI Act, 1948 applies to factories/ establishments with 10 or more persons employed in implemented areas and as such construction workers in the offices of the construction agency situated in the implemented areas were already covered under ESI Scheme. Subsequently, w.e.f. 01.08.2015, the ESI Scheme has also been extended to the construction site workers deployed in implemented areas.

With effect from 31.10.1980, Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 has been made applicable to establishments employing 20 or more persons which are engaged in Building and Construction Industry.

The workers covered under Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 get benefits under Employees' Provident Funds Schemes, 1952, Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 and Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995.

Special schools for child labourers

893. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of special schools (Child Labour Rehabilitation-cum-Welfare Centres) operational in the country at present, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided and utilised by these special schools during the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise including Bihar; and

(c) the other steps taken/ being taken by Government for welfare of child labourers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the information received from District Project Societies, the number of Special Training Centres operational at present under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The NCLIP Scheme is implemented through District Project Societies under chairmanship of administrative head of the District namely District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner. Grant under the Scheme is released (directly to District Project Societies. Grant released to District Project Societies under the Scheme, State wise, during last three years and current year is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Government is following a multi-pronged strategy for elimin of child labour. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation and universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio economic development. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 has been amended to prohibit employment of children below 14 years of age in all occupations and processes. The amendment also prohibits employment of adolescents in hazardous occupations and processes. Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP)

Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour since 1988, The major objective of the Scheme is to withdraw children from work and mainstream them into formal education system.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of functional Special Training Centres under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Functioning Special Training Centres
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60
2.	Assam	1.80
3.	Bihar	158
4.	Chhattisgarh	0
5.	Delhi	0
6.	Gujarat	0
7.	Haryana	66
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
9.	Jharkhand	167
10.	Karnataka	55
11.	Madhya Pradesh	297
12.	Maharashtra	381
13.	Nagaland	44
14.	Odisha	0
15.	Punjab	91
16.	Rajasthan	86
17.	Tamil Nadu	295
18.	Telangana	167
19.	Uttar Pradesh	249
20.	Uttarakhand	0
21.	West Bengal	662
	TOTAL	2975

Statement-II

*Grant Released under NCLP Scheme State-wise during last three years
and current year*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No. Name of State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Upto Oct, 2016)
1. Andhra Pradesh *	610.22	143.33	196.58	128.12
2. Assam	631.48	471.64	807.97	50.51
3. Bihar	546.57	1071.82	948.42	168.92
4. Chhattisgarh	768.83	432.53	26.00	0
5. Gujarat	70.00	7.0	8.25	4.69
6. Haryana	292.93	218.71	161.79	71.49
7. Jammu and Kashmir	48.73	62.97	47.13	30.67
8. Jharkhand	257.41	406.78	375.97	172.57
9. Karnataka	361.89	204.60	212.08	95.98
10. Madhya Pradesh	696.16	768.71	701.12	408.65
11. Maharashtra	785.26	830.08	1017.66	508.85
12. Nagaland	151.17	151.17	131.45	114.35
13. Odisha	1112.92	355.31	290.91	0
14. Punjab	151.02	350.24	256.63	190.53
15. Rajasthan	510.95	269.25	223.70	55.91
16. Tamil Nadu	641.41	731.14	643.08	598.06
17. Telangana	-	521.60	547.10	328.02
18. Uttar Pradesh	1466.97	1103.72	430.07	1177.88
19. Uttarakhand	0	9.00	4.00	0
20. West Bengal	1931.55	2100.87	2269.34	1151.72

* Including Telangana for the financial year 2013-14.

Social security schemes for unorganised sector

899. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of workers in the unorganised sector who have been included in various social security schemes provided by Government, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has undertaken measures to identify and register unorganised sector workers in social security schemes, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has undertaken measures to identify and register unorganised workers, if so, the details thereof, coverage date, time-line for completion, State-wise, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has undertaken measures to ensure compliance of unorganised sector with labour legislations, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 2011-12, the total employment in both organised and unorganised sector in the country was of the order of 47 crores. Out of this, about 8 crores were in the organised sector and the balance 39 crores (which is about 83% of the total work force) in the unorganised sector. Number of beneficiaries covered under each of the schemes formulated by the Government to provide social security cover to the unorganised workers is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) As per provisions of The Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008, every unorganised worker shall be eligible for registration subject to the fulfilment of the two conditions; he or she should have completed fourteen years of age; and a self-declaration by him or her confirming that he or she is an unorganised worker. Every unorganised worker shall be registered by the District Administration. The State Governments are mandated to register the Unorganised Workers and to provide benefits of welfare schemes other than the three basic social security schemes of the Central Government *i.e.* (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, and (iii) old age protection. It has been the constant endeavour of the Central Government to extend coverage of the social security schemes to all the unorganised workers as

per their eligibility. This Ministry has been pursuing with State Governments for formulation of such schemes to achieve greater coverage. The Central Government has also constituted the National Social Security Board at Central level to recommend to the Central Government suitable schemes for different sections of unorganised workers and to monitor the implementation of schemes and advise the Central Government on matters arising out of the administration of the Act. Similarly, State Governments/UT Administrations are required to constitute their State/UT Social Security Board to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Statement

*Number of the beneficiaries covered under each of the schemes
formulated by the Government*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (as on 31.03.2015)	2,08,33,673
2.	National Family Benefit Scheme (as on 31.03.2015)	1,75,592
3.	Janani Suraksha Yojana (as on 31.03.2016)	1,04,16,164
4.	Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana) (as on 30.09.2016)	69,475
5.	National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training Eind Extension (as on 31.03.2015)	52,34,799
6.	Aam Admi Bima Yojana (as on 31.03.2016)	4,51,07,984
7.	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (as on 31.03.2015)	3,59,28,048
8.	Atal Pension Yojana (as on 20.07.2016)	30,46,055

Setting up of Employment Commission

900. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to set up an Employment Commission in the country to generate employment avenues is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof;

(c) whether the existing mechanisms to create employment avenues are not adequate;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) the manner and the extent to which the setting up of Employment Commission is likely to help in solving unemployment problem in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal for setting up an Employment Commission.

(c) to (e) Employment generation has been one of the most important priorities of the Government. Government has been implementing the National Career Service having a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and provide other employment related services.

A new Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been announced in the Budget for 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of ₹ 1000 crores has been made. The scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2016-17.

To enhance skilling programmes, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors.

Government has also taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-national Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

Notification of NCLP societies

901. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Child Labour Project (NCLP) societies have been notified in all the districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the new NCLP societies created to cater to the new Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme envisages project based action only in the area of high concentration of the child labour with the objective of mainstreaming them to the formal school system. At present, the scheme is sanctioned in 270 Districts of 21 States in the country. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) State Governments/UTs have been requested to conduct survey to assess the presence of child labour and submit fresh proposals for constitution of new NCLP Societies to the Government. However, no new NCLP Society has been constituted.

Statement

Details of States/Districts in which NCLP Special Training Centres are sanctioned

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Districts	Name of District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, West Godavari and Krishna.
2.	Assam	3	Nagaon, Kamrup and Lakhimpur
3.	Bihar	24	Nalanda, Saharsa, Jamui, Katihar, Araria, Gaya, East Champaran, West Champaran, Madhepura, Patna, Supaul, Samastipur, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Banka, Saran, Purnia and Bhagalpur

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Districts	Name of District
4.	Chhattisgarh	7	Durg, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Raigarh, Raipur and Korba
5.	Gujarat	9	Surat, Panchmahals, Bhuj, Banaskantha, Dahod, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Rajkot
6.	Haryana	3	Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panipat
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Srinagar and Udhampur
8.	Jharkhand	8	Garwha, Sahibganj, Dumka, Pakur, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa), Ranchi, Palamu, and Hazaribagh
9.	Karnataka	17	Bijapur, Raichur, Dharwad, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Koppal, Devangere, Mysore, Bagalkot, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Bellary, Kolar, Mandya, Havery and Tumkur
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21	Mandsaur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Barwani, Rewa, Dhar, East Nimar (Khandwa), Rajgarh, Chhindwara, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Guna, Shajapur, Ratlam, West Nimar (Khargon), Jhabua, Damoh, Sagar, Jabalpur, Satna, and Katni
11.	Maharashtra	16	Solapur, Thane, Sangli, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nanded, Nasik, Yavatmal, Dhule, Beed, Amravati, Jalna, Aurangabad, Gondia, Mumbai Suburban and Parbhani.
12.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
13.	Odisha	24	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Cuttack, Deogarh, Gajapati (Udayagiri), Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Khurda, Nayagarh and Sundergarh.

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Districts	Name of District
14.	Punjab	3	Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Amritsar
15.	Rajasthan	27	Jaipur, Udaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar, Jalore, Churu, Nagaur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bundi, Jhalawar, Pali, Bhilwara, Sri Ganganagar, Barmer, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Kota and Baran.
16.	Tamil Nadu	17	Chidambaranar (Tuticorin), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Chennai, Erode, Dindigul, Theni, Kanchipuram, Tiruvannamallai, Tiruvallur, Nammakkal and Virudhunagar
17.	Telangana	8	Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Nizamabad, Rangareddy, Warangal, Mehbubnagar, Adilabad.
18.	Uttar Pradesh	47	Varanasi, Miizapur, Bhadohi (Sant Ravi Das Nagar), Bulandshahar, Saharanpur, Azamgarh, Bijnour, Gonda, Kheri, Bahraich, Balrampur, Hardoi, Barabanki, Sitapur, Faizabad, Badaun, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Kannauj, Shajahanpur, Rae Bareli, Unnao, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Pratapgarh, Basti, Sonebhadra, Mau, Kaoshambi, Banda, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Rampur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Etawah, Agra, Ghazipur, Mathura, Etah, Moradabad, Allahabad, Kanpur Nagar, Aligarh and Ferozabad.
19.	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun
20.	West Bengal	19	Burdwan, North Dinajpur, South Dinajpur, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Kolkata, Murshidabad, Midnapore, Maldah, Bankura, Purulia,

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Districts	Name of District
			Birbhum, Nadia, Hoogli, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, East Midnapore and Darjeeling.
21.	Delhi	1	NCT of Delhi
	TOTAL	270	

Threat to jobs from automation

902. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agrees with the views of World Bank that automation threatens 69 per cent jobs in India;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) if not, what are the views of Government on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) According to the World Development Report (WDR) 2016 of World Bank, 69% of jobs in India are susceptible to automation.

Employment generation has been one of the most important priorities of the Government. Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations.

For skilling to provide employment, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors.

Further, to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India in selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom power loom, Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour and Employment is also conducting Quick Quarterly Surveys on employment and unemployment in selected labour intensive and export oriented sectors. Twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau so far. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in these selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.81 lakh jobs starting from

the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (Oct., 2015 to December, 2015).

In addition, Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

Effect of setting up of MNCs on unemployment

†903. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study or proposes to conduct any study with regard to unemployment in the country in order to assess the effect of setting up of MNCs;

(b) if so, the salient features of the above study and the results thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the measures taken by Government to create more employment opportunities in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the measures being taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the results of the recent labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2009-10 and 2011-12 total employment increased from 46.6 crore to 47.4 crore persons.

To assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2009, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems & jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/powe loom. So far twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and reports released. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.81 lakh (persons) starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (October, 2015 to December, 2015).

(c) and (d) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

A new Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been announced in the Budget for 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of ₹ 1000 crores has been made. The scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2016-17.

To enhance skilling programmes, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors.

Government has implemented the National Career Service having a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and provide other employment related services.

Threshold limit for coverage under ESIC

904. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT lie pleased to state:

(a) whether Government raised the threshold limit for mandatory coverage of ESIC for organised sector recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the present number of insured persons and what would be the additional number, after increasing the threshold limit;

(c) whether any optional scheme is available for those who go out of threshold coverage due to increase in wages, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the existing infrastructure like ESI dispensaries, hospitals, manpower are able to meet additional coverage, if not, the action proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Government, in-principle, decided to enhance the threshold limit of wage for coverage under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948 from existing ₹ 15,000/- pm to ₹ 21,000/- pm. For this purpose, a Notification had been issued on 06.10.2016 inviting suggestion/objections from all stakeholders.

(b) As on 31.03.2016, the number of Insured Persons (IPs) under ESI Scheme were 2.14 crores. The additional number of IPs on account of wage revision are estimated to be 35 Lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. The ESI Corporation has taken a number of decisions to absorb the increased number of workers under its net like-

- Increasing hospital bed strength of ESI Hospitals by 50%, if the bed occupancy of the concerned hospital has been consistently more than 70% in last three financial years.
- Up-gradation of its dispensaries into 6 & 30 bedded hospitals in a phased manner.
- Partnering with private medical practitioners and private clinics for providing healthcare facilities in those areas where ESI does not have them.

Schemes for providing employment

† 905. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has formed many schemes for giving employment to unemployed people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of unemployed people who were given employment during the last two years and the number of people likely to be provided employment in the coming years, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

A new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel) sector, the Government will pay the EPF contribution of 3.67% in addition to paying the EPS contribution of 8.33%.

(c) Employment generation is a key priority of the Government. Government has focused on making employment opportunities accessible to unemployed persons. The 12th Five Year Plan projects 5 crore new job opportunities to be generated in the non-farm sector and will provide skill certification to the equivalent number. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), MSDE, number of persons skilled across various sectors were 76.12 lakh and 28.85 lakh during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till Oct, 2015) respectively. The employment provided under different schemes are given below:

Schemes		2014-15	2015-16
Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme	No. of Employment Generated	357502	323362
National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	Employment Generated (in Lakh)	16628	23514
Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana	No. of candidates trained	86120	270392
National Urban Livelihoods Mission	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training	182037	218477

Decline in child labour

‡906. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- whether there has been a decline in number of child labour in the country;
- if so, the number of children involved in child labour between 2014-15 to September, 2016; and
- the age bracket specified by Government with regard to child labour as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh as per 2011 Census which shows a decline from 2001 Census. The data on child labour involved during the period from 2014-15 to September, 2016 is not available.

(c) As per the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, a child who has not completed his/her 14th year of age is prohibited from employment or work in any occupation or process. Further, adolescent in the age of 14 to 18 years are also prohibited from employment in hazardous occupations and processes.

Peaking of unemployment among youth and women

‡907. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that unemployment peaked among youths and women during the year 2015-16;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the main reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of status of unemployment during last three years; and
- (d) the efforts being made by Government to deal with this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per the results of the three most recent labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status basis in the country was 2.3% in 2004-05, 2.0% in 2009-10 and 2.2% during 2011-12. Further, as per information received from States, the number of unemployed youth in the age group of 15-29 years and women jobseekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country were 3.02 crore youth and 1.65 crore women as on 31st December, 2013.

(d) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), MSDE, number of persons skilled across various sectors were 76.12 lakh and 28.85 lakh during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (till Oct, 2015) respectively.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

A new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel) sector, the

Government will pay the EPF contribution of 3.67% in addition to paying the EPS contribution of 8.33%.

Law to secure jobs of contractual workers

†908. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) by when Government will enact a law to secure the jobs of people working on contract basis;

(b) by when it is proposed to bring the workers from unorganised sector under the cover of social security; and

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred for providing housing to all workers by 2022 and the number of people provided with homes in last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No such proposal to secure the jobs of people working on contract basis is under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The 2008 Act stipulates/formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board. Various Schemes, formulated by the Government to provide social security cover to the unorganized workers, listed in the Schedule I of the above Act are as under:

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme. (Ministry of Rural Development)
- (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme. (Ministry of Rural Development)
- (iii) Janani Suraksha Yojana. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)
- (iv) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. (Ministry of Textiles)
- (v) Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. (Ministry of Textiles)
- (vi) Pension to Master Craft Persons. (Ministry of Textiles)
- (vii) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension. (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (viii) Aam Admi Bima Yojana. (Department of Financial Services)
- (ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

Central Government has also launched the Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana for all citizens especially targeting unorganised workers to provide them comprehensive social security.

(c) Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana - Housing for all (Urban) Mission on 25.06.2015. The Mission provides central assistance to implementing agencies through States/UTs for providing houses to all eligible urban poor. The mission has four components namely, *In-situ* Slum Redevelopment, Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy, Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancement (BLC).

A central grant of ₹ 1 lakh per house on average under the slum redevelopment programme and @ 1.5 lakh per EWS house under the AHP and BLC components is admissible under the mission. Under the credit-linked interest subsidy component, interest subsidy of 6.5% on housing loans of up to ₹ 6 lakh on a tenure of 15 years will be/provided to economically weaker sections (EWS) and low income groups (LIG).

The Mission Guidelines makes it incumbent upon the States/UTs to undertake demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing. Exact housing requirement under the Mission would, therefore, emerge once the demand assessment is completed by all States/cities.

