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Wednesday

5 April, 2017

15 Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 5th April, 2017/15th Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मेरा ईवीएम पर रूल 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, notice under Rule 267 is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me dispose of this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me dispose of this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Papers to be laid on the Table; Shri Narendra Singh Tomar ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: उपसभापति जी, ईवीएम मशीन ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, इस पर कब समय देंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: इसके बाद, फॉर्मल बिजनेस के बाद करेंगे।

Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री, पंचायती राज मंत्री, तथा पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्री (श्री नरेंद्र सिंह तोमर): महोदय, मैं श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय की ओर से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Notification No. G.S.R. 471(E), dated the 10th June, 2015, publishing the Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2015, under sub-section (3) of Section 62 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7037/16/17]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:—

- (1) S.O. 827 (E), dated the 15th March, 2017, fixing the administrative charges payable by the employer for the purposes of paragraph 30 and

sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 38 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 with effect from 1st April, 2017.

- (2) S.O. 828 (E), dated the 15th March, 2017, stating that no sum shall be payable for the time being by the employer in relation to his employees as the further sum payable by the employer every month to the Deposit-Linked Insurance Fund for meeting the expenses in connection with the administration of the Employees Deposit -Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 other than the expenses towards the cost of any benefits provided by or under that scheme.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 6874/16/17]

Notification of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natwal Gas

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान): महोदय, मैं पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड अधिनियम, 2006 की धारा 62 के अधीन पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पेट्रोलियम और पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन परिवहन टैरिफ) संशोधन विनियम, 2016 को प्रकाशित करने वाली पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं.फा.सं.पी.एन.जी.आर.बी./एम.सी/62/2016, दिनांक 19 दिसम्बर, 2016 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6877/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of (DMIC PITF), New Delhi and SICLDR, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project Implementation Trust Fund (DMIC PITF), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6009/16/17]
- II. (a) Annual Report of the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Registry (SICLDR), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6881/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of CIBS, Leh, Ladakh 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 lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS), Leh, Ladakh, (J&K), for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS), Leh, Ladakh, (J&K), for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6888/16/17]

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 246 (E), dated the 15th March, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force Deputy Inspector General (Veterinary) Recruitment Rules, 2017. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6966/16/17]

Reports of the C&AG of India for the year ending March, 2016

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under clause (2) of Section 19A of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Union Government (Commercial), General Purpose Financial Report of Central Public Sector Enterprises, Report No. 6 of 2017 (Compliance Audit) year ending 31st March, 2016; and [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6830/16/17]
 - (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Union Government (Commercial), Report No. 9 of 2017 (Compliance Audit Observations) year ending March, 2016. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6829/16/17]
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LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar, Member stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the Rajya Sabha on health grounds. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 31st January to 12th April, 2017 during the current (242nd) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 31st January to 12th April, 2017 during the current (242nd) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the House agrees. Permission to remain absent is granted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have also to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey, Member stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the Rajya Sabha on health grounds. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 31st January to 12th April, 2017 during the current (242nd) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 31st January to 12th April, 2017 during the current (242nd) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the House agrees. Permission to remain absent is granted.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the
Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth Report of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY) : Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE SPICES BOARD

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 (b) of sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Spices Board Act, 1986 (No.10 of 1986) read with Rule 4(1)(b) and Rule 5(1) of the Spices Board Rules, 1987, 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 Spices Board."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

RE. USE OF EVM IN ELECTIONS

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मेरा ईवीएम पर रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मध्य प्रदेश के अटेर उप चुनाव में जब ईवीएम मशीन को राज्य चुनाव आयोग के सामने test किया गया, तो इसमें जो बटन दबाते थे, उसमें भाजपा का, कमल का निशान आता था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): यह बिल्कुल गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: उपसभापति जी, यह सीट उत्तर प्रदेश के गोविंद नगर constituency की थी...**(व्यवधान)**... जिसमें सत्य देव पचौरी का नाम था। उपसभापति जी, हमें हमेशा शिकायत रही है कि ईवीएम मशीन में यह स्पष्ट प्रमाण है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह स्पष्ट प्रमाण है कि इसके अंदर भारी घपला हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जनमानस के बीच में अविश्वास पैदा हो गया है कि ईवीएम मशीन में गलत ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसी व्यवस्था के लिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपसे प्रार्थना पहले भी रही है कि ईवीएम मशीन में छेड़छाड़ हो सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, इलेक्शन कमीशन से पूछिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चुनाव में हारने वाले अब ईवीएम को दोष दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: इसलिए बैलेट पेपर्स से ही चुनाव कराये जायें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, चुनाव में हारने वाले अब ईवीएम को दोष दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चुनाव में हारने वाले ईवीएम को दोष दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मेरे पास और भी बहुत सबूत हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijaya Singhji ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you, Ram Gopalji. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Digvijaya Singhji ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, if you allow me to start a debate, I have enough material to prove ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, यह गलत है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, इलेक्शन कमीशन ने यह साफ किया है कि वहां पर कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I have enough material to prove that these machines have been tampered with and these machines have come from Kanpur District where Satyadev Pachouri was the candidate. ...(Interruptions)... If you allow me to speak ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, वहां पर जो हुआ, उसकी पूरी न्यूज इलेक्शन कमीशन के पास है। ...(व्यवधान)... इलेक्शन कमीशन ने साफ किया है कि कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... वहां पर जिस पार्टी का बटन दबाया, उसी की वोट स्लिप आयी है, तो कोई घोटाला नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह हमें समझना चाहिए। इसलिए अगर आपको जाना है, तो इलेक्शन कमीशन में जाइए। सदन का समय मत बरबाद कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप चुनाव आयोग में जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... वहां पर पूछिए और आपको सारा रिकॉर्ड मिलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, वीडियो रिकॉर्डिंग है, वीडियो रिकॉर्डिंग है। ...(व्यवधान)... वीडियो रिकॉर्डिंग के सहारे ...(व्यवधान)... आप इलेक्शन कमीशन में जाइए, लेकिन आप सदन का समय बरबाद मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने जो ईवीएम का मामला उठाया है। ...(व्यवधान)... इन मशीनों में जो चिप लगती हैं, इनमें प्रोग्रामिंग की जाती है। ...(व्यवधान)... और इनमें deliberately प्रोग्रामिंग की गई थी। यह तो अटेर के विधान सभा उपचुनाव में बात खुल गयी। ...(व्यवधान)... हर एक मशीन में 50 वोट, 100 वोट, 150 वोट पड़ने के बाद में यह प्रोग्रामिंग की गयी है कि किसी भी निशान पर बटन दबाया जाए, तो वोट कमल पर चला जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): कांग्रेस चुनाव में हारने के कारण ईवीएम पर दोष लगा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: ऐसी चिप्स बनाई जा रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मशीनों की चिप का ठेका किसके पास है, आप यह भी बताने की कृपा करें। ...(व्यवधान)... जो चिप्स बनायी जा रही हैं, उनका ठेका किसके पास है? ...(व्यवधान)... उसका कांट्रेक्ट किसके पास है? ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, इलेक्शन कमीशन पर आरोप लगाना गुनाह है। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सारे हिन्दुस्तान की ईवीएम मशीनों की चिप्स ...(व्यवधान)... सारी ईवीएम मशीनों की चिप्स की मॉनिटरिंग करने के लिए अलग से सेल बनवाया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, ईवीएम मशीनों में गड़बड़ी का मामला पहले भी माननीय सदन में उठ चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)... अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में विधान सभा के चुनाव हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उत्तर प्रदेश में ईवीएम में बड़े पैमाने पर गड़बड़ी की गयी है और

इस मामले को लेकर हमारी पार्टी अदालत में चली गयी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय उपसभापति जी, मध्य प्रदेश तो यूपी से लगा हुआ है और मध्य प्रदेश में जिन सीटों पर उपचुनाव हो रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां पर ईवीएम मशीनों को जब चैक कराया गया, तो वहां पर जो आजाद उम्मीदवार था, बटन उसके सामने दबाया जा रहा था और कमल के ऊपर वोटिंग हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारा इतना ही कहना है कि ईवीएम के ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: यह सही नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सही नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: उपसभापति महोदय, चुनाव ईवीएम के बजाय बैलेट पेपर्स से होने चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोकतंत्र की हत्या की जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: बिल्कुल नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: चुनाव बैलेट पेपर्स से होने चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: आप चर्चा में आने के लिए**(व्यवधान)**... आपको शिकायत है तो आप चुनाव आयोग के पास जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सदन का समय मत बरबाद करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सदन का समय मत बरबाद करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: आप चुनाव बैलेट पेपर्स से करवाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैलेट पेपर्स से इलेक्शन करने में क्यों घबराते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप * हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, हम लोगों ने ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुश्री मायावती जी, हार की हताशा से ...**(व्यवधान)**... हार की हताशा से ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Mr. Naqvi. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to Mr. Naqvi. ...**(Interruptions)**... He has already stood up. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will listen to you also. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you also. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): सर, वे हताशा में हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनको शब्दों का चयन ठीक से करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने जिन शब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया है, वे उचित नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, इन्होंने * कहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नकवी जी, के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, आपने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

He has given notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा): सर, माननीय सदस्या अपने शब्द वापिस लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: आप * हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): * को * ही कहेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, मायावती जी ने जनता को * कहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मायावती जी ने जनता को * कहा है। ... **(व्यवधान)**... तत्काल इसको एक्सपंज किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... She said, public is dishonest, people are dishonest. ...**(Interruptions)**... यह देश के लोगों का अपमान है, देश के लोकतंत्र का अपमान है। ... **(व्यवधान)**... आपकी हताशा में देश के लोकतंत्र का अपमान हो, यह अनएक्सपेक्टेड है। यह अनएक्सपेक्टेड है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will do that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Please expunge it, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Agreed. That will be expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, जनता को * कहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will call you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please wait. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is expunged. वह expunge हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Expunge हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Expunge हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: यह इनकी हताशा और निराशा है। जनता ने इन * को हरा दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mayawatiji, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: अगर दूध के धुले हैं, तो बैलेट पेपर से चुनाव करा लें।

श्री उपसभापति: मायावती जी, आप बैठो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Hon. Members, I have received four notices under Rule 267 on this subject, which is under discussion and which I have not permitted actually. These notices under Rule 267 are from Shri Naresh Agrawal, Shri Digvijaya Singh, Shri Pramod Tiwari and Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. All these are under Rule 267. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, this is different subject. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am informing that I am not allowing discussion under Rule 267.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: But why, Sir? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, ये जनता को * बता रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आप हमें अपनी बात तो कहने दीजिए।(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call him. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete.

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, यह इनकी हार की हताशा है।(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए।(व्यवधान)... शुक्ला जी, आप बैठिए।(व्यवधान)... Shuklaji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... See, what I said and what I was about to say... ...(Interruptions)... What was objected is... ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing discussion under Rule 267. That is what I said. But, however, out of those who gave notices, I have allowed Shri Digvijaya Singh, and Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. And, I am ready to allow Shri Naresh Agrawal and Shri Pramod Tiwari also to make their points. But, further, ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपने दिया है?(व्यवधान)... दूसरा सब्जेक्ट है, I will come to that.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, ये मंत्री जी बार-बार बोलने लगते हैं। इन्होंने क्या आपसे पूछा है?(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, please. ...(Interruptions)... Misraji, let me deal with this. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Please. Misraji, please sit down.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: पहले * करते हैं, फिर खड़े हो जाते हैं। अब तो खुलासा हो गया है।(व्यवधान)... आपका राज खुल गया है।(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मिश्रा जी, बैठिए।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: आप इनको क्यों नहीं रोकते?....(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When I am looking, he is sitting. ...(Interruptions)... When I am looking there, he is sitting; what can I do? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: आप इनको क्यों एलाउ करते हैं?(व्यवधान)... ये किस लिए खड़े हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down,

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, democracy is at peril and we have to defend it. ...(Interruptions)... Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. I am only saying that I am not allowing notices under Rule 267 because first of all, it has to be agitated before the Election Commission if there is any complaint. That

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

is one thing. ...(Interruptions)... If you want discussion, there are other ways, and, I have no objection. ...(Interruptions)... There are other ways but I am not allowing under Rule 267. Nareshji has given notice, Tiwariji has also given notice. I can allow them one minute each. Yes, Mr. Naresh Agrawal.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, मेरा point of order है। ईवीएम के मामले में मंत्री को क्या राइट है? क्या ये ईवीएम के मंत्री हैं?(व्यवधान)... क्या यह ईवीएम की सरकार है, ईवीएम के मंत्री हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing it under Rule 267.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: ये क्यों बोलते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारे सम्मानित साथीगण काफी तथ्यों को सामने लाए हैं। मुझे दुख है, लेकिन संसदीय भाषा में काने को काना ही कहा जाएगा, बेईमान को बेईमान ही कहा जाएगा। भाषा कोई और नहीं है, ...(व्यवधान)... संसदीय भाषा में ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि बेईमान ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सब्जेक्ट के ऊपर आइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपने नोटिस के बारे में बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इसमें जो चिप लगाई जाती है, उस चिप की programming को लेकर बेंगलुरु के इंजीनियर और देश के तमाम इंजीनियरों ने चिप की जो programming की है और उसको दिखाया है, उसमें बड़ा साफ है कि अगर चिप में programming हो जाएगी, तो बीजेपी को वोट जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But the Election Commission has denied it. You know that the Election Commission has clarified that it is not possible. The Election Commission has clarified it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: उपसभापति महोदय, इस पर रूल 267 के तहत अनुमति नहीं दी गई है, फिर किस नियम से इनको बोलने का अवसर दिया जा रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति महोदय, यह उचित नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... जब आपने रूल 267 के तहत इसको disallow किया, तो फिर अनुमति किस बात की है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा आरोप है कि EVM में चिप का ठेका ...(व्यवधान)... देश के बहुत बड़े हाउस के स्पीकर के बेटे को दिया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... स्पीकर के बेटे को दिया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... देश के बहुत बड़े हाउस के स्पीकर ...(व्यवधान)... वे भाजपा से जुड़े हुए हैं और इसके कारण चिप में बेईमानी हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point, but I am not permitting your notice under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: आप बताइए कि आपको 23 परसेंट वोट्स कैसे मिले? ...(व्यवधान)... फिर आपको 23 परसेंट वोट्स कैसे मिले? ...(व्यवधान)... फिर आपको 23 परसेंट वोट्स कैसे मिले? ...(व्यवधान)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): मंत्री जी, fielding के लिए MPs को छोड़ा करिए, आप बीच में क्यों पड़ते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, हमारे लोकतंत्र की जो foundation है, जिस पर हमारा पूरा लोकतंत्र खड़ा है, वह हमारा election है। Election के आधार पर ही स्वतंत्र election हो, उस पर लोगों का विश्वास हो और election साफ-सुथरा हो, उस पर आशंका है। सर, हमारे यहां बहुत दफा Election Commission और सरकार ने किस तरह से election democratic तरीके से हो और पूरे भारत की जनता का उस पर विश्वास हो, इसके लिए कई दफा कानून संशोधन किया गया है। यह पहली दफा है, जब हमारे देश में EVM शक के घरे में आ गई है। एक दफा नहीं, ...(व्यवधान)... एक दफा नहीं, कई दफा इसी पिछले 3-4 साल में ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यहां मिसाल दी जाती है कि पांच elections हुए, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के election पर शक क्यों है? सर, अगर कोई चोरी करता है, तो वह इस तरह से चोरी करता है कि किसी को पता न लगे। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर वे पांचों elections में ऐसा कर देते, तो चोरी बाहर आ जाती, लेकिन उन्होंने देश के सबसे बड़े स्टेट में चोरी कर दी, ताकि किसी को शक न हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): منتری جی، فیلڈنگ کے لیے ایم پیز کو جھوڑا کرئیے، ا پ بیچ میں کیوں پڑتے ہیں؟ --- (مداخلت)---

مانیئے ڈپٹی چئیرمین سر، ہمارے لوک تنتر کی جو فاؤنڈیشن ہے، جس پر ہمارا پورا لوک تنتر کھڑا ہے، وہ ہمارا الیکشن ہے۔ الیکشن کے ا دھار پر ہی آزاد الیکشن ہو، اس پر لوگوں کا وشواس ہو اور الیکشن صاف ستھرا ہو، اس پر ا شنکا ہے۔ سر، ہمارے یہاں بہت دفعہ الیکشن کمیشن اور سرکار نے کس طرح سے الیکشن ڈیموکریٹک طریقے سے ہو اور پورے بھارت کی جنتا کا اس پر وشواس ہو اس کے لیے کئی دفعہ سنشودھن کیا گیا ہے۔ یہ پہلی دفعہ ہے، جب ہمارے دیش میں ای وی ایم شک کے گھیرے میں آ گئی ہے۔ ایک دفعہ نہیں، --- (مداخلت) --- ایک دفعہ نہیں، کئی دفعہ اسی پچھلے تین چار سال میں --- (مداخلت) --- سر، یہاں مثال دی جاتی ہے کہ پانچ الیکشنس ہوئے، تو ات رپرڈیش کے الیکشن پر شک کیوں ہے؟ سر، اگر کوئی چوری کرتا ہے، تو وہ اس طرح سے چوری کرتا ہے کہ کسی کو پتہ نہ لگے --- (مداخلت) --- اگر وہ پانچوں الیکشنس میں ایسا کر دیتے، تو چوری باہر آ جاتی، لیکن انہوں نے دیش کے سب سے بڑے اسٹیٹ میں چوری کر دی، تاکہ کسی کو شک نہ ہو --- (مداخلت) ---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But the Election Commission has refused the charge. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: इसलिए यह EVM का सिलसिला खत्म होना चाहिए और आने वाले elections में, हमारे जो by-elections चल रहे हैं, इन by-elections में भी EVM खत्म होनी चाहिए तथा गुजरात और हिमाचल प्रदेश में किसी EVM का इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिए, यह मेरा कहना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: اس لئے یہ ای-وی-ایم۔ کا سلسلہ ختم ہونا چاہئے اور آنے والے الیکشن میں، ہمارے جو بائی-الیکشنس چل رہے ہیں، ان بائی-الیکشنس میں بھی ای-وی-ایم۔ ختم ہونی چاہئے اور گجرات و ہماچل پردیش میں کسی ای-وی-ایم۔ استعمال نہیں ہونا چاہئے، یہ میرا کہنا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's all. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Naqviji. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, 22 मार्च को ...(व्यवधान)... 22 मार्च को इसी सदन में इसी मुद्दे पर लगभग चार घंटे चर्चा हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)... 22 मार्च को इसी सदन में इसी मुद्दे पर चार घंटे चर्चा हुई, लेकिन खोदा पहाड़ निकली चुहिया। ...(व्यवधान)... कोई भी तर्क और कोई भी तथ्य इस पूरी की पूरी चर्चा में EVM द्वारा हमारे देश के चुनावों की व्यवस्था पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे पाया। ...(व्यवधान)... एक चीज, ...(व्यवधान)... दूसरी चीज यह कि यह सवाल सरकार पर नहीं है, यह सवाल जनता पर है। यह सवाल चुनाव आयोग पर खड़ा किया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह इसलिए किया जा रहा है ...(व्यवधान)... EVM से चुनाव पहली बार नहीं हो रहे हैं। 2004 में भी EVM से चुनाव हुए, 2009 में भी EVM से चुनाव हुए, पंजाब में भी EVM से चुनाव हुए, पश्चिमी बंगाल में भी EVM से चुनाव हुए। जब उत्तर प्रदेश में समाजवादी पार्टी जीती, तब भी EVM से चुनाव हुए, जब बसपा जीती, तब भी EVM से चुनाव हुए, जब बिहार में चुनाव हुए, तब भी EVM से चुनाव हुए, ...(व्यवधान)... जब दिल्ली में चुनाव हुए, तब भी EVM से चुनाव हुए। ...(व्यवधान)... दो-दो लोक सभा चुनाव ये EVM से जीते, ...(व्यवधान)... राज्यों के विधान सभा चुनाव ये EVM से जीते, ...(व्यवधान)... तब EVM बहुत अच्छी थी। मेरा केवल एक शब्द कहना है कि जहां पर जीत का glamour होता है, वहीं हार की grace होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... जीत के glamour के साथ-साथ हार की grace होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Election Commission, not for the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: अगर इनमें हार की grace नहीं है और हार की हताशा में कोई पूरी तरह से मानसिक संतुलन खो बैठा है, तो इसका इलाज हम नहीं कर सकते।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This may be taken up with the Election Commission. I think you may take it up with the Election Commission. Now, I want to take up

the Zero Hour. Dr. Subramanian Swamy. ...(Interruptions)... You may take it up with the Election Commission. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, you have not heard me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I heard you. ...(Interruptions)... I heard you. ...(Interruptions)... I know your subject. ...(Interruptions)... I also said that you have to take it up with the Election Commission. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, you gave time to Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You were the first one who spoke about it. ...(Interruptions)... You spoke first. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I will take two minutes only. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two minutes are enough for everybody. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति जी, चुनाव आयोग के समक्ष जब ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Digvijayaji. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't disturb. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, this is an issue to be taken up with the Election Commission. ...(Interruptions)... It is for the Election Commission to examine whether the EVM is functioning properly or not. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, the Chair cannot do anything in that. ...(Interruptions)... I have only to give a...(Interruptions)... I have only to inform you that this is an issue to be taken up with the Election Commission, not with the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned up to 11.30 a.m.

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

The House reassembled at thirty minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

RE. NUMBER OF SEATS IN PH.D AND M.PHIL AND RECRUITMENT OF PROFESSORS IN JNU

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sharad Yadavji. You can take three minutes.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यहां एक गम्भीर मामले को उठाना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री शरद यादव]

जब यूपीए की सरकार थी, तब स्वर्गीय अर्जुन सिंह जी ने हायर एजुकेशन में पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों को 27 फीसदी रिजर्वेशन दिया था और उसके साथ ही जो ऊँचे तबके के लोग हैं, उनको भी उन्होंने रिजर्वेशन दिया था। लेकिन UGC ने एक G.O. निकाला है। जवाहरलाल नेहरू युनिवर्सिटी जो है, उसके बारे में यह सबके सामने साबित हो गया कि वह देश और दुनिया की बहुत बढ़िया शिक्षण संस्था है और हमारे देश में उसकी रैंकिंग कितनी बढ़िया है। वहां पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के जो ग्रामीण इलाकों के लोग हैं, दूर-दराज के लोग हैं, वे उसमें भर्ती होते हैं। जावड़ेकर जी यहां बैठे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल Ph.D और M.Phil में वहां 970 बच्चे भर्ती हुए थे, लेकिन इस बार सीट्स की संख्या बहुत घटा दी गई है, इस बार 102 सीट्स कर दी गई हैं। कहां तो पहले 970 सीट्स थीं और अब उसे घटाकर 102 कर दिया गया है।

सर, यह अकेली ऐसी शिक्षण संस्था है, जहां गरीब और सब तबके के लोग आते हैं। वहां जिस तरह से UGC का जो G.O. निकला है, उस पर मैं जावड़ेकर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्वर्गीय अर्जुन सिंह जी द्वारा जो रिजर्वेशन दिया गया था, उसमें बाकायदा युनिवर्सिटी को पैसे दिए गए। वहां उसके नाम पर कन्वेंशन हॉल बना दिया गया। यह सब तरह की तैयारी के लिए दिया गया है, तो उससे आप टीचर्स बढ़ाते, आप प्रोफेसर्स बढ़ाते, लेकिन बच्चों के लिए जो सीट्स की संख्या घटाई गई है, तो ऐसे में वे कहां जाएंगे? उत्तर भारत में तो दिल्ली का यह अकेला ऐसा हायर एजुकेशन सेंटर है। आप जो कोर्ट के आदेश की बात कह रहे हैं, वह ठीक बात नहीं है। आप प्रोफेसर्स की संख्या बढ़ाइए, जो स्वर्गीय अर्जुन सिंह जी द्वारा कहा गया था, उस मामले को आप पूरी तरह पूर्ण कीजिए। ये लोग उस पैसे से कन्वेंशन हॉल बना रहे हैं, जो गरीबों को पढ़ाने के लिए दिए गए हैं। परन्तु उत्तर भारत में तो अकेले दिल्ली का यह ऐसा हायर एजुकेशन सेंटर है और दिल्ली को छोड़ कर कहीं भी हायर एजुकेशन जो है, वह ठप पड़ा हुआ है और उस पर भी आपने यहां सीट्स कम कर दीं। यह तो तबाही है और इससे सारे नौजवान बेचैन हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप कोर्ट का जो बहाना ले रहे हैं कि कोर्ट का आदेश है, इसे आप ठीक से कीजिए। जब आपने 27 परसेंट — और उसके साथ ऊँची जाति के तबके के लोगों को भी रिजर्वेशन दिया है, तो फिर आप क्यों नहीं प्रोफेसर्स की भर्ती करते, आप क्यों नहीं इस संस्थान में सीट्स बढ़ाते? ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस पर जवाब दें।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, would you like to react? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Minister react. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Javadekar would like to react. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं। आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके बारे में मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं। आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अंसारी जी, इसके बारे में मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं। आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: जो विलेज बैकग्राउंड से आए हैं, ग्रामीण इलाकों से आए हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, मैं समझ गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब मंत्री जी को बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what the Minister says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह साफ करना चाहता हूँ कि जेएनयू में Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes और Physically Challenged, जिनको हम दिव्यांग कहते हैं, ऐसे प्राध्यापकों के पद सालों से नहीं भरे गए थे। अब यह प्रक्रिया

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

शुरू हुई है, इंटरव्यूज भी शुरू हो गए हैं और महीने-दो महीने में पूरे 300 प्राध्यापक भर्ती होंगे। जब 2017 का शैक्षणिक सत्र शुरू होगा, तब अगर पिछले साल Ph.D और M. Phil में सीट्स की संख्या 970 थी, तो उससे ज्यादा संख्या में सीट्स इस बार छात्रों को मिलेंगी, इतना मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. *...(Interruptions)...* That is very clear. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Dr. Subramanian Swamy. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, factually, it is wrong. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, he has given an assurance. *...(Interruptions)...* If he is violating his promise, then you can come to me. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री शरद यादव: सर, यूजीसी ने जो किया है *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: उन्होंने बोल दिया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* The Minister has reacted. I have no reason to disbelieve what the Minister said. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, सीट्स 970 से 102 कर दी गई। *...(Interruptions)...* तो यह अपने आप में violate हो रहा है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Digvijayaji, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Digvijayaji, please. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* That subject is over. *...(Interruptions)...* I have called Dr. Subramanian Swamy. *...(Interruptions)...* After Minister's assurance, no discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* After Minister's assurance no discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* Dr. Subramanian Swamy. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem? *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, what about my Calling Attention notice? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come back to you. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, substantive motion also. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come back to you. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, it is *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: When? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the floor to Dr. Subramanian Swamy. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come back to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come back to both of you. Dr. Subramanian Swamy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need for restructuring of Goods and Service Tax Network

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of this House a grave national security issue which should receive precedence well before we consider the GST Bill. There is a body, a private limited company, which was created in 2013 called GSTN, which is the cyber brain of GST, that is, all data processing is to be done by that. There was a Select Committee of this House, headed by Shri Bhupender Yadav, who is amongst us here. That Committee, unanimously, recommended the following. Unfortunately, the recommendation has been completely ignored and has not been in any part of any debate either in the Lok Sabha or here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): But the debate has to take place in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Wait a minute! You do not have to defend it. The Committee feels GSTN shall play a crucial role in implementation of GST as it shall provide the IT infrastructure for implementation of GST. It has noted that non-Governmental shareholding of GSTN is dominated by private banks. This is not desirable because of two reasons. First, public sector banks have more than 70 per cent of the total credit lending in the country. Secondly, GSTN work is of strategic importance to the country — this is the point I want to emphasize — and the firm would be a repository of a lot of sensitive data on business entities across the country. In light of the above, the Committee strongly recommends — and that is unanimously — that Government may take immediate steps to ensure non-Governmental financial institutions shareholding be limited to public sector banks or public sector financial institutions. Now, one point here, the GSTN has been so designed that it cannot be audited by the CAG. Today's newspapers, particularly, *the Hindu*, says that the CAG is up in arms on that. All the money is public money. It has not yet been sent to the Home Ministry for security clearance. It cannot be questioned under RTI. I mean, this is a kind of a shady organisation that has come into being. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, I would say this House should first discuss GSTN, whether they are going to restructure it according to the Bhupender Yadav Committee or not.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. Okay; thank you very much. Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Bihar): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Harassment of fishermen from Tamil Nadu by the Indian Coast Guard

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. On the 29th of March, fishermen from Kathaigal and Jegathapattinam in 30 boats had gone out for fishing. They were returning after fishing. The Indian Coast Guard intercepted them in Indian waters and interrogated them as to where they had gone and how they were returning. They said that they had gone for fishing only within the Indian territorial waters and they were returning home. Whereas the Indian Coast Guard have interrogated them in different manner and rather started manhandling them. They have seized their identity cards and their license also. Sir, for no fault of the fishermen, who had gone for fishing and returning safely, they have been intercepted by the Indian Coast Guard. So far we have been raising issues that our fishermen were being harassed by the Sri Lankan Navy. But, now, the issue is with the Indian Coast Guard. The Sri Lankan Navy, nowadays, are foisting false cases against our fishermen. They put narcotic drugs into the boats of our fishermen and they are foisting cases that they are smuggling. On the other hand, the Indian Coast Guard, are also manhandling them, attacking them when they are returning and seizing their identity cards and license, means, the fishermen are totally deprived of going out for fishing at all. They do not know any other profession. All these days, we have been raising this issue many a time. We appreciate the intervention by the External Affairs Ministry in coordinating with the Sri Lankan Government. But, before solutions are being arrived at, the harassment of the fishermen is continuing on both the sides, one, on the Sri Lankan Navy side and another from the side of Indian Coast Guard. If this goes on like this, then, I think the future of our fishermen will be doomed. Already, they are suffering to the maximum and we have been insisting for a permanent solution for our fishermen to go freely in our own waters and do fishing and come back. So, in this case, this harassment by the Indian Coast Guard

has given another blow to our fishermen. I would urge the Government to investigate into the matter and give necessary instructions so that the Indian Coast Guard act as their security and give protection to our fishermen rather than harassing them. Also, on the other hand, now the Sri Lankan Government is foisting false cases on our fishermen which will be a very big blow to their future and they will be permanently imprisoned in Sri Lanka. So, these two cases have to be considered by the Government of India and necessary instructions have to be given to Indian Coast Guard, to not harass our fishermen. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all those who associate, their names should be added. *...(Interruptions)...* In any case, the Indian Coast Guard should not trouble our fishermen. Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, the Health Minister had made a statement. *...(Interruptions)...* About clarifications on the statement, she said that she is ready for that. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we will have the clarifications. *...(Interruptions)...* It is only because there is paucity of time. *...(Interruptions)...* But, we will have it. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: But, Sir,... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will have it. *...(Interruptions)...* I told you, we will have it. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, proceed. *...(Interruptions)...*

Indefinite strike by the truck owners

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as we are all aware, trucks are the lifeline for this country's transportation. They play a very important role in the transportation of essential goods like drinking water, milk, vegetables, fruits, medicines, petroleum products, etc. In fact, for the last four-five days, various Truck Associations have declared that they would stop plying their trucks in the country. Since the Government is not addressing their genuine demands, this will hit the public massively, as lakhs and lakhs of trucks are going to go off the road. In Andhra Pradesh alone, around 3 lakh trucks will not be operated during the strike. In fact, the members of various Associations have met the Union Minister. Since the Union Minister could not meet their demands, and, the strike is still going on, their genuine demands are to be met immediately. Unless their genuine demands are met, probably, they will not be able to call off the strike. I would like to highlight some of their demands and bring them to the notice of this august House. Their first demand is for reverting 50 per cent insurance hike. This is one of the demands. Another demand is not to scrap vehicles over 15 years old but to scrap vehicles which are 20 years old. That is another demand. Next demand is VAT on diesel and petrol and hike in various RTO fees also, which should be cancelled. They are also demanding to refrain from installing the speed governors on old vehicles. They are also against charging toll for an indefinite period. These are all the five demands that they are making. In fact, the impact of these had been that the farmers across the country, who have harvested their foodgrains, are not able to transport it. On the one side, they are not getting the Minimum Support Price and, on the other side, the prices of essential commodities are going up in the country. Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India and the concerned Minister to act immediately and sort out their issues. Otherwise, the prices of essential commodities will skyrocket. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I also associate myself. ...(Interruptions)... But, however,(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Vivek Gupta can associate. Shri K. K. Ragesh can also associate. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Tapan Kumar Sen is already associating. ...(Interruptions)... Shri K. K. Ragesh can take one minute because you have given notice for this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, in fact, my notice is on the... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, because you wanted to associate,... ...(Interruptions)... Please take one minute. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, while I associate myself with the hon. Member, my notice is on the steep increase in the third party insurance premium. Since 2011, every year, third party insurance premium is getting increased to the tune of 30 to 40 per cent. Prior to 2011, for 12 years, there was no increase at all in the third party insurance premium. Why is it being increased now?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you are associating on the issue of truck owners' strike. Isn't it? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is on the hike in the insurance charges ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: This is the same period when the private players have been allowed to operate. ...(Interruptions)... The previous Government had allowed 26 percentage in FDI in insurance and the present Government has increased that to 49 per cent. Sir, this is the reason for this steep increase. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, is it one of the demands of the strike of the truck owners?

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you associate. That is okay. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: That is one of the important demands for this strike. And, Sir, the steep increase is due to the privatization of insurance sector. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... It is all right. ...(Interruptions)... Now, you associate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: But, unfortunately, the present Government is opening up the insurance sector for.. *...(Interruptions)....*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. *...(Interruptions)...* You associate. That is enough. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Naresh Agrawal, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, Shri T. K. Rangarajan, all the names of the hon. Members, who have associated themselves with it, may be included. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K. K. Ragesh, now sit down. It is not going on record. Sit down.

Delay in release of funds under MPLADS

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, सारे एम.पीज़. को उनके क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपए प्रति वर्ष निधि दी जाती है। उसमें यह प्रतिबंध है कि डी.एम. और सी.डी.ओ. के माध्यम से निधि खर्च होगी। एम.पी. का उसमें रोल इतना है कि हम प्रस्ताव दे दें, बाकी जिले के अधिकारियों की यह ड्यूटी है कि उन प्रस्तावों को सही समय से लागू कर दें, उनके टेंडर कर दें, उन पर काम हो जाए। श्रीमन्, आपकी अध्यक्षता वाली कमेटी में भी यह बात उठी थी कि जिले के अधिकारी उसका यूज नहीं करते हैं और चूंकि 80 परसेंट यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं भेजते तो दूसरी किश्त जारी नहीं होती है। हम लोगों ने कई बार कहा कि जब 5 करोड़ रुपए है तो एक बार में आप जारी कर दीजिए। वह किसी एम.पी. के खाते में नहीं जाती, जिलाधिकारी के खाते में जाती है और वह उसको यूज करे। यह प्रतिबंध नहीं होना चाहिए कि अगर 80 परसेंट यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ तो फिर किश्त जारी नहीं होगी। इस प्रकार हम लोगों की तीन-तीन किश्तें बाकी हैं। किसी की तो पांच-पांच, छः-छः किश्तें बाकी हैं। क्योंकि उन्होंने यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं किया, बीच में आचार संहिता दो-दो, तीन-तीन महीने लग गई, तमाम

राज्यों में आचार संहिता लग गई, निधि ऐसे ही पड़ी हुई है। लोग निधि के नाम से हम लोगों को बदनाम करते हैं, या तो निधि समाप्त ही कर दीजिए, खत्म कर दीजिए, हम तो कहते हैं कि निधि खत्म करिए। अगर खत्म नहीं करते हैं तो यह जो रिस्ट्रिक्शन है, जब हमारे कोई अधिकार नहीं हैं, सारे फाइनैशियल अधिकार जिले के जिलाधिकारी को हैं, सी.डी.ओ. को हैं, तो फिर क्यों नहीं हमारी निधि लगातार जारी की जाती, क्यों नहीं हम प्रस्ताव दे सकते हैं? हम प्रस्ताव 5 करोड़ रुपए के एक साथ दे देंगे, आप एक साथ रिलीज़ कर दीजिए। यह डी.एम. का काम है। अगर वह साल भर में नहीं देता है तो इसको देखिए और सी.डी.ओ. को पिनश कीजिए। हमारी निधि रोकने का कौन सा अधिकार है? यह तो एक तरीके से एम.पीज़. पर इतना अंकुश है, हमारी तनख्वाह बढ़ाई नहीं गई, सेवंथ पे कमीशन सब पर लागू हो गया, एम.पीज़. पर नहीं लागू होगा, सब पर लागू हो गया। अगर प्लेन में कहीं कोई बात हो जाए तो सारे प्लेन वाले एम.पी. पर रोक लगा देते हैं कि हमारे किसी प्लेन में एम.पी. नहीं चलेगा। तो यह तो एक तरीके से लगता है कि एम.पी. बड़ा VVIP पर्सन हो गया, लेकिन बिना अधिकार के। मीडिया को बस एक ही क्रिटिसाइज़ करने को मिलता है कि एम.पीज़. को करें। हमको हमारे पूरे अधिकार नहीं मिल रहे हैं। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि एम.पीज़. निधि के बारे में आपने जो इंस्ट्रक्शन दिए, अभी तक वे इंस्ट्रक्शन लागू नहीं हुए। हम भी उस कमेटी के मेंबर हैं, लेकिन इंस्ट्रक्शन लागू नहीं हो रहे हैं। या तो सदन के माध्यम से प्रस्ताव पास कराइए या फिर उसके रूल बदले जाएं और मंत्री जी से कहा जाए कि जो मीडिया है, उसको सख्त रखें, दाग न लगे और एम.पी. निधि से वास्तविक काम हो सके। इसलिए मैंने इसको उठाया है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इसको सदन गंभीरता से लेगा।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री मुनक्काद अली (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the important issue.

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Uttarakhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names of the hon. Members, who have associated themselves with it, may be included. Okay. Both sides are associating. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, I think, it is true that there is some inordinate delay in releasing the funds. It is true. Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Maybe, it is either at the District Headquarters, by the District Magistrate or, here, in the Ministry office. Wherever it is, it should be streamlined and the funds should be released expeditiously, subject to all other requirements. Please inform him.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो यह इश्यू उठाया है और इस पर आपने जो डॉयरेक्शन दिया है, यह बात सही है कि जो एम.पी. लैड फंड है, उसके जो नियम हैं, उनका सरलीकरण होना चाहिए और जो नियम हैं, उनके तहत विकास योजनाओं की जो भी रिकमंडेशंस ऑनरेबल एम.पीज़. देते हैं, उसमें डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बिना कारण डिले न करे। इस संबंध में आपकी अध्यक्षता में भी कमेटी है और लोक सभा की भी कमेटी है और मैं सरकार को भी इस संबंध में बताऊंगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is also one with you, Mr. Naresh Agrawal. Everybody agrees. Now, Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau.

Strike by CSS Hindi teachers in Mizoram

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on a very important issue regarding my Constituency. There are 1,305 Hindi Teachers who are on strike. They are on hunger

strike from 28th February, 2017 because they have not been paid their salaries for the last ten months. Then, their term has ended on midnight of 28th February this year. They are asking for the employment to be continued. Their cases are to be evaluated by the Awadh Foundation which has to make a recommendation. But then the problem is much larger than the real hunger strike of these people. As you know, Sir, North Eastern people, by and large, have a huge problem of speaking in Hindi. More so, the Mizorian people have the least knowledge of Hindi-speaking. For the last 20 years they were reeling under insurgency; and the propaganda of insurgency was to teach hatred for Hindi and Hindus, and they were very successful in many ways. Today, some change has taken place in Mizoram. The change is for positive. Many young people want to learn Hindi, and they want to join the mainstream of India. So, I think, if this Government can kindly take this opportunity and come to rescue these people it would be a great help. For the kind information of the House, I would like to say that the young people of Mizoram, by virtue of culture, ethnicity and habit are very close to the Far-Eastern countries than the mainstream India. Therefore, there is a huge temptation for them. Unless we grab this opportunity to let them speak Hindi in a very strategical way, I am afraid, something will happen which is happening in the rest of North Eastern States. Therefore, I think, one good way of preventing this is to teach these people Hindi and the culture of India. I was one of the victims of this, while I was a college student at Pune in Maharashtra. I think, if you want to be successful in this attempt, then, they will come to the mainstream India. The Chief Minister of Mizoram has written on this issue twice to the hon. Prime Minister. I think, it is high time that we resolve this issue.

DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. colleague.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think it is a good point. The Minister may kindly make a note of this and inform the concerned Minister.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, मैं सबसे पहले तो माननीय सदस्य का स्वागत करता हूँ। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा विषय उठाया है और निश्चित तौर से उनकी जो भावना हिन्दी के प्रति, भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रति और संस्कारों के प्रति है, उन्होंने इस विषय को बहुत अच्छी तरह से उठाया है, इसलिए मैं अपनी तरफ से और पूरे सदन की तरफ से उनका स्वागत करता हूँ। उन्होंने "हिन्दी भाषा" के लिए वहाँ पर जो दिक्कतें हैं, जो परेशानियाँ हैं, उनके बारे में बताया है। हम यहाँ पर केंद्र सरकार से और राज्य सरकार से सम्पर्क करके उनकी जो भी समस्याएँ हैं, उनका समाधान करवायेंगे।

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उनको 10 महीने से तनखाह नहीं मिली है, खाली स्वागत करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। वहाँ पर हिन्दी टीचर्स को 10 महीने से तनखाह नहीं मिल रही है। आप उनको तनखाह दिलवाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You convey this matter to the Minister and Hindi Teachers issue should be sorted out.

Vacant posts of Judges in High Courts

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, to provide inexpensive and speedy justice to the people is the solemn duty of the State under the Constitution in coordination with judiciary. People are fast losing confidence in our justice delivery system due to inordinate delays in the delivery of justice. I would like to raise an important issue pertaining to the sanctioned strength and vacancies of Judges in various High Courts across the country as on today. The backlog of cases pending in various courts, thus, is a matter of serious concern for administering justice. Non-filling up of vacancies and non-sanctioning of increased strength of Judges in various High Courts is the main cause for growing pendency. The Allahabad High Court in Uttar Pradesh is the largest High Court in the country, where approved strength of Judges is 160 while there are 75 vacancies. The cases pending are 9,25,000- plus. The Madras High Court has an approved strength of 75 Judges, whereas there are 20 existing vacancies. The Bombay High Court's strength is 94 Judges, and it has 32 vacancies. In the case of Kolkata High Court, the approved strength is 72 Judges and there are 35 vacancies. The figures in respect of other High Courts are as follows: In the case of the Punjab and Haryana High Court,

the figures are 85 and 39, in the case of Madhya Pradesh High Court, 53 and 16, in the case of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana High Court, 61 and 34, in the case of Karnataka High Court, 62 and 31 and in the case of Rajasthan High Court, 94 and 32. In totality, the strength of High Court Judges in these courts is 712 and the vacancies are almost 300, which is 42 per cent. In the Allahabad High Court alone, there are 9.25 lakh cases pending, which is over 23 per cent of the total 40 lakh pending cases in all the High Courts in the country.

The hon. Law Minister has been heard saying that we have had record appointments this year. That would not do. The number of Judges has to be proportionate to the ever-growing number of justice seekers. Why is the sanctioned strength not periodically revised accordingly, and why do Courts not work with a full strength? Will the Law Minister explain why these vacancies have not been filled up, with a sense of expediency to improve the justice delivery system, because everybody now joins the chorus of 'justice delayed is justice denied'?

I hope the Law Minister would take necessary steps for filling up vacancies in all the High Courts of the country.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we too associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Destruction of ecologically sensitive Western Ghats

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the House and the Government the serious and wanton destruction of the ecologically sensitive region of the Western Ghats, in particular, the forest land in Munnar. This area, Sir, is being destroyed through a rampant culture of encroachment and lack of law enforcement, being done in active collusion with local political leaders and elements of the State Government.

Sir, this represents a serious threat to the ecological future of the Western Ghats in all the four States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Goa. Munnar, as you know, Sir, is one of the famous hill stations in the Western Ghats, located at 1800 meters above the sea level, and it is an eco-sensitive zone. This area is facing massive land encroachment and illegal construction by influential persons, supported by local politicians, including some elements of the ruling front in the State. The legal status of Munnar and the Cardamom Hill Reserve is 'forest', as identified by a special committee constituted by the hon. Supreme Court. There are three National Parks within this area. The land is still managed by the State Revenue Department. This area is identified as one of the bio-diversity hotspots in the Western Ghats. Pallivasal, Kannan Devan and Chinnakanal are the three villages where massive illegal encroachments and constructions are at their peak. The pristine forest lands have been encroached by individuals, after obtaining assigning certificates from the local authorities.

Sir, in 1993, the Central Government had permitted a limited use and assignment of forest land. But, even after that, more and more forest lands have been encroached and such encroachments are being regularized without prior permission from the Central Government. The National Green Tribunal had also taken the matter into its consideration in 2015 and issued strict directions to the Kerala State to curb the encroachments, restore the area and not supply electricity connections to illegal constructions. But, Sir, elements within the present Government are helping the encroachers, especially the local Left leaders, to violate the court order. I request the Central Government to kindly look into the violations of the Order of the NGT (No. 462 of 2013/SZ).

I would just conclude by saying, Sir, that even the local bureaucrats are being

intimidated if they enforce the law. I request the Government to conduct an inquiry into the failure of the State Government of Kerala to implement the Forest Conservation Act in Munnar and the adjoining areas in the Western Ghats.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. This is a very important point.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we too associate ourselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a very important matter. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, there is no time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You just start.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No. It cannot be. If I do, I may not be allowed tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you presume that?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Because there is no time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you are not able to complete, then, I can allow you tomorrow too.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No. The clock is showing very little time left. So, it is better I take it up tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you start and use this one minute and... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it cannot be taken up in one minute. Actually, there are only twenty seconds left. It cannot be.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only twenty seconds? Okay, then you can repeat your notice for tomorrow.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Tomorrow, please keep it at number one.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not in my hands. You have to renew your notice. It is subject to the order of the notice. You have to renew the notice in time.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: All right. But, keep it at number one for tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. It is Question Hour now.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उत्तर प्रदेश में अवस्थित ऐतिहासिक स्मारक/मंदिर

*346. श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर: क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में अवस्थित भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा संरक्षित ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों/मंदिरों और अन्य स्थलों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष के दौरान इसके लिए कुल कितना बजटीय आवंटन किया गया है और इस प्रयोजनार्थ प्रयुक्त धनराशि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) टिकटों की बिक्री से अर्जित राजस्व का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने सभी स्मारकों और स्थलों को 'पॉलीथीन-मुक्त क्षेत्र' घोषित किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

संस्कृति मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (डा. महेश शर्मा): (क) से (ङ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

विवरण

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित 743 स्मारकों सहित देश में भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के 3686 संरक्षित स्मारक हैं जिनका संरक्षण किया जाता है।

(ख) संरक्षित स्मारकों के संरक्षणार्थ पिछले तीन वर्षों के लिए किए गए कुल बजटीय आवंटन और उसका उपयोग तथा चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिए किए गए आवंटन का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:—

(राशि लाख ₹ में)

क्रम सं.	वर्ष	आवंटन	उपयोग
1.	2014-15	23575.90	23551.95
2.	2015-16	24915.00	23746.25
3.	2016-17	30770.76	29899.64
			(30.3.2017 तक)
4.	2017-18	36000.00	—

(ग) संरक्षित स्मारकों में प्रवेश टिकटों की बिक्री से अर्जित राजस्व का ब्योरा इस प्रकार है:—

(राशि लाख ₹ में)

क्रम सं.	वर्ष	अर्जित राजस्व
1.	2014-15	9338.34
2.	2015-16	9395.42
3.	2016-17	16613.55
		(31.12.2016 तक)

(घ) और (ङ) जी, हां। इस संबंध में संरक्षित स्मारकों को पॉलीथीन मुक्त रखने के लिए आवश्यक निदेश जारी किए जा चुके हैं, जिनकी सख्त निगरानी की जाती है। संरक्षित स्मारकों को प्रदर्शनीय अवस्था में और पॉलीथीन मुक्त रखा जाता है।

Historical monuments/temples in Uttar Pradesh

†*346. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of historical monuments/temples and other sites conserved by Archaeological Survey of India in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the total budgetary allocation made during the last three years and the current year in this regard and the year-wise details of funds utilised for this purpose;

(c) the details of revenue earned from the sale of tickets;

(d) whether Government has declared all monuments and sites to be polythene free areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the table of the House

Statement

(a) There are 3686 numbers of protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country which are conserved including 743 in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The details of total budgetary allocation and utilization, year wise, for last three years and allocation for the current financial year for conservation of protected monuments are as under:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Year	Allocation	Utilization
1.	2014-15	23575.90	23551.95
2.	2015-16	24915.00	23746.25
3.	2016-17	30770.76	29899.64 (Up to 30.3.2017)
4.	2017-18	36000.00	—

(c) The details of revenue earned from the sale of entry tickets to protected monuments are as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Year	Revenue earned
1.	2014-15	9338.34
2.	2015-16	9395.42
3.	2016-17	16613.55 (31.12.2016 तक)

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Necessary directions in this regard have been issued to keep the protected monuments polythene free which are strictly monitored. The protected monuments are maintained in presentable condition and polythene free.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 346.

श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर: माननीय सभापति जी, मंत्री जी के जवाब से स्पष्ट होता है कि इन स्मारकों के संरक्षण के लिए सरकार कितनी गंभीर है। अगर आप इन की संख्या के हिसाब से आवंटित बजट राशि को देखें, तो वह कुछ करोड़ रुपयों में है यानी बहुत कम राशि है। इस से पता लगता है कि सरकार इन स्मारकों के संरक्षण के लिए कितनी गंभीर है? महोदय, जवाब के दूसरे भाग में polythene से इन्हें मुक्त रखने की बात कही गयी है। उस बारे में सरकार का हर बार एक रटा-रटाया जवाब आता है कि हम ने इस संबंध में निर्देश जारी कर दिए हैं, लेकिन अभी तक इन स्थलों पर polythene पर रोक नहीं लगी है। महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में आगरा में यमुना की गंदगी के कारण जो कीड़े पैदा होते हैं, वे कीड़े ताजमहल को गंदा कर रहे हैं। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी और सरकार यमुना की सफाई को लेकर अलग से कोई व्यवस्था और बजट आवंटित करने जा रही है, जिस से ताजमहल को बदरंग होने से रोका जा सके?

डा. महेश शर्मा: महोदय, माननीय सांसद ने दो विषयों का उल्लेख किया है। महोदय Archaeological Survey of India के 3686 protected monuments हैं, जिन में से 743 उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं और 126 temples हैं। इन के लिए लगभग 298 करोड़ रुपए की राशि उपलब्ध करायी थी और जरूरत के अनुसार यह राशि ठीक है। महोदय, और जरूरत होने पर अधिक धनराशि की उपलब्धता भी करायी जाएगी, लेकिन वर्तमान में जितनी जरूरत है और जितनी मांग आती है, उसके हिसाब से राशि ठीक है। माननीय सांसद ने ताजमहल के संरक्षण और प्रदूषण के प्रति चिंता प्रकट की है। यह एक चिंता का विषय है और सभी नदियों के प्रदूषण और खास तौर पर

यमुना नदी के प्रदूषण से ताजमहल पर हो रहे प्रभाव से सरकार और पूरा देश भी चिंतित है। साथ ही वहां गिरते पानी के प्रदूषण के स्तर से भी हम चिंतित हैं। Archaeological Survey of India के सामने सिंचाई विभाग द्वारा एक प्रस्ताव लाया गया था कि वहां एक बैराज बनाकर पानी के स्तर को ऊंचा रखा जाए। Archaeological Survey of India ने इस प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दे दी है। अब यह विषय प्रदेश सरकार के पास है कि वहां बैराज बनाकर पानी के स्तर को ऊंचा रखा जाए। महोदय, "नीरी" संस्था के माध्यम से ताजमहल के संरक्षण के लिए एक रिपोर्ट मंगवायी गयी थी, जो आ गयी है और उस के तहत इस संबंध में सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इस संबंध में मुल्तानी मिट्टी से लेप करना और Archaeological Survey of India की हमारी विज्ञान ब्रांच ने, खास तौर ताजमहल की दीवारों पर कीड़ों के deposit को साफ करने का काम पूरा कर लिया है। उसी के साथ मुल्तानी मिट्टी के लेपन का लगभग तीन-चौथाई कार्य पूरा हो चुका है, एक-चौथाई काम बाकी है। माननीय सांसद की चिंता के साथ कि ताजमहल हमारे लिए एक शान का विषय है, मैं अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूं। महोदय, इस संबंध में सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ताकि ताजमहल के संरक्षण का काम जारी रहे।

श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर: माननीय सभापति जी, यमुना में गंदगी के कारण ताजमहल के संगमरमर का रंग बदलता जा रहा है। इस बारे में कई कमेटियों की रिपोर्ट्स आयी हैं कि उस पर मुल्तानी मिट्टी के लेप का कोई असर नहीं हो रहा है। महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश से हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के जिस जिले से वे आते हैं, वहां "दलित प्रेरणा केंद्र" है, जिस में प्रदेश की जनता का पैसा लगा हुआ है और गौतम बुद्ध नगर में कई ऐसे स्थान हैं, जिन में निहाल देवी का एक मंदिर है, बाग है। दूसरा, एक नालगढ़ा है, जहां पर भगत सिंह जी आकर रहे थे और वहां से स्वतंत्रता का आंदोलन चलाया था, बिसरख में रावण आकर रहे थे, वहां पर उनका मंदिर है, लखनऊ में अम्बेडकर स्मारक है, कांशीराम ईको पार्क है। क्या सरकार का इन सभी स्थलों को इसमें शामिल करके, इनके रखरखाव के लिए अलग से बजट देने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और ये जो पर्यटन स्थल हैं, क्या इनको पर्यटन सर्किट में शामिल करने की कोई योजना है?

डा. महेश शर्मा: सभापति जी, माननीय सांसद ने ताजमहल के विषय में इश्यू रखा है, हमारे साइंस विभाग, नीरी और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं के बाद इस मंड केयर थेरेपी का इस्तेमाल किया गया है। इस थेरेपी के 75 प्रतिशत इस्तेमाल के बाद ताज महल के रंग में परिवर्तन भी आया है, ऐसा हमारी रिपोर्ट कह रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त और भी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। माननीय सांसद ने constituency के विषय में जो सवाल उठाए हैं — हम दोनों आपस में, एक-दूसरे के सामने चुनाव भी लड़ते हैं, उस विषय में, जो सारे विषय हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बता देना चाहता हूं कि दलित प्रेरणा स्थल, निहाल देवी का टैम्पल, नालगढ़ा का स्टेडियम, नाइट सफारी, फॉर्मूला वन रेस, इन सभी को मिलाकर एक वृहद् पर्यटक सर्किट की योजना बनाई जा रही है। इसमें कासना में सती मंदिर और बिसरख का मंदिर, ये पर्यटक सर्किट के रूप में डेवलप किए जा रहे हैं और इसके परिणाम शीघ्र ही आएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: इन्होंने लखनऊ के बारे में भी प्रश्न पूछा था, आपने उसका जवाब नहीं दिया। आपने लखनऊ के बारे में नहीं बताया है। आप माननीय होम मिनिस्टर साहब ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ध्यान रखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: गौतम बुद्ध नगर...(व्यवधान)...

डा. महेश शर्मा: दलित प्रेरणा स्थल भी उस पर्यटक सर्किट का एक हिस्सा है। ...(व्यवधान)... लखनऊ के बारे में मेरे पास अभी पूरा ब्योरा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन मैं आपको गौतमबुद्ध नगर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: सवाल archeological survey का है। ...(व्यवधान)... उसके मुताबिक आप पूछिए, श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: सभापति जी, पिछले दिनों उत्तर प्रदेश में अनेक मंदिर और स्मारक क्षतिग्रस्त हुए और स्थिति यहां तक भी आई कि कहीं-कहीं उनका नामो-निशान भी मिट गया। अभी तुरंत एक रिपोर्ट आई है, जिसमें 400 करोड़ से ऊपर की वक्फ की जमीनों और उनके रख-रखाव में घोटाले की बात भी सामने आई थी। सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने स्मारकों और मंदिरों का अतिक्रमण हुआ है और ऐसे कितने स्मारक हैं, जो देश के मानचित्र से भी गायब हो गए हैं? क्या सरकार की उन्हें रिस्टोर करने की कोई योजना है, अगर योजना है, तो कृपा करके स्पष्ट करें?

डा. महेश शर्मा: सभापति जी, आज के प्रश्न से संबंधित उत्तर में मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि Archeological survey of India के माध्यम से जो 743 monuments थे, उनमें से हमारे संरक्षण में 126 मंदिर हैं। इन संरक्षित स्थलों की स्थिति अच्छी है। माननीय सांसद ने जो विषय उठाया है, उनमें से कोई भी इस स्थिति में नहीं है कि वह पूरी तरह से dilapidated हो। अगर ऐसा कोई मंदिर है, जिसके बारे में माननीय सांसद कोई ज्ञान उपलब्ध कराएंगे, तो मैं उस विषय में जांच कराकर माननीय सांसद को सूचना उपलब्ध कराऊंगा, लेकिन वर्तमान में, इस वक्त हमारे पास ऐसी कोई सूचना कि कैसे और कितने मंदिर हैं, जो ठीक हालत में नहीं हैं, उस संबंध में मैं इतना कहूंगा कि Archeological survey of India के माध्यम से हमारे संरक्षण में जो 126 मंदिर हैं, वे सभी ठीक स्थिति में हैं।

श्री संजय सेठ: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पुरातत्व विभाग की कुछ ऐसी साइट्स हैं, जो बहुत ऐतिहासिक महत्व की नहीं हैं, जैसे कि अंग्रेज सिपाहियों की कब्र इत्यादि। ये साइट्स शहर के बीच में पड़ती हैं, जिनकी वजह से सारा डेवलपमेंट रुक रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पुरातत्व विभाग फिर से यह सर्वे कराकर इस तरह की साइट्स को हटाने का विचार कर रहा है और यह कब तक संभव होगा?

डा. महेश शर्मा: सभापति जी, वर्तमान में हमारे संरक्षण में जो 3,686 archeological monuments हैं, यह सूचना सही है कि उनमें से कुछ स्थान ऐसे हैं, जो बहुत अच्छी स्थिति में नहीं हैं, लेकिन 2010 में, जब हमारा अमासरा एक्ट आया, उसके बाद से ये सभी स्थान संरक्षित श्रेणी में हैं और 100 मीटर और 300 मीटर का जो regulated ज़ोन है, ये monuments उस ज़ोन में आते हैं। हमने इस विषय पर एक चिंतन किया है कि कुछ सरकारी कार्य, जैसे कहीं नेशनल हाईवे निकलना है, कहीं कोई ओवरहेड ब्रिज बनना है, उस विषय के अंदर, एक विषय हमारे कानून मंत्रालय के सामने है, जिसमें यह है कि सरकारी कामों के लिए या जनहित के कामों के लिए यदि किसी ऐसे monument के बारे में विचार किया जाए, तो यह विषय कानून मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Archaeological Survey of India,

having studied deeply into the issue of Ram Setu, has given its Report. Whereas it is learnt that the Government has constituted another Committee to go into the same. In this situation, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Government has rejected the earlier ASI Report.

DR. MAHESH SHARMA: It is not that we have rejected the earlier Archaeological Survey of India Report, but if there is any suggestion which comes from any organisation, Member of Parliament, or, any State, there is a procedure for review of that. Definitely, we review all such things in the right perspective. If any such suggestion the hon. Member has, we will, definitely, get it reviewed by another Committee of Experts.

*347. [The questioner was absent]

Safety of senior citizens in Delhi

*347. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of senior citizens murdered in Delhi during the last three years; and
- (b) the measures taken to strengthen policing near residence of senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The details of total number of cases of murder of senior citizens reported to Delhi Police and the number of cases solved during the last three years and the current year (upto 15.3.2017) are as under:—

Year	Reported	Worked out	Percentage work out	Pending Investigation	No. of victims
2014	22	17	77.27%	5	22
2015	11	09	81.81%	2	12
2016	19	16	84.21%	3	20
2017 (upto 15.3.17)	05	05	100.00%	0	05
TOTAL	57	47	82.46%	10	59

(b) Delhi Police has taken pro-active measures for safety and security of senior citizens, which *inter alia* include creation of Senior Citizens Security Cells in Police

Head Quarter and in all Police Districts, Help Line No.1291, registration of senior citizens, regular visits by staff of Senior Citizens Security Cells and beat/division staff to the residences of senior citizens and launching of Mobile App for senior citizens. Measures taken to check the incidents of crime in the city including the residences of senior citizens include dynamic identification of crime prone areas and deployment of police resources including pickets, PCR vans and foot patrolling to enhance visibility and prevent crime, deployment of Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) in Police Stations in crime prone areas to respond quickly in the event of crime or law and order situation, special emphasis on servant and tenant verification and maintaining effective surveillance over criminals.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questioner is not present. Are there any supplementaries?
Shri Majeed Memon.

श्री माजीद मेमन: सभापति महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से मेरा यह सवाल है कि वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के सम्बन्ध में पिछले तीन वर्षों में जो हत्याएँ हुई हैं, जिनके बारे में मुख्य सवाल है, उन मुकदमात का क्या हुआ और क्या उनमें किसी की गिरफ्तारी हुई? एक तो हमें आप यह जानकारी दें और दूसरा, crime-prone areas में क्या mobile police van, specially for senior citizens, women and children का movement होता है? क्या पुलिस स्टेशंस में विशेष तौर पर वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए, बच्चों के लिए और महिलाओं के लिए कोई special unit काम कर रही है?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति जी, इस सम्बन्ध में जितने भी मामले दर्ज हुए थे, हमने उनके बारे में ब्योरा दिया है। इस वर्ष 5 ऐसे murder के cases हुए थे। पांचों cases वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के murder से जुड़े हुए हैं और पूरे मामले कोर्ट में गए हैं। कुल मिला कर अभी तक 2014-15 और 2015-16 के figures हमने दिए हैं, लेकिन इनमें कितने लोगों का conviction हुआ है, अभी हमारे पास इसकी जानकारी नहीं है। हम इसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी भिजवा देंगे।

साथ ही, आपने पूछा है कि वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की सुरक्षा के लिए mobile van वगैरह का किस तरह से प्रयोग होता है। यहां पुलिस इसको काफी गम्भीरता से लेती है। पुलिस ने विशेषकर वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की सुरक्षा के लिए जो प्रयास किए हैं, उनमें से एक यह है कि उनके लिए एक special Senior Citizens Security Cell बना हुआ है। उसके माध्यम से इन सभी वरिष्ठ नागरिकों का registration भी होता है। 15.3.2017 तक करीब 30,082 वरिष्ठ नागरिकों का registration हुआ है। उन्हें और भी सुरक्षा देने के लिए एक App भी बनाया गया है। साथ ही, बार-बार उनके यहां visit भी की जाती है और उन्हें I-Card भी दिया जाता है। 28,696 वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को I-Cards भी दिए गए हैं। उन्हें security मिले, वे safe रहें, इसके लिए बार-बार सम्बन्धित cell के पुलिस अधिकारी वहां दौरा भी करते हैं और उनके यहां visit भी करते हैं। मैं यहां पर माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूँगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुल मिला कर 5,35,000 बार visits की गई हैं। जिन वरिष्ठ नागरिकों से फोन से सम्पर्क किया गया है, उनके बारे में मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि उनसे 3,53,000 बार टेलीफोन से भी बात की गई है। साथ में, आपने बच्चों के बारे में भी पूछा है, लेकिन इसमें उनको include नहीं किया गया है। दिल्ली पुलिस बच्चों की सुरक्षा के लिए भी काम करती है।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: सभापति जी, प्रश्न के जवाब में 2014 से 2017 तक जिन वृद्ध लोगों की हत्याएँ हुई हैं, उनके investigation का पूरा विवरण दिया गया है। इसमें District Police Helpline का भी उल्लेख है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय में 30 अगस्त, 2013 को वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के जीवन और सम्पत्ति की रक्षा सम्बन्धी एक advisory जारी की गई थी, जिसमें senior citizens स्वयं अपना Self-Help Group बनाएँ, जिसमें डॉक्टर, वकील, विशेषज्ञ, सब उसमें सम्मिलित होंगे, ऐसी बात थी। तो वैध व्यक्तियों के द्वारा दिल्ली में कितने सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप बनाए गए हैं और उनको दिल्ली सरकार के द्वारा या केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा कितना अनुदान दिया गया है?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति जी, सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप बनाने के लिए सूचना निश्चित भेजी गई है, उसकी फिगर मैं अभी नहीं दे पाऊंगा। इसके बारे में भी माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी भेजी जाएगी। इसमें आगे जाकर पुलिस विभाग के द्वारा कुछ NGOs की मदद ली जाती है और NGOs की मदद लेते हुए वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के सभी वर्गों के कल्याण के लिए काम किया गया है। इसमें हेल्पएज इंडिया, एजवैल फाउंडेशन और अनुग्रह, इन तीन NGOs के माध्यम से यह काम किया जाता है। इन NGOs के साथ, जिनके साथ पुलिस अधिकारी भी होते हैं, इस वर्ष में इनके साथ करीब-करीब 2832 बार बैठकें हुई हैं। इनमें अपना कॉन्फिडेंस बढ़ाने के लिए पुलिस द्वारा काम किया जाता है। सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप के बारे में अधिक जानकारी लेकर उसे मैं माननीय सदस्य को भेज दूंगा।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानकारी लेना चाहता हूँ कि वरिष्ठ नागरिक, खासकर के बहुत से इनके मामले समाचार-पत्रों के माध्यम से और अपने सामाजिक जीवन में भी हमें देखने को मिलते हैं कि परिवार के लोग ही उनको तंग करते हैं। आपने भी बोला कि तीस हजार का पंजीयन हुआ है, तो जो तीस हजार पंजीयन हुए हैं, उनमें जो जिले आते हैं, गांव हैं, मोहल्ले हैं, टोले हैं, क्या कभी उनके स्तर पर कोई बैठक हुई है या नहीं हुई है, जिसमें बताया जाए कि उनके लिए क्या-क्या सुरक्षा हो रही है? सामूहिक रूप से उनकी कोई बैठक हुई है या नहीं हुई है? दूसरा, आप कह रहे हैं कि मोबाइल ऐप है, लेकिन बहुत से वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को मोबाइल ऐप चलाने का हुनर ही नहीं है। तो आपने उनको सिखाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है? मेरा जानने का मायना यही है कि आप किस प्रकार से वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को एक जगह बैठाने का काम कर रहे हैं, ताकि वे सामूहिक रूप से एक-दूसरे से बात करते रहें? क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा नियम बनाया है, जिसके अनुसार आप काम करते हैं? बेटा हो या बेटी हो या उसके परिवार का कोई भी सदस्य हो, अगर वह उसको तंग करता है, तो उसको कानूनी रूप से सजा मिल सके और वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की सुरक्षा हो सके, आपने इसके संबंध में क्या किया है?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति जी, जैसा सदस्य जी ने पूछा है, तो इसके लिए एक अच्छा कानून बनाया भी है, जिसमें मेंटेनेंस एंड वेलफेयर का है। यह पेरेंट्स एंड सीनियर सिटिजन एक्ट, 2007 है। वृद्ध माता-पिता, अपने पेरेंट्स की सेवा के लिए उनके बच्चों के लिए यह कानून बना हुआ है। उसके अंतर्गत 2014 में ऐसी चार एफआईआर हो चुकी थीं, 2015 में एक एफआईआर हुई है, 2016 में पांच हुई हैं और 2017 में अभी एक भी नहीं हुई है। इसके अंतर्गत कार्रवाई की जाती है। जैसा मैंने अभी बताया कि सभी वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाती है और जैसा ऐप के बारे में पूछा है, मैं आपके सामने बताऊंगा कि सरकार के द्वारा बहुत से विज्ञापन देकर इन लोगों को शिक्षित किए जाने की कोशिश की जाती है।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को कैसे पता चलेगा कि ऐप कैसे चलाना है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट, एक मिनट।

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सर, मैंने अभी बताया कि यहां पर NGOs के साथ इनकी करीब 2832 बार बैठकें हुई हैं और NGOs यही काम करते हैं, जिसमें पुलिस भी सम्मिलित होती है। इसमें इन लोगों को शिक्षित भी किया जाता है और इनके साथ मिल कर सिटिजन्स एसोसिएशन्स भी मिलकर काम करती हैं। आप जो चाह रहे हैं, वह काम NGOs के द्वारा किया जाता है।

IS modules operating in the country

*348. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Islamic State (IS) has established its base in the country and its modules were recently found operating in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) There is no input to suggest that the Islamic State (IS) has established its base in the country. However, some individuals have come to notice of the Central and State Security Agencies who have been influenced mainly on the social media by the ISIS ideology.