Details of funds allocated and number of houses constructed under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and PMAY[U] Mission, State-wise is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Central assistance accepted under PMAY (Urban) and Houses constructed during last two years for urban poor under schemes of JNNURM, RAY and PMAY (Urban)

[As on 15th November 2016]

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Central Assistance accepted for construction of Houses	Houses Completed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,940.55	6,626
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	77.39	320
4.	Assam	365.19	896
5.	Bihar	1,073.90	5,175
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.08	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	309.89	6,659
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	0.15	50
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	1
10.	Delhi (UT)	1.35	12,569
11.	Goa	0.11	1
12.	Gujarat	1,673.45	17,493
13.	Haryana	220.74	1,487
14.	Himachal Pradesh	56.48	415
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.06	1,203
16.	Jharkhand	704.85	4,035
17.	Karnataka	1,537.51	7,796
18.	Kerala	288.98	3,896
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,119.94	12,456

1	2	3	4
21.	Maharashtra	1,776.63	38,090
22.	Manipur	46.55	773
23.	Meghalaya	0.09	420
24.	Mizoram	163.98	465
25.	Nagaland	192.92	1,866
26.	Odisha	791.27	2,276
27.	Puducherry (UT)	0.17	816
28.	Punjab	367.92	2,836
29.	Rajasthan	658.34	21,479
30.	Sikkim	0.02	169
31.	Tamil Nadu	988.08	37,596
32.	Telangana	1,234.04	2,639
33.	Tripura	721.44	178
34.	Uttar Pradesh	287.92	14,057
35.	Uttarakhand	199.41	790
36.	West Bengal	1,852.25	22,713
GRAND TOTAL		19,681.65	228,242

O/o- Deputy Chief (MIS)

Rehabilitation of rescued child labourers in Punjab

909. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government for rehabilitating the rescued child labourers during the last three years;

(b) the number of child labourers, benefited during this period, State-wise particularly Punjab; and

(c) whether Government acknowledges that child labour is more of a sociological problem, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Child Labour is an outcome of various

socio-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness and illiteracy. Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour since 1988. The major objective of the Scheme is to withdraw children from work and mainstream them into formal education system. Children rescued/withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). As per the information received from District Project Societies the number of child labourers rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project Scheme during the last three years, State-wise, including the State of Punjab is given in Statement.

Statement

Number of children rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme during the last three years, State-wise:

Sl. No.	State	(No. of children mainstreamed)		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh#	5715	346	716
2.	Assam	0	60	9693
3.	Bihar	3736	14028	2656
4.	Chhattisgarh	8034	10173	0
5.	Gujarat	453	892	0
6.	Haryana	631	2583	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	469	0	10
8.	Jharkhand	1028	2989	3450
9.	Karnataka	2391	2519	1984
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8323	7879	7472
11.	Maharashtra	5614	3804	2177
12.	Odisha	6114	21315	1900

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
13.	Punjab	957	290	880
14.	Rajasthan	3585	3349	8476
15.	Tamil Nadu	3436	4492	4089
16.	Telangana	-	2691	1810
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7310	16277	0
18.	West Bengal	6254	22361	13763
19.	Uttarakhand	-	145	0
20.	Nagaland	-	436	0
	TOTAL	64050	116629	59076

Note: The one NCLP district sanctioned to Delhi is not operational.

Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana upto 2013 -14.

Employment and Unemployment Survey

910. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted Employment and Unemployment Survey during the last two years in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that unemployment level has risen during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to generate more employment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) To ascertain employment and unemployment situation in the country, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducts labour force surveys on employment and unemployment in the country. The last such survey by NSSO was conducted during 2011-12. In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment conduct Employment-Unemployment Surveys annually.

(c) As per the survey results conducted by Labour Bureau the unemployment rate on usual status basis for persons aged 15 years and above during 2013-14 and 2015-16 were 3.4% and 3.7% respectively.

(d) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), MSDE, number of persons skilled across various sectors were 76.12 lakh and 28.85 lakh during 2014-15 & 2015-16 (till Oct, 2015) respectively.

A new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel) sector, the Government will pay the EPF contribution of 3.67% in addition to paying the EPS contribution of 8.33%.

Occupational health and safety measures in unorganised sector

911. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing occupational health and safety measures in unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the estimated cost borne by the Indian economy because of lack of due diligence shown in addressing the safety concerns; and

(d) the measures that Government is exploring to better address occupational health and safety issues in the unorganised sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. This Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board. Central Government has also launched the Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana for all citizens especially targeting unorganised workers to provide them comprehensive social security. Government also provides health care services to beedi workers, mica mining workers, limestone and dolomite mining workers, iron ore manganese, chrome ore mining workers and cine workers and their dependents through 12 Labour Welfare Office Hospitals and 292 dispensaries across the country.

Shrinking of employment due to change in technology

†912. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that new jobs are shrinking owing to certain reasons like change in technology, digital platform and expansion of internet;
- (b) the details of action plan adopted towards creation of new jobs;
- (c) whether it is a fact that an indiscriminate adoption of new technologies is leading to displacement of work force in various fields; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in the selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/powerloom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since September, 2008. The job growth in the 8 sectors mentioned above in the last 3 years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Employment generation has also been one of the most important priorities of the Government. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. Government has also decided to strategically promote labour intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

For skilling to provide employment, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. A new Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been announced in the Budget for 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of ₹ 1000 crores has been made. The scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2016-17. Under the scheme employers would be provided an incentive for enhancing employment. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees.

To complement the skill initiatives, Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing National Career Service Project (NCSP) for transforming the employment services in the country using technology to bring more employment opportunities to jobseekers.

Statement

Details of job growth in 8 major sectors as per quarterly quick employment surveys conducted by labour bureau

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/Group	Jan, 13 to Dec, 13	Jan, 14 to Dec, 14	Jan, 15 to Dec, 15	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Textiles	2.86	1.41	0.72	4.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Leather	0.44	-0.07	-0.08	0.29
3.	Metal	-0.35	0.74	0.37	0.76
4.	Automobile	0.16	0.25	-0.08	0.33
5.	Gems & Jewellery	0.09	0.11	-0.19	0.01
6.	Transport	-0.09	-0.11	-0.04	-0.24
7.	IT/BPO	1.09	1.93	0.76	3.78
8.	Handloom/ Powerloom	-0.02	-0.05	-0.11	-0.18
TOTAL (Year-wise)		4.18	4.21	1.35	9.74

Rising unemployment among youth

913. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of rising unemployment among the country's youth;

(b) if so, the details of steps Government has taken to generate employment in the country; and

(c) the year-wise and sector-wise details of new employments generated in the country in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the results of recent labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated unemployment rate on usual status basis was 2.2% during 2011-12 and for youth (age group 15-29 years) was 6.1% during 2011-12.

(b) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) under

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

A new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel) sector, the Government will pay the EPF contribution of 3.67% in addition to paying the EPS contribution of 8.33%.

(c) The sector-wise detail of employment is given below:

Workforce by major sectors	(persons in crore)		
	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Agriculture & Allied	26.83	24.74	23.18
Industry	8.35	10.00	11.50
Services	10.73	11.81	12.73
TOTAL	45.91	46.55	47.41

In addition, Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.81 lakh jobs starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (September, 2015 to December, 2015).

National Career Platform

†914. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has sent a proposal to Government for approval of Centre's share for linking employment exchanges with National Career

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Service platform and organising employment fares at district level, if so, by when it would be approved; and

(b) whether a proposal to convert structure of employment exchanges of Rajasthan into State-of-art career centres is under consideration of Government, if so, by when its approval would be issued, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Ministry of Labour and Employment issued guidelines to States for sending proposals for interlinking of employment exchanges under the National Career Service Project. The State Government of Rajasthan sent a proposal seeking funds for interlinking of employment exchanges and for organising job fairs. The proposal has been approved for release of funds.

(b) Under the National Career Service Project, the model career centres are being established. The State Government of Rajasthan has proposed 3 centres where employment exchanges are to be upgraded to model career centres. Funds have been released to the States for this up gradation.

Problem of unemployment and underemployment

915. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an army of unemployed youth is coming up in the country, including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that more than 23 lakh applications are coming in for 368 vacancies of peons in which there are applications from Graduates, Post Graduates, B. Techs, while the requisite qualification for the post of peon is class 5 pass along with the ability to ride a bicycle; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide employment to the youth according to their qualifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per information received from States, the number of unemployed youth in the age group of 15-29 years, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country including Maharastra was 3.02 crore as on 31st December, 2013. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No such case has been observed by Ministry. Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), MSDE, number of persons skilled across various sectors were 76.12 lakh and 28.85 lakh during 2014-15 & 2015-16 (till Oct, 2015) respectively.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

A new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel) sector, the Government will pay the EPF contribution of 3.67% in addition to paying the EPS contribution of 8.33%.

Statement

State-wise number of Youth job seekers in the age group of 15-29 years registered with Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 2013

(In thousands)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Youth Job Seekers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1196.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.5
3.	Assam	1217.3

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Youth Job Seekers
4.	Bihar	547.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	1136.6
6.	Delhi	709.0
7.	Goa	113.4
8.	Gujarat	580.2
9.	Haryana	515.9
10.	Himachal Pradesh	567.1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	139.0
12.	Jharkhand	411.2
13.	Karnataka	288.9
14.	Kerala	2554.1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1580.6
16.	Maharashtra	2302.3
17.	Manipur	372.1
18.	Meghalaya	28.3
19.	Mizoram	32.6
20.	Nagaland	50.2
21.	Odisha	775.2
22.	Punjab	257.8
23.	Rajasthan	550.4
24.	Sikkim *	
25.	Tamil Nadu	4865.2
26.	Tripura	399.1
27.	Uttarakhand	545.9
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3553.5
29.	West Bengal	4670.3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35.6
31.	Chandigarh	28.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.5

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Youth Job Seekers
33.	Daman and Diu	5.2
34.	Lakshadweep	11.1
35.	Puducherry	157.2
GRAND TOTAL		30252.6

*No Employment Exchanges is functioning in this State.

Online registration for MSME sector

916. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has started online registration for MSME sector last year;

(b) if so, the details of MSME units registered since then, State-wise;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Ministry that there are some difficulties in Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM);

(d) if so, how Ministry is planning to resolve them;

(e) whether MSME units registered in Andhra Pradesh under UAM is not so encouraging;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures that the Ministry proposes to help Andhra Pradesh; and

(g) how many Udyog Aadhar Numbers have so far been issued to the registered MSME units under UAM, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. This Ministry has notified Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM), a one-page online registration system for MSMEs since 18th September 2015. State-wise details of enterprises registered under Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum as on 18.11.2016 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) UAM registration is a very simple process which takes only a few minutes. UAM is filed on self-declaration basis and no supporting document is required

to be uploaded or submitted while filing the UAM. No fee is charged for UAM registration. Udyog Aadhaar acknowledgement containing the unique Udyog Aadhaar Number (UAN) is generated instantly by the system and mailed to the email address provided in UAM. State Governments, industry associations and entrepreneurs raise implementation related issues in UAM registration. Such issues are examined by the Government and necessary changes have been brought in from time to time.

(e) and (f) No Sir. Since 18.9.2015, more than 79,440 enterprises have registered under UAM in Andhra Pradesh as compared to 22,128 Entrepreneur Memorandum (EM)-II filed during the period 2007 to 2015. The Ministry of MSME is in touch with the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Industry Associations and field offices of the Ministry in the State for encouraging UAM registration of enterprises. State Governments, Central Ministries, Banks and Financial Institutions have also been sensitized about acceptance of UAM.

(g) As on 18.11.2016, more than 18.69 lakh enterprises have registered on UAM. State-wise details of enterprises registered under UAM is given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise number of enterprises registered under Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum since 18.09.2015 to 18.11.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	(No. of enterprises)			
		Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71277	7920	243	79440
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	114	84	4	202
3.	Assam	224	74	15	313
4.	Bihar	485591	6787	239	492617
5.	Chhattisgarh	6167	2533	79	8779
6.	Goa	1053	477	35	1565
7.	Gujarat	119567	32729	1218	153514
8.	Haryana	11937	5814	406	18157
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1594	669	56	2319
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2104	225	11	2340
11.	Jharkhand	51399	1723	70	53192

Sl. No.	State/UT	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
12.	Karnataka	34186	8545	419	43150
13.	Kerala	22183	3658	135	25976
14.	Madhya Pradesh	85256	6901	259	92416
15.	Maharashtra	133380	31191	1458	166029
16.	Manipur	4555	1057	15	5627
17.	Meghalaya	180	21	2	203
18.	Mizoram	124	65	2	191
19.	Nagaland	73	38	1	112
20.	Odisha	18307	3229	130	21666
21.	Punjab	11955	5007	198	17160
22.	Rajasthan	72278	11234	449	83961
23.	Sikkim	74	23	2	99
24.	Tamil Nadu	167677	26199	605	194481
25.	Telangana	33457	17679	381	51517
26.	Tripura	1353	141	7	1501
27.	Uttar Pradesh	242792	11019	563	254374
28.	Uttarakhand	3634	1148	104	4886
29.	West Bengal	64135	5278	202	69615
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	887	209	15	1111
31.	Chandigarh	774	237	10	1021
32.	Dadar and Nagar	291	285	17	593
33.	Daman and Diu	166	271	18	455
34.	Delhi	14689	5096	154	19939
35.	Lakshadweep	19	2	0	21
36.	Puducherry	940	259	16	1215
TOTAL		1664392	197827	7538	1869757

Revision of MSME policy

917. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to revise the MSME Policy framed in the year 2006;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Presently, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has not framed any policy for the MSME Sector. However, the Government, through the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has enacted the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which is applicable with effect from October 2, 2006.

Khadi and Village Industries in Haryana

918. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Khadi and Village Industries (KVIs) in the country, State/UT-wise including Haryana;
- (b) whether Government has undertaken skill development programme for workers in these KVIs;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Haryana;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the efforts taken by Government for promoting KVI products of the country abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) During the year 2015-16, 2313 Khadi Institutions and 3.65 lacs village industries units are under the ambit of the Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) in the country including Haryana. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

- (b) to (d) Yes Sir. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has undertaken

skill development programme for workers in these KVIs. State-wise details of the number of trainees is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

As far as Haryana State is concerned, KVIC does not have any training centre in the State. However, interested candidates from Haryana have taken training from nearby training centres of KVIC. During the year 2016-17, following special training programmes has been conducted:

Year	Name of Programme	No. of persons trained in Haryana	EDP under PMEGP (in nos)	Total
2014-15	Khadi Artisans	110	1518	1628
2015-16	Peripatetic Course under V.I.	65	1040	1105
2016-17	Khadi Artisans	100	357	457
	TOTAL	275	2915	3190

(e) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has given the status of deemed Export Promotion Council (EPC) to KVIC for supporting the introduction of KVI products in international market. 1064 Khadi and Village Industries Institutions and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)/Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) units have taken its membership to enter the field of export. The following steps have been taken to boost the export of Khadi and Village Industries product:

- (i) Participation of KVIC in India International Trade Fair (IITF) organized by ITPO.
- (ii) Organizing Export promotion workshops.
- (iii) Participation of KVIC in international exhibitions.
- (iv) Assistance would be provided under the Market Promotion and Development Assistance (MPDA) Scheme to the eligible KVI Institutions for participation in International Exhibitions/Trade Fairs held in foreign countries in order to showcase KVI products to foreign countries, access international buyers and sellers and forge business alliances, etc.

The eligible items for such participation and the scale of assistance would be as under:

Sl. No.	Eligible items	Scale of assistance
1.	Space Rent	For KVIs -100% of the space rent subject to a maximum of ₹ 1.00 lakh or actual rent paid, whichever is lower (for one representative from each participating enterprise)
2.	Air Fare	For KVIs -100% of the Economy Class air fare subject to a maximum of ₹ 1.50 lakh or actual fare paid, whichever is lower (for one representative from each participating enterprise)

(v) Export incentive of 5% of Freight On Board (FOB) value of direct export of Khadi products is provided to KVI institutions/units registered with KVIC. Besides, KVIC has also been focusing on quality participation in International Exhibitions and Buyer-Seller Meets abroad to tap new/emerging markets for Khadi products.

(vi) KVIC has been applied to register "Khadi" as a word mark and "Khadi India" as a Trade mark in 27 classes for various products among 45 classes listed out in the IPR Act at National Level as well as has filed an online application for registering "Khadi" as a trade mark under International bureau in European Union and other countries under 16 different class.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise Khadi and Village Industries

Sl. No	State/UTs	Khadi Institutions	Village Industries Units
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	89	13965
2.	Himachal Pradesh	16	6920
3.	Punjab	29	6975
4.	Chandigarh	0	309
5.	Uttarakhand	59	8143
6.	Haryana	98	7023
7.	Delhi	11	1188

1	2	3	4
8.	Rajasthan	136	14368
9.	Uttar Pradesh	634	35064
10.	Bihar	95	17670
11.	Sikkim	1	453
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2484
13.	Nagaland	2	2759
14.	Manipur	13	3804
15.	Mizoram	1	4199
16.	Tripura	1	7249
17.	Meghalaya	2	3429
18.	Assam	24	37783
19.	West Bengal	339	37698
20.	Jharkhand	21	13377
21.	Odisha	85	19242
22.	Chhattisgarh	22	8927
23.	Madhya Pradesh	27	14989
24.	Gujarat	172	9506
25.	Maharashtra	34	24309
26.	Andhra Pradesh	83	13099
27.	Telangana	10	1264
28.	Karnataka	191	15106
29.	Goa	0	671
30.	Lakshadweep	1	81
31.	Kerala	39	11522
32.	Tamil Nadu	74	19651
33.	Puducherry	1	629
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1293
TOTAL		2313	365149

Statement-II*State-wise details of number of trainees*

Sl. No	State/UT		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
1.	Maharashtra	Dr. BRAIRTM, Nashik	4236	4244	2200
2.		CBKIVI, Borivali	6466	6358	1338
3.		MDTC, Dahanu	1865	1520	1691
4.		CBRTI, Pune	3017	1849	1271
5.		HMPI, Pune	1178	838	1661
6.		KMKGV, Pune	3539	2509	308
7.		RPTC, Bhadravati	1850	671	453
8.		BDILTGE, Wardha	1850	577	1048
9.	Kerala	MDTC, Nadathara	2457	1654	523
10.		KGV, Mallapally	4971	1962	326
11.		KGV, Nanthiattukkunam	3075	1404	242
12.	Karnataka	MDTC, Bangalore	5119	2797	1466
13.		CVPI, Khanapur	2015	1013	262
14.		KGV, Hubli	816	998	525
15.	Tamil Nadu	CPPPI, Chennai	4813	5102	2863
16.		KGV, Veerapandi	1672	1603	469
17.	Andhra Pradesh	KGMV, APKVIB, Hyd.	4064	4324	844
18.	Bihar	Dr. RPMDTC, Patna	1048	3319	425
19.	Odisha	MDTC, Bhubaneswar	780	1031	519
20.		NRRETC, Tainsar	2402	2061	0
21.	West Bengal	MDTC, Kalyani	1412	1610	474
22.		IKRDC, Kiranhar	1622	1180	414
23.	New Delhi	MDTC, New Delhi	2969	5318	1048
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	PMTTC, Pampore	1976	1861	87
25.	Jaipur	KGV, Shivadaspura	1806	914	0
26.	Uttaranchal	MDTC, Dehradun	2332	3438	2397

Sl. No	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
27.		MDTC, Haldwani	2367	2636	1529
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Ch. CS IRS& MDTC, Panjokhera	2424	2455	951
29.		KGV, Sevapuri	1918	1467	947
30.		KGV, Patranga	4108	1766	369
31.		JPNCRT, Ballia	2814	1862	387
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri TSGKVIT, Indore	550	215	0
33.		DRI, Chitrakoot	1660	1301	1076
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	MDTC, Doimukh	1224	1274	846
35.	Assam	MDTC, AKVIB, Raha	1381	1816	70
36.		KGV, Kumarikatta	747	974	457
37.	Mizoram	MDTC, MKVIB, Aizwal	1668	1368	214
38.	Nagaland	MDTC, NKVIB, Dimapur	1585	1583	440
		.Directorate of Capacity Building	5817	10250	-
		TOTAL	97613	89122	30140
	Haryana		1628	1105	457

* Upto 31.10.2016

Startup India Programme under MSME sector

919. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- the main objectives of Startup India programme under MSME sector;
- the total number of beneficiaries under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Coir Udyami Yojana (CUY), MUDRA under Startup India programme; and
- the total amount of subsidy transferred to the beneficiaries' bank account through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The 'Start-Up India'

is a flagship initiative launched on 16th January, 2016 to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and startups in the country which will drive economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry is the nodal agency for implementation of this initiative.