(c) The Islamic State (IS)/Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL)/Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)/Daesh has been notified as a Terrorist Organization and included in the First Schedule to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 by the Central Government.

The Intelligence and Security agencies maintain a close watch to identify potential recruits and take further action, if necessary.

In order to assess the threat posed by ISIS/ISIL and to devise a national strategy to deal with it, meetings have been held by the Ministry of Home Affairs with all the Central agencies concerned and the State Governments on 01.08.2015 and 16.01.2016 respectively.

The Government is taking all necessary measures to counter any incipient threat posed by the ISIS.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Hon. Chairman, Sir, the Islamic State or ISIS is a terrorist outfit responsible for widespread terrorism in Gulf countries. It has destroyed countries like Syria and parts of Iraq and it is now spreading its operations in European countries. It is a matter of concern that it has reached in our country as well. I want to know from the hon. Minister that after arresting some IS modules in the country whether our intelligence agencies have succeeded in identifying the persons or organizations who are providing support, shelter and funds to these modules in the country. If so, whether he will share some information with us and what action the Government proposes to take against such anti-national people or organizations.

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, यह बात सही है कि पूरी दुनिया में आईएसआईएस की वजह से खौफ मचा हुआ है।...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने जिसके बारे में पूछा है, मैं उसी के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। हम अपने जवाब में भी यह बता चुके हैं कि पूरी दुनिया में आईएसआईएस के बारे में चिंता प्रकट की जा रही है। माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न भी यही है कि क्या हमारे भारत देश में इनका काम बढ़ रहा है? अभी तक हमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं दिखी, जिसके कारण यह कहा जा सके कि हमारे यहां स्थायी रूप से आईएसआईएस का कोई बड़ा काम चल रहा है, लेकिन फेसबुक अथवा अन्य माध्यमों से प्रभावित होकर कुछ व्यक्ति इनके प्रभाव में आए हैं। ऐसे लोगों की अनुमानित संख्या करीब 80 के आस-पास है। इन सभी लोगों को किसी न किसी मामले में अरेस्ट कर लिया गया है और NIA इसकी जांच कर रही है। देश में इन माध्यमों से इनका जाल न फैल सके, इसके लिए सरकार काफी गंभीरता से काम करती है। इंटरनेट अथवा अन्य किसी माध्यम से जो लोग भी इनके प्रभाव में आ रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर सरकार बहुत गंभीरता से कार्यवाही कर रही है। यहां मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारी Intelligence Agencies के जितने भी कनेक्शंस हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप ठहर जाइए, सुन लीजिए, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: महोदय, 24 घंटे इसकी monitoring होती है और सरकार इस पर पूरा नियंत्रण रखने की कोशिश करती है, ताकि इसका जाल हमारे देश में न फैल सके।

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Hon. Chairman Sir, in the recent past, there were reports about some youth joining ISIS in our country. First it came from Kerala, then from my home State Maharashtra and some other States and reportedly some of them were killed in Syria fighting for IS. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government and its agencies have identified the persons or organizations who are abetting the youth to join ISIS and recruiting them in the country for the ISIS. If so, what are the details in this regard? What action the Government has taken or proposes to take against such persons or organizations? If such persons or organizations have not been identified, what efforts does the Government propose to take for identifying them?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, इसमें एक सत्य यह भी है कि केरल में ऐसे 22 व्यक्ति पाए गए हैं, जिनकी आईएसआईएस के विचारों से

प्रभावित होकर, देश के बाहर जाकर आईएसआईएस में सम्मिलित होने की आशंका बताई गई थी, लेकिन अभी इस पर जांच चल रही है। इन 22 व्यक्तियों में से 16 व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा रही है और उनके खिलाफ INTERPOL Red-corner notice भी जारी किया गया है। NIA द्वारा ऐसे 16 लोगों पर कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है। बाकी बचे हुए 6 लोगों में महिलाएं व बच्चे शामिल हैं, इसलिए उन पर अभी तक कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार के द्वारा कई प्रयास किए जाते हैं। जो भी इस प्रकार की घटनाएं होती हैं, जिनसे ऐसी कोई आशंका पैदा होती है, उन मामलों को NIA को दे दिया जाता है। अभी तक कुल मिला कर ऐसे तीन मामले NIA को जांच के लिए दिए गए हैं।

मैं माननीय सदस्य को इससे जुड़ी एक अच्छी बात यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि आईएसआईएस में बहुत जगह पर धार्मिक कट्टरतावादी इस्लाम की बात आती, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के कई मुस्लिम धर्मगुरुओं ने, इसमें सम्मिलित नहीं होने के लिए कई बार युवाओं का आह्वान किया है। हमारे देश में मुस्लिम भाइयों की बहुत बड़ी आबादी होने के बावजूद भी, आईएसआईएस में अपने युवाओं को सम्मिलित न होने देने के लिए मुस्लिम धर्मगुरु स्वयं सामने आ रहे हैं, यह हमारे देश के लिए बहुत अच्छी बात है।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि 8 मार्च को लखनऊ में सैफुल्लाह के साथ जो encounter हुआ, उसके बारे में दिन भर यह चर्चा चलती रही कि सैफुल्लाह का आईएसआईएस से संबंध था, लेकिन आज इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताया गया है कि इसके कोई प्रमाण नहीं हैं।

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक US-based intelligence website Site Intel Group की तरफ दिलवाना चाहता हूं। US-based intelligence website Site Intel Group posted a screen grab of the Telegram message on Twitter, which said, “Pro-#ISIS Telegram Channel Incites for Attacks in #India, Points to Suspected IS Fighter Saifullah as Example.” The website also posted a photograph of Saifullah describing him as a “soldier of the Khilafah from India.”

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उनकी clarification का statement आज तक चर्चा में नहीं आया है, जिसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। हमारे पास बहुत सारे विषय हैं। जब उज्जैन में एक ट्रेन में ब्लास्ट हुआ था, उसके लिंक भी आईएसआईएस से बताए गए थे। यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि यह जो US based intelligence website की जानकारी मैं आपको दे रहा हूं, जिसमें बताया गया है कि सैफुल्लाह के लिंक्स आईएसआईएस के साथ हैं, एक तरफ हमारे पास यह प्रमाण है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का उत्तर यह है कि हमारे पास इसके कोई प्रमाण नहीं है। मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर किन बिन्दुओं पर उन्होंने ऐसा बयान दिया है?

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी को बतलाना चाहूंगा कि अभी इस पूरे मामले की NIA के द्वारा जांच चल रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप पहले मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप पहले उनका जवाब तो सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप पहले जवाब तो सुन लीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मीडिया में दिन भर यह चर्चा चलती रही और शाम 5.15 बजे इनकी clarification आ गई कि इसके अंदर उनका कोई संबंध नहीं है, तब तक चुनाव में मतदान हो चुका था।

श्री सभापति: दिग्विजय सिंह जी, प्लीज, आप पहले इनका जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: वैसे मैं जानता हूं कि दिग्विजय सिंह जी एक बहुत ही धैर्यवान राजनेता हैं, लेकिन फिर भी पता नहीं क्यों, वे धैर्य खो रहे हैं। मैंने उस समय ऐसा नहीं कहा था कि उनका सम्बन्ध आईएसआईएस के साथ था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: आपने नहीं, मीडिया ने कहा था।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: मीडिया ने जो कहा, सो कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो कुछ भी सामान उनके पास प्राप्त हुआ था, उसके आधार पर लोगों ने यह निष्कर्ष निकाला कि उन लोगों का आईएसआईएस से सम्बन्ध रहा होगा, लेकिन अभी इस पूरे मामले की NIA के द्वारा जांच चल रही है। जब तक यह जांच पूरी नहीं हो जाती, तब तक इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी कहना उचित नहीं होगा।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: लेकिन US based intelligence website में जो उल्लेख किया गया है, उसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी को कोई जानकारी है या नहीं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, आपको websites पर इतना भरोसा क्यों है?

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: भरोसा इसलिए है क्योंकि वह American Intelligence Agency की website है, जिस पर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का बड़ा आधार रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Digvijaya Singhji, please...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: साथ में मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी इसको आईएसआईएस के साथ लिंक किया था, उसके बारे में आपका क्या कहना है?

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, थैंक यू।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: सभापति जी, यह मुद्दा ISIS से जुड़ा हुआ है। श्रीमन्, ISIS की जो समस्या है, उसने सारी दुनिया को त्रस्त किया हुआ है। मैं हमारी intelligence agencies की काबिलियत पर कोई question mark नहीं लगाना चाहता, लेकिन श्रीमन्, दसियों websites ऐसी हैं, जिन पर recruits के लिए नए-नए offers दिए जाते हैं। आज जब इतनी advanced technology का जमाना है, तो जो लोग उसको click करके देखते हैं, उसमें interest show करते हैं या communication करते हैं, तो क्यों नहीं हमारी सरकार और हमारी agencies उसी स्टेज पर उन लोगों को detect करके उनकी पकड़-धकड़ करने का काम करती हैं? जब हादसा हो जाता है, उसके बाद हम लोग react करते हैं, इसका क्या फायदा है?

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय से यह आग्रह करना चाहूंगा, चूंकि सारी दुनिया इससे त्रस्त है, तो क्या आप इसके बारे में कोई ठोस कदम उठा रहे हैं?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति जी, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस पर काफी गम्भीर है। जहाँ भी ऐसी बातें दिखती हैं या जब भी हमें पुलिस के माध्यम से ऐसी website के बारे में जानकारी मिलती है, जिनके माध्यम से ISIS का कोई प्रचार हो रहा है, उसकी activities बढ़ाने का काम चल रहा है अथवा आतंकी संगठन बनाए जा रहे हैं, तो हम तुरंत उस website को block कर देते हैं। इसके लिए चौबीसों घंटे हमारी intelligence agencies काम करती हैं। महोदय, इस पर हमारी intelligence बड़ी गम्भीरता से काम कर रही है। इस पर हमारे सभी राज्यों और केंद्र की intelligence एवं सुरक्षा संस्थाएं काम करती आ रही हैं। जहाँ भी हमें unlawful activities दिखती हैं, वहाँ और आतंकवादी संस्थाओं में सम्मिलित होने वालों पर भी तुरन्त कार्रवाई की जाती है। ऐसी संस्थाओं पर हम प्रतिबन्ध भी लगा देते हैं तथा उन्हें आतंकवादी या प्रतिबन्धित संस्था घोषित किया जाता है। इसलिए सरकार इस बारे में जितना भी अच्छा काम कर सकती है, उतना कर रही है।

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू। श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, आपका question खत्म हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: माननीय सभापति जी, संगठन को ban करने का कोई फायदा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No continuation. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान् जी, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the next question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that religious fundamentalism is the sole factor for Muslim youth getting radicalised by going to ISIS. I have a different version, Sir, because in 2015 itself about 25 Indian youth — these are all the figures which are given by NIA, the National Investigation Agency — have gone there. In 2016, NIA has arrested about 52 persons. Out of 52 persons who have been arrested, 80 per cent of them are well-educated — they are either post-graduates, graduates or have completed school education — and only 20 per cent have studied in madrasas. So, my submission in this regard is that religious fundamentalism may be one of the factors. But apart from that, the Muslim youth, who are educated and are not getting employment and also for the reason that they are financially not sound, may be opting to get radicalised. So, what steps is the Ministry taking to provide employment for the educated youth?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, मैं उस बारे में पहले ही जवाब दे चुका हूँ कि ऐसे संगठनों में सम्मिलित होने वाले जितने भी लोग identify हुए, उन पर हमने कार्रवाई की है। इस बारे में और भी मामले यदि सामने आते हैं, तो उनके ऊपर भी पुलिस तत्परता से कार्रवाई करती है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है कि हमारे देश के कुछ मुस्लिम युवाओं को रोजगार न मिलने से, वे ऐसी संस्थाओं में सम्मिलित होते हैं, यह आधार सही नहीं बन सकता है।

महोदय, बेरोजगारी एक ही समाज, एक धर्म या एक ही पंथ में नहीं है। पूरे देश में बेरोजगारी है और पूरे देश में लोकतंत्र भी है। हमारी सरकार आने के बाद, यह सरकार "सबका साथ—सबका विकास" कार्यक्रम पर काम कर रही है। इस प्रकार देश में जितनी भी ऐसी योजनाएं आ रही हैं, फिर चाहे वह "मुद्रा योजना" या "Skill Development" हो या कोई और हो, हर योजना में मुस्लिम युवा भी हिस्सा लेते हैं। उनके ऊपर किसी ने रोक नहीं लगाई है। इसलिए हर जगह पर, जहां-जहां मुस्लिम युवा, पढ़ाई या नौकरी में आगे आते हैं, उनकी नियमानुसार भर्ती भी होती है, उन्हें बैंकों से लोन भी मिलता है और education भी मिलती है। इसलिए केवल यह वजह नहीं है।

महोदय, चूंकि माननीय सदस्य ने इस पर चिन्ता प्रकट की है, इसलिए मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि देश में करीब 17 करोड़ मुस्लिम भाई रहते हैं। इतनी बड़ी आबादी होने के बावजूद भी कुछ नगण्य लोगों ने ऐसी संस्थाओं से संपर्क किया है। यह देश की भारी सफलता है। इस बारे में कई धर्म गुरुओं ने भी आह्वान किया है कि ऐसी संस्थाओं से न जुड़ें। यह बहुत स्वागत योग्य कदम है। देश की इस चिन्ता में सभी ने हिस्सा लिया है, इसलिए मैं सभी को धन्यवाद देता हूं और स्वागत करता हूं कि देश की इस चिन्ता को आप सब लोगों ने share किया है। देश में ISIS को नहीं बढ़ने देने का हमारा भी संकल्प है।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं सदन के माध्यम से देश को जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि ISIS की activities को लेकर देश को बहुत चिन्तित होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं विशेष रूप से भारत के संदर्भ में बात कर रहा हूं कि देश को इसे लेकर बहुत चिन्ता करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जहां पर कुछ लड़के radicalize होते हुए पकड़े जाते हैं या जिनके बारे में कुछ जानकारी हुई कि ये radicalize हो चुके हैं, तो उन्हें counter-radicalization का भी हम लोग एक process प्रारम्भ करते हैं। ऐसा बराबर प्रयत्न किया जाता है।

महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जिस employment की बात कही है, मैं इस बारे में request करना चाहता हूं कि कई minority communities के लिए socio-economic developments के भी कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं। इस प्रकार के बहुत सारे कार्यक्रम हैं। मैं यदि उन सारे कार्यक्रमों की यहां चर्चा करूंगा, तो बहुत लम्बा समय लगेगा। उनके लिए स्किल डेवलपमेंट का भी काम चल रहा है, साथ ही साथ बैंक्स के द्वारा लोन प्रोवाइड करने का भी एक कार्यक्रम है, Minority Affairs Ministry भी कई कार्यक्रम चलाती है और National एवं State Minorities Commission का भी गठन किया गया है। ये सारे कई ऐसे स्टेप्स हैं, जो कि गवर्नमेंट उठाती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 349. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wanted to ask a very important supplementary question. I have been raising my hand since the first Member asked this question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid I can take only three supplementaries, Jethmalaniji.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, kindly take it as an exception.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I want to tell something to the Home Minister and they should know it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: See, exceptions become rules.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; I have not allowed you. I am sorry. You can address the hon. Minister separately, and I am sure, he will respond, but not on this occasion.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, if you kindly hear me for two minutes, you will appreciate what I am about. Sir, kindly see the grave misunderstanding between those...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, don't break the established procedure of the House. I urge you, please, because it will then become a precedent, which, for valid or less valid reasons, everyone will then demand.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, a healthy precedent is a good precedent to adopt. Please see the importance of what I am asking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jethmalaniji, please. I understand your...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am sorry that there is widespread ignorance, both in the ranks of the Opposition as well as the Government, on the matter which I want to bring to the attention of the whole House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I will sit down, but tomorrow, I will have to sit and write a paper instead of asking a question here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It would be helpful if you do. Mr. Harivansh, please ask your question.

BIS certification for steel products

*349. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to introduce new technologies to produce high quality steel to compete at international level;

(b) whether Government proposes to make Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) certification essential for various steel products; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Government has de-licensed and de-regulated the iron and steel sector in India to promote growth and development of the sector. Further, Government has also allowed import of technology and equipment freely with an aim to promote transfer and adoption of latest technologies to facilitate production of value added and high quality steel products at competitive cost.

Government has issued four Quality Control Orders under section 14 of The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Act, 1986 thereby mandating conformity of 33 categories of steel products to the relevant Indian Standard and also to bear the standard mark of BIS.

श्री हरिवंश: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस्पात मंत्री जी को याद दिलाना चाहूँगा कि ठीक 2 वर्ष पहले, अप्रैल, 2015 में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने SAIL के राउरकेला स्टील प्लांट के 12,000 करोड़ के expansion कार्यक्रम में कहा था कि Indian steel industry अपना उत्पादन चीन से भी अधिक करे और अपनी क्वालिटी ऐसी बनाये कि पूरी दुनिया में उसकी मांग हो। पुनः खुद माननीय मंत्री जी का एक सख्त बयान मैंने 20 फरवरी, 2017 को The Hindu में पढ़ा। "Perform or perish: Singh to steel PSUs". यह बात SAIL समेत सभी PSUs के लिए मंत्री जी ने कही। Again I quote, "In production and productivity parameters, the PSUs are far behind their counterparts in the private sector." हमारी PSUs देश में ही प्राइवेट सेक्टर से पीछे हैं, ऐसा मंत्री जी ने बयान दिया। इन दोनों बयानों के संदर्भ में मेरा पहला सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल यह है कि स्टील के मामले में हमारा राष्ट्रीय सपना प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो बताया, वह यह है कि दुनिया में हम श्रेष्ठ हों, परन्तु मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ कहा, वह रीयल पिक्चर है, ग्राउंड हकीकत है। तो पिछले दो वर्षों में इस गैप को इस सरकार ने कितना भरा, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के सपने को आपने कितना साकार किया, आपने ठोस बदलाव क्या किया? क्योंकि आपने जो उत्तर दिया है, अगर मैं हिन्दी में कहूँ, तो यह निर्गुण उत्तर है और इससे स्पष्ट नहीं होता कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कहा है, उसमें दो वर्षों में आपने क्या ठोस प्रगति की है?

श्री चौधरी वीरेंद्र सिंह: सभापति जी, जहां तक राउरकेला की बात आपने कही है, तो पिछले कुछ सालों में मॉडर्नाइजेशन और एक्सपेंशन के लिए अकेले SAIL ने 61,200 करोड़ से ज्यादा का इन्वेस्टमेंट किया है। मैं यह भी कह सकता हूँ कि एक भिलाई को छोड़ कर, जहां अभी भी मॉडर्नाइजेशन और एक्सपेंशन का काम चल रहा है, जिसके दिसम्बर तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है, बाकी जगह हमने जो भी एक्सपेंशन किया है, उस पर हमने अच्छे परिणाम लेना शुरू कर दिया है।

यह बात सही है कि किसी भी प्रोजेक्ट को, जब नया प्रोडक्शन होता है, तो उसमें ramping up के लिए समय लगता है। चाहे राउरकेला है, भिलाई है या बोकारो है, जहां-जहां पर एक्सपेंशन हुआ है, वहां पर कहीं हम अभी 40 प्रतिशत पर पहुँचे हैं और कहीं 70 प्रतिशत पर भी पहुँचे हैं। पूरे ramping up में 2 से 3 वर्ष का समय लगता है। हमें उम्मीद है कि हम अगले 6 महीने में हमारे जितने भी प्लांट्स renovation और modernisation के लिए हैं, उनमें 70 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा जो नया प्रोडक्शन होना है, उसको हम अचीव कर लेंगे। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो दो साल की बात कही, दुनिया में स्टील के क्षेत्र में एक recession

था, भारत में भी उसका प्रभाव पड़ा और पिछले तीन साल से ज्यादा समय से स्टील इंडस्ट्री एक स्ट्रेस में थी, लेकिन सदन को इस बात की खुशी होनी चाहिए कि पिछले 6 महीने में हमने उसमें 15 लाख टन increase किया है, जो कि 12 प्रतिशत increase है।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने जो यह कहा कि जो SAIL है या हमारी दूसरी पीएसयूज हैं, वे comparatively, जो बड़े प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स हैं, उनके मुकाबले में नहीं हैं, लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं आपको आंकड़े बताना चाहता हूँ, जो मुझे अभी मिले हैं, यह 'World-class Steel Makers' published by Steel Dynamics... JSW दुनिया में छठे नंबर पर है, SAIL 14वें नंबर पर है, हमारा यूनिट RINL 30वें नंबर है, JSPL 18वें नंबर पर है। मैं आज के दिन भी यह कह सकता हूँ कि जहां तक high-end steel produce करने की बात है, उसमें हम दूसरे मुल्कों से, दूसरे देशों से कहीं पीछे नहीं हैं।

श्री हरिवंश: महोदय, मैं पहले उत्तर के बारे में एक संक्षिप्त चीज आपको बताना चाहूंगा। यह मैंने नहीं कहा कि भारतीय पीएसयूज स्टील इंडस्ट्री की productivity प्राइवेट सेक्टर से कम है। 'Hindu' अखबार में माननीय मंत्री जी का जो बयान छपा है, उसको मैं quote करता हूँ, "In production and productivity parameters, PSUs are far behind their counterparts in private sector." यह उनका quote है, मेरा नहीं है।

सर, मेरा दूसरा supplementary question यह है कि 31 मार्च, 2017 की खबर है कि अमेरिका के 9 महत्वपूर्ण डेमोक्रेट सीनेटर्स ने अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति, डोनाल्ड ट्रंप को पत्र लिखा है कि वे केनेडियन कंपनी को खास तौर से भारत, इटली में बने स्टील के उपयोग पर पाबंदी लगाएं, क्या सरकार इससे वाकिफ है? आज दुनिया के बाजार में हमारी स्टील की क्या स्थिति है? विशेषज्ञ कहते हैं कि भारतीय स्टील इंडस्ट्री ने हमेशा manufacturing पर जोर दिया, मार्केटिंग पर नहीं, क्या यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में हमारी strategic चूक रही है?

श्री सभापति: यह तो आपने कई सवाल एक सवाल में पूछ लिए हैं।

श्री हरिवंश: सर, चूंकि उत्तर समुचित नहीं मिला, जो उत्तर मिला है, उसको आप खुद देख लें। यह निर्गुण उत्तर है, इससे आप कोई अर्थ नहीं निकाल सकते हैं।

श्री चौधरी बीरेंद्र सिंह: चेयरमैन सर, माननीय सदस्य ने मेरे स्टेटमेंट की जो बात कही है, उसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने यह कहा था कि जो हमारे पीएसयूज हैं, उनको अपनी efficiency improve करनी चाहिए। हमारा जो स्टैंडर्ड है, विश्व में production की efficiency 3 परसेंट है, हम 1.70 परसेंट पर खड़े हैं और प्राइवेट सेक्टर 2.1 परसेंट पर है, इसलिए मैंने यह कहा था कि हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि हम अपनी efficiency को बढ़ाएं। सर, जैसे मैंने कहा कि पिछले तीन साल में, rather मैं यह कहूंगा कि पिछले चार साल में स्टील इंडस्ट्री की position ठीक नहीं थी, लेकिन पिछले 6 महीने में वह काफी उभर कर आई है।

जहां तक अमेरिकन सेनेटर्स की बात कही है और ट्रंप एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की बात कही है, मुझे तो इसका ज्ञान नहीं है, लेकिन मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 6 महीने में हमारा जो एक्सपोर्ट है, वह 57 परसेंट बढ़ा है और इम्पोर्ट 34 परसेंट घटा है। इससे आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि स्टील इंडस्ट्री, जो डिस्ट्रेस में थी, स्ट्रेस लोन की वजह से तकलीफ में थी, वह अब उबर कर आ रही है।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, before putting my supplementary question, I would just like to make a straight statement. Quality-wise and competitive capacity-wise, the Indian steel is not behind anyone in the world. The cost at which the Indian steel is being produced, no steel producer in the world can ever produce steel at that cost and also of that quality. That reflects that when the entire global economy, particularly, the steel industry, was in gloom during recession, even in the midst of that, the Indian steel has increased their exports to the tune of 57 per cent. It is not a very small thing. Hats off to our Indian steel producers led by the public sector steel companies. They are the main contributor to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What's the question?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: My question is that I agree with the hon. Minister's statement that improvement and efficiency is a continuous process and is to be consistently and constantly improved. And in this level, particularly in certain areas, the high value addition is important, which helps in our export growth and also meeting the needs of our sensitive requirement of steel in Defence and other areas. That is the area of special steel. There, I think, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where is the question?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am coming to the question. Whatever modernization expenses were there, so long, these were all done in the mild steel area and this high value steel area continued to be neglected. I will urge upon the Minister whether he will consider, on a war-footing, additional investment for improving the capacity in special steel area, particularly in the Alloy Steel, the Salem Steel and Bhadravati Steel Plants. Will he be considering special investment in these areas which will definitely keep up our steel industry's capacity, instead of privatizing them, which has become an obsession of the Government?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's a separate matter. Let the Minister reply.

CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, as the hon. Member knows, 1991 onwards, when reforms were introduced, regulation and licensing were done away with. At that time, we used to produce only 17 million tonnes of steel. Now, we have gone up to 90 million tons and our capacity is 120 million tonnes. By the year 2030-31 — this is what our hon. Prime Minister has announced — India would be achieving 300 million tonne production. But, as the hon. Member wants to know about the traditional type of steel which is being produced by us, it is not going to help us for a long time. That's why we want that with some innovation, some R&D or even if we have to procure some technology from outside, the steel quality

is improved. We are making efforts in that direction. I also want to share with the hon. Member and the House that for Defence-grade special steel, investment in RSP's Special Plate Plant has been made and new quenching and tempering facility is also available. Our latest achievement is that we have produced 260 metre long rail which is the world's highest long rail.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is mild steel. *...(Interruptions)..*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; no discussion. Now, Shri Rapolu.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I specifically told about Alloy Steel, Salem Steel and Bhadravati Steel Plants. *...(Interruptions)...* I made special mention about that. *...(Interruptions)...* They produce special grade steel for the utilisation of Defence, even atomic instruments. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tapan Kumarji, please allow the next question. We are running out of time.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, steel is the strength for any nation. So,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: As far as high pristine steel is concerned, we are just importers. We are making only raw steel in our country. That is a fact which has been admitted by the Union Minister. The car production is growing in our country and we are annually importing 10 lakh tonnes of high-tensile steel from Japan and South Korea. And, we are straightaway importing high-quality metro boggies *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question, please?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: ... and high-speed metro boggies for our usage. Keeping the fact about the need of high-tensile steel, is the Union Steel Ministry evolving a strategy to produce high-tensile steel within the country to cater to the needs?

CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, I want to make it very clear that as far as high-end steel is concerned, we are in no way far behind any of the countries. We are going in for a technology called cold-rolled grain-oriented (CRGO) steel.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I asked about auto-grade steel.

CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH: Let me answer it. As far as high-end steel

is concerned, we are in a position to have automotive steel, API quality line pipe steel, boiler quality and other stringent varieties that are used in aerospace, Navy and defence applications. The only thing is that India is not an exporter. Except CRGO steel, India's imports are mainly on account of commercial considerations. That is one of the considerations. Except CRGO steel, a technology where we are still producing 10,000 tonne of steel and our target is 50,000 tonne...(Interruptions)... For the demand in the country, we have to import. Otherwise, we are in a position to export all kinds of steel. It may be high-end steel or it may be for defence purposes. Even the steel that is used in our installations from where satellites are launched belongs to our PSUs.

सीमा पार से चोरी से नए नकली करेंसी नोटों का देश के अंदर आना

*350. श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बड़े पैमाने पर नए नकली करेंसी नोट सीमा पार से आ रहे हैं जिसे भारतीय अर्द्धसैनिक बलों एवं अन्य एजेंसियों ने देश की सीमाओं पर पकड़ा है;

(ख) दो हजार रुपए और पांच सौ रुपए मूल्यवर्ग के कितने नकली करेंसी नोट अब तक पकड़े गए हैं; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री किरेन रिजिजू): (क) से (ग): एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) भारतीय अर्द्धसैनिक बलों और अन्य एजेंसियों ने नीचे दिए गए ब्यौरे के अनुसार विमुद्रीकरण के पश्चात सीमावर्ती राज्यों में 2000/- रु. और 500/- रु. मूल्य वर्ग के जाली नए करेंसी नोट जब्त किये हैं:

क्रम सं.	राज्य	जब्त 2000/- रु. के नोटों की संख्या	जब्त 500/- रु. के नोटों की संख्या*	जब्त जाली भारतीय करेंसी नोटों का मूल्य (रु में)
1	2	3	4	5
(i) सीमा सुरक्षा बल द्वारा जब्त जाली नए करेंसी नोट:				
1.	पश्चिम बंगाल	100	0	2,00,000
2.	पश्चिम बंगाल	48	0	96,000
3.	असम	10	0	20,000

1	2	3	4	5
4.	असम	220	0	4,40,000
	कुल	378	0	7,56,000

(ii) राष्ट्रीय अन्वेषण एजेंसी (एनआईए) द्वारा जब्त जाली नए करेंसी नोटः

1.	गुजरात	22,479	0	4,49,58,000
2.	पश्चिम बंगाल	195	0	3,90,000
3.	पश्चिम बंगाल	3	0	6,000
	कुल	22,677	0	4,53,54,000

(iii) सीमावर्ती राज्यों द्वारा एनसीआरबी को यथा सूचित जाली करेंसी नोटों की जब्ती

1.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3	0	6,000
2.	असम	0	17	8,500
3.	बिहार	0	6	3,000
4.	गुजरात	4251	8720	1,28,62,000
5.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	118	0	2,36,000
6.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	94	128	2,52,000
7.	मणिपुर	1	0	2,000
8.	मेघालय	0	0	0
9.	मिजोरम	5	38	29,000
10.	नागालैंड	0	0	0
11.	पंजाब	220	0	4,40,000
12.	राजस्थान	6	77	50,500
13.	सिक्किम	0	0	0
14.	त्रिपुरा	0	0	0
15.	उत्तर प्रदेश	0	103	51,500
16.	उत्तराखण्ड	0	10	5,000
17.	पश्चिम बंगाल	196	3857	23,20,500
	कुल	4,894	12,956	1,62,66,000

*राज्यों द्वारा 500/- रु मूल्य वर्ग के नए और पुराने, दोनों करेंसी नोटों की संख्या की सूचना अलग-अलग नहीं दी गई है।

(iv) जाली भारतीय करेंसी नोटों के स्रोतों सहित इन सभी मामलों में जांच चल रही है।

Fake new currency notes smuggled from across the border

†*350. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fake new currency notes are coming in large scale from across the border which have been caught by Indian paramilitary forces and other agencies on the borders of the country;

(b) the number of fake currency notes of the denomination of ₹ 2000 and ₹ 500 caught so far; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Indian para-military forces and other agencies have seized fake new currency notes of denominations of ₹ 2000 and ₹ 500 in the border states post demonetization as per details given below:—

Sl.No.	State	No. of ₹ 2000 notes seized	No. of ₹ 500 notes seized	Value of FICN seized (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5
(i) Fake new currency notes seized by Border Security Force (BSF)				
1.	West Bengal	100	0	2,00,000
2.	West Bengal	48	0	96,000
3.	Assam	10	0	20,000
4.	Assam	220	0	4,40,000
TOTAL		378	0	7,56,000
(ii) Fake new currency notes seized by National Investigation Agency (NIA)				
1.	Gujarat	22,479	0	4,49,58,000
2.	West Bengal	195	0	3,90,000
3.	West Bengal	3	0	6,000
TOTAL		22,677	0	4,53,54,000

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
(iii) Seizure of fake currency notes as reported by the Border States Police to NCRB				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	6,000
2.	Assam	0	17	8,500
3.	Bihar	0	6	3,000
4.	Gujarat	4251	8720	1,28,62,000
5.	Himachal Pradesh	118	0	2,36,000
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	94	128	2,52,000
7.	Manipur	1	0	2,000
8.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
9.	Mizoram	5	38	29,000
10.	Nagaland	0	0	0
11.	Punjab	220	0	4,40,000
12.	Rajasthan	6	77	50,500
13.	Sikkim	0	0	0
14.	Tripura	0	0	0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	0	103	51,500
16.	Uttarakhand	0	10	5,000
17.	West Bengal	196	3857	23,20,500
TOTAL		4,894	12,956	1,62,66,000

*Numbers of both new and old currency notes of denomination of ₹ 500 have not been reported separately by the States.

(iv) All these cases are under investigation including for sources of FICN.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: महोदय, नोटबंदी के समय सर्वाधिक चर्चा का विषय था कि देश में काला धन वापस आएगा और जाली नोटों पर ban लगेगा, जाली नोट खत्म होंगे, लेकिन असली नोटों के साथ-साथ, जाली नोट मार्केट में बहुत प्रचलन में आ गए। आपने जो 17 सुरक्षा मानक निर्धारित किए थे, उनमें से 11 मानकों की हूबहू नकल कर ली गई। मार्केट में सर्वाधिक नकली currency गुजरात में ही आई। अब दिक्कत यह है कि उन नकली नोटों को न आपका ATM पहचान पा रहा है और न बैंक ही पहचान पा रहे हैं। क्या आम पब्लिक भी उस नकली करेंसी को असली मानकर उपयोग करे?

श्री किरेन रिजिजु: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य की बात सही है कि demonetisation के बाद, गुजरात और पश्चिमी बंगाल में काफी संख्या में नकली नोट जब्त हुए हैं, लेकिन यह बात सही नहीं है कि जो नकली नोट यहां आए, उन्हें आप differentiate नहीं कर सकते। उनकी बहुत high quality हो, ऐसा नहीं है। शुरु में जितने भी नकली नोट पकड़े गए, उन्हें बहुत low

quality, low grade papers and low grade चीजें प्रयोग करके बनाया गया था, जिन्हें तुरन्त पहचान लिया गया। उसके बाद, जो दो-तीन घटनाएं सामने आईं, उनमें यही सामने आया कि थोड़ा quality improve करके, उन fake currency notes को बनाया गया था। लेकिन शुरू में, demonetisation से पहले, जो high quality notes बाहर printing machines से आते थे, उनमें हम जो खास technique इस्तेमाल करते थे, उसी का इस्तेमाल करके आते थे, ऐसा नहीं है। इसके साथ-साथ हमने new currency में काफी features adopt किए हैं, जिनके आधार पर हम सदन को और देश को assure कर सकते हैं कि अब indigenous design के साथ-साथ, जो नए security features हमने डाले हैं, उन्हें 100 per cent copy करना संभव नहीं है। फिर भी, हमने अनेक कदम उठाए हैं, जिनके बारे में हम अलग से जानकारी दे सकते हैं। फिर भी, पहले के मुकाबले हम बहुत चौकन्ने हो गए हैं, बहुत सख्त कदम हमने उठाए हैं, और पहले जैसा खतरा अब नहीं है।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: मेरा प्रश्न यही है कि देश में आ रही नकली currency को रोकने के लिए सरकार और क्या कदम उठाएगी, जिससे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था सही हो सके?

श्री किरन रिजिजु: मैं short में, जो मुख्य कदम हमने उठाए, उनके बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। हमने गृह मंत्रालय के माध्यम से, fake currency के लेन-देन और ऐसी घटनाओं में जो लोग शामिल पाए जाते हैं, उन्हें बहुत कड़ी सज़ा देने का प्रावधान अपने नियमों में change करके किया है। उसके बाद, जो कोऑर्डिनेशन कमिटी बनाई गई है, उसमें हमारे जितने इंटेलिजेंस विंग्स हैं, वे सब एक कोऑर्डिनेटेड रूप में काम कर रहे हैं। इस संबंध में मार्केट में बिजनेसमेन और कॉमन लोगों में अवेयरनेस पैदा की जा रही है और आरबीआई तथा हमारी एजेंसीज के माध्यम से उनको ट्रेनिंग देने की प्रक्रिया भी शुरू कर दी गई है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Minister has just said that the security features have been foolproof and these cannot be copied, and he has given this assurance to the House. The reality is that the intelligence agencies are concerned. The Home Minister is also present in the House. In the new two-thousand rupee currency note, seven of the eleven security features have been copied and the fear is that the remaining four will also be copied. The notes have come into circulation. The Reserve Bank is already seized of the matter. Therefore, please confirm, yes or no, whether they have been copied. Secondly, Sir, when currency is printed by any country, particularly in the security presses, whether of the RBI or of the Government of India, special currency paper is procured internationally with the understanding that it will not be given to any other country or agency. The same goes for the dye. How come the same currency paper and the same dye have been sold by the supplier to an agency of a neighbouring country?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, partly, I have stated earlier also that some of the security features may be copied. But if features are multiple in nature, copying of all the security features cannot be easily done and that is what I mentioned earlier also. First of all, it is indigenously designed now and it has multiple security features. Some of the features are very difficult to copy. Ink and other things are available to only limited countries and limited companies, which will not be available to private organisations easily. That

is why, you have to have multiple security features to ensure that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the hon. Member has sought a confirmation. How can I confirm that not a single feature can be copied? There are elements in the society but the Government has to make it foolproof to the extent that all the security features cannot be copied.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आपको यह पता चला होगा, क्योंकि आप कह रहे हैं कि आपकी इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसीज़ बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही हैं कि ये कहां प्रिंट हो रहे हैं, देश में कैसे आ रहे हैं और आप जनता को यह बता रहे हैं या नहीं कि ये नोट्स नकली हैं और ये नोट्स सही हैं? आप इसको कैसे बता रहे हैं?

श्री किरन रिजिजु: सर, मैंने पहले कहा कि इस संबंध में अवेयरनेस का कार्यक्रम चल रहा है। हमारे यहां हिन्दुस्तान में दो जगह नोट प्रिंटिंग का काम होता है, जिनमें से एक Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Private Limited है और दूसरा Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited है। ये दो ही प्रिंटिंग प्रेस हैं, जहां नोट्स प्रिंट होते हैं।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: मैं नकली नोट की बात कह रही हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री किरन रिजिजु: मैं वही कह रहा हूँ। उसके अलावा जो भी प्रिंट हो रहा है, वह नकली नोट है। हम नकली नोट्स के जिन फीचर्स की जानकारी लोगों तक ट्रेनिंग और अवेयरनेस के माध्यम से पहुँचा रहे हैं, वे easily identifiable हैं। वे फीचर्स बहुत ज्यादा हैं और यहां इतना समय नहीं है कि मैं उनके बारे में पूरा बता सकूँ। इस संबंध में ऐसे बहुत सारे कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिनसे एक आम आदमी को भी तुरंत पता चल जाएगा कि कौन-सा नोट नकली है।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, मैंने यह पूछा है कि आपकी इंटेलिजेंस एजेंसीज़ इतना बढ़िया काम कर रही हैं, जैसा कि आपने बताया, तो आपको कुछ तो पता चला होगा! आप जनता को बताइए।

श्री किरन रिजिजु: सर, अगर किसी ने कम्प्यूटर से कॉपी कर प्रिंट आउट निकाला, तो वह low quality हो गई, उसको मना नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हम उसके बारे में कदम उठा रहे हैं, ताकि आम आदमी को पता चल सके कि वह नोट नकली है। इस बारे में हमने और भी कई कदम उठाए हैं, लेकिन अभी समय नहीं है, इसलिए मैं उनके बारे में नहीं बता पा रहा हूँ।

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, बाजार में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर यह बातचीत चल रही है कि देश के अंदर फेक नोट्स के चलन के कारण यह सरकार 2,000 रुपये और 500 रुपये के नोट्स को फिर से बन्द करने वाली है। 2,000 रुपये के नोट के बारे में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर ये बातें चल रही हैं। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर फेक करेंसीज़ हैं, तो क्या आप उनको सीज़ करेंगे, उन पर एक्शन लेकर उनको बाजार में आते ही रोकेंगे या जो 2,000 रुपये का नोट है, उसी को फिर डिमॉन्टाइज करके वापस करेंगे? इस संबंध में आपका क्या कहना है?

श्री किरन रिजिजु: सर, फेक करेंसी तो हम लोगों ने सीज़ किया है। इसलिए जो भी सामने आई है वह पूरी सीज़ हो गई, वह तो फेक है। जहां तक बाजार में जो अफवाहें हैं, तो अफवाहों पर तो हम लोगों को ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि ऐसी अफवाहें तो चलती रहती हैं। जो सीरियस बात है, उसी को हम आपको बताते हैं और अफवाहों पर आप मत जाइए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, the Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Review on preparedness of NDRF**

*351. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) are in operation, at present, the details thereof;

(b) whether NDRF is proposing to add two more battalions to its manpower;

(c) whether the funds spent on equipment used in disaster response and equipment purchased had gone up year after year for upgradation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any review has been made about the total preparedness of NDRF in the country, in view of unexpected disasters happening, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) At present, there are twelve battalions in operation in National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). Any increase in the number of Battalions is determined keeping in mind various factors such as requirement, availability of funds and manpower, training capacity, battalion infrastructure, etc.

(c) and (d) Upgrading of NDRF is a need based, continuous process. NDRF have procured equipment worth ₹ 22.36 crore in 2013-14, ₹ 14.47 crore in 2014-15, ₹ 31.86 crore in 2015-16 and ₹ 29.37 crore in 2016-17 (Till 30.3.2017).

(e) Operational preparedness and training of all the NDRF Battalions is regularly monitored, and includes:—

(i) Capacity Building Programmes of various stakeholders including school safety programmes.

(ii) Mock Drills with various stakeholders such as Indian Railways, State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Multi Accidental Hazardous Industries (MAH) and schools.

(iii) Response time measurement of actual deployment during disasters.

(iv) Training to State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) and other State personnel.

Closure of tea gardens

†*352. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise list of tea gardens lying closed, presently;
- (b) whether Government has chalked out any programme to revive these closed tea gardens;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) At present 12 tea gardens are reported to be closed in the country. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The condition of tea gardens is monitored regularly by the Central Government through the Tea Board to facilitate reopening of the closed gardens. Government of India has requested the State Government to provide the benefits of social and economic development/welfare schemes of Central and State Government to all tea growing areas.

State Governments concerned have been taking several steps for revival of the closed gardens. The West Bengal Government has cancelled land lease in respect of Bundapani, Redbank, Dharanipur and Surendranagar tea estates and taken possession of the land to find out new entrepreneurs. Dheklapara estate was officially liquidated by the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court and the garden was put up for e-auction. However, no prospective buyer was available. Panighata, Manabari, Joybirpara and Kumlai Tea Estate has been recently closed due to labour unrest. While the Government of Kerala has extended various relief measures to the workers of the closed Tea Estates, efforts are also being made for reviving MMJ Plantations-Kottamala and Bonami Tea Estate and M/s Peermade Tea Co. Ltd.-Peermade and Lonetree Tea Estates.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State-wise details of Closed Tea Gardens/Estates in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the Tea Estate (T.E.)	State	Area under Tea (Ha)	No. of Workers	
				Permanent	Temporary
1.	Dheklapara T.E.	West Bengal	197	604	200
					(Approx.)
2.	Bundapani T.E.		530	1215	68
3.	Dharanipur T.E.		265	357	450
					(Approx.)
4.	Redbank T.E.		369	888	700
					(Approx.)
5.	Surendranagar T.E.		172	301	150
					(Approx.)
6.	Madhu T.E.		323	947	0
7.	Panighata T.E.		460.15	787	0
8.	Manabari		281.08	374	116
9.	Joybirpara		220.66	636	0
10.	Kumlai	Kerala	403.14	1118	0
11.	M/s Peermade Tea Co. Ltd.-Peermade and Lonetree T.E.		679.79	220	0
12.	M/s MMJ Plantations-Kottamala and Bonami T.E.		677.51	375	0

Awareness towards cultural heritage in the country

*353. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up any centres in the country to spread awareness among people towards cultural heritage in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) To protect, preserve and promote various forms of art and to spread awareness among people towards cultural heritage in the

country, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis throughout the country. Annual grant-in-aid is provided to all these 7 ZCCs by Government of India for carrying out these activities and State/UT-wise funds are not provided. However, the details of annual grant-in-aid provided to these ZCCs during the last three years are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of ZCC	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	NZCC, Patiala	612.35	433.39	1412.50
2.	WZCC, Udaipur	429.35	652.39	885.15
3.	SZCC, Thanjavur	830.66	336.10	560.56
4.	EZCC, Kolkata	537.36	456.54	813.659
5.	SCZCC, Nagpur	544.19	319.61	1115.00
6.	NCZCC, Allahabad	520.37	345.07	517.37
7.	NEZCC, Dimapur	771.94	1431.78	1530.10
TOTAL		4246.22	3974.88	6834.330

Social security to private sector workers under EPFO

†*354. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:—

(a) whether a large number of workers in the private sector are deprived of the benefits of social security provided by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a campaign named Employees' Enrolment campaign has been launched to provide social security to the workers of private sector under EPFO; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is applicable to scheduled industries and notified establishments having 20 or more employees irrespective of whether employed in public sector or private sector and whose wages at the time of joining is not more than the wage ceiling of ₹ 15,000/- per month.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) An Employees' Enrolment Campaign was launched by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for the period 01.01.2017 to 31.03.2017 which has now been extended upto 30th June 2017. During the Campaign, various financial incentives are being offered to establishments to enrol their workers. The salient features of the Employees' Enrolment Campaign are as follows:—

- (i) An employer, whether already covered or yet to be covered, can enrol employees who remained unenrolled for any reason between 01.04.2009 and 31.12.2016 by making a declaration of such employees during the campaign period. However, the declaration can be made only in respect of employees who are alive.
- (ii) The employee's share of contribution if declared by the employer as not deducted, shall stand waived.
- (iii) The damages to be paid by the employer in respect of the employees for whom declaration has been made under this campaign shall be at the rate of Rupee 1(one) per annum.
- (iv) No administrative charges shall be collected from the employer in respect of the contribution made under the declaration.

Vacancies of Independent Directors of CPSEs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of timelines being issued by the Ministry for selection and appointment of non-official Directors, no Independent Directors have been appointed in 16 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) out of 49 CPSEs;

(b) if so, what were the timelines the Ministry issued to each CPSE and by what amount of time each CPSE has lapsed the deadlines;

(c) the details of actions taken against these CPSEs who have lapsed the timelines; and

(d) the details of 90 positions of Independent Directors which were filled according to the recommendation of Search Committee, CPSE-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT G. GEETE): (a) to (c) As per available information, of the 52 listed CPSEs, non-official Directors have been appointed on the Boards of 45 CPSEs. The appointment of non-official Directors on the Boards of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is a continuous process. The proposals for appointment of non-official Directors on the Boards of CPSEs are initiated by the concerned

administrative Ministries. The non-official Directors are appointed on the Boards of CPSEs by the concerned administrative Ministries on the basis of recommendations of Search Committee after obtaining approval of the competent authority. As per extant guidelines, the concerned administrative Ministry is required to furnish the proposals for appointment of non-official Directors on the Boards of CPSEs at least six months prior to occurrence of vacancies.

(d) As per available information, presently there are 164 non-official Directors on the Boards of 45 listed CPSEs. The CPSE-wise list of non-official Directors on their Boards is given in the Statement.

Statement

Status of appointments of non-official Directors on the Boards of 45 listed CPSEs

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Number of non-official Directors on Board
1	2	3
1.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	2
2.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	3
3.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	5
4.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	4
5.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	3
6.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	4
7.	Coal India Ltd.	5
8.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	5
9.	MMTC Ltd.	5
10.	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	8
11.	ITI Ltd.	2
12.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	2
13.	BEML	3
14.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	4
15.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	3
16.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	6
17.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg Co. Ltd.	1
18.	HMT Ltd.	1

1	2	3
19.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	4
20.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	6
21.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	1
22.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	4
23.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	2
24.	Engineers India Ltd.	5
25.	GAIL (India) Ltd.	5
26.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	4
27.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	3
28.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	1
29.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	7
30.	NHPC Ltd.	4
31.	NTPC Ltd.	3
32.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	1
33.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	3
34.	Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.	4
35.	SJVN Ltd.	6
36.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	3
37.	Bharat Immunological and Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	4
38.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.	2
39.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	2
40.	KIOCL Ltd.	2
41.	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	2
42.	NMDC Ltd.	6
43.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	6
44.	India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	2
45.	National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.	6
TOTAL		164

Upgradation of employment exchanges

†*356. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employment exchanges functional in the States/Union Territories of the country, including Bihar and Jharkhand at present;

(b) details of present status of upgradation and modernisation of employment exchanges in the country, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(c) details of allocated, released and utilised funds during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) whether the progress of modernisation in this regard is as per the targets in all States including Bihar and Jharkhand, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the information received from the States, at present 997 employment exchanges are functioning in the country. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a plan scheme for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) and supported by Call Centre/Helpdesk. The services under NCS are accessible from multiple delivery channels like NCS Portal, Employment Exchanges (Career Centres), Common Service Centre etc.

The NCS Project envisages setting up of 100 Model Career Centres (MCCs) in collaboration with States and other institutions to deliver employment services during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Government provides financial assistance to these centres upto ₹ 50 lakh per centre based on the proposals and scheme guidelines. The State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized are given in Statement-II (*See below*). These Model Centres can be replicated by the States from their own resources. In addition, the NCS project has a component of interlinking of employment exchanges and provides part funding of upto ₹ 8 lakhs per exchange to States for upgradation of Employment Exchange. The Government provides part financial assistance to these Centers based on the proposals received from States and scheme guidelines and funds have been released to 18 States/UTs that sent proposals.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of number of employment exchanges in the country
(as on 01.01.2016)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Employment Exchanges
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12
3.	Assam	52
4.	Bihar	47
5.	Chhattisgarh	26
6.	Delhi	14
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	48
9.	Haryana	59
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
12.	Jharkhand	42
13.	Karnataka	40
14.	Kerala	89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	49
16.	Maharashtra	47
17.	Manipur	11
18.	Meghalaya	12
19.	Mizoram	3
20.	Nagaland	8
21.	Odisha	40
22.	Punjab	47
23.	Rajasthan	38
24.	Sikkim*	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	35
26.	Telangana	14

1	2	3
27.	Tripura	5
28.	Uttarakhand	24
29.	Uttar Pradesh	99
30.	West Bengal	77
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
32.	Chandigarh	2
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
34.	Daman and Diu	2
35.	Lakshadweep	1
36.	Puducherry	1
GRAND TOTAL		997

Note: *No Employment Exchange is functioning in the State

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Model Career Centres	(₹ in crore)		
			Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	6	2.14	1.28	-
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.45	0.27	0.06
3.	Andhra Pradesh	3	0.85	0.51	0.05
4.	Bihar	3	1.00	0.60	0.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	1.35	0.91	0.21
6.	Delhi	2	0.75	0.52	0.19
7.	Goa	1	0.14	0.08	0.02
8.	Gujarat	6	2.02	1.30	0.92
9.	Haryana	2	0.79	0.48	0.30
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0.51	0.30	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0.90	0.59	0.53

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Jharkhand	1	0.47	0.28	0.15
13.	Karnataka	4	1.26	0.75	0.38
14.	Kerala	2	0.79	0.48	0.21
15.	Lakshadweep	1	0.18	0.11	-
16.	Maharashtra	4	1.29	0.77	0.39
17.	Meghalaya	2	0.85	0.51	0.28
18.	Madhya Pradesh	10	3.99	2.40	0.52
19.	Manipur	1	0.41	0.25	0.25
20.	Nagaland	1	0.37	0.22	0.22
21.	Odisha	6	2.03	1.32	0.56
22.	Puducherry	1	0.39	0.24	0.23
23.	Punjab	3	0.95	0.49	-
24.	Rajasthan	3	0.45	0.27	-
25.	Sikkim	3	0.85	0.51	0.51
26.	Tamil Nadu	3	1.04	0.69	0.20
27.	Telangana	3	0.97	0.58	0.15
28.	Tripura	3	1.12	0.70	0.21
29.	Uttar Pradesh	11	3.14	2.04	0.77
30.	Uttarakhand	2	0.66	0.40	0.13
31.	West Bengal	3	0.84	0.51	0.19

Latest weapons to police forces

†*357. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to equip police and paramilitary forces with latest weapons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Since “Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India, responsibility of equipping the State Police Forces with appropriate equipment and weaponry lies

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

with the State Governments. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing Central assistance under the Modernization of Police Force (MPF) Scheme to strengthen Police infrastructure. Under this scheme, State Governments formulate their State Action Plans (SAPs) every year as per their requirements and their strategic priorities. State Governments are provided assistance under MPF Scheme to strengthen Police infrastructure by way of equipping the police stations with the required mobility, modern weaponry, communication equipment, forensic set-up etc.

Modernization of weapons to security forces is a continuous process as per operational requirement of the concerned security force. Various sophisticated and modern weapons like Assault Rifles (7.62 x 39mm), Sniper Rifles, X-95 Assault Rifles, Glock Pistols, MP-5 Sub Machine Guns and Carbines have been acquired by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs).

Factors limiting domestic demand

*358. 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 lack of positive bias towards domestic value addition in public procurement policies, difficult contract conditions, persistent imports and use of second-hand machinery with no incentive for replacement, zero import duty under Project Imports and delays in project implementation are the key factors limiting domestic demand; and

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT G. GEETE): (a) Government has brought out National Capital Goods Policy 2016 which has identified certain key factors limiting domestic demand in Capital Goods Industry such as difficult contract conditions of Public Sector Enterprises, Limited Positive Buyers for domestic value addition, import of second hand machinery, zero duty import under 'Project Import' and delays in project implementation.

(b) Government of India has recently brought out revised General Financial Rules, 2017 wherein under Rule 153(iii) an enabling provision has been made to promote domestic value addition in public procurement. The provision reads as under:—

“Central Government may, by notification, provide for mandatory procurement of any goods or services from any category of bidders or provide reference to bidders on the grounds of promotion of locally manufactured goods or locally provided services.”

In order to address the issues in respect of Capital Goods Sector an Inter Ministerial Standing Committee (IMSC) has been constituted in the Department of Heavy Industry for development of Domestic Capital Goods Industry. The Committee is mandated with reviewing Public Procurement Guidelines, addressing the issue of import of second hand capital goods and to review duty structure on import of raw materials and components of capital goods, which need to be consistently taxed lower than finished goods import. First Meeting of the Committee has already taken place.

New connections under PMUY

*359. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is releasing lakhs of new LPG connections every month across the country under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY);

(b) if so, the number of new connections released so far across the country under the scheme and the number of refill purchase status of the beneficiaries, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to educate all LPG consumers on the importance of following safety norms, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 2 crore LPG connections to the eligible adult woman of the BPL households under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) as on 03.04.2017. So far sizeable number of connections have been released in the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan etc. where the LPG coverage was significantly lower at the time of launch of PMUY. Average refill sale of customers in the country is 7.7(14.2 Kg.) per annum, including 4 for the beneficiaries of PMUY.

(c) OMCs have given instructions to their LPG distributors to release LPG connections after satisfying and meeting all the safety norms for installation of LPG connections. Further, OMCs have reported that the following measures are adopted for ensuring safety and for educating the LPG customers who have been released LPG connections under PMUY Scheme:-

- (i) Proper education is given on safety aspects of LPG usage to the PMUY beneficiaries through safety clinics during the LPG connection distribution melas by way of how to use LPG by demonstration and screening film on safety.
- (ii) While issuing LPG connections under PMUY Scheme, safety instructions card is given to the beneficiaries.

- (iii) All LPG distributors are under strict instructions to install connections at the premises of the PMUY beneficiaries and ensure that the Hotplate is kept at safe location and customer is advised about the safe way to use LPG.
- (iv) OMCs' Officers carry out regular customer contacts and distributorship inspections to monitor the above steps. During inspections, wherever it is found that the distributors are not adhering to the given instructions or non compliance of given instructions, suitable action under MDG is taken against such defaulting distributors.
- (v) Government has launched intensive 'Safety Campaign' through print and electronic media highlighting safety norms in usage of LPG.

Illegal overstaying of foreign nationals

*360. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals were issued Visas under various categories during 2014-15;

(b) whether Government has any record to state as to how many of them have returned to their own countries after the expiry of their Visa, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any mechanism in place to ensure that foreign nationals, especially from neighbouring countries are not allowed to overstay illegally, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) The number of visas issued under various categories to Pakistan and Bangladesh nationals during the years 2014 and 2015 are as follows:—

Year	Pakistan	Bangladesh
2014	94993	652919
2015	77543	751044

(b) The number of Pakistan and Bangladesh nationals who overstayed and later departed during the period 1.1.2014 - 31.12.2015 are as follows:—

Country	Overstayed	Departed after overstay
Pakistan	48510	12200
Bangladesh	20870	8387

(c) Law enforcing agencies maintain a vigil to intercept the foreigners overstaying in India. In genuine cases, where the overstay is unintentional or because of ignorance or under compelling circumstances, the period of overstay is regularized and visa extension fee is charged for the overstay period. Where the overstay is found to be intentional, the foreigner is served with Leave India Notice and penalty/visa fee for the period of overstay is charged as per instructions. Legal action under Foreigners Act is also taken based on merit of each case which includes placing the name of the foreigners in the Black List.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Ease of doing business rankings

3677. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that inspite of Government taking various measures, India is not able to go up in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' Index released recently;

(b) what drawbacks pushed back India from climbing the ladder;

(c) how the Ministry looks at this issue and what plans it has to show case the world more clearly of what the country has done so far; and

(d) to what extent delay in labour reforms impacted the ranking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) India ranks 130th in the World Bank's annual Doing Business Report (DBR), 2017 as against 131st rank (Revised) in the DBR, 2016. The DBR ranks countries on the basis of Distance to Frontier, an absolute score that measures the gap between India and the global best practice on 10 specified indicators. India's absolute score improved from 53.93 in DBR, 2016 to 55.27 in DBR, 2017. This is the first time that India has improved its absolute score in two consecutive years as can be seen from the table given below. Additionally, India's Distance to Frontier score improved on 7 out of the 10 indicators, showing that India is increasingly progressing towards best practice.

Topics	DB 2015	DB 2015 (Revised)	DB 2016	DB 2016 (Revised)	DB 2017
Overall Rank	142	134	130	131	130
Distance to Frontier	52.67	-	54.68	53.93	55.27

Despite several rounds of follow up with World Bank and providing system logs, circulars, notifications and legal evidence some of the reforms were not recognized by the World Bank last year. These are as follows:-

- (i) Enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code which has transformed India's corporate insolvency landscape by replacing outdated laws with a new legal framework.
- (ii) Introduction of online single window system for building plan approval in Delhi and Mumbai, integrating permission of various agencies. This had reduced time to process and issue building plan approvals from 231 days to 21.85 days on an average in Delhi, and from 147 days to 26.39 days in Mumbai.
- (iii) Introduction and streamlining of INC-29 for company incorporation, which is currently used by 30% of new companies. This reform was not factored in because as per the World Bank's methodology more than 50 per cent of users should have used the system in the period 2nd June, 2015 to 1st June, 2016.
- (iv) The elimination of the requirement of a company seal while applying for Government registrations and permissions at the time of setting up of a business. The Companies Act, 2013 was amended in 2015 to make provision for the same but has not been accounted for by the World Bank. The Bank had observed that, to open a bank account a company seal was still required.
- (v) Online registration for ESIC and EPFO, which has expedited the time taken to register. This functionality has been made applicable from 1st December, 2015. The World Bank had not accepted the evidence provided in this regard.
- (vi) Online filing and payment of returns at the Employee's Provident Fund Organization, where the majority of returns and payments are now filed and paid fully online. This reform had not been considered even though it was implemented by EPFO on 5th June, 2015.
- (vii) Streamlining of name reservation process at Ministry of Corporate Affairs, reducing the time taken to an average of 1.86 days.
- (viii) Registration under VAT and Profession Tax had been merged into a single process from 1st January, 2015 by Government of Maharashtra.
- (ix) Delhi Pollution Control Committee had removed the requirement of obtaining consent to establish a non-hazardous warehouse.

(c) Government has urged the Central Government Ministries/ Departments to analyse the World Bank's latest Doing Business Report. Nodal Departments/Ministries have been identified for each of the 10 indicators of the Report. The Departments in coordination with Government of NCT of Delhi and Government of Maharashtra are responsible for reducing procedures, time and cost across each indicator. Ministries/ Department concerned have been provided with the set of reforms which need to be implemented and have been asked to identify additional areas related to the Department where reforms need to be implemented. Further, Ministries/Departments concerned have been asked to pursue regular engagements with stakeholders, conduct workshops with the users and stakeholders to familiarize them with the reforms, take their feedback on a regular basis and take corrective action. Some of the reforms undertaken on various parameters of Doing Business towards easing the business environment in the country are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Labour reforms are not considered in ranking of the nations across the world in Doing Business Report which ranks countries on ten indicators *viz.* starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency.

Statement

Details of some of the reforms undertaken on various parameters of Doing Business towards easing the business environment in the country

1. Starting a Business

- The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015 has eliminated the need of a common company seal for incorporation.
- Registration with ESIC and EPFO has been made real-time by eliminating all physical touch-points.
- The requirement of opening a bank account has been removed as a mandatory condition for registration with ESIC and EPFO.
- “Shram Suvidha” Portal has been launched to issue Unique Labour Identification Number (LIN), submission of common electronic returns under 16 Labour Acts and facilitate risk based inspections.
- Maharashtra has combined the process of registration with VAT and Profession Tax. The registration is now being granted within 24 hours in Mumbai.
- SPICE form has been notified as sole application form for incorporation of companies (w.e.f., from 01.01.2017). The fee for filing the incorporation

form has been reduced from ₹ 2000/- to ₹ 500. PAN and TAN have now been integrated with SPICE.

- No Environment clearance is required for 36 white industries.
- Mine prospecting projects have been exempted from the requirement of compensatory afforestation and Forest Rights Act (FRA) certificate for grant of forest clearance.
- No site inspection is required for mine prospecting projects on forestland for less than 100 ha. for construction of new roads/drilling of bore hole/sample collection pits.
- Validity of Environment Clearance has been increased from 5 years to 7 years.
- Online submission of applications for environment/forest/wildlife clearances has been put in place for transparent and expeditious decision-making.
- District Environment Impact Assessment Authority has been constituted to grant EC for mining of minor minerals for 5 ha. of individual lease and 25 ha. in a cluster.
- Regional Empowered Committees at sub national level have been delegated higher powers to dispose of proposals for Forest Clearance
 - (a) Involving diversion of 5 to 40 hectares of forest land, and
 - (b) All proposals involving diversion of forestland for linear projects irrespective of area of forest land involved.
- The competent authorities in the State Government have been delegated powers to issue permission for tree felling and commencement of work for a period of one year of linear projects without waiting for final approval under the Forest Conservation Act.

2. **Construction Permits**

- Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) has completed the process of single window approval by integrating with internal Departments as well as external Departments like AAI and NMA through a common application form.
- In Mumbai, the building completion certificate and occupancy certificate can now be processed simultaneously through single-window approval system.
- Site inspection for construction permits has been minimized by way of self-certification and introducing third party certification. During construction, submission of video clips by architects has been introduced in online Auto DCR system.

- Auto CAD based software to scrutinize building plans has been implemented.
- Both Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and MCGM has introduced digital signing of building permit application, as well as maps, thereby eliminating need of physical submission of documents. The manual application for grant of construction permits has been discontinued.
- MCGM and MCD Single Window Application System have a provision for online transfer of application and receipt of NOC.
- MCD has completed the process of single window approval by integrating with internal departments as well as external Departments like DMRC, Delhi Fire Services, DUAC, AAI and NMA through a common application form. NOC from Labour Department of Delhi Government is not required if no manufacturing activity is being undertaken in the building.
- MCD has eliminated the need for applicant to visit the Property Tax Department to collect receipt of tax payment.
- Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has notified the Unified Building Bye-laws. The unified building bye laws have provision of deemed approval of sanctioning building plans within 30 days.
- Colour coded maps have been developed by AAI, DUAC and DMRC to enable applicants to determine whether NOC is required for the land for which permission is applied for.
- 88% of building plans have been sanctioned online by Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- Infrastructure charges have been abolished by Delhi Jal Board Authority for commercial/industrial connections. The Development Charges for commercial and industrial water connections upto 50 sq. m is ₹ 45000 and above 50 sq. m is ₹ 1 lakh.

3. **Getting Electricity**

- Online application for connections above 100 KVA mandatory in Maharashtra and Delhi.
- Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) has rationalized LT and HT tariff thereby allowing LT connections upto 150 KVA.
- In Delhi and Mumbai, for getting a new electricity connection the number of procedures has been reduced to 3. Further, DERC has revised the application format of Delhi Electric Supply Code and Performance Standards Regulations, 2007 for faster release of electricity connection. The distribution licensees have been directed to process applications in the revised format along with the declaration form.

Following are the two documents required for getting electricity connection:

1. Identity proof
 2. Proof of ownership/occupancy of premises.
- NOC/Consent to Establish is not required for getting industrial electricity connection for setting up new industries and projects.
 - Amendments in Central Regulatory Authority regulation has been done to allow installation of transformers up to 500 KVA on double pole structure.
 - Amendments in Central Regulatory Authority notification to waive off electrical approval for 11 KV installations carried out by DISCOMs and allowing self-certification by DISCOMs engineers.
 - Supply Code Regulation and Standard of Performance (SOP) regulations have been modified by DERC and MERC to complete the process within 15 days.
 - Now the industrial/commercial connections are being granted within 15 days in Delhi and Mumbai.
 - Tata power has improved its System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) by 2.42 and it's System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) by 2.41.
 - Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply and Transport (BEST) has improved its System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) by 1.72 and it's System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) by 3.26.

4. **Trading Across Borders**

- Reforms affecting import of automobile parts from Korea: In JNPT there are 1637 import declarations filed during the period from 1st June, 2015 to 31st May, 2016 (the period of World Bank case study). The average time taken for giving cargo clearance by Customs authorities is 19.59 hours, wherever importer has paid appropriate Customs duty. Further, it is important to note that more than 80% of automobile shipments coming from Korea are treated as risk-free and Customs gives clearance within 6 hours, in cases where importer has paid appropriate Customs duty.
- Reforms affecting export of electrical machinery to New York: As of January 1, 2016, Indian Customs Authorities do not require users to physically sign any documents, provided that the documents are digitally signed.
- On April 1, 2016, the Central Board of Excise and Customs of India launched the Customs Electronic Commerce Interchange Gateway (ICEGATE) portal, which allows for e-filing of integrated customs declaration, bill of entry

and the shipping bill. ICEGATE also facilitates data and communication exchanges between applicants and customs.

- Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) has implemented Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) (online single window for clearance of goods) on the ICEGATE portal by integrating 6 other Departments viz. FSSAI, Animal Quarantine, Plant Quarantine, Drug Controller, Wildlife Control Bureau and Textile Committee for imports. Also, online message exchange system under single window between Customs' ICEGATE and Plant Quarantine Information System (PQIS) has been implemented for import clearances of agricultural commodities.
- Customs' risk management system has been extended to other regulatory agencies to ensure risk-based inspection. 168 low phytosanitary risk agricultural commodities listed under schedule VII of the PQ order, 2003 have been identified for 5% random inspection. Mandatory testing of imports from countries where azo dye has not been banned has been reduced to 25%.
- The limit on the number of consignments released under direct delivery has been removed facilitating prompt delivery of goods.
- Terminal handling receipts have been eliminated from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Container Terminal, Gateway Terminals India and Nhava Sheva International Container Terminal by web based e-form 13.
- Filing of import and export declarations and manifests has been made online with digital signature. Importers, exporters using services of Customs Brokers, shipping lines and airlines can file customs documents under digital signature mandatorily w.e.f. 01.01.2016.
- Electronic messaging system between shipping and custodians' i.e. electronic delivery order instead of manual, paper based delivery order was introduced vide circular dated 14.10.2016.
- Customs' Clearance Facilitation Committee has been set up at every major customs seaport and airport at Central level.
- The system of physical control and locking of public and private warehouses by Customs has been dispensed with and replaced by record based controls.
- Customs 24x7 clearances is now available on 19 Sea ports and 17 Air Cargo ports.
- Reduction in number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to 3 each for export and import. Earlier 7 documents were required for exports and 10 for imports. Implemented vide notification dated 12.03.2015.

- The port has reduced the "Gate in" time period for export containers from 5 days to 4 days which will further reduce export dwell time by another 24hrs.
- CBEC relaxed KYC norms with regard to consignments imported by individual *vide* circular dated 26.04.2016.
- Facility of deferred payment for select category of importers and exporters has been introduced. This provision enables release of cargo without payment of duty, which shall enable speedier clearance and improved liquidity in hands of the businesses.

5. **Resolving Insolvency**

- Constitution of National Company Law Tribunal and National Company Appellate Law Tribunal has been operationalized.
- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India has notified liquidation norms on 15th December, 2016 under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.
- The Corporate Insolvency Resolution Provisions have been notified on 30th November, 2016 to implement the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.
- Regulations for Insolvency Professionals have been notified on 23rd November, 2016 for implementing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.
- Regulations for Insolvency Professionals Agency have been notified on 21st November, 2016.

6. **Enforcing Contracts**

- On 7th January, 2016, the Maharashtra High Court established Commercial Division benches and Commercial Appellate Division benches under the High Court.
- Commercial divisions and Appellate divisions in Delhi High Court have been established.
- The Arbitration and Conciliation Act has been amended to reduce the time taken in arbitration proceedings and grounds on which an award may be challenged.
- National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) was opened to general public on 19th September, 2015. NJDG is a national data warehouse for case data including case registration, cause list, case status and orders/judgments of courts across the country till District Level Courts.

7. **Registering Property**

- Mumbai: Integration of Sub Registrars' Offices with the Land Records Department has been completed. Registration data is being shared with the

Land Records Department as part of the LR-SRO linkage under the National Land Records Modernization Program. This has been done for e-mutation in rural areas, and is presently being implemented across 358 tehsils comprising 427 Sub Registrar Offices in the State.

- In Maharashtra, all property tax records have been digitized.
- In Mumbai, citizens can review the property details using e-search facility.
- In Mumbai, appointments to SRO have been made online through e-StepIn books slot.
- Grievances related to immovable property registration in Maharashtra has been made online.
- Further, a project for “e-DISNIC software” (Revenue Courts) for making the land dispute information available online has been rolled out.
- Delhi: Out of 356 villages, 52 villages have their textual data fully digitized and online digitally signed RORs are being issued. An additional 63 villages will have their RORs issued online soon. Digitization of cadastral maps has been done. 28 maps have been validated. The integration of textual and spatial data has started.
- In Delhi, all sub-registrar offices have been digitized and sub-registrars' records have been integrated with the Land Records Department.
- In Delhi, model sale deed format for property registration is available on the website of Department of Revenue.
- In Delhi, an electronic database for recording boundaries, checking points and providing cadastral information has been completed.
- In Delhi, linking of land ownership registry and mapping agency database on a pilot basis have been completed.

8. **Getting Credit**

- SARFAESI (Central Registry) Rules, 2011 has been amended. The amendment modifies rule 4 to include additional types of charges, including: "security interest in immovable property by mortgage other than deposit of title deeds"; "security interest in hypothecation of plant and machinery, stocks, debt including book debt or receivables"; "security interest in intangible assets, being know-how, patent, copyright, trademark or any other business or commercial right of similar nature"; and "security interest in any under construction residential or commercial building or a part thereof". This amendment allows (Central Registry of Securitization Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest) CERSAI to register these additional charges.

9. Paying Taxes

- Payment of Employee State Insurance Corporation and Employee Provident Fund Organization contributions can now be made online through 58 banks, debit cards or credit cards.
- ESIC and EPFO returns have also been unified and are available on Shram Suvidha Portal.
- Sales Tax Department of Maharashtra has eliminated physical touch point for filing of tax returns, tax payment and tax compliances by introducing online return filing and online payment through GRAS (Government Receipt Accounting System) for VAT, CST, Profession tax, Luxury Tax and Entry Tax.
- Electronic Verification Code (EVC) has been introduced as one of the possible mode for validation of tax returns. Earlier, some categories of taxpayers were required to submit Form ITR-V manually through post for validation of tax returns. Introduction of EVC has made the exercise of filing tax return electronic. It has also reduced the time period for filing the tax return considerably. During the year, income-tax returns were also made much simpler with culling of many irrelevant columns for all categories of taxpayers. Further, the Tax Audit Report which is required to be filed online was also standardized and harmonized with various provisions of the Companies Act.
- An option for e-filing is available for filing or revising Corporate Tax returns with CBDT.

Investment by foreign companies

3678. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign companies, country-wise, that have invested in India under the 'Make in India' scheme during financial year 2016-17; and

(b) the details of the amount of investments from each of these countries, sector-wise, in which the investment has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Company-wise and country-wise classification of the investment based on the scheme is not Centrally maintained. However, country-wise and sector-wise details of the investment received during Financial Year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows after launch of 'Make in India' initiative in September, 2014, are given in the Statement (*See below*). The data on remittance-wise investment, which

inter alia includes the name of the Indian company, foreign collaborator, country, item, amount, etc. is very voluminous and is available at the Departmental website (www.dipp.nic.in).

Statement

(A) Details of country-wise FDI equity inflows received from October, 2014 to December, 2016

Sl. No.	Country	2014-15 Oct.-Mar.	2015-16 Apr.-Mar.	2016-17 Apr.-Dec.	Total
		FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Afghanistan	0.00	0.00	1.84	1.84
2.	Australia	40.07	163.25	40.24	243.56
3.	Austria	8.73	41.09	31.55	81.37
4.	Bahamas	0.25	0.66	0.23	1.15
5.	Baharain	13.64	15.34	76.08	105.06
6.	Argentina	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
7.	Belgium	17.21	91.53	157.74	266.48
8.	Belarus	0.01	0.89	0.00	0.91
9.	Brazil	0.56	1.43	0.17	2.16
10.	Bangladesh	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
11.	Bulgaria	0.99	0.05	0.25	1.29
12.	Canada	22.56	105.85	278.50	406.90
13.	Caymen Islands	52.57	443.54	70.01	566.13
14.	Channel Islands	0.13	2.70	5.37	8.19
15.	China	449.14	461.40	253.21	1,163.74
16.	Czech Republic	0.41	2.65	1.85	4.91
17.	Cyprus	209.21	508.37	559.08	1,276.66
18.	Denmark	16.99	18.07	5.15	40.21
19.	Estonia	0.18	0.30	0.00	0.47
20.	Finland	30.33	39.75	2.46	72.55
21.	Chile	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	France	257.39	598.49	419.18	1,275.06
23.	Greece	2.47	0.13	0.00	2.59
24.	Germany	743.14	985.68	907.33	2,636.16
25.	Hong Kong	272.67	344.84	153.29	770.80
26.	Hungary	0.18	0.56	1.07	1.80
27.	Indonesia	1.51	1.66	1.64	4.82
28.	Ireland	12.37	15.49	12.44	40.30
29.	Isle of Man	0.02	0.00	0.37	0.39
30.	Israel	8.87	11.85	12.38	33.10
31.	Italy	119.86	334.69	319.60	774.15
32.	Liechtenstein	0.04	4.89	0.22	5.16
33.	Japan	1,145.72	2,613.68	4,249.49	8,008.90
34.	Kazakhstan	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
35.	Korea (North)	0.18	0.03	0.40	0.61
36.	Lebanon	0.44	0.38	0.07	0.89
37.	South Korea	68.17	245.84	398.52	712.53
38.	Kuwait	1.17	6.17	10.96	18.29
39.	Latvia	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
40.	Luxembourg	143.34	800.87	113.35	1,057.56
41.	Malaysia	12.12	73.30	21.56	106.98
42.	Mauritius	4,809.68	8,354.75	12,819.48	25,983.90
43.	Mexico	2.80	20.02	18.42	41.24
44.	Maldives	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
45.	NRI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46.	Nepal	0.00	0.31	0.11	0.42
47.	Netherlands	1,457.46	2,643.36	2,499.67	6,600.49
48.	New Zealand	2.74	10.42	3.54	16.70
49.	Nigeria	0.19	0.14	0.22	0.56
50.	Norway	12.26	6.44	19.58	38.28
51.	Oman	7.15	55.83	8.56	71.55

1	2	3	4	5	6
52.	Panama	2.04	1.29	0.36	3.70
53.	Philippines	19.96	7.48	94.97	122.41
54.	Poland	3.90	5.60	38.46	47.97
55.	Portugal	0.69	4.87	32.35	37.92
56.	Qatar	0.19	2.10	16.25	18.54
57.	Romania	0.75	0.55	0.00	1.30
58.	Russia	118.41	134.69	9.86	262.95
59.	Saudi Arabia	6.87	10.82	11.36	29.05
60.	Singapore	4,308.76	13,691.87	7,114.89	25,115.52
61.	Scotland	8.90	0.00	0.00	8.90
62.	South Africa	62.17	82.57	45.56	190.29
63.	Slovakia	0.07	5.45	0.08	5.59
64.	Spain	115.64	155.06	115.84	386.55
65.	Sri Lanka	1.37	5.69	2.82	9.88
66.	Sweden	23.03	143.11	33.31	199.45
67.	Slovenia	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.24
68.	Switzerland	193.27	240.04	350.19	783.50
69.	Taiwan	3.20	74.87	11.17	89.25
70.	Thailand	23.73	42.22	37.41	103.36
71.	Turkey	4.08	38.87	0.85	43.79
72.	UAE	224.25	985.14	613.47	1,822.86
73.	United Kingdom	489.74	898.05	1,265.98	2,653.77
74.	U.S.A	627.16	4,192.29	1,940.32	6,759.77
75.	Ukraine	2.51	1.19	0.62	4.32
76.	Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77.	Uruguay	0.73	0.44	0.00	1.17
78.	British Virginia	19.55	194.50	223.40	437.45
79.	West Indies	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12
80.	Country Details Awaited	0.00	15.48	0.37	15.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
81.	Malta	0.60	0.00	0.06	0.66
82.	Iran	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.43
83.	Muscat	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
84.	Tanzania	0.03	1.82	0.00	1.85
85.	Georgia	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09
86.	Gibraltar	0.04	0.12	0.00	0.15
87.	Jordan	0.32	0.68	0.55	1.55
88.	Vietnam	0.00	0.14	4.14	4.28
89.	Kenya	0.03	0.29	0.03	0.35
90.	Egypt	0.33	1.43	1.71	3.47
91.	Yemen	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
92.	Monaco	0.00	0.42	0.10	0.51
93.	Liberia	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15
94.	Costa Rica	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
95.	St. Vincent	1.30	2.87	1.98	6.15
96.	Myanmar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
97.	Guersney	0.05	2.98	0.04	3.07
98.	Zambia	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
99.	Morocco	0.26	0.39	0.00	0.65
100.	Colombia	1.00	1.25	1.70	3.94
101.	British Isles	0.00	0.06	0.19	0.25
102.	Virgin Islands (US)	0.78	0.00	49.77	50.54
103.	Peru	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
104.	Tunisia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
105.	Uganda	0.00	2.77	3.21	5.98
106.	Seychelles	5.12	6.06	2.19	13.37
107.	Ghana	1.48	0.00	0.00	1.48
108.	Togolese Republic	0.03	0.09	0.00	0.12
109.	Iraq	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
110.	Belize	0.00	0.18	1.14	1.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
111.	Barbados	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
112.	Bermuda	14.11	3.45	333.31	350.88
113.	Botswana	0.00	2.27	0.00	2.27
114.	Anguilla	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
115.	St. Lucia	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09
116.	Trinidad and Tobago	0.00	0.11	0.04	0.15
117.	Senegal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
118.	Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
119.	Samoa Islands	7.44	10.58	3.34	21.37
120.	Tajikistan	0.29	0.45	0.63	1.37
121.	Lithuania	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.34
122.	Ivory Coast	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
123.	Algeria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
124.	Swaziland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
125.	Brunei Darussalam	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.18
126.	Fiji Island	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04
127.	Turkmenistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
128.	Marshall Islands	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.17
129.	Belorussia	0.00	0.00	4.42	4.42
130.	Cambodia	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
131.	Cape Verde	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
GRAND TOTAL		16,239.13	40,000.98	35,844.32	92,084.42

(B) Sector-wise FDI equity inflows from October, 2014 to December, 2016

Sl. No.	Sector	2014-15 Oct-Mar	2015-16 Apr-Mar	2016-17 Apr-Dec	Total
		FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Metallurgical Industries	162.64	456.31	1,258.55	1,877.50
2.	Mining	227.53	520.67	20.44	768.64

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Power	258.27	868.80	961.19	2,088.27
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	239.50	776.51	657.71	1,673.72
5.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	58.08	103.02	80.55	241.65
6.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.00	77.91	52.84	130.75
7.	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	136.72	159.13	35.23	331.09
8.	Electrical Equipments	165.06	444.88	2,039.27	2,649.21
9.	Computer Software and Hardware	1,874.19	5,904.36	1,813.80	9,592.35
10.	Electronics	23.91	208.39	72.96	305.25
11.	Telecommunications	424.05	1,324.40	5,539.00	7,287.46
12.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	205.22	1,009.34	1,286.11	2,500.66
13.	Automobile Industry	1,689.92	2,526.82	1,453.50	5,670.24
14.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	32.76	361.25	80.96	474.97
15.	Sea Transport	199.38	429.30	586.80	1,215.48
16.	Railway Related Components	7.99	73.99	78.05	160.02
17.	Industrial Machinery	378.91	568.26	267.63	1,214.80
18.	Machine Tools	11.89	126.38	22.11	160.38
19.	Agricultural Machinery	51.22	16.44	11.97	79.62
20.	Earth-Moving Machinery	17.08	97.66	46.43	161.17
21.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	149.51	274.57	227.97	652.05
22.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	11.79	36.68	6.64	55.11
23.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	52.29	173.26	377.87	603.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Industrial Instruments	0.85	7.42	0.52	8.79
25.	Scientific Instruments	1.44	6.36	73.85	81.66
26.	Fertilizers	224.30	20.93	0.77	246.00
27.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	348.66	1,469.95	782.94	2,601.56
28.	Dye-Stuffs	0.00	3.32	10.70	14.02
29.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	405.15	754.26	687.08	1,846.48
30.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	127.27	230.13	563.75	921.15
31.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	112.02	85.21	189.85	387.08
32.	Sugar	26.77	105.85	1.70	134.32
33.	Fermentation Industries	118.00	202.36	109.77	430.13
34.	Food Processing Industries	233.23	505.88	663.23	1,402.34
35.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	111.87	34.22	32.93	179.02
36.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	85.03	193.26	86.05	364.33
37.	Rubber Goods	162.09	296.15	129.94	588.19
38.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	18.01	17.13	2.05	37.18
39.	Glue and Gelatin	4.57	0.82	86.11	91.51
40.	Glass	39.70	25.78	43.30	108.78
41.	Ceramics	26.94	51.21	12.98	91.12
42.	Cement and Gypsum Products	105.14	19.69	1,795.84	1,920.67
43.	Timber Products	7.88	53.17	10.23	71.28
44.	Defence Industries	0.08	0.10	0.00	0.17
45.	Consultancy Services	157.02	517.47	219.95	894.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
46.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin./Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	3,201.67	6,889.46	7,552.69	17,643.81
47.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	354.74	742.35	643.13	1,740.22
48.	Education	61.27	230.78	127.54	419.59
49.	Hotel and Tourism	360.07	1,332.69	706.74	2,399.50
50.	Trading	1,751.91	3,845.32	2,000.12	7,597.35
51.	Retail Trading	1.20	262.24	398.13	661.57
52.	Agriculture Services	30.53	84.65	25.06	140.24
53.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	254.66	58.54	121.21	434.42
54.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	1.41	1.12	1.45	3.99
55.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	37.97	122.81	28.53	189.31
56.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	744.20	4,510.71	1,400.95	6,655.86
57.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-up Infrastructure and Construction-Development Projects	189.59	112.55	98.62	400.76
58.	Miscellaneous Industries	555.97	668.77	259.04	1,483.78
GRAND TOTAL		16,239.13	40,000.98	35,844.32	92,084.42

Pending patents and trademark applications

3679. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of pending patents and trademark applications;
- (b) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to expedite these applications; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As on 01.03.2017, 247824 patent applications are pending at various stages of disposal, out of which 206836 are pending at the examination stage. Also, 753471 trademark applications are pending at various stages of disposal, out of which 45043 are pending at the examination stage.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken various measures to clear the pending applications, namely:—

- (i) To address the issue of lack of technical manpower for examination and disposal of patent and Trade Mark applications, available manpower has been augmented through creation of new posts.
- (ii) Recruitment has been completed for 459 posts of Examiners of Patents and Designs, of which 396 new appointees have started examination work after undergoing training, in addition to the existing 130 Examiners.
- (iii) Further, 76 new posts of Patent Controllers have also been created.
- (iv) The number of Examiners of Trade Marks and Geographical Indications has also been augmented through 100 Examiners on contract.
- (v) IP awareness and training programmes are regularly conducted at Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Intellectual Property Management (RGNIIPM) Nagpur.
- (vi) Patent Rules have been amended and notified on 16.05.2016 to simplify procedures for disposal of patent applications. The salient amendments include:—
 - (a) Provisions have been included for condonation of delay due to war/ natural calamities.
 - (b) For the first time, refund of fees in certain cases has been permitted, as also withdrawal of application being permitted without any fees.
 - (c) Timelines have been imposed to ensure speedy disposal, while the number of admissible adjournments has been limited.
 - (d) Applications can be transferred electronically from any of the Patent

Office branches to another, utilizing specialized technical manpower more efficiently.

- (e) Expedited Examination is now permitted on certain grounds.
- (f) Hearing through video conferencing has been permitted.
- (vii) IPO website has been updated to make it more interactive, informative, user-friendly and transparent.
- (viii) In order to facilitate the examination work and optimise the speed and quality of examination, number of measures *viz.*, computerised work-flow, automation and IT enablement in the functioning has been implemented.
- (ix) The process of registration and renewal of Trademarks has been automated by uploading the registration certificate electronically in the electronic register and dispatching the same to the applicant's registered email id.
- (x) A 'Pre-Hearing Module' has been devised to ensure that show-cause hearings are not scheduled except in cases where the office objections cannot be waived on the basis of the reply submitted by the applicant and material available on record.
- (xi) The Government has notified the new Trade Mark Rules, 2017 on 6th March, 2017 to streamline and simplify the processing of Trade Mark applications. Some of the salient features of the new Trade Mark Rules, 2017 are as under:—
 - (a) Number of Trade Mark (TM) Forms has been reduced from 74 to 8.
 - (b) To promote e-filing of Trade Mark applications, a 10% rebate is provided for e-filing of Trade Mark applications *vis-à-vis* physical filing.
 - (c) Modalities for determination and maintenance of well-known Trade Marks have been introduced.
 - (d) The provisions relating to expedited processing of an application for registration of a Trade Mark have been extended right up to registration stage (hitherto, it was only up to examination stage).
 - (e) Over all fees have been rationalized by reducing the number of entries in Schedule I from 88 to just 23.
 - (f) Hearing through video conferencing on request has been introduced.
 - (g) Number of adjournments in opposition proceedings has been restricted to a maximum of two by each party, which will help in timely disposal of matters.
 - (h) Procedures relating to registration as Registered User of Trade Marks have also been simplified.

Increase in level of industrial sickness

3680. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the level of industrial sickness in the country is increasing;

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

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by Government for revival of sick industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The main reasons for sickness in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector are inadequate and delayed credit, obsolete technology, marketing problems, infrastructural constraints, managerial deficiencies, etc.

Some common reasons for losses/sickness in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are old and obsolete plant and machinery, outdated technology, low capacity utilization, low productivity, high interest burden, excess manpower, high cost of production, weak marketing strategies, lack of business plans, poor management, shortage of working capital, etc.

As per information compiled by the Reserve Bank of India from the Scheduled Commercial Banks the number of sick MSME units was 4.68 lakh units in 2014 which increased to 5.37 lakh units in 2015 and then declined to 4.86 lakh units in 2016.

As per the information available in the Public Enterprises Survey 2015-2016 that was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 21.03.2017, there were 70, 76 and 78 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) which have incurred loss in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. The details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, *vide* their Gazette Notification dated 29.05.2015 has notified a 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises'. Reserve Bank of India has carried out certain changes in the framework in order to make it compatible with the existing regulatory guidelines and issued revised framework to all Scheduled Commercial Banks dated 17.03.2016. To operationalise the framework, RBI has advised all Scheduled

Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) to put in place board approved policy by 30.06.2016 to address the stress in the accounts of MSMEs.

Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), as a nodal department, has issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 for “Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)”. As per the guidelines, the responsibility for addressing the sickness of CPSEs lies with the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments. The Administrative Ministries/Departments monitor the sickness of CPSEs and identify the sick/incipient sick/weak CPSEs functioning under their control based on the performance and take timely redressal measures. The concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments formulate revival/restructuring plans for such CPSEs on a case-to-case basis and implement the plan after obtaining the approval of competent authority.

Statement

(A) Details of Loss Making CPSEs during 2013-14

		(₹ in lakh)
Sl.No.	CPSEs	Net Loss
1.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-34532
2.	Air India Ltd.	-627960
3.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-22122
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plant Dev. Corp. Ltd.	-4020
5.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-3655
6.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-16617
7.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	-524
8.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-701976
9.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	-667
10.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-106
11.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	-1439
12.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	-265
13.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-15829
14.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-9261
15.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-828
16.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	-30385

Sl.No.	CPSEs	Net Loss
17.	CREDA-HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	-86
18.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-26495
19.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-3916
20.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	-6109
21.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-8423
22.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-78188
23.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-38050
24.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-2482
25.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	-886
26.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-17685
27.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-11850
28.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-182042
29.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-4621
30.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	-1867
31.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	-2510
32.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-1598
33.	Hmt Chinar Watches Ltd.	-5116
34.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-5266
35.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-23307
36.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-4047
37.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-11588
38.	ITI Ltd.	-34426
39.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-234
40.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-17463
41.	Indian Oil-Creda Biofuels Ltd.	-346
42.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	-165
43.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-6861
44.	Jammu and Kashmir Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-74
45.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	-54
46.	MSTC Ltd.	-7003
47.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	-17

Sl.No.	CPSEs	Net Loss
48.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	-1473
49.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	-8971
50.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-321
51.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-655
52.	National Research Development Corpn.	-108
53.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	-17571
54.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-232
55.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	-444
56.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-33
57.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	-2281
58.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1940
59.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-82
60.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-383
61.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	-27466
62.	Solar Energy Corporation of India	-285
63.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	-49220
64.	STCL Ltd.	-35252
65.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-1876
66.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	-7587
67.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-3191
68.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-1636
69.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-59
70.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	-97
	TOTAL	-2134124

*(B) Loss Making CPSEs during 2014-15**(₹ in lakh)*

Sl.No.	CPSEs	Net Loss
1.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-6103
2.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-24257

Sl.No.	CPSEs	Net Loss
3.	Air India Ltd.	-585991
4.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-18392
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	-4509
6.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-119
7.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1732
8.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	-29
9.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-3429
10.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	-5504
11.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-823409
12.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	-1568
13.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-396
14.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	-585
15.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	-4461
16.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-9494
17.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	-139
18.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-2466
19.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	-3899
20.	CREDA-HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	-507
21.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	-3
22.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	-1272
23.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-39991
24.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-1447
25.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	-24169
26.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-7055
27.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-93299
28.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-38075
29.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-377
30.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	-781
31.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-21549

Sl.No.	CPSEs	Net Loss
32.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-33129
33.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-216436
34.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	-495
35.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-20284
36.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	-811
37.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	-7
38.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-1777
39.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-4905
40.	HMT Ltd.	-9657
41.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-13494
42.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-25920
43.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-5046
44.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-8437
45.	ITI Ltd.	-29712
46.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-16721
47.	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	-14
48.	IndianOil-CREDA Biofuels Ltd.	-1376
49.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	-164
50.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-14154
51.	Jammu and Kashmir Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-80
52.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-13469
53.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-289339
54.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	-171223
55.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	-1538
56.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-919
57.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-49
58.	National Research Development Corpn.	-76
59.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	-31625
60.	NEPA Ltd.	-4871
61.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-440
62.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	-589

Sl.No.	CPSEs	Net Loss
63.	PEC Ltd.	-20854
64.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-31
65.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	-586
66.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1976
67.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-107
68.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-365
69.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-983
70.	Security Printing and Minting Corpn. India Ltd.	-35207
71.	STCL Ltd.	-41259
72.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	-942
73.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-2727
74.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2887
75.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-70
76.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	-22
TOTAL		-2749780

(C) Loss making CPSEs during 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	CPSEs	Net Loss
1.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-40710
2.	Air India Ltd.	-383678
3.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-19875
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	-4970
5.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-155
6.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-913
7.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	-843
8.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	-91342
9.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	-621
10.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-5449
11.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	-7506

Sl.No.	CPSEs	Net Loss
12.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-387992
13.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	-1526
14.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-298
15.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	-464
16.	Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Ltd.	-27023
17.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-9724
18.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	-622
19.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-2837
20.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	-289
21.	CREDA HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	-715
22.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-45219
23.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-2603
24.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	-1076
25.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	-14477
26.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-7718
27.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-99412
28.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-1111
29.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-17391
30.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-37014
31.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-252791
32.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	-113
33.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	-63
34.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-1777
35.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-4905
36.	HMT Ltd.	-2474
37.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-12164
38.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-25920
39.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	-1980
40.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-5910
41.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-4977

Sl.No.	CPSEs	Net Loss
42.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-73
43.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-16608
44.	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	-332
45.	IndianOil-CREDA Biofuels Ltd.	-19
46.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	-10451
47.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	-208
48.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-17050
49.	Jammu and Kashmir Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-165
50.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	-5820
51.	KIOCL Ltd.	-7766
52.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-35
53.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-18954
54.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-200574
55.	Mecon Ltd.	-16241
56.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	-1739
57.	NEPA Ltd.	-7012
58.	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	-16003
59.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-196
60.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	-589
61.	ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Ltd.	-87535
62.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	-209355
63.	PEC Ltd.	-114202
64.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-21
65.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	-4887
66.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	-892
67.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-599
68.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-168
69.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	-142064
70.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-1006

Sl.No.	CPSEs	Net Loss
71.	Rites Infrastructure Services Ltd.	-41
72.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-890
73.	STCL Ltd.	-48007
74.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	-413726
75.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	-1043
76.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-1617
77.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2887
78.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-197
TOTAL		-2875619

Export of processed food articles

3681. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

- (a) whether Government has assessed various food articles that could be processed for export;
- (b) if so, the details of such articles, State-wise;
- (c) the details of various marine-based food processing articles/industries set up in the country, State-wise;
- (d) which countries are importing processed food articles from India; and
- (e) the details of foreign exchange earned therefrom, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) In a study commissioned by APEDA, it has identified following value added products that could be processed for exports:—

- (i) Biscuits
- (ii) Dehydrated onions and garlic
- (iii) Fruit juices and concentrates
- (iv) Tapioca and maize starch
- (v) Frozen peas and vegetables
- (vi) Dried potatoes (flakes, pellets, powder)

- (vii) Wine of grapes
- (viii) Sauces and condiments
- (ix) Papads
- (x) Ready to eat ethnic Indian products frozen
- (xi) Jams, jellies and marmalades
- (xii) Sugar based confectionary

(c) The State-wise details of marine-based food processing industries set up in India, is as given below:—

Centre	No.	Capacity (MT)/day
Andhra Pradesh	50	2,299.81
Goa	13	851.46
Gujarat	109	5,676.70
Karnataka	42	3,089.86
Kerala	116	3898.14
Maharashtra	56	4,190.74
Odisha	25	814.1
Tamil Nadu	69	2388.79
West Bengal	40	1,247.48
TOTAL	520	24,457.08

Source: MPEDA.

(d) and (e) The country-wise details of export of processed food products along with foreign exchange earned are given in the Statement.

Statement*Country-wise details of export of processed food products and exchange earned*

Product Group: Cucumber and Gherkins (Prepd. and Presvd.), Dried and Preserved Vegetables, Mango Pulp, Other Processed Fruits and Vegetables, Pulses, Groundnuts, Guar gum, Jaggery and Confectionery, Cocoa Products, Cereal Preparations, Milled Products, Alcoholic Beverages, Miscellaneous Preparations.

(Quantity in MT; Value in US\$ million)

Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (April-December)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
United States	511884	1706.64	593520	1475.68	355765	620.6	281440	442.12
UAE	190364	233.97	174014	233.21	228657	272.77	167146	202.47
Indonesia	332279	287.53	317836	254.64	260506	242.84	157454	176.51
United Kingdom	83768	127.57	89700	139.22	90192	138.52	84358	114.4
Vietnam	56163	62.12	198816	223.37	32450	37.45	96519	111.33
Malaysia	133659	109.04	142765	127.99	155028	150.61	105518	106.76
Nepal	83442	103.86	83094	115.43	81833	106.68	78118	105.82
Saudi Arabia	155126	137.27	157479	145.01	147248	144.88	88729	95.72
Netherland	66903	100.24	72224	108.1	70119	104.74	55330	79.63
Tanzania	28989	23.01	20897	18	26850	22.43	24903	75.9

Germany	70941	99.99	58157	96.25	61773	83.83	48836	68.53
Thailand	41966	41.26	53205	56.64	84200	93	51585	63.53
Philippines	71202	74.35	77372	88.84	58890	73.66	46931	59.86
Bangladesh	48207	59.09	23925	67.72	24839	66.83	25148	56.98
Pakistan	119758	86.94	118122	93.74	134696	113.16	58204	54.41
Canada	48312	89.84	59240	107.34	51587	77.74	38905	54.37
Australia	42095	61.99	44728	66.1	43174	62.58	36580	52.85
Russia	86982	111.14	98230	116.64	58226	64.21	49058	51.66
Singapore	51383	59.6	43411	58.81	50478	87.55	31503	50.92
China	86967	214.39	117542	162.5	71655	92.23	43548	45.79
Other Countries	1556262	1460.73	1475037	1403.5	1394935	1324.66	847373	872.67
TOTAL	3866653	5250.57	4019311	5158.73	3483101	3980.97	2417186	2942.23

Source: APEDA.

Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme

3682. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government has recently launched the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it would improve infrastructure for exports, like facilitation at customs checkpoints, cold storages at ports, etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) to what extent, it would help improve exports of goods from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) has been approved and implemented w.e.f. 01.04.2017.

(c) to (e) The scheme would provide assistance for setting up and upgradation of infrastructure projects with overwhelming export linkages like the border haats, land customs stations, quality testing and certification labs, cold chains, trade promotion centres, etc. The scheme is to be implemented from the financial year 2017-18 till 2019-20. Under the scheme, the Central Government assistance will be in form of grant-in-aid upto 50%, matching the equity being put in by the implementing agency in the total project cost (not more than 80% of the total equity for projects located in North East and Himalayan States). The grant-in-aid shall be subject to a ceiling of ₹ 20 crore normally for each of the project. Central Government Agencies including Export Promotion Councils, Commodities Boards, SEZ Authorities, Apex Trade Bodies recognised under the EXIM Policy of Government of India, State Government Agencies and Joint Ventures of any of the above Government Agencies shall be eligible for financial support under this scheme. An Empowered Committee specially constituted for this scheme will decide eligibility and extent of grant. The scheme would help create appropriate infrastructure for development and growth of exports through engagement of Central/State Agencies by extending assistance to them.

Closure of Startups

3683. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Startup businesses started by young entrepreneurs during the last three years;
- (b) if so, whether many of the Startup businesses are on the verge of closure;
- (c) if so, whether any study/survey has been conducted for the reasons for failure of Startups in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and action taken to improve the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Startup India Action Plan was launched on 16.01.2016. Thereafter, Gazette Notification G.S.R. 180(E) dated 17.02.2016 was issued, wherein Startups have been defined. Prior to this, no records were maintained regarding number of Startups. 742 Startups have been recognized by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion as per the aforesaid notification.

- (b) No records are maintained in this regard.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) In view of the reply to (c), the question does not arise.

Production of cardamom

3684. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cardamom produced in the country from 2014 to 2016;
- (b) the cardamom exported from the country from 2014 to 2016; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government to meet the increasing domestic demand of cardamom in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of production of cardamom (small) and cardamom (large) in India during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given below:—

Production in tonnes		
Year	Cardamom (small)	Cardamom (large)
2014-15	18000	4850
2015-16*	22000	5315

* Provisional

Source: Estimate by Spices Board.

(b) The details of export of cardamom (small) and cardamom (large) from India during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given below:—

Year	Export			
	Cardamom (small)		Cardamom (large)	
	Qty. (Tonnes)	Value (₹ crores)	Qty. (Tonnes)	Value (₹ crores)
2014-15*	3795	323.47	665	84.04
2015-16*	5500	449.83	600	73.32

* Provisional

Source: DGCI&S Kolkata/Exporters' Returns/DLE from Customs.

(c) Cardamom (small) is grown in the States of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Cardamom (large) is grown in the States of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Darjeeling District of West Bengal. Union Government through the Spices Board is implementing various programmes/schemes to meet the increasing demand of cardamom in the country which include production of quality planting materials of cardamom in the growers field, replanting of old, senile and uneconomic gardens of cardamom, new planting of cardamom (large) in Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, assistance for farm mechanization to address the labour problem and to reduce the cost of production, supply of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) kits to cardamom (Small) growers and recognition of cardamom growers by instituting awards for promoting healthy competition among the farmers for increasing the yield.

Reducing trade gap with China

3685. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted that China has posted its first monthly trade deficit gap in three years in February, 2017;

(b) what is the present state of trade between India and China in the context of growing imports by China;

(c) whether India has improved its trade gap with China and increased its exports; and

(d) the steps proposed to reduce India's trade gap with China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As reported by Embassy of India (EOI), Beijing, the provisional statistics released by the Chinese General Administration of Customs, China's global exports in February 2017 shows a decline of 1.3% year-on-year to US\$ 120.08 billion while its global imports increased 38.1% year-on-year to US\$ 129.23 billion, resulting in a trade deficit of US\$ 9.15 billion.

(b) and (c) Details of trade and trade deficit with China for the last three years and the current year are given below:—

*Bilateral trade between India and China during 2013-14 to 2015-16
and the current year*

(Value in USD billion)

Year	Import	Export	Total Trade	Trade Deficit
2013-14	51.03	14.86	65.89	36.17
2014-15	60.41	11.95	72.36	48.46
2015-16	61.70	9.01	70.71	52.69
2015-2016 (Apr. to Feb.)	56.91	8.23	65.14	48.68
2016-2017 (Apr. to Feb.)*	55.63	8.94	64.57	46.69

*Provisional.

(Source: DGCI&S).

From above table, it may be seen that India's trade with China during April-February, 2016-17 decreased marginally by 0.87% and amounted to US\$ 64.57 billion. During this period, India's exports to China grew by 8.69% to US\$ 8.94 billion while India's imports from China saw a decline of 2.26% to US\$ 55.63 billion resulting in a decline in India's trade deficit with China by 4.1%.

(d) Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of India jointly developed and signed in September, 2014 the Five-Year Development Program for Economic and Trade Cooperation in order to lay down a medium term roadmap for promoting balanced and sustainable development of economic and trade relations between China and India, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

The Five Year Program recognizes and states “that trade deficit with China is a matter of high concern for India. Against this background and in the spirit of mutual benefit, India and China shall endeavour to strengthen cooperation and gradually achieve bilateral trade balance over the next 5 years. India and China shall further endeavour to increase bilateral trade in services particularly Information Technology (IT) and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) in the next 5 years.”

The Government has also taken various measures to extend support to exporters to increase exports to all countries including China, which are indicated below:—

- (i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the ‘Ease of Doing Business’. The FTP introduced two new schemes, namely, ‘Merchandise Exports from India Scheme’ (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and ‘Service Exports from India Scheme’ (SEIS) for promoting export of notified services from India, by consolidating earlier schemes.
- (ii) In the light of the major challenges being faced by Indian exporters in the backdrop of the global economic slowdown, the envisaged revenue outgo under MEIS was increased from ₹ 18000 crore to ₹ 21000 crore in October, 2015 with accompanying enhancement in benefits on certain products and inclusion of certain additional items.
- (iii) A new scheme called Special Advance Authorisation Scheme for export of Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories of Chapter 61 and 62 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import has been introduced with effect from 1st September, 2016 wherein exporters are entitled to authorisation for duty free import of fabrics, including inter lining on pre-import basis and all industry rate of duty drawback for import of non-fabric inputs on the exports.
- (iv) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business Government has reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes.

Regulation of pulses’ import

3686. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that, large scale contract defaults and forced renegotiations of prices for import of pulses by private players has sent negative

signals about the country towards market and hurting image of trade and the country at large;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government for regulation and monitoring of pulses' trade in order to protect the country's image?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) No such matter regarding large scale contract defaults and forced renegotiation of prices for import of pulses by private players has come to the notice of the Government.

Award to manufacturers under 'Make in India' scheme

3687. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the foreign companies which have approached the Central Government, clearance given to, pending cases, State/UT-wise and date-wise details thereof under the 'Make in India' programme;

(b) whether it is a fact that some manufacturers have been awarded under the 'Make in India' scheme, the details of the awardees, with their area of expertise; and

(c) the guidelines of Government for manufacturers to be a part of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No such information is maintained centrally at one place.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(c) 'Make in India' is not a scheme but an initiative aimed at creating a conducive environment for investment, development of modern and efficient infrastructure, opening up new sectors for foreign investments and forging a partnership between Government and industry through a positive mindset.

Fall in sales of Fast Moving Consumer Goods

3688. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sales of Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) has fallen in the months of November and December, 2016, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the sale record of the FMCG companies in the month of October, November and December, 2016; and

(c) whether Government anticipates that demonetisation is the reason for the decrease in the sales of FMCG products, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, figures for sale/revenue of companies are not available on monthly basis, as returns are filed for the entire financial year. Further, Ministry of Corporate Affairs does not maintain information relating to FMCG sector separately. Companies usually diversify their activities and generate revenue from multiple activities.

(c) Does not arise.

Decision not to make new industrial parks

3689. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to not make any new industrial parks in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government wants to put in place a mechanism to ensure that resources are not provided unnecessarily when existing infrastructure can be tapped; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Industrial Information System, a web based portal, has been developed by the Government. This Geographical Information System (GIS) based platform has a database of industrial infrastructure under different schemes of the Central Government and State Governments as per data input by them. The database *inter alia* provides for information about the land under the industrial areas, parks, zones or clusters-existing or in pipeline schemes, internal infrastructure and external infrastructure such as rail, road, air and port connectivity.

Achievements of Investment Promotion Agency

3690. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of achievements of the Investment Promotion Agency of the country during the last three years;
- (b) the initiatives of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion to meet the domestic commitment therein;
- (c) the sector-wise investments and employment which has been generated since 2012 therefrom; and
- (d) the plan of Government for the next five year period thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Investment Promotion Agency of the country, Invest India, has been engaging in investment facilitation since the last three years. It has responded to more 70,000 investment related queries since September, 2014. It is already facilitating major investment by providing hand-holding support and end-to-end services to the investors. Invest India has won the best Investment Promotion Award by UNCTAD in 2016. Invest India has consecutively been ranked as the best Investment Promotion Agency for two years, in 2016 and 2017, for the best projects in South, East Asia and Oceania region, during Annual Investment Meet in Dubai.

(b) Initiatives taken by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion are as under:—

- (i) Significant changes have been made in the FDI Policy regime to ensure that India remains attractive and an investor friendly destination. Government has put in place a comprehensive FDI Policy regime, bringing more activities under automatic route, increasing sectoral caps, and easing conditionalities.
- (ii) To ensure availability of state of art physical infrastructure for the industry, the Government is building industrial corridors along the dedicated freight corridors. In addition, focus is on building new as well as strengthening existing infrastructure in roads, railways, ports and waterways across the country.
- (iii) In order to promote manufacturing in the country, the Government has put in place a number of measures towards ease of doing business.

(c) The details of sector-wise FDI equity inflow from April, 2000 to December, 2016 is given in the Statement (*See* below). No such information is Centrally maintained for sector-wise employment generated.

(d) Measures for ease of doing business, FDI policy reforms and investment facilitation will continue for the next five years with a view to promote manufacturing and make India a preferred global investment destination.

Statement

Details of sector-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2000 to December, 2016

(FDI in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Sector	2000-01 Apr.-Mar.	2001-02 Apr.-Mar.	2002-03 Apr.-Mar.	2003-04 Apr.-Mar.	2004-05 Apr.-Mar.	2005-06 Apr.-Mar.	2006-07 Apr.-Mar.	2007-08 Apr.-Mar.	2008-09 Apr.-Mar.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Metallurgical Industries	22.69	14.14	36.61	8.11	200.38	149.13	169.94	1,175.75	959.94
2.	Mining	1.32	6.52	10.06	23.48	9.92	7.40	6.62	444.36	34.16
3.	Power	89.42	757.44	59.11	27.09	43.37	72.69	157.15	988.68	907.66
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	0.00	0.00	1.70	4.14	1.27	1.35	2.44	58.82	125.88
5.	Coal Production	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	9.14	1.30	14.08	0.22
6.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	9.35	211.07	56.78	80.64	102.78	12.09	87.71	1,405.04	349.29
7.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.54	0.00	3.31	1.51	0.00
8.	Prime Mover (Other than Electrical Generators)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.66	0.74	25.57	40.53	74.88
9.	Electrical Equipments	79.76	65.76	34.71	73.20	97.40	39.50	76.85	653.74	417.35
10.	Computer Software and Hardware	228.39	419.39	314.24	368.32	527.90	1,359.97	2,613.33	1,382.25	1,543.34
11.	Electronics	8.34	12.47	295.88	82.31	88.10	40.91	42.14	136.03	147.51
12.	Telecommunications	177.69	873.23	191.60	86.49	118.33	617.98	476.51	1,260.70	2,548.63
13.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	81.50	4.54	36.50	13.72	9.85	55.93	75.70	288.49	735.04

Written Answers to

[5 April, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 111

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Automobile Industry	195.33	235.76	419.96	119.09	121.97	139.93	260.72	656.10	1,150.03
15.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	0.00	0.00	3.80	0.94	4.11	10.27	62.29	99.08	61.37
16.	Sea Transport	2.41	19.81	29.32	21.95	36.95	53.63	72.52	128.36	50.21
17.	Ports	0.00	15.48	2.03	116.36	13.04	0.50	0.00	918.18	493.15
18.	Railway Related Components	0.00	0.00	0.56	2.95	10.75	22.62	25.82	12.41	18.01
19.	Industrial Machinery	5.48	32.04	19.40	3.18	8.89	42.80	25.96	119.57	110.54
20.	Machine Tools	1.42	4.31	14.17	54.51	11.04	23.00	37.28	56.87	45.66
21.	Agricultural Machinery	3.64	1.04	13.48	47.54	0.00	92.71	25.19	6.72	5.57
22.	Earth-Moving Machinery	0.00	0.11	13.77	0.01	0.10	50.87	0.99	67.94	2.27
23.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	44.50	61.40	45.07	22.73	12.83	51.22	84.44	211.15	142.31
24.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	12.20	4.87	2.33	10.41	14.13	25.54	5.42	9.83	12.63
25.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	5.42	42.35	21.63	1.97	5.35	1.52	13.43	13.17	75.42
26.	Industrial Instruments	1.01	5.07	1.31	0.30	1.08	0.38	0.00	2.23	17.48
27.	Scientific Instruments	8.07	2.33	0.19	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.00	0.83
28.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27	0.00
29.	Fertilizers	0.00	0.00	16.38	21.58	13.46	4.24	5.01	1.95	133.75

112 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

30.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	111.14	87.23	128.12	20.24	69.39	387.72	138.85	233.70	651.22	<i>Written Answers to</i>
31.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.24	6.16	0.00	2.81	54.86	1.05	
32.	Dye-Stuffs	1.05	0.18	0.00	0.43	1.18	0.00	0.00	5.51	1.17	
33.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	35.94	77.94	40.07	108.91	293.36	172.44	224.20	340.35	4,246.76	
34.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	2.06	5.28	54.18	9.34	43.04	94.33	126.90	185.40	157.52	
35.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	60.04	16.70	7.36	7.15	2.70	27.38	5.08	31.24	272.51	
36.	Sugar	0.00	0.00	3.97	0.00	2.94	3.00	9.85	10.07	5.01	<i>[5 April, 2017]</i>
37.	Fermentation Industries	16.02	11.04	8.07	1.70	139.00	169.83	27.58	270.05	144.70	
38.	Food Processing Industries	45.75	219.39	36.88	109.22	43.98	41.74	102.00	70.17	102.71	
39.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.69	9.09	12.31	16.22	1.53	42.88	
40.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	87.42	6.04	6.38	22.03	
41.	Rubber Goods	0.10	46.39	16.42	6.37	40.06	34.09	18.75	15.12	84.88	<i>Unstarred Questions 113</i>
42.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	9.75	0.20	0.01	7.55	0.44	1.11	8.26	7.46	3.32	
43.	Glue and Gelatin	0.00	0.94	5.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.28	0.00	
44.	Glass	33.87	8.37	44.98	5.24	8.36	0.81	1.43	11.04	23.16	
45.	Ceramics	4.03	0.78	0.21	1.47	26.79	5.67	122.23	115.11	198.43	
46.	Cement and Gypsum Products	67.72	139.90	21.08	9.58	0.16	452.08	242.47	16.89	724.80	
47.	Timber Products	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.07	0.33	0.00	0.39	11.27	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
48.	Defence Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49.	Consultancy Services	4.25	66.22	25.70	46.20	252.42	47.40	114.68	233.32	256.59
50.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	71.38	187.95	296.34	271.15	456.15	548.61	4,713.78	6,986.17	6,183.49
51.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	0.00	6.93	29.13	24.08	26.19	32.53	38.14	241.76	239.71
52.	Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	1.97	3.16	41.81	43.59	214.52
53.	Hotel and Tourism	13.20	32.12	33.75	49.36	37.01	71.78	195.66	421.47	463.92
54.	Trading	11.49	43.27	38.13	31.12	14.22	28.93	114.65	345.02	643.64
55.	Retail Trading	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27	0.09
56.	Agriculture Services	17.52	14.06	11.01	0.59	3.83	9.08	12.53	58.13	5.35
57.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	18.83	0.36	1.30	1.96	8.58	15.52	61.97	59.15	83.50
58.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	20.23	0.14	0.00	0.32	0.01	1.43	6.20	18.94	37.08
59.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	0.00	0.00	6.30	0.00	0.06	9.90	20.04	35.54	31.61
60.	Coir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.59	0.04	0.01	0.00
61.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93	64.06	182.92	172.70

114 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

62.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-Up Infrastructure and Construction-Development Projects	24.33	51.75	36.10	47.04	152.06	228.71	1,392.95	3,887.33	4,657.51
63.	Miscellaneous Industries	832.07	221.37	218.76	235.48	121.83	164.76	304.87	528.42	1,549.70
GRAND TOTAL		2,378.68	4,027.69	2,704.34	2,187.85	3,218.69	5,539.72	12,491.77	24,575.43	31,395.97

(FDI in US\$ million)

Sl. No.	Sector	2009-10 Apr.-Mar.	2010-11 Apr.-Mar.	2011-12 Apr.-Mar.	2012-13 Apr.-Mar.	2013-14 Apr.-Mar.	2014-15 Apr.-Mar.	2015-16 Apr.-Mar.	2016-17 Apr.-Dec.	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Metallurgical Industries	419.88	1,098.14	1,786.14	1,466.23	567.63	359.34	456.31	1,258.55	10,148.89
2.	Mining	174.40	79.51	142.65	57.89	12.73	684.39	520.67	20.44	2,236.53
3.	Power	1,271.79	1,271.77	1,652.38	535.68	1,066.08	707.04	868.80	961.19	11,437.34
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	622.52	214.40	452.17	1,106.52	414.25	615.95	776.51	657.71	5,055.65
5.	Coal Production	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.73
6.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	265.53	556.43	2,029.98	214.80	112.23	1,079.02	103.02	80.55	6,756.30
7.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	3.96	0.63	31.79	20.05	0.17	1.33	77.91	52.84	194.08
8.	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	39.50	166.44	313.75	184.60	212.78	230.70	159.13	35.23	1,486.52
9.	Electrical Equipments	728.27	153.90	566.39	195.87	134.31	574.83	444.88	2,039.27	6,375.99
10.	Computer Software and Hardware	871.86	779.81	796.35	485.96	1,126.27	2,296.04	5,904.36	1,813.80	22,831.57

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Electronics	52.14	59.72	194.41	38.24	132.58	96.84	208.39	72.96	1,708.99
12.	Telecommunications	2,539.26	1,664.50	1,997.24	303.87	1,306.95	2,894.94	1,324.40	5,539.00	23,921.36
13.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	490.83	412.11	675.96	404.04	428.52	254.96	1,009.34	1,286.11	6,263.13
14.	Automobile Industry	1,236.29	1,299.41	922.99	1,537.28	1,517.28	2,725.64	2,526.82	1,453.50	16,518.08
15.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	23.71	136.60	31.22	15.89	45.95	74.56	361.25	80.96	1,012.00
16.	Sea Transport	284.85	300.51	129.36	64.62	20.49	333.22	429.30	586.80	2,564.31
17.	Ports	65.41	10.92	0.00	0.00	0.31	1.90	0.00	0.00	1,637.30
18.	Railway related Components	34.43	70.66	42.27	29.85	236.93	129.73	73.99	78.05	789.03
19.	Industrial Machinery	341.88	467.92	620.66	503.83	477.38	716.79	568.26	267.63	4,332.19
20.	Machine Tools	133.83	11.63	127.87	101.39	64.52	24.06	126.38	22.11	860.07
21.	Agricultural Machinery	1.88	0.49	2.77	95.41	48.78	72.35	16.44	11.97	445.96
22.	Earth-Moving Machinery	15.62	1.77	16.40	5.10	34.44	30.11	97.66	46.43	383.60
23.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	149.59	108.67	1,295.34	89.45	288.13	186.69	274.57	227.97	3,296.07
24.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	78.98	25.12	29.04	24.33	21.13	33.39	36.68	6.64	352.67
25.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	167.35	32.22	141.61	83.02	173.48	145.93	173.26	377.87	1,475.00
26.	Industrial Instruments	7.61	25.48	3.99	0.58	0.53	0.85	7.42	0.52	75.85

116 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

27.	Scientific Instruments	0.00	2.49	7.08	73.28	45.08	32.34	6.36	73.85	252.11	Written Answers to
28.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.98	
29.	Fertilizers	8.20	18.18	32.60	42.55	20.65	225.32	20.93	0.77	565.57	
30.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	365.94	2,354.40	4,040.71	292.16	786.76	762.76	1,469.95	782.94	12,683.24	
31.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	67.29	
32.	Dye-Stuffs	4.02	5.37	0.58	0.00	0.00	54.89	3.32	10.70	88.40	
33.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	213.08	209.38	3,232.28	1,123.46	1,279.34	1,497.74	754.26	687.08	14,536.58	[5 April, 2017]
34.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	150.27	129.65	164.19	103.89	198.86	197.42	230.13	563.75	2,416.21	
35.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	16.42	6.53	407.35	5.09	26.86	116.21	85.21	189.85	1,283.67	
36.	Sugar	0.10	0.17	4.44	12.26	3.08	27.77	105.85	1.70	190.22	
37.	Fermentation Industries	112.02	57.71	69.70	107.21	814.58	225.38	202.36	109.77	2,486.73	
38.	Food Processing Industries	278.89	188.67	170.21	401.46	3,982.89	515.86	505.88	663.23	7,478.92	
39.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	69.74	58.07	65.02	108.39	21.55	148.34	34.22	32.93	622.00	Unstarred Questions 117
40.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	24.58	102.90	222.08	160.07	108.44	177.22	193.26	86.05	1,197.36	
41.	Rubber Goods	24.12	17.21	187.37	642.18	370.54	284.51	296.15	129.94	2,214.20	
42.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	5.06	9.26	8.30	46.70	6.14	34.21	17.13	2.05	166.95	
43.	Glue and Gelatin	0.27	0.01	5.84	0.00	0.97	21.44	0.82	86.11	123.89	

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
44.	Glass	2.83	7.60	32.22	209.16	43.09	41.82	25.78	43.30	543.07
45.	Ceramics	7.21	12.00	9.87	4.33	150.09	35.29	51.21	12.98	757.70
46.	Cement and Gypsum Products	33.80	637.68	267.90	12.38	254.01	208.99	19.69	1,795.84	4,904.95
47.	Timber Products	6.54	1.58	29.60	29.17	6.16	8.97	53.17	10.23	157.69
48.	Defence Industries	0.00	0.00	3.66	0.41	0.82	0.08	0.10	0.00	5.12
49.	Consultancy Services	341.31	274.84	289.89	142.32	285.85	458.13	517.47	219.95	3,576.53
50.	Services Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	4,174.53	3,296.09	5,215.98	4,832.98	2,225.10	4,443.26	6,889.46	7,552.69	58,345.11
51.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	135.57	256.00	310.43	256.86	684.58	567.85	742.35	643.13	4,235.24
52.	Education	63.35	37.94	105.62	172.20	262.09	78.86	230.78	127.54	1,383.62
53.	Hotel and Tourism	753.02	308.05	992.86	3,259.05	486.38	777.01	1,332.69	706.74	9,934.07
54.	Trading	737.95	498.04	731.55	717.80	1,343.39	2,727.96	3,845.32	2,000.12	13,872.59
55.	Retail Trading	13.73	26.27	31.70	22.31	11.30	168.72	262.24	398.13	935.74
56.	Agriculture Services	1,222.22	43.90	49.02	161.47	91.01	59.95	84.65	25.06	1,869.37
57.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	31.08	19.59	36.30	52.61	42.56	280.18	58.54	121.21	893.26
58.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	8.15	3.12	5.32	0.27	5.86	1.43	1.12	1.45	111.07

118 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

59.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	70.51	36.63	47.39	14.34	113.78	72.58	122.81	28.53	610.02
60.	Coir	0.25	0.10	0.55	0.15	0.54	1.36	0.00	0.00	4.07
61.	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	324.56	675.07	386.28	283.89	485.37	870.25	4,510.71	1,400.95	9,357.70
62.	Construction Development: Townships, Housing, Built-Up Infrastructure and Construction- Development Projects	5,466.13	1,663.03	3,140.78	1,332.49	1,226.05	769.14	112.55	98.62	24,286.56
63.	Miscellaneous Industries	1,147.56	1,475.97	813.38	229.49	468.74	765.88	668.77	259.04	10,006.08
GRAND TOTAL		25,834.41	21,383.05	35,120.80	22,423.58	24,299.33	30,930.50	40,000.98	35,844.32	324,357.10

Written Answers to

[5 April, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 119

Decline in growth of manufacturing sector

3691. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that growth of manufacturing sector has witnessed unprecedented decline;

(b) if so, the details of growth in manufacturing sector, including leather, textiles, steel, etc. during the last two years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether Government has assessed the impact of this decline on Indian industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per the Index of Industrial Production (base year 2004-05), growth in manufacturing sector was (-) 0.8% in 2013-14 and thereafter registered a growth of 2.3% and 2.0% in the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. During the period April-January 2016-17, the manufacturing sector registered a growth of (-) 0.2% over the corresponding period last year. Industry-wise (as per 2-digit level National Industrial Classification 2004) and sector-wise growth as per IIP is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) The Government is regularly monitoring the growth of manufacturing sector and various initiatives have been taken to promote manufacturing sector. These *inter alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Make in India initiative aims to make India a hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. It focuses on infrastructure, simplified processes, job creation, skill development and fostering innovation in select thrust sectors.
- (ii) Startup India initiative aims to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Startups in the country to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.
- (iii) Significant changes have been made in the FDI Policy regime to ensure that India remains attractive and an investor friendly destination. Government has put in place a comprehensive FDI Policy regime, bringing more activities under automatic route, increasing sectoral caps, and easing conditionalities.
- (iv) To ensure availability of state of art physical infrastructure for the industry,

the Government is building industrial corridors along the dedicated freight corridors. In addition, focus is on strengthening existing infrastructure in roads, railways, ports and waterways across the country.

- (v) A number of measures have been undertaken to ease business environment. Industrial licensing has been simplified and liberalized with a large number of components of Defence Products' list excluded from its purview. Various Central Government and State Government services are being integrated on a single window eBiz portal. The process of obtaining environment and forest clearances has been made online. 24x7 operations have been introduced at 17 Sea ports and 18 Airports. A single window for import clearances called Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) has been set up. An Investor Facilitation Cell has been created under the National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency 'Invest India' to guide, assist and handhold investors during the entire life-cycle of business. The State Governments have also been brought on board to expand the coverage of these efforts.
- (vi) The Ministry of MSME implements several schemes to promote output and employment among MSMEs. A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship is implemented to provide support to MSMEs. Capital subsidy is provided under the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme. Scope and coverage of the Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for MSEs Scheme has been expanded to improve access to credit. Support to self employment is provided under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme. The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme aims to promote efficient manufacturing, technology upgradation and quality certification for MSMEs.
- (vii) Measures are ongoing to channelize the efforts and provide impetus to the skill development ecosystem with a view to improve employability of workers/unemployed in India. The Skill India initiative and its various components such as 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' and 'Skill Loan Scheme' synergize the existing efforts in Make in India by aligning skills to the industrial requirements. They also aim to tap India's comparative advantage in labour intensive sectors such as textiles and leather.
- (viii) Sectoral Schemes like Integrated textile parks, for handloom, silk and jute sectors in the Ministry of Textiles; leather clusters, skill upgradation for people in leather and footwear sector; Scheme for mega food parks etc. aim to increase employment generation.

Statement

Details showing Index of Industrial Production (BASE : 2004-05=100) and Annual Growth Rates during the last two year and current year

Sl. No.	Industry Group**	Description	Annual Growth Rates		
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17* (April-Jan.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	15	Food products and beverages	4.8	-6.2	-5.0
2.	16	Tobacco products	1.0	-0.2	0.5
3.	17	Textiles	2.8	2.6	1.2
4.	18	Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	5.1	6.6	-2.6
5.	19	Luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear; tanning and dressing of leather products	10.4	-1.4	-8.8
6.	20	Wood and products of wood and cork except furniture; articles of straw and plating materials	4.4	3.2	-3.8
7.	21	Paper and paper products	3.3	2.8	0.0
8.	22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	-4.1	-9.0	-1.5
9.	23	Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	0.8	6.0	6.9
10.	24	Chemicals and chemical products	-0.3	3.8	2.4
11.	25	Rubber and plastics products	4.5	0.6	1.2
12.	26	Other non-metallic mineral products	2.5	1.6	-0.5
13.	27	Basic metals	12.7	1.0	7.0
14.	28	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	-0.6	1.5	-0.1
15.	29	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	4.0	2.6	6.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	30	Office, accounting and computing machinery	-38.0	0.8	-10.7
17.	31	Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	21.1	-11.4	-38.9
18.	32	Radio, TV and communication equipment and apparatus	-54.4	3.7	13.4
19.	33	Medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	-2.3	-2.2	-1.0
20.	34	Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	2.5	7.5	6.2
21.	35	Other transport equipment	6.4	1.3	2.4
22.	36	Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	7.4	44.4	-5.4
Sectoral Growth					
		Mining	1.5	2.2	1.4
		Manufacturing	2.3	2.0	-0.2
		Electricity	8.4	5.7	5.0
		General	2.8	2.4	0.6

*Provisional.

**Industry codes are as per National Industrial Classification 2004.

Source: Central Statistics Office.

Development of industrial corridors in Andhra Pradesh

3692. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has embarked on the establishment of industrial corridors in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of funds allocated and released/being released in the present financial year, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India gave its concurrence for establishment of two Industrial Corridors passing through the State of Andhra Pradesh namely Visakhapatnam Chennai Industrial Corridor

(VCIC) and Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC). Under CBIC, Krishnapatnam node in Andhra Pradesh is identified for development. Master planning of the nodes as identified by Government of Andhra Pradesh in VCIC region is in progress. Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved US\$631 million (₹ 4165 crore) in loans and grants for infrastructure development along the VCIC on 20th September, 2016.

Growth in goods exports

3693. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's goods exports recorded positive growth for the fifth consecutive month with shipments in January rising by 4.32 per cent of US 22.1 billion dollars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the slowdown in global trade continues to impact India as well;

(d) whether the uncertainties in global economy may also pose challenges for exports in 2017; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. While there has been a positive growth in exports since September, 2016, the exports in merchandise exports recorded a growth of 15.48% in Rupee terms and 17.48% in US\$ terms in February, 2017 as compared to the corresponding month of the previous year. Further, there has been cumulative growth of 5.50% in Rupee terms and 2.52% in US\$ terms, in merchandise exports, during the period April, 2016 to February, 2017 as compared to the corresponding period of year 2015-16.

(c) Yes, Sir. The decline in exports of the country is primarily due to the global economic and trade slowdown due to various factors which includes;

(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.

(d) to (e) The Government is aware of the global economic scenario and monitors the export performance of different sectors and takes need based measures from time to time, keeping in view the global economic environment. Department of Commerce/Directorate General of Foreign Trade engages with stake holders including Export Promotion Councils to assess the export sector situation and based on the assessments/feedback, takes suitable measures to boost India's exports.

Impact of India-EU FTA on textiles industry

3694. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is preparing to seal the Free Trade Agreement with Europe, even if it is a compromise;

(b) if so, the reaction thereto and its effect on textiles industry of the country; and

(c) the steps taken for textiles industry's demand in case Government avoids Free Trade Agreement with Europe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) India is negotiating a Broad-based Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU) and Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). India is committed to a pragmatic and balanced outcome of both the negotiations. India is awaiting the response of the EU side to resume the BTIA negotiations. 15 rounds on TEPA have been held. It is expected that greater trade and investment flows will result from these agreements in many sectors, including textiles.

(c) The Government has been working continuously to increase export competitiveness of India in Europe as well as in other markets. Government has introduced special package for apparel and made-ups sector in June, 2016 and December, 2016, respectively. The Government is also implementing schemes like Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojna (PMPRPY), Scheme of Rebate of State Levies (RoSL) on export of garments, Schemes for Technical Textiles, Scheme for Integrated Textile

Parks (SITP), Integrated Skill Development Scheme, etc. to modernize textile industry, increase production and global competitiveness. Apart from the steps taken by the Government mentioned above, the Government has taken following initiatives to augment the textile exports:- Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) Scheme under new Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20; expanding its scope; restoring interest rate subvention for pre and post shipment credit for the textile sector; increased Duty Drawback rates for some textile articles; Market Access Initiative Scheme; Market Development Assistance Scheme; and Duty Free import of trimmings, embellishments and other specified item under Export Performance Certificate Entitlement Scheme.

Import of capital goods

†3695. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the annual net debt balances due to import of crude oil and export of petroleum from 1st April, 2014 to December, 2016, year-wise;
- (b) the annual import of capital goods from April, 2014, till date;
- (c) whether the growth rate of manufacturing sector has gathered momentum as a result of imported capital goods; and
- (d) if not, whether there is a likelihood of inflation of bill of imported capital goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The value of India's import of crude oil and export of petroleum products and net trade balance due to import of crude oil and export of petroleum products from 1st April, 2014 to December, 2016 are as follows:-

(Figures in US\$ billions)

Years	Import of Petroleum Crude	Export of Petroleum Products	Net Trade Balance
2014-15	116.44	56.79	-59.65
2015-16	65.92	30.58	-35.34
2016-17 (Apr.-Dec.)*	49.61	22.56	-27.04

*Provisional

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) The value of India's import of capital goods from April, 2014 is as follows:
(Figures in US\$ billions)

Years	Import of Capital Goods
2014-15	45.83
2015-16	45.75
2016-17 (Apr.-Dec.)*	33.98

*Provisional

Source: DGC&S, Kolkata.

(c) and (d) As per Index of Industrial Production (IIP) released by CSO, manufacturing sector of India registered a positive growth of 2.3% during 2014-15 over the year 2013-14 and during 2015-16 it registered a positive growth of 2.0%. The decline in the manufacturing sector is 0.2% during 2016-17 (Apr.-Jan.) as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. However, manufacturing sector registered a positive growth of 2.3% in January, 2017.

Foreign capital investment in AYUSH

†3696. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given approval to foreign capital investment in the field of AYUSH;

(b) if so, the percentage of investment allowed to be made by the multinational companies; and

(c) the names of those companies, the country-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) As per extant FDI Policy, foreign investment up to 100% is permitted for AYUSH sector.

Dr. Willmar Schwabe GmbH, Germany was allowed in February 1994 to manufacture and distribute homoeopathic and herbal medicines in India with foreign equity of 85%.

Also, in March 2016, the proposal of M/s Beloor Bayir Biotech Ltd was considered by the Government for acquisition of the pharmaceutical business of Bayir Chemicals and the ayurvedic products business of Sneha Natura and permission for the foreign investor M/s India Agri Business Fund Limited (IABF),

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Mauritius, to invest up to INR 250 million with foreign equity participation not to exceed 74%.

Further, separate data in respect of foreign investment in AYUSH sector is not maintained.

Stopping use of micro beads

3697. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that use of micro beads (tiny plastic balls) is very common in production of many soaps and skin exfoliants, which is very harmful to aquatic fauna and flora;

(b) if so, whether Government plans to stop use of such materials; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Technically uniform sphericity and particle size of microbeads create a ball-bearing effect in soaps, skin creams and lotions, enhancing a silky texture, spreadability, smoothness and roundness in the feel. Regarding harmful effects, the issue is before the National Green Tribunal for adjudication which is being perused by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

(b) and (c) In view of Adjudication in National Green Tribunal, the question do not arise.

Plan to improve exports to China

3698. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about export-import trade imbalance with China;

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan to improve Indian exports to China;

(c) if so, the sectors identified for which Indian industry has scope in Chinese market;

(d) the details of Government support to improve exports to China; and

(e) whether Government has any plan to discourage Chinese imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Details of trade

and trade deficit with China for the last three years and the current year are given below:—

*Bilateral Trade between India and China during 2013-14 to 2015-16
and the current year*

(Value in USD billion)

Year	Import	Export	Total Trade	Trade Deficit
2013-14	51.03	14.86	65.89	36.17
2014-15	60.41	11.95	72.36	48.46
2015-16	61.70	9.01	70.71	52.69
2016-2017 (April to Feb.)*	55.63	8.94	64.57	46.69

*Provisional.

Source: DGCI&S.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of India jointly developed and signed in September, 2014 the Five-Year Development Programme for Economic and Trade Cooperation in order to lay down a medium term roadmap for promoting balanced and sustainable development of economic and trade relations between China and India, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

The Five Year Program recognizes and states “that trade deficit with China is a matter of high concern for India. Against this background and in the spirit of mutual benefit, India and China shall endeavour to strengthen cooperation and gradually achieve bilateral trade balance over the next 5 years. India and China shall further endeavour to increase bilateral trade in services particularly Information Technology (IT) and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) in the next 5 years.”

A Joint Working Group (JWG) on Information Technology (IT) has been constituted under the MoU between the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology of the Republic of India and Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China on co-operation in the field of Information and Communication Technology. The first meeting of this JWG was held on 15th-16th December, 2014 where two countries deliberated to further promote Indian IT and ITES exports to China.

Pharmaceuticals, IT and ITeS, gems and jewellery, cotton yarn and fabrics, home textiles, handmade carpets, agri products including selected fruits and vegetables, tobacco, oilseeds, buffalo meat, marine products, auto spares, ores and metals are some sectors where India has a potential to increase exports to China.

The Government has also taken various measures to extend support to exporters to increase exports to all countries including China, which are indicated below:

- (i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports and improving the 'Ease of Doing Business'. The FTP introduced two new schemes, namely, 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) for incentivising export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Service Exports from India Scheme' (SEIS) for promoting export of notified services from India, by consolidating earlier schemes.
- (ii) In the light of the major challenges being faced by Indian exporters in the backdrop of the global economic slowdown, the envisaged revenue outgo under MEIS was increased from ₹ 18,000 crore to ₹ 21,000 crore in October 2015 with accompanying enhancement in benefits on certain products and inclusion of certain additional items.
- (iii) A new scheme called Special Advance Authorisation Scheme for export of Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories of chapter 61 and 62 of ITC(HS) Classification of Export and Import has been introduced with effect from 1st September 2016 wherein exporters are entitled to authorisation for duty free import of fabrics, including inter lining on pre-import basis and All Industry Rate of Duty Drawback for import of non-fabric inputs on the exports.
- (iv) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business Government has reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes.

(e) India and China are members of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and therefore any restriction imposed on trade needs to be WTO compliant. However, Trade defence measures like anti-dumping duty and countervailing duty are available to industries to seek remedies under the prescribed WTO provisions. All goods imported into India are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environment and safety norms that are notified from time to time. The Government takes appropriate action in case goods imported from any source are found to violate these regulations and threaten human, animal or plant life or health. Additionally, Directorate General (Safeguards) can temporarily restrict import of products by imposition of additional duty or Quantitative Restrictions (QRs) if Indian industry is 'seriously injured or threatened with injury' caused by 'surge' in imports. Some of the recent cases in which action was taken on Chinese imports are as follows:—

- (i) Prohibition of import of milk and milk products (including chocolates and chocolate products and candies/confectionary/food preparations with milk or milk solids as an ingredient) till 24.6.2017 by DGFT.
- (ii) DGAD has imposed countervailing Duty on Castings for Wind Operated Electricity Generators originating in or exported from China on 19.1.2016 for a period of five years.
- (iii) DG (Safeguards) has imposed Safeguard Duty on import of Hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy sheet (in coils of a width of 600 mm or more) for the period from 14.09.2015 to 13.03.2018.

Special funds for Startup Scheme

†3699. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special fund has been set up for Government's ambitious Startup scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the entrepreneurs are not able to suitably benefit from the Startup scheme because of paucity of funds; and

(c) if the answers to the above parts are in affirmative, the steps Government intends to take in this direction and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As part of Startup India Action Plan announced in January, 2016 by Hon'ble Prime Minister, a Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) with a corpus of ₹ 10,000 crore to be released over two Finance Commission Cycles has been established with an objective of contributing to SEBI registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) which will in turn invest in Startups as per the definition notified *vide* G.S.R. 180(E) dated 17th February, 2016. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is the implementing agency for the FFS. ₹ 500 crore during 2015-16 and ₹ 100 crore during 2016-17 has been released to SIDBI towards Fund of Funds for Startups.

(b) Under Fund of Funds for Startups, direct investment to Startups is not envisaged. FFS would contribute to the corpus of SEBI registered Alternative Investment Funds. So far an amount of ₹ 129 crore has been sanctioned out of which ₹ 114 crore has been released to 5 AIFs by SIDBI. Out of these one AIF *viz.* Kae Capital Fund II has commenced investment activities and has made an investment of ₹ 55 crore in 17 Startups.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Based on the feedback from various stakeholders of the Startup ecosystem, Government has modified the Operational Guidelines for Fund of Funds for Startups. Consequently, the coverage is expected to increase in future.

Uniform policy for promotion of industries

3700. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is adopting a uniform policy throughout the country for promotion of industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government is offering State specific incentive framework; and

(d) the details of concessions/incentives being given to special category States and other backward States for industrial promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Statement of Industrial Policy announced by the Government on 24th July, 1991 and National Manufacturing Policy announced on 4th November, 2011 are uniformly applicable to all the States and Union Territories of the country. State Governments also have own policy for promotion/development of industries in their respective States.

(c) and (d) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion implements Special Package Scheme for industrial development of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 to further boost the industrialisation in the States of North Eastern Region and Transport Subsidy Scheme for industrially backward regions. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Concessions/Incentives being given to Special Category States and other backward States for industrial promotion

- (I) **Special Package Scheme for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand-** Government of India had announced a package of industrial incentives for promoting industrialization in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand on 07.01.2003, which was implemented initially for a period of 10 years till 06.01.2013. It was further extended for another period from 07.01.2013 to 31.03.2017 with certain modifications. Under the modified

package, Capital Investment Subsidy is provided for all new units and to the existing units on substantial expansion @15% of investment of plant and machinery subject to a ceiling of ₹ 50 lakh for MSME units and ₹ 30 lakh for others.

(II) **Special Package Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir (J&K)-** For the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the modified Special Package Scheme is valid upto 14.06.2017. Under this Scheme following financial assistance is provided:—

- Capital Investment subsidy for all new units and to the existing units on substantial expansion- for MSME @ 30% of investment in plant and machinery with a ceiling of ₹ 3 crore for Manufacturing Units and ₹ 1.5 crore for Service Units, whereas for other units it is @ 15% of investment in plant and machinery with a ceiling of ₹ 30 lakh.
- Interest subsidy @ 3% on the average daily working capital loan for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production.
- Insurance subsidy for all new units and to the existing units on substantial expansion to the extent of 100% for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production.

(III) **North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007-** It was notified for the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura w.e.f. 01.04.2007. It has been extended till 31.03.2017 with certain modifications. Incentives provided under the Policy:—

- Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme
- Central Interest Subsidy Scheme
- Comprehensive Insurance Scheme
- Excise Duty Exemption on Value Addition basis and
- 100% Income Tax Exemption

(IV) **Freight Subsidy Schemes (FSS), 2013/Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS), 1971-** Transport Subsidy Scheme for the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Darjeeling district of West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands and 8 North Eastern States-This scheme has been discontinued w.e.f. 22.11.2016.

Setting up of engineering clusters under IIUS

3701. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up Engineering clusters under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Karnataka;

(c) the funds sanctioned/allocated/released and utilised so far for the said clusters, State/UT-wise and cluster-wise; and

(d) the details of the achievements made under the scheme so far?

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

(b) and (c) The details of projects and funds sanctioned/allocated/released and utilized State/UT-wise and cluster-wise including Karnataka under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS), Recast IIUS and Modified IIUS (MIIUS) are given in Statement-I and Statement-II, respectively (*See* below).

(d) 28 projects out of 37 projects sanctioned under IIUS and Recast IIUS have been completed. 30 new projects have been sanctioned under MIIUS. The projects under IIUS/Recast IIUS were evaluated in the year 2011 and the Evaluation Agency found that the Scheme had provided a robust platform for development of common facilities like R&D Labs, Skill Upgradation Centre, Common Tool Rooms, Prototyping Centres, Effluent Treatment Plants, basic infrastructure (road, water, supply, power etc.). Majority of these clusters belong to Small and Medium Enterprises and have taken up green initiatives and pollution curbing components under the Scheme.

Statement-I*Details of fund sanctioned/allocated/released and utilized along with progress under IIUS*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Date Approval	Total Project Cost	Approved GOI grant	Released GOI grant	Progress Financial	Progress Physical (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Auto Components Cluster, Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	02.07.2004	30.67	23.01	22.31	30.66	Complete
2.	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam	01.10.2010	62.28	52.63	48.98	52.93	Complete
3.	Iron and Steel Cluster, Raipur	Chhattishgarh	04.03.2005	35.99	20.42	20.81	58.33	Complete
4.	Chemical Cluster, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	14.03.2005	71.35	41.39	40.14	69.41	Complete
5.	Chemical Cluster, Ankleshwar	Gujarat	02.07.2004	152.83	50.00	49.47	161.40	Complete
6.	Chemical Cluster, Vapi	Gujarat	25.03.2004	54.31	40.49	39.27	71.25	Complete
7.	Gem and Jewellery Cluster, Surat	Gujarat	04.11.2004	61.00	45.61	44.15	45.64	Complete
8.	Narol Textiles Infrastructure and Environment Management, Narol	Gujarat	19.11.2010	196.56	58.28	54.41	167.51	Complete

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	Himachal Pradesh	19.11.2010	88.43	59.95	55.04	86.58	Complete
10.	Auto Cluster, Adityapur	Jharkhand	13.08.2008	65.63	47.79	42.91	42.07	60.00%
11.	Foundry Cluster, Belgam	Karnataka	28.10.2004	24.78	18.58	18.02	24.38	Complete
12.	Machine Tools Cluster, Bangalore	Karnataka	28.10.2004	135.50	49.12	47.64	149.09	Complete
13.	Coir Cluster, Alappuzha	Kerala	04.11.2004	56.80	42.60	41.31	54.75	Complete
14.	Textile Cluster, Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra	14.03.2005	65.07	32.70	31.72	67.00	Complete
15.	Auto Components Cluster, Pune	Maharashtra	06.09.2004	59.99	44.99	44.54	63.05	Complete
16.	Engineering Cluster, Nashik	Maharashtra	11.03.2008	67.26	42.87	41.88	56.48	Complete
17.	Marathwara Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	31.05.2010	81.35	58.20	54.26	76.52	Complete
18.	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster	Maharashtra	31.01.2012	44.9	32.59	30.56	35.17	Complete
19.	Auto Components Cluster, Pithampur	Madhya Pradesh	28.10.2004	62.97	47.23	45.81	67.64	Complete
20.	Pandhurna Industrial Cluster, Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	02.02.2009	81.10	43.07	41.77	66.40	95.00%
21.	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh	11.03.2008	42.66	20.30	18.89	37.63	92.70%
22.	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	11.03.2008	55.58	30.67	25.21	39.68	65.00%

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23.	Metallurgical Cluster, Jajpur	Odisha	02.07.2004	80.60	47.00	45.59	88.62	Complete
24.	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha	26.03.2010	81.90	58.28	49.71	69.80	82.79%
25.	Textiles Cluster, Ludhiana, Punjab	Punjab	06.09.2004	17.19	12.69	12.30	17.24	Complete
26.	Marble Cluster, Kishangarh	Rajasthan	28.10.2004	34.72	26.04	26.77	50.17	Complete
27.	Pharma Cluster, Hyderabad	Telangana	04.11.2004	66.16	49.62	48.13	62.08	Complete
28.	Auto Components Cluster, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	02.07.2004	47.49	27.74	26.90	54.67	Complete
29.	Cereals Pulses and Staples Cluster, Madurai	Tamil Nadu	06.09.2004	39.96	29.97	29.07	40.03	Complete
30.	Foundry/Pump/Motor Cluster, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	14.03.2005	55.30	39.39	38.99	55.57	Complete
31.	Leather Cluster, Ambur	Tamil Nadu	14.03.2005	67.33	43.93	43.49	96.34	Complete
32.	Textiles Cluster, Tirupur	Tamil Nadu	09.03.2004	143.00	50.00	49.50	157.60	Complete
33.	Tiruchirapalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	01.10.2010	102.81	58.28	51.48	69.80	68.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
34.	Leather Cluster, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	04.03.2005	14.34	9.32	8.83	13.56	Complete
35.	Multi Industry Cluster, Haldia	West Bengal	04.03.2005	58.85	25.40	29.97	52.76	Complete
36.	Rubber Cluster, Howrah	West Bengal	29.03.2005	41.01	15.71	14.8350	33.38	96.00%
37.	Foundry Cluster, Howrah	West Bengal	04.03.2005	95.03	38.68	36.07	57.55	62.00%

Statement-II

Details of fund sanctioned/allocated/released and utilized along with progress under MIUS.

A. List of projects which were accorded 'Final approval' under MIUS.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name and location of the Project	State	Project Cost	Central Grant	Date of Final Approval	Central grant released	Fin. Prog. (₹ crore)	Phy. Prog (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Upgradation of Hindupur Growth Centre and IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District	Andhra Pradesh	54.2	14.93	01.03.2016	4.479	5	9.23
2.	Upgradation of Industrial Growth Centre, Bobbili, Vizianagaram District	Andhra Pradesh	30.61	8.68	01.03.2016	2.604	5.37	14.46

3.	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla, Distt. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	54.81	12.26	05.03.2015	8.582	28.86	53.11
4.	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	44.59	10.24	10.08.2015	5.6515	18.55	40.27
5.	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	97.78	39.90	05.03.2015	11.97	13.83	17.5
6.	Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal	Haryana	84.85	34.19	05.03.2015	10.257	8.85	13.93
7.	Industrial Area, Kandrauri	Himachal Pradesh	95.77	24.07	05.03.2015	7.22	18.35	13.23
8.	Industrial Area, Pandoga	Himachal Pradesh	88.05	22.62	05.03.2015	6.79	19.5	13.02
9.	Industrial Estate, Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	36.55	16.89	10.08.2015	5.067	3.83	6.97
10.	Tupundana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	35.57	14.05	10.08.2015	1.66	—	—
11.	Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka	90.50	42.69	10.08.2015	12.8066	—	—
12.	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	Karnataka	125.76	24.36	10.08.2015	12.988	54.66	42.92
13.	KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad	Kerala	130.94	50	28.03.2016	15.00	2.33	2.78
14.	Upgradation of Infrastructure at Zuangtui Industrial Estate	Mizoram	18.02	14.42	01.03.2016	4.33	3.12	17.09

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	Madhya Pradesh	75.00	12.75	05.03.2015	8.6454	39.27	54.39
16.	Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	44.88	11.50	05.03.2015	8.05	31.43	78.72
17.	Angul Aluminium Park, Angul	Odisha	99.60	33.44	18.08.2015	10.032	1.57	—
18.	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha, Patiala	Punjab	76.60	16.58	05.03.2015	4.974	5.07	7.21
19.	Upgradation of Physical infrastructure at SIPCOT-HOSUR Industrial Complex	Tamil Nadu	30.4	7.69	01.03.2016	2.307	—	—
20.	Pashamylaran Industrial Area, Medak	Telangana	64.24	23.56	05.03.2015	7.07	—	—
21.	Paddy Processing Cluster, Ranga Reddy	Telangana	124.50	48.00	10.08.2015	—	—	—
22.	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	55.38	39.80	05.03.2015	27.66	26.77	43.26
23.	Upgradation of RK Nagar Industrial Area	Tripura	52.25	38.76	01.03.2016	11.628	15.44	16.37
24.	Furniture Hub at Ernakulum District	Kerala	86.156	43.33	14.07.2016		—	—

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Unstarred Questions

B. List of projects which were accorded 'In-principle' approval under MIUS

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name and location of the Project	State	Project Cost	Central Grant	Date of 'in-principle' approval
1.	SIDCO, Industrial Growth Centre, Samba	Jammu and Kashmir	14.60	7.45	13.06.2014
2.	Devipur Industrial Area	Jharkhand	105.00	27.36	13.06.2014
3.	Treated Effluent Collection and Disposal System Industries in Danilimbda	Gujarat	112.75	44.16	01.03.2016
4.	Upgradation of Infrastructure in Sayakha Industrial Area, Bharuch District	Gujarat	361.26	28.05	01.03.2016
5.	Upgradation of Industrial Estate Dimapur	Nagaland	14.66	10.14	01.03.2016
6.	Tarapur Industrial Area	Maharashtra	109.45	12.75	28.04.2016

Fall in sales of manufactured goods

3702. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether sales of manufactured goods fell during 2015-16 despite Government's efforts to attract investment under its 'Make in India' campaign;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this will spark fears of layoffs and debt default in the months to come; and

(d) if so, what remedial steps Government is taking to create demand for manufactured goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per information received from Ministry of Corporate Affairs, such statistics is not compiled.

(c) and (d) do not arise.

Promotion of NIMZs

3703. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promotion of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) will boost the manufacturing sector; and

(b) the details of proposals received for establishment of NIMZs along with the locations and their approval status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government notified the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) on 4th November, 2011 with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% and creating 100 million jobs over a decade or so. National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) are one of the important instruments of the Policy to achieve its objectives. So far Government has granted 'in-principle' approval to the fourteen NIMZs (outside the DMIC region). These are:—

- (i) Nagpur in Maharashtra
- (ii) Prakasam in Andhra Pradesh
- (iii) Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh
- (iv) Medak in Telangana
- (v) Hyderabad Pharma NIMZ at Rangareddy and Mahabubnagar Districts in Telangana
- (vi) Tumkur in Karnataka
- (vii) Kolar in Karnataka
- (viii) Bidar in Karnataka
- (ix) Gulbarga in Karnataka
- (x) Kalinganagar, Jajpur District in Odisha
- (xi) Ramanathapuram District of Tamil Nadu
- (xii) Ponneri Taluk, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu
- (xiii) Auraiya District in Uttar Pradesh and
- (xiv) Jhansi District in Uttar Pradesh

Of these, the NIMZ at Prakasam in Andhra Pradesh; Medak in Telangana and Kalinganagar, Jajpur district in Odisha have been granted final approval.

Eight Investment Regions along the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project have also been announced as NIMZs. The details are as under:—

- (i) Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region, Gujarat
- (ii) Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park City near Aurangabad, Maharashtra
- (iii) Manesar-Bawal Investment Region, Haryana
- (iv) Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region, Rajasthan
- (v) Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region, Madhya Pradesh
- (vi) Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region, Uttar Pradesh
- (vii) Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra; and
- (viii) Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Region in Rajasthan

Export/import of medicines/drugs

3704. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of medicines/drugs exported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to boost export of medicines/drugs and to encourage the Indian pharmaceutical companies to increase their production so as to reduce dependence on imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Country-wise India's export/import of medicines/drugs in quantum and value during the last three years and current year for the top 30 markets is given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (See below).

(b) The Government is taking several measures to boost exports of medicines/drugs under MDA and MAI Schemes. Financial assistance through Pharmexcil, an Export Promotion Council, is provided under Market Development Assistance and Market Access Initiative Schemes by Department of Commerce to exporters of various Pharmaceutical products particularly small and medium size exporters to promote their exports in various countries. Incentives to Pharmaceutical industry are also available in various trade promotion schemes such as Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), Advance Authorization Scheme, DFIA (Duty Free Import Authorization Scheme) for import of raw materials and Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme for import of Capital Goods etc.

Statement-I*Country-wise details of India's export of medicines/drugs during the last three years and current year*

Rank	Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		April-Dec 2016-17*	
		Qty-Metric Tonnes	Value \$ mn	Qty-Metric Tonnes	Value \$ mn	Qty-Metric Tonnes	Value \$ mn	Qty-Metric Tonnes	Value \$ mn
India's exports to top 30 countries									
1.	USA	109724	3963	113444	4310	122057	5503	86330	4339
2.	South Africa	13792	561	17439	511	23109	607	10275	328
3.	UK	30919	527	28064	543	29300	564	19803	425
4.	Nigeria	47565	384	56618	421	63968	437	36765	303
5.	Russia	13613	546	12135	425	12370	374	10779	277
6.	Germany	19329	402	21376	373	21317	348	14343	245
7.	Kenya	30765	240	32837	284	35559	333	23403	268
8.	Brazil	11123	313	10629	376	10018	325	7886	257
9.	Netherland	8064	234	10064	243	8671	243	5918	151
10.	France	8333	207	9944	209	10451	232	7527	149
11.	Australia	6360	197	7859	206	8012	233	5571	180
12.	Vietnam Soc Rep	17773	212	22546	233	26499	221	17984	166
13.	Canada	4659	227	4880	208	4127	201	2959	148
14.	Sri Lanka DSR	13298	167	13692	173	15534	205	10752	159

15.	Philippines	5970	140	8695	156	9051	193	5296	156
16.	Belgium	7037	128	48937	154	10142	192	6985	169
17.	Iran	9568	183	10162	175	11584	180	12931	130
18.	Tanzania Rep	12145	157	13250	187	11302	179	8967	172
19.	Uganda	6732	155	9644	158	8503	169	6107	117
20.	Nepal	12374	142	21598	169	18084	170	21092	159
21.	Egypt A Rp	10794	93	14692	117	14539	162	5476	96
22.	Mexico	5548	125	5256	127	6087	160	5078	119
23.	Turkey	7760	156	8552	148	7268	160	6299	122
24.	Myanmar	8712	139	10555	173	10042	154	6369	130
25.	Thailand	4841	109	6381	157	6512	148	5486	109
26.	Japan	3999	175	4773	142	4461	144	2717	119
27.	China P Rp	9865	116	9883	139	9444	140	4862	99
28.	Ghana	8834	152	10892	165	8248	138	8103	91
29.	Ethiopia	7380	146	7101	125	8126	140	6823	107
30.	Bangladesh Pr	11067	158	10018	141	10942	136	9893	119
TOTAL OF THE ABOVE		467943	10457	561915	10949	545329	12393	382781	9410
GRAND TOTAL		736158	14935	875048	15433	822619	16889	579213	12737

Note: Figures are rounded off to nearest decimal.

*Figures for the year 2016-17 are provisional.

Source:- DGCI&S.

Statement-II*Country-wise details of India's import of drugs/medicines during the last three years and current year*

Rank	Country	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		April-Dec 2016-17*	
		Qty-Metric	Value \$ mn	Qty-Metric	Value \$ mn	Qty-Metric	Value \$ mn	Qty-Metric	Value \$ mn
		Tonnes		Tonnes		Tonnes		Tonnes	
India's import to top 30 countries									
1.	China P RP	152440	2111	154145	2218	160178	2266	123636	1469
2.	USA	16381	400	13398	417	13218	453	9703	320
3.	Germany	6934	406	4725	428	5029	378	3594	244
4.	France	4706	135	8705	171	7631	180	4434	148
5.	Italy	3960	179	5561	195	6673	177	3661	136
6.	Indonesia	12318	134	15516	143	16774	154	13992	78
7.	Switzerland	580	274	530	160	373	139	346	97
8.	Denmark	73	85	104	99	45	94	44	90
9.	Singapore	502	31	5372	43	16479	93	12762	63
10.	Spain	2814	78	3177	81	3171	91	2933	67
11.	Netherland	2190	74	1740	96	3538	82	4876	55
12.	UK	347	74	413	66	512	82	407	67
13.	Belgium	15534	119	9910	89	332	80	341	65
14.	Japan	9405	65	7481	74	9096	74	5380	45

15.	Korea RP	6936	79	8621	75	13148	70	9336	59
16.	Brazil	638	44	228	67	561	49	221	64
17.	Taiwan	244	35	734	35	333	41	278	28
18.	Israel	96	29	192	31	174	32	75	21
19.	Puerto Rico	150	8	13	9	248	31	151	25
20.	Austria	338	25	711	26	608	29	612	34
21.	Mexico	163	30	188	30	188	28	166	22
22.	Slovenia	27	30	27	33	23	25	19	11
23.	Australia	470	21	375	32	613	23	613	18
24.	Hungary	9	10	11	15	12	22	15	21
25.	Thailand	11623	22	12445	22	13652	21	7805	11
26.	Ireland	52	35	48	37	29	18	25	22
27.	Canada	788	28	58	17	34	16	56	12
28.	Malaysia	146	9	198	6	2170	14	1493	9
29.	Hong Kong	82	6	46	24	89	12	15	2
30.	Nepal	3240	10	2711	11	2998	11	2253	7
TOTAL OF THE ABOVE		253185	4586	257383	4752	277929	4787	209241	3310
GRAND TOTAL		259549	4691	276191	4866	284125	4885	214593	3374

Note: Figures are rounded off to nearest decimal.

*Figures for the year 2016-17 are provisional.

Source:- DGCI&S.

Statement by Minister on Quran and Bible

3705. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Culture Minister Mahesh Sharma made a controversial statement that Quran and Bible are not central to the soul of India; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Culture does not have any record pertaining to any such statement made by the Minister of State of the ministry of Culture and Tourism, Dr. Mahesh Sharma.

(b) Question does not arise.

Development work in the State of Chhattisgarh

†3706. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry for development works during the last three years from Government of Chhattisgarh and the amount involved therein, scheme-wise and the details of action taken thereon;

(b) the reasons for which proposals received from the State Government are still pending;

(c) whether any time limit has been stipulated for disposal of the proposals;

(d) whether more time taken in the execution of proposals hamper the development works and how the cost overrun related to the work is adjusted; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Under the Scheme of Improvement of Infrastructure and Modernization of Libraries for development of Model Library under National Mission on Libraries, proposals for sanction of assistance were received during the year 2014-15 from District Library, Dantewada and from District Library, Raigarh of Chhattisgarh.

Scheme-wise amount sanctioned is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Details of the proposals received and financial assistance provided by Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation thereof under various Matching and Non-matching Schemes in respect of Libraries/organizations of Chhattisgarh is given in Statement-II (See below).

A proposal for setting up of Science Cities in Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh in 2016 as per old norms was received at National Council of Science Museums. The State Government was requested to send revised proposal as per new norms of Science Cities Scheme. Response is awaited from the State Government.

(b) Doesn't arise.

(c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) The projects are being executed by the State authority. No report regarding cost overrun has been received by National Mission on Libraries.

Statement-I

Details of Scheme-wise amount sanctioned for development of Model Library

Item for which amount sanctioned	District Library, Dantewada (₹ in lakhs)	District Library, Raigarh (₹ in lakhs)
Upgradation of Infrastructure	50.00	50.00
Upgradation of Technology and Modernization of Services	30.00	30.00
Creation of facilities of special abled Groups	5.00	5.00
Procurement of reading resources to meet local need and Advocacy and Outreach Programme	2.00	2.00
TOTAL	87.00	87.00

Statement-II

Details of the proposals received and financial assistance provided by Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation under various matching and non-matching schemes in respect of libraries/foundations of Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Scheme	Application Received	Status	Amount Approved (in Rupees)	Amount Released (in Rupees)
2014-15					
1.	Seminar (Non- Matching)	1 application (Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur)	Nothing pending	100000	75000 (1st instalment)
2.	Central Selection Scheme (Non-Matching)*	Nil	Nothing pending	-	858883.54
3.	Library Building	1 application received (during 2012-13) (State Central Library, Raipur)	Nothing pending	25000000	12500000 (1st instalment)
2015-16					
1.	Seminar (Non-Matching)	Against 2014-15 (Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur)	Nothing pending	100000	25000 (2nd instalment)
2.	Central Selection Scheme (Non- Matching)*	Nil	Nothing pending	-	769288.97

2016-17

Sl. No.	Scheme	Application Received	Status	Amount Approved	Amount Released (as on 29.03.2017)
1.	Central Selection Scheme (Non- Matching)*	Nil	Nothing pending	--	2798229.99
2.	Library Building	Against 2012-13 (State Central Library, Raipur)	Nothing pending	25000000	12500000 (2nd Instalment)

*Under Central Selection Scheme (Non-Matching) Books are purchased Centrally by Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation and distributed to various district and Central Libraries of States.

Protected monuments in Odisha

3707. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind preservation of less number of monuments as Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) protected monuments in Odisha in comparison to other States in the country; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of monuments of Odisha to be declared as Centrally Protected Monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Archaeological Survey of India protects monuments and sites that are found to be of National importance under the provision of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. Accordingly, 79 monuments/sites have been declared protected by Archaeological Survey of India in Odisha. The State of Odisha compares favourably *vis-a-vis* other States like Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Telangana and Uttarakhand which have lesser number of monuments protected by ASI. The details of such monuments are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Monument at Ranipur Jharial in Odisha have been identified to be declared as Centrally protected monument.

Statement

*Number of Centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of
Archaeological Survey of India in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Monuments
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Monuments
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04
21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	79
23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
24.	Punjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	162
26.	Sikkim	03
27.	Telangana	08
28.	Tamil Nadu	413
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	743
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	136
TOTAL		3686

Folk arts and music practised in the country

3708. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many of the Indian folk arts and music practised in the country are on the verge of disappearance;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted to identify the Indian folk arts and music which are on the verge of disappearance;

(c) whether any action has been taken to revive these Indian folk arts and music in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No such information is in the notice of this Ministry.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) To protect, promote and preserve the Indian folk arts and music in the country, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. These ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis all over the country. The details of the annual *grant-in-aid* provided to these ZCCs for cultural activities during the last three years are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of ZCC	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	NZCC, Patiala	612.35	433.39	1412.50
2.	WZCC, Udaipur	429.35	652.39	885.15
3.	SZCC, Thanjavur	830.66	336.10	560.56
4.	EZCC, Kolkata	537.36	456.54	813.659
5.	SCZCC, Nagpur	544.19	319.61	1115.00
6.	NCZCC, Allahabad	520.37	345.07	517.37
7.	NEZCC, Dimapur	771.94	1431.78	1530.10
TOTAL		4246.22	3974.88	6834.330

Cell of Savarkar in Andaman Cellular Jail

3709. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that historical evidences, documents and records have been ignored while fixing a cell to be that of Savarkar in the Andaman Cellular jail;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

Record of revolutionaries jailed in Andaman Cellular Jail

3710. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many revolutionaries were jailed in the Andaman Cellular Jail;
- (b) out of them, how many were from undivided Bengal; and
- (c) whether record about all inmates are properly maintained and displayed?

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

Declaration of National Heritage Sites

3711. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to declare famous historical places as National Heritage Sites; if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has identified or received any request from Government of Puducherry in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government of India has taken any initiative in the matter, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. There is no concept of declaring any historical place as a National Heritage Site under provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959.

- (b) No, Sir. No proposal is received in this regard.
- (c) Question does not arise.

Establishment of science cities

†3712. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of science cities established in the country, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to establish at least one science city in every State/Union Territory;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/Union Territory-wise, including Bihar and Jharkhand;

(d) the action taken by Government and by when the establishment of science cities in all the States/Union Territories of the country is expected; and

(e) the objectives of Government in establishing a science city?

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 Organisation 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 Kapurtala, Punjab and Gujarat Science City at Ahmedabad, Gujarat have been set up by Council of Pushpa Gujral Science City, Punjab and Gujarat Council of Science City, Gujarat respectively with financial assistance from the Ministry of Culture.

The proposal for setting up of a Science City at Guwahati in the State of Assam has also been approved.

(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 desirous of setting up a Science City under the Science Cities Scheme have to provide land, share the cost of setting up of facilities and corpus for upkeep and maintenance, and meet other commitments as per norms of the Scheme.

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

The Scheme does not specify any time limit for setting up of Science Cities in all States/Union Territories. In case of approved projects, the time frame for completion of the project as per the Scheme is about 54 months from the date of start of the project.

(e) The objectives for establishing a Science City, *inter alia* include:

- To portray the growth of science and technology and their applications in industry and human welfare.

- To popularize and to enhance understanding of science and technology in cities, urban and rural areas for the benefit of students and for the common man.

Promotion of ancient tribal culture in the State of Chhattisgarh

†3713. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to promote and conserve ancient folk traditions, folk literature including ancient tribal culture of the State of Chhattisgarh; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the funds allocated to the State in this regard during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Government has received any proposals from Government of Chhattisgarh for promotion of ancient culture and traditional art forms of the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the current status of proposals received and by when these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. To promote and conserve ancient folk traditions and ancient tribal culture of the country including Chhattisgarh, the Government of India has set up, *inter alia*, seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. The artists are invited from all over India including Chhattisgarh to participate in various programmes and cultural activities organized by these ZCCs. South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur, an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture, has organized the following programmes during the last three years in the State of Chhattisgarh:

2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Lok Folk	12th Folk-Fair 2014 Oddisia Programme	Lok Kala Yatra
Rajim Khumbh Mela	Lok Kala Yatra	Cultural Programme
Lok Kala Yatra	Baster Dashhara Mahotsava	Dashahara Mahotsava
Lok Gayan	Lok Kala Yatra	Mandai Mela Utsav
Swar Sangam	Rajim Kumbh Mela	Bilasa Mahotsav
Tribal Folk Dance Festival	Bilasa Mahotsav	Rajim Khumbh

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Baster Lokotsav	National Mask Dance and Martial Art Festival National Festival Light Music Pawas Prasang Rajyotsav Chhattisgarh Ramayan Mela Chhattisgarh Raut Nacha	Rasrang (sufi, Gazal and Quawali) Lok Kala Yatra

(b) No funds are released State/UT-wise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Conditions of various museums in India

3714. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the pathetic conditions of various museums in the country;

(b) if so, steps have been taken to restore the glory of these historical institutions; and

(c) the amount sanctioned to various museums during the last three financial years and the current financial year, along with the amount spent and surrendered, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are a number of museums, namely National Museum (New Delhi), 3 wings of National Gallery of Modern Art (Delhi, Bengaluru, Mumbai), Indian Museum (Kolkata), Victoria Memorial Hall (Kolkata), Salarjung Museum (Hyderabad), 23 Science Centre under National Council of Science Museum (Kolkata) and Allahabad Museum (Allahabad), which are directly under the administrative control of the Ministry of Culture. Besides, there are forty four site museums under the control of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). These museums have a large collection of artefacts, paintings, sculptures, coins etc. Upgradation and modernization of these museums are taken up by the Government on a continuous basis to maintain them in good condition.

(b) The Government has taken up a 14 point museum reforms agenda for implementation on a continuing basis to bring about qualitative changes in museums in India keeping pace with the international developments in the field.

(c) Details of the amount sanctioned to various museums during the last three financial years and the current financial year, amount spent and surrendered is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Details of the amount sanctioned to the various museums during the last three financial years and the current year, amount spent and surrendered thereof

(₹ in lakhs)

Name of Organization	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	Amount Sanctioned	Expenditure	Surrender	Amount Sanctioned	Expenditure	Surrender	Amount Sanctioned	Expenditure	Surrender	Amount Sanctioned	Expenditure	Surrender
Allahabad Museum	551.58	429.26	122.32	714.00	560.00	154.00	875.00	570.00	305.00	1020.425	549.9	470.53
Indian Museum	1301.82	1517.00	Nil	2274.33	2045.93	Nil	2124.26	1699.76	Nil	990.48	1509.14	Nil
National Museum	2116.80	2062.88	53.92	3028.00	2908.89	119.11	3525.75	3036.60	489.15	3019.00	2553.66	463.34
NGMA	1789.60	1645.31	Nil	2235.00	1928.36	198.73	2633.05	1794.97	584.67	1735.00	1500.85	287.85
NCSM	6589.00	903.00	Nil	7945.00	10065.00	Nil	805.00	10831.00	Nil	9382.00	10093.00	Nil
SJM	2252.00	2252.00	Nil	2449.50	2449.50	Nil	2400.00	2223.72	176.28	2670.00	2310.00	Nil
VMH	1041.98	1041.98	Nil	3408.78	3408.78	Nil	4784.18	4758.73	25.45	918.50	1332.03	Nil

Commemorating the centenary of Champaran Satyagrah

3715. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to commemorate the centenary of Champaran Satyagrah;

(b) if so, the details thereof including constituting National Implementation Committee, proposed programmes/projects and funds sanctioned for the purpose;

(c) whether proposals have received from Government of Bihar for financial assistance for projects including Gandhi Circuit;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has any plan for infrastructure development of prominent places related to Champaran Satyagrah; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to commemorate centenary of Champaran Satyagrah during April 2017 to April 2018. National Implementation Committee (NIC) has so far not been constituted. Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS), an autonomous body of Ministry of Culture has been nominated as knowledge partner of the Ministry for the commemoration. GSDS has planned year-long activities to be taken up in Delhi as well as in Bihar under the commemoration.

(c) and (d) Development of Gandhi Circuit in Bihar is one of the projects identified for development under the Special Package for Bihar announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in 2015.

Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, projects for development are identified in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates, submission of suitable Detailed Project Report (DPR) and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

A revised proposal on Gandhi Circuit has been called for from Government of Bihar. The same is yet to be received.

(e) and (f) Commemoration activities are year-long process. Activities under a commemoration are taken up only after approval by the NIC. As NIC for centenary commemoration of Champaran Satyagrah has so far not been constituted, no projects for development of infrastructures have been approved.

Proposals from Uttar Pradesh Government

†3716. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry from Uttar Pradesh Government for development works in the last three years along with the funds sought, project-wise and action taken thereon;

(b) the reasons for which proposals received from the State Government have so far been pending;

(c) whether a time limit has been fixed for disposal of the said proposals;

(d) whether excessive delay in clearing the proposals developmental work and how the cost overrun caused by this delay is adjusted; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) Proposals received from State Government of Uttar Pradesh by Ministry of Culture for development work in the last three years along with the funds sought, project-wise action taken, reasons for pending of case, time limit for disposal of proposal and reasons for excessive delays, if any, in clearing the proposals of development works thereon is given in Statement-I and II respectively.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details of Proposal received from State Government of Uttar Pradesh for Development works during the last three years

Name of Proposal	No. of Proposals received from Uttar Pradesh Government Year-wise		Project-wise Fund Allocated in Lakhs	Action Taken	Reasons for pending of case	Time limit for disposal of proposal	Whether excessive delay in clearing the proposals development works and how the cost overrun caused by this delays adjusted
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Tagore Cultural Complex (Lucknow)	2014-15	01	Central assistance sought is 900.00	As per the recommendation of the National Appraisal Committee under TCC Scheme, ₹ 1.05 crores has been released to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for construction of Rashtriya Kathak Sansthan in March and May 2014	Due to non-receipt of the requisite information/ documents sought from the State Government of U.P. the project proposal could not be considered further. Hence, no further funds were released and all delay/pendency is on part of State Government of U.P.	As per the TCC Scheme, it is 3 years from date of release of 1st installment.	The cost overrun caused by the delay shall be borne by the State Government only as all delay in submission of requisite information/ documents is on part of State Government Hence, Central Share shall remain same i.e. ₹ 9.00 crores.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
State Central Library, Allahabad (under National Mission on Libraries Scheme)	2014-15	01	206.00	Amount released 203.75 lakhs	--	--	There is no excessive delay on the Part of the sanctioning authority	
Government District Library, Etawah (under National Mission on Libraries Scheme)	2014-15	01	87.00	Amount released 85.92 lakhs			There is no excessive delay on the Part of the sanctioning authority	
Matching and Non-matching Schemes of Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation	Details are given in enclosed Statement-II							
King Edward Memorial Hall at Phoolbagh, Kanpur (Kanpur Development Authority) (under	2013-14	02	Phase-I	63.02	Work completed	—	—	—
			Phase-II	99.87	Work completed	—	—	—
			Phase-III		Work completed			
	2014-15	01	36.88					

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Protection and
Conservation of
Monuments)

Eastern Gate of Hussainabad at Chhota Imambara, Lucknow (under Protection and Conservation of Monuments)	2014-15	01	10.98	Work completed	—	—	—
Vishavambhar Dayalu Tripathi Rajkiya Zila Pustakalaya, Unnao, U.P. (under Renovation/ Construction Work)	2014-15	01	25.14	For Renovation/ Construction Work in 2014-15, a proposal of Vishvambhar Dayalu Tripathi Rajkiya Zila Pustakalaya, Unnao, Uttar Pradesh seeking amount of ₹ 25.14 Lakhs			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			was received for making partition in the reading room of the library. The proposal was approved by the Grants Committee during the same year.			
Tagore Cultural Complex between Mathura and Vrindavan	2015-16	01	Central assistance sought is ₹ 1388.56	As per the recommendation of the National Appraisal Committee (NAC) under TCC Scheme, ₹ 2.50 lakh has been recommended to release for preparation of Detailed Project	Due to non-receipt of the requisite information/ documents from the State Government of U.P the project proposal cannot be considered. Hence, all delay/pendency is on part of State Government of U.P. itself.	As per the TCC Scheme, it is 3 years from date of release of 1st installment. The cost overrun caused by the delay shall be borne by the State Government only as all delay in submission of requisite information/ documents is on part of State Government Hence, Central Share shall remain same i.e. ₹ 13.88 crores.

Report (DPR) of the project. But due to non-receipt of the requisite information/ documents (required to release the said fund from the State Government of U.P.) the recommended amount of ₹ 2.50 lakh has not been released so far.

Residency, Lucknow (U.P. Tourism Department) (under protection and Conservation of Monuments)	2015-16	01	15.87	Work completed	—	—	—
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Light and Sound Show at excavated remains of Sarnath	2015-16	01	Budget and expenditure for light and sound show have been taken care of by State Government of U.P.	ASI has approved the layout plan.	-	-
Light and Sound Show at Buddhist remains, Kushinagar of Sarnath	2015-16	01	Budget and expenditure for light and sound show have been taken care of by State Government of U.P.	ASI agreed, in principle, to the proposal.		

Statement-II*Matching and non-matching schemes of Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation*

Scheme	Library	Status	Amount approved	Amount released
2014-15				
Building	Rajkiya zila Pustakalaya Bijnorvill.-B.S.A Campus, P.O. and Dist.-Biznor	Incomplete Papers		
Building	District Library, Barabanki, Faizabad Road, P.O. and Dist.-Barabanki, Pin-225001	Released	50.00 lakh	₹ 50.00 lakhs (released in 2015-16)
Building	Rajkiya zila Pustakalaya, Azamgarh, Near Vikas Bhawan, P.O. and Dist.-Azamgarh,	Incomplete Papers		
Seminar/Work-shop/ Training	Rajya Karmchari Sahitya Sansthan, U.P. Vidhan Sabha Marg, Hazratganj, Lucknow-226001, U.P.	Not Eligible	Not approved.	
Different Section including Children Section	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Pustakalaya Evam Vachanalaya Harjendranagar, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	Approved	₹ 1.50 lakh	Released 1.50 lakh
Different Section including Children Section	Mandavi Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Sansthan F-5015, Sector-11, Rajaji Puram, Lucknow-226017	Approved	₹ 50,000	Released ₹ 50,000/-
Different Section including Children Section	Late Smt Ram Shree Gaur Sewa Samiti (Vishambhar Dayal Gaur Pustakalaya) Mirjapur Kalan, Unnao-Uttar Pradesh	Approved	₹ 20,000	Released ₹ 15,000/- (1st Installment)

Scheme	Library	Status	Amount approved	Amount released
Different Section including Children Section	Government District Library, Faizabad Faizabad-224001	Incomplete Papers		
Different Section including Children Section	Sardar Hameedi Taleemi Wa Samaji Mission, Mahal Sarai, Jigar Road, 27, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh-244221	Incomplete Papers		
Different Section including Children Section	Mohd. Siddik Sarak Sarvajanic Pustakalaya Mahuli Duddhi, Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh	Rejected/ previous grant not settled		
Different Section including Children Section	Shivram, Vill-Sanray Sultanpur, Po-Barauna (Hardoi), Pin-241303	Rejected/ Incomplete Application		
Different Section including Children Section	Late Shrimati Ram Shree Gaur Sewa Samiti (Vishambhar Dayal Gaur Pustakalaya) Mirjapur Kalan, Unnao-Uttar Pradesh	Rejected/ previous grant not settled		
Children Corner	Maa Saraswati Pustakalaya and Bachanalay (Saraswati Manab Seva Sansthan) Sastri Nagar, Gardha Mohalla, Ballia, Uttar Pradesh-277001	Approved	₹ 1.95 lakh	₹ 1.95 lakh released
Children Corner	Government District Library, Banda	Rejected/previous grant not settled		

Children Corner	Government District Library, Pratapgarh	Rejected/ Incomplete application		
	Sohan Lal Public Library, Lucknow	Rejected/ Incomplete application		
Children Corner	Sewa Sansthan Ararouli, Ballia	Rejected/previous grant not settled		
2015-16				
Building	Government District Library, Varanasi Ardali Bazar Near L.T. College, P.O.-Kachahry, Dist. Varanasi, U.P.	Approved and First installment Released	₹ 50.00 lakhs	₹ 25.00 lakhs (first installment)
Seminar/Work-shop/ Training	Government District Library, Mainpuri Devi Road, Post. Mainpuri, Dist. Mainpuri,	Approved	₹ 1.00 lakh	₹ 1.00 lakh released
Seminar/Work-shop/ Training	Government District Library, Firozabad Dios Office Campus, Vill. Debrai, P.O. Dabrai, Dist. Firozabad, U.P.	Approved	₹ 1.00 lakh	₹ 1.00 lakh released
Children Corner	Bindhya Bharati Library, Mirzapur	Rejected/previous grant not settled		
Children Corner	Government District Library, Bulandshahr	Approved	₹ 2.00 lakh	₹ 2.00 lakh released
Children Corner	Shri Shiv Aasram Shiksha Samiti, Mirzapur	Incomplete Papers		

Scheme	Library	Status	Amount approved	Amount released
Children Corner	Shri Ramananda Saraswati Pustakalaya, Azamgarh	Incomplete Papers		
Furniture	Library Cell, U.P Application for 127 Libraries	Approved	₹ 1,98,03,862/-	₹ 1,98,03,862/- released
2016-17				
Seminar/Work-shop/ Training	Government District Library, Meerut Vill -Meerut, P.O.- Begum Bridge Road, Dist.- Meerut, Uttar Pradesh-250001	Approved	₹ 1.00 lakh	Sanction letter issued, Papers awaited for release of payment
Seminar/Work-shop/ Training	Sarladitya Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan Vill: Bahkariya, P.O Rautapar (Lal Gunj), Dist. Basti, Uttar Pradesh-272171	Approved	₹ 1.00 lakh	Sanction letter issued, Papers awaited for release of payment
Seminar/Work-shop/ Training	Yuva Vikas Samiti Vill: Tharauli, P.O. Gaura Upadhayay, Dist. Basti, Uttar Pradesh 272124	Approved	₹ 1.00 lakh	Sanction letter issued, Papers awaited for release of payment
Mobile	Budh Bihar Sambandh Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Pustakalaya/Wachanalaya, Gorakhpur	Incomplete Papers		

Modernisation	Library Cell, U.P. for 5 Libraries 1) Amiruddaulla Public Library, Lucknow 2) Kendriya Rajya Pustakalaya, Allahabad 3) Rajkiya Zilla Pustakalaya, Unnao 4) Rajkiya Zilla Pustakalaya, Raibareli 5) Rajkiya Zilla Pustakalaya, Etawah	Approved	₹ 44.25 lakh	Sanction letter issued, Papers awaited for release of payment
Different Section including Children Section	Rajpati Seva Samiti, Allahabad	Processed	₹ 1.50 lakh	Sanction Order under issue
Different Section including Children Section	Sewa Sansthan (Adarsh Pustakalaya), Balia	Disputed (two applications under different schemes with common requirements)		
Children Corner	Government District Library, Fatehpur, Mirzapur	Processed	₹ 1,92,650/-	Sanction Order under issue
	Sewa Sansthan (Adarsh Pustakalaya), Balia	Processed	₹ 1.50 lakh	Sanction Order under issue
Furniture	Library Cell, U.P. Application for 100 Extension Counters	Approved	₹ 75,97,075/-	₹ 75,97,075/- released

Evaluation of performance of CPSUs

3717. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation of the performance/functioning of Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSUs) is done regularly;

(b) if so, the details of performance of ratings of CPSUs during each of the last three years; and

(c) the support provided by Government to loss making CPSUs along with the CPSUs being revived at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Evaluation of the performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), against targets fixed in their respective Memorandum of Understanding for a financial year is done after the end of the financial year.

(b) The details of the evaluation of the achievements of CPSEs for the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) function under the administrative control of various Ministries/Departments and all matters relating to revival/restructuring/closure of CPSEs are dealt by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments. Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), as a nodal department, has issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 for “Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)”. As per the guidelines, the responsibility for addressing the sickness of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) lies with the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments. The Administrative Ministries/Departments monitor the sickness of CPSEs and identify the sick/incipient sick/weak CPSEs functioning under their control based on the performance and take timely redressal measures. The concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments formulate revival/restructuring plans for such CPSEs on a case-to-case basis and after obtaining the approval of competent authority implement the plan.

Statement

Details of the evaluation of the achievements of CPSEs for the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Air India Charters Ltd.	*	Very Good	Very Good
2.	Air India Ltd.	*	Good	Very Good

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
3.	Airports Authority of India	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
4.	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
5.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Very Good
6.	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
7.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	Fair	Poor	*
8.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
9.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Very Good
10.	Bengal Chemical and Pharma Ltd.	*	Good	Excellent
11.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	Very Good	Good	*
12.	Bharat Broadband Nigam Ltd.	*	Good	Good
13.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
14.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
15.	Bharat Earth Movers Limited	Good	Good	Good
16.	Bharat Electronics Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
17.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
18.	Bharat Immunological and Biological Ltd.	Good	Fair	Good
19.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
20.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
21.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	Fair	*	NS/NE
22.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Good
23.	Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Ltd.	*	Poor	Fair
24.	Bhartiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
25.	Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Company Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Good
26.	BHEL—EML	*	Fair	Fair
27.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	Poor	*	NS/NE
28.	Biotechnology Industry Research Assis. Concil	*	Excellent	Excellent
29.	Bisra Stone Lime Co. Ltd.	Fair	*	*
30.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corp. Ltd.	Good	Poor	Good
31.	Brahmputra Crackers and Polymers Ltd.	Fair	Very Good	Good
32.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	Very Good	Fair	Good
33.	Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company (BBJ) Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Good
34.	Bridge and Roof Co. (I) Ltd.	Good	Good	Very Good
35.	British India Corporation	Poor	*	*
36.	Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited	Fair	*	NS/NE
37.	Burn Standard Co.	Fair	Fair	NS/NE
38.	Cement Corporation of India	Fair	Very Good	Good
39.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
40.	Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.	Good	Good	Very Good
41.	Central Electronics Limited	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
42.	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
43.	Central Railside Warehousing Compny Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Good
44.	Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
45.	Certification Engineers India Ltd.	Good	Excellent	Excellent

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
46.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Very Good
47.	Coal India Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
48.	Cochin Shipyard Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
49.	Concor Air Ltd.	*	Very Good	Very Good
50.	Container Corporation of India Ltd. (Concor)	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
51.	Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
52.	Creda—HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	*	Good	NS/NE
53.	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
54.	Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	Very Good	Fair	NS/NE
55.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.	Excellent	Good	Very Good
56.	Eastern Coalfield Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
57.	Educational Consultants India Ltd.	Excellent	Good	Excellent
58.	Electronics Corp. of India Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Good
59.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
60.	Engineers India Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Very Good
61.	Ennore Port Ltd. (Kamarajar Port Ltd.)	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
62.	Export Credit Guarantee Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
63.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (I) Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Good
64.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (T) Ltd.	Good	Poor	Fair
65.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	Fair	Good	Good
66.	FSNL	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
67.	Food Corporation of India	Good	Very Good	*

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
68.	GAIL (I) Limited	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
69.	Gail Gas Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
70.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Eng. Ltd.	Excellent	Good	Very Good
71.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Excellent
72.	Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation	Very Good	Very Good	Good
73.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Fair
74.	High Speed Rail Corporation of India Ltd.	*	Excellent	Good
75.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
76.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Poor	Fair	NS/NE
77.	Hindustan Cables Ltd	Poor	Poor	*
78.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Very Good
79.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Good
80.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Good
81.	Hindustan Newsprint Limited	Fair	Fair	NS/NE
82.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Fair	Poor	Fair
83.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd	Fair	*	NS/NE
84.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
85.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co.	Poor	*	*
86.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	Fair	Excellent	Very Good
87.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Fair
88.	Hindustan Shipyard Limited	Good	Good	Good
89.	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	NS/NE
90.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	*	Very Good	Very Good
91.	HLL Lifecare Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
92.	HMT Bearing Ltd.	Good	Good	*
93.	HMT International Ltd.	Fair	Good	Good
94.	HMT Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Fair
95.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Fair
96.	HMT Watches Ltd.	Good	*	*
97.	Hoogly Printing Co. Ltd.	Fair	Good	Good
98.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
99.	HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	Fair	Good	Good
100.	HSCC (India) Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Excellent
101.	India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO)	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
102.	Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd.	Fair	*	NS/NE
103.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
104.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
105.	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
106.	Indian Railway Station Dev. Corporation Ltd.	*	Fair	Good
107.	Indian Rare Earth Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
108.	Indian Renewable Energy Dev. Agency (IREDA)	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
109.	Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC)	Good	Good	Good
110.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Poor	Fair	Fair
111.	Intelligent Communication System India Ltd.	Good	*	*
112.	IRCON Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	*	Very Good	Excellent
113.	IRCON International Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
114.	ITI Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Good

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
115.	Jute Corporation of India Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
116.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Good	Excellent	Good
117.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Very Good
118.	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	Very Good	Excellent	Very Good
119.	KIOCL Ltd.	Very Good	Fair	Fair
120.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
121.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Ltd.	Good	Fair	NS/NE
122.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	Good	Fair	Fair
123.	Mahanadi Coalfield Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Very Good
124.	Mahanagar Telephone Mauritius Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
125.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL)	Very Good	Good	Good
126.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
127.	Manganese Ore (I) Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Good
128.	Mazagoan Dock Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
129.	MECON Ltd.	Fair	Good	Good
130.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
131.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
132.	MMTC Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
133.	MSTC Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Very Good
134.	Mumbai Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
135.	National Aluminum Co. Limited	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
136.	National BC Finance and Development Corporation	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
137.	National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
138.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
139.	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	Very Good	Good	Excellent
140.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
141.	National Handloom Dev. Corporation	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
142.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	Very Good	Excellent	Excellent
143.	National Jute Manufacturing Corporation Ltd.	Good	Fair	Good
144.	National Mineral Dev. Corporation	Excellent	Very Good	Good
145.	National Minorities Finance Development Corporation	Good	Excellent	Excellent
146.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
147.	National Research Dev. Corpn.	Good	Good	Very Good
148.	National Safai Karamchari's Fin. and Dev. Corporation	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
149.	National Schedule Caste Finance Development Corpn.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
150.	National Schedule Tribes Finance Development Corporation	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
151.	National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
152.	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
153.	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
154.	NEPA Ltd.	Good	Fair	Fair
155.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
156.	NHDC Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
157.	NHPC Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Very Good
158.	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	*	Fair	Fair
159.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. (NEEPCO)	Good	Very Good	Good
160.	North Eastern Handicraft and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.	Fair	Good	NS/NE
161.	North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC)	*	NS/NE	NS/NE
162.	Northern Coalfield Ltd.	Good	Very Good	Excellent
163.	NTPC Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	Excellent	Good	*
164.	NTPC Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
165.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
166.	Nuclear Power Corpn. Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
167.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
168.	Oil and Natural Gas Co. Ltd. (ONGC)	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
169.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
170.	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	*	Very Good	Good
171.	PEC Limited	Good	Good	Good
172.	PFC Capital Advisory Services Ltd.	*	Excellent	Good
173.	PFC Consulting Ltd.	*	Excellent	Excellent
174.	PFC Green Energy Ltd.	*	Very Good	Excellent
175.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	Fair	Good	*
176.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
177.	Power Grid Corpn. of India Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	excellent
178.	Power Grid NM Transmission Ltd.	*	*	Very Good

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
179.	Power System Operation Corporation Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
180.	Prize Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	*	Excellent	Excellent
181.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	Good	Fair	Good
182.	Punjab Logistics Infrastructure Ltd.	*	*	Good
183.	Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
184.	RailTel Corporation of India Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
185.	Railway Energy Management Company Ltd.	*	Excellent	Very Good
186.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Poor	Poor	Fair
187.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instrumentation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
188.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Ltd.	Poor	NS/NE	NS/NE
189.	Rashtirya Ispat Nagam Ltd.	Excellent	Good	Good
190.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
191.	REC Power Distribution Co. Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
192.	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Good
193.	RITES Afrika Limited	*	Very Good	Excellent
194.	RITES Infrastructure Services Ltd.	*	Excellent	Excellent
195.	RITES Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
196.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
197.	Sail Refractory Co. Ltd. (SRCL)	Very Good	Good	Good
198.	Sambar Salt Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Fair
199.	Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
200.	Scooters India Ltd.	*	Fair	Fair

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
201.	Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
202.	Shipping Corpn. of India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Very Good
203.	Sidcul Concor Infra Company Ltd.	*	Very Good	Good
204.	Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd.	*	*	Very Good
205.	South Eastern Coalfield Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
206.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	Very Good	*	*
207.	State Trading Corporation Ltd.	Fair	Good	Good
208.	STCL	Very Good	*	*
209.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good
210.	Tamil Nadu Telecommunication Corporation Ltd.	Fair	Fair	Fair
211.	Tamilnadu Trade Promotion Organisation	Very Good	Very Good	Good
212.	TCIL Bina Road	*	Excellent	Very Good
213.	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
214.	Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd.	Very Good	Very Good	Excellent
215.	Tungbhadra Steel Products Ltd.	Fair	*	*
216.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	Good	Good	Good
217.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	Good	Fair	Fair
218.	Vizag Transmission Ltd.	*	*	Excellent
219.	Water and Power Consultancy Ser. (I) Ltd.	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
220.	Western Coalfield Ltd.	Excellent	Very Good	Very Good

*CPSE either not signed MoU in the year or MoU signed but not submitted its evaluation to DPE.

Development of industries

3718. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment on the development and growth of heavy engineering equipments, machine tools, automotive and electrical equipment sectors in the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether any target for development of the said industries has been fixed and if so, the achievements made during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to encourage the development and growth of the said sectors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b)

Segment of Capital Goods	Production (₹ crore) and Annual per cent Growth (%)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Machine Tools Limited	3,481	4,230	4,727
	-10.40%	21.52%	11.75%
Earthmoving and Mining Machinery	16,000	17,000	19,375
	-3.61%	6.25%	13.97%
Heavy Electrical Equipment	128,823	136,953	144,861
	-4.13%	6.31%	5.77%

Source: Industry Association

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

(No. in Thousand units)

2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
21,500	23,358	23,960

(c) No such targets were fixed for Capital Goods Industry which includes its sub-sectors like Machine Tools, Earthmoving and Mining Machinery, Heavy Electrical

Equipment. No such targets were fixed for Automobile Industries as well. However, the Government in consultation with Automobile Industry envisions a growth path in the form of Automobile Mission Plan. First such plan was launched in 2006 for the period of 10 years. The performance of this Plan is given below:

- India has attracted significant quantum of local and global automobile manufacturers (OEMs) as well as component manufacturers, exceeding the target of ₹ 1,57,500 crores.
- While cumulative domestic sales volume of commercial vehicles, passenger vehicles and tractors have been achieved, 2 and 3 Wheelers have fallen short of their targets.

(d) The Government has launched a Scheme in November, 2014 for enhancement of e-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). So far 14 proposals have been approved under different components of the scheme.

Further, the Government has recently launched a National Capital Goods Policy in 2016 under 'Make in India' initiative with a view to realize the potential of domestic capital goods industry website. www.dhi.nic.in.

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

As far as Automobile Sector is concerned, Government has taken a series of steps for the promotion of the Industry, like launching of FAME India scheme for promotions of Electric and Hybrid Vehicles and establishment of state-of-the art vehicle testing centres under NATRIP Project.

Revival package for Praga Tools Limited

3719. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Praga Tools Limited, Telangana, has been approved for revival package and IDPL is going to be closed very soon;

(b) if so, the details of the revival package of Praga Tools Limited and reasons for closure of IDPL; and

(c) the present status of revival package of Praga Tools and by when it is likely to start its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) No revival package has been approved for Praga Tools Limited. So far as Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., (IDPL) is concerned; it is a public sector undertaking under the D/o Pharmaceuticals. The Department of Pharmaceuticals has informed that the company has been incurring heavy losses for a long time. Company was declared sick and referred to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in 1992. The earlier revival/rehabilitation packages of IDPL have failed to achieve the desired results. In view of the same, the Government has decided to sell that much surplus land of IDPL, as would be required to clear the outstanding liabilities, implementing Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)/Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) and to close the Company after meeting all the liabilities.

(c) There is no revival package for Praga Tools Limited.

Progress of scheme on Enhancement of Global Competitiveness of Indian Capital Goods

3720. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that specific objectives were flagged while launching the scheme on Enhancement of Global Competitiveness of Indian Capital Goods sector in 2014 by Government;

(b) if so, the details of the achievable objectives so identified; and

(c) whether any quantifiable progress is visible on ground under the scheme after its launch two years ago and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The objective of the scheme is to make Indian Goods Sector globally competitive by addressing the issues of Technological depth creation in the capital goods sector besides creating Common Industrial Facility Center.

(c) With a view to achieve the above objectives the scheme have provision for technological depth creation by way of setting up of Centre of Excellence (CoE) for technology development and by extending financial support for acquisition/transfer of technology under Technology Acquisition Fund Programme (TAFP) component of the Scheme.

As regards Common facilities for the industry, the scheme has components for setting up Common Engineering Facility Centre, Integrated Industrial Facility and Test and Certification Centre.

So far under the scheme, four proposals have been approved under CoE component which includes (1) Development of hi-tech shuttle less loom by Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, (2) Development of 11 Machine Tools Technology by Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, (3) Development of 3 Welding Technologies by PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore and (4) Development of Smart Submersible Pumps by Scientific and Industrial Testing and Research Centre, Coimbatore. Financial support have been approved under TAFP for acquisition/upgradation of technology for (1) two machine tools technology by HMT Machine Tools Limited (2) manufacturing high end specialized power cables by Allied Engineering Works, Delhi (3) Development and Commercialization of Titanium Casting with Ceramic Shelling Technology by PTC Industries and (4) Cutting Edge Robotic Laser Cladding Technology for Hydro Turbines by IPM Pvt. Ltd.

As regards Common facilities, an Integrated Machine Tools Park is being set up in Tumakuru in collaboration with the Government of Karnataka. Setting up of Common Engineering Facilities have been approved for (i) Dies, Moulds and Tools Industry in Chakan, (ii) Textile Machinery and other CG Sectors in Bardoli (iii) Training Centre for Machine Tools at HMT Machine Tools, Bangalore and (iv) High end specialized training centre with Russian collaboration in Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering in HEC, Ranchi.

Harsher punishment in cases of drunk and negligent driving

†3721. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has given suggestion to the Central Government to make the punishment stringent in cases of drunk, negligent and rash driving to curb the rising road accidents;

(b) whether the Court has also suggested that the provision for punishment of two years under the Motor Vehicles Act and the Section 304-A of IPC is quite less;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) by when necessary law would be enacted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The Department related

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture in its report has recommended for amendments to the Indian Penal Code (IPC) to include deaths due to drunken driving as culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Further, the Law Commission of India in its 234th Report-Legal Reforms to Combat Road Accidents, has also recommended to insert a new section for causing death or injury by rash and negligent driving in the Indian Penal Code. Further, amendments to Cr.P.C. is an ongoing and continuous process based on Law Commission reports, or otherwise, through a consultative mechanism.

Negotiations with stakeholders in Jammu and Kashmir

3722. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to negotiate with various stakeholders in Jammu and Kashmir to bring peace and normalcy in the State; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Government remains open to dialogue with those who eschew the path of violence and are willing to work within the framework of the Constitution of India.

Marine police stations

3723. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to obviate terrorism and infiltration from sea routes, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Marine police stations are being established in the coastal areas to protect against terrorist infiltration, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have taken various measures. There is adequate three-tier security mechanism for the maritime zone of the country. Coastal areas of the country are safeguarded by the police forces of the respective coastal States/UTs, which have jurisdiction of up to 12 nautical miles from the coast and by the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and the Indian Navy, who have jurisdiction over the entire maritime zone up to 200 nautical miles, including the 12 nautical miles of territorial waters.

Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall Maritime Security which includes Coastal Security and Offshore 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.

Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a comprehensive and integrated Coastal Security Scheme to strengthen security infrastructure and capabilities of Police of Coastal States.

Coastal Security is reviewed periodically with all stakeholders by National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against threats from the Sea (NCSMCS) constituted under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary.

(b) Establishment of Coastal Police Stations (CPSs) is a part of the Coastal Security Scheme under which, 204 CPSs have been sanctioned to Coastal States/UTs to strengthen capabilities of the Coastal State Police. The details of CPSs are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Coastal Police Stations sanctioned under Coastal Security scheme

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Costal Police Stations sanctioned
1.	Gujarat	22
2.	Maharashtra	19
3.	Goa	07
4.	Karnataka	09
5.	Kerala	18
6.	Tamil Nadu	42
7.	Andhra Pradesh	21
8.	Odisha	18
9.	West Bengal	14
10.	Daman and Diu	03
11.	Puducherry	04
12.	Lakshadweep	07
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20
TOTAL		204

Freedom fighter pension

3724. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters alive and receiving pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension scheme, 1980 as on date, State-wise;

(b) the number of dependents of freedom fighters receiving family pension, State-wise;

(c) the amount of pension/family pension being paid to freedom fighters and their dependents per month; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase freedom fighter pension and facilities provided to such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) State-wise total number of freedom fighters and their dependents receiving pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension scheme, 1980 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The amount of pension being given under this scheme to different categories of freedom fighters and their dependents are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The freedom fighter pension/family pension has already been revised and increased recently by the Central Government with effect from 15.08.2016. The details of benefits/facilities provided to the freedom fighters and eligible dependents are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

Statement-I

State-wise list of freedom fighters and their eligible dependents drawing pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension scheme, 1980

(As on December 2016)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Freedom fighters	Number of dependents	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	1	16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1935	3071	5006
3.	Assam	131	620	751
4.	Bihar	1928	1745	3673

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chandigarh	14	17	31
6.	Chhattisgarh	39	105	144
7.	Daman and Diu	7	6	13
8.	Delhi	162	260	422
9.	Goa	471	340	811
10.	Gujarat	286	236	522
11.	Haryana	224	509	733
12.	Himachal Pradesh	263	326	589
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	160	573	733
14.	Jharkhand	110	154	264
15.	Karnataka	545	1706	2251
16.	Kerala	183	1273	1456
17.	Madhya Pradesh	181	317	498
18.	Maharashtra	1822	2965	4787
19.	Manipur	9	12	21
20.	Meghalaya	1	21	22
21.	Mizoram	1	1	2
22.	Nagaland	1	1	2
23.	Odisha	192	561	753
24.	Puducherry	25	91	116
25.	Punjab	592	710	1300
26.	Rajasthan	85	199	284
27.	Sikkim	1	1	2
28.	Tamil Nadu	568	1679	2247
29.	Telangana	1083	1366	2449
30.	Tripura	15	192	207
31.	Uttar Pradesh	554	1206	1760
32.	Uttarakhand	124	507	631
33.	West Bengal	1286	3676	4964
GRAND TOTAL		13013	24447	37460

Statement-II

*Details of monthly amount of pension provided under Swatantrata
Sainik Samman Pension scheme, 1980*

Sl. No.	Category of freedom fighters	Present amount of pension w.e.f. 15.08.2016 (per month)
1.	Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners/spouses	₹ 30,000/-*
2.	Freedom Fighters who suffered outside British India/spouses	₹ 28,000/-*
3.	Other Freedom Fighters/spouses including INA	₹ 26,000/-*
4.	Dependent parents/eligible daughters (maximum 3 daughters at any point of time)	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter i.e. in the range of ₹ 13,000/-* to ₹ 15,000/-*

*Dearness Allowance/Relief as given to the Central Government employees/pensioners has been made applicable to the freedom fighter pensioners.

Statement-III

List of facilities provided to the freedom fighters

- (i) Free railway pass-AC-II Class in Rajdhani trains, Chair Car in Shatabdi trains and 1st Class/AC Sleeper in all other trains for the freedom fighters/their spouses, along with a companion, for life;
- (ii) Medical facilities under Central Government Health Services (C.G.H.S) and free medical treatment in hospitals run by Public Sector Undertakings under the control of Department of Public Enterprises have also been extended to the freedom fighters and their dependents;
- (iii) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges, and on payment of only half the rental;
- (iv) Provision of 4% reservation under "Combined Category" for Physically Handicapped Personnel (PHP), Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) and Freedom Fighters (FF) in the normal selection procedure adopted by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies for allotment of petrol pumps, gas agencies etc.
- (v) General pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to the freedom fighters in Delhi. Spouse of a freedom fighter is permitted to retain the accommodation for a period of six months after death of the freedom fighter;

- (vi) There is a fully furnished and old age friendly Freedom Fighters' Home at New Delhi providing transit accommodation (stay and meal) for freedom fighters/their eligible dependents; and
- (vii) In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman freedom fighters/their spouses have been allowed to also avail free air travel facility to visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands, once a year, alongwith a companion.

Accommodation for officers/staff of Central Police Forces

3725. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of accommodation, including family accommodation available for officers/staff of Central Armed Police Forces, in various cities and towns at present;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to augment the accommodation for the personnel of Central Armed Police Forces as part of welfare measures; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) The level of authorization of accommodation in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) varies from rank to rank. On an average, the percentage of accommodation *vis-a-vis* the level of authorisation in CAPFs is 44%. However, in terms of sanctioned strength of the Forces, the percentage is around 18.64%. Increasing the level of housing satisfaction is a continuous endeavour. In Twelfth Five Year Plan, Government have approved construction of 34,727 houses for CAPFs.