(b) The total number of beneficiaries assisted under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Coir Udyami Yojana (CUY) and MUDRA Scheme, since the inception are 3,90,495 units (till 31st October, 2016), 1,189 units (up to 31-10-2016), 5,35,32,977 accounts (till 04-11-2016), respectively.

(c) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Coir Udyami Yojana (CUY) and MUDRA Scheme are not being reported on Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

Encouragement to small scale industries

†920. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken/purposes to take any steps for providing sufficient encouragement to small scale industries in view of competition faced from the multinational companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing various schemes and programmes for promotion, development and enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of MSMEs so as to make them globally competitive. The major schemes/programmes, *inter alia*, include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Credit Guarantee Scheme and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS). The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has recently launched a new scheme called financial support to MSMEs in ZED (Zero Defect Zero Effect) certification. The scheme aims to create awareness amongst MSMEs about ZED manufacturing and motivate them to undertake assessment of their enterprise for ZED certification.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Promotion of agro-based rural industries

921. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented by Government for promotion of agro-based rural industries in the country;

(b) whether Government has received any proposals from the States for revival of the said industries in the last two years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the status of the proposals, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of MSME through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board is implementing the following schemes to promote agro-based rural industries:

- (i) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit linked subsidy scheme, for setting up of new micro-enterprises and to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through KVIC, State Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) and District Industries Centre (DIC). General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as SC/ST/Women/PH/Minorities/Ex-Servicemen/NER, the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector. Since inception and up to 2016-17 (upto 31.10.2016), 3.91 lakh micro enterprises have been set up by utilizing margin money amounting to ₹ 7970.54 crore. 32.87 lakh jobs have been created from these units.
- (ii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) was launched in 2005-06 for making Traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing the Traditional Industries and artisans into clusters. A total of 56 DPRs have been approved benefitting 41157 artisans. Against this, funds involving ₹ 70.46 crore have been released by the Ministry till date (*i.e.* 15.11.2016).
- (iii) Coir Udyami Yojana (formerly known as REMOT Scheme) is a credit linked subsidy scheme, which provides assistance for setting up of coir units with a maximum cost of project upto ₹ 10 lakhs plus working capital, which shall not exceed 25% of the project cost. The pattern of assistance is 40% as

Government subsidy, 55% as loan from Banks and 5% as beneficiary contribution. Scheme is open to all individuals, companies, SHGs, NGOs, Institutes, etc. During the FY 2016-17, 310 units have been set up by utilizing subsidy amounting to around ₹ 6.62 crore upto 31.10.2016. Since inception and upto 03.11.2016, 6747 units have been set up by utilizing subsidy amounting to around ₹ 90.52 crore.

- (iv) Mahila Coir Yojana (a component of Coir Vikas Yojana-CVY) is an exclusive skill development programme for rural women artisans in coir sector. Training is provided in spinning of coir yarn/various coir processing activities. The scheme envisages distribution of motorized ratts/motorized traditional ratts and other coir processing equipments at 75% subsidy subject to a maximum amount of ₹ 7500/- on successful completion of the training programme. During the training period, the women artisans are given a stipend amounting to ₹ 1000/- per month. Coir Vikas Yojana also includes Skill Development & Training Programme in coir sector, Domestic and Export Market Promotion and Development of Production Infrastructure, ₹ 21.67 crore has been released under CVY during 2015-16 and ₹ 15.00 crore has been released upto 31.10.2016 during 2016-17.

No proposal has been received from the States for revival of the said industries in the last two years. However, Ministry of MSME through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board under PMEGP scheme supports setting up of new micro enterprises and in case of SFURTI the activity is taken up under cluster mode. The agro-based micro enterprises set up during 2015-16 under PMEGP is given below:

Details	Agro based industry 2015-16
Number of projects	8065
Margin Money Utilized (₹ in cr)	229.65
Employment (Nos.)	65694

The agro based village industries clusters being supported by KVIC are given below:

1. Abhana Fruit and Vegetable Processing Cluster Khurda Orissa	₹ 132.05 lakhs
2. Multi Product Cluster, Gumla, Jharkhand (Food Processing and Beekeeping)	₹ 254.24 lakhs

Sale and share of Khadi products

922. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of Khadi has increased, the details of Khadi sales, profits, and volume in the past three years;

(b) the sector-wise details regarding the increase and decrease of various Khadi products and their share in respect to the volume of overall Khadi Gram Udyog;

(c) whether Government has any plans/schemes/programmes to keep Khadi in competition with private brands;

(d) if so, the schemes of Government to promote use of Khadi among the public, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of Government's vision for the corporatization of Khadi Gram Udyog on the lines of Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, use of Khadi has increased. Khadi production and sales have increased on year to year basis as can be seen in the following table:

Khadi Production, Sales and Quantity during the last three years

(₹ in crore/Quantity in Million sq.mtr)

Year	Production		Sales		Quantity	
	Khadi	% incr.	Khadi	% incr.	Khadi	Value
2013-14	811.08	6.45	1081.04	5.82	93.25	811.08
2014-15	879.98	8.49	1170.38	8.26	95.19	879.98
2015-16	1065	21.03	1510	29.02	97.45	1065

Only some of the Departmental Trading Units of KVIC are earning profits which is as follows:

Departmental Trading Units

(₹ in crore)

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Profit	11.91	16.32	24.03

(b) Sector-wise details of various Khadi & Village Industries (KVI) products and their share in respect to the volume of overall Khadi Gram Udyog is given in the following table:

*Khadi and Village Industries production and sales for the
last three years*

(₹ in crore)

Year	Production		Sales		Production		Sales	
	Khadi % incr.	VI % incr.	Khadi % incr.	VI % incr.	Khadi % incr.	VI % incr.	Khadi % incr.	VI % incr.
2013-14	811.08	6.45	1081.04	5.82	26689.39	5.5	31965.52	6.29
2014-15	879.98	8.49	1170.38	8.26	32809.75	22.93	39615.97	23.93
2015-16	1065	21.03	1510	29.02	34694.75	5.74	41890	5.74

(c) and (d) In order to modernize Khadi units, Ministry of MSME, through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is implementing the following Central Sector schemes:

- (i) support is extended to weak Khadi Institutions under Strengthening Infrastructure of Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure Scheme. The scheme envisages assistance to the weak Khadi Institutions to attain normalcy and for renovation of Departmental Sales Outlets (DSOs) of KVIC and State Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIBs) and retail sales outlets of Khadi Institutions to increase turnover of khadi products through improved marketing infrastructure.
- (ii) scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) is implemented to make the traditional industries clusters including Khadi clusters more productive and competitive facilitating their sustainable development.
- (iii) KVIC has set up interfaces with leading technological institutes to conduct research work under S&T programme of KVIC for development of tools, implements and processes involved in production of Khadi.
- (iv) existing scheme of Market Development Assistance (MDA) has been revised and a unified scheme of Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA) has been approved. The modified scheme has increased quantum of assistance to the artisans from 25% to 40%. The earlier cost chart has been done away with and institutions have been provided flexibility for market linked pricing of their products so that the institutions can earn sufficient surplus to enhance earning for the artisans.

- (v) the following steps have been taken to boost the export of Khadi and Village Industries product:
- (i) Participation in domestic exhibitions at District, State and National levels wherein KVIs are allowed to participate and market their products.
 - (ii) Assistance would be provided under the MPDA Scheme to the eligible KVI Institutions for participation in International Exhibitions/Trade Fairs held in foreign countries in order to showcase KVI products to foreign countries, access international buyers and sellers and forge business alliances, etc.
 - (iii) Organizing Export promotion workshops.
 - (iv) KVIC has been given the status of 'Deemed Export Promotion Council', under which it has already registered more than 900 exporters.
- (vi) export incentive of 5% of Freight On Board (FOB) value of direct export of Khadi products is provided to KVI institutions/units registered with KVIC. Besides, KVIC has also been focusing on quality participation in International Exhibitions and Buyer-Seller Meets abroad to tap new/emerging markets for Khadi products.
- (vii) KVIC has applied to register "Khadi" as a word mark and "Khadi India" as a Trade mark in 27 classes for various products among 45 classes listed out in the IPR Act at National Level as well as has filed an online application for registering "Khadi" as a trade mark under International bureau in European Union and other countries under 16 different class.
- (viii) KVIC has roped in designers and started making readymade garments, including jeans and T-shirts, making the products more popular among the youth.
- (e) There is currently no such plan for the corporatization of Khadi Gram Udyog on the lines of Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) companies.

Model legislation for regulating the functioning of MSMEs

923. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken/being taken by Government for creating/providing favourable conditions for the development and promotion of MSMEs under 'the ease of doing business programme' and the extent of success achieved therefrom;

(b) whether Government has enacted a model legislation for regulating the functioning of MSMEs in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the same legislation is being replicated/followed by all the States in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The Government through Ministry of MSME and the organisations under its ambit is consistently making efforts to facilitate the ease of doing business for the MSME Sector. A step in this direction is Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) which has been notified by the Government *vide* notification no. S.O. 2576 (E) dated 18.09.2015. The UAM is a big initiative in the direction of ease of doing business by facilitating the MSMEs in the simplified registration process. In addition, to facilitate the MSMEs under ease of doing business, provision has been made for submitting online application in respect of most of the schemes of Ministry of MSME, Government of India. The MSMEs are finding it easy to avail the benefits of the schemes being run by the Ministry.

(b) and (c) The Government, in order to facilitate the promotion and development and enhancing the competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, has enacted the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. This Act is promotional and developmental in nature.

(d) The MSMED Act, 2006 is being followed by all the States and Union Territories of India.

Representation from Petrol Pump Dealers' Associations

924. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any representation from the Petrol Pump Dealers' Associations seeking justice on their demands;

(b) the details of the demands made by petrol pump dealers; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to alleviate their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural

Gas and the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have received representations from Petrol Pump Dealers Associations seeking resolution of their demands such as Dealer Margin, Transport Tender, Ethanol Blending in Motor Spirit (MS) etc. OMCs are regularly having deliberations with the Dealers Associations to address these issues raised by them from time to time.

Subsidy on kerosene

925. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to cut the subsidy on kerosene, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government is aware that the usage of kerosene is more in the urban areas; and

(c) whether any study has been made on the usage of kerosene in the household, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting held on 25 June, 2010 decided that the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS kerosene will be increased by ₹ 3/litre at Delhi, with corresponding increases in the rest of the country. Thereafter, the price will be raised periodically in line with the growth in per capita agricultural GDP at nominal price.

The EGoM, in its meeting held on 24th June, 2011 again made a price increase of ₹ 2/litre (excluding VAT).

As the periodical revisions as approved by EGoM in June 2010 was not put in practice, one time increase in prices by ₹ 3.23/litre (excluding VAT) would have a large impact on the consumers. Therefore, to reduce the impact on consumers, it has been decided to authorize Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to increase the Retail Selling Prices of PDS kerosene by 25 paise per litre per fortnight (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) during the period from 1st September, 2016 to 31st January, 2017 and ₹ 0.23/litre on 1st February 2017.

(b) and (c) As per National Sample Survey 2011-12, Kerosene Consumption in the country in the year 2011-12 was 53,38,426 KL in rural areas and 17,92,007 KL in urban areas.

IOC's gas pipeline from Gujarat to Gorakhpur

†926. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) by when the project of Indian Oil Corporation Limited will be completed wherein a 1,987 km long pipeline has to be laid from the coastal area of Gujarat to Gorakhpur of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the total expenditure to be incurred on this project, whether there is any permanent system available to ascertain the progress of this project from time-to-time; and

(c) total supply of LPG in lac tonnes annually will be made through this pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Expression of Interest for the Indian Oil Corporation's project for construction of a LPG pipeline from Kandla in Gujarat to Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh has been submitted to Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB).

(b) As per Indian Oil's proposal, the estimated cost of Kandla Gorakhpur LPG line is about ₹ 4300 Crore.

(c) As per Indian Oil's proposal, 30.84 lac metric tonnes per annum of LPG is envisaged for transportation through this pipeline.

Check on increasing prices of petrol/diesel

927. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current level of international product prices of petrol and diesel and Rupee-US dollar exchange rate warrant an increase in selling price of petrol and diesel;

(b) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to regulate the market and keep a check on increasing prices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The prices of Petrol and Diesel were

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

made market determined effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on price of these products in line with changes in the prices in international market and market conditions. Public Sector OMCs have reduced the price of Petrol and Diesel by ₹ 1.46 per litre and ₹ 1.55 per litre (excluding State VAT) respectively with effect from 16th November, 2016.

Consumption of gas

†928. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) total consumption of gas during last three years and quantity of gas produced in the country and imported, out of said consumption of the gas;

(b) the basis on which prices of such two kind of gases *i.e.* one indigenously produced and the other imported are fixed;

(c) reasons for not fixing general prices for these gases and whether Government is aware of the fact that these kind of gases are provided to the industries in different States at considerable different prices; and

(d) whether Government earns a portion of its income from the indigenous production and sale of the gas, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The total quantity of gas produced, total gas consumption and gas imported in the country during the last three years is as under:

Year	2013-14 (in BCM)	2014-15 (in BCM)	2015-16 (in BCM)
(a) Net Production	34.57	32.69	31.14
(b) Sale by Producing Companies	28.98	26.78	25.31
LNG import	17.73	18.54	21.31
(c) Total Consumption (Net Sale + LNG Import)	46.71	45.32	46.62

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The price of domestically produced natural gas is fixed in accordance with MoP&NG order no. 22013/27/2012-ONG D.V. dated 25th October, 2014.

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is imported under open general licence and the gas prices are fixed based on negotiations between the seller and the buyer.

(c) The delivered price of gas differs from State to State depending upon pipeline transportation costs as well as the differences in various taxes levied by the concerned State Governments.

(d) Government gets a part of profit petroleum under the Production Sharing Contract Regimes as envisaged in the respective contracts, besides getting statutory levies (Cess and Royalties) as applicable under different regime.

Status of city gas distribution

929. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) present status of City Gas Distribution in the country, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are hurdles with the existing policy which are obstructing expansion of gas distribution; and

(c) if so, whether there are any plans to address (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of the City Gas Distribution Network in the country including in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG) is in the receipts of various representations from City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities regarding the exorbitantly high permission charges being levied by some of the Municipal Authorities as well as delays in granting permissions/NoCs for pipeline laying work in the city. In order to address such issues including other regulatory issues, MoP&NG has constituted two Committees consisting stakeholders to suggest ways to address operational and regulatory issues for expediting development of CGD networks.