Accommodation for officers/staff of Delhi Police

3726. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of accommodation available for officers/staff of Delhi Police, at present;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to augment the accommodation for the personnel of Delhi Police to raise their satisfaction level; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Delhi Police has reported that at present accommodation is available for 20.96% officials/staff of Delhi Police.

(b) and (c) During Twelfth Five Year Plan Scheme, construction work of 664 Staff Quarters has been completed and handed over to Delhi Police. Construction work of 139 Staff Quarters have been completed and allotment process is underway. 1943 Staff Quarters are under construction. 135 Staff Quarters are at final stage of clearance from the local authorities. An amount of ₹ 65 crore has been allocated for residential buildings under Delhi Police Building Programme in Budget Estimates 2017-18.

Report on prevailing situation in Kashmir valley

3727. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the control of the Mosque, Madarsa, Print and TV media, changes in political atmosphere, strengthening of intelligence set up and reaching out to the moderate faction of Hurriyat are some of the suggestions in an assessment report prepared by Government about the prevailing situation in the Kashmir valley;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the report suggested that some of the financial schemes of Government may be implemented through these people that may help it to bring more people in their area of influence; 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) No such report has been prepared by the Government.

(b) to (d) Question do not arise.

Incidents of theft in Delhi Metro

†3728. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of thefts have gone up in Delhi Metro;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of incidents of thefts that happened in Delhi Metro in the last three years;

(c) the steps being taken to put a check on the incidents of theft in Delhi Metro and the reasons for the failure of these steps to tackle this menace; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The details of cases of theft in Delhi Metro registered by Delhi Police during the last three years and the current year (upto 15.03.2017) are as under:—

Year	Cases Reported
2014	2211
2015	3104
2016	9705
2017 (upto 15.03.17)	3854

(c) and (d) Delhi Police has reported that the Metro Stations are adequately covered under the jurisdiction of 14 Police Stations of Metro. Delhi Police is doing regular patrolling in Metro Stations to check suspects. Police Assistance Booths are also functioning at major Metro Stations. In addition, Delhi Police keeps regular liaison with the CISF authorities and joint drives are conducted from time to time. Delhi Police has also reported that the increase in the incidents of theft is mainly attributed to the conscious policy of truthful registration of cases, increase in number of daily commuters and convenient mode of filing FIRs online.

Anomaly in dispensation of funds to inmates

3729. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of compensation granted by Government to inmates, per extra day of incarceration, for a duration more than their sentence period;

(b) the amount dispensed in this regard, year-wise during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has found any anomaly in the dispensation of funds to the inmates, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) 'Prisons' is a State subject. Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. There is no central policy on granting compensation to inmates for extra days of incarceration.

Long term visit visa

3730. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of categories, under which the foreigners get long term visit visa with multiple entries particularly United States nationals and others;
- (b) whether the Pakistani origin/nationals can get the long term visit visa;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the number of cases in the Ministry for long term visit visa especially of US nationals during the last three years and current year; and
- (f) the details of visa holders and non-visa holders within the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As per the existing instructions, foreigners of all countries (except otherwise notified by the Government of India) can get long term visa for 5 years with multiple entries in four categories viz. Tourist visa, Employment visa, Business visa and Student visa. However, nationals of USA, Japan and Canada can get 10 year multiple entry Tourist visa and Business visa.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Pakistani nationals can get visitor visa of six months to meet relatives or friends or any other legitimate purpose and the duration of stay in India at a time shall not exceed three months. However, senior citizens (above 65 years of age) or a Pakistan national married to an Indian and their children below 12 years of age accompanying parents may be granted two years visit visa with multiple entries subject to certain conditions.

(e) and (f) The details of long term visit visa issued during the last three years and current year is as under:—

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017 (till 28th Feb., 2017)
10 years Tourist visa issued to US nationals	75985	146542	138575	20556
5 years Tourist visa issued to foreigners of other nationalities	92825	152355	165425	31156

Ratio of police force

3731. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of various Commissions/Committees for police reforms especially for ratio of police force;

(b) the actual strength of police force from the levels of DGP to ASI, State/ Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the names of States and Union Territories which maintain the ratio of police force as per recommended level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) A Committee set by Central Government reviewed reports of various Commissions/Committees such as National Police Commission (1977), the Ribero Committee (1998), Padmanabhaiah Committee (2000) and Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice System (2000) and shortlisted 49 recommendations on police reforms. A gist of these 49 recommendations is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Several of these recommendations deal with ratio of police force.

(b) The data of actual strength of police force from the levels of DGP to ASI, State/Union Territory-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) As 'Police' is a State subject falling in List-II of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs to maintain ratio of police force as per recommended level. However, as per data compiled by BPR&D, States/UTs-wise actual police-population ratio, as on 1.1.2016, is given in Statement-III (*See below*). The required police population ratio changes from State to State as per operational challenges.

Statement-I

List of subjects on which the Review Committee has made 49 recommendations regarding police reforms

Recommendations	Recommendation concerning to the State Governments/UTs
1.	Educational qualification and age limit for recruitment as Constables.
2.	Educational qualification and age limit for recruitment of Sub-Inspectors.
3.	Establishment of State Police Recruitment Boards.
4.	Scale of pay for Constables.
5.	Working hours for Constabulary.
6.	Promotional prospect for Constables.
7.	Training of policemen at all levels.
8.	Linkage of promotion with training.
9.	Co-relation between training and posting.
10.	Police Housing.
11.	*Levels of direct recruitment to Police Service.
12.	Teeth-to-tail ratio in the Police Force.
13.	Police Commissionerate System.
14.	Separation of Investigation from Law and Order.
15.	Manpower Strength in Police Stations.
16.	Orderly system.
17.	*Internal Security role of Police.
18.	Village Police System.
19.	Merger of Women Police with regular Police.
20.	*IPS Cadres for Central Police Organization.
21.	Method of selection of Chief of Police.
22.	Tenure of Chief of Police.
23.	Fixity of tenure of key Functionaries.
24.	Police Establishment Board.
25.	Adequate financial powers for DsGP and CPs.
26.	Modernization of Police Forces.

Recommendations	Recommendation concerning to the State Governments/UTs
27.	Upgradation of Police Training Facilities.
28.	Improvement of Forensic Science Infrastructure.
29.	Common Central Forensic Science cadre for Central Organization.
30.	Computerisation of Police Stations.
31.	Restructuring of Police Stations.
32.	Basic facilities in Police Station.
33.	Outsourcing of some Police duties.
34.	Weeding out corrupt Police personnel.
35.	Accountability of Police to Public.
36.	Police Complaints Board.
37.	Free registration of crime.
38.	Reduction in the number of arrests.
39.	New Police Act.
40.	Directorate of prosecution.
41.	Legal advice to Police.
42.	Confession under Section 25 and 26 of the Evidence Act.
43.	Federal Offences.
44.	Organized Crime.
45.	Tackling Economic Offences.
46.	Distinction between non-cognizable and cognizable offences.
47.	Amendments to Section 161 and 162 of Cr. P.C.
48.	Amendment of Identification of Prisoners Act.
49.	*State Security Commission.

* Dropped – No action required.

Statement-II

*Details of actual strength of police force from the levels of DGP to ASI,
State/Union Territory-wise*

(As on 1.1.2016)

Sl. No.	State	Total actual strength
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6554
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	886
3.	Assam	5043

Sl. No.	State	Total actual strength
4.	Bihar	12482
5.	Chhattisgarh	3709
6.	Goa	536
7.	Gujarat	10205
8.	Haryana	6121
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1296
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6064
11.	Jharkhand	6860
12.	Karnataka	8025
13.	Kerala	4696
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13604
15.	Maharashtra	30332
16.	Manipur	2684
17.	Meghalaya	1226
18.	Mizoram	1057
19.	Nagaland	954
20.	Odisha	7192
21.	Punjab	7286
22.	Rajasthan	7868
23.	Sikkim	496
24.	Tamil Nadu	9492
25.	Telangana	6051
26.	Tripura	1407
27.	Uttar Pradesh	19515
28.	Uttarakhand	1351
29.	West Bengal	13474
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	524
31.	Chandigarh	591
32.	Dadra and Nicobar Haveli	14
33.	Daman and Diu	53
34.	Delhi	13492

Sl. No.	State	Total actual strength
35.	Lakshadweep	35
36.	Puducherry	337
TOTAL		211512

Source: BPR&D

Statement-III

List of States/UTs-wise police-population ratio

(As on 1.1.2016)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Police per lakh of population	
		Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114.25	95.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	976.59	835.73
3.	Assam	165.37	140.86
4.	Bihar	119.17	90.68
5.	Chhattisgarh	255.39	214.92
6.	Goa	420.91	341.52
7.	Gujarat	164.81	112.74
8.	Haryana	225.83	155.16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	235.25	200.48
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	647.67	565.75
11.	Jharkhand	229.19	167.92
12.	Karnataka	177.36	114.15
13.	Kerala	169.95	151.36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	141.44	112.07
15.	Maharashtra	159.93	147.30
16.	Manipur	1243.33	974.65
17.	Meghalaya	544.01	454.47
18.	Mizoram	1064.56	797.26
19.	Nagaland	910.68	939.81
20.	Odisha	156.32	130.95
21.	Punjab	272.21	240.44

1	2	3	4
22.	Rajasthan	143.61	123.12
23.	Sikkim	944.25	708.85
24.	Tamil Nadu	196.39	158.77
25.	Telangana	177.72	130.71
26.	Tripura	720.61	630.56
27.	Uttar Pradesh	167.87	83.90
28.	Uttarakhand	199.97	188.97
29.	West Bengal	108.89	72.80
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	813.84	712.57
31.	Chandigarh	381.88	333.47
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	73.63	79.33
33.	Daman and Diu	165.12	120.37
34.	Delhi	391.16	363.13
35.	Lakshadweep	543.75	461.25
36.	Puducherry	243.61	191.62
ALL INDIA TOTAL		180.59	137.11

Source: BPR&D

Steps to check crime against women

3732. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States that top the list of crimes against women in the last three years;

(b) whether crimes against women has shown a downward trend in the last three years, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) what are the relevant figures in respect of State of Rajasthan; and

(d) what preventive steps are being taken to check crimes against women, especially in more vulnerable States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise data is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) 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 crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, The Ministry of Home Affairs has been issuing advisories from time to time with a view to help the States/UTs to deal with crimes against women which are available at www.mha.nic.in.

Statement

State/UT-wise cases registered under total crimes against women during 2013-15

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32809	16512	15931
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	288	351	384
3.	Assam	17449	19139	23258
4.	Bihar	13609	15383	13891
5.	Chhattisgarh	7012	6255	5720
6.	Goa	440	488	365
7.	Gujarat	12283	10837	7762
8.	Haryana	9089	8974	9446
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1478	1517	1289
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3509	3321	3363
11.	Jharkhand	6506	5972	6518
12.	Karnataka	12027	13914	12705
13.	Kerala	11216	11380	9708
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22061	28678	24135
15.	Maharashtra	24895	26693	31126
16.	Manipur	285	337	266
17.	Meghalaya	343	388	334
18.	Mizoram	177	258	158
19.	Nagaland	67	67	90
20.	Odisha	14173	14606	17144
21.	Punjab	4994	5425	5291
22.	Rajasthan	27933	31151	28165
23.	Sikkim	93	110	53

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
24.	Tamil Nadu	7475	6325	5847
25.	Telangana	-	14136	15135
26.	Tripura	1628	1615	1267
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32546	38467	35527
28.	Uttarakhand	1719	1395	1453
29.	West Bengal	29826	38299	33218
	TOTAL STATE(S)	295930	321993	309549
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	106	115	136
31.	Chandigarh	488	432	463
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	21	25
33.	Daman and Diu	24	15	28
34.	Delhi UT	12888	15265	17104
35.	Lakshadweep	3	4	9
36.	Puducherry	86	77	80
	TOTAL UT(s)	13616	15929	17845
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	309546	337922	327394

Source: Crime in India

Bullet Proof jackets to para-military personnel

3733. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided Bullet Proof jackets to personnel of para-military forces;

(b) if so, the details regarding the percentage of combat personnel who have been provided such jackets, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the number of Bullet Proof jackets provided to para-military forces are adequate keeping in view their strength and area of operations;

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

(e) what action is underway to procure and provide to para-military troops more of such Bullet Proof jackets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are procuring Bullet Proof jackets as per scale of authorization to meet the requirements of their operational strength. Operational requirements, in particular, of combat personnel, change as per theatre specific challenges. Required steps are initiated by forces to meet the requirement of Bullet Proof jackets accordingly. The scale of authorization for different theatres is as given below:

Counter Insurgency Operations Duties	630 Bullet Proof jackets per Battalion comprising 7 Companies and 540 per Battalion comprising 6 Companies offering 90% per Company for Operational duty.
Border Guarding Force	150 Bullet Proof jackets per Battalion for border guarding force including 15 Bullet Proof jackets per company on Zero line patrolling.
Frontier/Sector/Range Headquarter	40 Bullet Proof jackets per Headquarter.
Training Centre of Assam Rifles	100 Bullet Proof jackets.
Deployment of BSF in Tripura, Cachar and Mizoram (TC&M) Frontier	480 Bullet Proof jackets per Battalion

Details regarding Bullet Proof jackets held by CAPFs is as under:

Sl. No.	CAPFs	Quantity
1.	BSF	33509
2.	CISF	2283
3.	CRPF	95073
4.	ITBP	11816
5.	NSG	3641
6.	SSB	6972

Procurement is an ongoing process and CAPFs procure BP jackets as per their requirements from time to time. Details of ongoing procurement of Bullet Proof jackets by CAPFs is as under:—

Sl. No.	CAPFs	Quantity
1.	BSF	3750
2.	CISF	3157

Sl. No.	CAPFs	Quantity
3.	CRPF	27412
4.	ITBP	2700
5.	NSG	3641
6.	SSB	6972

Implementation of NERS for safety and security of women

3734. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of National Emergency Response System (NERS) which was conceived to ensure the safety and security of women in the country; and

(b) the details of 'Nirbhaya Fund' utilized for this purpose so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is implementing a project in the name of Nationwide Emergency Response System (NERS) with an approved outlay of ₹ 321 crore under Nirbhaya Fund. A pan-India emergency telephone number 112 for addressing all kinds of emergencies related to police, women and children, fire, accidents, natural calamities, etc., will be made operational under this project. MHA has provided financial grants for setting up of State Emergency Response Centres in States/UTs along with an application software, to the tune of ₹ 236.1995 crore as per the details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of financial grants for setting up State Emergency Response Centres in States/UTs

Release of funds during FY 2016-17 (States and Union Territories)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Released Fund (in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	980.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	539.32
3.	Assam	793.93
4.	Bihar	1229.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	743.31

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Released Fund (in lakhs)
6.	Goa	532.41
7.	Gujarat	1187.41
8.	Haryana	868.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	471.83
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	701.12
11.	Karnataka	948.71
12.	Kerala	733.27
13.	Manipur	446.53
14.	Meghalaya	463.39
15.	Mizoram	438.09
16.	Nagaland	487.86
17.	Odisha	948.71
18.	Punjab	928.48
19.	Rajasthan	1013.03
20.	Sikkim	404.340
21.	Tamil Nadu	965.58
22.	Telangana	957.15
23.	Tripura	438.09
24.	Uttarakhand	662.29
25.	West Bengal	878.05
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	314.58
27.	Chandigarh	401.52
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	400.92
29.	Daman and Diu	409.85
30.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	2400.00
31.	Lakshadweep	296.71
32.	Puducherry	323.41
SUB TOTAL		23308.49
33.	Expenses on Professional Services during FY 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17	311.46
GRAND TOTAL		23619.95

Steps to regulate the sale of acid

3735. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps taken by Government to regulate the sale of acid across the country have yielded desired results in reduction in number of acid attacks particularly on women;

(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) As per information received from National Crime Records Bureau (N.C.R.B), total number of acid attack on women (section 326A IPC) is 137 and 140 in 2014 and 2015 respectively.

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 crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a detailed Advisory in accordance with the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in WP (CrI.) 129 of 2006, to all the States/UTs titled 'Measures to be taken to prevent acid attacks on people and for treatment and rehabilitation of survivors' dated 30th August, 2013 which includes regulating the sale of acid/corrosive substance. Another advisory on expediting cases of acid attack on women was issued on 20th April, 2015. These advisories are available at www.mha.nic.in.

Crime against children

3736. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crime against children is going up in the last three years *i.e.*, from 2013 onwards;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of percentage of conviction in crime against children during the above period, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether any profile either by the Ministry or the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is maintained for taking a pragmatic approach in reforming such people who are repeatedly committing crimes against children; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The data with respect to crime against children during 2013-15 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) to (e) As per available data, a conviction rate of 30.9% in 2013, 33.1% in 2014 and 35.6% in 2015 was reported under crime against children. State/UT-wise data during 2013-15 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

National Crime Records Bureau does not maintain any information on profile of persons who are committing crimes against children separately. 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 crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.

However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been issuing advisories from time to time with a view to help the States/UTs to deal with crimes against children. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisory dated 14.07.2010 on Crime Against children and Advisory dated 25.06.2013 on mandatory registration of FIR in case of Missing Children which are available at www.mha.nic.in.

Statement-I

Details of Crime Head-wise Cases Reported (CR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS), Cases Not Chargesheeted but final Report Submitted (CSR), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Crimes against Children during 2013-15

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CSR	CV	CVR	PCV
2013									
1.	Murder	1657	2370	1399	2380	170	392	42.7	643
2.	Infanticide	82	42	38	39	37	11	44.0	14
3.	Rape	12363	14547	10516	13209	187	1611	31.5	2062
4.	Assault on women (Girls children) with intent to outrage her Modesty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Insult to the Modesty of Women (Girls Children)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CSR	CV	CVR	PCV
6.	Kidnapping and Abduction of Children	28167	24951	12008	18819	5075	1232	27.5	1961
7.	Foeticide	221	95	52	94	135	12	52.2	13
8.	Abetment of Suicide of child	215	242	100	179	33	14	31.8	29
9.	Exposure and Abandonment	930	122	91	113	762	6	11.8	10
10.	Procuration of minor girls	1224	1066	702	878	150	18	7.6	30
11.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Buying of minors for prostitution	6	9	12	28	4	0	0.0	0
13.	Selling of minors for prostitution	100	134	91	149	11	6	26.1	12
14.	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	222	662	176	552	9	5	10.2	18
15.	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Attempt to commit Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Unnatural Offences (section 377 IPC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Human Trafficking (section 370 and 370A IPC)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Other Crimes committed against children	13037	16271	10769	14493	568	1609	32.7	2178
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN		58224	60511	35954	50933	7141	4916	30.9	6970

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CSR	CV	CVR	PCV
2014									
1.	Murder	1817	2759	1517	2518	172	351	44.3	624
2.	Infanticide	121	79	33	55	58	15	42.9	29
3.	Rape	13766	16375	12300	15500	158	1717	31.1	2015
4.	Assault on women (Girl Children) with intent to outrage her Modesty	11335	13651	9176	11949	284	412	29.3	505
5.	Insult to the Modesty of Women (Girl Children)	444	534	344	456	8	46	30.7	57
6.	Kidnapping and Abduction of Children	37854	29152	15082	22163	5571	1436	26.4	2357
7.	Foeticide	107	48	30	48	59	6	14.3	7
8.	Abetment of Suicide of child	56	56	55	80	12	14	24.6	21
9.	Exposure and Abandonment	983	277	139	197	642	11	18.3	12
10.	Procuration of minor girls	2020	1967	1315	1476	165	31	12.6	33
11.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	2	6	1	4	1	0	-	0
12.	Buying of minors for prostitution	14	31	11	15	10	0	0.0	0
13.	Selling of minors for prostitution	82	109	77	115	15	3	18.8	5
14.	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	280	718	220	612	9	15	14.6	49
15.	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
16.	Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986	147	156	74	113	0	3	30.0	3
17.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	86	209	76	164	2	0	0.0	0
18.	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000	1315	1489	1103	1385	19	498	94.0	540

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CSR	CV	CVR	PCV
19.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	8904	11172	6573	8748	228	100	24.6	109
20.	Attempt to commit Murder	840	2502	806	2054	104	211	42.5	345
21.	Unnatural Offences (section 377 IPC)	765	868	612	749	17	49	39.5	58
22.	Human Trafficking (section 370 and 370A IPC)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Other Crimes committed against children	8484	11302	7180	10932	529	1725	37.2	2314
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN		89423	93460	56724	79333	8063	6643	33.1	9083

2015

1.	Murder	1758	2444	1423	2326	161	387	46.5	612
2.	Infanticide	91	58	38	64	32	12	52.2	27
3.	Rape	10854	12473	9755	12075	119	1843	34.4	2180
4.	Assault on women (Girl Children) with intent to outrage her Modesty	8390	9591	7093	8944	149	1059	36.0	1261
5.	Insult to the Modesty of Women (Girl Children)	348	375	285	340	8	49	33.1	54
6.	Kidnapping and Abduction of children	41893	28054	15054	21670	7093	1691	31.0	2556
7.	Foeticide	97	58	30	46	39	2	14.3	2
8.	Abetment of Suicide of child	51	57	52	62	2	2	7.1	2
9.	Exposure and Abandonment	885	139	99	128	597	7	17.9	10
10.	Procuration of minor girls	3087	2481	1348	1520	421	37	11.1	56
11.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	2	3	1	1	0	0	-	0
12.	Buying of minors for prostitution	11	15	10	15	0	1	100.0	2
13.	Selling of minors for prostitution	111	136	119	157	3	9	36.0	18
14.	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	293	704	240	656	28	15	21.4	53
15.	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0

Sl. No.	Crime Head	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CSR	CV	CVR	PCV
16.	Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986	251	257	152	198	1	7	50.0	7
17.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	58	143	48	160	6	6	35.3	17
18.	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000	1457	1695	1049	1368	31	159	54.5	190
19.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	14913	18651	12980	16324	397	858	41.9	1072
20.	Attempt to commit Murder	276	422	263	468	30	73	39.7	86
21.	Unnatural Offences (section 377 IPC)	814	833	636	731	29	84	43.3	109
22.	Human Trafficking (section 370 and 370A IPC)*	221	300	132	264	5	2	28.6	2
23.	Other Crimes committed against children	8311	10060	6732	9660	552	1387	38.9	1775
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN		94172	88949	57539	77177	9703	7690	35.6	10091

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts during the year may include previous year pending cases/persons.

* Data started collection since 2015.

(-) Data not collected.

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

Details of State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS), Cases Not Chargesheeted but final Report Submitted (CSR), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Crimes against Children During 2013-15

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CSR	CV	CVR	PCV
2013									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2576	2838	1947	2353	117	115	10.1	167
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	82	72	51	53	15	0	-	0
3.	Assam	518	514	336	345	168	14	6.1	14

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CSR	CV	CVR	PCV
4.	Bihar	1580	2025	1330	2460	232	117	22.8	177
5.	Chhattisgarh	3737	2637	2497	2603	331	464	37.4	595
6.	Goa	270	222	101	123	55	3	33.3	5
7.	Gujarat	2076	2185	1512	2048	339	55	10.5	73
8.	Haryana	1640	1357	955	1331	95	123	20.1	147
9.	Himachal Pradesh	428	397	270	392	22	47	26.3	42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	75	88	55	88	2	2	1.6	2
11.	Jharkhand	129	89	64	99	29	8	17.0	13
12.	Karnataka	1353	1087	663	962	109	28	7.3	29
13.	Kerala	1877	2008	1421	1660	39	96	22.7	96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8247	8661	6400	8603	484	1366	33.6	1867
15.	Maharashtra	6410	6805	4255	6015	420	119	12.0	159
16.	Manipur	123	10	4	2	38	0	-	1
17.	Meghalaya	183	133	117	119	8	7	46.7	8
18.	Mizoram	78	74	57	56	2	29	78.4	34
19.	Nagaland	8	12	5	5	1	12	100.0	8
20.	Odisha	1123	1005	759	980	10	31	16.1	34
21.	Punjab	1336	1149	726	842	82	272	43.0	314
22.	Rajasthan	2888	1961	1483	1952	288	240	39.4	476
23.	Sikkim	39	68	39	76	0	66	66.7	68
24.	Tamil Nadu	1188	1475	821	1207	215	164	30.3	189
25.	Telangana							-	
26.	Tripura	100	150	103	133	6	8	36.4	13
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9857	19286	6952	12407	1534	1177	57.7	1943
28.	Uttarakhand	232	173	116	155	54	42	51.2	73
29.	West Bengal	2530	1800	1306	1742	261	17	7.7	25
	TOTAL STATES	50683	58281	34345	48811	4956	4622	30.9	6572
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	54	51	71	83	13	6	31.6	6
31.	Chandigarh	213	109	75	79	15	28	40.6	29
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	6	6	6	6	1	16.7	3
33.	Daman and Diu	14	5	5	5	7	0	0.0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CSR	CV	CVR	PCV
34.	Delhi UT	7199	2037	1436	1926	2143	259	32.3	360
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
36.	Puducherry	47	22	16	23	1	0	0.0	0
	TOTAL UTs	7541	2230	1609	2122	2185	294	32.4	398
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	58224	60511	35954	50933	7141	4916	30.9	6970

2014

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2059	2459	1284	1799	52	54	7.9	59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134	124	82	105	35	1	25.0	1
3.	Assam	1385	1487	571	577	243	23	26.1	23
4.	Bihar	2255	2406	1372	1862	224	60	12.1	74
5.	Chhattisgarh	4358	3911	3217	3990	437	613	36.7	780
6.	Goa	330	256	155	228	40	5	31.3	10
7.	Gujarat	3219	3211	2192	3140	391	38	8.4	54
8.	Haryana	2540	2046	1434	1953	180	220	19.0	285
9.	Himachal Pradesh	467	404	255	368	30	31	24.6	39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	211	190	97	133	9	2	3.7	2
11.	Jharkhand	423	509	529	659	22	144	44.0	151
12.	Karnataka	3416	3449	1983	2697	117	66	19.9	87
13.	Kerala	2391	2714	2028	2658	96	115	26.7	131
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15085	14122	10278	13903	383	1897	35.5	2586
15.	Maharashtra	8115	8338	5487	7391	591	210	15.9	236
16.	Manipur	137	56	15	8	22	0	-	0
17.	Meghalaya	213	183	160	165	18	7	100.0	7
18.	Mizoram	178	153	139	113	0	49	92.5	50
19.	Nagaland	25	45	12	36	3	5	100.0	24
20.	Odisha	2196	1850	1363	1728	14	29	14.0	31
21.	Punjab	1762	1683	862	1183	59	186	37.6	223
22.	Rajasthan	3880	2660	2067	2620	270	290	36.9	374
23.	Sikkim	93	83	66	66	2	20	58.8	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	2354	2711	1710	2222	159	614	63.9	662
25.	Telangana	1930	3277	1229	2521	96	79	12.5	108
26.	Tripura	369	335	243	306	7	17	26.2	24

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CSR	CV	CVR	PCV
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14835	26019	11769	19869	2157	1427	51.9	2544
28.	Uttarakhand	489	362	292	367	156	39	47.0	46
29.	West Bengal	4909	5266	3238	3787	414	36	6.5	36
	TOTAL STATES	79758	90309	54129	76454	6227	6277	32.8	8650
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	57	31	37	7	10	38.5	13
31.	Chandigarh	208	134	114	148	13	45	39.8	51
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	7	5	6	1	0	-	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	6	4	4	0	1	33.3	1
34.	Delhi UT	9350	2909	2411	2643	1814	310	37.7	368
35.	Lakshadweep	1	3	1	3	0	0	-	0
36.	Puducherry	38	35	29	38	1	0	-	0
	TOTAL UTs	9665	3151	2595	2879	1836	366	37.9	433
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	89423	93460	56724	79333	8063	6643	33.1	9083

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1992	2167	1396	1867	60	108	12.5	130
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	181	118	83	106	24	0	-	0
3.	Assam	2835	2797	1023	1070	545	27	18.1	27
4.	Bihar	1917	1857	1122	1506	108	70	19.3	96
5.	Chhattisgarh	4469	4194	3127	4192	390	961	45.8	1068
6.	Goa	242	183	195	242	51	20	29.0	23
7.	Gujarat	3623	3531	2494	3511	401	38	11.2	53
8.	Haryana	3262	2126	1551	2015	222	228	27.5	257
9.	Himachal Pradesh	477	411	286	408	39	34	26.8	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	308	229	110	178	17	4	4.4	5
11.	Jharkhand	406	363	249	291	69	40	35.4	43
12.	Karnataka	3961	3269	2176	2743	207	50	10.8	53
13.	Kerala	2384	2532	2009	2410	52	146	29.9	163
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12859	11926	9267	12218	365	1704	32.8	2161
15.	Maharashtra	13921	10627	6345	8416	883	313	19.4	361
16.	Manipur	110	58	48	45	47	1	20.0	1
17.	Meghalaya	257	186	138	165	20	2	22.2	2

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CS	PCS	CSR	CV	CVR	PCV
18.	Mizoram	186	188	202	203	1	110	88.7	111
19.	Nagaland	61	43	29	52	19	7	63.6	7
20.	Odisha	2562	2062	1786	1992	5	41	10.4	42
21.	Punjab	1836	1691	1017	1383	76	306	40.7	380
22.	Rajasthan	3689	2682	2014	2733	235	232	38.4	302
23.	Sikkim	64	67	55	57	3	17	56.7	17
24.	Tamil Nadu	2617	3238	2025	2711	268	363	45.9	446
25.	Telangana	2697	2384	1964	2392	221	112	14.2	128
26.	Tripura	255	213	206	251	7	22	27.8	27
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11420	20693	8705	15012	2239	2185	59.3	3482
28.	Uttarakhand	635	334	207	316	327	131	70.4	147
29.	West Bengal	4963	5351	4943	5381	424	46	12.7	56
TOTAL STATES		84189	85520	54772	73866	7325	7318	35.5	9634
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	102	94	75	86	3	2	18.2	2
31.	Chandigarh	271	152	106	134	11	34	43.0	49
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	25	20	22	1	0	0.0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	28	10	5	9	12	1	100.0	0
34.	Delhi UT	9489	3097	2524	3016	2349	333	38.0	404
35.	Lakshadweep	2	1	0	0	0	0	-	0
36.	Puducherry	56	50	37	44	2	2	66.7	2
TOTAL UTs		9983	3429	2767	3311	2378	372	38.2	457
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		94172	88949	57539	77177	9703	7690	35.6	10091

Note: Disposal of cases/persons by police/courts during the year may includes previous year pending case/persons.

Source: Crime in India.

Development work for displaced people of POK

†3737. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seriously considering to carry out the development work for the displaced people of Pak Occupied Kashmir (PoK);

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction; 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) to (c) The Government of India, on 22nd December, 2016, has sanctioned a package of ₹ 2000 crores for providing financial assistance of ₹ 5.5 Lakh per family to 36,384 displaced families of Pakistan Occupied Jammu and Kashmir area—POJK (1947) and Chhamb (1965 and 1971), living in Jammu and Kashmir. Based on the authenticated details of the beneficiaries received from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the process of disbursing due Central assistance directly to the Aadhar linked bank accounts of eligible beneficiaries has started. An amount of ₹ 9.33 crore has already been disbursed during the financial year 2016-17.

Audit of NGOs

3738. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has asked Government to complete the audit of all Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) by 31st March, 2017;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) the purpose of conducting audit of NGOs; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to ensure completion of audit by the above date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* order dated 10.1.2017 in WP(Crl) No. 172/2011 ordered to complete the exercise of audit contemplated under the General Financial Rules, 2005 by 31st March 2017 to bring accountability in the public money disbursed to these NGOs.

(d) The Government had constituted a 6 member Committee under the Chairmanship of ex-Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development on 02.02.2017 for framing guidelines/rules for accreditation of VOs/NGOs. Pursuant to the recommendation of the said Committee the instructions have been issued to CAPART, State Governments and Offices under C&AG to take appropriate action in regard to audit of the NGOs.

Incidents of vehicle theft in Delhi

3739. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of vehicle theft are constantly on the rise in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take some concrete steps to curb the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The number of cases of vehicle theft in States/UTs, as reported by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The measures taken by Delhi Police to control theft of vehicles *inter alia* include creation of Anti Auto Theft Squads in each District, regular meetings with Residents Welfare Associations/Markets Welfare Associations to sensitize residents about anti auto theft measures, advising the motor vehicle manufacturing companies to install safety and security gadgets before delivery of new vehicles, advising the Insurance Companies to encourage installation of safety and security devices to prevent theft of motor vehicles and creation of MV theft app which facilitates automatic linking of stolen vehicles with the help of updated online vehicle-theft database.

Statement

List of no. of cases of vehicle theft in States/UTs during 2013 to 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9040	4540	4398
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	153	158	180
3.	Assam	3729	3498	4110
4.	Bihar	7165	8828	9891
5.	Chhattisgarh	2407	2668	2562
6.	Goa	354	386	204
7.	Gujarat	8398	8077	8095
8.	Haryana	13363	14637	14331
9.	Himachal Pradesh	281	252	250

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	583	720	804
11.	Jharkhand	2195	2498	2937
12.	Karnataka	9559	9376	9719
13.	Kerala	1250	1607	1515
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13283	15323	15892
15.	Maharashtra	18394	20433	21468
16.	Manipur	687	793	1151
17.	Meghalaya	123	179	177
18.	Mizoram	63	91	81
19.	Nagaland	231	218	300
20.	Odisha	3538	3401	3531
21.	Punjab	1921	1767	1960
22.	Rajasthan	18286	17015	18141
23.	Sikkim	17	22	20
24.	Tamil Nadu	3848	4033	3740
25.	Telangana		4835	4880
26.	Tripura	136	107	71
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24948	29561	29846
28.	Uttarakhand	749	856	775
29.	West Bengal	4760	5220	4396
	TOTAL (STATES)	149461	161099	165425
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	4	7
31.	Chandigarh	874	817	601
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	13	17
33.	Daman and Diu	25	24	18
34.	Delhi UT	14916	23384	32729
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	386	285	330
	TOTAL (UTs)	16229	24527	33702
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	165690	185626	199127

Source: NCRB Figures for 2016 are being compiled.

Trafficking of women and children

3740. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that organised gangs of criminals engaged in abduction of children and trafficking them are operating in certain States, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that trafficking of women and children saw significant decrease after November, 2016, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects. Prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of cases of abduction of children and trafficking them is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. No Centralized data is maintained on organized gangs involved in abduction of children/trafficking.

(b) National Crime Records Bureau has informed that data for the year 2016 is not available.

Tools available with police to control crowds/protesters

3741. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the tools available with the police to control crowds/protesters;

(b) whether keeping in view of the water crisis in the country, it is feasible to ban water cannons used to manage crowds;

(c) whether laughing gas can be introduced as a less-harmful deterrent;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Police is a State subject, hence State Government concerned is mandated to take measures to ensure protection of their police personnel. However, Government of India provides Central assistance for procurement of various safety instruments/equipments including Anti-Riot Equipment, Full Body Protector, Bullet Resistant (BR) Jackets, Bullet Resistant (BR) Helmets, MSL, Tear Gas, PAVA Shells, Chilli Water Canon under the Scheme of Modernization of Police Force (MPF) as per their operational requirement and strategic priorities to the State

Police. Similar assistance is separately provided to the CAPF for safety instruments/equipments for their personnel. These personnel are also imparted requisite training and regular mock drills to deal with such situations effectively.

(b) Bureau of Police and Development, MHA, report “Précis on Crowd Control” exhaustively dealt with various problems and challenges that arise in controlling crowds and maintenance of law and order. As per the report, water canons developed by the DRDO are commonly used in crowd and riot control for dispersal or to prevent movement on particular position and are considered most effective methods to disperse mobs.

(c) to (e) As regards the use of “laughing gas” for controlling crowd, as less harmful detergent, BPR&D has not conducted any test/trial to assess its suitability for riot control.

Interceptor boats damaged in cyclonic storm

3742. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government of India would release the required funds for repairing of two interceptor boats of Arjipalli marine police station in Ganjam district of Odisha damaged in the last devastating cyclonic storm on 12th October, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): No such proposal of Government of Odisha for release of funds for repairing of two interceptor boats of Arjipalli marine police station in Ganjam district of Odisha damaged in the cyclonic storm has been received in this Ministry.

Muslim families in Kashmir under threat of militants

3743. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of Muslim families in Kashmir are under the threat of militants in the valley and have registered themselves as migrants for their settlement in Jammu, before the recently reconstituted Committee for registration of *Bona fide* Kashmiri migrant;

(b) if so, the number of such families who want to settle in Jammu which is a Hindu dominated area; and

(c) the number of such applicants which have since been scrutinized by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) According to information provided by the State Government, Muslim families, who migrated from the Kashmir Valley to Jammu and other parts of the country in view of prevailing law and order situation in the Valley, are being registered as Kashmiri migrants since 1990. Out of the total of 62001 registered Kashmiri migrant families, 2252 are Muslim families. The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, in the month of October 2016, has changed the composition of the *erstwhile* Committee meant for registration of Kashmiri migrants. Since then two meetings of the said Committee have been convened, in which 45 cases of Muslim migrants were placed before the Committee and after due consideration of the threat perception 21 Muslim migrants have been registered.

(b) The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has informed that they do not maintain data about such families who want to settle in Jammu area.

(c) As stated in (a) above, re-composition of the Committee meant for registration of Kashmiri migrants in the month of October 2016, 45 cases of Muslim migrants have been scrutinised by the Committee and after due consideration of the threat perception 21 Muslim migrants have been registered.

Indian youths joining ISIS

3744. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few highly educated Muslim students from the States of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, etc. had left India over the last few years to join ISIS to wage a war against Government in Iraq and Syria to establish a caliphate there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is aware that these extremists are likely to enter our country consequent upon the defeat of ISIS in Iraq and if so, Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The investigations conducted so far by the National Investigation Agency (NIA) in the ISIS related cases has revealed that few educated youth from the State of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, etc. have left India over the last few years to join ISIS.

(c) The Security Agencies are maintaining a close watch in the matter.

Amount allocated to Bihar for modernisation of police forces

†3745. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for modernisation of police forces to State of Bihar during financial year 2016-17;

(b) the schemes being prepared to equip security set-up with ultra modern system in the changed circumstances;

(c) the special provisions made by Government for economically weaker States keeping in view the limited financial resources of these States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The amount allocated by Central Government to State Government of Bihar for Modernisation of State Police Forces in the financial year 2016-17 is ₹ 25.62 crore.

(b) Since, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Constitution, responsibility of equipping the State police forces with appropriate equipment and gadgets lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing Central assistance under the Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme to strengthen police infrastructure. Weaponry is one of the major items covered under the Scheme and State Governments finalize their annual plans/projects as per their requirements and strategic priorities. A fund is separately allocated to each state for weaponry to be supplied through Ordnance Factory Board.

(c) and (d) As per MPF Scheme, the 8 North-Eastern and 3 Hilly States are put in category 'A' thereby entitled for 90% Central assistance to meet their requirements. In addition, there is a Contingency Reserve of 5% of total allocation under the scheme which could be approved/released in order to meet emergent and contingent needs of States. Further, based on availability of funds, the emergent and specific requirements of States are also considered for additional allocation.

Undertrial prisoners

3746. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of undertrials in jails as on 31st December, 2016;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) how many of these have been in jail for more than five years, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) how many of these have been in jail for more than three years, the State-wise details thereof; and

(d) how Government proposes to deal with such undertrial prisoners who are languishing in jails for such a long period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, the total number of under-trials in Jails as on 31.12.2015 is 2,82,076.

(b) and (c) State-wise details of under-trials, who have been in Jail for more than 5 years and 3 years, as compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Prisons is a State Subject. The Management and Administration of prisons is primarily the responsibility of concerned States. However, the Government of India has taken various Administrative and legislative measures for reducing the number of under-trials in prisons. Some of the measures taken are: (a) Establishment of Fast Track Courts (FTCs), (b) Creation of additional capacity of prisons through the Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons, (c) Launch of National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms, (d) Insertion of a new section *viz.* 436A in the Criminal Procedure Code etc.

Statement

State-wise details of under-trials who have been in jail for more than 5 years and 3 years as compiled by NCRB

Sl. No.	State/UT	3 years to 5 years	Above 5 years
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	2
3.	Assam	98	22
4.	Bihar	842	278
5.	Chhattisgarh	221	43
6.	Goa	14	4
7.	Gujarat	649	267
8.	Haryana	240	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	3 years to 5 years	Above 5 years
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	257	182
11.	Jharkhand	913	196
12.	Karnataka	145	54
13.	Kerala	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	341	33
15.	Maharashtra	892	177
16.	Manipur	26	12
17.	Meghalaya	30	4
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	3	25
20.	Odisha	442	60
21.	Punjab	393	195
22.	Rajasthan	882	221
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	189	22
25.	Telangana	0	0
26.	Tripura	3	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3643	1364
28.	Uttarakhand	106	15
29.	West Bengal	607	294
	TOTAL	11047	3494
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi	392	104
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	404	105
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	11451	3599

Release of arrears of non-plan grants to Puducherry

3747. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Puducherry has demanded for release of Non-Plan grants due as on 31.3.2016, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for the delay in releasing these grants; and

(c) whether Government has taken any decision to release these grants, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The Government of Puducherry has demanded ₹ 1000 crore as one time additional grant, as against the shortfall in Non-Plan Gap grant during the year 2016-17.

(b) and (c) A lump-sum budgetary provision of ₹ 606.00 crore during 2015-16 and ₹ 581.14 crore during 2016-17 as non-plan grant for Government of Puducherry was made by the Government of India.

During 2015-16 and 2016-17, the entire amount allocated under the non-plan grant was released to the Government of Puducherry.

Financial package for Jammu and Kashmir

3748. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hon'ble Prime Minister had announced a total package of ₹ 80,000 crores for the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the breakup of this total amount under different projects; and

(c) the stipulated timeline for completion of such projects under this package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir. Prime Minister has announced a package of ₹ 80,068 crore for development of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c) Under the Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP), 2015, there are 63 projects being implemented through various Central Ministries/Departments in tandem with various departments of the State Government. Breakup of total amount under different projects is given in the Statement.

Statement*Break up of various projects under PMDP-2015*

Sl. No.	Category/Item	Total Sanctioned Cost under PMDP-2015
1	2	3
(A) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare		
1.	Restoration of damaged Horticulture areas and development of Horticulture in Jammu and Kashmir	500.00
2.	Construction of Cold Storage facility at Leh and Kargil	9.00
3.	50% of subsidy support for setting up solar driers	20.00
	TOTAL	529.00
(B) Ministry of Defence		
4.	Relocation of 2016 Transit Camp	150.00
5.	Special Repairs to roads, buildings and with in BB Cantt Kalai Bridge on River Punch, Sukhato Bridge, Bridge on NH 144A at km. 150.50	57.00
6.	Nimu Padam Darcha (Completion of pending projects under PMRP 2004)	1707.00
7.	Upgrading Srinagar-Uri-LOC Road, Double laning of Srinagar-Leh-Road viz Kargil and Uri-Kamanpost (LOC)	233.00
	TOTAL	2147.00
(C) Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure)/D/o Economic Affairs/ Niti Ayog		
8.	Assistance for completely damaged/severely damaged/partially damaged houses-Approx. 73000 Kuchcha Houses and 1,58,000 for Pucca Houses	1200.00
9.	Permanent Restoration of Damaged Infrastructure	2000.00
10.	Interest Subvention on assistance for restoration of livelihood for traders/self employed/business establishment	800.00
11.	90% Grant portion of World Bank assistance for Jhelum-Tawi flood reconstruction project	1350.00

1	2	3
12.	Counterpart Funding-ADB-II	566
13.	Rehabilitation of Dal-Nageen Lake	273
14.	EAP project of Jammu and Kashmir urban sector Development Investment programme	712
	TOTAL	6901.00
(D) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare		
15.	Creation of two AIIMS like institutions for health care in capital cities of Jammu and Kashmir @ ₹ 2000 crore per AIIMS	4000.00
16.	Stepping up of support under creation of infrastructure in District Hospital, Sub-district Hospitals and PHCs over 5 years	900.00
	TOTAL	4900.00
(E) Ministry of Human Resource Development		
17.	Establishment of IIM Jammu (with possibility of out campus in Valley)	1000.00
18.	IIT at Jammu	1000.00
19.	Additional Girls Hostel in Higher Education Institutions	50.00
20.	Modernisation of NIT Srinagar	100.00
	TOTAL	2150.00
(F) Ministry of Home Affairs		
21.	State Government jobs to additional 3000 Kashmiri migrants (salary to be reimbursed by the Centre for 10 years @ ₹ 30,000 per month)	1080.00
22.	Construction of 6000 transit accommodations in the Kashmir Valley	920.00
23.	High end security and law order system in Jammu and Kashmir	500.00
24.	Rehabilitation package for one time settlement of 36384 families from POK and Chhamb DPs	2000.00
25.	Rehabilitation package for Jammu migrants	13.00
26.	IR Battalion (5 in Jammu and Kashmir at appx cost of ₹ 60 crore per Bn)	300.00

1	2	3
27.	Enhance rate of remuneration to SPO's from ₹ 3,000 p.m. to ₹ 6,000 p.m.	450.00
	TOTAL	5263.00
(G) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways		
28.	Projects proposed to be taken up under Bharat Mala for Length of about 105 kms covered under tourist connectivity	2700.00
29.	Zozila Tunnel	9090.00
30.	Kargil-Zanskar (2 Lane PS + Major Bridges)	4200.00
31.	Srinagar-Shupiyani-Quazigund (2-Lane PS + Major Bridges)	1800.00
32.	Jammu-Akhnoor-Poonch	5100.00
33.	Chenani-Sudhmahadev-Goha	2100.00
34.	Construction of Tunnels at Lachulunga pass and Tanglang pass	5000.00
35.	Construction of Semi Ring Road in Jammu	1400.00
36.	Construction of Semi Ring Road in Srinagar	1860.00
37.	Construction of double lane road Batote-Kishwar-Sinthanpass-Ananatnag (NH-1B, now NH-244)	130.00
38.	Udhampur-Ramban Road (km 67 to 89, 130 to 151)	2137.00
39.	Ramban-Banihal Road (Jammu and Kashmir) (km. 151.000 to km. 187.00)	2169.00
40.	4-laning of Srinagar-Banihal Section of NH-1A (km 187 to km 189.350 and km 220.7 to 286.11)	735.00
41.	4-laning of Quazigund-Banihal Section of NH-1A (km 189.350 to km 204.7) (Tunnel Project 8.45 km and 0.69 km length-2-lane)	1386.00
42.	4-laning of Chenani-Nashri Section of NH-1A (km 89 to 130) (Tunnel project-9 km long tunnel-2 lane)	781.00
43.	4-laning of Jammu-Udhampur section of NH-1A (km 15 to 67)	83.00
	TOTAL	40671.00

1	2	3
(H) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy		
44.	Generation–Solar: Two Pilot Projects of 20MW each in Leh and Kargil	250.00
45.	Solar off-Grid Home System/Street Light	100
46.	Small Hydro–Preparation of DPRS and Implementations/installations of SHP Projects	2000.00
TOTAL		2350.00
(I) Ministry of Power		
47.	Distribution: Special Assistance for augmentation of Infrastructure for distribution systems including capital cities, tourist destinations. (excludes normal entitlement of Jammu and Kashmir State for DDUGJY and IPDS)	3790.00
48.	Distribution : Advance technology interventions: Smart grids and Smart meters	105.00
49.	Pakal Dul Project subject to environmental clearance (4x250 = 100MW)-Jammu and Kashmir Share	4153.00
50.	Price escalation under PMRP-2004 project on Transmission and Distribution network	195.00
51.	Srinagar Leh 200 KV Transmission Line	1115.00
TOTAL		9358.00
(J) Ministry of Rural Development		
52.	Stepping up efforts under HIMAYAT Scheme, 1,00,000 youth to be trained in self employment through placement linked scheme over 5 years	250.00
TOTAL		250.00
(K) Ministry of Textiles		
53.	Undertaking the Pashmina Promotion Programme	50.00
TOTAL		50.00
(L) Ministry of Tourism		
54	Development of Tourism in the State (₹ 400 crore for 5 yrs.) New Projects:	2000.00

1	2	3
55.	Construction of Government Tourist assets <i>in lieu</i> of damaged/destroyed assets	100.00
56.	12 Development Authorities, 3 Tourism Circuits, Setting up of 50 Tourist villages proposed under PMRP 2004 and Conservation of Wular Lake	141.00
TOTAL		2241.00
(M) Ministry of Urban Development		
57.	AMRUT	744.00
58.	Smart Cities Mission	500.00
59.	Swachh Bharat Mission	193.00
60.	Balance Central Share liability of ongoing JnNURM projects for the State of Jammu and Kashmir	163.00
TOTAL		1600.00
(N) Ministry of Water Resources		
61.	Plan for comprehensive Flood Management of River Jhelum and its tributaries	1178.00
62.	Plan for comprehensive Flood Management of River Jhelum and its tributaries	280.00
TOTAL		1458.00
(O) Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs		
63.	Support for Sports infrastructure, facilities of coaches/Trainers/Furniture/Competitions/Incentives/prize money	200.00
TOTAL		200.00
GRAND TOTAL		80068.00

Action plan to curb naxal problem

3749. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Naxal problem has become a major problem in the country and what is Government's plan of action to curb this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): Since 2013, there has been decline in LWE violence by 7% (1136 to 1048) and 30% (397 to 278) in resultant deaths. This is

accompanied by 122% increase (100 to 222) in elimination of LWE Cadres and 32% increase (1397 to 1840) in arrests.

A National Policy and Action Plan to address LWE problem has been formulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs which consists of an integrated multi-pronged strategy comprising Security related measures, Development related measures, ensuring Rights and Entitlement related measures.

Persons charged under UAPA

3750. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have been charged with provisions under Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) and cases pending against them during last three years;

(b) whether Central Government has made any review of such cases charged by it and also by State Governments to ensure that UAPA is not foisted on persons against real objective of UAPA; and

(c) whether there have been complaints that provisions of this Act have been applied with motives other than justice towards citizens and security of the nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per available data with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 1361 persons were charge sheeted under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) during the year 2014 and 2015. The data for the year 2016 is under compilation.

(b) and (c) There are statutory provisions available to all persons who are accused of any offence, including UAPA, to seek legal remedies. Further, every action of the investigating agency is subject to judicial scrutiny.

Pending cases of compensation to victims of violence

†3751. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of compensation for victims of various terrorist, communal and militant-caused violence and bomb explosions has been increased, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of cases related to payment of compensation to victims of such incidents are pending, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the steps Government would take for speedy settlement of all the pending cases and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Ministry of Home Affairs has been administering a Central Scheme titled 'Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist/Communal/LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/IED Blasts on Indian Territory' for providing financial assistance (not compensation) for the sustenance and maintenance of the families of the civilian victims. Under the said Scheme, the financial assistance has been enhanced from ₹ 3 lakhs to ₹ 5 lakhs for the civilian victims affected on or after 24.08.2016.

(b) No, Sir. As and when proposals in prescribed proforma for reimbursement of financial assistance provided to the civilian victims are received from the State Governments concerned, the same are processed with priority.

(c) For speedy settlement of the claims for providing financial assistance to the civilian victims, the Government has already circulated the guidelines for the State Governments to provide the financial assistance directly to the civilian victims under the Central Scheme so that the beneficiaries may not suffer. The guidelines for the same are also available on MHA's website.

Protest of paramilitary forces officials

3752. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the protest of the paramilitary forces officials at Jantar Mantar in New Delhi demanding grant of special pay, OROP and restoration of old pension scheme for lakhs of personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that discrimination is being meted out to the CRPF, BSF, ITBP, CISF and SSB in sanctioning of number of welfare benefits to both serving and retired personnel of these forces, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to redress their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) Reports of gathering of Ex-Paramilitary personnel at Jantar Mantar have been received. The demands from Ex-Central Armed Police Forces and Assam Rifles personnel (Ex-CAPFs and AR), *inter alia*, include separate service and pension rules for CAPFs and AR, One Rank One Pension (OROP), discontinuation of New Pension System (NPS) etc. The Ex-CAPF personnel are

entitled to pension and other pensionary benefits as Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules 1972, which are different from the pension rules applicable to Ex-servicemen. The age of superannuation in respect of CAPFs and AR is 57/60 years. Further, CAPFs and AR personnel, who are appointed on or after 01.01.2004, are covered under New Pension System (NPS).

Mistreatment of women by Delhi Police personnel

3753. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases that have been registered pertaining to the incidence of violence and alleged mistreatment of women by Delhi Police personnel in Delhi University campus on 21st and 22nd February, 2017;

(b) whether any action has been taken by Government against those involved in the violence;

(c) if so, the details of action that has been taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Delhi Police has informed that on 22.02.2017, the programme/protest march organized by All India Student Association (AISA) and some students of Ramjas College and Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) activists resulted in arguments and scuffle between the two groups. 17 protesters and 8 police personnel reportedly got injured in the incident. A case FIR No. 28/2017 dated 22.02.2017 u/s 186/323/332/353/147/149 IPC, P.S. Maurice Nagar has been registered in connection with the incident. Investigation of the case is in progress and efforts are being made to identify the culprits. Also, a Committee headed by Joint Commissioner of Police comprising DCP/Vigilance and DCP/SPUWAC (lady officer) has been enquiring into the allegation of mishandling of students/media by police personnel. Further, on the basis of preliminary findings of an enquiry conducted by Addl. DCP/North District, four police personnel have been identified and suspended pending departmental action against them.

Guidelines issued by department of official language

†3754. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the review based details of the outcome of guidelines issued as per annual

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

programme of Department of Official Language in the meeting of Consultation and Implementation Committee on official language in each Ministry after the constitution of sixteenth Lok Sabha; and

(b) if compliance of rules and directions in reference to part (a) above has not been as per set target, the details of action taken thereon, Ministry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The details of the review of the internal Meetings of Official Language Implementation Committees of Ministries/Departments of Central Government are maintained by the concerned Ministry/Department and the responsibility of taking follow up action lies with the concerned head of the Office.

Funds under Scheme for Modernisation of Prisons, Phase-II

†3755. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the programmes and the work to be undertaken under the Scheme for Modernisation of Prisons, Phase-II and the work and the funds (grants) sanctioned, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): A consolidated Memorandum, which included the demands projected by States/UTs amounting to ₹ 13,962.60 crore for the second phase of modernization of prisons, was submitted to the 14th Finance Commission. However, the 14th Finance Commission did not make any allocation for this purpose. Since no funds have been provided for the scheme, the second phase of Modernisation of Prisons has not been launched.

Illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs

3756. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of firm combating infrastructure in place, there are large number of cases of illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is giving any assistance to States for strengthening their enforcement capabilities to combat this drug trafficking; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) A firm infrastructure exists for

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

combating drug trafficking in India. However, the statement of State-wise seizure of major drugs for the year 2016 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) With a view to eradicate the drug menace, the Government of India has introduced a Scheme, (Assistance to States/UTs) to finance State Governments/UTs to strengthen their enforcement capabilities for combating illicit trafficking in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in dealing with the supply side of the drug menace. The details of assistance provided under this scheme during 2016-17 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

(A) Details of State-wise seizure of major drugs for the year 2016

(qty in kgs)

	ATS	Cocai NE	Ephedrine/ Pseudoephedrine	Ganja	Hashish
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.10	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	240.19	0.00	0.00	1448.90	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	2596.15	0.00
Assam	0.00	0.11	0.02	5249.52	0.00
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	4862.25	55.00
Chandigarh	0.48	0.00	0.00	61.74	48.88
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	8500.70	100.00
Goa	0.00	0.33	0.00	49.41	5.94
Gujarat	1419.05	0.00	0.00	6639.83	29.39
Haryana	0.00	0.50	0.00	1972.91	226.68
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.74	383.83
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	126.98	147.66
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	1192.47	0.00
Karnataka	1.38	2.67	20.00	3652.94	0.28
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	3997.25	12.32
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	6506.51	88.51
Maharashtra	2.16	4.61	44503.00	6293.86	136.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	378.29	0.00
Mizoram	2.01	0.00	23.85	257.31	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	8605.50	0.00
New Delhi	1.09	7.47	426.99	11476.51	246.75
Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	78273.21	0.00
Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	351.81	105.09
Rajasthan	0.00	0.02	0.00	3400.52	56.73
Tamil Nadu	4.07	3.74	10.26	2768.56	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	12.20	3.00	0.00	8213.28	673.47
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	439.95	140.79
West Bengal	0.00	0.28	0.00	15198.66	32.33
TOTAL	1682.61	22.73	44984.11	1,82,622.85	2,489.64

(B) Details of State-wise seizure of major drugs for the year 2016

(qty in kgs)

	Heroin	Ketamine	Mephedrone	Methaqualone
1	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	4.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	16.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	3.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	651.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	173.07	3.60	0.00	0.00

1	7	8	9	10
Jharkhand	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	252.20	23.85	0.00	29.91
Kerala	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	18.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	7.20	0.09	0.06	553.13
Manipur	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	5.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
New Delhi	46	12.97	173.25	23519.21
Odisha	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	315	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	27.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	2.33	25.55	0.00	0.45
Uttar Pradesh	36.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	2.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	31.58	0.00	0.00	3.84
TOTAL	1600.05	66.06	173.31	24,106.53

(C) Details of State-wise seizure of major drugs for the year 2016

(qty in kgs)

	Opium	Poppy Husk and Poppy Straw	CBCS* (no. of bottles)	Tablets of all Type in No.
1	11	12	13	14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0	3950
Arunachal Pradesh	5.19	0.00	0	0
Assam	146.10	4.00	174831	157673
Bihar	14.98	116.20	20200	0
Chandigarh	19.82	651.78	0	2765

1	11	12	13	14
Chhattisgarh	26.80	68.50	3138	19743
Goa	3.70	0.00	0	0
Gujarat	125.54	5894.53	0	967700
Haryana	162.10	7549.16	0	88062
Himachal Pradesh	26.87	610.59	3029	132519
Jammu and Kashmir	8.61	3496.00	14932	94706
Jharkhand	74.67	1651.17	100	0
Karnataka	1.85	9.52	0	0
Kerala	0.03	0.00	0	268
Madhya Pradesh	116.49	17329.25	19704	442654
Maharashtra	3.90	0.00	294	445
Manipur	25.00	0.00	0	64
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	96	109
Mizoram	18.87	0.00	550	1882840
Nagaland	22.50	0.00	10038	409096
New Delhi	195.36	600.00	98430	1773920
Odisha	0.39	0.00	1996	0
Punjab	248.62	28669.02	5855	1401353
Rajasthan	523.41	43832.05	681	47954
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0	15344
Uttar Pradesh	121.17	7635.15	0	45640
Uttarakhand	14.48	198.76	0	9646
West Bengal	109.75	11667.29	198233	9200
TOTAL	2,016.19	129982.96	552107	7505651

*CBCS-Codeine Based Cough Syrups

Note: Provisional data as reported.

Statement-II

Details of Funds released under the scheme of assistance to States/UTs during 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	2016-17 (in ₹)
1.	Assam	21,37,367
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48,55,711

Sl. No.	State	2016-17 (in ₹)
3.	Himachal Pradesh	31,43,000
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	46,08,749
5.	Kerala	53,28,814
6.	Madhya Pradesh	14,31,140
7.	Mizoram	33,48,000
8.	Manipur	6,10,064
9.	Nagaland	12,22,050
10.	Odisha	58,30,000
11.	Punjab	2,041
12.	Rajasthan	30,12,826
13.	Sikkim	40,67,792
14.	Tamil Nadu	20,78,000
15.	Uttar Pradesh	5,96,322
16.	Goa	23,92,000
17.	Jharkhand	25,54,179
18.	Uttarakhand	27,81,788
TOTAL		4,99,99,843

Compensation to gangrape survivors

3757. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of Amnesty International India report documenting lack of justice for seven women who were gang raped during the 2013 Muzaffarnagar riots;

(b) if so, the Ministry's response to the report, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is planning to use Nirbhaya Fund or other resources to provide compensation and rehabilitation to the Muzaffarnagar gangrape survivors; 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 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 crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

However, The Ministry of Home Affairs has been issuing advisories from time to time with a view to help the States/UTs to deal with crimes against women which are available at www.mha.nic.in.

(c) and (d) As per information received from Government of Uttar Pradesh, every victim has been provided ₹ 5 lakhs compensation and security, as per the direction of Supreme Court dated 26.03.2017.

As per Section 357A of Cr.P.C., every State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government shall prepare a Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his/her dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation. All States/UTs have notified their VCS, which include compensation to rape victims. Under the Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) Scheme, financial assistance of ₹ 200 crore from Nirbhaya Fund has been released to States/UTs as one time grant in 2016-17 to support their respective Victim Compensation Schemes.

Status of CIBMS

3758. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre has given up its proposal to build a wall along the Pakistan border in Jammu, originally envisaged as a barrier to cross-border terror, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the current status of the proposed Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS); and

(c) whether there is involvement of any foreign companies in the technology used for the CIBMS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) There was no proposal with the Government of India to build a wall along the Pakistan border in Jammu.

(b) and (c) The other details cannot be revealed in view of national security.

Online bullying and cyber threats

3759. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an increase in online bullying and cyber threats (sexual and others), especially towards women in the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the details of punishment under the current law for such crimes; and
- (c) whether the current law on this matter is foolproof, if not, what steps have been taken/proposed to be taken to make the law more comprehensive and foolproof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has created a dedicated email (*complaint-mwcd@gov.in*) solely to address and resolve the issues of hateful conduct and stalking on social media platforms *w.e.f.* July, 2016. So far, 69 complaints have been received. Relevant issues have been sent to concerned authorities for necessary action. Complaints of serious nature are reported by Ministry of Women and Child Development to Twitter India and Cyber Crime Cells of the Police authorities.

(b) Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for punishment *vide* Section 66E regarding violation of privacy of any person, Section 67 regarding publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form, Section 67A regarding publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit act, etc., in electronic form and section 67B regarding publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act, etc., in electronic form.

(c) Government has constituted an expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri T. K. Vishwanathan, retired Law Secretary to study and examine the existing domestic cyber laws and international cyber laws and to suggest a roadmap for effective enforcement of cyber laws to tackle cyber crimes.

State-wise data of women police force

3760. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that women make up for only 6.44 per cent of the strength of police force in the country;
- (b) the State-wise data of women police force in the previous three years;
- (c) the State-wise data of all-women police stations in the previous three years; and

(d) whether the Ministry would consider incentivising the State Governments to increase the recruitment of women in their forces and provide them with basic facilities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As on 01.01.2016, the actual strength of women police personnel is 7.10 per cent of the strength of police force in the country.

(b) The State-wise data of woman police force in the previous three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The State-wise data of all-women Police stations in the previous three years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) As 'Police' is a State subject falling in List-II of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to increase their recruitment of women in their forces and provide them with basic facilities. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories dated 04.09.2009 and 22.4.2013 to all the State Governments/UT Administrations to increase the strength of women police upto 33% of the total strength. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued directives for facilitating women police personnel in areas such as Women Hostel/Accommodation, Nutritional care etc. *vide* this Ministry's letter dated 21.5.2014.

Further, Police reform measures are also assisted through the grants-in-aid released to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Force (MPF) by the Ministry of Home Affairs, which *inter alia* supports basic facilities for women police personnel.

Statement-I

Details of States/UTs-wise actual strength of women police for previous three years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	As on 1.1.2014	As on 1.1.2015	As on 1.1.2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,622	2075	2101
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	582	790	793
3.	Assam	510	574	1770
4.	Bihar	2341	2354	6710
5.	Chhattisgarh	2348	2628	2742
6.	Goa	366	378	378
7.	Gujarat	2691	2835	2850

Sl. No.	States/UTs	As on 1.1.2014	As on 1.1.2015	As on 1.1.2016
8.	Haryana	2734	2651	2694
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1552	1546	1707
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2252	2264	2266
11.	Jharkhand	2906	3036	3024
12.	Karnataka	3682	3843	4354
13.	Kerala	3067	3023	2924
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4190	4782	4294
15.	Maharashtra	17957	19690	21249
16.	Manipur	2040	2039	2040
17.	Meghalaya	329	489	528
18.	Mizoram	568	560	573
19.	Nagaland	253	275	1463
20.	Odisha	4381	4292	4882
21.	Punjab	4761	5210	4057
22.	Rajasthan	6568	6853	7692
23.	Sikkim	333	353	367
24.	Tamil Nadu	13842	14224	14280
25.	Telangana	-	1402	1484
26.	Tripura	777	1077	1066
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7238	7220	7589
28.	Uttarakhand	1528	1521	1519
29.	West Bengal	3791	4713	6768
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	445	445	451
31.	Chandigarh	1017	1018	919
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	24	46
33.	Daman and Diu	34	34	43
34.	Delhi	5413	6458	7004
35.	Lakshadweep	16	32	32
36.	Puducherry	165	164	253
ALL INDIA TOTAL		105,325	110872	122912

Sources: BPR&D

Statement-II

*Details of number of Women Police Stations in India in
the previous three years*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	As on 1.1.2014	As on 1.1.2015	As on 1.1.2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	18	18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1
3.	Assam	1	1	1
4.	Bihar	40	40	40
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	4	4
6.	Goa	1	1	1
7.	Gujarat	32	32	32
8.	Haryana	2	2	22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	3	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	2
11.	Jharkhand	22	24	24
12.	Karnataka	10	10	20
13.	Kerala	4	5	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9	9	10
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	9	9	9
17.	Meghalaya	7	7	7
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	6	6	6
21.	Punjab	7	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	40	40	40
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	199	199	200
25.	Telangana	0	14	14
26.	Tripura	3	4	7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	71	71	71

Sl.No.	States/UTs	As on 1.1.2014	As on 1.1.2015	As on 1.1.2016
28.	Uttarakhand	2	2	2
29.	West Bengal	10	20	30
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	3	3
ALL INDIA TOTAL		518	535	586

Sources: BPR&D

Increase of Legislative Assembly seats in Jharkhand

3761. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from the delegation of MPs seeking increase in the Legislative Assembly seats in the State of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken on such request, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Representation from the delegation of MPs seeking increase in the Legislative Assembly seats in the State of Jharkhand has been received.

(c) and (d) As per proviso to sub-section (3) of article 170 of the Constitution of India, it shall not be necessary to readjust the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2026 have been published.

Package to resettle Hindu refugees in Jammu and Kashmir

†3762. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced a package of ₹ 2000 crores to resettle the Hindu refugees of Pak Occupied Kashmir in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to directly transfer funds in the accounts of the beneficiaries; and

(c) the details of benefits extended/to be extended to the Hindu refugees in the valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Government of India, on 22nd December, 2016, has sanctioned a package of ₹ 2000 crores for providing financial assistance of ₹ 5.5 lakh per family to 36,384 displaced families of Pakistan Occupied Jammu and Kashmir area-POJK (1947) and Chhamb (1965 and 1971), living in Jammu and Kashmir. Based on the authenticated details of the beneficiaries received from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the process of disbursing due Central assistance directly to the Aadhar linked bank accounts of eligible beneficiaries has started. An amount of ₹ 9.33 crore has already been disbursed during the financial year 2016-17.

(c) All displaced families of Pakistan Occupied Jammu and Kashmir area - POJK (1947) and Chhamb (1965 and 1971), living in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, are eligible for the above financial assistance.

Smuggling and circulation of fake currency

3763. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed many Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with many countries to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of fake currency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has yielded desired results;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on 06.06.2015 to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of fake currency notes. Meetings of the Joint Task Force are held under the mandate of the said MoU. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been signed during the meeting held in February, 2016. The exchange of information in some FICN cases has taken place with Bangladesh after the signing of the MoU.

New legislation to control molestation and rape

3764. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Government during the last six months to avert the incidents of molestation on women and cases of rape etc. in several parts of the country;

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

(c) by when Government would bring a new legislation to control and avoid such menace in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (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 crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has also been issuing advisories from time to time with a view to help the States/UTs to deal with crimes against women, which are available at www.mha.nic.in

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 provides for stringent punishment for crime against women like rape, acid attack, assault or criminal force to outrage the modesty of a woman, stalking, voyeurism, etc.

Amendment in criminal law is a continuous and ongoing process.

e-Visa Scheme

3765. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how Ministry look at the success of e-Visa Scheme;
- (b) the details of countries to which India has offered e-Visas and whether there are any plans to extend it to other countries;
- (c) whether any consultations have been held with Ministry of Tourism about extension of e-Visas to other countries, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) to what extent introduction of e-Visa Scheme helps in increasing tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The e-Visa scheme will facilitate entry of foreigners for tourism, business and medical purposes.

(b) to (d) The e-Visa facility has been extended to 161 countries. Review of visa policy to include more countries under e-Visa regime is a continuous process and decided in consultation with all the stake holders on the considerations of reciprocity, security and national interests. E-tourist visa entitles the foreigner to undertake recreation, sightseeing, casual visit to meet friends/relatives and attending a short term Yoga programme. More than 15 Lac e-Visa have been issued till 2016 since introduction of e-tourist visa regime in Nov, 2014.

Grants for cause of national integration

3766. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is releasing grants to voluntary organisations/institutions/universities and other educational institutions for activities in the cause of National Integration;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of funds released during the last three years, institution-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Government provides assistance to voluntary organisations/institutions/universities and other educational institutions for organizing activities in the cause of National Integration. The activities considered eligible for sanction of grants should be such as to promote the cause of national unity and

solidarity. The proposal for grant-in-aid should be sponsored/routed through the State Government. Quantum of Assistance is provided to the concerned States/Union Territories for all the admissible expenses and prize money as per the terms and conditions of the scheme.

(c) The details of funds released during the last three years, State-wise is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the State/Union Territory	Amount of Funds released
1.	2015-16	Tamil Nadu	₹ 1,55,200
2.	2015-16	Mizoram	₹ 38,800
3.	2015-16	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	₹ 28,000

Policy for welfare of the mining workers

3767. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has formulated any policies to protect rights and welfare of the mining workers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of legal rights of the aggrieved mining workers which they can use in the case of any eventualities while engaged in mining;

(c) the details of health hazards posed to marble/coal/iron-ore mining workers in the country and the action taken by Government to provide safety nets to the mining workers; and

(d) the details of action taken by Government against the erring mining companies for not protecting rights of the mining workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Mining is considered as hazardous work. To protect the safety and health of workers working in mines, Government of India had enacted the Mines Act, 1952 and rules and regulations made there under. Adequate provisions for safety and health of persons employed in mines are made in the Mines Act, 1952, Mines Rules, 1955, Coal Mines Regulations, 1957, Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 and Oil Mines Regulations, 1984. The Mine Management is required to comply with such provisions in their mines to ensure safety and health of their workers. Mining workers, in case of eventualities, can use all these rules and regulations to redress their grievances. Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) under Ministry of Labour and Employment, on

its part, makes every effort to ensure strict compliance of such provisions by mine management.

(c) Occupational diseases generally reduce longevity of human being. Under Section 25 of the Mines Act, 1952 read with recommendations of 10th Conference on Safety in Mines, the following diseases have been notified as diseases due to mining:—

1. Silicosis
2. Pneumoconiosis
3. Manganese Poisoning-Nervous Type
4. Asbestosis
5. Cancer of lung or the stomach or the pleura and peritoneum (*i.e.* mesothelioma)
6. Noise Induced Hearing Loss
7. Contact Dermatitis caused by direct contact with chemical
8. Pathological manifestations due to radium or radioactive substances.

Adequate provisions for safety and health of persons employed in marble/coal/iron mines are made in the Mines Act, 1952, Mines Rules, 1955, Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961. Among these notified diseases, Silicosis/Pneumoconiosis is generally more prone to workers working in marble/coal/iron ore mines. Silicosis/Pneumoconiosis, by nature an air-borne dust disease, can affect the marble/coal/iron miners due to their nature of job. To address it, adequate provisions regarding precautions to be taken to control the air-borne dust in marble/coal/iron ore mines including wet drilling, dust monitoring, provisions of dust mask, dust respirator, personal dust samplers, dust sampling have been made in the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 and the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957.

To address the Silicosis related health issues of stone mines and quarries workers of unorganized sector situated in different part of the countries, a project on “Multicentric Dust Related Disease in Stone Mines and Development of Sustainable Preventive Programme” has been undertaken jointly by Ministry of Labour and Employment and Ministry of Mines in collaboration with National Institute of Miner’s Health (NIMH) (An Autonomous Institute under Ministry of Mines). NIMH has already undertaken the study during the Financial Year 2015-16 in Nalgonda district of Telangana State and Jodhpur and Dholpur districts of Rajasthan State during the Financial Year 2016-17.

As per the directives of the Hon’ble Supreme Court, DGMS has conducted 64 awareness camps in 32 districts of the country with the help of the State Government

to bring awareness among the mine owners and mine workers about Silicosis, and measures available for protection against Silicosis including the use of protective gear.

Also, occupational health survey of 5045 persons employed in un-organised sector mines in different States of the country like Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat has been conducted, wherein a total number of 3989 persons have been medically examined.

As per the survey conducted by NIMH in the States of Telangana, and different districts of Rajasthan, a total number of 1056 persons have been medically examined and 96 persons have been found reportedly suffering from Silicosis. The case document on confirmation is sent to the Compensation Commissioner of the respective States for further action.

The mine management, under the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 is required to report to DGMS the cases of occupational diseases at their respective mines in a specific proforma. The mine management is required to comply within such provisions in their mines. The compliances of such provisions are checked during the course of inspections and enquiries made by officers of DGMS and suitable measures such as notices, prohibitory orders are issued to ensure the compliance.

(d) DGMS under Ministry of Labour and Employment makes every effort to ensure strict compliance of such provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 and rules and regulations made thereunder by the mine management. To see that the mine management carries out the mining operations in accordance with the legal provisions to ensure safety of mining workers, officers of DGMS make periodic inspections of all types of mines, irrespective of ownership types of the mines. During inspection of mines, if the workings or the environment are found to be unsafe and dangerous from the point of view of safety of workers; violation letters, notices or prohibitory orders are immediately issued to the management to take necessary steps for improvement.

Unless the conditions improve for re-deployment of persons as recorded through inspections, the orders are not vacated and persons are not allowed to be deployed in such dangerous conditions. DGMS after proper enquiry also launches prosecutions against the mines which violate the rules and regulations of Mines Act, 1952.

Registers maintained by establishments

3768. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has pruned the number of registers mandatory for all establishments to be maintained under nine Central Acts to just five from 56;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has also brought down the relevant data fields to 144 from 933;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is also trying to fast track the legislative component of labour reforms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Labour and Employment has notified "Ease of Compliance to maintain Registers under various Labour Laws Rules, 2017" on 21st February, 2017 which has in effect replaced the 56 Registers/Forms prescribed under 9 Central Laws and Rules made the reunder into 5 common Registers/Forms. Such exercise has reduced the number of data fields from about 933 to about 144. This will save efforts, costs and lessen the compliance burden by various establishments.

(c) and (d) Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing process to update legislative system to address the need of the hour and to make them more effective and contemporary to the emerging economic and industrial scenario. The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Safety and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Further, amendments in individual Labour Act viz. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1965, Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 have also been carried out. These legislative initiatives will improve the wage security, job security and social security of the workers.

Investment by EPFO in Special Deposit Scheme

3769. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has made good use of its year end windfall from Government's Special Deposit Scheme with an investment of nearly ₹ 10,000 crore in top rated corporate bonds clinching best possible rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the EPFO earns an interest income of about ₹ 4,700 crore from Government's Special Deposit Scheme while together with other standalone provident funds this may be more than ₹ 12,000 crore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Presently, Government's Special Deposit Scheme is not available for investment. However, as on December, 2016, Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has an investment of ₹ 54,518.11 crore in Special Deposit Scheme of the Government.

During the Financial Year, 2016-17, EPFO has invested in top rated corporate bonds on various occasions. Those companies include Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), Power Finance Corporation (PFC), National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

(c) and (d) The details of interest income from Government's Special Deposit Scheme of other stand-alone provident funds are not maintained centrally. However, the details of interest income of EPFO from Government's Special Deposit Scheme for the last three years is as under:—

1. 2016-17 : ₹ 4484 crore
2. 2015-16 : ₹ 4741 crore
3. 2014-15 : ₹ 4734 crore.

Reduction in employment opportunities

3770. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the growth of India's workforce in the last five years, year-wise and State-wise and in absolute and percentage terms;

(b) whether it is a fact that growth in employment opportunities is not in proportion to the growth in workforce during the above period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that unemployment rate is gradually going up in the country during the above period;

(e) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise and efforts being made to arrest this situation; and

(f) how the reduction in employment opportunities impacts the demographic dividend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per the survey

results of Labour Bureau, the estimated Worker Population Ratio for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis was 51.0% during 2012-13, 53.7% during 2013-14 and 50.5% during 2015-16. Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in India year-wise and State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) to (f) As per the survey results of Labour Bureau, the unemployment rate was 4.0% during 2012-13, 3.4% during 2013-14 and 3.7% during 2015-16.

In addition, Labour Bureau, has been conducting Quarterly Employment Surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors. The coverage of the survey has since been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors *i.e.* Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation and Restaurants and Information and Technology (IT)/Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and as per the results of the survey during 2016, the estimated increase in employment during 1st October, 2016 over 1st April, 2016 was 1.09 lakh workers.

To enhance employability of youth, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. 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 with the allocation of ₹ 1000 crore. 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 and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution. Government has announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

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 Worker Population Ratio for persons aged 15 years and above according to Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status Approach (in %)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.6	64.8	61.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	58.4	63.4	62.1
3.	Assam	54.5	59.3	50.6

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
4.	Bihar	44.1	48.0	48.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	61.9	65.6	67.3
6.	Delhi	41.8	40.2	40.8
7.	Goa	43.7	47.9	44.7
8.	Gujarat	48.1	52.9	49.0
9.	Haryana	44.3	45.5	44.7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	67.0	68.4	40.8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.5	43.3	36.7
12.	Jharkhand	53.9	64.8	65.2
13.	Karnataka	55.1	56.8	55.5
14.	Kerala	40.6	48.0	45.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	57.5	59.2	44.8
16.	Maharashtra	53.4	55.2	52.2
17.	Manipur	54.7	61.2	59.9
18.	Meghalaya	58.9	68.7	62.8
19.	Mizoram	63.7	71.2	67.4
20.	Nagaland	48.1	49.8	63.5
21.	Odisha	52.3	54.0	51.2
22.	Punjab	43.3	41.1	40.2
23.	Rajasthan	51.2	54.5	53.7
24.	Sikkim	57.8	64.8	61.4
25.	Tamil Nadu	55.4	58.3	56.3
26.	Telangana	0.0	65.1	56.6
27.	Tripura	53.6	54.9	61.9
28.	Uttarakhand	44.7	46.9	44.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	45.5	48.1	43.7
30.	West Bengal	50.3	48.7	50.7
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37.6	53.7	54.1

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
32.	Chandigarh	39.0	39.7	37.1
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48.2	42.1	45.4
34.	Daman and Diu	53.3	43.2	50.1
35.	Lakshadweep	40.0	42.8	34.6
36.	Puducherry	46.4	44.2	50.9
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		51.0	53.7	50.5

Source: Employment and Unemployment Surveys of Labour Bureau.

STCs functioning under NCLP Scheme for eradicating child labour

3771. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State and UT-wise details of Special Training Centres (STCs) functioning to eradicate child labour under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme;

(b) the number of beneficiaries enrolled in the programme; and

(c) the State/UT-wise details of grant released under NCLP Scheme during last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour since 1988. At present, the scheme is sanctioned in 280 districts in the country. As per reports received from the District Project Societies, at present 3234 Special Training Centres (STCs) under the scheme are in operation with an enrolment of 133843 children. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Grant released under NCLP Scheme during last three years, State-wise and year-wise is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of STCs running and children enrolled under NCLP

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of STCs running	Number of Children enrolled
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62	2554
2.	Assam	179	7183

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	156	7708
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
5.	Delhi	0	0
6.	Gujarat	17	361
7.	Haryana	66	3264
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	501
9.	Jharkhand	195	9510
10.	Karnataka	51	2403
11.	Madhya Pradesh	292	12800
12.	Maharashtra	356	14005
13.	Nagaland	44	2200
14.	Punjab	98	4849
15.	Rajasthan	105	3149
16.	Tamil Nadu	321	9745
17.	Telangana	168	7419
18.	Uttar Pradesh	440	18951
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0
20.	West Bengal	667	27241
TOTAL		3234	133843

Statement-II

Details of grant released under NCLP Scheme, State-wise during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (As on 30.3.2017)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.33	196.58	213.01
2.	Assam	471.64	807.97	230.34
3.	Bihar	1071.82	948.42	168.92
4.	Chhattisgarh	432.53	26.00	0

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Gujarat	7.0	8.25	33.78
6.	Haryana	218.71	161.79	412.18
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	62.97	47.13	61.04
8.	Jharkhand	406.78	375.97	543.72
9.	Karnataka	204.60	212.08	132.26
10.	Madhya Pradesh	768.71	701.12	878.68
11.	Maharashtra	830.08	1017.66	1192.54
12.	Nagaland	151.17	131.45	192.69
13.	Odisha	355.31	290.91	8.00
14.	Punjab	350.24	256.63	325.14
15.	Rajasthan	269.25	223.70	138.50
16.	Tamil Nadu	731.14	643.08	1015.07
17.	Telangana	521.60	547.10	475.76
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1103.72	430.07	1333.25
19.	Uttarakhand	9.00	4.00	12.34
20.	West Bengal	2100.87	2269.34	1916.85

Child labour schools run under NCLP Scheme

†3772. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has opened Central child labour schools in various districts of the country under National Child Labour Project Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise and year-wise details of the amount spent under this project and achievements of this project during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour since 1988. At present, the scheme is sanctioned in 280 districts of 21 States in the country. As per reports received from the District Project Societies,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

at present 3234 Special Training Centres (STCs) under the scheme are in operation. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Grant released under NCLP Scheme during last three years, State-wise and year-wise; is given in the Statement-II [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 3771 (Part-c)]. As per the information received from District Project Societies the number of child labourers rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project Scheme during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

No. of STCs sanctioned, running under NCLP

Sl. No.	State	Number of Sanctioned Districts Project Societies	Number of Operational District Project Societies	Number of STCs running
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	4	62
2.	Assam	4	3	179
3.	Bihar	24	2	156
4.	Chhattisgarh	8	0	0
5.	Delhi	1	0	0
6.	Gujarat	9	1	17
7.	Haryana	3	2	66
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	2	17
9.	Jharkhand	8	7	195
10.	Karnataka	17	6	51
11.	Madhya Pradesh	22	10	292
12.	Maharashtra	18	14	356
13.	Nagaland	1	1	44
14.	Odisha	24	2	-
15.	Punjab	3	3	98
16.	Rajasthan	27	3	105
17.	Tamil Nadu	18	15	321

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Telangana	10	5	168
19.	Uttar Pradesh	47	8	440
20.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0
21.	West Bengal	19	16	667
TOTAL		280	104	3234

Statement-III

No. 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		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Up to Dec., 2016)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	346	716	814
2.	Assam	60	9693	0
3.	Bihar	14028	2656	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	10173	0	0
5.	Gujarat	892	0	0
6.	Haryana	2583	0	40
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	10	0
8.	Jharkhand	2989	3450	51
9.	Karnataka	2519	1984	480
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7879	7472	3674
11.	Maharashtra	3804	2177	725
12.	Odisha	21315	1900	0
13.	Punjab	290	880	267
14.	Rajasthan	3349	8476	381
15.	Tamil Nadu	4492	4089	2640
16.	Telangana	2691	1810	1304
17.	Uttar Pradesh	16277	0	3066

1	2	3	4	5
18.	West Bengal	22361	13763	2674
19.	Uttarakhand	145	0	0
20.	Nagaland	436	0	0
TOTAL		116629	59076	16116

OECD data on employment, education and training of youth

3773. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn on the data released by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) that 30 per cent of youth in the age bracket of 15-29 years are not in employment, education or training;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the corporate houses prefer to manage with small units, dreadful of strict labour and employment protection laws, high corporate income tax, etc. for the sorry state of affairs relating to employment generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) According to the fourth Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Economic Survey of India, the percentage of youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) is 30%. According to the Labour Bureau Survey on Employment and Unemployment, 2015-16, youth unemployment is 10.2% in the age group 18-29 years.

Employment generation has been an important priority of the Government. Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations. 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.

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 with the allocation of ₹ 1000 crore. 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 and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution. Government has announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Government has also 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.

Upgrading Thottada ESI hospital as a Super Speciality Hospital

3774. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals are under consideration for upgrading Thottada ESI hospital as a Super Speciality Hospital; and

(b) whether any concurrence has been received from Government of Kerala regarding this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Consent has been received from Government of Kerala.

Welfare for migrant labourer

3775. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to allow migrant labourers to access their social entitlements, including PDS grains, etc., in the country with the help of modern technology;

(b) whether Government also has any plan to provide relief to labourers migrating due to anti-naxal operations by the security forces;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) if not, what are the other measures which Government may like to consider or has already taken for the welfare of migrant labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government has been implementing various flagship development schemes/programmes in LWE affected districts. These schemes are being implemented by different Ministries/Departments in coordination/consultation with the States concerned.

Some of the major schemes are as follows:—

- (i) Integrated Action Plan (IAP)/Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE affected districts. The Planning Commission (Now NITI Aayog) had been implementing this scheme from 2010-11 to 2014-15 in 88 backward districts (76 LWE affected districts) from creating public infrastructure and services by funding ₹ 30 crore per district per year. This scheme has been discontinued by the Government from 2015-16 after acceptance of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.
- (ii) Skill Development, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been implementing two schemes, namely, Skill Development in 34 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism' and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in 29 LWE affected districts.

After accepting the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission, the share in the net proceeds to Union taxes has been enhanced from 32% to 42% by the Central Government. Consequently some schemes, being run in LWE affected States have been de-linked from Central assistance and transferred to the States giving them sufficient flexibility to conceive and implement schemes/programmes suited to their local needs and aspirations, including requirements to bridge the developmental deficit gaps in backward regions within the States.

Online facility for settlement of claims in EPFO

3776. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation may introduce online facility for settlement of claims, including EPF withdrawal and pension fixation by May, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that at present the EPFO receives about 1 crore applications manually; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the process of connecting all field offices with a central server is going on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has taken various steps to provide various online services like for claims of provident fund, final settlement, withdrawals and pension fund withdrawal, etc. to its members in a quick and transparent manner. However, no specific date has been fixed. Receipt of transfer claims online has already been introduced by EPFO.

(c) The claims other than transfer claims are received manually but processed on computer systems and the benefits credited to members by way of Core Banking Solution (CBS) and National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) to their bank account.

(d) Out of 120 field offices of EPFO, 110 field offices have already been connected with a central server.

Impact of new programmes on Indian labour market

†3777. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the importance of Indian labour market has increased after the introduction of programmes such as 'Make in India', 'Skill India' and 'Digital India' and the demand for Indian workers is rising at the global level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government is working on upgrading the labour force along with employment generation so that they could be made able financially; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Employment generation has been an important priority of the Government. Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations. To cater to technological advances in industry including automation, Government is implementing various schemes like Make in India, Skill India, Digital India etc. Skilling of workforce under skill India is a major thrust of the Government to meet the changing needs of industry. According to the study report titled "India's New Opportunity-2020" prepared by Boston Consulting Group in association with Confederation of Indian Industry, India is projected to have a potential surplus of 4.7 crore working persons as compared to a shortage of 5.65 crore persons in other countries.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Make in India is a national programme designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property and build best in class manufacturing infrastructure. The Make in India Project focuses on 25 priority sectors including aviation, construction, leather, textiles and garments, tourism and hospitality, automobiles, auto-components, food processing, roads and highways, mining, IT and BPM etc.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) runs various employment linked skilling programmes under Skill India Mission for unemployed youth. Further, to achieve the vision of 'Skilled India', the National Skill Development Mission aims to consolidate and coordinate skilling efforts in the country and expedite decision making across sectors to achieve skilling at scale with speed and standards. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) that enables youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

The Government of India is implementing the "Digital India" programme with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and a knowledge economy. It is an Umbrella programme that covers multiple Ministries and departments. Several projects/schemes are being implemented under nine pillars of Digital India programme, namely Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme, e-Governance-Reforming Government through Technology, e-Kranti- Electronic delivery of services, Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing-Target NET ZERO Imports, IT for Jobs and Early Harvest Programme. In order to utilize and harness the benefits of Cloud Computing, Meghraj-GI Cloud project has been implemented. Under MeghRaj, an eGov AppStore has been implemented as a central application repository to host both cloud and non-cloud enabled applications. A countrywide initiative on mobile governance, called Mobile Seva, to provide Government services to the people also through mobile phones and tablets has been implemented. Under National Centre of Geo-informatics (NCoG) Project, Geographic Information System (GIS) platform for sharing, collaboration, location based analytics and decision support system for departments has been developed and 8 applications across various domains are operational. Under Digital India programme, good results have been recorded in Electronic and Information Technology sector. The Government is keenly pursuing JAM (Jandhan-Aadhaar-Mobile) for financial inclusion. The citizen participation has increased multiple times through citizen engagement programs such as MyGov. The Governments services are being delivered at the doorstep of citizens through 2.53 lakh Digital Seva Kendras (Common Services Centres-CSC) while increasing transparency, efficiency and reliability.

Amendments to the Factories Act

3778. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government held a meeting with trade unions for effecting amendments to the Factories Act but consensus could not be arrived at;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to hold a fresh meeting with the representatives of trade unions and workers' groups before finalizing the amendments to the Factories Act; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2014 as introduced in the Parliament, three tripartite meetings were held on 19.02.2015, 03.11.2015 and 18.04.2016. Further two bipartite meetings with Trade Unions and Employers Associations were held on 14.02.2017 to discuss the fresh proposed amendments to the Amendment Bill, 2014. The process of tripartite consultations on the amendment proposal is yet to be completed.

Social security and welfare schemes for unorganised labour

3779. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of social security and welfare schemes for unorganised labour;

(b) scheme-wise details of actual expenditure and number of beneficiaries, for each year since 2014;

(c) whether it is a fact that since 2016, Government has been making no budgetary allocation for Unorganised Workers Social Security Schemes and instead has been allocating money for establishing a national platform;

(d) if so, reasons for discontinuing budgetary allocation for this scheme which till 2015-16 budget saw an allocation of more than ₹ 1100 crore; and

(e) the details of Centre's contribution for social security of unorganized labour since 2014 for each year, item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted to provide for social security and

welfare of the unorganised workers. 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. The social security schemes being implemented by various Ministries/departments for unorganised workers and listed in Schedule I of this Act are mentioned below:—

- (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);
- (viii) Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (Department of Financial Services); and
- (ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).

Further, the 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.

(b) Scheme-wise details of actual expenditure and number of beneficiaries for the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Government is making budgetary allocation for the Social Security Schemes listed in the Schedule I of Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, as and when required by the Central Ministries/departments.

(e) The eligibility conditions, including the component of contribution from beneficiaries, for availing benefits of the Social Security Schemes under the UWSS Act, 2008 vary from scheme to scheme. Similarly, the ratio of share between the Centre and the States also varies from one scheme to another.

Statement

*Scheme-wise details of actual expenditure and number of beneficiaries
for the year 2014, 2015 and 2016*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2014		2015		2016	
		No. of beneficiaries	Actual Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries	Actual Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries	Actual Expenditure
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	227,17,749		22202018	4180.99	20833673	5562.70
2.	National Family Benefit Scheme	385771	8346.11*	277113	557.81	175592	639.42
3.	Janani Suraksha Yojana	1,06,48,487	1764.32	1,04,38,905	1777.04	1,04,16,164	1708.72
4.	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	3,85,15,411	885.91	3,59,27,971	544.42	4,13,31,073	675.10

*Combined expenditure on both Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme and National Family Benefit Scheme.

Factory workers ousted on charges of joining trade unions

3780. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the year-wise and State-wise details of factory workers who have been ousted on the charges of forming trade unions and defying the management, in PSUs and Corporate sector during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Such statistics is not maintained Centrally.

Social Security Schemes for organised and unorganised workers

†3781. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large population of unorganised workers are not able to avail the benefits of Social Security Schemes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of workers in organised and unorganised sectors who are availing the benefits of various Social Security Schemes and the number of those who are deprived of the same, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the contributions made by each of the workers towards various Social Security Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted to provide for social security and welfare of the unorganised workers. 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. The Social Security Schemes being implemented by various Ministries/ departments for unorganised workers and listed in Schedule I of this Act are mentioned below:—

- (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);

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (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);
- (viii) Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (Department of Financial Services); and
- (ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).

Further, the 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.

(b) The number of workers in organised and unorganised sectors who are availing the benefits of various social security schemes are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The eligibility conditions, including the component of contribution from beneficiaries, for availing benefits of social security schemes vary from scheme to scheme, for example as per ESI Rules, 1950, the employers and employees contribute at the rate of 4.75% and 1.75% wages per month, respectively, however, in the newly implemented area, the rate of contribution has been reduced to 3% and 1%, respectively for a period of two years *w.e.f.* 06.10.2017.

Statement

*Details of number of workers in organised and unorganised sectors
availing the benefits of various Social Security Schemes*

Sl. No.	Sector	Name of the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Organised Sector	Employees' Provident Fund Organization	3,76,23,000
2.	-do-	Employees' State Insurance Corporation	1,89,21,250
3.	Unorganised Sector	National Social Assistance Programme including Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme and National Family Benefit Scheme (as on 28.02.2017)	3,27,81,329
4.	-do-	Janani Suraksha Yojana (as on 31.03.2016)	1,04,16,164

1	2	3	4
5.	Unorganised Sector	Aam Admi Bima Yojana (as on 31.03.2016)	4,51,07,984
6.	-do-	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (as on 30.09.2016)	3,50,62,923
7.	-do-	Atal Pension Yojana (as on 31.10.2016)	36,66,002
8.	-do-	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (as on 31.10.2016)	3,06,52,201
9.	-do-	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (as on 31.10.2016)	9,75,26,192

Rising unemployment in the country

3782. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of unemployed in the country has consistently been rising since last five years;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of unemployed people registered since 2012 therein; and

(c) the proposals of Government to create jobs and generate employment opportunities thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the result of labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, the estimated unemployed persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country during 2013-14 and 2015-16 were 1.70 crore and 1.76 crore respectively. The State-wise detail of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered in various employment exchanges is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) 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) 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 Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, the number of persons skilled across various sectors during 2015-16 were 1.04 crore.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal which 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 (PMRPY) has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation with the allocation of ₹ 1000 crore. 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 for new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution. Government announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Statement

*State-wise details of job seekers registered in employment
exchanges in the country*

(in thousand)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Job Seekers (as on 31st December)		
		2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh ⁺	1918	1897	1872
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	53	57
3.	Assam	1616	1693	1827
4.	Bihar	854	804	826
5.	Chhattisgarh	1462	1516	1850
6.	Delhi	753	1050	1198
7.	Goa	128	137	139
8.	Gujarat	877	778	740

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Haryana	779	771	780
10.	Himachal Pradesh	852	939	996
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	467	294	284
12.	Jharkhand	640	584	492
13.	Karnataka	442	408	370
14.	Kerala	3928	3750	3732
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2066	2077	2011
16.	Maharashtra	2558	2984	3821
17.	Manipur	662	693	712
18.	Meghalaya	34	36	38
19.	Mizoram	43	38	30
20.	Nagaland	69	64	64
21.	Odisha	1068	1073	1083
22.	Punjab	358	391	362
23.	Rajasthan	737	769	681
24.	Sikkim*	-	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	7743	8485	7991
26.	Tripura	532	566	596
27.	Uttarakhand	707	748	861
28.	Uttar Pradesh	6073	6386	6856
29.	West Bengal	7041	7482	7672
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42	43	42
31.	Chandigarh	38	36	34
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	7	8
33.	Daman and Diu	10	10	10
34.	Lakshadweep	16	18	19
35.	Puducherry	224	222	207
GRAND TOTAL		44790	46803	48261

Note: +Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana.

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in the State.

Financial assistance for creating awareness among workers

3783. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance is being provided by the Central Board for Workers' Education for creating awareness among the workers of the organised and unorganised sectors in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the funds allocated, sanctioned and utilised under various programmes implemented by the said Board during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of training programmes, conducted by the Board for such workers during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether Government has assessed the impact of the programmes being implemented by the Board, if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Board for Workers Education is providing financial assistance for bringing awareness among the workers of organised and unorganised sector in the country.

The details of financial assistance provided by the Central Board for Workers Education for awareness among the workers in the country during last three years, are as under:—

Year	Financial Assistance Provided (in ₹)
2013-14	5,93,961/-
2014-15	64,440/-
2015-16	5,71,120/-
2016-17	99,970/-
	(up to Feb. 2017)

The funds allocated and sanctioned for workers Education Programmes by the Government of India and utilized by Central Board for Workers Education during the last three years, are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Fund Allocated	Sanctioned	Utilized
2013-14	21.39	18.65	13.60
2014-15	21.24	16.75	11.77
2015-16	16.00	16.00	14.75
2016-17	15.00	12.00	7.70
			(provisional up to Feb. 2017)

The details of fund utilised under various programmes implemented by the Central Board for Workers Education during the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The number of training programmes conducted by the Board for the such workers of both the organized and unorganized sector in the country during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The impact of the programmes implemented by CBWE is assessed regularly in the meetings of Governing Body/Regional Advisory Committee of CBWE, which is represented by Members from Trade Unions, Employers' Organisations, Officials of Central/States Government and Management of the Board. The V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida also conducted the evaluation study of the performance of the CBWE in 2012 and in its report appreciated the work of CBWE.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise fund utilised under various programme implemented by Central Board of Workers Education during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Regional Directorates	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (up to Feb. 2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	3583927.00	3050000.00	4203870.00	1832005.00
		Visakhapatnam	1116209.00	699129.00	1019381.00	831336.00
	TOTAL ANDHRA PRADESH		4700136.00	3749129.00	5223251.00	2663341.00
2.	Assam	Guwahati	2144905.00	3167375.00	2183429.00	2674042.00
		Tinsukia	2232587.00	3114899.00	2987441.00	1511246.00
	TOTAL ASSAM		4377492.00	6282274.00	5170870.00	4185288.00
3.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	1744601.00	1262882.00	1931246.00	1374575.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1445759.00	1251697.00	1153527.00	1008053.00
5.	Delhi	Delhi	23005274.00	13748890.00	12760641.00	1964095.00
6.	Goa	Goa	1335477.00	1046604.00	1053867.00	784387.00
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	2232023.00	1769158.00	1884333.00	1029039.00
		Rajkot	1661061.00	1675151.00	1999426.00	1282158.00
		Vadodara	2820333.00	1947304.00	2160376.00	1794431.00
	TOTAL GUJARAT		6713417.00	5391613.00	6044135.00	4105628.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Haryana	Faridabad	1602063.00	1378549.00	1923113.00	1341981.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo	823738.00	691048.00	1004971.00	912013.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1342158.00	1015748.00	1579898.00	985670.00
11.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	1785888.00	1374433.00	2124125.00	1107014.00
		Jamshedpur	2903428.00	2540053.00	5200744.00	2003166.00
		Ranchi	2047606.00	1899394.00	2856822.00	1655241.00
TOTAL JHARKHAND			6736922.00	5813880.00	10181691.00	4765421.00
12.	Karnataka	Bangalore	2818767.00	2286719.00	3539237.00	1417214.00
		Hubli	1305193.00	955116.00	1106944.00	853660.00
		Mangalore	1408347.00	1046459.00	1647678.00	1120197.00
TOTAL KARNATAKA			5532307.00	4288294.00	6293859.00	3391071.00
13.	Kerala	Cochin	4179970.00	3445485.00	5137462.00	1547550.00
		Kozhikode	2268931.00	1960842.00	2808276.00	1605910.00
TOTAL KERALA			6448901.00	5406327.00	7945738.00	3153460.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3478428.00	2812807.00	3629066.00	1842190.00
		Gwalior	1746049.00	1491952.00	1731911.00	1274541.00
		Indore	853915.00	659241.00	1056062.00	1150473.00
		Jabalpur	1780110.00	2119787.00	2851639.00	1457900.00

TOTAL MADHYA PRADESH		7858502.00	7083788.00	9268678.00	5725104.00
15. Maharashtra	Nagpur	3427987.00	2702981.00	3674740.00	2368492.00
	Mumbai	1617906.00	1326013.00	1884164.00	780862.00
	Pune	2647359.00	1740012.00	2099735.00	1480273.00
	Nashik	1974967.00	1366451.00	1834861.00	666080.00
TOTAL MAHARASHTRA		9668219.00	7135457.00	9493500.00	5295707.00
16. Manipur	Imphal	4056276.00	4827063.00	6072031.00	3879736.00
17. Odisha	Berhampur	2160814.00	2060876.00	2693477.00	1785502.00
	Bhubaneswar	2064731.00	1596572.00	3286218.00	1961784.00
	Rourkela	2742239.00	2894047.00	2546828.00	1773181.00
TOTAL ODISHA		6967784.00	6551495.00	8526523.00	5520467.00
18. Punjab	Chandigarh	1786223.00	1756614.00	1628846.00	1011869.00
19. Rajasthan	Jaipur	1463000.00	1502992.00	1656186.00	1280036.00
	Udaipur	875598.00	875815.00	1720962.00	1424088.00
TOTAL RAJASTHAN		2338598.00	2378807.00	3377148.00	2704124.00
20. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	5172807.00	4847287.00	7895738.00	2668005.00
	Coimbatore	3474222.00	2398848.00	3051897.00	1841771.00
	Madurai	2883317.00	2274658.00	4107689.00	1425860.00
TOTAL TAMIL NADU		11530346.00	9520793.00	15055324.00	5935636.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Telangana	Hyderabad	2473160.00	2322101.00	3473966.00	1411503.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	3498239.00	2598433.00	1664990.00	1283725.00
		Bareilly	837082.00	785116.00	1082834.00	1059664.00
		Gorakhpur	3007794.00	2440433.00	3294845.00	1390589.00
		Kanpur	3792641.00	3518303.00	6289912.00	2416630.00
		Ghaziabad	3549244.00	3018911.00	3266289.00	1566077.00
TOTAL UTTAR PRADESH			14685000.00	12361196.00	15598870.00	7716686.00
23.	West Bengal	Asansol	1782733.00	1900706.00	2520113.00	1221681.00
		Barrackpore	2492455.00	2210204.00	3276874.00	1412284.00
		Kolkata	3181189.00	2558205.00	4460270.00	1728332.00
		Silliguri	1185169.00	1623880.00	2523733.00	2395892.00
TOTAL WEST BENGAL			8641546.00	8292995.00	12780990.00	6758190.00

Note: The fund is allocated to the respective Regional Directorates to cover the Union Territories.

1. Andaman and Nicobar-Covered by Regional Directorate, Kolkata.
 2. Dadra and Nagar Haveli-Covered by Regional Directorate, Mumbai.
 3. Daman and Diu-Covered by Regional Directorate, Rajkot.
 4. Lakshadweep-Covered by Regional Directorate, Cochin.
 5. Puducherry-Covered by Regional Directorate, Chennai.
- Uttarakhand-Covered by Regional Directorate, Bareilly.

Statement-II

(A) Details of number of training programmes conducted by the board for the workers of organised, unorganised and rural sector State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013-2014			2014-2015			2015-2016			2016-2017		
		No. of Programmes			No. of Programmes			No. of Programmes			No. of Programmes		
		Organised	Unorganised	Rural	Organised	Unorganised	Rural	Organised	Unorganised	Rural	Organised	Unorganised	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134	418	162	48	191	49	41	321	88	72	207	35
2.	Assam	19	189	70	15	183	51	21	117	42	19	115	35
3.	Bihar	32	120	27	17	78	24	12	139	33	3	92	36
4.	Chhattisgarh	42	92	41	43	77	39	42	135	47	48	121	39
5.	Goa	44	105	25	38	73	26	50	77	31	28	64	15
6.	Gujarat	156	467	112	137	375	77	141	491	102	165	321	78
7.	Haryana	46	111	23	38	98	18	41	129	27	51	79	20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	19	51	16	19	40	12	15	52	12	24	50	19
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	83	31	3	74	10	1	113	27	2	81	27
10.	Jharkhand	134	546	110	133	343	107	164	572	103	194	320	75
11.	Karnataka	136	322	139	102	239	71	132	470	105	150	268	92
12.	Kerala	105	314	132	80	265	97	122	419	129	193	192	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	117	531	113	136	482	89	123	589	146	72	398	112
14.	Maharashtra	205	740	187	218	662	105	164	807	179	186	506	127
15.	Manipur	21	129	43	18	161	48	27	113	47	13	77	26
16.	Odisha	112	397	129	124	359	120	102	606	125	137	418	72
17.	Punjab	38	110	27	37	107	26	35	123	30	49	66	24
18.	Rajasthan	51	143	45	50	147	39	56	182	48	46	161	41
19.	Tamil Nadu	240	740	232	228	579	140	227	958	252	223	442	117
20.	Uttar Pradesh	250	883	236	245	760	202	187	1065	247	177	482	137
21.	West Bengal	133	555	106	92	454	92	88	713	170	126	321	95
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	5	—	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	3	0
23.	Nagaland	—	0	—	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
24.	Meghalaya	—	4	—	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	0
25.	Mizoram	—	3	—	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
26.	Tripura	—	2	—	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
27.	Sikkim	—	8	—	0	11	0	0	9	0	0	15	0
28.	Telangana	—		—	44	198	31	47	259	65	51	105	39
TOTAL		2041	7068	2006	1865	5972	1473	1838	8476	2055	2029	4911	1321

(B) Details of number of training programmes conducted by the board for the workers of organised, unorganised and rural sector-Union Territory-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the Union Territory	2013-2014 No. of Programmes			2014-2015 No. of Programmes			2015-2016 No. of Programmes			2016-17 No. of Programmes		
		Organised	Unorganised	Rural	Organised	Unorganised	Rural	Organised	Unorganised	Rural	Organised	Unorganised	Rural
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	59	222	37	44	170	41	61	236	35	36	122	28
6.	Puducherry	0	65	0	1	60	0	6	128	0	17	59	0
	TOTAL	60	288	37	45	233	42	67	366	35	53	181	28
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	2101	7356	2043	1910	6205	1515	1905	8842	2090	2082	5092	1349

Note: Chandigarh and State of Punjab covered by Regional Directorate Chandigarh.

Features of SCs/STs hub scheme

†3784. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the SCs and STs hub scheme being implemented in the country to provide professional assistance to SC and ST entrepreneurs in MSME sector;

(b) the details of the criteria for sanctioning loans, the targets set and the amount allocated, funds released under the said scheme in current year; and

(c) the other steps taken/being taken to promote SC and ST entrepreneurs in Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing a scheme of National Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes (SC/ST) Hub. The National SC-ST Hub was formally launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 18.10.2016 at Ludhiana, Punjab. The Hub is set up to provide professional support to SC/ST entrepreneurs to fulfill the obligations under the Central Government Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order 2012, adopt applicable business practices and leverage the Stand Up India initiatives. The functions of Hub include collection, collation and dissemination of information regarding SC/ST enterprises and entrepreneurs, capacity building among existing and prospective SC/ST entrepreneurs through skill training and EDPs, vendor development involving CPSEs, NSIC, MSME-DIs and industry associations including Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICC), promoting participation of SC/ST entrepreneurs in exhibitions and organizing special exhibitions for this purpose, facilitating SC/ST entrepreneurs participating in public procurement and monitoring the progress, etc. Four special subsidy schemes/programmes have been approved under National SC/ST Hub namely (i) Single Point Registration Scheme, (ii) Special Marketing Assistance Scheme (SMAS), (iii) Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, and (iv) Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme.

The Hub has conducted 37 Special Vendor Development Programmes (VDPs) in which 1447 SC/ST MSMEs participated. Under Special Marketing Scheme, Hub has facilitated the participation of 416 SC/ST MSMEs in 42 domestic exhibitions, 32 MSMEs in 8 international exhibitions and arranged the visit of 40 MSMEs in 4 International Exhibitions. Training programme for capacity

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

building of SC/ST entrepreneurs are also being conducted through select premium academic institutions.

The total estimated budget for the SC/ST Hub Scheme is ₹ 490.00 crore for the period 2016-17 to 2019-20. ₹ 4.532 crore was the expenditure in 2016-17 under SC/ST Hub Scheme.

(c) This Ministry is implementing a number of Schemes for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across India including Chhattisgarh like National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Schemes for Khadi and Village Industries and Coir, International Cooperation Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme (PCRS), Marketing Assistance and Technology Upgradation (MATU) Schemes, Scheme for Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises etc. Benefits under these Schemes are available to all eligible MSMEs including those belonging to SC and ST entrepreneurs of Chhattisgarh.

In addition to the Schemes implemented by this Ministry, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is also implementing schemes for SC entrepreneurs including the Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes (CEGSSC) and Venture Capital Fund scheme for Micro, Small and Medium Entrepreneurs. Under Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes, one SC beneficiary viz. Steeledge Pipes and Scaffold Pvt. Ltd. in Chhattisgarh has been sanctioned ₹ 383.00 lakh for manufacturing of steel pipes. Ministry of Tribal Affairs is also implementing schemes for self-employment of Scheduled Tribes including Term Loan Scheme and Micro Credit Scheme for self-help groups.

Employment generation through KVIC

3785. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to generate employment for crores of persons during the last three years through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the schemes initiated for this purpose; and

(c) the names of States which are likely to benefit from the said proposal including Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Ministry of MSME through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is implementing the following schemes for generation of employment in the country:—

- (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.
- (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.
- (iii) **A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)** was launched on 18.3.2015 to promote Innovation and Rural Entrepreneurship through rural Livelihood Business Incubator (LBI), Technology Business Incubator (TBI) and Fund of Funds for start-up creation.
- (iv) **Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA)—MDA** Scheme of KVIC has been modified as MPDA Scheme formulated as a unified scheme by merging different schemes/sub-schemes/components of different Heads implemented in the Eleventh Plan, namely, Market Development Assistance, Publicity, Marketing and Market Promotion. A new component of Infrastructure namely setting up of Marketing Complexes/Khadi Plazas has been added to expand the marketing net worth of Khadi and VI products. Under the erstwhile MDA scheme financial assistance was distributed amongst Producing Institutions (30%), Selling Institutions (45%) and Artisans (25%). Under the Modified MDA (MMDA) financial assistance is distributed amongst Producing Institutions (20%), Selling Institutions (40%) and Artisans (40%).
- (v) **Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC)** Scheme provides credit at concessional rate of interest through Banks as per the requirement of

the Khadi institutions. The Institutions are required to pay interest of only 4%, any interest charged by banks over 4% will be paid by Central Government through KVIC.

- (vi) **Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans** was introduced in 2008-09 to provide financial assistance for construction of workshed to Khadi artisans belonging to BPL category through the Khadi institutions with which the Khadi artisans are associated. This empowers khadi spinners and weavers to chart out a sustainable path for growth, income generation and better work environment.
- (vii) **Strengthening infrastructure of weak Khadi institutions and assistance for marketing infrastructure:** This Scheme provides need-based support towards the Khadi sector for nursing the sick/problematic institutions elevated from “D” to “C” category as well as those whose production, sales and employment have been declining while they have potential to attain normalcy and to support creation of marketing infrastructure in other identified outlets. Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to existing weak Khadi institutions for strengthening of their infrastructure and for renovation of selected Khadi sales outlets.

(c) Ministry of MSME is implementing Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) Programmes through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) throughout the country including the States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Efforts to boost small and medium scale industries

3786. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts being made by Government to boost small and medium scale industries in the country in order to generate employment among youth;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) what efforts are being made by Government for using modern technology in the small and medium scale industries; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing various Schemes and programmes for the promotion and development of MSME sector across the country and to generate employment opportunities among youth. These, *inter alia* include, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Entrepreneurship Development Programme, A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE) and Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) and Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) etc.

(c) and (d) Ministry is focussing on high end use of modern technological support through 18 Tool Rooms/Testing Centres and Technology Development Centres which are providing technology related services to MSMEs for improving their productivity and competitiveness. Another Scheme named 'Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' aims at sensitizing and encouraging the MSME manufacturing sector in India to use energy efficient technologies and manufacturing processes so as to reduce cost of production and emissions of GHGs (Green House Gases).

Integrated approach for development of MSMEs

3787. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to enhance existing limit for investment in plant machines in MSME sector considering inflation and dynamic market situation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to have an integrated approach for development of MSMEs and also to address the concerns of MSMEs relating to the GST law and its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (Amendment) Bill, 2015 introduced in Lok Sabha on 20.04.2015 aims to enhance the investment limit in plant and machinery/equipments for defining Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as follows:—

Manufacturing Enterprise	Investment Limit in Plant and Machinery	
	Existing	Proposed
Micro Enterprises	Upto ₹ 25 Lakh	Upto ₹ 50 Lakh
Small Enterprises	Above ₹ 25 Lakh and upto ₹ 5 Crore	Above ₹ 50 Lakh and upto ₹ 10 Crore
Medium Enterprise	Above ₹ 5 Crore and upto ₹ 10 Crore	Above ₹ 10 Crore and upto ₹ 30 Crore
Service Enterprise	Investment Limit in Equipments	
	Existing	Proposed
Micro Enterprises	Upto ₹ 10 Lakh	Upto ₹ 20 Lakh
Small Enterprises	Above ₹ 10 Lakh and upto ₹ 2 Crore	Above ₹ 20 Lakh and upto ₹ 5 Crore
Medium Enterprise	Above ₹ 2 Crore and upto ₹ 5 Crore	Above ₹ 5 Crore and upto ₹ 15 Crore

(d) The Government, as part of an integrated approach, is implementing various Schemes to enhance credit, marketing, technology and infrastructure facilities for MSMEs. Ministry of MSME have held meetings with MSME Associations to address their concerns relating to the GST law and its implementation.

Hub for SCs/STs entrepreneurs

3788. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any hub to provide professional support to entrepreneurs belonging to the Schedule Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the area of focus of work of the hubs regarding market access, training and financial support; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated/released for establishment of new SC/ST owned MSMEs and number of jobs generated therefrom during each of the last two years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is implementing a Scheme of National Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes (SC/ST) Hub.

The National SC-ST Hub was formally launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 18.10.2016 at Ludhiana, Punjab. The Hub is set up to provide professional support to SC/ST entrepreneurs to fulfill the obligations under the Central Government Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises Order 2012, adopt applicable business practices and leverage the Stand Up India initiatives. The functions of Hub include collection, collation and dissemination of information regarding SC/ST enterprises and entrepreneurs, capacity building among existing and prospective SC/ST entrepreneurs through skill training and EDPs, vendor development involving CPSEs, NSIC, MSME-DIs and industry associations including Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICC), promoting participation of SC/ST entrepreneurs in exhibitions and organizing special exhibitions for this purpose, facilitating SC/ST entrepreneurs participating in public procurement and monitoring the progress, etc. Four special subsidy Schemes/Programmes have been approved under National SC/ST Hub namely (i) Single Point Registration Scheme, (ii) Special Marketing Assistance Scheme (SMAS), (iii) Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, and (iv) Special Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme.

The Hub has conducted 37 Special Vendor Development Programmes (VDPs) in which 1447 SC/ST MSMEs participated. Under Special Marketing Scheme, Hub has facilitated the participation of 416 SC/ST MSMEs in 42 domestic exhibitions, 32 MSMEs in 8 international exhibitions and arranged the visit of 40 MSMEs in 4 International Exhibitions. Training programme for capacity building of SC/ST entrepreneurs are also being conducted through select premium academic institutions.

(c) Ministry of MSME is implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for generation of employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises. State/UT-wise information on funds utilized for establishment of SC/ST owned MSMEs and number of jobs generated under the scheme during the last two years are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II, respectively.

Statement-I

Details of establishment of SC owned MSMEs, Jobs Creation and Expenditure released in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 under PMEGP

Sl. No.	States	2014-15			2015-16		
		Projects	Margin Money Utilization	Employment	Projects	Margin Money Utilization	Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	82	180.66	378	80	131.26	379
2.	Himachal Pradesh	387	645.64	1658	338	533.79	1412
3.	Punjab	303	434.47	989	293	656.08	1841
4.	Chandigarh U.T.	9	7.71	30	5	9.83	45
5.	Haryana	191	359.27	912	206	427.24	974
6.	Delhi	24	20.54	192	41	37.41	328
7.	Rajasthan	222	543.64	1710	307	480.63	1601
8.	Uttarakhand	213	244.53	1199	144	164.17	619
9.	Uttar Pradesh	512	1284.49	3996	337	954.23	3361
10.	Chhattisgarh	66	124.04	344	106	237.43	848
11.	Madhya Pradesh	162	403.65	1093	111	400.08	898
12.	Sikkim	2	2.45	8	8	7.60	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
14.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
15.	Manipur	24	149.56	35	0	304.24	0
16.	Mizoram	2	1.80	16	0	0.00	0
17.	Tripura	147	223.64	1007	126	196.05	856
18.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	13	18.78	104
19.	Assam	358	407.34	1236	279	235.78	840
20.	Bihar	91	268.00	581	150	409.22	1239
21.	West Bengal	439	953.57	3224	330	619.52	2318
22.	Jharkhand	127	199.87	541	137	222.61	727
23.	Odisha	285	432.10	1439	407	695.20	2324
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
25.	Gujarat	144	335.16	950	176	525.63	1274
26.	Maharashtra	642	1291.36	4522	461	595.34	3834
27.	Goa	0	0.00	0	2	3.67	11
28.	Andhra Pradesh	133	403.59	1419	100	194.42	681
29.	Telangana	82	138.02	481	56	169.70	966

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Unstarred Questions

30.	Karnataka	462	822.19	3139	357	720.68	2382
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
32.	Kerala	164	208.96	880	219	267.97	1032
33.	Tamil Nadu	326	602.63	3241	328	575.53	2218
34.	Puducherry	7	14.55	53	10	15.79	86
TOTAL		5606	10703.43	35273	5127	9809.88	33219

Statement-II

Details of establishment of ST owned MSMEs, Jobs Creation and Expenditure released in the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 under PMEGP

Sl. No.	States	2014-15			2015-16		
		Projects	Margin Money Utilisation	Employment	Projects	Margin Money Utilisation	Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	157	379.68	1180	168	293.75	912
2.	Himachal Pradesh	101	207.53	472	104	230.91	597
3.	Punjab	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
4.	Chandigarh U.T.	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
5.	Haryana	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
6.	Delhi	2	0.38	8	4	5.00	32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Rajasthan	153	326.46	919	183	305.81	947
8.	Uttarakhand	29	51.63	184	34	34.12	153
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1	2.10	6	8	24.04	80
10.	Chhattisgarh	53	94.40	274	106	139.56	848
11.	Madhya Pradesh	109	239.27	645	69	220.78	541
12.	Sikkim	8	14.54	30	50	88.28	186
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	652	1004.99	2871	35	38.85	104
14.	Nagaland	415	873.34	2399	623	1392.81	4998
15.	Manipur	233	89.28	260	249	0.00	755
16.	Mizoram	815	806.18	6720	1134	1026.35	9072
17.	Tripura	114	186.65	815	93	123.56	633
18.	Meghalaya	547	959.04	3652	570	1002.98	4560
19.	Assam	845	922.08	3045	798	570.38	2400
20.	Bihar	9	26.00	57	6	16.56	47
21.	West Bengal	95	102.40	221	16	23.46	92
22.	Jharkhand	142	215.91	575	142	191.82	658
23.	Odisha	135	197.57	659	151	155.11	865

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	8.28	50	4	2.28	8
25.	Gujarat	90	138.35	399	117	219.61	515
26.	Maharashtra	90	141.87	790	97	458.35	1538
27.	Goa	3	12.28	17	3	6.47	20
28.	Andhra Pradesh	45	88.98	323	11	13.15	46
29.	Telangana	25	92.67	322	33	92.10	643
30.	Karnataka	75	146.80	484	87	200.18	591
31.	Lakshadweep	31	28.61	93	0	0.00	0
32.	Kerala	20	19.18	96	30	21.59	109
33.	Tamil Nadu	60	13.65	103	16	12.94	54
34.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
TOTAL		5069	7390.10	27669	4941	6910.80	32004.00

Schemes to promote work of rural artisans

3789. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes or policies being implemented by Government to promote the work of rural artisans in the country;

(b) the State-wise details of funds allocated and utilised for the same in the last three years; and

(c) the State-wise details of the number of rural artisans who have benefited from the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) To generate rural employment and to promote the entrepreneurs in the rural areas of the country, Ministry of MSME is implementing the following schemes through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board:—

I. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC):

- (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.
- (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.
- (iii) **A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)** was launched on 18.3.2015 to promote Innovation and Rural Entrepreneurship through rural Livelihood Business Incubator (LBI), Technology Business Incubator (TBI) and Fund of Funds for start-up creation.
- (iv) **Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA)**— MDA scheme of KVIC has been modified as MPDA Scheme formulated as a unified

scheme by merging different schemes/sub-schemes/components of different Heads implemented in the Eleventh Plan, namely, Market Development Assistance, Publicity, Marketing and Market Promotion. A new component of Infrastructure namely setting up of Marketing Complexes/Khadi Plazas has been added to expand the marketing net worth of Khadi and VI products. Under the erstwhile MDA scheme financial assistance was distributed amongst Producing Institutions (30%), Selling Institutions (45%) and Artisans (25%). Under the Modified MDA (MMDA) financial assistance is distributed amongst Producing Institutions (20%), Selling Institutions (40%) and Artisans (40%).

- (v) **Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC)** Scheme provides credit at concessional rate of interest through Banks as per the requirement of the Khadi institutions. The institutions are required to pay interest of only 4%, any interest charged by banks over 4% will be paid by Central Government through KVIC.
- (vi) **Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans** was introduced in 2008-09 to provide financial assistance for construction of workshed to Khadi Artisans belonging to BPL category through the Khadi institutions with which the Khadi Artisans are associated. This empowers Khadi spinners and weavers to chart out a sustainable path for growth, income generation and better work environment.
- (vii) **Strengthening infrastructure of weak Khadi institutions and assistance for marketing infrastructure:** This scheme provides need-based support towards the Khadi sector for nursing the sick/problematic institutions elevated from “D” to “C” category as well as those whose production, sales and employment have been declining while they have potential to attain normalcy and to support creation of marketing infrastructure in other identified outlets. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to existing weak Khadi institutions for strengthening of their infrastructure and for renovation of selected Khadi sales outlets.

II. Coir Board:

(i) Coir Vikas Yojana:

1. **Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana**-Under the scheme programmes like Entrepreneurship Development Programme, Awareness Programme, Workshop, Seminar, Exposure Tour, etc. are implemented for attracting more entrepreneurs to start coir processing units. In order to create skilled man power required for the industry, Coir Board is

implementing training programmes in value added products. The candidates undergoing training programmes are given stipend amounting to ₹ 1000/- per month.

Under the 'Mahila Coir Yojana' Scheme which is exclusively for rural women artisans training in spinning of coir yarn/various coir processing activities is provided to rural women. The scheme envisages distribution of motorized ratts/motorized traditional ratts and other coir processing equipments to women at subsidised rates after completion of training. During the training period, the women artisans are given stipend amounting ₹ 1000 per month. The trained women are given ratts and other coir processing equipments at 75% subsidy subject to a maximum of ₹ 7500/-.

2. **Scheme for the Development of Production Infrastructure-** Under the scheme financial assistance is extended for setting up of coir units and modernization of existing units. Under the scheme subsidy to the tune of 25% of the cost of equipments and other infrastructural facilities subject to a maximum of ₹ 6 lakh for setting up of defibering unit, ₹ 4 lakh for Automatic Spinning Unit and ₹ 5 lakh for others. For a composite or a multiple unit the maximum ceiling of assistance would be ₹ 9 lakh. In the case of modernization of existing unit the subsidy will be limited to 25% of the cost of equipments and infrastructural facilities subject to a maximum of ₹ 2 lakh.

- (ii) **Coir Udyami Yojana** (formerly known as REMOT Scheme) is a credit linked subsidy scheme providing assistance for setting up of coir units. The maximum admissible cost of project under the scheme is upto ₹ 10 lakhs plus working capital, which shall not exceed 25% of the project cost. The pattern of assistance under the scheme is 40% as Government of India subsidy, 55% as loan from Banks and 5% as beneficiary contribution. Assistance under the Scheme is made open to all individuals, companies, SHGs, NGOs, Institutes registered under Societies Registration Act 1860, Production Co-operative Societies, Joint Liability Groups and Charitable Trusts.

(b) State-wise details of funds allocated/ Target of Margin Money and Fund utilized/Achievement of Margin Money under PMEGP Scheme and various schemes of Coir Board during the last three years and current year is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries benefitted under PMEGP Scheme and various schemes of Coir Board during the last three years and current year is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

(A) Details of fund allocation/target and fund utilised/achievement of Margin Money under PMEGP during the last three years and current year

(MM ₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target (Margin Money)				Achievement (Margin Money)			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17#	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2983.59	2919.50	4006.80	3541.26	3226.20	3274.63	3781.19	853.01
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1730.87	1687.45	1721.57	1970.11	1613.84	2237.73	1767.26	662.30
3.	Punjab	2665.96	2711.49	3026.80	3504.09	2477.06	3190.88	2902.97	2000.31
4.	U.T. Chandigarh	304.74	287.99	90.00	100.00	59.11	61.46	87.72	55.42
5.	Haryana	2771.26	2716.36	3747.40	2140.93	2075.51	3012.98	3112.09	566.54
6.	Delhi	1075.38	1061.04	257.35	3371.31	164.74	189.24	254.05	1799.67
7.	Rajasthan	5554.14	5369.78	4188.14	300.00	4064.94	5249.62	4384.07	107.25
8.	Uttarakhand	1934.23	1882.35	1909.93	5500.99	2099.99	2153.32	1740.86	1737.72
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13786.28	13339.41	17535.32	12981.52	15104.91	16937.53	14456.87	9369.35
10.	Chhattisgarh	3623.56	3474.41	4303.8	6909.77	2118.61	2045.68	2829.38	4320.47
11.	Madhya Pradesh	8466.23	8182.74	7729.40	200.00	7973.02	9241.70	8117.17	7.97
12.	Sikkim	584.56	541.34	227.38	500.00	108.09	33.52	186.11	252.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1852.57	1793.42	200.08	1751.68	889.42	1004.99	38.85	1099.99
14.	Nagaland	1705.43	1563.64	1255.83	1741.70	1125.77	878.59	1392.81	981.03
15.	Manipur	1557.67	1403.65	2855.92	1253.49	1591.34	1600.76	1213.98	140.47
16.	Mizoram	1117.83	1043.39	924.99	1578.62	886.40	807.98	1026.35	2040.75
17.	Tripura	1163.93	985.02	2748.26	1748.10	2225.25	1333.65	945.84	177.67
18.	Meghalaya	1333.04	1184.79	1250.62	5636.41	600.13	971.14	1056.12	3205.69
19.	Assam	6210.97	5388.75	4969.87	3680.30	7393.07	5397.01	2869.74	4996.11
20.	Bihar	8675.93	8277.14	7118.59	4165.73	7725.19	4111.32	6588.55	989.99
21.	West Bengal	4627.57	4396.32	4765.49	5201.65	5596.72	6010.11	3400.65	4438.86
22.	Jharkhand	4738.31	4547.06	3462.64	4493.30	4533.11	2871.29	3559.74	1600.62
23.	Odisha	5854.95	5621.47	6282	8527.32	4075.76	3945.89	5736.32	4116.84
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	619.20	593.09	158.00	5398.45	164.94	92.32	65.11	5444.14
25.	Gujarat*	4375.58	4346.72	6536.16	6111.29	4401.81	6200.52	6339.73	2364.16
26.	Maharashtra**	6539.82	6299.38	9718.42	2336.59	4737.62	7843.81	5285.03	3999.24
27.	Goa	490.68	466.91	159.40	2004.86	143.86	141.76	165.43	2056.89
28.	Andhra Pradesh	4829.17	2667.87	4496.85	4941.62	4610.54	3492.11	2262.37	10129.53
29.	Telangana	0	1954.44	2094.00	371.62	0	1889.35	2217.57	126.28

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Unstarred Questions

30.	Karnataka	4538.84	4512.99	10846.89	50.00	7837.31	6479.10	5898.01	00
31.	Lakshadweep	758.55	704.68	90.00	2446.06	3.18	28.61	0.00	2066.70
32.	Kerala	2278.34	2306.51	2731.60	5291.23	2756.94	2679.28	2720.48	4397.55
33.	Tamil Nadu	4969.70	4974.91	7110.80	150.00	5216.93	6733.89	5497.54	62.03
34.	Puducherry	781.12	100.00	100.00	100.00	43.17	112.10	106.37	32.26
TOTAL		114500.00	109306.00	128620.30	110000.00	107644.48	112253.87	102006.33	76198.81

* including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

** including Daman and Diu.

BE Targets.

@ as on 28.2.2017.

(B) Details of funds allocated and utilized under various schemes of Coir Board

Mahila Coir Yojana—Subsidy

(₹ in lakhs)

State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (up to Feb 2017)	
	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	30.00	—	20.00	—	15.00	—	5.00	
Telangana	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Odisha	37.50	2.88	20.00	—	15.00	—	5.00	—
Kerala	60.14	1.28	28.00	4.52	30.00	11.15	11.00	2.66
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	5.00	—	2.00	—
Karnataka	37.50	10.08	—	—	15.00	—	4.00	—
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	2.50	—	2.00	—
Goa	—	—	—	—	2.50	—	—	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	—
Tamil Nadu	43.86	—	20.00	0.90	25.00	—	7.00	—
Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	—
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	5.00	—	2.00	—
West Bengal	30.00	—	—	3.76	5.00	2.05	3.00	—
NE Region	—	—	—	—	5.00	—	5.00	—
TOTAL	239.00	14.24	88.00	9.18	125.00	13.20	50.00	2.66

Mahila Coir Yojana-Training

(₹ in lakhs)

State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (up to Feb. 2017)	
	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized
Andhra Pradesh	31.25	19.50	20.00	5.00	21.00	1.40	4.20	4.76
Telangana	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.80	—
Odisha	32.50	49.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	16.10	4.90	5.41
Kerala	27.50	22.23	36.25	50.28	36.75	42.42	16.10	10.71
Lakshadweep	5.00	—	10.00	7.78	8.75	6.30	2.80	2.72
Karnataka	17.50	45.75	15.00	37.48	15.75	11.90	5.60	2.04
Maharashtra	5.00	1.13	7.50	2.50	7.00	7.70	4.20	4.76
Goa	5.00	0.38	5.00	—	1.75	—	—	—
Gujarat	5.00	5.63	5.00	8.00	1.75	4.20	1.40	0.68
Tamil Nadu	26.25	18.10	16.25	14.58	22.75	16.98	10.85	10.71
Puducherry	5.00	—	11.25	1.35	3.50	0.56	1.40	—
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.50	—	5.00	0.75	8.75	—	3.50	—
West Bengal	18.75	22.13	25.00	46.50	8.75	7.00	3.50	2.72
NE Region	31.25	18.33	28.75	28.50	17.50	10.78	8.75	11.87
TOTAL	212.50	202.18	200	220.72	175.00	125.34	70.00	56.38

Written Answers to

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(C) Value Added Products Manufacturing-Training

(₹ in lakhs)

State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (up to Feb. 2017)	
	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized
Andhra Pradesh	51.25	24.00	32.50	10.65	7.00	6.86	4.20	4.76
Telangana	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.50	—
Odisha	50.00	62.50	37.50	24.98	7.00	8.30	4.90	5.37
Kerala	50.00	60.10	36.25	60.58	54.25	29.33	15.4	12.34
Lakshadweep	5.00	—	10.00	5.03	8.75	3.50	3.50	4.76
Karnataka	32.50	36.00	32.50	50.00	15.75	12.60	5.60	2.04
Maharashtra	7.50	2.63	17.50	3.00	7.00	6.30	3.50	3.40
Goa	5.00	0.75	8.75	—	1.75	—		
Gujarat	5.00	9.38	11.25	13.50	1.75	1.40	1.40	0.68
Tamil Nadu	41.25	42.48	21.25	31.63	24.50	17.78	12.25	9.32
Puducherry	7.50	—	12.50	1.33	3.50	0.56		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.00	—	8.75	1.13	8.75	4.20	3.50	5.44
West Bengal	36.25	40.88	37.50	57.00	14.00	11.20	3.50	2.72
NE Region	41.25	21.08	33.75	34.50	21.00	9.48	8.75	12.07
TOTAL	337.50	299.80	300.00	293.33	175.00	111.51	70.00	62.90

(D) Development of Production Infrastructure

(₹ in lakhs)

State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (up to Feb. 2017)	
	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	30.00	3.02	30.00	8.42	4.00	—	3	—
Telangana	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Odisha	30.00	—	30.00	—	4.00	2.00	6	—
Kerala	90.00	4.75	90.00	6.87	10.00	6.73	15	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	30.00	13.73	30.00	22.84	4.00	—	6	—
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	4.00	—	6	—
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	3.99	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	220.00	68.74	220.00	115.28	18.00	86.58	30	68.02
Puducherry	—	—	—	—	2.00	—	—	—
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NE Region	—	—	—	—	4.00	—	6	—
TOTAL	400.00	90.24	400.00	157.40	50.00	95.31	75	68.02

Written Answers to

[5 April, 2017]

Unstarred Questions 307

(E) Coir Udyami Yojana

(₹ in lakhs)

State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (up to Feb. 2017)	
	Fund Allocated	Fund Utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund utilized
Kerala	380.00	77.52	327.00	37.60	290.00	183.48	290.00	177.12
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	17.40	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	520.00	263.13	338.00	178.76	300.00	624.14	300.00	540.31
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	43.60	0.00	48.00	0.00	48.00	8.00
Karnataka	180.00	60.80	231.00	75.37	290.00	4.00	285.00	160.00
Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	54.50	0.00	45.00	0.00	45.00	14.61
Gujarat	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	16.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	21.80	0.00	29.00	0.00	29.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	116.00	4.00	98.10	58.80	195.00	215.60	200.00	228.80
Odisha	76.00	203.60	142.00	39.80	125.00	146.48	125.00	79.40
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	0.00
Bihar	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	0.00
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	43.60	0.00	40.00	13.85	40.00	23.15
NE Region	108.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	160.00	5.46	160.00	10.24
TOTAL	1380.00	609.05	1500.00	390.33	1600.00	1193.01	1600.00	1257.63

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries benefitted under PMEGP Scheme during the last three years

(Projects in numbers)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Beneficiaries benefitted (Projects)			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17#
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1855	1565	2207	514
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1112	1244	1077	319
3.	Punjab	979	1153	966	889
4.	U.T. Chandigarh	55	36	43	29
5.	Haryana	935	1175	1248	405
6.	Delhi	142	198	256	686
7.	Rajasthan	1280	1976	1988	80
8.	Uttarakhand	1236	1333	1136	728
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4354	4891	4365	2685
10.	Chhattisgarh	921	847	1277	1712
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2462	2737	1979	6
12.	Sikkim	66	16	110	177
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	657	652	35	566
14.	Nagaland	421	416	623	664
15.	Manipur	733	747	685	118
16.	Mizoram	777	817	1134	1256
17.	Tripura	1307	787	642	144
18.	Meghalaya	397	555	603	4129
19.	Assam	8255	5015	3483	2927
20.	Bihar	3121	1639	2430	499
21.	West Bengal	3216	3397	1873	1933
22.	Jharkhand	2612	1699	1839	580
23.	Odisha	2146	2013	2876	969
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	224	161	119	1075

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Gujarat*	914	1289	1419	968
26.	Maharashtra**	2186	3469	2497	1115
27.	Goa	79	78	91	537
28.	Andhra Pradesh	1453	937	642	3134
29.	Telangana	0	604	660	61
30.	Karnataka	2778	2431	2140	00
31.	Lakshadweep	4	31	0	900
32.	Kerala	1505	1344	1369	1504
33.	Tamil Nadu	2268	2858	2463	47
34.	Puducherry	43	58	65	47
TOTAL		50493	48168	44340	31403

*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli **including Daman and Diu #as on 28.2.2017

Rural artisans who have benefitted from the schemes of Coir Board

State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Apr.-Dec. 2016)
Kerala	353	820	1312	867
Tamil Nadu	1887	2340	1483	1207
Karnataka	250	418	102	179
Andhra Pradesh	622	234	879	340
Odisha	518	287	325	118
Others	0	212	108	150
TOTAL	3630	4311	4209	2861

Data on sick MSMEs

3790. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- the details of data on sick MSMEs compiled by RBI, State-wise;
- whether the Ministry tried to find out potential units which can be revived;
- if so, the details thereof, with particular reference to Karnataka; and
- the amount that the Ministry has allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to

(c) As per information collected by the Reserve Bank of India from the Scheduled Commercial Banks, there are 4.86 lakh sick MSMEs and 46,771 potentially viable units all over the country as on March 31, 2016. State-wise details of sick MSMEs along with potentially viable units are given in the Statement (*See below*). In Karnataka, there are 29,417 sick units and 2,699 potentially viable units as on March 31, 2016

(d) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has not specifically made any allocation for this purpose.