Statement

The details of the City Gas Distribution Network in the country

Sl. No.	State	Name of city/GA	No. of Connections			No. of CNG Station	
			PNG (Dom.)	PNG (Ind.)	PNG (Com.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	488	0	0	8	
		Kakinada	2953	0	38	4	
		West Godawari		Under Development			1
		East Godawari, and Krishna		Under Development			
2.	Telangana	Hyderabad	2037	5	3	21	
3.	Assam	Upper Assam	29363	400	967	0	
4.	Delhi	Delhi	482192	324	1359	343	
5.	Gujarat	Surat, Ankleshwar, Bharuch, Hazira, Jamnagar, Nadiad, Navsari, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Valsad, Anand, Panchmahal, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Vadodara, Mehsana, Sabarkantha etc.	1571497	3952	17704	370	
6.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Raigarh, Ratnagiri	933098	178	3176	230	

Written Answers to

[23 November, 2016]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Budh Nagar, Ghaziabad, Firozabad, Meerut, Khurja, Lucknow, Agra, Kanpur, Bareilly, Jhansi, Moradabad, Mathura, Allahabad, Saharanpur	231979	1049	770	121
8.	Haryana	Faridabad, Gurgaon, Sonapat, Panipat, Yamuna nagar, Rewari	37600	224	150	28
9.	Tripura	Agartala	25111	48	341	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas, Indore, Ujjain, Gwalior	9906	92	50	22
11.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Dharwad, Tumkur, Belgaum	1072	3	13	1
12.	Rajasthan	Kota	191	19	1	3
13.	UT	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	0	2	1
14.	Kerala	Ernakulam	10	0	0	0
15.	Goa	North Goa		Under Development		
16.	UT	Chandigarh		Under Development		
17.	UT	Daman		Under Development		
18.	Punjab	Jalandhar, Amritsar, Rupnagar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Bhatinda, Ludhiana		Under Development		
19.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar		Under Development		
		TOTAL	3327504	6294	24574	1158

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Supply of kerosene to fishing boats at cost price in Kerala

930. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that traditional fishing boats in Kerala fitted with outboard engines use kerosene as fuel and that kerosene allotment to Kerala per month has been successively reduced from 15,000 kilo litre to 1500 kilo litre;

(b) since the price is relatively high, whether Government will supply kerosene to fishing boats at cost price of oil companies without changing excise duties; and

(c) whether allotment of kerosene to Kerala will be refixed taking this matter into consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) PDS kerosene is allocated to States/UTs on quarterly basis for distribution under PDS for cooking and illumination purposes. Further distribution within the States/UTs through their PDS network to various categories of consumers as per their respective criteria, is the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs. The allocation of PDS kerosene made to the State of Kerala upto 3rd quarter of 2016-17 is 71,436 KL. The monthly allocation in 3rd quarter is more than 5,000 KL per month.

In addition, States/UTs are allowed to draw one month quota of kerosene at non-subsidized rates during each financial year for their special needs. States/UTs can also seek further additional allocation of non-subsidized SKO from the Government of India after exhausting this one month's quota.

In addition to above, with a view to ease the availability of kerosene, the Central Government has amended the kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993 allowing sale of kerosene at commercial rate in the open market. It is expected that this will reduce demand for diverted PDS kerosene by improving availability of non-PDS kerosene in the open market and will thus meet the demand of kerosene for various legitimate end uses for the industry and for individual consumption by those who can afford it at market price.

Enquiry in exploitation of natural gas from KG Basin

931. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether RIL-BP-Niko, exploited natural gas for some years from a block belonging to ONGC in the KG Basin about a decade ago;

(b) whether this was enquired into by any Government appointed commission which recommended slapping a fine on the accused companies;

(c) whether Government has taken any decision on it and it has been implemented;

(d) whether Government will draw up strict norms to ensure that such incidents which are blots on the industry do not recur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government constituted a single member committee comprising of Shri Ajit Prakash Shah former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court on 15.12.2015 to look into the dispute between Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and ONGC regarding ONGC blocks (KG-DWN-98/2 and Godavari PML) and RIL block (KG-DWN-98/3) in Krishna Godavari basin. The committee submitted its Report on 28th August, 2016. The Committee had in its Report concluded *inter alia* that there has been unjust enrichment to the contractor of the block KG-DWN-98/3 due to production of the migrated gas from ONGC's blocks KG-DWN-98/2 and Godavari PML. The Report of the Committee has been uploaded on this Ministry's website.

(c) and (d) The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee and consequently, it has been decided by the Government to claim restitution from the contractor for the block KG-DWN-98/3 for the unjust benefit received and unfairly retained. A notice in this regard has been issued by this Ministry on 3rd November, 2016. Government through this notice has directed RIL to remit an amount of USD 1,552,071,067 (computed provisionally) being net amount of restitution receivable along with interest upto 31.3.2016 and USD 174,905,120 towards the revised additional cumulative profit petroleum receivable upto 31.3.2016 to the Government within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice. RIL *vide* its Notice of Arbitration dated 11.11.2016 has invoked arbitration disputing the claim of the Government of unjust benefit and restitution claimed in the aforesaid Ministry's notice dated 3.11.2016. DGH has also been advised to work out draft policy guidelines for strengthening the systems including that for disclosures in the PSC regime so that such incidents do not recur in future.

Advertisement for selection of rural LPG distributorship in Ballia, U.P.

932. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2024 given in the Rajya Sabha on 11th May, 2016 and state:

(a) the details of locations advertised on 28 October, 2016 for selection of rural LPG distributors in Ballia district, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) reasons for not advertising for cancelled locations at Narahi, Majharia and Daulatpur in Ballia district as per the extant rule and assurance in the House;

(c) by when this location is likely to be advertised;

(d) whether Government is aware of wrong advertisement at serial number 71, for location Sohaon which itself is a Gram Panchayat and Lakshmanpur is different one;

(e) if so, the details of correct location; and

(f) the details of corrigendum issued in this regard and date for application extended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per advertisement published on 28.10.2016 in the Hindi Dailies of Dainik Jagran and Amar Ujala for selection of LPG distributorships, 6 locations, namely, Chandpur, Jamuaon Khampur, Nauranga, Sahpur Titiha, Sohaon and Gopal Nagar have been advertised in Ballia District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) It has been reported by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies(OMCs) that this cluster of villages was considered along with other villages to set up LPG distributorship in accordance with the Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorship 2016. Amongst all the villages, Sohaon was found more feasible to establish new distributorship and the same was included in the advertisement published on 28.10.2016.

(d) to (f) OMCs have informed that at serial No. 71 in the advertisement published on 28.10.2016, in the State of Uttar Pradesh, there is an error with respect to the 'Gram Panchayat' of location 'Sohaon', which itself is a Gram Panchayat. However, location, Block and District names are correctly / mentioned in the advertisement.

OMCs have reported that corrigendum will soon be published in news papers and the last date would be extended accordingly.

Poor women covered under PMUY

933. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY) to provide LPG connections to poor women in the country;

- (b) if so, the salient features of the Yojana;
- (c) the number of poor women who have so far been covered under PMUY in the State of Maharashtra, with district-wise details thereof;
- (d) whether any target has been fixed for the State of Maharashtra for the next two years; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana"(PMUY) for providing LPG connections to 5 crore women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families over a period of 3 years starting from FY 2016-17. As on 18.11.2016, 1,07,58,560 new LPG connections have been released under PMUY across the country.

- (b) The Salient features of the PMUY Scheme are as under:
 - (i) LPG connections are released in the name of adult woman of the BPL family, subject to the condition that no LPG connection should exist in the name of any family member of the household.
 - (ii) eligible families are identified through the Socio-Economic Caste Census(SECC) 2011 data.
 - (iii) the Government bears an expenditure upto ₹ 1600/- for a new connection.
 - (iv) the customer bears the cost of Hot Plate and purchase of first refill. The customers have also option to take Hot Plate or first refill or both on loan basis from OMCs at zero interest and the same is recovered through EMIs.
- (c) As on 18.11.2016, 3,14,253 new LPG connections have been released in the name of poor women under PMUY in the State of Maharashtra. District-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).
- (d) and (e) A target of 1.5 crore for each of the Financial Year 2016-17 and 2017-18 has been fixed for coverage under PMUY in the country, including the State of Maharashtra. For the Districts having LPG coverage less than national average, there is no upper limit on release of LPG connections under PMUY and, in these Districts, all the eligible beneficiaries will be provided with connection under PMUY.

Statement

*District-wise LPG connections released under PMUY Scheme as on 18.11.2016
including upper limit fixed for Non-priority districts*

Sl. No	District	Priority(P)/ Non Priority(NP)	Target	Connections released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmednagar	NP	10000	14,401
2.	Akola	NP	20000	4,601
3.	Amravati	NP	50000	7,177
4.	Aurangabad (MH)	NP	10000	11,633
5.	Bhandara	P		8,178
6.	Bid	P		9,881
7.	Buldana	P		8,276
8.	Chandrapur	P		10,187
9.	Dhule	NP	20000	15,757
10.	Gadchiroli	P		6,439
11.	Gondiya	P		9,084
12.	Hingoli	P		1,977
13.	Jalgaon	NP	10000	15,118
14.	Jalna	P		5,477
15.	Kolhapur	NP	10000	13,853
16.	Latur	NP	50000	20,215
17.	Mumbai	NP	20000	9
18.	Mumbai Sub-urban	NP	80000	96
19.	Nagpur	NP	10000	12,197
20.	Nanded	P		8516
21.	Nandurbar	P		5,326
22.	Nashik	NP	10000	12,471
23.	Osmanabad	P		10,826

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Palghar	NP	25000	358
25.	Parbhani	P		8,791
26.	Pune	NP	10000	17,466
27.	Raigarh (MH)	NP	10000	6,180
28.	Ratnagiri	P		5,109
29.	Sangli	NP	10000	12,373
30.	Satara	NP	10000	11,324
31.	Sindhudurg	P		5,978
32.	Solapur	NP	10000	12,704
33.	Thane	NP	10000	3,306
34.	Wardha	NP	10000	10,848
35.	Washim	P		2,740
36.	Yavatmal	P		5,381
TOTAL				3,14,253

Production of rubberized bitumen in refineries

934. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any project to produce rubberized bitumen in refineries under Public Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether any funds have been allotted for the project, so far;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if so, whether any time-frame has been kept for implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) The decision to set up projects including the one to produce rubberized bitumen in refineries is taken by Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) based on techno-commercial viability. As per information

received from PSU refineries, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) management has approved 25 Thousand Metric Tonne Per Annum (TMTPA) Crumb Rubberized Modified Bitumen Plant (CRMB) at Digboi Refinery with an estimated cost of ₹ 10.40 crore.

Recovery of amount from RIL on KG Basin

935. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Reliance Industries and its partners are drawing natural gas belonging to State-owned ONGC in the KG Basin of the Bay of Bengal in the past seven years;

(b) if so, Government response thereto indicating the details of the committee report in this regard; and

(c) the details of steps taken / proposed to be taken by Government to recover the amount from Reliance and its partners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government constituted a single member committee comprising of Shri Ajit Prakash Shah, former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court on 15.12.2015 to look into the dispute between Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and ONGC regarding ONGC blocks (KG-DWN-98/2 & Godavari PML) and RIL block (KG-DWN-98/3) in Krishna Godavari basin. The Committee submitted its Report on 28th August, 2016. The Committee had in its Report concluded *inter-alia* that there has been unjust enrichment to the contractor of the block KG-DWN-98/3 due to production of the migrated gas from ONGC's blocks KG-DWN-98/2 and Godavari PML. The details of the Report of the Committee have been uploaded on this Ministry's website.

(c) The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee and consequently, it has been decided by the Government to claim restitution from the contractor for the block KG-DWN-98/3 for the unjust benefit received and unfairly retained. A notice, in this regard, has been issued by this Ministry on 3rd November, 2016. Government through this notice has directed RIL to remit an amount of USD 1,552,071,067 (computed provisionally) being net amount of restitution receivable along with interest upto 31.3.2016 and USD 174,905,120 towards the revised additional cumulative Profit Petroleum receivable upto 31.3.2016 to the Government within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice. RIL *vide* its Notice of Arbitration dated 11.11.2016

has invoked arbitration disputing the claim of the Government of unjust benefit and restitution claimed in the aforesaid Ministry's notice dated 3.11.2016.

Formulation of consumer-friendly petroleum price policy

†936. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken/propose to take steps to formulate a consumer-friendly price policy by abolishing multi-layer tax system and by making production cost a basis for price fixing in view of ever rising prices of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof, till date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Refining of crude oil is a process industry where crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate products streams which results in difficulty in apportioning the total cost of individual refined products. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not identified separately. OMCs are applying Trade Parity Pricing methodology to compute RSP of Petrol and Diesel and Import parity pricing methodology to compute the RSP of PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG.

Further, the Government has made the excise duty on Petrol and Diesel specific. Central Government is not levying customs and excise duty on sale of PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG.

Funds spent on welfare of locals in Auraiya, U.P. by GAIL

937. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether protests of people living around Pata in Auraiya District of Uttar Pradesh are increasing day-by-day as it has become very difficult to survive in that area due to continuous leakage of poisonous gas of GAIL plant;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to improve the living standard of people living in that area, keeping in view their health related issues;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether GAIL helps the local people by investing few percentage of its annual income on public in order to improve condition of poor people living in surrounding areas of Pate village in Auraiya district; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) GAIL is handling and managing its Water and Air resources and Solid waste in an environment friendly manner. As informed by GAIL, there is no emission/leakage of poisonous gas to environment from its Pata Plant as well as no protest of people living around Pata in Auraiya District (Uttar Pradesh) is being observed on account of any emission/leakage of poisonous gas from Pata Plant. However, in order to improve living standard of people living in adjacent area of GAIL Pata plant, GAIL, has taken following measures -

- (i) Regular occupational health checkup for its employees and contract workers and no occupational health related problem has been found out in any of the employee/worker till now.
- (ii) Health care services through Mobile Healthcare Vans (5 nos.) catering basic health services to various villages around Pata Plant, Auraiya (UP).
- (iii) Providing free medical consultation and distribution of medicines at the health camps to nearby villagers.
- (iv) Construction of toilets and Bio gas units in Baisundhara Panchayat.
- (v) Established a comprehensive Eye Care Unit at Dibiyapur, Auraiya with Khairabad eye Hospital, Kanpur with objective to make district Auraiya blind free.
- (vi) A "Jan-Sabha" along with medical camp was organized by "Kendriya Samaj Seva Samiti" with support of GAIL on 31st March, 2016 etc.

(c) and (d) GAIL allocates minimum 2% of its average net Profit Before Tax (PBT) to develop various projects for improving the conditions of poor people under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme. The details of CSR projects implemented by GAIL in the thrust area of district Auraiya, UP during the current and last two Financial Years are as under:

Sl. No. Thrust Area	Funds Allocated (₹ in Lacs)		
	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
1. Community Development/ Infrastructure	214.75	296.92	163.10
2. Healthcare/ Medical	178.10	163.10	229.80
3. Drinking Water/Sanitation	60.00	157.80	42.00
4. Education/Literacy Enhancement	142.14	70.00	0.00
5. Skill development	43.56	0.00	0.00
6. Environment	10.85	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	649.40	687.82	434.90

Decrease in kerosene oil subsidy

938. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the kerosene oil subsidy has decreased during fiscal year 2015-16;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government plans to link Aadhaar for Direct Benefit Transfer of kerosene oil subsidy money to the beneficiary in order to check bogus consumers;

(d) the time-limit set for complete Aadhaar link for kerosene oil in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The total subsidy (under-recovery) on PDS Kerosene during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Subsidy/Under-recovery
2014-15	24,799
2015-16	11,496

(b) The overall reduction in subsidy in PDS Kerosene is mainly on account of reduction in international product prices and reduction in allocation (quota) of PDS Kerosene.

(c) to (e) As per Direct Benefit Transfer in PDS Kerosene (DBTK) Scheme, 2016, the Cash Transfer Compliant (CTC) consumer is a consumer holding an Aadhar number linked to a digitized ration card with unique identity issued by the respective State/UT and is linked his bank account to Aadhar number. However, in case of a consumer to whom Aadhar number is not assigned, the scheme provides that such consumer shall be offered alternate and viable means of identification for delivery of subsidy. Effective 1st October 2016, MoP&NG has announced the implementation of DBTK scheme in 4 identified districts in Jharkhand State, namely Khunti, Chatra, Hazaribagh and Jamatra.

Technology to check adulteration of fuel

939. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI :

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any technology is developed to prevent adulteration of petrol/diesel from the vending machines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many cases of adulteration in petrol/diesel vending were reported during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) if not, what foolproof method is in place to detect adulterated fuel in the vending machine and make sale of such fuel non-functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have a systemic mechanism in place for checking the quality and quantity of petrol and diesel regularly supplied by the Retail Outlets (ROs) to the public. In the following ways, a check on adulteration of fuel is kept by OMCs:

- (i) As a constant drive, the PSU OMCs undertake regular and surprise inspection of Retail Outlets and take action under the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreements against the outlets found indulging in irregularities/malpractices like adulteration, short delivery etc. Further, the MDG provides for termination of outlet in the first instance itself for serious malpractices like adulteration, tampering of seals and unauthorized fittings/gears in the dispensing units and graded penalties for other malpractices/ irregularities.
- (ii) The Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005 issued by the Central Government

under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 provides for punitive action against malpractices such as adulteration. Provisions are also available in the contractual documents and administrative guidelines to prevent malpractices in the trade of petroleum products.

- (iii) A Quality Control Cell is also functional in each of the Public Sector OMC which carries out surprise inspections at ROs for checking various irregularities including adulteration. During the last three years and current year (upto June 2016), OMCs have carried out 5,61,796 number of inspections at their ROs across the country.
- (iv) Industry Transport Discipline Guidelines (ITDG) have been revised and strengthened in 2014 by making penal action more stringent. On first instance of established pilferage, Tank Truck (TT) is blacklisted and on second instance transportation contract is terminated and all TTs under that contract are blacklisted for two years across industry automatically through e-portal. There is a similar provision of penal action in case any tampering with Vehicle Tracking System (VTS).
- (v) Furthermore, OMCs have resorted to other initiatives to prevent irregularities in Retail Outlets including Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail outlets and Monitoring of movement of tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS) and automation of ROs with standard of No Automation No Operation (NANO). The advantage of Retail Outlets complied with Standard NANO is that the dispensing unit becomes automatically non-operative if any efforts for manipulation of dispensing unit or storage tank are made. This will ensure OMCs to keep a track of the activities at the Retail Outlet. Under this initiative, tank stocks and sales of each dispensing unit can be tracked online and analyzed.

Public Sector OMCs have informed that they have interacted with all the major dispensing units manufacturers in India, and as per feedback received, the current dispensing units manufacturers do not possess readymade technology for detecting adulteration during dispensing of fuel.

(c) State-wise and year-wise detail of number of cases of adulteration detected at retail outlets of OMCs during the last three years and the current years (April-September, 2016) is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) OMCs have been advised to complete automation of all Retail Outlets by December, 2017. With complete automation, it would be possible to keep a track of the stocks and sales of each dispensing unit and detect irregularities.

Statement

State/OMC-wise and year-wise detail of cases of adulteration detected at the Retail Outlets of OMCs during the last three years and current year (April-September, 2016)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto September, 2016)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5	2	1	1	9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	1	0	2	1	4
5.	Bihar	2	0	1	0	3
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2	1	0	0	3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	1	0	0	1	2
12.	Gujarat	0	1	0	1	2
13.	Haryana	0	0	1	0	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0	2
16.	Jharkhand	3	6	0	1	10
17.	Karnataka	0	1	2	0	3
18.	Kerala	2	2	1	0	5
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5	7	1	1	14
21.	Maharashtra	7	7	1	1	16
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0
25. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0
26. Odisha		3	4	1	0	8
27. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0
28. Punjab		5	3	3	0	11
29. Rajasthan		7	6	4	1	18
30. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0
31. Tamil Nadu		5	3	2	0	10
32. Telangana		0	3	1	1	5
33. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0
34. Uttar Pradesh		10	8	3	0	21
35. Uttarakhand		0	2	0	0	2
36. West Bengal		10	9	7	1	27
TOTAL		69	66	31	10	176

Storage facilities for strategic oil reserves

940. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has dedicated storage facilities for strategic oil reserves;
- (b) if so, the quantity of oil and petroleum products which can be stored in such capacity;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to create additional capacities for storage of oil to meet emergency requirement; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Under Strategic Petroleum Reserve project Phase-I, underground rock caverns for storage of 5.33 MMT of crude oil at three locations, viz. Vishakhapatnam (1.33 MMT), Mangalore (1.50 MMT) and Padur (2.5 MMT) have been created.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has envisaged to create additional capacity for storage of crude oil at Chandikhol (4.4 MMT) and at Bikaner (5.6 MMT) to further augment our strategic Storage capacity.

Foreign investors on crude oil storage facilities

941. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has built 5.33 million tonnes crude storages at Visakhapatnam, Mangalore and Padur to provide for a 12 day exigency supply cover;

(b) whether national oil companies of Abu Dhabi, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and also a private oil major, Shell have shown interest in storing crude at these caverns, subject to fiscal incentives from Indian Government; and

(c) whether foreign investors on crude oil storage facilities in India are still awaiting regulatory issues to be sorted out as also India's ban on crude oil exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Under Strategic Petroleum Reserve project Phase-I, underground rock caverns for storage of 5.33 MMT of crude oil at three locations, *viz.* Vishakhapatnam (1.33 MMT), Mangalore (1.50 MMT) and Padur (2.5 MMT) have been created. The Vishakhapatnam and Mangalore storage facilities have already been commissioned. The facility at Vishakhapatnam has already been filled up and nearly one fourth of Mangalore storage facility has also been filled. The storage facility at Padur has also been completed. The total 5.33 MMT reserve of Phase-I of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and commercial reserves are currently estimated to supply approximately 73.5 days of India's crude requirement according to the consumption during 2015-16.

(b) ADNOC of UAE, Saudi Aramco of Saudi Arabia and Shell have expressed their interest in storing crude oil in the strategic petroleum reserve facilities.

(c) To facilitate participation of foreign investors in filling up part of Mangalore storage facility, Government has inserted Section 10 48(A) in the Income Tax Act providing for exemption from income tax of a notified foreign oil company.

Misuse of CSR funds by Bokaro Steel Plant

942. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CAG had pointed to misuse of funds earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by the Bokaro Steel Plant;

- (b) whether it is a fact that this misuse related to hiring of helicopters by officials;
- (c) what action has been taken for this serious irregularity; and
- (d) if not, by what time action is proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) Report of 2010-11 had observed that while organizing health camps, Bokaro Steel Plant spent more amount on 'other activities' than medicine including amount spent on hiring of helicopters.

(c) and (d) CBI, Dhanbad has filed charge-sheets in three cases regarding irregularities in medical camps held under CSR in Bihar and Jharkhand during the period 2006-07 to 2008-09. These cases are presently under trial.

Foreign tourist arrival

†943. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of growth recorded in arrival of foreign tourists during 2014 to 2016 as compared to that of previous years;
- (b) the number of foreign tourists along with the names of the countries from where they visited India, during the last years;
- (c) the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps likely to be taken by Government to increase the number of foreign tourist arrivals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2014, 2015 and Jan-Oct 2016 along with the growth over the same period of previous year is given below:

Year	FTAs (million)	Growth (%)
2014	7.68	10.2
2015	8.03	4.5
2016 * (Jan. Oct.)	6.96	10.5

* As compared to same period of previous year 2015 (Jan. Oct. 2015).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Nationality- wise FTAs in India during 2013, 2014 and 2015 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The initiatives taken by the Ministry of Tourism in the recent past years for promoting tourism and to attract more tourists in the county are as below:

- introduction of e-Tourist Visa facility for the citizens of 150 countries at 16 airports.
- launch of 24X7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Infoline handling 10 international languages besides Hindi and English.
- the Ministry of Tourism has launched 'Welcome Booklet' with information on Do's and Don'ts for tourists, contact details of India Tourism domestic offices and Tourist Helpline Number for distribution at immigration counters to tourists arriving at international airports.
- promotion of India as a holistic destination in the international markets under the Incredible India brand line.
- organisation of biennial International Buddhist Conclave.
- organisation of Annual International Tourism Mart for promotion of tourism in North Eastern States.
- promotion of activities in tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism Offices abroad with active participation in International Tourism Events.
- financial assistance to Stakeholders and Tourism Departments of States/UTs for undertaking promotional activities under the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme.

Statement

Details of Nationality-wise Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2013, 2014 and 2015

Sl. No.	Country	2013	2014	2015
1.	USA	1085309	1118983	1213624
2.	Bangladesh	524923	942562	1133879
3.	United Kingdom	809444	838860	867601

Sl. No.	Country	2013	2014	2015
4.	Sri Lanka	262345	301601	299513
5.	Canada	255222	268485	281306
6.	Malaysia	242649	262026	272941
7.	Australia	218967	239762	263101
8.	Germany	252003	239106	248314
9.	France	248379	246101	230854
10.	Japan	220283	219516	207415
11.	China (Main)	174712	181020	206322
12.	Russian Fed.	259120	269832	172419
13.	Nepal	113790	126416	154720
14.	Singapore	143025	150731	152238
15.	Pakistan	111794	96434	124924
16.	Thailand	117136	121362	115860
17.	Afghanistan	111370	115569	114406
18.	Oman	62252	88512	103740
19.	Korea (South)	112619	106870	102993
20.	Italy	93951	91589	88091
21.	Maldives	45270	65052	68907
22.	Netherlands	69547	67747	66181
23.	Spain	62079	66463	65694
24.	Saudi Arabia	42892	55487	63835
25.	UAE	51513	59332	55818
26.	Myanmar	34916	54631	55341
27.	South Africa	58023	56246	51922
28.	Israel	48737	49312	50134
29.	Philippines	42224	43240	47912
30.	Switzerland	48821	45773	46151

Sl. No.	Country	2013	2014	2015
31.	Kenya	40484	46158	46139
32.	New Zealand	40801	42684	45171
33.	Portugal	29612	36156	44616
34.	Iraq	41218	48321	42660
35.	Sweden	48826	44948	42626
36.	Belgium	38091	37441	36684
37.	China (Taiwan)	35491	35857	36349
38.	Indonesia	33747	32215	34933
39.	Austria	36465	34360	33670
40.	Ireland	27174	28978	32973
41.	Mauritius	27418	27945	32533
42.	Iran	30527	31222	30774
43.	Poland	23785	25205	26499
44.	Turkey	25022	24294	25670
45.	Tanzania United Rep.	23345	26284	25488
46.	Nigeria	34522	28314	24292
47.	Denmark	30842	26775	24073
48.	Ukraine	31826	29281	23098
49.	Yemen	25019	34207	20901
50.	Brazil	18551	19563	20610
51.	Norway	21462	19690	19757
52.	Egypt	15062	16715	19168
53.	Bhutan	15016	16001	19084
54.	Finland	21212	18765	18129
55.	Uzbekistan	12069	12869	18038
56.	Vietnam	12312	15132	15341
57.	Ethiopia	14899	13133	14547

Sl. No.	Country	2013	2014	2015
58.	Kazakhstan	14680	16736	14506
59.	Mexico	13074	13978	14049
60.	Bahrain	10531	13136	14013
61.	Sudan	8778	11896	13704
62.	Kuwait	8461	10743	11758
63.	Czech Rep.	10121	9878	11441
64.	Turkmenistan	3029	5547	9805
65.	Argentina	10325	9731	9351
66.	Belarus	8239	9920	8358
67.	Greece	7983	8300	8087
68.	Romania	7024	7910	8048
69.	Morocco	5943	5997	7351
70.	Hungary	6614	6867	7036
71.	Mozambique	4469	5288	6644
72.	Syria Arab Republic	5013	5733	6510
73.	Lebanon	5788	6441	6504
74.	Qatar	4966	6291	6313
75.	Jordan	7788	7971	6123
76.	Colombia	5036	5245	5253
77.	Somalia	970	2202	4984
78.	Chile	4715	4914	4982
79.	Bulgaria	3501	3883	4801
80.	Slovak Rep.	4087	4056	4340
81.	Uganda	3857	3705	4237
82.	Cambodia	2238	4518	3892
83.	Tunisia	3673	3196	3839
84.	Zaire	4821	3932	3745

Sl. No.	Country	2013	2014	2015
85.	Zambia	3853	3834	3512
86.	Latvia	2853	2741	3444
87.	Lithuania	3492	3041	3426
88.	Croatia	3150	3113	3188
89.	Estonia	3469	2992	3109
90.	Fiji	2865	2784	3058
91.	Zimbabwe	2443	2780	2802
92.	Kyrgyzstan	2103	2479	2729
93.	Ghana	2601	2781	2707
94.	Seychelles	2029	2308	2655
95.	Tajikistan	1685	2414	2464
96.	British Overseas Citizen	4869	3707	2348
97.	Peru	1945	2119	2246
98.	Mongolia	3433	3030	2211
99.	Madagascar	1570	2170	2047
100.	Algeria	2270	2247	2023
101.	Trinidad & Tobago	1864	1755	1845
102.	Angola	2300	2214	1819
103.	Rwanda	1780	1748	1684
104.	Palestine	1378	1550	1637
105.	Venezuela	2349	1824	1601
106.	Malawi	1393	1273	1575
107.	Georgia	1107	939	1511
108.	Uruguay	1563	1481	1482
109.	Panama	1218	1291	1399
110.	Ivory coast	1168	1275	1358
111.	Comoros	1225	1390	1321

Sl. No.	Country	2013	2014	2015
112.	Azerbaijan	1308	1290	1294
113.	Ecuador	993	1053	1230
114.	Lao People' Demo. Rep.	1101	1390	1221
115.	Cyprus	1073	1068	1221
116.	Luxembourg	1266	2496	1180
117.	Senegal	1134	1049	1110
118.	Costa Rica	817	956	1108
119.	Cameroon, Union Rep.	999	1005	1073
120.	Botswana	795	828	1060
121.	Niger Republic	1152	1277	1052
122.	Iceland	1382	1013	1013
123.	Jamaica	952	1009	977
124.	Malta	728	757	946
125.	Armenia	693	782	907
126.	Mali	723	844	899
127.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1462	1280	779
128.	Namibia	664	733	742
129.	Eritrean	653	746	672
130.	Brunei	706	560	619
131.	Bosnia & Herzegovina	477	494	589
132.	Lesotho	392	565	504
133.	Guatemala	553	480	502
134.	Swaziland	660	419	500
135.	Suriname	551	541	492
136.	Burundi	577	481	439
137.	Bolivia	376	496	438
138.	Congo	551	516	403

Sl. No.	Country	2013	2014	2015
139.	Belize	439	394	401
140.	British Subject & Colo.	823	675	395
141.	Guinea	491	379	391
142.	El Salvador	320	420	380
143.	Barbados	437	461	375
144.	Albania	323	316	368
145.	Dahomey	268	289	367
146.	Papua New Guinea	245	274	352
147.	Dominican Rep.	306	378	343
148.	Korea (North)	332	292	349
149.	Guyana	434	404	342
150.	Cuba	356	248	316
151.	Liberia	371	283	313
152.	Gambia	303	322	311
153.	Mauritania	202	222	282
154.	Honduras	295	247	277
155.	Sierra Leone	438	252	259
156.	Paraguay	223	280	259
157.	Chad	268	218	252
158.	Gabon	188	196	227
159.	British Protected Person	265	252	211
160.	Burkina Faso	275	272	209
161.	Tonga	92	77	60
162.	Togo	237	247	201
163.	Andorra	195	217	158
164.	Grenada	116	146	119
165.	Bahamas	216	177	118

Sl. No.	Country	2013	2014	2015
166.	Nicaragua	124	107	111
167.	Hong Kong (China)	166	86	105
168.	Haiti	74	101	97
169.	Equatorial Guinea	16	18	94
170.	Tuvalu	70	85	74
171.	Saint Lucia	120	70	72
172.	Kiribati	90	76	52
173.	Guinea Bissau	103	73	46
174.	Vatican City	39	35	43
175.	Slovenia	85	60	40
176.	New Hebrides(Vanuatu)	21	27	36
177.	Nauru	256	182	36
178.	Antigua & Barbuda	39	30	35
179.	Cape Verde	39	61	28
180.	Macau	269	121	26
181.	British Solomon Isl.	21	18	20
182.	Central African Rep.	34	22	19
183.	Sao Tome & Principe	15	45	16
184.	Antilles (Netherlands)	46	23	13
185.	Reunion	61	9	4
186.	Martinique	7	NA	NA
187.	Yugoslavia	26	9	1
188.	Guadeloupe	2	4	NA
189.	Moldova	625	NA	NA
190.	Niue island	1	2	NA
	Others	16420	23463	22938
	Stateless	1824	1879	1768
GRAND TOTAL		6967601	7679099	8027133

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India

Decline in number of foreign tourists

†944. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sharp decline has been noticed in the number of foreign tourists coming to India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the year-wise details of foreign tourists coming to India in the last three years; and

(d) the name of country from which maximum number of tourists came to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2013, 2014 and 2015 were 6.97 million, 7.68 million and 8.03 million, respectively, registering a continuous increase year over year.

(d) The United States of America (USA) was the top source market in terms of FTAs in India. The number of FTAs from USA during 2013, 2014 and 2015 were 1.09 million, 1.12 million and 1.21 million, respectively.

Eco-tourism project at Alisagar in Telangana

945. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that development of eco-tourism project at Alisagar in Nizamabad district of Telangana has been taken up;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project and the amount spent on it so far; and

(c) by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, the Ministry of Tourism sanctioned ₹ 383.27 Lakh to the State Government in 2013-14 for Development of Eco-Tourism project at Alisagar in Nizamabad district under the Product Infrastructure for Development of Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) Scheme.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, the Ministry of Finance de-linked the PIDDC scheme from Union Support from 2015-16 onwards in pursuance of the recommendations of Fourth Finance Commission and the States has to complete this project from their own resources.

Promotion of tourism in Eastern and North-Eastern States

946. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) What are the various steps taken or likely to be taken by Government to promote tourism and attract more number of tourists in the Eastern as well as North-Eastern States of the country;

(b) whether Government has recorded any increase in the number of tourists visiting in these States during this season as compared to the previous years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) promotes India as a holistic destination and as part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote tourism products and destinations of the country including those in the Eastern and North Eastern States. MoT also promotes the tourism destinations and products through its websites and publicity and promotional material produced by it from time to time. In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through the India tourism Offices Overseas with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential and increasing tourist arrivals to the country. These include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, 'Know India' seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry. The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to stakeholders for promotion of tourism in the international and domestic markets under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

The Ministry of Tourism organises an annual International Tourism Mart (ITM) in States of the North Eastern Region on rotation basis, with the objective of showcasing the tourism potential of the North Eastern Region in the domestic and international

markets. ITMs have been organized in the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim and the 5th ITM is being held in Manipur, Imphal from 23rd-25th November 2016.

The Ministry of Tourism extends financial support of ₹ 50.00 lakh per financial year to the North Eastern States for organizing Fairs and Festivals pertaining to their State.

Complimentary space is also provided to States in the North Eastern Region for participation in the India Pavilion set up by the Ministry at important international and domestic Travel Fairs and Exhibitions to give them a platform to showcase their tourism destinations and products.