Statement

*Details of Information on State-wise Sick and potentially viable
MSMEs as on 31st March, 2016*

No. of units in actual (₹ in crore)

State/Union Territory	Total Sick Unit		Potentially Viable	
	No. of Units	Amount O/s	No. of Units	Amount O/s
1	2	3	4	5
Andamans and Nicobar Islands	886	130.59	10	2.19
Andhra Pradesh	11476	970.51	606	181.81
Arunachal Pradesh	383	14.04	6	0.05
Assam	4962	499.37	430	66.77
Bihar	17687	592.21	743	72.99
Chandigarh	1274	807.52	82	32.70
Chhattisgarh	6868	483.10	951	183.30
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	73	47.68	19	27.06
Daman and Diu	32	3.21	6	1.07
Delhi	5626	4407.69	353	1385.93
Goa	1643	198.73	299	27.52
Gujarat	42579	3214.19	6422	627.31
Haryana	14562	970.75	451	307.53
Himachal Pradesh	2884	221.63	125	30.31
Jammu and Kashmir	2899	289.47	96	20.34
Jharkhand	11083	689.12	2253	172.76
Karnataka	29417	1182.38	2699	150.36
Kerala	21725	707.45	962	78.39

1	2	3	4	5
Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	20619	996.79	1487	226.48
Maharashtra	52576	7188.07	11590	1925.20
Manipur	1791	25.67	7	0.73
Mizoram	83	9.97	0	0.00
Nagaland	512	21.98	6	1.16
Odisha	19365	1135.42	1119	265.09
Puducherry	1398	101.13	116	6.50
Punjab	16102	2399.26	540	286.58
Rajasthan	24059	624.22	3605	194.53
Sikkim	85	4.20	10	1.56
Tamil Nadu	39716	3518.98	3067	670.12
Tripura	4877	118.55	1197	55.25
Uttar Pradesh	95989	3285.64	4672	694.76
West Bengal	19850	3926.69	1944	1172.61
Uttarakhand	5363	325.63	239	50.28
Telangana	7847	1530.66	659	265.01
TOTAL	486291	40642.50	46771	9184.26

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

Component supplies to aircraft and vehicle manufacturers

3791. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the MSMEs are seeking a larger role in component supplies to aircraft and vehicle manufacturers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the MSMEs are upbeat over Memorandums of Understandings signed during Gujarat Summit that will lead to opportunities in aerospace and defence component manufacturing; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. MSMEs are playing a larger role in component supplies to aircraft and vehicle

manufacturers. As per data available for the CPSUs under the Administrative Control of Ministry of Defence, the annual procurement by these CPSUs from MSMEs, during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	₹ in crore
2013-14	₹ 8012.38
2014-15	₹ 17015.12
2015-16	₹ 12753.11

(b) and (c) More than 18,000 Investment Intentions were approved for MSMEs during the Gujarat Vibrant Summit, 2017. Out of which, 06 intentions were for aerospace and defence sector while 93 intentions were for auto, vehicle and aircraft component.

Violations of Khadi Mark Regulations by Fab India

3792. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trademark violations, unfair trade practices and cheating by Fab India which is in violation of Khadi mark regulations, etc. and details of proposed legal action by KVIC;

(b) the details of notice served on Fab India by KVIC;

(c) whether any response has come from Fab India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) had objected to an advertisement issued by Fab India in August, 2015 for promoting the sales of Khadi fabric through its outlets without a valid Khadi Mark. KVIC also conveyed to them the provisions of the Khadi Mark Regulations, 2013, under which no textile shall be sold or otherwise traded by any person or certified Khadi Institutions as Khadi or Khadi Products in any form or manner without its bearing a Khadi Mark tag or label issued under the said Regulation.

Fab India in its response in October, 2015, assured that all such advertisements would be stopped and that internal directions had been issued to stop selling the cloth with reference to Khadi. In January, 2017 it was learnt that Fab India outlet at Bengaluru airport were displaying a panel on Khadi and their outlets were also

selling garments with the tag name of Khadi without complying to the Khadi Mark Regulations, 2013.

Repeated violation of Khadi Mark Regulation and usage of Khadi Mark without obtaining Khadi Mark Certificate by Fab India is in contravention to the provisions of Section 102 of the Trade Mark Act and is punishable U/S 103 of the Trade Mark Act.

Further, Fab India has used Khadi Mark on the products with the dishonest intention of cheating the unwary customers and as such, it is an offence punishable under Section 420 and 486 of the IPC, 1860. A legal notice for the above violations has been issued to CEO, Fab India.

(c) and (d) In the backdrop of the Notice issued by KVIC to Fab India for the violation of Khadi Mark Regulations, 2013, Fab India sought a meeting with KVIC. Accordingly, a meeting was held on 6.3.2017 at Central Office, Mumbai with the officials of Fab India. Fab India has assured that they will take steps to comply with the directions of KVIC and shall not use the name of Khadi for selling their products.

National policy on MSMEs

†3793. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a National policy on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises had not been made in the country till now;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Committee was constituted by the Central Government for the first time to formulate a policy for the said purpose and it has submitted its report to Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) At present, there is no national policy on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), in December 2015, had constituted a One Man Committee to make recommendations towards a National Policy for MSMEs. The Committee has submitted its report to the Ministry in January 2017. The Report of the Committee has given suggestions towards improving the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

institutional apparatus of the country for the overall development of the MSME sector besides making points towards improvement of infrastructure, technology scenario and credit regime etc.

**Downgrading of PSUs on account of failure in procurement
from MSMEs**

3794. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Public Enterprises has been downgrading the PSUs which have failed in achieving the target of 20 per cent annual procurement from MSMEs;

(b) if so, considering the figures that out of 104, 133 and 123 CPSUs reported, only 42, 43, and 61 CPSUs have achieved the target in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, respectively, the details of PSUs which have been degraded till now; and

(c) the details of Navratna and Maharatna PSUs which are retaining their respective status despite failure in achieving the target of 20 per cent, if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Department of Public Enterprises has issued orders for deduction of one mark from aggregate score of the PSUs those who have failed to achieve the target of 20 per cent annual procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises.

(b) There was no provision for negative marking in Memorandum of Understanding of the PSUs for the year 2013-14. For the year 2014-15 no PSU was given negative marking for non-compliance of the Public Procurement Policy since provisions of the Public Procurement Policy has become mandatory only with effect from 1st April, 2015. The list of 132 PSUs who were given negative marking of one, for the year 2015-16 by the Department of Public Enterprises is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The Government has laid down the criteria for grant of Navratna and Maharatna status to PSUs. Procurement from MSMEs is not included as a criteria for grant of Navratna and Maharatna status to PSUs.

Statement

List of 132 PSUs who were given negative marking of one, for the year 2015-16

Maharatna

1. NTPC Ltd.
2. Coal India Ltd.
3. Gail (India) Ltd.
4. Steel Authority of India Ltd.
5. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
6. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

Navratna

7. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.
8. Power Finance Corporation
9. National Bldg. Constrution Corporation. Ltd.
10. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.
11. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.
12. NMDC Ltd.
13. Oil India Ltd.
14. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.

Miniratna-I

15. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.
 16. Rail Vikas Nigam Limited
 17. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.
 18. Rites Ltd.
 19. HSCC (India) Ltd.
 20. SJVN Ltd.
 21. National Small Industries Corporation Limited
 22. Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.
 23. Kamarajar Port Limited
 24. Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.
 25. Northern Coalfields Ltd.
 26. Railtel Corporation India Ltd.
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27. ONGC Videsh Ltd.
 28. Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited
 29. Indian Trade Promotion Organisation
 30. Ircon International Ltd.
 31. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.
 32. National Fertilizers Limited
 33. MMTC Ltd.
 34. NHPC Ltd.
 35. Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.
 36. THDC Ltd.
 37. Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.
 38. Antrix Corporation Ltd.
 39. Western Coalfields Ltd.
 40. Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.
 41. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.
 42. India Tourism Dev. Corporation Ltd.
 43. Projects and Development India Limited
 44. Indian Rare Earth Limited
 45. State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
 46. KIOCL Ltd.

Miniratna-II

47. National Film Development Corporation Ltd.
48. EDCIL (India) Limited
49. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.
50. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.
51. FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.
52. HMT (International) Ltd.
53. Central Railside Warehousing Co. Ltd.
54. Mecon Ltd.

Others

55. Prize Petroleum Company Limited
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56. Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council
 57. National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated
 58. National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation
 59. Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.
 60. REC Power Distribution Company Limited
 61. PEC Consulting Limited
 62. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation Limited
 63. Bharat Petro Resources Limited
 64. Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited
 65. Vizag Transmission Limited
 66. PFC Green Energy Limited
 67. NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited
 68. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited
 69. Ircon Infrastructure and Services Limited
 70. National Minorities Development and Finance Co.
 71. Rites Infrastructure Services Limited
 72. Cotton Corporation of India Limited
 73. National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation
 74. Concor Air Limited
 75. Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation
 76. National Handloom Development Corporation Limited
 77. Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited
 78. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited
 79. Gail Gas Limited
 80. Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited
 81. Air India Charters Limited
 82. TCIL Bina Toll Road Limited
 83. Hindustan Prefab Limited
 84. National Research and Development Corporation Limited
 85. HLL Biotech Limited
 86. BEL Optronics Devices Limited
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87. National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Co.
 88. Railway Energy Management Co. Limited
 89. Eastern Coalfields Limited
 90. Power Grid NM Transmission Limited
 91. Electronics Corporation of India Limited
 92. Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Co. Limited
 93. Uranium Corporation of India Limited
 94. Hindustan Insecticides Limited
 95. Punjab Logistics Infrastructure Limited
 96. PFC Capital Advisory Service Limited
 97. Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation
 98. BBJ Construction Company Limited
 99. SIDCUL Concor Infra Company Limited
 100. High Speed Rail Corporation of India Limited
 101. Brahmaputra Crackers and Polymer Limited
 102. HPCL Biofuels Limited
 103. Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited
 104. Hindustan Shipyard Limited
 105. Bhartiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited
 106. National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited
 107. Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Limited
 108. Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Limited
 109. National Textile Corporation Limited
 110. Sail Refractory Co. Limited (SRCL)
 111. Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Limited
 112. National Projects Construction Corporation Limited
 113. Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited
 114. Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited
 115. Bharat Broadband Network Limited
 116. Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited
 117. Bhel Electrical Machines Limited
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118. HMT Machine Tools Limited
 119. NLC Tamilnadu Power Limited
 120. Instrumentation Limited
 121. Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited
 122. HMT Limited
 123. Sambhar Salts Limited
 124. Hindustan Salts Limited
 125. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited
 126. Scooters India Limited
 127. Nepa Limited
 128. Tamil Nadu Telecommunication Co. Limited
 129. Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited
 130. Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Limited
 131. Madras Fertilizers Limited
 132. Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Limited
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Khadi and Village Industries Commission

3795. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) how many people work under Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC);
- (b) the details of the minimum and maximum wages available there;
- (c) the details of their working time; and
- (d) how much funds have been provided by Government to KVIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) implements schemes for the upliftment of artisans in Khadi and Village Industries. KVIC does not employ artisans in Khadi and Village Industries sector. Khadi Institutions are registered by KVIC and State KVI Boards. Khadi Institutions register individual artisans both in Khadi and VI Sector. Therefore, KVIC does provide permanent/fixed employment to the artisans in Khadi and VI sector. During 2016-17, KVIC has registered 3.08 lakh persons under Khadi and 130.00 (provisional) lakh persons under Village Industries.

(b) and (c) The artisans associated with Khadi Institutions are self-employed persons and are paid on piece rate basis *i.e.* number of hanks of yarn spun and meters of cloth woven. It is observed that in eight hours of work, a spinner working on NMC charkha earns around ₹ 190 per day and weaver can earn upto ₹ 250 to ₹ 280 per day. In addition to their wages which are paid by the Khadi Institutions, the Government provides 30% of Market Development Assistance as additional incentive through their Bank and Post Office accounts. The State Governments of Kerala and Gujarat also provide additional incentives to their Spinners and Weavers.

(d) Government has provided funds amounting to ₹ 451.12 crore under Plan Head to KVIC during the year 2016-17.

Increase in NPAs for MSME industry

3796. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that demonetisation has caused an increase in Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) for the MSME industry;

(b) the State-wise data of contribution of the MSME industry to GDP and employment generation post-launch of Make in India initiative; and

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to increase the allocations on conditions of improvement in the utilisation of funds evenly throughout the year, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has not conducted any study in regard to assessing the impact of demonetisation on Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the MSME sector.

(b) The State-wise data of contribution of the MSME sector to GDP and employment generation is compiled by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. The latest data available with them contain information only till 2014-15 *i.e.*, before the launch of Make in India initiative.

(c) The allocation and utilisation of funds by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the last three years are given below:—

(₹ in crore)		
Years	Allocation (Plan) (BE)	Utilization
2014-15	3327.00	2389.90
2015-16	2612.51	2440.56
2016-17	3000.00	2015.33*

*Upto Dec., 2016

The allocation for the year 2017-18 has been enhanced to ₹ 6481.96 crore.

Non-supply of gas by IGL in Uttar Pradesh

†3797. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that various gas based power plants and other institutions in Uttar Pradesh had to be closed down owing to non-supply of gas from IGL;

(b) if so, whether Government is also aware that there is an adverse impact on industrial development in the State on account of non-supply of gas by IGL;

(c) whether the State Government and people's representatives had requested for laying of IGL pipelines in industrial areas;

(d) if so, whether Government would accede to the request of State Government; and

(e) by when IGL pipelines would be laid in industrial areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Natural gas to the gas based Power Plants in Uttar Pradesh is supplied by Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) in accordance with their allocations and availability and not by the Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL).

IGL is a City Gas Distribution (CGD) company, authorized to lay its gas pipeline infrastructure in Districts of Ghaziabad and Gautam Budh Nagar in Uttar Pradesh for supply of natural gas in the form of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to the domestic, industrial, commercial sectors and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) to the transport sector respectively.

IGL has already laid its pipeline network of around 4500 Kms. covering almost all the industrial areas of District Gautam Budh Nagar and Ghaziabad. This network

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

can cater to requirement of industrial customers in these Districts. IGL also lays branch/small branch pipelines to connect the individual industrial establishment as per the requests received from the industries segment.

(c) to (e) Requests from the State Government(s) and people's representatives for supply of natural gas to different sectors are received from time to time. The Government in the year 2007 has established the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006 to award the work for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network which includes PNG/CNG network. PNGRB considers Geographical Areas/Districts for development of CGD network including those in Uttar Pradesh in a phased manner depending upon the availability of pipeline connectivity and gas sources.

Presently, CGD Networks are operational in 12 Geographical Areas (GAs) in the State of Uttar Pradesh, catering to the demand PNG and CNG of domestic, industrial, commercial and transport sectors. These networks are being operated by different authorized entities, including IGL.

The Government has taken a decision to provide a capital grant of ₹ 5176 crore (*i.e.* 40% of the estimated capital cost of ₹ 12,940 crore) to GAIL for development of a 2539 Km. long Jagdishpur-Haldia/Bokaro-Dhamra Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) Project, popularly known as the “Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga” of Eastern India. This project will ensure the availability of clean and eco-friendly fuel, *i.e.* natural gas to the Eastern part of the country.

LPG coverage in villages

†3798. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages where consumers have access to LPG under any Government scheme and the number of villages where LPG has not reached so far, State-wise; and

(b) the annual action plan for providing LPG to each family in reference to part 'a' above and by when each family would be provided smokeless fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The current LPG coverage in the country is 71.7%. Setting up of LPG distributorships is a continuous process and locations for setting up of LPG distributorships are identified based on

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

available refill sale potential that makes them commercially viable. As on 01.03.2017, there are 18634 LPG distributors in the country.

With a view to extend the coverage of LPG coverage with at least one distributorship in every block, provisions of Gramin Vitrak and Durgam Kshetriya Vitrak (DKV) have been made in Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships, 2016.

OMCs have advertised for 1531 locations in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand and Punjab. 59 new distributorships under Durgam Kshetriya Vitrak (DKV) category have been sanctioned to Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Governments on nomination basis. As on 27.03.2017, 1176 Letter of Intent (LoI) has been given to selected applicants and 777 new distributorships have been commissioned in the current financial year (2016-17).

In order to provide clean cooking fuel to poor households and expand the coverage of LPG especially in rural areas in the country, the Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) under which deposit free LPG connections are being given to women of the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. As on 03.04.2017, more than 2 crore new LPG connections have been released under the scheme in the country.

LPG consumers in the country

3799. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of LPG consumers in the country till date and the total consumption of LPG during the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17;

(b) whether Government has set any target for LPG consumption by the year 2019; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 01.03.2017, there are 19.54 crore active LPG consumers in the country. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that the total consumption of LPG during Financial Year 2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto February 2017) was 19.2 MMT and 19.4 MMT, respectively.

(b) and (c) Assessment of requirement of LPG (domestic/commercial) in the country is made by the OMCs on annual basis and it is assessed on the basis of growing LPG consumer base in the country. OMCs aim to release 10 crore new LPG connections including 5 crore under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) starting

from 2016-17 to 2018-19. OMCs have released 3.25 crore new LPG connections during the year 2016-17, including 2 crore connections under PMUY.

Directions to States to cut duty on petroleum products

3800. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the prices of petroleum products have been increased during the last two years indicating the increase and reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has issued any directions to State Governments to cut duty on petroleum products to reduce prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The number of times the Retail Selling Prices of sensitive petroleum products *i.e.* Petrol, Diesel, Subsidized Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene increased during last two years, is given as under:—

Year	Petrol	Diesel	PDS SKO	Subsidized Domestic LPG
2015-16	7	10	1	2
2016-17	15	12	15	12
Net increase (in ₹/litre/14.2 kg/ cylinder) at Delhi	11.14	10.52	3.53*	17.11

*At Mumbai.

The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with their international prices and other market conditions.

The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene and subsidy of ₹ 13.50/litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 270.16/cylinder on Domestic LPG is being provided to consumers.

(b) Under existing tax regime, levying of various taxes *viz.* Sales Tax/VAT, Entry Tax etc. on sale of petroleum products falls within purview of the State Government.

Taking over of GSPC by ONGC

3801. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC is purchasing the stake in Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation (GSPC);

(b) how much ONGC will be paying to acquire GSPC;

(c) what has been the total profit or loss for GSPC for the last three years, the year-wise details thereof?

(d) what has been the total revenue of GSPC for the last three years, the year-wise details thereof; and

(e) what is the rationale for one of the Navratnas taking over GSPC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) is not purchasing any stake in Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPC). However, ONGC Board has recently approved execution of a Farm-in/Farm-out Agreement with GSPC in respect of NELP Block KG-OSN-2001/3 falling in KG Offshore. Pursuant to the Board approval, the Farm-in/Farm-out Agreement was executed between ONGC and GSPC on 10.03.2017. The Farm-in/Farm-out Agreement envisages acquisition by ONGC of GSPC's entire 80% Participating Interest (PI) and Operatorship in the block at a purchase consideration of US\$ 995.26 million.

(c) and (d) GSPC is a Government of Gujarat's Public Sector Undertaking. The Government does not maintain financial data for the Public Sector Undertakings owned by State Governments.

(e) Question does not arise.

Earnings of PSU oil companies

3802. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the earnings of the PSU oil companies in the country through the sales of petrol and diesel in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether these oil companies have made profit during the last three years taking advantage of the lower price of the crude oil in the international market, company-wise;

(c) if so, how much, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether these oil companies have shared any part of their profit with the consumers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Profit After Tax (PAT) of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), including sales of petrol and diesel during the last three years is given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Name of the PSU	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)	7019	5273	10399
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL)	4061	5085	7432
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL)	1734	2733	3863

(b) to (e) The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, their prices are being decided by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in line with international market prices and other market conditions. The Public Sector OMCs have not only increased but also decreased the prices accordingly.

Land for Petroleum University

3803. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has asked for an additional 50 acres of land in addition to 150 acres given by Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Petroleum University in the State;

(b) if so, whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has agreed to give additional land sought by the Ministry;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in announcing Petroleum University in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the Ministry will start academic year from this session as has been done in case of other Central institutions set up earlier; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government of Andhra Pradesh has allocated 200 acres of land, free of cost, for setting up of Petroleum University renamed as Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy (IIPE) at Sabbavaram Mandal in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) to (e) Foundation stone laying ceremony was held on permanent campus site at Vangali Village, Sabbavaram Mandal, Visakhapatnam on 20.10.2016. A temporary campus of IIPE has been set up from academic session 2016-17 from the Andhra University Campus with two undergraduate programmes, namely, Petroleum Engineering and Chemical Engineering (with capacity of 50 students each). IIT, Kharagpur has taken up the responsibility of mentoring the Institute.

Opening of gas agencies

3804. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of gas agencies set up in the country along with the number of gas agencies proposed to be set up/opened during the last three years and the current year in the country, particularly in rural areas, State/UT-wise, including Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether instances of non-allotment of gas agencies to the successful candidates have been reported/come to the notice of Government during the said period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) State-UT-wise details of LPG distributorships, including the State of Tamil Nadu, set up during the years 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto February, 2017) are given in the Statement. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have advertised for 1531 locations in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand and Punjab. 59 new distributorships under Durgam Kshetriya Vitrak (DKV) category have been sanctioned to Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Governments on nomination basis.

(b) and (c) Allotment of LPG distributorships involves the process of advertisement, scrutiny of applications, conducting draw among eligible applicants, Field Verification of Credential (FVC) of the candidate selected in draw of lots after which Letter of Intent (LoI) is issued to the candidate successful in FVC. Allotment of LPG distributorships gets affected due to various reasons like complaints, court cases,

nil applicants, applicants getting rejected during scrutiny, redraw due to quorum not available, rejection of candidates during FVC etc. Once the candidate gets rejected during FVC, then re-draw is conducted. This process goes on till the complete list of all eligible candidates for draw is given in the Statement.

Statement

*State/UT-wise LPG Distributors commissioned during the last three years
and current year upto Feb., 2017*

State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto Feb., 2017)
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Delhi	1	2	3	1
Haryana	30	6	32	58
Himachal Pradesh	8	11	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	12	28	25	14
Punjab	56	70	91	15
Rajasthan	82	122	110	42
Uttar Pradesh	301	467	417	136
Uttarakhand	2	20	30	11
SUB TOTAL NORTH	492	726	714	284
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	6	7	8	1
Assam	37	35	48	18
Bihar	123	187	111	31
Jharkhand	48	79	19	2
Manipur	8	8	14	5
Meghalaya	0	6	5	1
Mizoram	6	9	0	0
Nagaland	2	8	9	4
Odisha	47	98	98	11
Sikkim	2	1	3	0
Tripura	6	8	6	3

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	50	100	125	64
SUB TOTAL EAST	335	546	446	140
Chhattisgarh	35	76	44	8
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0
Goa	0	0	1	0
Gujarat	12	63	85	12
Madhya Pradesh	125	219	140	27
Maharashtra	80	206	154	61
SUB TOTAL WEST	252	564	425	108
Andhra Pradesh	47	20	91	27
Karnataka	90	120	117	52
Kerala	27	60	50	21
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	1	1
Tamil Nadu	50	86	51	79
Telangana	23	36	89	29
SUB TOTAL SOUTH	237	322	399	209
ALL INDIA	1316	2158	1984	741

New LPG distributors

3805. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes for new LPG distributors in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Appointment of LPG distributorships is a continuous process and locations for setting up of LPG distributorships are identified based on refill sales potential that makes them economically viable. As on 01.03.2017, there are 18634 LPG distributors in the country.

OMCs have advertised for 1531 locations in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand and Punjab. 59 new distributorships under Durgam Kshetriya Vitrak (DKV) category have been sanctioned to Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Governments on nomination basis. As on 27.03.2017, 1176 Letter of Intent (LoI) has been given to selected applicants and 777 new distributorships have been commissioned in the current financial year (2016-17).

Use of LNG as transport fuel

3806. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to use Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) as transport fuel;
- (b) if so, what will be its cost; and
- (c) what other benefits of LNG as transport fuel are envisaged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) has taken an initiative to explore the possibility of using Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) as a transportation fuel in Road sector. Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) along with M/s Tata Motors and Indian Oil Corporation Limited have carried out a test run of an LNG fuelled bus on November 8, 2016 in Trivandrum (Kerala). The project is at pilot stage and commencement of its commercial operation depends upon requisite clearances.

(b) The price of imported LNG in the country for the month of February, 2017 is in the range of US\$ 7.18/MMBTU to US\$ 9.51/MMBTU.

(c) There are various advantages of LNG over other automotive fuels in terms of:—

- (i) **Environment** – As India is now moving to Bharat VI environmental norms, LNG, as a fuel, already complies with Bharat VI norms. In terms of after treatment of flue gasses in vehicles, LNG engines need minimal expenditure by vehicle manufactures.
- (ii) **Safety** – LNG vehicle fuel tanks consist of two stainless steel tanks with vacuum insulation. This double-walled steel structure makes them considerably stronger than standard diesel fuel tanks. Fuel is also stored at considerably lower pressure as compared to CNG.

Exploration for oil and gas by PSUs in other countries

3807. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government owned PSUs in petroleum and gas sectors have developed expertise in exploration and refining of global standards;

(b) considering this advantage, in how many countries these PSUs have clinched contracts for exploration and/or refining of petroleum and gas products; and

(c) the details thereof including the financial benefits derived by these PSUs for the country in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Indian public sector Oil and Gas companies, in the recent years, have developed expertise designing and operating complex refineries of global standards. While these companies are not operating any refineries outside India, M/s Engineers India Ltd. (EIL) has been providing world class Project Monitoring and Consultancy (PMC) services for construction of new refineries, revamping and capacity enhancement of old refineries, including in Africa and Asian regions. The companies have also acquired technological capabilities in the field of Exploration and Production (E&P), including through tie ups with reputed international companies. Indian E&P companies have a total of 44 overseas exploratory blocks in 16 countries which are at various stages of exploration.

(c) Financial performance of Indian public sector oil and gas companies depends upon various techno-commercial considerations, prevailing crude oil and gas prices, foreign currency fluctuations and requirement for CAPEX in the producing and exploratory projects.

Monitoring mechanism for LPG distribution scheme

3808. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any monitoring mechanism for the LPG distribution scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the said scheme; and

(c) the other initiatives taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) monitor the working of their LPG distributors.

They carry out surprise inspections at distributor's premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customer's premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc. Investigation is also undertaken on cases of complaints of any malpractice by LPG distributorships.

In all established cases of irregularities by distributorships, action is initiated against the concerned distributorships as per provisions of applicable Marketing Discipline Guidelines/Distributorship Agreement.

(c) The following initiatives/steps have been taken to ensure smooth distribution of LPG:—

- LPG Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) have been revised from time to time, covering all aspects of LPG marketing and to keep a check on erring distributorships.
- In order to have a more convenient, easy and effective way to enable the customer to air their complaints, Unique Toll Free Number 18002333555 is in operation for complaint registration through call centres on industry basis.
- Customer can also register their grievances online by visiting websites of OMCs.
- Customer Service Cells are available at the Area Offices during office hours on all working days.
- Customer feedback/complaint register is also maintained at LPG distributorship for registration of the complaint by a customer while visiting LPG showrooms.
- Know Your Customer (KYC) initiatives are done for all new connections/multiple connections/transferred inactive customers so that customers with proper identity and address proof are enrolled at distributors.
- IVRS/SMS refill booking system has been introduced across the country in all regular distributorships, wherein customer get SMS on refill booking/generation of cash memo and refill delivery.
- Hosting of customer details including supply of LPG refills is done on transparency portal of OMCs for the benefit of customers and also as a tool for social audit.
- Dedicated toll-free number 18002666696 is set up to take enquiries, complaints and suggestions related to Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana.

Allocation of funds to JHBDPL

3809. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to connect the Eastern part of the country with National Grid;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved partial grant to Jagdishpur-Haldia and Bokaro-Dhamra Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL), the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government has envisaged to develop additional 15000 km. gas pipelines for completion of National Gas Grid and to increase the availability of natural gas across the country. The Government has taken a decision to provide a capital grant of ₹ 5176 crore (*i.e.* 40% of the estimated capital cost of ₹ 12,940 crore) to GAIL for development of a 2539 km. long Jagdishpur-Haldia/Bokaro-Dhamra Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) Project, popularly known as the “Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga” of Eastern India. This project will ensure the availability of clean and eco-friendly fuel, *i.e.* natural gas to the Eastern parts of the country. It will also bring clean cooking fuel at the door step of Domestic households as well as provide clean fuel to transport sector through City Gas Distribution Networks (CGDs) in the Geographical Areas (GAs) of Varanasi, Patna, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Cuttack.

Jammers at petrol pumps, LPG and CNG centres

3810. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to install jammers or disturbance devices in the premises of petrol pumps, LPG and CNG centres across the country to avoid any untoward incidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken for the security of the consumers as well as for the employees of petrol pumps, LPG and CNG stations from any accidents caused by mobile phone users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Petroleum and

Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO) has informed that the Government does not propose to install jammers or disturbance devices in the premises of petrol pumps particularly in the LPG and CNG stations across the country. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that there are no untoward incidents reported, like fire, at the petrol pumps due to usage of mobile phones.

(c) PESO has informed that in pursuance of Rule 102, 105 and Part C of Fourth Schedule under Petroleum Rules, 2002, there would be no objection for use of POS unit/Mobile e-wallet beyond the hazardous area around the petroleum dispenser in petroleum retail outlets licensed under the said Rules. The extent of hazardous area as per Rule 105 and Part C of Fourth Schedule, in petroleum services stations (Retail Outlets), around the dispenser under the said Rules is defined as:—

Zone 1, the area 1.2 mtrs. vertically above the base within the cabinet enclosure and 45 cms. horizontally in all directions.

Zone 2, the area between 45 cms. and 6 mtrs. of cabinet/enclosure extending 45 cms. vertically above floor in all direction.

PESO has further informed that use of POS unit/Mobile e-wallet shall be avoided while fuelling the vehicles and the hazardous area (Zone 1) around the dispenser shall be prominently marked.

OMCs have informed that Standard Operating Procedure has been frozen and Retail Outlets have been advised to strictly comply the aforesaid instructions dated 19.12.2016 issued by the Chief Controller of Explosives (CCOE), Nagpur in this regard. Retail Outlets have also been instructed to mark Zone 1 around dispenser prominently for the knowledge of all the users as per the instructions of CCOE.

Seeding of Aadhaar numbers in LPG database

3811. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has completed the seeding of Aadhaar numbers in the LPG database across the country including the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of inordinate delay in receiving LPG subsidy in the bank accounts of consumers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As on 30.03.2017, 13.66 crore LPG consumers have seeded their Aadhaar numbers in the LPG database across the country including the State of Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) LPG consumers, who join the PAHAL scheme, get the LPG cylinders at non-subsidised price and receive LPG subsidy (as per their entitlement) directly into their registered bank accounts within 48 hours of purchase of refill. However, due to involvement of several stakeholders (like LPG distributors, NPCI and banks) in subsidy transfer process and depending on their internal processes, minor delays can happen. As and when such grievances are received, remedial measures are taken by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the form of updating correct information in consultation with the concerned stakeholder. In order to have a more convenient, easy and effective way to enable the customer to lodge their complaints, Unique Toll Free Number 18002333555 is in operation for complaint registration through call centres on industry basis. Customer can also register their grievances online by visiting websites of OMCs.

Kerosene quota for Gujarat

3812. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the quota of Kerosene provided to the State of Gujarat in last three years;
- (b) the criteria under which the quota of Kerosene is fixed for the State of Gujarat;
- (c) whether Government of Gujarat lifts the entire quota of Kerosene allotted to it every year; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Quota of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene to States/UTs including Gujarat have been rationalized since 2010-11, by taking into account, *inter alia*, the factors such as increase in domestic LPG/PNG connections, Non-lifting of PDS Kerosene quota by the concerned States/UTs. Details of allocation made to the State of Gujarat and quota remained unlifted by the State during the last three years are given below:—

Year	Quantity of PDS Kerosene allocated (in KL.)	Quantity of quota remained unlifted (in KL.)
2014-15	6,70,752	283
2015-16	6,57,336	306
2016-17	4,93,008	254
(up to December, 2016)		

MIP for safeguarding indigenous steel industry

3813. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government deems it appropriate to impose Minimum Import Price (MIP) on the pretext of safeguarding indigenous steel industry as steel industry being a deregulated one;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding requests received by Government to protect steel industry during the last three years; and

(d) the details of action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government had imposed Minimum Import Price (MIP) on various steel items at a time when the domestic steel industry was going through a severe downturn due to cheap imports at predatory prices.

(c) and (d) Some domestic steel manufacturers and other stakeholders have represented for protecting the steel industry from surge in imports from various countries. These representations have regularly been examined by the Government for taking corrective measures. In order to protect the domestic steel industry, the Government has taken the following action:—

- (1) Increased the peak rate of basic customs duty on both flat and non-flat steel to 15% from 10% in the Union Budget 2015-16.
- (2) Increased the import duty on ingots and billets, alloy steel (flat and long), stainless steel (long) and non-alloy long products to 7.5% (from 5%) and non-alloy and other alloy flat products to 10% (from 7.5%) in June, 2015. This has been further revised in August, 2015. Currently, import duty on flat steel is applicable at 12.5%, on long steel products at 10% and on semi-finished steel products at 10%.
- (3) Levied the Anti-Dumping Duty for five years on imports of certain variety

- of hot-rolled flat products of stainless steel from China (\$ 309 per tonne), Korea (\$ 180 per tonne) and Malaysia (\$ 316 per tonne) in June, 2015.
- (4) Levied the Anti-Dumping Duty for five years on imports of cold rolled flat products of stainless steel of width of 600 mm. upto 1250 mm. of all series not further worked than cold rolled (cold reduced) with a thickness of up to 4 mm. from China (57.39% of landed value), Korea (5.39%- 13.44% of landed value), Chinese Taipei (15.93% of the landed value), South Africa (12.34% - 36.91% of landed value), Thailand (4.58% – 5.39%), USA (9.47% of landed value) and EU (29.41% - 52.56% of landed value) in December, 2015.
 - (5) Amended the Steel and Steel Products (Quality Control) Order, 2012, in December, 2015 to ensure that only quality steel is produced/imported in India.
 - (6) In February, 2016, the Government notified Minimum Import Price (MIP) on 173 steel products in order to provide a level playing field to domestic producers against the injury caused as evident from the decline in margins of the producers.
 - (7) Imposed the Safeguard Duty of 20% in March, 2016 on hotrolled flat products of non-alloy and other alloy steel, in coils of width of 600 mm. or more, whose effective value has now been reduced to 15%.
 - (8) Government has imposed preliminary anti-dumping duty on a number of steel products from other countries for a period of six months as per the following notifications:—
 - (i) Notification No.44/2016-Customs (ADD) dated 8th August, 2016 imposing anti-dumping duty on hot-rolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel falling under headings 7208, 7211, 7225 or 7226 originating in or exported from People's Republic of China, Japan, Korea RP, Russia, Brazil and Indonesia.
 - (ii) Notification No.45/2016-Customs (ADD) dated 17th August, 2016 imposing anti-dumping duty on coldrolled flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel falling under headings 7209, 7211, 7225 and 7226 originating in, or exported from People's Republic of China, Japan, Korea RP and Ukraine.
 - (iii) Notification No.51/2016-Customs (ADD) dated 2nd November, 2016 imposing anti-dumping duty on wire rod of alloy or non-alloy steel falling under headings 7213 and 7227 originating in, or exported from China.

- (9) The Government has also extended the MIP twice on 66 tariff lines which are not covered under the Anti-dumping Duty (AD) and safeguard (SG) measures for a period of 2 months (once in August, 2016 and again in October, 2016).
- (10) In November, 2016, the Government has notified provisional anti-dumping duty on “Wire Rod of Alloy or Non-Alloy Steel” originating and exported from China into India at a reference price of USD 499/tonne–USD 538/tonne.
- (11) In December, 2016, the Government has again notified Minimum Import Price (MIP) on 19 GP/GC tariff lines excluding colour coated sheets in order to remove any scope of circumvention within this range and to guard domestic steel producers against cheap in-bound shipments. However, the same has now been phased out in February, 2017.
- (12) The Government has also notified anti-dumping on import of colour-coated sheets originating and exported from China and European Union (EU) region into India at a reference price of USD 849/tonne in January, 2017.
- (13) In addition to above trade remedial measures, Government has also levied anti-dumping duty on products of iron and steel such as seamless tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron, alloy or non-alloy steel, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China at a reference price of USD 961.33/tonne–USD 1610.67/tonne in February, 2017.

Draft steel policy

3814. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed draft steel policy for more investments in the sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any target for production of steel alloy is fixed for the next fifteen years, in view of growing demand of steel in South-East Asia;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the efforts made for enhancing the quantum of export of steel; and
- (f) the steps taken to increase supply of domestic coking coal to cut dependence on imports, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Draft National Steel Policy may be accessed at www.steel.gov.in. At present per capita steel consumption is 61 kg. which is much lower than the global average of 208 kg. Therefore, Indian Steel sector has significant potential for growth. The accelerated investment in infrastructure sector namely expansion of railway network, development of domestic shipbuilding industry, opening of defence sector for private participation, transportation of iron ore through slurry pipelines, anticipated growth in automobile and capital goods industry and the construction of rural and urban areas, is expected in the near future, which would facilitate investment growth in steel sector.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. No target has been set for steel alloy production.

(e) Last two years were challenging to the Indian steel sector due to global steel sector depression. This resulted in most of the Indian public and private sector companies incurring losses. However, with the proactive reforms taken by the Government in the form trade remedial measures, such as MIP mechanism, Anti-Dumping and Safeguard Measures, the sector has gained in terms of series of milestones and achievement including improved production and capacity utilizations have increased cash flows and profit margins for steelmakers, reduced imports and significantly high exports.

(f) Government is facilitating auction of coking coal mines and setting up of coal washeries for increasing availability of washed coal.

Improvement in demand of steel

3815. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand of steel is expected to improve in coming months in view of increased spending on infrastructure and long term Government policies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the demand of steel has grown by 3.3 per cent during April to December, 2016;

(c) whether the demand of steel in the country will grow at the rate of 5.7 per cent in 2017;

(d) whether Government has provided extensive support to domestic steel industry by various trade remedial measures in recent times; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Steel is an integral part of infrastructure. In case the spending on infrastructure is increased, the demand of steel will increase correspondingly.

(b) The consumption of steel in the period of April, 2016 – December, 2016 has gone up by 3.4% as compared to the same period of last year.

Period	Consumption of Total Finished Steel (non-alloy + alloy/stainless) (mt.)
April-Dec., 2016-17*	61.543
April-Dec., 2015-16	59.544
% change*	3.4

*Provisional; mt-million tonnes.

Source: JPC.

(c) World Steel Association has forecasted India's finished steel demand to grow by 5.7% in 2017.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Government has taken the following remedial measures in recent times to support the domestic steel:—

- (i) To provide level playing field to the domestic steel producers, Government has extended Minimum Import Price (MIP) on 19 steel products till 4th February, 2017 *vide* DGFT Notification No. 31/2015-2020 dated 03.12.2016.
- (ii) The Government has launched the 'Make-in-India' initiative to focus on manufacturing and infrastructure, which will help in promoting the demand and consumption of steel in the country.
- (iii) Increase the peak rate of Basic Customs Duty on both flat and non flat steel to 15% from 10% in the Union Budget 2015-16.
- (iv) Increased the import duty on ingots and billets, alloy steel (flat and long), stainless steel (long) and non-alloy long products to 7.5% (from 5%) and non-alloy and other alloy flat products to 10% (from 7.5%). This has been further revised in August, 2015. Currently, import duty on flat steel is applicable at 12.5%, on long steel products at 10% and on semi-finished steel products at 10%.
- (v) Levied the Anti-Dumping Duty for five years on imports of certain variety of hotrolled flat products of stainless steel from China (\$ 309 per tonne), Korea (\$ 180per tonne) and Malaysia (\$ 316 per tonne).
- (vi) Imposed the Safeguard Duty of 20% in March, 2016 on hotrolled flat products of non-alloy steel, in coils of width of 600 mm. or more.

Revival of sick public sector steel units

†3816. SHRI SANJAY SETH:

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of sick public sector steel units in the country as on date;
- (b) whether Government has taken any step for their revival/restructuring;
- (c) if so, the plant-wise details thereof; and
- (d) by when it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) There are two steel manufacturing Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in India namely Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL). Both SAIL and RINL are not sick PSUs.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Steel output growth

3817. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country recorded highest steel output growth in January, 2017 at 12 per cent;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the demand for steel has picked up and that the prices have also improved; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) India's crude steel production in January, 2017 (8.65 million tonnes) grew by 15.3% over January, 2016 (7.50 million tonnes) and was the highest growth rate amongst the top ten steel producing countries during this month.

*World Crude Steel Production: January 2017**

Rank	Country	Qty (mt.)	% change
1.	China	67.2	7.4
2.	Japan	9.00	2.7
3.	India	8.65	15.3

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rank	Country	Qty (mt.)	% change
4.	United States	6.87	6.3
5.	Russia	6.18	11.6
6.	South Korea	5.86	3.2
7.	Germany	3.65	1.4
8.	Turkey	2.93	13.1
9.	Brazil	2.86	14.9
10.	Ukraine	2.10	8.2
TOP 10		115.30	7.6
WORLD		136.51	7.0

*Provisional.

Source: Worldsteel, Joint Plant Committee (JPC); over last year.

(c) and (d) Consumption of total finished steel has picked up by 3% during April-February, 2016-17 over the same period of last year as shown below:—

Period	Consumption of Total Finished Steel (non-alloy+alloy/stainless) (mt.)
April-Feb., 2016-17*	75.941
April-Feb., 2015-16	73.710
% change*	3.0

*provisional.

mt=million tonnes.

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC).

The domestic, average, retail prices (Delhi market) of key items of finished steel during January, 2017 have increased as compared to January, 2016, for representative items, TMT for long products and HRC for flat products, as shown below:—

Period	Domestic, average, retail prices (Delhi market) (Rs/t)	
	TMT 10 mm.	HRC 2.0 mm.
January, 2017	39,840	43,000
January, 2016	33,284	33,325
% change	20	29

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC).

Development of Ramayana and Buddhist Circuits in Bihar

†3818. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate any special scheme for the development of Ramayana Circuit and Buddhist Circuit in order to promote tourism in Bihar;

(b) whether Government has allocated funds for development of basic infrastructure in order to provide better facilities to the pilgrims; and

(c) the details of Government's scheme to attract domestic tourists to various religious places in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) has launched two schemes in 2014-15 *i.e.* Swadesh Darshan-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASAD-Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive. Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, 13 thematic circuits have been identified for development including Spiritual, Buddhist, Ramayana and Krishna Circuits. Under PRASAD Scheme, 25 religious sites/cities have been identified for development in the country.

*Details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD
Schemes in Bihar*

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Scheme	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project/Sanction Year	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	PRASAD	—	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar (2014-15)	4.27
2.	PRASAD	—	Development of Patna Sahib (2015-16)	41.54
3.	Swadesh Darshan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit in Bihar: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champaruri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar (2016-17)	52.39

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Swadesh Darshan	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar (2016-17)	52.35
5.	Swadesh Darshan	Buddhist Circuit	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar (2016-17)	98.73
TOTAL				249.28

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination as part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the domestic and international markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote tourism products and destinations of the country including pilgrimage sites. MoT also promotes the tourism destinations and products through its websites and publicity and promotional material produced by it from time to time.

Potential of rural tourism

†3819. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge potential for the development of rural tourism in the country;

(b) the State-wise/Union Territory-wise number of districts/villages in the country especially in Bihar and Jharkhand identified and developed as the places of rural tourism;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal/suggestions from States/Union Territories in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for this purpose by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Recognising the huge potential for the development of rural tourism in the country including in Bihar and Jharkhand, Ministry of Tourism has identified Rural Circuit as one of the 13 thematic circuits under Swadesh Darshan

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheme to provide a unique experience to travellers visiting the country and, at the same time, develop lesser known destinations located in remote areas of the country.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has received concepts under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme for the Rural Circuits from the State Governments of Odisha and Kerala, details of which are given in the Statement (*See below*). The projects under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/UTs and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. No project has been sanctioned under the Rural Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

Statement

Details of projects/concepts received under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme

State	Project
Odisha	Zone I: Mayurbhanja, Baladore, Keonjhar, Jajpur, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Cuttack and Dhenkanal
Odisha	Zone II: Khurda, Puri, Ganjam and Nayagarh
Kerala	Nila Rural Tourism Circuit

Historical sites promoted by Ministry of Tourism

3820. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) which are the Historical sites that are mainly supported by the Ministry of Tourism;

(b) which are the main cultural sites that are promoted;

(c) what amount the Ministry spends for them; and

(d) whether there is any site in Kerala among these, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism grants Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under the Swadesh Darshan and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Schemes to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and also to various Central Agencies for development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities at tourism destinations, including Historical and Cultural sites. The list of the projects sanctioned, including those for Kerala during the last two years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India promotes India as a holistic destination including the State of Kerala in the domestic and international markets.

Statement

*List of Historical and Cultural sites promoted by Ministry of Tourism
during the last two years*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
Swadesh Darshan Scheme				
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
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

1	2	3	4	5
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

1	2	3	4	5
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-Narikel Kunja-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-Jagdalpur 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

1	2	3	4	5
2016-17				
18.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97
20.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40
21.	Meghalaya	North-East India Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94
23.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99
24.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada District, Uttar Kannada District and Udupi District in Karnataka.	95.67

1	2	3	4	5
25.	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
26.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48
27.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35
28.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45
29.	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
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh.	99.77
31.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabhaswamy-Arnamura-Sabrimala as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala.	92.44

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39
33.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.35
34.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49
35.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland.	99.67
36.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94
37.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.38
38.	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 Jammu and Kashmir.	98.70

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	97.82
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.39
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.93
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	“Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh	99.97
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45
44.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19

1	2	3	4	5
45.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-KanyaKumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.92
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Allahabad-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakhpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh).	76.00
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar-Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	62.96
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	41.51

1	2	3	4	5
49.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the Western Side at Bodhgaya, Bihar.	98.73
50.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	98.35
51.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.76
52.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang” under Eco Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.07
53.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)- Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund)-Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	93.90

1	2	3	4	5
54.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.81
TOTAL				3191.38
PRASAD Scheme				(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of the Project			Amt. Sanctioned
2015-16				
Rajasthan				
1.	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer			40.44
Punjab				
2.	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar			6.45
Assam				
3.	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati			33.98
Andhra Pradesh				
4.	Development of Amaravati Town in Guntur District as a Tourist Destination			28.36
Bihar				
5.	Development of Patna Sahib			41.54
Uttar Pradesh				
6.	Development of Varanasi			20.40
Uttarakhand				
7.	Integrated Development of Kedarnath			34.78
TOTAL				205.95
2016-17				
Gujarat				
8.	Development of Dwarka			26.23
9.	Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath			37.44
Kerala				
10.	Development at Guruvayur Temple			46.14

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
Tamil Nadu		
11.	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48
12.	Development of Vellankani	5.60
West Bengal		
13.	Development at Belur	30.03
Jammu and Kashmir		
14.	Development at Hazratbal	42.02
TOTAL		203.94

Central Agency (₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
No Project Sanctioned in 2015-16			
2016-17			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Joint Development of Tourist Amenities at Tirupati Railway Station in Association with Ministry of Railways.	575.00
2.	Karnataka	Joint Development of Tourist Amenities at Hosapete Railway Station in Association with Ministry of Railways.	541.00
3.	Kerala	Development of a Walkway/ Promenade on Willingdon Island, Cochin, Kerala.	901.00
4.	Kerala	Upgradation of berths and backup area of Ernakulam Wharf by Cochin Port Trust (Central Agency).	2141.00
5.	Kerala	Project for upgradation of Golf Course at Trivandrum Golf Club by the Sports Authority of India (Central Agency).	2469.99
6.	Maharashtra	Central Financial Assistance to Mumbai Port Trust for Development of Kanoji Angre Lighthouse as a Tourist Destination.	1500.00

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
7.	Maharashtra	Joint Development of Tourist Amenities at Nanded Railway Station in Association with Ministry of Railways,	518.00
8.	Odisha	Joint Development of Tourist Amenities at Puri Railway Station in Association with Ministry of Railways,	614.81
9.	Telangana	Joint Development of Tourist Amenities at Hyderabad Railway Station in Association with Ministry of Railways,	441.00
TOTAL			9701.80

Tribal and rural circuits under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

3821. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government under Swadesh Darshan Scheme for the development of tribal and rural circuits; and

(b) the details of the funds used up till now for the tribal and rural circuits under Swadesh Darshan Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Tribal and Rural circuits are among the 13 thematic Circuits identified for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. Under these Circuits, the Ministry provides Central Financial Assistance for components like Development/Upgradation of Passenger Terminals (Road, Rail, Water Transport), Helipads, Heliports, Airstrips, Ropeways, Procurement of equipment for eco-friendly modes of tourist transport, Improvement of road connectivity leading to tourist sites/destinations, Use of clean energy sources for street lighting, Tourism Information/Interpretation Centres/Exhibition Hall with ATMs/Money exchange counters, Information/Directional signages, Environmental care and access to clean technology, Construction of craft haats/bazaars/Souvenir shops/cafeteria, Construction of eco log huts etc. and any other activity directly related to tourism and required for development of the identified circuit.

The details of the projects sanctioned under Tribal Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme are as under:—

(amt. in crore)				
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project/ Year of sanction	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland (2015-16).	97.36
2.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdulpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh (2015-16).	99.94
3.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana (2016-17).	84.40
4.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland (2016-17).	99.67
TOTAL				381.37

No project has been sanctioned under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan scheme.

Development of rural tourism

3822. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for promotion of rural tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details of schemes implemented/proposed to be implemented for

the purpose and action plan to increase tourism potential in rural/backward/tribal areas along with the status of rural tourism in the country, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised in this regard during last three years and current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether Government has identified remote villages and small and medium towns as spots of tourist attraction; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with funds allocated by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) Ministry of Tourism has identified Rural Circuit and Tribal Circuit as part of the 13 thematic circuits under Swadesh Darshan Scheme to provide a unique experience to travellers visiting the country and, at the same time, develop lesser known destinations located in remote areas of the country as well as to develop and promote the tribal areas in a very responsible manner with due focus on cultural sensitivities, carrying capacity and preservation of natural surroundings and culture.

Rural Tourism Scheme formed part of the Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) Scheme. The PIDDC Scheme has been delinked from Union Support with effect from 2015-16.

Details of Rural Tourism Projects sanctioned under the PIDDC Scheme and projects sanctioned under the Tribal Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme are given in the Statement (*See* below). No project has been sanctioned under the Rural Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

Statement

Details of rural tourism project sanctioned under PIDDC

I. Projects sanctioned under PIDDC Scheme for rural tourism

(₹ in lakhs)

State	Project/Year of Sanction	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released	UC Received	UC Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu and Kashmir	Development of Tourist Village at Kalhota Marmat, Doda District-Hardware. 2014-15	48.89	9.77	0.00	9.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu and Kashmir	Development of Tourist Village at Kalhota Marmat, Doda District-Software. 2014-15	17.00	3.40	3.40	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	Development of Tourist Village at Banimullah, Kulgam District-Hardware. 2014-15	45.16	9.03	0.00	9.03
Jammu and Kashmir	Development of Tourist Village at Banimullah, Kulgam District-Software. 2014-15	20.00	4.00	0.00	4.00

II. Projects sanctioned under Tribal Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(₹ in crores)

State	Project/Year of Sanction	Amt. Sanctioned	Amt. Released
Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha in Nagaland 2015-16	97.36	48.68
Chhattisgarh	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdulpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh. 2015-16	99.94	19.99
Telangana	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana. 2016-17	84.40	16.88
Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland. 2016-17	99.67	19.93

Plans to promote tourism

3823. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn any plans to promote agricultural tourism, health tourism, adventure tourism, development tourism and similar such varieties of tourism apart from traditional tourism; and

(b) if so, what are these other categories and what measures are being taken to promote the same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The promotion of tourism destinations and products including agriculture tourism, health tourism, adventure tourism and development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. The Ministry of Tourism has identified the following niche products for development and promotion of tourism to overcome the aspect of seasonality and to promote India as a 365 days destination:—

- (i) Cruise
- (ii) Adventure
- (iii) Medical
- (iv) Wellness
- (v) Golf
- (vi) Polo
- (vii) Meetings Incentives Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE)
- (viii) Eco-Tourism
- (ix) Film Tourism
- (x) Sustainable Tourism
- (xi) Rural Tourism

The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets. As a part of its promotional activities, Ministry of Tourism has released campaigns in the international and domestic markets as well as produced publicity material under the Incredible India brand-line showcasing various tourism destinations and products.

Improving the facilities for foreign tourists

3824. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited the country during the last three years, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) the revenue earned from foreign tourists during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the facilities for foreign tourists, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the number of Indian tourists who went abroad during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to different States/Union Territories in India during the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 are given in the Statement (See below). Same is not available for the year 2016.

(b) The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism in India during 2014, 2015 and 2016 were ₹ 1,23,320 crore, ₹ 1,35,193 crore and ₹ 1,55,650 crore, respectively. State-wise break-up of FEEs from tourism in India is not available.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to improve the facilities for foreign tourists are as below:—

1. Multilingual Tourist Helpline

The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) has launched the facility of Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline in 12 Languages namely English, Hindi, 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. The calls made by tourists (both international and domestic) while in India will be free of charge. The domestic and foreign tourists can get information relating to Travel and Tourism in India and seek assistance during times of distress.

2. E-visa

The Government of India has extended the facility of e-Visa for the citizens of 161 countries at 16 airports. The e-Visa has been categorized into 'e-Tourist Visa', 'e-Business Visa' and 'e-Medical Visa'.

3. Pre-loaded SIM Cards

To provide connectivity to foreign tourists and to help them to contact the 24x7 Multi lingual toll free helpline of MoT, the MoT has launched an initiative for providing pre-loaded SIM Cards to foreign tourists arriving in India on e-Visa.

4. Central Financial Assistance (CFA)

The Ministry of Tourism also provides CFA to State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations for creation of tourism infrastructure, under the Schemes of Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD on receipt of proposals for tourism projects subject to adherence of existing scheme guidelines, availability of funds and liquidation of utilisation certificates for funds released earlier.

5. Welcome Booklet

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.

(d) The number of Indian National Departures (INDs) during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are as below:—

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	INDs
2014	183.32
2015	203.76
2016	218.72

Statement

List of the number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to different States/Union Territories (UTs) in India during the years 2013, 2014 and 2015

Sl. No.	State	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
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	60845	86477	58568
16.	Jharkhand	45995	154731	167785

Sl. No.	State	2013	2014	2015
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

Source: State/UT Tourism Departments.

Works under PRASAD Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

3825. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up any works in the State of Andhra Pradesh to be implemented under PRASAD Scheme, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the proposals recommended by Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned and released so far, district-wise; and

(d) the status of those works as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Under PRASAD Scheme (Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive) following cities have been identified for development in Andhra Pradesh:—

Sl. No.	City	Year of Identification
1.	Amaravati	2014-15
2.	Srisailam	2016-17
3.	Tirupati	2016-17

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the project ‘Development of Amaravati town in Guntur district’ for ₹ 28.36 crore in 2015-16 and an amount of ₹ 14.18 crore has been released so far.

Proposals for development at Srisailam and Tirupati under the PRASAD scheme have also been received from the State Government.

The Major components sanctioned under the project ‘Development of Amaravati town in Guntur district’ includes Tourist Information Kiosk, Ticket Counter, Prasad Counter, Landscaping, Solid Waste Management, CCTV, Lighting, Drinking Water Facility, Queue Complex, Ghat Renovation, Promenade Development, Resting Places, WiFi etc. The work on the project is going on.

Target of tourist arrivals in 2016-17

3826. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the target figure of tourist arrivals to the country during the year 2016-17;
- (b) whether there has been any noticeable decline in tourist footfalls in the country post demonetisation; and
- (c) what steps have been taken to ensure that tourists do not face any inconvenience in exchanging their foreign currency in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per the Twelfth Five Year Plan Document of the then Planning Commission, it was recommended that India should strive to increase its share in Global Foreign Tourist Arrivals to 1% by the end of the year 2016.

(b) No, Sir. An impressive growth has been registered in Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during November, 2016 to February, 2017. The month-wise number of FTAs in India during November, 2016 to February, 2017 and the growth registered over same month of previous year is as below:—

Month	FTAs (P)	Growth (%)
November, 2016	8,91,521	9.3%
December, 2016	10,36,603	13.6%
January, 2017	9,83,413	16.5%
February, 2017	9,56,337	13.0%

P: Provisional.

(c) In order to ensure that tourists do not face any inconvenience in the wake of demonetisation, Ministry of Tourism (MoT), in coordination with concerned stakeholders, had taken following immediate steps:—

- (i) Ministry of Finance was requested that the limit of converting foreign currency to Indian Rupees be enhanced to enable foreign tourists to take care of their incidental expenses.
- (ii) To permit foreign tourists/travellers to return the unused Indian currency to the banks/authorized money changers on submission of original exchange receipts.
- (iii) Sufficient number of exchange counters/banks to be made available at the International Airports during peak hours.
- (iv) Advised banks/foreign exchange dealers to deploy adequate number of persons to facilitate tourists to avoid long queues.
- (v) All concerned authorities at International Airports such as Airport Authority of India/GMR/GVK etc. in the country were advised to put up proper signages in regard to foreign money changers/banks and availability of prepaid taxi service providers.
- (vi) Authorities were advised to ensure that prepaid taxi providers accept payment by digital mode.
- (vii) MoT also made arrangements to post duty officers at International Airports to assist and monitor the facilitation efforts being made for the tourists at the airports.
- (viii) All India Tourism Offices in the country were instructed to follow up and ensure that ATM, foreign exchange counters and bank counters at international and domestic airports serviced the arriving tourists properly. All Regional Directors of MoT were asked to monitor the situation on day to day basis.
- (ix) Archaeological Survey of India (Monuments) and all concerned associations

were advised to provide e-payment options and install POS (Swap machines) for the benefit of the tourists.

- (x) Ministry of Tourism's 24x7 Multi-lingual Tourist Helpline executives were sensitized to handle queries arising out of the above issues.

Tourism development in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

3827. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that projects under Swadesh Darshan Scheme have been sanctioned and allocations have also been made recently;

(b) if so, the details of the projects taken up under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Telangana; and

(c) whether any new projects are proposed to be added in the year 2017-18 and if so, the details thereof, with a particular reference to Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Since the launch of Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2014-15, the Ministry as on date has sanctioned 56 projects worth for ₹ 4823.91 crore under the scheme.

(b) The details of the projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Telangana are as under:—

				(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project/Sanction Year	Amount Sanctioned	
1.	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana (2015-16)	91.62	
2.	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu- Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana (2016-17)	84.40	
TOTAL			176.02	

(c) The sanctioning of new projects under Swadesh Darshan Scheme is a continuous process. Projects for development under the scheme are identified in consultations with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject

to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Provision of health care facilities in tribal areas

3828. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the infant mortality rate amongst the Scheduled Tribes in the country;
- (b) the State-wise/UT-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether there is a shortfall of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centres in tribal areas;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for this shortfall; and
- (e) what steps are being taken to provide the tribal population with healthcare facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3(2005-06), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) amongst the Scheduled Tribes (STs) is 62.1 per 1000 live births in the country.

(b) State/UT-wise ST IMR are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) to (e) State/UT-wise information on shortfall of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres in tribal areas, as on 31.03.2016, as per Rural Health Statistics, 2016, published by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of healthcare services for all population including those in tribal areas lies with the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHW) has identified 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) in the country. These are 25% of all districts in each State that are in the lowest quartile of composite health index of that State and all those Tribal majority districts whose composite health index is lower than the State average with the objective to ensure equitable health care, by increased and focussed attention in terms of resources and supervision and to bring about sharper improvements in health outcomes. Further, all the Tribal Districts have been designated as Special Focus

Districts, and are supported to adopt innovative approaches to address special healthcare challenges faced by tribal population. Also, norms for setting up of Sub Centres, engaging ASHAs, deploying Mobile Medical Units (MMUs), higher compensation to tribal population, etc., are available to Tribal Districts. Hard area allowance is also provided to health human resource serving in tribal areas under National Health Mission (NHM) in many States. States have been advised to ensure allocation of minimum 30% per capita of funds over and above the per capita average resource envelop for other districts.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs also provides funds to States, as Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India, for addressing health and nutrition needs of tribals/tribal areas, like, establishing kitchen gardens in schools, mobile dispensary/medical units, construction/infrastructure and medical equipment for PHCs/CHCs, strengthening of district hospitals and screening for sickle cell anaemia.

Taking cognizance of media reports, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has recently advised the Tribal Development Departments of Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and Odisha to address the problem of malnutrition.

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.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise Scheduled Tribe IMR

Sl. No.	State/UT	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births
	ALL INDIA	62.1
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	67.6
3.	Assam	59.0
4.	Bihar	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	90.6
6.	Goa	NA
7.	Gujarat	86.0
8.	Haryana*	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	NA

Sl. No.	State/UT	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	34.3
11.	Jharkhand	93.0
12.	Karnataka	45.8
13.	Kerala	NA
14.	Madhya Pradesh	95.6
15.	Maharashtra	51.4
16.	Manipur	51.2
17.	Meghalaya	49.3
18.	Mizoram	NA
19.	Nagaland	45.8
20.	Odisha	78.7
21.	Punjab*	-
22.	Rajasthan	73.2
23.	Sikkim	28.9
24.	Tamil Nadu	NA
25.	Tripura	NA
26.	Uttarakhand	NA
27.	Uttar Pradesh	NA
28.	West Bengal	NA
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA
30.	Chandigarh*	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA
32.	Daman and Diu	NA
33.	Delhi*	-
34.	Lakshadweep	NA
35.	Puducherry*	-

*No notified STs as in 2005-06, NA-Not Available.

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3, 2005-06, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Statement-II*Details of State/UT-wise shortfall position as on 31st March, 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sub Centres	PHCs	CHCs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	**	**	**
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	**	**	**
3.	Assam	**	**	14
4.	Bihar	400	57	15
5.	Chhattisgarh	**	**	7
6.	Goa	**	**	0
7.	Gujarat	**	20	31
8.	Haryana*	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20	**	**
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	161	22	6
11.	Jharkhand	289	233	**
12.	Karnataka	822	107	35
13.	Kerala	**	**	**
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1806	381	74
15.	Maharashtra	945	135	45
16.	Manipur	37	**	2
17.	Meghalaya#	281	**	**
18.	Mizoram#	**	**	**
19.	Nagaland#	39	**	**
20.	Odisha	309	23	**
21.	Punjab*	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1239	225	43
23.	Sikkim	7	**	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	**	**	**
25.	Telangana	281	53	13
26.	Tripura	**	10	6
27.	Uttarakhand	**	**	**
28.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sub Centres	PHCs	CHCs
29.	West Bengal	**	**	**
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	**	**	**
31.	Chandigarh*	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli#	10	0	1
33.	Daman and Diu	**	0	0
34.	Delhi*	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep#(2)	**	**	**
36.	Puducherry*	0	0	0
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		6646	1266	294

*State/UT has no separate Tribal Area/Population.

**Surplus.

#States are predominantly tribal areas

(2)The population is less than the norm (CHC) of 80,000.

NA: Data not available. PHC: Primary Health Centre, CHC: Community Health Centre.

Source: Rural Health Statistics, 2016, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Enrolment of tribal students in the primary school level

3829. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the latest Annual Report of the Ministry, the gross enrolment ratio of the tribal students in the primary school level has declined in 2015-16 in comparison to 2013-14;

(b) whether the Ministry has been able to pin point the reasons for the decline in enrolment of the tribal students in primary level; and

(c) what additional measures would the Ministry propose to ensure that the enrolment of the tribal students in the primary schools level improves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the reasons for low enrolment are:—

(i) Poverty and poor economic conditions of Scheduled Tribes (STs);

(ii) Distance between the home and school;

(iii) Lack of awareness and understanding of the value of formal education among illiterate elders;

- (iv) Shortage of teachers: due to remoteness teachers are often reluctant to work in schools in Tribal Areas; teachers from other areas are not familiar with local tribal languages and dialects;
 - (v) Tribal Students face difficulties in following prescribed text books which are not in their dialect.
- (c) Details of measures taken by Government to improve enrolment for tribal students are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of measures taken by Government to improve enrolment
for tribal students*

1. Ministry of Human Resource Development in association with State Governments and UT Administrations implements the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for universalization of elementary education in country for all the children in the age group of 6-14 years. Bridging gender and social category gaps in elementary education is one of the major goals of SSA. Therefore, SSA gives special emphasis for identification of the children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections and others in difficult circumstances by carrying out a careful mapping. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 requires the appropriate Government and every local authority to “ensure that the child belonging to disadvantaged groups are not discriminated against and prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education on any grounds”. Districts with 25% and above population of Scheduled Tribe (ST) are treated as Special Focus Districts (SFDs) under SSA. 109 ST concentrated SFDs have been identified under SSA.
2. A total of 508 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), which are upper primary residential schools for girls, have been sanctioned in ST SFDs, out of which 507 are operational. In ST SFDs, 110 residential schools and 200 hostels have been sanctioned. During 2016-17, the allocation made to ST concentrated SFDs is 13% of the total allocation under SSA.
3. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in the National Curriculum Framework, 2005 (NCF) makes it clear that language and culture are important to all children's learning including Scheduled Tribes. SSA aims to develop context specific interventions.
4. Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) have been implementing a number of interventions for education of tribals, which includes the following:—

- (a) **Ashram Schools:** Funds are provided for making residential schools for STs for primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary level of education.
- (b) **ST Hostels:** Central assistance is given to States/UTs/Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels.
- (c) **Scheme of strengthening education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts:** 100% assistance is given for running and maintenance of educational complexes for ST girls.
- (d) **Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs):** EMRSs are set up in States with capacity of 480 students per school through grants-in-aid under article 275(1) of the Constitution, to provide quality middle and high level education to ST students. Recurring grants are also provided every year for each of the students.
- (e) **Scholarships:**
 - (1) Pre Matric Scholarships
 - (2) Post Matric Scholarships
- (f) As per Ministry of Tribal Affairs' Guidelines for Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and grants under article 275(1) of the Constitution, in intra-State sectoral activities prioritization and allocation, 40% to 50% of funds are to be allocated for education. Funds are provided for hostels and other school infrastructure.
- (g) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued advisories to States for a series of measures for facilitating education of tribal children including: development of Bilingual Primers containing text both in regional and tribal language but in local official script, school vacation to be in synchronization with major tribal festivals; residential schools (200-300 students capacity) in block headquarters for quality education and physical safety, promotion of kitchen garden and sports, school management to engage teachers to overcome shortage. Funds are also provided to States for preparation of the bilingual primers.

Increase in infant and child mortality rate among tribals

3830. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the data indicators in the latest Annual Report of the Ministry, the tribal population registered the highest infant and child mortality rate when compared to other social groups;

(b) whether the Ministry has made any effort to find out the actual cause of such mortality rate particularly in the tribal population; and

(c) what measures has the Ministry brought in, to improve the mortality rate of infants and children in the tribal population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3, (2005-06) the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in respect of Scheduled Tribes is 62.1/1000 live births, which is less than IMR in respect of Scheduled Castes at 66.4/1000 live births. However, Child Mortality Rate in respect of Scheduled Tribes is highest as compared to other social groups.