(b) and (c) The number of domestic and foreign tourists visits to all States/UTs including Eastern and North Eastern States during 2014-2015 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details State/UT-wise domestic and foreign tourist visits, 2014-15

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2014		2015		Growth Rate	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	285146	17235	296684	14674	4.05	-14.86
2.	Andhra Pradesh	93306974	66333	121591054	237854	30.31	258.58
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	335974	5204	352067	5705	4.79	9.63
4.	Assam	4826702	21537	5491845	24720	13.78	14.78
5.	Bihar	22544377	829508	28029118	923737	24.33	11.36
6.	Chandigarh	1061419	28365	1073842	29538	1.17	4.14
7.	Chhattisgarh	244884465	7777	18327841	6394	-25.16	-17.78
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	579638	1799	527782	1797	-8.95	-0.11
9.	Daman and Diu	795167	4620	790911	5858	-0.54	26.80
10.	Delhi*	22626859	2319046	25258051	2379169	11.63	2.59
11.	Goa	3544634	513592	4756422	541480	34.19	5.43
12.	Gujarat	30912043	235524	36288463	284973	17.39	21.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Haryana	7467064	314757	7395496	303118	-0.96	-3.70
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15924701	389699	17125045	406108	7.54	4.21
15.	Jharkhand	33427144	154731	33079530	167785	-1.04	8.44
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	9438544	86477	9145016	58568	-3.11	-32.27
17.	Karnataka	118283220	561870	119863942	636502	1.34	13.28
18.	Kerala	11695411	923366	12465571	977479	6.59	5.86
19.	Lakshadweep	7315	514	17241	1173	135.69	128.21
20.	Madhya Pradesh	63614525	316195	77975738	421365	22.58	33.26
21.	Maharashtra*#	92632097	4389098	103403934	4408916	11.63	0.45
22.	Manipur	115499	2769	146169	3260	26.55	17.73
23.	Meghalaya	716469	8664	751165	8027	4.84	-7.35
24.	Mizoram	68203	921	66605	798	-2.34	-13.36
25.	Nagaland	58507	2585	64616	2769	10.44	7.12
26.	Odisha	10790622	71426	11786117	66971	9.23	-6.24
27.	Puducherry	1188093	83291	1297192	106153	9.18	27.45
28.	Punjab	24271302	255449	25796361	242367	6.28	-5.12
29.	Rajasthan	33076491	1525574	35187573	1475311	6.38	-3.29
30.	Sikkim	562418	49175	705023	38479	25.36	-21.75
31.	Tamil Nadu	327555233	4657630	333459047	4684707	1.80	0.58
32.	Telangana	72399113	75171	94516316	126078	30.55	67.72
33.	Tripura	361247	26688	363172	34886	0.53	30.72
34.	Uttar Pradesh	182820108	2909735	204888457	3104062	12.07	6.68
35.	Uttarakhand	21991315	101966	29496938	105882	34.13	3.84
36.	West Bengal	49029590	1375740	70193450	1489500	43.17	8.27
TOTAL		1282801629	22334031	1431973794	23326163	11.63	4.44

Source: State/Union Territory Tourism Departments.

* DTVs: Estimated using all India Growth rate and FTVs: FTA data of Delhi Port.

DTVs: Estimates using all India Growth rate and FTVs: Estimated using growth of FTAs at Mumbai and Pune airports.

Development of rural tourism

947. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is immense potential to develop rural tourism in the country;

(b) the number of districts/villages identified, developed and declared as rural tourism destinations in the country in the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government has received proposals/suggestions from States/UTs in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated by Government for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism recognising the immense potential of rural tourism in the country has identified the Rural Circuit as one of the 13 thematic circuits under Swadesh Darshan Scheme to promote local arts, culture, handicraft, cuisine to generate livelihoods.

Rural Tourism Scheme formed part of the Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) Scheme. The details of rural tourism projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism during 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given in the Statement (*See* below). The PIDDC scheme has been delinked from Union Support with effect from 2015-16.

No project proposal have been sanctioned so far for Rural Circuit under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement*The details of rural tourism projects*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. Projects	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5
2013-14				
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	674.03	507.26
	TOTAL	15	674.03	507.26
2014-15				
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	94.05	18.80
	TOTAL	2	94.05	18.80

Funds for cleaning up of pilgrimage places

948. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank is providing technical and financial assistance to Government for cleaning up of ten iconic places including Taj Mahal and Vaishno Devi on par with international standards;

(b) if so, complete details in this regard with the names of iconic places to be cleaned;

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the important Hindu temples in Gujarat are not cleaned for want of funds; and

(d) if so, what steps Government is proposing to provide suitable funds for cleaning of these pilgrimage places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The World Bank is providing only technical assistance. On pilot basis ten iconic places have been identified to be cleaned up. All the Stakeholders, who are responsible for upkeep of these iconic places, that includes the Local Administration, Tourism Department, Archaeological Survey of India etc. have been advised to prepare their plan along with expenditure to be incurred and sources/schemes from where the funds are to be dovetailed. State-wise names of ten iconic places to be cleaned up and upgraded to international standard are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism has launched in 2014-2015, two new plan schemes viz., "Pilgrimage Rejuvenation And Spiritual Augmentation Drive" (PRASAD) for development and beautification of important pilgrimage sites in the country and "Swadesh Darshan" for Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits in the country.

Under these schemes, the Ministry provides Central Financial Assistance for development of tourism infrastructure including the component of waste management etc. to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in the country, including Gujarat subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier, submission of suitable Detailed Project Report and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

Statement

Details of the ten iconic places to be cleaned up and upgraded to International Standard

Sl. No.	States	Names
1.	Assam	1. Kamakhya Temple, Guwahati
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2. Tirupati Temple, Tirumala
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	3. Vaishno Devi Temple, Jammu
4.	Odisha	4. Jagannath Temple, Puri
5.	Maharashtra	5. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Mumbai
6.	Punjab	6. Golden Temple, Amritsar
7.	Rajasthan	7. Ajmer Sharif Dargah, Ajmer
8.	Tamil Nadu	8. Meenakshi Temple, Madurai
9.	Uttar Pradesh	9. Taj Mahal, Agra
		10. Manikarnka Ghat, Varanasi

Strengthening of tourism sector

†949. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is committed to strengthen tourism sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise details of tourist places in the country?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism is committed to strengthen and position tourism sector as a major engine for economic growth and to harness its direct and multiplier effect for employment and poverty eradication in a sustainable manner.

The Ministry of Tourism focusses on integrated development of tourism infrastructure and facilities, generating sufficient manpower to meet the requirements of the tourism and hospitality industry and to position India as a preferred 365 days tourism destination in major tourism generating markets to achieve the said objective.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic tourism destination including the various tourism sites and products of every State/Union Territory of the country in the domestic and international markets.

New tourism circuits

†950. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry proposes to declare certain new tourism circuits in the country to attract foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the names of such places; and

(c) if not, whether the issue of creating new tourism circuits would be deliberated upon by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) For Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2014-15.

Under the scheme, thirteen thematic circuits have been identified for development namely; North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit.

The details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme since 2014-15 are given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan since 2014-15

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
Year 2014-15				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77
2.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar.	33.17
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh.	69.83
TOTAL				152.77
Year 2015-16				
1.	Manipur	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang- Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66
2.	Sikkim	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry). Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen- Nathang- Sherathang- Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan- Lachung- Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu- Gurudongmer-Mangan- Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05

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Sl. No. State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
3. Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37
4. Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96
5. Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland.	97.36
6. Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22
7. Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	60.38
8. Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62
9. Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta - Gavi -Vagamon - Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Parhanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	99.22
10. Mizoram	North East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan - North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91
11. Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas - Probitora - Nameri -Kaziranga - Dibru - Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67

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12.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under "Swadesh Darshan" Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14
14.	Tripura	North East India Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala -Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur -Tirthamukh - Mandirghat - Dumboor- NarikelKunja - Gandachara - Ambassa in Tripura	99.59
15.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit - Udaipur -Digha - Shankarpur - Tajpur - Mandarmani -Fraserganj - Bakkhlai -Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39
16.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri- Mainpat- Ambikapur-Maheshpur -Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel- Kondagaon -Nathyanawagaon -Jagdapur Chitrakoot - Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94
17.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17
			TOTAL	1512.93
Year 2016-17				
1.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97
3.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai- Damaravi -Mallur - Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40
4.	Meghalaya	North East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang - Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94
6.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99
7.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist., Uttar Kannada Dist. & Udupi Dist. in Karnataka.	95.67
8.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit - Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80
9.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar -Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48
10.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35

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Unstarred Questions

11. Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45
12. Sikkim	North East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam - Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi - Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32
13. Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior -Orchha - Khajuraho - Chanderi - Bhimbetka -Mandu) Madhya Pradesh.	99.77
14. Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala.	92.44
15. Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Raj gir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39
16. Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj - Dharmshala- Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35
17. Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49
18. Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland.	99.67
19. Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal -Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K.	98.70
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev- Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar- Pahalgam - Daksum -Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	"Development of Buddhist Circuit - Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45
			TOTAL	2279.18

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Development of tourism in the country

951. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of measures taken to develop tourism in India;
- (b) the details of plans formulated to organize and develop tourism destinations scattered all over the country;
- (c) the steps taken to boost direct as well as indirect investment in tourism; and
- (d) the action taken to preserve cultural heritage and environment at tourist destinations to attract more tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has taken various initiatives to develop tourism in the country which *inter-alia* include the following:

- (i) Launching theme based tourist circuits under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for integrated development of tourism infrastructure and facilities.
- (ii) Launching the National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths.
- (iii) Promoting India as a holistic tourism destination including the various tourism sites and products of every State/Union Territory of the country in the domestic and international markets.
- (iv) Other initiatives taken to develop tourism in India are:
 - 1. Launch of e-Tourist Visa for citizens of 150 countries.
 - 2. Development and promotion of 'Niche Tourism' products.
 - 3. Generating sufficient manpower to meet the requirements of the tourism and hospitality industry.
 - 4. Launch of 24x7 toll free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline.
 - 5. Providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects including fairs, festivals and tourism related events as per the relevant scheme guidelines.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism organized 'Incredible India Tourism Investor Summit' from 21st to 23rd September, 2016 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi with the objective of positioning the India tourism sector for attracting large investors. The summit showcased the investment opportunities in the tourism sector in India by presenting a bouquet of investment-ready projects from the States/Union Territories. A number of MoUs were signed by various States at the end of the summit for attracting investments.

(d) The themes of heritage and eco-tourism have been identified for development of tourism circuits under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme. In addition to this, the Ministry of Tourism has launched Mobile App 'Swachh Paryatan' at identified Archaeological Survey of India monuments for public to communicate complaints about any unclean area/garbage piles and for its redressal.

The Ministry of Tourism has also laid down guidelines for approval of hotel projects and classification incorporating various eco-friendly measures. The Sustainable Tourism Criteria for the accommodation and the tour operator sector has also been formulated for promoting sustainable tourism in the country.

Tourism projects for Uttar Pradesh

†952. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a project from tourism point of view has been announced by Government in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) details of projects started by Government in Uttar Pradesh to boost tourism during the last three years;

(c) the current status of the said projects, and the extent of economic development and employment opportunities expected to be generated in the State by such projects;

(d) names of projects along with their Heads pending disbursal in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years which may result in cost escalation; and

(e) the actual status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) During 2013-14 Ministry of Tourism sanctioned a project regarding development of Ayodhya as tourist destination in Faizabad. An amount of ₹ 125.09 lakh was sanctioned with a release of ₹ 5.00 lakh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The following are the details of ongoing Projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes to the State of Uttar Pradesh during the year 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
2014-15			
1.	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as a Mega Tourist Circuit (Phase-II).	14.93	2.99
2.	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan District Mathura, Uttar Pradesh.	9.36	1.76
2015-16			
1.	Development of Varanasi.	20.40	4.08
2016-17			
1.	Development of Buddhist Circuit- Sravasti, Kushinagar & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
2.	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45	13.89
TOTAL		214.11	42.71

(c) All these projects are ongoing. The assessment of the extent of economic development and employment opportunity through tourism is the responsibility of the State Government, however Ministry of Tourism through its regional tourism satellite account estimates both direct as well as indirect contribution of tourism to the respective States gross value added and employment. As per the regional tourism satellite account of Uttar Pradesh the contribution of tourism in the State Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) direct as well as direct and indirect was 3.42% and 6.84% and for employment direct as well as direct and indirect was 3.45% and 9.85%, respectively.

(d) and (e) Nil.

Safety of tourists coming to border States

953. SHRI PARTAP SPNGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a dip in the number of tourists, foreign and Indian separately,

who come to the border States including Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir after the recent terrorist attacks as compared to the same time last year;

(b) whether steps have been taken to ensure the safety of tourists who come to these States, if so, details of the steps taken; and

(c) whether awareness campaigns have been launched in conjunction with foreign affairs wings to ensure that foreign tourists feel safe to travel to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Though terrorist activities have, to some extent, affected tourism locally, they have not had an impact on overall tourism in the country. The number of Domestic Tourists Visits (DTV's) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV's) to different States/Union Territories (UTs) during 2015 have registered a positive growth of 11.6% and 4.4%, respectively.

The State/UT-wise break-up of DTV's and FTV's, including the States of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, during 2014 and 2015 are given in the Statement (*See* below). This information is not available for 2016.

(b) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, prevention of crime, including crime against tourists is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, in order to ensure the safety and security of tourists, Ministry of Tourism has taken the following measures:

- (i) All the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of UTs have been asked to take immediate effective steps for ensuring a conducive and friendly environment for all tourists and also requested them to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity, if any.
- (ii) The National Tourism Ministers' Conference was convened on 18th July, 2013 and 21st August, 2014 in New Delhi which resolved that the Departments of Tourism of all States and UTs will work for ensuring the safety and security of tourists, especially women. The State Governments/UT Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.
- (iii) Adoption of code of conduct by the Indian travel and tourism industry for Safe and Honourable Tourism, which contains a set of guidelines to encourage

tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.

- (iv) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline in 12 Languages including 10 international languages and in Hindi & English on 8.2.2016. The languages handled by the Tourist Helpline include ten International languages besides English and Hindi, namely, Arabic, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. This service is available on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 and operational 24x7 in a year offering a "multi-lingual helpdesk" in the designated languages to provide support service in terms of providing information relating to Travel and Tourism in India to the domestic and International tourists and to assist the callers with advice on action to be taken during times of distress while travelling in India and if need be alert the concerned authorities. The calls made by tourists (both international and domestic) while in India will be free of charge.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, through its 14 offices overseas endeavors to position India in the tourism generating markets as a preferred and safe tourist destination. The above objectives are met through an integrated marketing and promotional strategy and a synergized campaign in association with the Travel Trade, State Governments and Indian Missions.

Statement

The State/UT-wise break-up of DTVs and FTVs during 2014-15

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2014		2015	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	285146	17235	296684	14674
2.	Andhra Pradesh	93306974	66333	121591054	237854
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	335974	5204	352067	5705
4.	Assam	4826702	21537	5491845	24720
5.	Bihar	22544377	829508	28029118	923737
6.	Chandigarh	1061419	28365	1073842	29538
7.	Chhattisgarh	24488465	7777	18327841	6394

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	579638	1799	527782	1797
9.	Daman and Diu	795167	4620	790911	5858
10.	Delhi	22626859	2319046	25258051	2379169
11.	Goa	3544634	513592	4756422	541480
12.	Gujarat	30912043	235524	36288463	284973
13.	Haryana	7467064	314757	7395496	303118
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15924701	389699	17125045	406108
15.	Jharkhand	33427144	154731	33079530	167785
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	9438544	86477	9145016	58568
17.	Karnataka	118283220	561870	119863942	636502
18.	Kerala	11695411	923366	12465571	977479
19.	Lakshadweep	7315	514	17241	1173
20.	Madhya Pradesh	63614525	316195	77975738	421365
21.	Maharashtra	92632097	4389098	103403934	4408916
22.	Manipur	115499	2769	146169	3260
23.	Meghalaya	716469	8664	751165	8027
24.	Mizoram	68203	921	66605	798
25.	Nagaland	58507	2585	64616	2769
26.	Odisha	10790622	71426	11786117	66971
27.	Puducherry	1188093	83291	1297192	106153
28.	Punjab	24271302	255449	25796361	242367
29.	Rajasthan	33076491	1525574	35187573	1475311
30.	Sikkim	562418	49175	705023	38479
31.	Tamil Nadu	327555233	4657630	333459047	4684707
32.	Telangana	72399113	75171	94516316	126078
33.	Tripura	361247	26688	363172	34886
34.	Uttar Pradesh	182820108	2909735	204888457	3104062

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Uttarakhand	21991315	101966	29496938	105882
36.	West Bengal	49029590	1375740	70193450	1489500
TOTAL		1282801629	22334031	1431973794	23326163

Source: State/Union Territory Tourism Departments.

Degree/Diploma in hotel management

954. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether students opting for degree/ diploma in Hotel Management are aggrieved against compulsory inclusion of theoretical and practical courses for cooking non-vegetarian food; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to redress the grievance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has received requests and representations from various quarters for introduction of 'vegetarian only' optional curriculum in the three years B.Sc. (Hospitality and Hotel Administration) course being run in the Central Institutes of Hotel Management under the administrative control of the Ministry of Tourism.

The option of 'vegetarian only' curriculum in the three years B.Sc. (Hospitality and Hotel Administration) course has been introduced in three Central Institutes of Hotel Management namely IHM Ahmedabad, IHM Bhopal and IHM Jaipur from the academic session 2016-17.

Tribals killed by maoists

955. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in recent months a significant number of innocent tribal people have been killed by Maoists in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure safety and security of vulnerable tribal population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs, (LWE Division) is the nodal Ministry for maintaining data of civilians killed by Maoists and have informed that no such data is available regarding tribal people killed by Maoists. As per information made available by Ministry of Home Affairs, a total of 186 civilians have been killed in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) violence during the current year (up to 31.10.2016).

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being the State subjects, maintaining of law and order and providing security/safety to the public is the primary responsibility of the State Governments concerned. However, the Government of India supplements efforts of the States in this respect. For this purpose, the Government has adopted multi-pronged strategy, which includes security related measures, development related measures, ensuring rights and entitlements of the tribals/local communities etc.

ST status to Dhangar community in Maharashtra

956. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dhangar and Dhangad community are one and the same in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether they are getting the facilities of Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) 'Dhangad' community is listed as Scheduled Tribe (ST) at Sl. No. 36 in Scheduled Tribes list of Maharashtra and are entitled for benefits meant for Scheduled Tribes. However, 'Dhangar' community is not listed as Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra.

Malnutrition among tribals

957. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hunger and malnutrition still haunts the tribal, in particular the children in tribal areas of Maharashtra and rest of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government has taken/proposes to take to get rid of hunger and malnutrition amongst the tribals in Maharashtra and other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) There have been recent reports of malnutrition in tribal areas in Odisha and Maharashtra. In Maharashtra, the problem has been reported in Palghar district and also in residential schools for tribal children in the State. In Odisha, the problem has been reported in Jajpur and Malkangiri districts.

(c) Public health is a State subject and Government of India provides funds and technical support to States to address the health needs. Taking cognizance of media reports, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has advised the Tribal Development Departments of Governments of Maharashtra and Odisha to address the problem of malnutrition promptly.

All the States have also been advised for use of traditional food, and minor millets in the food basket, through intervention in schools and also for supplementing food with iron and folic acid. Funds are also provided to States, as Special Central Assistants to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and grants under Article (275(1)) of the Constitution of India, for addressing health needs of Tribals.

This Ministry had revised Guidelines for 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP)' and 'Grants under Article (275(1) of the Constitution of India' in June 2016, to provide for 10-15% of allocation under health sector.

Low literacy rates among tribals

958. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes is 59 per cent as per 2011 Census;

(b) whether Government is also aware of the fact that this is 14 per cent low as compared to literacy rate of total population as per Census 2011;

(c) whether Government has formulated any plan to upgrade the literacy rate of STs upto the national average in a time-bound manner; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) In order to bridge gap in literacy rate of Scheduled Tribe (ST) children, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing following schemes for improving education level and literacy rate amongst tribals:

- (i) Scheme of Girls and Boys Hostels for STs: Under the scheme, Central assistance is given to States / UTs / Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and / or extension of existing hostels. State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of all Girls' hostel and also for construction of Boys' hostel in naxal affected areas. The funding pattern for other Boys' Hostel to State Governments is on 50:50 basis.
- (ii) Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas: The objective of the scheme is to provide residential schools for STs to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students and to bring them at par with other population of the country. Under the scheme, State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of all Girls' Ashram Schools and also for construction of Boys' Ashram Schools in naxal affected areas. The funding pattern for the other Boys' Ashram Schools is on 50:50 basis.
- (iii) Scheme for Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts: The scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women, through facilitating 100% enrolment of tribal girls in the identified Districts or Blocks, more particularly in naxal affected areas and in areas inhabited by Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level by creating the required ambience for education. Improvement of the literacy rate of tribal girls is essential to enable them to participate effectively in and benefit from, socio-economic development.

2. In addition to above, to maximize retention of ST students within various stages of school education and promoting higher learning, monetary incentives are provided by Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the form of scholarships such as Pre Matric Scholarship, Post Matric Scholarship, National Overseas Scholarship, Scholarship for Top Class Education and Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students.

3. As informed by Ministry of Human Resource Development, following initiatives have been taken:

- (i) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA),

districts with high concentration of population of Scheduled Tribes (STs) have been identified as Special Focus Districts (SFDs). The criteria for identifying the SFDs is of 25% and above population of STs.

- (ii) The percentage of enrolment of children from ST community, as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2014-15, is 10.47% of the total enrolment in elementary education, which is more than the share of tribal population at 8.6% as per census 2011.
- (iii) For the year 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 998433.32 lakh has been allocated for ST concentrated SFDs under SSA, which is 13% of the total allocation of SSA. Besides, Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalayas (KGBVs) have played an important role in furthering the goal of girls' education in educationally backward blocks of the country. A total of 508 KGBVs, which are upper primary residential schools for girls, have been sanctioned in the ST concentrated SFDs, out of which 507 are operational. In ST concentrated SFDs, 147 residential schools and 190 hostels have been sanctioned.
- (iv) SSA also supports provisions for textbooks to all children in Government/ local body and Government aided schools and two sets of uniform to all girls, Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) children and Below Poverty Line (BPL) children, wherever State Governments have incorporated provision of school uniforms as a child entitlement in their State RTE Rules.
- (v) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 under Section 29 states that wherever practicable children should be taught in their mother tongue. In the last few years several States have taken initiatives to bridge children from tribal groups speaking a different language at home to transition to school language.
- (vi) Teacher training under the SSA has sessions on sensitizing teachers to actively dispel traditional perceptions regarding gender or caste roles, take measures which would help girls, children from disadvantaged groups and weaker sections pursue education which is equitable and free of anxiety. Further, revision of syllabi, textbooks and supplementary learning material are done to incorporate gender and social inclusion dimensions.
- (vii) In order to improve literacy rate, Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Adult Education and Skill Development is being implemented in rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one UT that had adult female

literacy rate of 50 per cent and below as per Census 2001, and including left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rates, with special focus on women, SCs, STs, minorities and other disadvantaged groups. The principal target of the programme is to impart functional literacy to 70 million adults (60 million female) including 8 million STs (6 million female) in the age group of 15 years and beyond. Plan-wise targets are fixed to achieve higher levels of literacy in a phased manner. The present targets are to raise the overall literacy rate of the country to 80 per cent and reduce the gender gap to 10 percentage points by the end of XII Five Year Plan (*i.e.* 31.07.2017).

Eviction of tribals in west and east godavari districts

959. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many forest dwellers and tribals have been evicted since January 1, 2015 from villages of Chenogondapalli, Mamidigondhi, Devragondhi, Pydipaka, Singanapalli, Thotagandhi, Itikalakota in Polavaram Mandal in West Godavari district and Devipatnam Mandal in East Godavari district for Polavaram dam;

(b) whether it is a fact that no tribal has since got any benefit under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, in all the above mentioned villages; and

(c) what steps are proposed to halt all evictions in such villages till the Forest Rights Act is fully and satisfactorily implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) In so far as land related issues are concerned, the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources (DoLR) is the nodal Ministry at the Centre, which plays a monitoring role in the field of rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced people. Land and its management fall under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of States as provided under the Constitution of India (Seventh Schedule -List ii (State List) - Entry No. (18). Therefore, State-wise details are not maintained centrally. DoLR is responsible for collecting data regarding land acquisition and displacement covering ST families also. Further, the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is the nodal Ministry for implementing irrigation and Water Resources Projects in the country.

National Monitoring Committee Constituted under Sec.48 of Right to fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act,2013 has taken up the work of compilation of information regarding and acquisition and displacement.

(b) No, Sir. Though this Ministry does not maintain Village-wise and Block-wise data regarding implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA, 2006), District wise data is maintained. The information on benefits given under FRA, 2006 in respect of East Godavari and West Godavari Districts is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of Titles Distributed under Forest Right Act, 2006	Extent of Forest Land for which titles distributed (InAcrs.)
1.	East Godavari	8482	240906
2.	West Godavari	1117	51093

(c) To ensure adequate compensation and timely and proper rehabilitation of such displaced tribal people across the country, the Government has made special provisions in the "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act 2013". As per the Act, as far as possible, no land is to be acquired in the scheduled area except as last resort. In case acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of Gram Sabha or the Panchayat or the Autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Area in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, are required to be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency. The Act also lays down procedure and manner of rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) wherein R&R is an integral part of the land acquisition plan itself. National Monitoring Committee also reviews and monitors the implementation of R&R schemes and looks into issue related to displacement of people and timely payment of compensation.

Furthermore, section 4(5) of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA, 2006) provides that "Save as otherwise provided, no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest dweller shall be evicted or removed from forest land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete".

Return of acquired land of tribals

960. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a specific representation on PM's statement

stating that 'Tribals must get right to land' from activists who have taken up cause of Polavaram, Devipatnam, Anguluru, Kukunoor and Kunavaram tribals in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to return land acquired from tribals in these areas which was acquired by Government for low prices; and

(c) measures proposed to survey all forest dwellers and tribals in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) As per information available in this Ministry, representation are received from time to time from various quarters with regard to displacement of tribals from Polavaram Project site.

(b) The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal agency for matters relating to land acquisition. Under the land Rehabilitation Act, 1894 as well as under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013), acquisition of land for various projects is done by concerned State Governments / UT Administrations. As per information obtained from the Government of Andhra Pradesh through the Department of Land Resources, land was acquired for construction of power House of Polavaram Project as per Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and compensation for land and properties and R&R benefits were extended to both tribal and non-tribals prior to 2012 in terms of Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy of Government of Andhra Pradesh. The tribal families were also shifted to R&R centres during the year 2011. Thus, award has already been passed and compensation has already been paid.

(c) As per Section 48 of the RFCTLRR Act, 2013 a National Monitoring Committee has been constituted to review and monitor the implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement schemes or plans related to land acquisition under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007. This is envisaged to cover all forest dwellers and tribals.

The House then adjourned at three minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**RE. DEMAND FOR CALLING THE PRIME MINISTER
IN THE HOUSE — Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, further discussion on the 'Demonetisation of Currency'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर के माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर नियमावली में नियम कहीं शिथिल हैं या साइलेंट हैं, तो क्या सदन की राय, उन नियमों से ऊपर होगी कि नहीं?

महोदय, सुबह भी हमने इसी बात को उठाया था कि इस चेयर को कितने अधिकार हैं, यह कहीं नहीं दिया गया है, लेकिन यह लिखा हुआ है कि सारे अधिकार ...*(व्यवधान)*... संपूर्ण अधिकार चेयर को हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, you have no business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't agree with that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to listen to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; I have to listen to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... After this, I will allow you to raise a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... But you make them sit. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ask them to go back to their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ये लोग * हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये लोग * हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये लोग * भेजे गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No placard. Put it down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Put it down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister, Mr. Naqvi, ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Naqvi, hon. Minister, I have ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down there. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, you come here. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, I have allowed Mr. Naresh Agrawal. Mr. Naqvi, you ask your Members to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back and sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, you cannot do this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: ये इन लोगों को कहां से लेकर आए हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... इन्हें सदन के बाहर करो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Treasury Benches cannot do this. I cannot tolerate that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Treasury Benches cannot do this. I cannot tolerate ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

Why should you create problem for me? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed Mr. Naresh Agrawal. You sit down there. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is with my permission that he is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Agrawal, what is your point of order? Tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी धन्यवाद। महोदय, नक़वी जी रोज * ले आते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी गलत बोल रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... It is very objectionable. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very objectionable. He said that the hon. Members are * ...*(Interruptions)*... We have a very strong objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... One of you speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: ये गलत बोल रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये * नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Lady Member, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... First of all, I have not understood as to what your objection is. One of you say. If all of you say, I can't understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Minister, what is your objection? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Others keep quiet. Let me listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is indiscipline. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, what is your objection? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, ऑनरेबल मैम्बर श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने कहा है कि ये जो ऑनरेबल मैम्बर्स हैं, ये * मैम्बर हैं, * लोग हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is very objectionable. He said that these Members are coming * here यानी ये * मैम्बर हैं, * लोग हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I have understood. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have got the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, this is very objectionable. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want the hon. Member to apologize. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want an apology from him....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naresh Agrawal, please remember, every Member in this House is an hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I don't think he has said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let me correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने किसी भी एमपी को * मैम्बर नहीं कहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप प्रोसीडिंग्स दिखवा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने किसी एमपी को * नहीं कहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये सारे सम्मानित सदस्य हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you people don't allow me to run the House, who will allow me? ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, you do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; then you do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will deal with it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know how to deal with it. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; you keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... Keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seats. Keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Naresh Agrawal, every Member in this House is an honourable Member. You cannot address any Member in a demeaning or derogatory manner. The word * or * is expunged. Now, what is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. He is already on a point of order. Let me complete that first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, आप proceedings दिखवा लीजिए, मैंने proceedings में कहीं नहीं कहा था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं यह नहीं जान पाया कि ये लोग ही क्यों चिल्लाए? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: अगर नहीं बोला ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: बारह से * को ला रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पार्लियामेंट के बाहर, * तमाम लोगों को लेकर आए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने उनके लिए कहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: अगर ऐसा है, तो मैं देखूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर बोला है तो expunged है। If you have not said that, there is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... नहीं, तो आपके लिए क्या तकलीफ़ है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं देखूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... If you have not said that, there is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, हम सबको 2,000 रुपये तो वैसे ही प्रतिदिन मिलते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you have not said it, there is no problem.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हमने इसमें गलत क्या कहा है? हमको सदन में आने का रोज भत्ता मिलता है, ये 2,000 रुपये देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम तो कह रहे हैं कि इसको बढ़ाओ, ये बढ़ाते नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं तो इनके पक्ष में बोल रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये इसको बढ़ाते नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं तो इनके पक्ष में बोल रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं तो कह रहा हूँ कि वेतन बढ़ाएँ, भत्ता बढ़ाएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम तो आपसे रोज कहते हैं कि वेतन-भत्ता बढ़ाएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप खुद ही नहीं बढ़ाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा यह कहना है ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, मेरा यह कहना है, मैं कह रहा था कि नियमावली में जब हम पढ़ते हैं, तो उसमें यह दिया हुआ है कि चेयर को सारे अधिकार हैं, संपूर्ण अधिकार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): आप चेयर को अधिकार चलाने कहाँ देते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप रोज खड़े हो जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अधिकार चलाने कहाँ देते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... That part is over. Expunge हो गया, छोड़ो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... expunge हो गया, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो कुछ बोला है, वह expunge हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आज घोषणा कर दीजिए कि संसद भत्ता 5,000 रुपये हो गया है, ये सभी खुश हो जाएंगे, चुपचाप बैठ जाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, this is more objectionable. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is more objectionable. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, as you said, every Member in this House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: आप मत लीजिए, हमें दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, why is the Minister speaking? ...**(Interruptions)**... Who allowed him to speak? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I am a Member of this House. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am a Member of this House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Who asked you to speak? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The Chair has permitted me.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: The Chair has allowed him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; I allowed the Minister to speak.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: उपसभापति जी, अपनी बात को जैसे-तैसे भी साबित करने के लिए अगर कोई यह कहे कि आप भत्ता 5,000 करो, तो ये सब चुप हो जाएंगे, उसके लिए मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि हम यहाँ भत्ते के लिए नहीं आते हैं। हम सभी मेम्बर्स यहाँ पर भत्ता लेने के लिए नहीं आते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यहाँ पर हर एक मेम्बर, जो आया है, वह समाज में काम करके आया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह समाज में बीस-बीस, पच्चीस-पच्चीस सालों तक काम करके आया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह इस भत्ते के लिए नहीं आया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह derogatory remark है, इसको expunge करना चाहिए, आप इसको expunge करवा दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: सिर्फ भत्ते के लिए कोई नहीं आता है, सभी काम करने के लिए आते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... That is over now. What is your point, Mr. Naresh Agrawal? Tell me. Otherwise, I will stop you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, मैं तो आपसे खुद ही कह रहा हूँ कि हम लोग वेतन-भत्ते के लिए नहीं आए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): उपसभापति जी, ये सदन को अपमानित कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम लोग एनजीओ के रूप में आए हैं और जनता की सेवा करना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए, आपको क्या कहना था? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कह रहा था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या कहना है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कह रहा था कि आप नियमावली के नियम में देख लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सारे अधिकार इस चेयर को हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इसका रूल 9 उठा लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नियम 9 में यह भी दिया है कि जब सभापति या उपसभापति चेयर पर होंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: रूल 9 में क्या हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: यहाँ सभी देशभक्त बैठे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ये सब देशभक्त हैं, हम लोग देशद्रोही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: रूल 9 क्या है, बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, रूल 9 में दिया हुआ है कि यदि सभापति चेयर पर नहीं होंगे, उपसभापति भी चेयर पर नहीं होंगे, तो चेयर पर जो भी पीठासीन अधिकारी बैठा होगा, उसको भी वही अधिकार होंगे, जो सभापति को हैं, डिप्टी चेयरमैन को हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you object to this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you do this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, मैं तो बड़ा साफ कह रहा हूँ कि ये देशप्रेमी हैं और हम लोग देशद्रोही हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सब लोग बैठ जाइए। सर, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब नियम ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब इस पर भी आपत्ति है! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): ये भत्ता माफ ही करवा दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप भत्ता नहीं ले रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: अब इसे छोड़िए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने उसे एक्सपंज कर दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I have expunged it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अब इन्हें इस पर भी आपत्ति है कि देशप्रेमी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम क्या करें? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: बोलिए, बोलिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैंने इस कारण रूल 9 की बात की ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कि जब सारे अधिकार..

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। इसलिए क्या? So what? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप स्वीकार कर रहे हैं कि सारे अधिकार चेयर को हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: हाँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: तो फिर हम लोग माँग कर रहे हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलाइए, तो चेयर क्यों नहीं आदेश देती? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सारे अधिकार चेयर को हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चेयर फिर क्यों घबराती है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप सदन की राय ले लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस राय के आधार पर ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी। Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your point of order ...*(Interruptions)*... सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let me ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will take action against you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling you. This is a point of order which I have to deal with. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the House

with some dignity. ...*(Interruptions)*... Naresh Agrawalji, I heard your point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji, you were raising it yesterday, and today also. As you said, while presiding over the Council, the Deputy Chairman or any Vice-Chairman has the same power as the hon. Chairman according to Rule 9. It is correct; it is given here, But powers are subject to rules.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यहाँ कहाँ लिखा है, 'subject to rules'? ...*(व्यवधान)*... नियमावली में कहाँ लिखा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह silent है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह silent है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree to it. But let me say. If that is so and if that part is silent, it is a grey area. That is your point. Then the convention is that if a particular subject is discussed, the House has every right to demand that the concerned Minister should be here. As far as the Chair is concerned, this discussion on demonetization is a subject matter coming under the Finance Ministry. If you ask that the Finance Minister should be here, I am ready to ask him. The Chair has no business to ask ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you intervene? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am doing my job. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you tell me to ask for any other Minister or even the Prime Minister, I cannot do that. There is no convention for that; there is no rule for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, we start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to say one thing more. ...*(Interruptions)*... This morning also in the din, I asked Shri Yechury how he presumed that the Prime Minister would not come. My request to the House is to start the discussion; Prime Minister may come. ...*(Interruptions)*... How do you say that Prime Minister will not come? ...*(Interruptions)*... How do you say that Prime Minister will not come? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, since you have taken my name, please permit me for one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury is saying something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I told you in the morning in the din itself, Sir, that in this instance the announcement was made by the Prime Minister, not by the Finance Minister. That is number one. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, therefore, you have right, as the Chair, to ask the Prime Minister to come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is your argument. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes; that is my interpretation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, the debate has already begun. ...*(Interruptions)*... In that whole day of debate, Prime Minister was not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are saying, let the Prime Minister come. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, resume the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Resume the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We are all ready; let the Prime Minister come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First you ask your Members to go to their places. Then you speak. You are a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you have to do like that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, जो डिस्कशन अधूरा है, उस डिस्कशन को शुरू कराइए और इसमें जो भी माननीय सदस्य कहना चाहते हैं, वे अपनी बात कहें। लेकिन वह शालीनता के साथ, जो संसदीय मर्यादाएं हैं, उनके साथ होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमें लगता है कि तू-तू, मैं-मैं से काम नहीं चलेगा। हमें जो भी बात कहनी है, उन बातों को हम तर्कों के साथ, तथ्यों के साथ कहें। अगर वे कहेंगे, तो सदन सुचारु रूप से चलेगा। सदन चर्चा के लिए है, डिबेट के लिए है, डिस्कशन के लिए है। अगर हम डिबेट-डिस्कशन से भाग रहे हैं, तो देश में उसका मैसेज यह जा रहा है कि हम इस पर डिबेट नहीं चाहते, डिस्कशन नहीं चाहते और कहीं न कहीं यह मैसेज जा रहा है कि यह मुद्दा नोटबंदी का नहीं है, बल्कि काले धन की नाकेबंदी की मुखालिफत हो रही है, यह ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, दूसरी चीज यह है कि इनका स्टेटमेंट है ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, Mr. M.J. Akbar has a small statement to make. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is another subject. I will come to the statement later. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Anand Sharma, what is your point of order?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have no point of order. Your Deputy Leader is speaking. Sit down. He has a point; you have no point. Yours is point of disorder! This is point of order. Yes, tell me what is your point of order.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this morning also, I had raised a point of order. This was about the Constitution and the law of the country, and the Government must listen carefully, rather than interrupting. We have started a discussion in this House and a debate. It has to be eventually taken to a logical conclusion.

Sir, as per the Constitution, the Monetary Policy is the domain of the Reserve Bank of India. It is the Reserve Bank of India, which gives directions to the banks - public sector or private sector banks. Now, on 8th of November, an announcement was made through an address to the nation by the hon. Prime Minister. After that, the citizens of this country, whether a housewife, a student, a worker, a trader ...*(Interruptions)*... सुन लीजिए, इसमें नुकसान नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... That is for the Chair to decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for me to ask. You cannot do my job. Then, one of you should come here, sit and do it. Don't do it from there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: People have been denied access to their own money. So, the Constitution has been violated. Since the Monetary Policy ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Sir, this is not the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me understand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Since this was announced by the hon. Prime Minister, ...*(Interruptions)*... we are justified in asking ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not agree with this. I allowed him a point of order. If you do it, I will take action against you, Mr. Shwait Malik. You have no business to do it. It is the job of the Treasury Benches to ensure that the House runs smoothly. For the first time, I am seeing this kind of a disturbance with Treasury Benches themselves coming and creating a problem, and to the Chair. I am very sorry. Yes, Mr. Anand Sharma, what is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, चेयर की तरफ से इस तरह ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं माफी चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स चाहते हैं कि डिस्कशन हो, ये disturb नहीं करना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये चाहते हैं कि चर्चा हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस पर चर्चा नहीं हो रही है, इससे ये सारे दुखी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. Whatever may be the discussion, a point of order is always allowed and replied to. I am doing that. I have to decide. Nobody else can decide that ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Point of order under what rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my point of order is under the Constitution. The Constitution is supreme.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Under the Constitution; as I have said, the Monetary Policy is only the domain of the Reserve Bank of India. There has been a departure from that. On 8th November, the Monetary Policy was announced by the hon. Prime Minister. Since it is a fundamental departure...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The point of order is that since a departure has been made from the established Constitutional norms, and the Parliament being in Session...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You say that the Constitution's Article has been violated. Tell me as to which Article of the Constitution has been violated.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, Sir, regarding the Reserve Bank of India and the Monetary Policy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the Constitution is with me. Tell me which Article.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please take that out, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which Article is violated? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Just get me a copy of the Constitution, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप हमें भिजवा दो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कांस्टीट्यूशन की कॉपी इन्हें दे दो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... which Article is violated? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, one is the RBI Act, Section 26 and Section 27 ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the RBI Act. ...*(Interruptions)*... You said that the Constitution has been violated. Which Article has been violated? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me deal with this. ...*(Interruptions)*... When somebody is saying that an Article of the Constitution is violated, if the Chair does not respond to that, who will respond; tell me. It is my duty; it is my job. If he is saying a wrong thing, I have to say that it is wrong; otherwise, I will have to answer that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him say which Article is violated.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कांस्टीट्यूशन ने इस सदन को कानून बनाने की पावर्स दी हैं और रिजर्व बैंक इस सदन के कानून के तहत बना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am coming to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, you raise it later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to that, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, till then, please permit me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, there is no time. You can raise it tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Have you found it out? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am talking about the finances of the States and the Monetary Policy, which is the exclusive domain of the Reserve Bank of India. The Parliament of this country functions under the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Parliament, in exercise of its legislative powers has enacted the Reserve Bank of India Act. Sections 26 and 27 of that Act have been violated by the Prime Minister of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is a political issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me tell you that it is not a point of order. It is a political issue, which you are discussing. It is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let me just conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the summons had been issued by the President of India to convene the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... This announcement was made after the summons had been issued. Could this announcement be made after the summons were issued? This is my point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whether the Prime Minister

[Shri Anand Sharma]

was right or he should have waited for the Parliament Session to begin to make this announcement in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please see this, Sir. Summons had been issued. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Once the summons have been issued, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have understood your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: When the summons were issued, that too, with the permission of the President of India, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, I have only to ask you to show me which rule in the Rule Book or which provision of the Constitution has been violated. Then, I can give a ruling. Since you have not said that, I am not giving the ruling. You have not said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, what about my point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I want to be a bit serious. The country is facing...
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I should not be denied. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, are you on a point of order?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Yes, Sir. It is under Rule 258.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be specific. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I am always very specific. The country is facing an economic crisis. The agriculturists are not able to sell their products. Everything is getting perished. Sir, the flowers, the fish and the eggs which they have produced for the market are getting...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not a point of order.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I am coming to that, Sir. The cooperative banks are totally shut and nobody is able to withdraw money. After this decision announced by the Prime Minister on 8th November, we started a discussion. We are asking that the Prime Minister should be in the House to listen to the debate and respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I asked you to start a discussion and wait. Why don't you start? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: One minute, Sir. You said that. We do not want to presume that the Prime Minister will not be here. But the discussion went on for the whole day, Sir, Many Members spoke here, but the Prime Minister was not here. So, we had an apprehension that he may not turn up during the whole debate, So, we feel that the Prime Minister, who has made the announcement and is responsible for the financial crisis now, should be in the House, as he has the moral and legal bondage, listen to the debate and respond. That is only thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly ensure that, Sir. When you can request the Finance Minister to be here, you can also request the Prime Minister in the interest of the nation and in the dignity of the House, Thank you very much. That's all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me start the discussion now.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, let me start the discussion now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I am, raising a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? Okay. You first say which rule is violated.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I am first going to say, please read article 74 of the Constitution of India. It says, "There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, आपने आर्टिकल पूछा, तो मैंने आर्टिकल बता दिया। Now, let me explain this, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me explain this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You tell which article of the Constitution or which rule is violated. Have you got something to say?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, आर्टिकल 74 के तहत मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर काउंसिल का हेड होता है ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए उनकी ऐडवाइस के अनुसार ही प्रेजिडेंट ऐक्ट करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एग्जिक्यूटिव हेड भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर होता है। यहाँ चूंकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने नेशन को ऐड्रेस किया है, किसी मिनिस्टर को इस काबिल नहीं समझा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no violation of any rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Let me finish, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You say which rule is violated. ...*(Interruptions)*...
You are saying 'polities'. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not here to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि भारत सरकार के एक मंत्री को अपने भाई की लाश हॉस्पिटल से इसलिए नहीं मिल रही थी -- मैं गौड़ा जी का नाम ले रहा हूँ -- क्योंकि उनके पास 500 एवं 1000 के नोट थे। वे pay करना चाहते थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, भारत सरकार के एक कैबिनेट मंत्री के भाई की लाश हॉस्पिटल में थी और वह नहीं दी गई, क्योंकि उनके पास 500 और 1000 के नोट थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiwari, I am not here to listen to a political speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: तो एक मिनिस्टर ने यह कहा कि जब भारत सरकार के एक मंत्री को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not bothered ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: जब एक मंत्री के साथ ऐसा हो रहा है, तो देश में क्या हो रहा होगा?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not bothered about the politics of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is violation of any article of the Constitution or any rule ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; you are making a political speech. I am not interested in that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: This is a very serious situation, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, nobody has said so far that any provision of the rule book or the Constitution is violated. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, all points of order are ruled out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, if you are not starting the discussion, I will call the Minister for the Statement. This is the further discussion on Demonetisation of Currency. I will call the name of the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, call the Prime Minister first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call the name of the next speaker. Shri Naresh Agrawal, if you are not speaking, I will call the Minister for the Statement. Are you speaking? Do you want to speak? You are the next speaker.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, अभी जब यह बात उठी थी, तो दो दिन पहले नक़वी साहब ने इस सदन में कहा कि demonetisation का जवाब ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you do this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Then I am calling the Minister for suo motu statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri M.J. Akbar, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, to make a statement on the Prime Minister's visit to Japan for the Annual Summit meeting on November 11-12, 2016. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can lay it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS — Contd.

***Re. Prime Minister's visit to Japan for the Annual Summit Meeting on November 11-12, 2016**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M.J. AKBAR): Sir, with your permission, I lay the statement on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, I rise to brief this august House and hon. Members on the visit of hon. Prime Minister to Japan for the Annual Summit meeting.

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, visited Japan on November 11-12, 2016 for Annual Summit meeting with Prime Minister of Japan H.E. Mr. Shinzo Abe. The Annual Summit meeting mechanism had commenced in 2006, the same year when India—" Japan relationship was upgraded to Strategic and Global Partnership.

This was Prime Minister Modi's second visit to Japan, the first being in August-September 2014. During that visit, the two sides had upgraded bilateral relationship to Special Strategic and Global Partnership. Since then, the two sides have moved purposefully to infuse greater content and substance to bilateral partnership. During the visit of Prime Minister, visible progress was achieved across the three pillars of bilateral engagement namely, strategic, economic and people-to-people. Ten agreements covering diverse fields of engagement were signed during the visit.

Prime Minister's programme included an audience with the Emperor; interaction with business leaders; bilateral discussions with Prime Minister Abe in delegation as well as restricted format; signing and witnessing of bilateral agreements; Joint Press Statement with P.M. Abe; official Banquet; visit to Kobe to see Kawasaki High Speed Rail facility; official lunch by P.M. Abe In Kobe; and address to Indian community in Kobe.

*Laid on the Table.

[Shri M.J. Akbar]

During Prime Minister's interaction with captains of industries of two countries, there was appreciation for the reform process unleashed by the Government to facilitate 'Make in India'. Japanese industrialists were particularly appreciative of the recent legislative initiatives such as GST, Bankruptcy law and other measures, including by various State Governments, to enhance ease of doing business. While conveying their desire to enhance investment in India, the Japanese business leaders requested P.M. for further liberalization of investment policies and simplification of taxation and administrative processes. Prime Minister, in his address to the business leaders of Japan, urged them to seize the opportunities offered by India. He conveyed his determination to persevere with the reform process to make India an even better destination to do business.

Prime Minister's discussions with Prime Minister Abe were wide ranging and covered bilateral, regional and international issues. As a special gesture, Prime Minister Abe travelled together with Prime Minister on Shinkansen High Speed Train to visit Kawasaki High Speed Rail facility in Kobe. Prime Minister Abe spent about 9 hours during a crucial Diet (Parliament) session with Prime Minister Modi, which conveys the importance that P.M. Abe attached to the visit.

During discussions, Japanese side was sensitized of our concerns on cross-border terrorism. Prime Minister Abe condemned terrorism in strongest terms in all its forms and manifestations in the spirit of zero tolerance. He joined Prime Minister in calling on all countries to implement the UNSC Resolution 1267 and other relevant resolutions designating terrorist entities. A call was issued for elimination of terrorist safe havens and infrastructure. All countries were urged to deal effectively with trans-national terrorism emanating from their territory and to stop cross-border movement of terrorists. P.M. Abe along with Prime Minister called upon Pakistan to bring the perpetrators of terrorist attacks, including November 2008 Mumbai attack and 2016 Pathankot attack, to justice.

A significant outcome of the visit was signing of the Agreement on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. This agreement opens up new avenues of civil nuclear energy cooperation with international partners. This will help rapidly expand the non-fossil fuel segment of energy production and contribute to India's keeping its commitments under the Paris Agreement.

The Agreement is the first of its kind that Japan has signed with a non-signatory to the NPT and underlines international recognition of our responsible record. It has taken six years of negotiations and is the product of work spanning two Governments. The basic features are similar to those of Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement we have concluded

with other partners and include reprocessing consent and administrative arrangements. It has a termination clause that is not new and is, in fact, almost identical to the provision in the US Agreement.

India appreciates the special sensitivities of Japan on nuclear issues. It was felt that a note on views expressed by the Japanese side in the above context, could be recorded. Such a record, to be balanced, also needs an accurate depiction of India's position. The 'Note on Views and Understanding' reiterates the commitments that India made in September 2008. No change is envisaged from those commitments and no additional commitments have been made by India. The Agreement also focuses more heavily on modern safety in the light of Japan's experiences 2011.

The other significant achievement of the visit was initiation of a Manufacturing Skill Transfer Promotion Programme. It is first of a kind arrangement in India, which is aimed at bridging a skill gap in high tech manufacturing in India. Under this programme, Japan-India Institute of Manufacturing (JIM) will be set up to train 30,000 Indian youth over 10 years in floor shop engineering skills. In addition, Japanese endowment courses will be instituted in select engineering and technology colleges of India. Coupled with Japan's earlier commitment of 3.5 trillion Yen Investment Promotion Partnership of September 2014 and 1.5 trillion Yen 'Make in India' finance facility of December 2015, this skill development programme could be an effective game changer in augmenting manufacturing in India. It would also help to better integrate India in global supply chains.

There was appreciation of progress in carrying forward the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail project. It was agreed that the construction of the High Speed Rail line will commence in 2018 and it will become operational in 2023. The importance of skill transfer, technological upgradation and technology localization was emphasised. The implementation of the first High Speed Rail line will be important marker for any future High Speed Rail projects.

The two Prime Ministers reviewed the defence and security cooperation and expressed satisfaction at broadbasing and deepening of this cooperation. They felt that India-Japan relationship is one of the key relationships of 21st century, which will play a critical role in ensuring peace, stability and prosperity in the region. There was mutual understanding on enhancing cooperation in infrastructure building including through Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA). In view of the enhanced mutual trust and understanding, the two Prime Ministers agreed to explore possibility of ODA driven cooperation with other partner countries in trilateral format.

[Shri M.J. Akbar]

The importance of investing in people for a durable partnership was emphasised. P.M. Abe conveyed his intention to enhance tourism cooperation through liberalization and facilitation of visa. He also offered greater scholarship and internship opportunities for Indian youth. Both sides agreed to further strengthen cooperation in science & technology including through collaborative projects. One area which was of importance is joint projects in stem cell using IPS technology of Nobel Laureate, Prof. Yamanaka, which holds promise for treating genetic disorders prevalent in Indian tribal belts. It was agreed to mark 2017 as the Year of Friendly Exchanges.

Overall, the visit was a success. It achieved concrete outcomes, strengthening the three pillars of bilateral relations in a balanced manner. The excellent personal rapport that Prime Minister enjoys with P.M. Abe helped in advancing areas of mutual interest.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th November 2016.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-one minutes past two
of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday,
the 24th November, 2016.*