(b) As per the latest available data from the Registrar General of India (RGI), the causes of infant deaths between 2010 and 2013, in India are: prematurity and low birth weight (29.8%), pneumonia (17.1%), diarrhoeal diseases (8.6%), other non-communicable diseases (8.3%), birth asphyxia and birth trauma (8.2%), injuries (4.6%), congenital anomalies (4.4%), ill-defined or cause unknown (4.4%), acute bacterial sepsis and severe infections (3.6%), fever of unknown origin (2.5%), and others (8.4%).

The RGI does not provide disaggregated data category-wise: Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and others in this regard.

(c) The Government of India is implementing the following interventions under the National Health Mission (NHM) across the country to reduce infant and child mortality rate in country:—

- (i) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- (ii) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality reproductive, maternal, newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, establishment of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies.
- (iii) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village

Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched MAA-Mothers' Absolute Affection Programme in August 2016 for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour, Exclusive Breastfeeding up to six months and complementary Breastfeeding up to two years) through mass media and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.

- (iv) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Measles, Hepatitis B, Meningitis and Pneumonia due to Haemophilus Influenza type B. The Government of India has also launched Mission Indradhanush in April 2015 to reach unreached children. In addition, vaccination against Japanese Encephalitis is carried out in endemic districts and vaccination against Rotavirus diarrhoea is provided.
- (v) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- (vi) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and early intervention services has been operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
- (vii) Some other important interventions are Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, annual deworming on National Deworming Day (NDD), home visits by ASHAs under Home Based Newborn Care to promote community care practices and early referral of sick newborns and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.
- (viii) Various trainings are being conducted to train doctors, nurses and ANMs for antenatal, intranatal and post-natal care, essential newborn care, early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children.
- (ix) To sharpen the focus on the low performing districts, 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been prioritized for Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

Decrease in budget for pre-matric scholarship for STs

3831. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has drastically decreased the budget for Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students for 2017-18;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of funds transferred to the States in response to the demand for the said scheme during the past three years, the details of demand, allocation-wise and year-wise; and

(d) how Government has planned to accommodate the targeted students with such a low budget for 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The requisite details sought in this part of the question are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Budget estimates for the year 2017-18 were prepared on the basis of the expenditure incurred in the previous years. In spite of this, if more funds are required, the same will be considered in RE Stage.

Statement

Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations utilization and beneficiaries thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX and X during 2014-15 to 2016-17

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (As on 31.03.2017)	
		State Government's Demand	Fund Released	State Government's Demand	Fund Released	State Government's Demand	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2514.20	1386.00	1983.73	1983.00	1450.68	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	297.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	357.07	321.32
5.	Bihar	835.00	688.60	835.00	375.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	4312.05	3718.00	4148.86	3607.00	4269.07	399.15
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.18	0.00
10.	Gujarat	0.00	3750.00	6670.00	3745.76	5000.00	80.81
11.	Himachal Pradesh	90.81	73.00	131.36	96.12	63.00	0.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	858.54.00	0.00	774.00	700.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Jharkhand	4189.55	1613.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	2256.76	0.00	1483.83	0.00
15.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	800.33	300.00	446.65	488.25
16.	Madhya Pradesh	6015.00	0.00	8671.39	4300.00	8341.69	0.00
17.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Manipur	496.05	496.05	375.08	0.00	772.28	867.38
19.	Meghalaya	29.60	0.00	106.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	136.51	0.00	344.84	0.00
21.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	946.08	851.47	0.00	0.00
22.	Odisha	6635.55	4511.00	5785.51	4900.00	6906.76	3376.36
23.	Rajasthan	4206.49	2383.34	2736.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	0.00	7.80	22.98	0.00	1000.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	442.95	0.00	470.11	600.00	248.25	0.00
26.	Telangana	3704.97	745.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Tripura	1207.02	678.75	1711.14	1303.60	31.62	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	42.88	19.82	324.53	107.00	183.80	0.00
30.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	703.03	0.00
TOTAL		35,878.38	20,070.88	38,886.59	22,868.95	31672.75	5533.27

380 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Per capita income of tribals

3832. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the average annual per capita income of tribal population in the country at present; and

(b) the total number of tribals living below the poverty line at present, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation have informed that its National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) collects data on the household consumer expenditure and not on per capita income in their household surveys. The National Sample Survey (NSS) Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) aims at generating estimates of average household Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE).

(b) The erstwhile Planning Commission had estimated poverty ratios for the years for which household consumer expenditure surveys have been conducted by NSSO. The percentage of persons below poverty line among Scheduled Tribes, State-wise and at all India level for the year 2011-12, estimated by the erstwhile Planning Commission as per Tendulkar Methodology are given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Below Poverty Line, 2011-12
(Tendulkar Methodology)*

Sl. No.	State	Rural	Urban
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.1	12.1
2.	Assam	33.4	15.6
3.	Bihar	59.3	10.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	52.6	35.2
5.	Gujarat	36.5	30.1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9.5	4.0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.3	3.0
8.	Jharkhand	51.6	28.7
9.	Karnataka	30.8	33.7

Sl. No.	State	Rural	Urban
10.	Kerala	41.0	13.6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	55.3	32.3
12.	Maharashtra	61.6	23.3
13.	Odisha	63.5	39.7
14.	Rajasthan	41.4	21.7
15.	Tamil Nadu	36.8	2.8
16.	Uttar Pradesh	27.0	16.3
17.	Uttarakhand	11.9	25.7
18.	West Bengal	50.1	44.5
	ALL INDIA	45.3	24.1

- NB: 1. The poverty ratios among the STs are estimated from the percentage distribution of persons of ST population as obtained from the large sample survey consumer expenditure data of the National Sample Survey (NSS) and the poverty line for all population.
2. The poverty ratios are based on MRP (Mixed Recall Period) consumption distribution.
3. All India poverty ratio for the ST is worked out from the respective NSS distribution of persons and (implicit) all-India poverty line for all population.
4. The poverty ratio among Scheduled Tribes population at State level may be treated with caution due to small sample size of household based on which the class distribution of persons have been obtained. These States are in urban areas, number of sample households is 18 in Bihar, 18 in Himachal Pradesh and 9 in Kerala.

Source: Erstwhile Planning Commission.

Tribals enrolled in professional programmes

3833. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- percentage of tribal women who have completed secondary, senior secondary, intermediate, graduation, post-graduation, PhD levels of study;
- whether the Ministry plans to start any schemes to improve the above figures;
- the data of tribal men and women enrolled in professional programmes across the country;
- whether the Ministry plans to start a scheme/fund to subsidise the education of tribal in professional courses; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) As per census 2011 data, the

percentage of tribal women who have completed matric/secondary, higher secondary/intermediate pre-university/senior secondary, and graduate and above, are as follows:—

Education Level	Total Number of ST Females	No of ST Females who have completed the Education Level	% of females
Matric/Secondary	3,37,34,963*	18,00,385	5.34
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate	3,06,57,997**	32,45,058	10.58
Graduate and above	2,85,78,857***	5,71,588	2.00

*Age 15 and above.

**Age 18 and above.

***Age 20 and above.

(b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has been implementing a number of interventions for education of Scheduled Tribes including tribal women:

- (i) **Ashram Schools:** Funds are provided to States for making residential schools for STs for primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary level of education. In respect of girls' schools, the Ministry provides 100% funding for construction.
- (ii) **ST Hostels:** Central assistance is given to States/UTs/Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels. In respect of girls' hostels, the Ministry provides 100% funding for construction.
- (iii) **Scheme of strengthening education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts:** 100% assistance is given for running and maintenance of educational complexes for ST girls.
- (iv) **Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs):** EMRSs are set up in States with capacity of 480 students per school through grants in aid under article 275(1) of the Constitution, to provide quality middle and high level education to ST students. Recurring grants are also provided every year for each of the students.
- (v) **Scholarships:—**
 - (a) Pre Matric Scholarships
 - (b) Post Matric Scholarships
 - (c) National Overseas Scholarship
 - (d) Top Class Education for ST students

- (e) National Fellowship for ST students
- (vi) As per Ministry of Tribal Affairs' Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) Guidelines, and Guidelines for Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, 40% to 50% of funds must be allocated for education in States/UTs. It has been stipulated that at least 30% of the beneficiaries under the projects funded through these programmes have to be women/girls.
- (vii) Under SCA to TSP and Article 275 (1) grants funds are provided for providing boundary wall in girls' schools for safety. Funds are also provided for construction of girls' toilets, sanitation complex, and girls' hostels.
- (viii) **Scheme for Voluntary Agencies:** Funds are provided for recurring expenses for Residential Schools and Non-Residential Schools.
- (ix) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued advisories to States for a series of measures to address issues of dropout, and for continuing education of tribal students including: development of Bilingual Primers containing text both in regional and tribal language but in local official script, school vacation to be in synchronization with major tribal festivals; residential schools(200-300 students capacity) in block headquarters for quality education and physical safety, school management to engage teachers to overcome shortage.

(c) As per "All India Survey on Higher Education 2015-16" of Ministry of Human Resource Development, the number of tribal men enrolled in various programmes including professional programmes is 8.18 lakhs. The number of tribal women enrolled in various programmes including professional programmes is 7.19 lakhs.

(d) to (e) The Ministry runs a scheme of Top Class Education whereby scholarships are given to ST students for pursuing professional courses in 158 identified institutes. This includes funding for tuition fees, living expenses, computer charges, and books and stationery. Ministry of Human Resource Development is administering a Central Plan Scheme of interest subsidy on educational loans taken by students, 'Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme (CSISS)'. The Scheme provides full interest subsidy during the period of moratorium (course period + one year) on loans taken by students belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) from Scheduled Banks under the Model Educational Loan Scheme of the IBA for pursuing any of the approved courses of studies in technical/professional streams, from recognized institutes in India. Canara Bank is the Nodal Bank for the Scheme. The other participatory organizations are National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC), National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) and National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC).

Funds sanctioned as Special Central Assistance to TSP

3834. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds sanctioned as Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities in tribal areas during the last three years; and

(b) the State-wise and year-wise details of such funds sanctioned, utilised and lapsed during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Total funds sanctioned and released to eligible States under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) during the last three years is given as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Amount
1.	2013-14	105000.00
2.	2014-15	103999.37
3.	2015-16	113217.12
TOTAL		322216.49

(b) Details of release of funds made to the States under SCA to TSP and utilization reported by the States are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds released to State Governments and utilization reported from the States under SCA to TSP during last three years i.e. from 2013-14 to 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Fund Sanctioned/ Released	Utilization Reported	Fund Sanctioned/ Released	Utilization Reported	Fund Sanctioned/ Released	Utilization Reported
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5789.00	5789.00	2937.82	2937.82	3500.00	3500.00
2.	Assam	6563.63	6563.63	1788.59	1259.52	5844.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	403.00	403.00	1368.26	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	9478.00	9478.00	9826.50	9826.50	10809.64	10808.45
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	8448.00	8448.00	10382.74	10375.10	10566.50	8328.56
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1768.00	1768.00	997.99	997.99	475.00	475.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1702.41	1702.41	0.00	0.00	2000.00	823.28
9.	Jharkhand	12187.00	12187.00	9571.11	9571.11	10000.00	10000.00
10.	Karnataka	2471.00	2471.00	3000.00	3000.00	4370.00	4370.00
11.	Kerala	549.00	549.00	530.00	530.00	357.50	357.50

12.	Madhya Pradesh	17525.00	17525.00	15274.22	14653.51	11501.21	8962.17
13.	Maharashtra	7728.00	7728.00	11726.18	11726.18	12514.91	3043.29
14.	Manipur	1581.90	1581.90	1118.00	1118.00	1100.00	1100.00
15.	Odisha	13321.00	13321.00	14925.04	14925.04	14728.52	10509.93
16.	Rajasthan	8377.00	8377.00	8822.04	8822.04	10190.00	7190.00
17.	Sikkim	437.00	437.00	520.25	520.25	353.00	353.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	651.00	651.00	217.33	217.33	0.00	0.00
19.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	3541.00	3541.00	4000.00	4000.00
20.	Tripura	2102.10	2102.10	1183.94	1183.94	2400.07	1499.76
21.	Uttarakhand	139.60	139.60	805.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	697.79	96.49	905.51	0.00
23.	West Bengal	4181.36	4151.36	5730.00	5730.00	6233.00	6226.53
TOTAL		105000.00	104970.00	103999.37	101434.82	113217.12	81547.47

**Opening of Vocational Training Centres in Odisha,
Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand**

3835. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to open Vocational Training Centres in tribal areas of the country particularly in the States of Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand;

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

(c) the criteria and conditions laid down by Government to open/establish such Vocational Training Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers a Scheme of Vocational Training Centre (VTC) whereby free vocational training facilities are extended to tribal youth. 100% grants under the scheme are provided to States, Union Territories and other implementing agencies. As per scheme guidelines, the training for trades including modern trades having employment potential in the region should be provided, and the organization should establish linkages with placement services, and for the candidates interested in self employment. For the candidates interested in self employment after availing the training, the organization shall arrange easy micro finance/loans for them through financial institutions, National Scheduled Tribe Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC), banks, etc. Preference will be given to those institutions which guarantee placement/employment after completion of training. The States have also been asked to follow National Skills Qualification Framework.

The scheme is demand driven. Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds on receipt of complete proposal from States in accordance with Scheme guidelines subject to fulfilment of the provisions of General Financial Rules and availability of budget. At present there is no proposal received from the Governments of Odisha, Chhattisgarh or Jharkhand under the Scheme of VTC. However, under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) in 2016-17, funds have been sanctioned to these States for skill development interventions as follows:—

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Odisha	7193.35
2.	Chhattisgarh	2090.00
3.	Jharkhand	421.39

Besides the above initiatives for skilling, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is setting up one Multi-skilling Institute in all Districts under their scheme of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).

Forest Villages in the country

3836. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of the number of Forest Villages in the country;
- (b) the details of the norms and criterion established by Government to declare a village as a Forest Village; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government towards the development of Forest Villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The number of forest villages State-wise is as under:—

Sl. No.	State Name	Number of Forest Villages
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	41
2.	Uttarakhand	421
3.	Uttar Pradesh	89
4.	Sikkim	51
5.	Assam	897
6.	Jharkhand	14
7.	Odisha	47
8.	Chhattisgarh	658
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1165
10.	Gujarat	162
11.	Maharashtra	73
12.	Andhra Pradesh	3
13.	Tamil Nadu	736
14.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	169
INDIA		4526

(b) This Ministry has not prescribed any norms for declaring a village as forest village. However, as per Section 2 (f) of 'The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006', "forest villages" means the

settlements which have been established inside the forests by the forest department of any State Government for forestry operations or which were converted into forest villages through the forest reservation process and includes forest settlements villages, fixed demand holdings, all types of taungya settlements, by whatever name called, for such villages and includes land for cultivation and other uses permitted by the Government.

(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs had implemented a programme for development of forest villages since 2005-06 as a one-time measure for integrated development of forest villages with a view to raise the Human Development Index (HDI) of the inhabitants of the forest villages and for providing basic facilities and services in forest villages/habitations in the country. The programme included infrastructure works relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls, etc. and activities related to income generation. The programme was implemented as a part of the Special Area Programme “Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan” and funds were released from the year 2006-07 to 2011-12 only. No fund has been released during Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS SET FOR THE 3RD APRIL, 2017*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Toxic e-waste stored in power firms

*331. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amount of toxic e-waste of disposable nature was stored in all the power firms across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the power firms to dispose of these e-wastes without damaging the environment; and

(d) if so, the response received from the power firms in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Information is

* The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Monday, the 3rd April, 2017 was cancelled. Answers to the Questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, the 5th April, 2017.

not available about the storage of toxic E-waste of disposable nature by the power firms in the country with the Ministry. Nevertheless power generating units have deployment of electronic and electrical equipment of various vintage which would attain end-of-life and turn into e-waste. As per extant provisions of E-Waste (Management) Rules 2016, all the power firms being bulk consumers of electronic and electrical equipment are obliged to dispose of e-waste in the prescribed manner by handing over to authorized collection centers only. In pursuance of the directions of National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) has inspected ten installations of BSES Yamuna Power Limited and BSES Rajdhani Power Limited, which are power distribution companies, and has reported non availability of any stock of e-waste.

(c) and (d) The Government has not issued any specific directions to power firms to dispose of the e-waste. However, E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 was notified in March, 2016 for providing environmentally sound systems for disposal of e-waste. The provisions of these Rules include dedicated extended producers' responsibility (EPR), setting up of producer responsibility organizations and e-waste exchanges to facilitate collection and recycling, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal, providing for economic incentives for collection of electronic waste, and other measures which include responsibility of producers of electronic and electrical products for collection and channelizing of electronic waste. The power firms are the bulk consumers of the electrical and electronic equipments. As per the provisions of the E-Waste management Rules, 2016 such companies are required to maintain the record and file annual report to the concerned State Pollution Control Boards.

Standardization of procedure for issuing driving licences

*332. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to standardize the procedure of issuing driving licences by Road Transport Officers (RTOs) in order to check the unskilled drivers on roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how online issuance of licences would help in solving the aforementioned problem and the constraints faced therein?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Provisions regarding issue of learner's licence and driving licence are contained in Chapter II of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) and Chapter II of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989(CMVRs). Ministry

has introduced “online” based citizen centric application VAHAN 4.0 and SARATHI 4.0 under digitization to ease out the processes and curb corruption. Implementation of provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs) comes under the purview of State Governments.

(c) Notification mandating online issuance of licence with the use of Aadhaar based identification has been finalised. This will help combat the issue of unskilled drivers on roads. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in Lok Sabha on 9th August, 2016 *inter alia* proposes to enable an applicant to apply to any licensing authority in the State, to use online means to submit the application, fee and other documents to obtain a learner’s licence.

Legislation on use of air conditioners

*333. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring a legislation that will require buildings, commercial spaces and airports to ensure that air-conditioners function at pre-set temperatures, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such legislations are in force in Japan and European countries and if so, whether they are successful in implementation;

(c) whether such measures would reduce use of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), which have high global warming potential, if so, to what extent; and

(d) what is the target of reducing consumption of HCFCs in the years to come?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is mindful of international developments on the subject. A draft concept note has been prepared on minimum acceptable indoor temperature for air conditioned buildings. As per reports, Japan had launched a campaign in 2005 encouraging business and public in general to preset air conditioners at 28 °C during summers, in order to reduce energy consumption. More recently, an action plan has been developed in 2016 that requires presetting of air conditioners in Government buildings in Japan. Surveys have been conducted in Japan on the impact of the campaign, it emerged that majority of the respondents were aware about the campaign. In addition, China has also prescribed air-conditioning temperature control standard for public buildings. There are no available reports for regulation on presetting of temperature for air conditioners in Europe.

(c) Setting of temperature of air conditioners at 24°C will lead to reduction in energy consumption as compared to the prevalent practice of operating air conditioners

at 20°C or below. Reduction in cooling requirement has a relationship with the quantity of refrigerant used such as Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). However, pre-setting of higher indoor/room temperature in air conditioners is directly related with reduction in energy consumption.

(d) India is phasing out production and consumption of HCFCs as per the Montreal Protocol schedule, wherein, the baseline level is the average of production and consumption of HCFCs in 2009 and 2010, freeze at the baseline level in 2013, and successive reductions of 10%, 35%, 67.5% in 2015, 2020, 2025 respectively, with complete phase out in 2030 with a service tail of 2.5% till 2040. In HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP) India has not only met the compliance obligations of the Montreal Protocol but exceeded the phase out targets through a series of policy measures regulations, systematic technology conversions in the Industry, technical assistance and awareness generation. The ongoing HPMP Stage II would result in phasing out of 60% of the HCFCs by 1.1.2023, against the target of 35% phase out in 2020 and 65% phase out in 2025.

Supply of Yamuna water to Rajasthan

*334. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Rajasthan is getting adequate supply of Yamuna water;
- (b) whether Government has issued directions to Uttar Pradesh and Haryana to prevent unauthorized lifting of Rajasthan's share of water in their territory;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Rajasthan has its share of Yamuna water from Tajewala and Okhla distribution points.

Rajasthan is not getting its allocated share of Yamuna water from Tajewala Barrage in the absence of carrier system to transport Rajasthan's share enroute Haryana territory.

Rajasthan's share is being released from Okhla as per the availability at Okhla. However, Rajasthan often does not receive its due share due to unauthorized lifting of water from canals in Haryana/Uttar Pradesh territory.

(b) to (d) The States of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana have been requested from time to time to take serious steps to stop the unauthorized lifting of Rajasthan's share of

Yamuna water in their territory by joint patrolling or by other suitable mechanism and ensure releasing Yamuna water to Gurgaon Canal and Bharatpur Feeder from Okhla as per the due share of Rajasthan. The most recent instances of issuing advisories by Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) are on 21.06.2016, 11.07.2016, 06.12.2016 and 22.12.2016. The request has also been made in a meeting of Rajasthan and Haryana officials held on 05.08.2016. Further, the issue has been discussed and deliberated upon as a regular agenda in various Upper Yamuna River Board and Upper Yamuna Review Committee meetings.

Uttar Pradesh had *vide* letter dated 18.01.2017 informed that illegal pumps in the Agra Canal in Haryana reach have been plugged. Haryana Irrigation Department vide letter dated 17.01.2017 has also intimated that 152 unauthorized outlets on Agra Canal falling in Haryana territory have been removed by Joint Committee comprising of officers of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and at present there is no theft in Agra Canal in Haryana territory.

It is also informed by Haryana that pursuant to direction of Hon'ble High Court of UP, the status of plugging of illegal outlets in UP/Haryana has been placed before Hon'ble Court during hearing dated 16.11.2016. The States are accordingly striving to maintain the no-theft status. The Joint Committee comprising of District Level administrative and police officials together with officials from the States continue to function at a pre-determined periodicity, so as to ensure that sanctity of surface flow canal system remains functional in the sprit of MoU dated 12th May, 1994.

Funds for forests through REDD+

*335. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to raise finances for forests through the UN's Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+); and

(b) whether local communities are being consulted to formulate a national policy on REDD+, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Warsaw Framework for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) was adopted by 19th Conference of Parties (COP 19) held at Warsaw in December, 2013. It a mechanism developed by Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which provides result-based finance for outcomes of implementation of REDD+ activities.

The prerequisite for any developing country to avail REDD+ financing is to have a national strategy or action plan on REDD+ along with National Forest Reference Level (NFRL), which is a benchmark to assess progress of country's performance, National Forest Monitoring System; and system to provide information on safeguards; and procedures for measuring, reporting and verifying the results.

The Ministry has formulated a reference Document on REDD+ for India in December 2014. It focuses on policy framework to support REDD+ implementation as part of the forest management in the country and comprehensively addresses the need for capacity building across all levels of the Government, expert organizations, civil society, and local communities. The reference document has been circulated to all States/Union Territories. The Ministry is involved in technical exercise for developing other components like NFRL in accordance with the national circumstances.

The Ministry is engaged in creating awareness and capacity building on REDD+ in the country. Various capacity building programmes for the State Forest Department officials have been organised successfully in the country.

Legislation on safeguarding Western Ghats

*336. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not brought into force, for the second time in three years, a law that will make about 56,825 sqkm. of the ecologically rich Western Ghats out of bounds for industrial development;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the States have forced the Central Government to consistently delay the imposition or ecologically sensitive area restrictions; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to hold a discussion with all State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) Based on the findings of the High Level Working Group (HLWG) this Ministry had published draft Notification to declare Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) of the Western Ghats region on 10.03.2014 with a contiguous area of 56825 square kilometres spread over six States, namely Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Addressing the concerns/apprehensions expressed by various stakeholders, the Draft Notification declaring Ecologically Sensitive Area of the Western Ghats was re-published on 04.09.2015, but in absence of the final report from the States the draft Notification could not be finalised. In this direction, a meeting of the Members of

Parliament of the Western Ghats region was held on 11.08.2016. In this Meeting, it was acknowledged that different States have problem of different types and those need to be addressed with further consultation and the draft Notification dated 04.09.2015 would be the basis for proceeding further.

Superseding the earlier draft Notification, this Ministry has re-published the Draft Notification on the ESA of the Western Ghats region on 27.02.2017 for seeking stakeholders comments. Also, the States of the Western Ghats have been intimated to provide their final views/recommendation along with necessary maps for consideration and finalisation.

Provision of safe drinking water

*337. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States affected due to fluoride and arsenic contamination in drinking water across the country;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by Government to provide safe drinking water to these States, including Haryana; and

(c) whether Government is providing any special assistance to these States in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the targets fixed for these States, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) State-wise number of fluoride and arsenic affected habitations as reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 29th March, 2017 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population. It is the State Governments who plan, design, execute and operate schemes for providing safe drinking water.

Up to 67% fund allocated to the States including Haryana under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems. Further, 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for water quality and allocated to those States with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and to high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome identified by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

States have been asked to focus on providing piped water supply schemes from safe and perennial surface water source in water quality affected habitations. As immediate measures, States have been provided an amount of ₹ 800 crores in March, 2016 (including Haryana) as 100% grant by Government of India on the recommendation of NITI Aayog to provide 8-10 litres per capita per day of safe drinking water in arsenic and fluoride affected habitations for drinking and cooking purposes, as short term measures through Community Water Purification Plants. In addition, funds to the tune of ₹ 100 crore each are also provided for tackling arsenic and fluoride problems in West Bengal and Rajasthan respectively for the last mile connectivity in commissioning surface water based piped water supply schemes.

The Ministry has formulated a National Water Quality Sub-Mission for focussed funding ring fenced only to arsenic and fluoride rural population on 50:50 cost sharing basis between centre and state and 90:10 for North-Eastern and Himalayan States preferably through surface water based piped water supply schemes. Under this program, ₹ 814.14 Crore have been released to 15 States to complete ongoing schemes.

State/UT-wise number of ongoing schemes and eligible central funds released under National Water Quality Sub-Mission is given in Statement-II (*See below*). All States have been advised to complete these ongoing schemes by December, 2018.

Statement-I

State-wise number of fluoride and arsenic affected habitations as reported by the States into IMIS of the Ministry as on 29th March, 2017

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Fluoride affected habitations	Arsenic affected habitations
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	442	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	341
4.	Assam	154	3,705
5.	Bihar	956	1,065
6.	Chhattisgarh	75	-
7.	Goa	-	-
8.	Gujarat	-	-
9.	Haryana	195	44
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-

1	2	3	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	7
12.	Jharkhand	992	126
13.	Karnataka	845	20
14.	Kerala	73	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	108	-
16.	Maharashtra	91	1
17.	Manipur	-	-
18.	Meghalaya	-	1
19.	Mizoram	-	-
20.	Nagaland	-	-
21.	Odisha	62	2
22.	Puducherry	-	-
23.	Punjab	281	475
24.	Rajasthan	6,491	3
25.	Sikkim	-	-
26.	Tamil Nadu	-	-
27.	Telangana	1,030	-
28.	Tripura	-	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	200	262
30.	Uttarakhand	-	-
31.	West Bengal	1,018	7,476
TOTAL		13,013	13,531

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of ongoing schemes and eligible central funds released under National Water Quality Sub-Mission

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No of ongoing schemes	Eligible Central Share released in Lakhs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	11.84
2.	Assam	117	4516.51
3.	Bihar	48	2096.93

1	2	3	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	2.43
5.	Haryana	4	200.93
6.	Jharkhand	17	107.28
7.	Karnataka	75	827.78
8.	Kerala	4	231.06
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	315.05
10.	Maharashtra	49	1483.31
11.	Odisha	3	111.75
12.	Rajasthan	57	49064.6
13.	Telangana	30	1263.27
14.	Uttar Pradesh	47	2630.5
15.	West Bengal	132	18550.72
TOTAL		588	81413.96

Sanitation facilities in tribal and backward areas

*338. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to improve sanitation facilities in the tribal and backward areas of the country; and

(b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for the same during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM(G)) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Adequate priority is being given for Tribal and Backward areas of the country. 10% of total allocation is reserved for Schedule Tribes (STs) each year. Under guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), there is provision of incentives for construction of Individual household latrines for Below Poverty Line (BPL) households as well as Above Poverty Line (APL) Households belonging to Schedule Caste Category. The progress achieved in tribal dominated and backward areas are separately monitored.

(b) Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is a demand driven scheme, hence State/UT-wise funds are not allocated. Under SBM(G) funds are released to States/

UTs. Funds for Tribal and Backward areas are not released separately. However, State/UT-wise central share released under SBM(G) during last 3 years under SBM(G) is given in Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise, Central share released under SBM(G) during last 3 years

	(₹ in crore)		
State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	3.40
Andhra Pradesh	145.24	116.10	234.17
Arunachal Pradesh	5.19	14.61	38.71
Assam	41.81	185.78	474.27
Bihar	0.00	0.00	221.55
Chhattisgarh	0.00	28.12	144.72
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	1.05
Gujarat	52.64	156.07	478.22
Haryana	131.18	5.93	32.76
Himachal Pradesh	30.50	130.17	4.37
Jammu and Kashmir	39.57	103.08	4.05
Jharkhand	0.00	23.05	97.32
Karnataka	65.95	312.54	450.77
Kerala	43.01	33.97	8.50
Madhya Pradesh	660.39	0.00	374.33
Maharashtra	36.46	236.11	567.45
Manipur	0.00	9.18	44.19
Meghalaya	103.04	0.00	35.65
Mizoram	8.06	0.00	3.32
Nagaland	0.00	20.87	10.83
Odisha	0.00	65.84	571.50
Puducherry	0.00	2.00	4.40
Punjab	0.00	0.00	38.70

State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Rajasthan	0.00	271.57	938.73
Sikkim	8.25	3.89	6.12
Tamil Nadu	311.92	205.12	78.94
Telangana	0.00	105.62	128.39
Tripura	14.01	50.65	38.89
Uttar Pradesh	376.32	237.99	565.39
Uttarakhand	5.28	40.52	49.37
West Bengal	111.47	371.52	712.92
TOTAL	2190.28	2730.30	6362.96

Amendment of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986

*339. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to amend the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 to relax deadline for emission norms till 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government is planning to do it before December, 2017;

(c) whether this move will be in line with global environment standards and treaties, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of all emission standards, India is bound to follow due to International treaties.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) No proposal to amend the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 to relax deadline for emission norms till 2019 is currently under consideration of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The emission standards are notified in Schedule of Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. There are 115 emission/effluent norms pertaining to 104 sectors besides 32 general standards. The revision of environmental norms related to various industries is undertaken time to time and is ongoing process. The emission standards are developed taking into account environmental aspects and techno-economic feasibility and do not follow any binding commitment due to any international treaty.

Drinking water crisis in the country

*340. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the critical water problem in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to improve the situation in those States; and

(c) what measures have been taken for improving the supply of drinking water in water scarce districts of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) As reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 28.03.2017, in the 8 north eastern States (*i.e.* Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura), out of 1,22,094 rural habitations, 66782 rural habitations are Fully Covered (*i.e.* getting more than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water), 42613 rural habitations are Partially Covered (*i.e.* getting less than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water) and 12699 rural habitations are Quality Affected (*i.e.* containing at least one contaminant). Details of coverage of rural water supply in North-Eastern States as on 28.03.2017 are as below:—

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Habitations	No. of Fully Covered Habitations	No. of Partially Covered Habitations	No. of Quality Affected Habitations
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	7577	2782	4407	388
2.	Assam	88099	53758	24593	9748
3.	Manipur	2868	2263	605	0
4.	Meghalaya	10475	1677	8787	11
5.	Mizoram	738	447	291	0
6.	Nagaland	1530	731	756	43
7.	Sikkim	2084	731	1353	0
8.	Tripura	8723	4393	1821	2509
TOTAL		122094	66782	42613	12699

10% of the total NRDWP fund has been earmarked for North-Eastern States to be given on a 90:10 (Centre:State) sharing basis in comparison to rest of the

county where the sharing pattern is 50:50 (Centre:State). Thus the north eastern States are being given preferential treatment with regard to allocation of funds under NRDWP.

However, it is admitted that due to difficult and hilly terrain in many of the north eastern States the execution of drinking water supply schemes faces multiple challenges like non availability of perennial sources, small, inaccessible and scattered habitations resulting in delays and high costs in execution of schemes.

During 2016-17, as on 28.03.2017, ₹ 664.41 crore has been released to all North-Eastern States. State-wise details of funds released to these states are as below:—

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	State	Allocation	Release up to 27.03.2017
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.39	110.84
2.	Assam	402.15	348.06
3.	Manipur	41.83	40.61
4.	Meghalaya	42.02	40.42
5.	Mizoram	25.33	24.49
6.	Nagaland	37.93	36.84
7.	Sikkim	14.77	19.42
8.	Tripura	39.48	43.73
TOTAL		704.9	664.41

States have been advised to have higher allocation of funds from their State budget utilizing enhanced grant given under 14th Finance Commission. States have also been advised to take projects with the assistance of external financial agencies and borrowing from domestic lending agencies like National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)/Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).

(c) This Ministry has taken following steps to ensure the availability of safe drinking water to all in rural areas of the country:—

- (i) All States including Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra can utilize up to 67% of total National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) fund to provide safe drinking water in rural areas. During 2016-17, till 28.03.2017, ₹ 621.95 crore and ₹ 404.45 crore have been released to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra respectively.

- (ii) In addition to this, the States including Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra can use Flexi funds to the extent of 25% of the total funds released to them under NRDWP for taking up works for mitigating the drinking water scarcity in an area as per the instructions issued by the Ministry in this regard.
- (iii) States have been advised to allocate more funds from State budget utilizing enhanced grant under 14th Finance Commission. States have also been advised to take projects with the assistance of external lending agencies and borrowing from internal lending agencies like National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)/Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).

Afforestation in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

*341. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether afforestation activities have been taken up in full scale in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of new afforestation measures taken up in those States, district-wise during the last three years; and
- (d) the amount of expenditure incurred on new afforestation measures in both the States, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) As per Annual Plan of Operation (APO) submitted by Andhra Pradesh and Telangana under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme of this Ministry a total amount of ₹ 9.18 crores and ₹ 2.03 crores have been released to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States respectively during last three years (2013-14 to 2015-16). The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Apart from NAP afforestation activities are also taken up under National Mission on Green India (GIM) and Nagar Van Udyan Yojana of this Ministry. Funds under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), *inter alia*, are also used in plantation activity including compensatory afforestation. Besides, afforestation being the multi-departmental effort, is also taken up under Centrally Sponsored MGNREGA Scheme, Integrated Watershed Management scheme, National Bamboo Mission and various State Plan and Non-Plan Schemes. The

Forest development Agency (FDA)-wise details of approved new area for afforestation (Advance Work) in these States along with corresponding outlay under NAP is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of new area approved and funds released under NAP and
GIM to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States during
last three years-2013-14 to 2015-16*

States	Area approved/funds released	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
National Afforestation Programme (NAP)				
Andhra Pradesh	New Area approved for Afforestation—in hectares (Advance Work)	1605	810	913
	Funds Released (₹ in crores)	3.75	4.56	0.87
Telangana	New Area approved for Afforestation—in hectares (Advance Work)	-	795	-
	Funds Released (₹ in crores)	-	2.03	-
National Mission for Green India (GIM)				
Andhra Pradesh	An amount of ₹ 89.53 lakhs has been released for preparatory activities during the year 2011-12 in one landscape.	An Amount of ₹ 105.53 lakhs has been released for Perspective Plan during 2016-17.		
Telangana	No proposal has been received.			

Statement-II

FDA-wise details of new area (Advance work-AW) sanctioned for afforestation and corresponding outlay under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) since 2013-14 to 2015-16 of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States.

(Financial: Amount ₹ in lakh)

(Physical: Area in ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of FDA	Andhra Pradesh						Telangana	
		2013-14 (AW)		2014-15 (AW)		2015-16 (AW)		2014-15 (AW)	
		Area	Amount	Area	Amount	Area	Amount	Area	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bellampally	50	7.10					50	9.87
2.	Kaghaznagar	50	7.10					50	9.87
3.	Mancherla	50	7.10					50	9.87
4.	Nirmal	100	14.20					100	19.73
5.	Anantapur	50	8.07	50	10.92	20	1.18		
6.	Chittoor(W)	10	1.36	10	1.36	0	0		
7.	Chittoor(E)	40	1.47	40	1.47	0	0		
8.	Guntur	30	4.33	30	4.77	0	0		
9.	Giddalur	30	4.33	40	7.02	40	9.36		

10.	Nellore	200	41.34	200	45.24	343	77.59		
11.	Rangareddy	30	4.56					30	4.56
12.	Mehb. Nagar	20	3.40					20	3.12
13.	Achampet	0	0.00					0	0
14.	Nalgonda	20	3.96					0	0
15.	Khammam	60	7.16					60	7.16
16.	Nizamabad	50	8.19					50	8.19
17.	Kamareddy	50	8.19					50	8.19
18.	Medak	50	8.19					50	8.19
19.	Kurnool	50	7.64	50	7.64	30	5.85		
20.	Atmakur	0	0.00	0	0	0	0		
21.	Kadapa	50	5.81	50	8.77	20	3.51		
22.	Tirupati WLM	20	0.63	20	0.94	120	5.66		
23.	Rajampet WLM	50	1.56	50	2.36	50	2.36		
24.	Eluru	30	5.03	30	5.85	60	8.16		
25.	Kakinada	25	4.93	25	5.42	25	5.42		
26.	Warangal (N)	50	11.47					50	11.47
27.	Warangal (S)	50	11.47					50	11.47

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Karimnagar (E)	50	8.31					50	8.31
29.	Karimnagar (W)	40	6.65					40	6.65
30.	Srikakulam	30	3.21	30	4.21	60	6.54		
31.	Vizinagarm	30	3.25	30	1.01	60	2.77		
32.	Visakhapatnam	25	4.72	25	5.28	25	5.77		
33.	Narsinarpatanam	50	9.44	50	10.57	10	2.31		
34.	Kothagudem	40	6.52					40	6.52
35.	Bhadrachalam (N)	0	0.00					0	0
36.	Bhadrachalam (S)	0	0.00					0	0
37.	Paloncha	40	6.52					40	6.52
38.	WLM Paloncha	0	0.00					0	0
39.	Adilabad	15	2.32					15	0.80
40.	Paderu	50	11.43	50	12.79	50	13.96		
41.	Markapur	0	0.00	0	0	0	0		
42.	Krishna	20	4.02	30	6.43	0	0		
GRAND TOTAL		1605	254.98	810	142.05	913	150.44	795	140.49

AW: Advance Work

Pace of construction of NHs in West Bengal

*342. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Highways (NHs) in West Bengal have been created at a record pace during the last three years and the State is far ahead of the national average;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The National Highways have been constructed in last three years in West Bengal as well as all over India. Details are given below.

Year	Length constructed (in kilometre)		Incremental Growth of construction in West Bengal (in percentage)
	West Bengal	All India	
2013-14	190	4260	Base Year
2014-15	138	4410	-27.36
2015-16	203	6061	6.84
2016-17 (upto Feb, 2017)	232	6611	22.10

(c) Question does arise not.

Collection of money by a charitable trust in VPT

*343. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dock Labour Board, Visakhapatnam (DLBV) was collecting money for welfare of private pool workers working in Visakhapatnam Port since 1993;

(b) if so, whether Stevedores Association formed a separate charitable trust without knowledge of the Ministry/Visakhapatnam Port Trust/DLBV and whether DLBV was asked by the Ministry to allow charitable trust to collect money from private pool workers; and

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that the trust swindled a large amount of money so collected, which has led to pitiable condition of workers?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The erstwhile Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board (VDLB) was not collecting contributions

from workers. On the request of Stevedores and Clearing and Forwarding Agents, VDLB collected discounted levy from them since 24.12.1993 to be transferred to M/s Cargo Handling Private Workers Pool (CHPWP) for the welfare of private pool workers.

(b) The private trust mentioned above (CHPWP) was formed in the year 1993 as a result of the settlement arrived between the private workers represented by their union, the Stevedores Association and the Clearing and Forwarding Agents Association before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Visakhapatnam under Section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act. This is the only Trust functioning for this purpose. CHPWP is purely a private body and the Government/port has no role to play in its formation, day to day affairs including administration and functioning.

(c) In the context of a Writ Petition (No. 16044/2001) filed in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh by the workers against CHPWP the issue of alleged misuse of funds by CHPWP came to the notice of the Ministry. The Ministry sought a report from VDLB and issued order No. LB-11021/21/01-L.I.i dated 27/11/2002 instructing VDLB not to collect any levy on the engagement of private workers. Further, VDLB was also directed to transfer the collected levy to CHPWP after audit of their accounts by the Principal Accountant General. VDLB forthwith stopped the collection of levy and initiated the process of transfer of collected levy to CHPWP. The Writ Petition was subsequently dismissed as withdrawn by the Hon. High Court on 08.03.2002.

Penal action for polluting Ganga river

†*344. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched any campaign to clean the Ganga;
- (b) if so, the details of the works undertaken by Government to clean the Ganga, especially in Bihar;
- (c) whether Government has issued any guidelines/notifications with regard to punishing/imposing a fine on culprits dumping garbage in the Ganga; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the number of the persons penalised in this regard during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes. Sir, the Government has launched a number of schemes

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and campaign for cleaning river Ganga, the latest being an umbrella programme named “Namami Gange” on 13th May, 2015.

Cleaning of river Ganga is being carried out through various activities including treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, afforestation and bio-diversity etc. The municipal sewage being generated in cities on the banks of Ganga is being managed by a mix of Interception and Diversion projects, sewerage network and sewage treatment plant (STP) projects. The major activities undertaken in the State of Bihar include:—

- **Sewerage and Sanitation:** 13 projects have been sanctioned for Bihar targeting creation of 233 million liter per day (mld) STP capacity, rehabilitation of 49 mld STP and creation of sewerage network of 1243.43 km.
- **River Front Development (RFD):** A project “River Front Development at Patna” at an estimated cost of 243.27 crore.
- **Afforestation Programme:** A project for afforestation has been sanctioned for Bihar State.
- Five projects on modernization/development of ghats and crematoria in 5 towns namely Buxar, Hajipur, Munger, Jamalpur and Sonapur, comprising 21 ghats and 5 crematoria, sanctioned along with a project for river surface cleaning.

(c) and (d) For causing environment pollution, action is taken against the offenders under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and rules made thereunder. *Vide* Notification dated 07.10.2016 Government has also constituted authorities under EP Act, at National and State Level who have been given certain powers to prevent pollution in river Ganga including power to issue direction under Section 5 of E(P) Act, 1986.

Development schemes in power sector

*345. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of development schemes/programmes launched in the power sector in various States, State-wise, including Maharashtra;

(b) the details of the total amount sanctioned/released and utilised under these schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of families deprived of electricity in rural and urban areas, category-wise, State-wise; and

(d) the total number of villages electrified during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Government of India has launched two Schemes *i.e.* Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) in the country including Maharashtra. The details are given below:—

DDUGJY: The Government of India has launched a comprehensive scheme namely Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, in December, 2014. The objectives of the scheme are (i) Village Electrification; (ii) Providing access to households; (iii) Feeder Separation; (iv) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network and (v) Metering. The amount sanctioned State-wise and funds disbursed under DDUGJY during the last three years and current year (up to 28.02.2017), are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

IPDS: The Government of India has launched Integrated Power Development Scheme (erstwhile R-APDRP subsumed) in December, 2014 for strengthening of sub-transmission system, metering and IT enablement in Urban towns. The details of total amount sanctioned and disbursed under these schemes during the last three years and the current year (upto 27.03.2017), State-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Category-wise data on number of households without electricity is not maintained. However, as per census 2011, there were 1678 lakh rural households in the country; out of these, 750 lakh rural households were un-electrified. Further, based on information furnished by the States and data available on GARV App, it is estimated that there are about 471 lakh un-electrified rural households in the country.

(d) 14,966 numbers of villages have been electrified during the last three years and current year (up to 28.02.2017).

Statement-I

Details of amount sanctioned and disbursed under DDUGJY during the last three years and the current year

(₹ in crore)

State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
Andhra Pradesh	993.35	133.44
Andaman Nicobar	20.96	-
Arunachal Pradesh	426.52	149.61
Assam	3,189.98	779.82

State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
Bihar	11,077.01	4,296.77
Chhattisgarh	1,842.60	520.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.00	-
Goa	20.00	-
Gujarat	924.72	108.69
Haryana	1,577.31	-
Himachal Pradesh	159.12	28.35
Jammu and Kashmir	720.96	35.09
Jharkhand	3,918.29	322.38
Karnataka	1,881.95	138.36
Kerala	490.69	113.04
Madhya Pradesh	4,377.15	1,135.07
Maharashtra	2,174.97	112.91
Manipur	259.70	124.50
Meghalaya	306.13	26.64
Mizoram	107.46	60.47
Nagaland	176.87	62.65
Odisha	5,303.97	1,225.96
Puducherry	20.15	-
Punjab	252.06	-
Rajasthan	4,273.32	454.86
Sikkim	49.70	16.29
Telangana	462.30	42.91
Tamil Nadu	924.12	88.40
Tripura	390.35	134.14
Uttar Pradesh	14,229.21	4,069.85
Uttarakhand	845.30	73.97
West Bengal	4,871.71	563.65

Statement-II

*Sanction and release of loans and grants under IPDS (R-APDRP subsumed)
during the last three years and current year.*

(₹ in crore)

State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
Haryana	390	128
Himachal Pradesh	111	146
Jammu and Kashmir	447	35
Punjab	326	54
Chandigarh	0	0
Rajasthan	1420	135
Uttar Pradesh	5652	1361
Uttarakhand	198	196
Delhi	198	0
Madhya Pradesh	1509	141
Gujarat	1255	237
Chhattisgarh	492	66
Maharashtra	2452	182
Goa	0	11
Andhra Pradesh	755	118
Telangana	654	39
Karnataka	1164	153
Kerala	600	141
Tamil Nadu	1797	139
Puducherry	22	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
Bihar	2111	167
Jharkhand	735	216
West Bengal	2940	199
Odisha	1111	262
Assam	585	209

State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
Arunachal Pradesh	151	0
Nagaland	44	2
Manipur	130	222
Meghalaya	62	48
Mizoram	49	19
Sikkim	0	37
Tripura	74	67

Note: The scheme was launched in FY 2014-15.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Coal supply to TPU in Uttar Pradesh

3517. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient quantity in coal has been made available to all Thermal Power Units (TPUs) of Uttar Pradesh, as per their demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c): Coal supplies to the coal based thermal power plants of Uttar Pradesh are as per their requirement. All the thermal power plants of Uttar Pradesh have sufficient coal stock available with them. The details of stock of coal at various Thermal Power Stations (TPSs) of Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (UPRVUNL) as on 27.03.2017 are as under:—

Plant Name	Capacity (MW)	Daily Requirement (in '000 tonnes)	Coal Stock (in '000 tonnes)	Coal Stock (in days)
Anpara TPS	2630	39.0	616.24	16
Harduaganj TPS	665	8.0	237.15	30
Obra TPS	1278	11.0	415.09	38
Panki TPS	210	3.5	149.06	43
ParichhaTPS	1140	7.9	264.22	34

Decrease in coal demand by power plants

3518. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in January, 2017 India's coal imports declined by 22 per cent to 14 million tonnes, due to decrease in demand from power generating stations; and
- (b) if so, what corrective measures Government is taking to shore up demand for coal by thermal power stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S) during January, 2017 coal imports declined by 25.97% to 14.09 Million Tonnes (MT) as compared to 19.03 MT during the corresponding month of previous year *i.e.* January, 2016. However, coal based power generation has grown by 4.5% in January, 2017 to 79.33 Billion Units as compared to 75.78 Billion Units in January, 2016. This is largely due to fact that power plants have preferred to consume more coal from their stock. Coal stock at TPPs end has depleted to the level of 22.21 MT at the end of January, 2017 from the level of 38.87 MT at the end of March, 2016. During the same period last year, there had been accretion in stock from 26.1 MT as on 31.03.2015 to 34.7 MT as on 31.01.2016. Further, with enhanced availability of domestic coal, the import of coal by power plants required for blending with domestic coal has been declining.

Modernisation of Central Hospital, BCCL at Dhanbad

3519. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Coal visited Dhanbad recently;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that an announcement was made regarding modernisation of Central Hospital under Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL);
- (c) if so, the details of the modernisation plan; and
- (d) whether specialist treatments related to heart, neurology etc. will be covered in said plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the process of modernising the Central Hospital, Dhanbad under BCCL, a Cath lab and MRI for specialized investigation is being set up. A double-chamber incinerator of latest model has been installed for management of Bio Medical

waste. The hospital is also being developed as a satellite centre for oncology. To strengthen the neurosurgery department, a neurosurgeon has been appointed on contractual basis.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Coal sale of CIL

3520. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coal India Limited (CIL) is struggling to sell all the coal it currently produces, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the target for coal sale in the current financial year and the achievement till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) For the year 2016-17, the coal offtake target for CIL is 598.61 Million Tonnes (MT). The offtake performance of CIL in the current year (up to 22.03.2017) has been 527.31 MT (Provisional). As the power plants had coal stock of 38.875 MT at the beginning of the year 2016-17, they regulated coal lifting and preferred to consume coal from their own stocks for power generation. Heavy rains in coalfields in August, 2016 and September, 2016 and some local law and order issues in certain pockets had also impacted coal transportation and offtake.

Outstanding coal supply dues of power plants

†3521. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the coal based power companies, including NTPC on which dues for coal supply is outstanding, details of the outstanding amount;

(b) names of the coal mining sites allocated after year 2014 for supply to coal based power plants, the details thereof; and

(c) whether private sector companies are also supplying coal to power plants, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The power sector has ₹ 12806.54 crore dues outstanding as on 31.12.2016 to Coal India Limited for coal supply. State Gencos/Central Gencos/Private Sector-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) 13 coal blocks have been allocated under the amended provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012. Out of 13 coal blocks, 11 coal blocks has been allocated for captive use of coal in the power plants and 2 coal blocks for 'Commercial Mining' to the various Central/State Government Public Sector Undertakings and Joint Venture companies of Central and State Government Public Sector Undertakings. Details of the above-mentioned 11 coal blocks allotted for end use 'Power' are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Under the provisions of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, since 2015, 50 coal mines have been allocated for the specified end-use "Power". The details of these coal mines is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Dues from Power Sector as on 31.12.2016

(in ₹ crore)

Consumers	Amount
State Gencos/SEBs	
APGENCO	90.86
BSEB (BSPHCL)	203.65
CSPGCL	456.47
DPL	98.36
DPS	1.08
GSECL	160.19
HPGCL	76.59
IPGCL (DVB)	17.55
JSEB	33.94
KPCL	236.78
MAHAGENCO (MSPGCL)	1,223.97
MPPGCL	1,046.33
OPGC	13.17
PSPCL	234.41
RRVUNL	658.52

Consumers	Amount
TANGEDCO (TNEB)	292.29
TVNL	222.83
UPRVUNL	988.51
WBPDC	1,594.13
WBSEB	1.29
TOTAL (State Gencos/SEBs)	7,650.92
Central PSUs	
DVC	1,256.32
NTPC	3,700.70
KBUNL	30.58
APCPL (Aravali)	38.43
NTECL	
BOKARO PS	1.07
DCC	6.17
TOTAL (Central PSUs)	5,033.27
TOTAL (Private Power Sector)	122.35
TOTAL (Power Sector)	12,806.54

Statement-II

List of 11 coal blocks allocated under the provisions of MMDR Act, 1957 to State Government PSUs and JV of Central and State PSU and CPSU for end use 'Power'

Sl. No.	Name of Allocatee Company (ies)	Host State	Coal Block Allocated	Estimated Reserves (In MT)	Date of Allotment	CBDPA signed on	End-Use	End-use Plant(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Kente Extension	200	31.03.2015	26.10.2015	Power	(i) 2x660 MW (1320 MW) Suratgarh Supercritical TPP Unit 7 and 8, Shriganganagar, Rajasthan. (ii) 2x660 MW (1320 MW) Chhabra Supercritical TPP Unit 5 and 6, Distt. Baran, Rajasthan.
2.	NTPC Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Banai	629	31.03.2015	26.10.2015	Power	Barethi-Stage-I/2640 MW Near villages Barethi and Sandini, District Chhatarpur, State Madhya Pradesh.
3.	NTPC Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Bhalumuda	550	31.03.2015	26.10.2015	Power	Kudgi-I, Karnataka/2400 MW.
4.	Odisha Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Odisha	Tentuloi	1234	31.03.2015	Not Signed	Power	2400 (3x800) MW TPP at Kamakhyanagar, Dhenkanal Distt.

5.	(i) Jammu and Kashmir State Power Dev. Corp. Ltd. + (ii) NTPC Ltd. (Joint-allocation)	Odisha	Kudanali-Luburi	396	31.03.2015	Not Signed	Power	(i) JKPDCL intends to setup a 1000 MW pithead thermal power plant in the State where coal block is allocated i.e. Odisha. (ii) Bilhaur TPS, U.P./1320 MW.
6.	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd.	Odisha	Chandrabila	550	24.02.2016	30.03.2016	Power	(i) 1X660 = 660 MW Ennore TPS. (ii) 2X660 = 1320 MW Ennore SEZ TPP (Kattupalli). (iii) 2x660 = 1320 MW Udangudi Stage-I TPP.
7.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corp. Ltd.	Odisha	Sarapal-Nuapada	701	24.02.2016	30.03.2016	Power	3X800 MW = 2400 MW TPP at Srikakulam Thermal Power Project.
8.	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	Maharashtra	Mahajanwadi	340	24.02.2016	19.04.2016	Power	(i) Nasik Thermal Power Station Unit-6 (1X660 = 660 MW). (ii) Bhausawal TPS Unit-6 (1X660 = 660 MW).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	Gondbahera-Ujhani	532	31.03.2015	26.10.2015	Power	(i) 2x660 MW (1320 MW) Shree Singaji Thermal Power Project, Ph-II, Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh. (ii) 1x660 MW Extension unit, Satpura Thermal Power Station, Sarni Distt. Betul, Madhya Pradesh
10.	Haryana Power Generation Corp. Ltd.	Jharkhand	Kalyanpur-Badalpara	102	24.02.2016	30.03.2016	Power	(1) 1x800 MW =800 MW (exp.) unit at Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram TPP, Yamunanagar. (2) Surplus coal if any to meet partial requirement of 1x800=800 MW (exp.) unit proposed to be set up at PTPS, Panipat.
11.	M/s Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited [Joint Venture between NLCIL and Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited]	Jharkhand	Pachwara South	279	03.10.2016	22.02.2017	Power	Ghatampur TPP, Ghatampur, Uttar Pradesh – [660 x3 =1980 MW]

Statement-III*Details of coal mines allocated for the specified end-use 'Power'*

Auction/ Allotment	Name of Coal Mine/ Coal Block	Name of the Successful Allottee-Central/State Government PSU	No. of Coal Mines
1	2	3	4
Allotment	Badam	Bihar State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	1
	Banhardih	Jharkhand Urja Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	1
	Baranj I, Baranj II, Baranj III, Baranj IV, Manora Deep and Kiloni	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.	6
	Barjora	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	1
	Barjora (North)	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	1
	Chatti Bariatu, Chatti Bariatu South	NTPC Ltd.	2
	Dulanga	NTPC Ltd.	1
	Gangaramchak, Gangaramchak Bhadulia	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	2
	Gare Palma Sector I	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited	1
	Gare Palma Sector II	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	1
	Gare Palma Sector III	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	1
	Gidhmuri, Paturia	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	2

1	2	3	4
	Kasta East	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	1
	Kerandari	NTPC Ltd.	1
	Khagra Joydev	Damodar Valley Corporation	1
	Manoharpur and Manoharpur Dipside	Odisha Coal and Power Limited	2
	Naini	The Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	1
	Pachhwara Central	Punjab State Power Corp. Ltd.	1
	Pachhwara North	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	1
	Parsa	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	1
	Parsa East, Kanta Basan	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	2
	Rajbar D & E	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	1
	Saharpur Jamarpani	UP Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	1
	Tadicherla-I	Telangana State Power Generation Corporation Limited	1
	Talaipalli	NTPC Ltd.	1
	Tara East and West	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	2
	Amelia	THDC India Limited	1
	Mandakini B	NTPC Ltd.	1
	Talabira II and III	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	1
	Tubed	Damodar Valley Corporation	1
	TOTAL (Allotment)		41

1	2	3	4
Auction	Sarisatolli	CESC Limited	1
	Talabira-I	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited	1
	Tokisud North	Essar Power MP Limited	1
	Trans Damodar	The Durgapur Projects Limited*	1
	Ganeshpur	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited	1
	Jitpur	Adani Power Limited	1
	Mandakini	Mandakini Exploration and Mining Limited	1
	Utkal-C	Monnet Power Company Ltd.	1
	TOTAL (Auction)		9
GRAND TOTAL		50	

*The Durgapur Projects Limited is a State Government Company.

Coal production/expenses of CIL, SECL and MCL

3522. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of coal (in tonnes) that has been excavated/produced by Coal India Limited (CIL), South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL) and Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.(MCL) in the year 2015-16; and

(b) the total gross expenses of the said companies for the period 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Coal excavated/produced by Coal India Limited (CIL), South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL) and Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) during the year 2015-16 is given below:—

Company	Coal Production (Million Tonnes)
SECL	137.93
MCL	137.90
TOTAL CIL	538.75

(b) The details of total gross expenses of SECL, MCL, CIL standalone and CIL consolidated as per audited annual accounts for the year 2015-16 is given below:—

Company	Total Gross Expenses (₹ in crore)
SECL	13050.49
MCL	8567.13
CIL Standalone	779.10
CIL Consolidated	62190.93

Self sufficiency in coal production

3523. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether roadmap has been prepared by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) to enhance production of coal to meet the domestic demand, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of capacity addition from new projects and use of mass production technologies using latest technology; and

(c) by when India will be self-sufficient in coal production, except for the use of blending coal by power plants designed on imported coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) An exercise has been carried out to prepare a roadmap for achieving 1 Billion Tonne (BT) coal production by the year 2019-20 keeping in view the future demand of the country. So far mines/projects, to produce about 908.10 Million Tonne (MT) by 2019-20, have been identified.

(b) As many as 65 new projects with an estimated capacity of 303 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) have been identified for taking up. Out of these, 18 projects, having an capacity of 119.29 mtpa, have been approved. From the identified 65 projects, 6 underground projects, having a capacity of 9.14 mtpa, are planned with Mass Production Technology (MPT). MPT/high capacity equipment are also proposed in most of the high capacity opencast mines.

(c) Even after significant enhancement in production from domestic sources, the availability of coking coal from domestic sources is limited and the same needs to be imported. However, import of thermal coal is planned to be done away with particularly for power sector in line with the envisaged enhancement in domestic coal production.

Curbing illegal coal mining

3524. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a lot of illegal mining activity is taking place in the country;

(b) what steps have been taken by Government, with the help of modern technology to curb illegal mining in various parts of the country; and

(c) the number of complaints received in this regard during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) As informed by Coal India Limited, illegal mining of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. As such, it is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal stolen and losses incurred on account of illegal mining of coal.

However, as per raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Government, the quantity of coal recovered and its approximate value, FIRs lodged during the last two years are as under:—

Illegal mining of coal subsidiary-wise and State-wise

(Provisional)

Company	State	2014-15			2015-16		
		Qty. Recovered (te.)	Approx. Value (₹ in lakh)	FIRs Lodged	Qty. Recovered (te)	Approx. Value (₹ in lakh)	FIRs Lodged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ECL	West Bengal	34.75	0.695	2	0.00	0.000	17
	Jharkhand	0.00	0.000	0	110.77	5.540	0
		34.75	0.695	2	110.77	5.540	17
BCCL	Jharkhand	0.00	0.000	3	0.00	0.000	0
	West Bengal	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.000	0
		0.00	0.000	3	0.00	0.000	0
CCL	Jharkhand	139.00	1.550	1	2.00	0.020	1
NCL	UP/MP	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.000	0
WCL	Maharashtra	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.000	0
	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.000	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.000	0
SECL	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.000	0
	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.000	0
		0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.000	0
MCL	Odisha	0.00	0.000	0	0.00	0.000	0
NEC	Assam	0.00	0.000	1	0.00	0.000	0
	TOTAL	173.75	2.245	7	112.77	5.560	18

Following steps with the help of modern technology taken to curb illegal mining:—

- (i) Development of E-surveillance through use of Information Technology.
 - Global Positioning Systems (GPS)/General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) for Vehicle Tracking.
 - Closed Circuit Televisions (CCTV).
 - Electronic Weigh Bridges.
 - Geo-fencing.
- (ii) Development of mine surveillance systems.
- (iii) Action initiated for video photography and drone photography.
- (iv) Development of satellite surveillance in progress.
- (v) Rat holes created by illegal mining are being dozed off and filled up with stone and debris wherever possible.
- (vi) Concrete walls have been erected on the mouth of the abandoned mines to prevent access and illegal activities in these areas.
- (vii) Regular raids/checks being conducted by security personnel and static security pickets including armed guards during the night hours are being deployed at pithead depots.
- (viii) Surprise raids/checks being conducted jointly by security personnel and law and order authorities of the concerned State Government.
- (ix) Fencing is being constructed at the various illegal mining sites along with displaying of signboards mentioning “Dangerous and Prohibited Place.”
- (x) Dumping of the overburden is being done on the outcrop zones, which are not required to be mined.
- (xi) Collection of intelligence reports about illegal coal depots and illegal movement of coal and informing district authorities of the same for taking preventive action.

- (xii) Installation of check-posts at vulnerable points to check transport documents.
- (xiii) Training of existing security personnel, refresher training of CISF personnel and basic training of new recruits in security discipline for strengthening the security setup.
- (xiv) The coal companies maintain close liaison with the State authorities. Committee/task force has been constituted at different level (block level, sub-divisional level, district level, State level) at some subsidiaries of CIL to monitor different aspects of illegal mining.

CIL's coal supply to power sector

3525. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that coal dispatch by Coal India Limited (CIL) to power sector had registered a negative growth between April, 2016 and January, 2017;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what has been the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the efforts made to fill the gap between demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) During the period between April, 2016 and January, 2017, despatch of coal and coal products to power sector from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources has been 344.53 Million Tonnes (Provisional) as compared to 338.19 MT achieved in corresponding period of 2015-16 thus, recording a growth of 1.9%. As the Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) had coal stock of 38.875 MT at the beginning of 2016-17, the TPPs regulated lifting of coal and preferred to consume coal from their stock for power generation. Sufficient coal is now available and there is no reported shortage of coal. Coal supplies to power sector is monitored regularly by an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways constituted by the Infrastructure Review Committee of Cabinet Secretariat and takes operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations including critical coal stock position. Moreover, a series of measures have been taken by CIL to make more coal available for power sector, such as, offer of coal under Special Forward e-Auction Scheme exclusively for power sector, reduced reserve price and earnest money deposit to make e-auctions attractive, no performance incentive on higher grades of coal (G1 to G5) and coal from cost plus mines of WCL.

Request for revision of coal royalty by State Government

3526. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal has been received from any State Government requesting for revision of coal royalty paid to the States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any decision has been taken on these proposals; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Telangana and West Bengal have requested to increase the rates of royalty, whereas Government of Punjab has requested to decrease the same.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has constituted a Study Group to examining the issue of revision of rates of royalty on coal and lignite. The Study Group has submitted its report and the same is under consideration of the Government.

Arsenic and toxic chemicals contamination of drinking water in Bihar

†3527. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the underground water in a large area of Bihar is not fit for drinking as arsenic and other toxic chemicals have been found in it during investigation;

(b) if so, the assistance being extended by the Central Government to State Government for providing safe drinking water; and

(c) whether Government would consider conducting study on groundwater for districts/cities situated near river Ganga and to remove toxic chemicals present in the water for making it safe for drinking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Number of habitations affected by chemical contamination in ground drinking water sources in Bihar as reported by the State into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 30th March, 2017 is given in Statement (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) During 2016-17, under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) Government of India has released an amount of ₹ 291.33 Crore to Government of Bihar. State can utilize upto 67% of NRDWP funds released to them for provision of safe drinking water in water quality affected habitations with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. In addition to this, Government of Bihar has been provided an amount of ₹ 82.48 Crore under Rural Water Supply and Sanitation projects—Low Income States (RWSSP-LIS).

Government of Bihar has been asked to focus on providing piped water supply schemes from safe and perennial surface water source in water quality affected habitations. As immediate measures, State has been provided an amount of ₹ 22.83 Crore in March 2016 as 100% grant by Government of India on the recommendation of NITI Aayog to provide 8-10 litres per capita per day of safe drinking water in arsenic and fluoride affected habitations for drinking and cooking purposes, as short term measures through Community Water Purification Plants.

The Ministry has formulated a National Water Quality Sub-Mission for focussed funding ring fenced only to arsenic and fluoride rural population on 50:50 cost sharing basis between centre and state and 90:10 for North-Eastern and Himalayan States preferably through surface water based piped water supply schemes. Under this program, during 2016-17, ₹ 20.97 crore has been released to complete 48 ongoing schemes.

(c) The districts/cities situated along Ganga river ganges are likely to be prone for presence of arsenic. Therefore, regular drinking water quality testing in all districts and sub-divisional laboratories are made so that the extent of arsenic contamination can be arrived yet.

Statement

Number of habitations affected by chemical contamination in ground drinking water sources in Bihar as reported by the State into IMIS of the Ministry as on 30th March, 2017

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Contamination-wise Number of Habitations						
		Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metal
		Habs.	Habs.	Habs.	Habs.	Habs.	Habs.	Habs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Araria	493	4	0	489	0	0	0
2.	Arwal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Aurangabad	17	17	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Banka	249	249	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Begusarai	361	0	164	197	0	0	0
6.	Bhagalpur	151	2	149	0	0	0	0
7.	Bhojpur	50	0	50	0	0	0	0
8.	Buxar	73	0	71	2	0	0	0
9.	Darbhanga	42	0	39	3	0	0	0
10.	Gaya	111	109	2	0	0	0	0
11.	Gopalganj	99	0	0	94	1	4	0
12.	Jamui	51	51	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Jehanabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Kaimur (Bhabua)	58	58	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Katihar	163	0	8	155	0	0	0
16.	Khagaria	162	0	45	117	0	0	0
17.	Kishanganj	245	0	0	245	0	0	0
18.	Lakhisarai	51	0	51	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhepura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhubani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Munger	79	0	79	0	0	0	0
22.	Muzaffarpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Nalanda	128	128	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Nawada	97	96	1	0	0	0	0
25.	Pashchim Champaran	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
26.	Patna	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
27.	Purba Champaran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Purnia	269	0	0	269	0	0	0
29.	Rohtas	127	127	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Saharsa	658	0	0	658	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31.	Samastipur	181	0	181	0	0	0	0
32.	Saran	20	0	20	0	0	0	0
33.	Sheikhpura	115	115	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Sheohar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Sitamarhi	8	0	8	0	0	0	0
36.	Siwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37.	Supaul	106	0	0	106	0	0	0
38.	Vaishali	193	0	193	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		4361	956	1065	2335	1	4	0

Groundwater contamination in West Bengal

3528. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total number of districts affected by groundwater contamination in the State of West Bengal, district-wise;

(b) what efforts have been made by the Ministry to check contamination and provide safe drinking water; and

(c) the details of the technical and financial assistance given to the State Government, to deal with the above problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation monitors major chemical parameters in groundwater based drinking water supply namely Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Nitrate, Salinity and Heavy Metals. Number of districts affected by chemical contamination as reported by the State into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 29th March, 2017 is as below:—

Name of the chemical contamination	Number of districts affected by chemical contamination
1	2
Fluoride	06
Arsenic	08
Iron	18

1	2
Salinity	04
Nitrate	01
Heavy Metal	Nil

District-wise number of habitations affected by chemical contaminants in ground drinking water sources in West Bengal as reported by the State into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 29th March, 2017 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population. It is the State Governments who plan, design, execute and operate schemes for providing safe drinking water.

Under NRDWP, States can utilize upto 67% of funds released to them for provision of safe drinking water in water quality affected habitations with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. States may like to set up community water purification systems as a short/medium term measure for immediate provision of safe drinking water as powers to plan, design, implement and monitor water supply projects including water treatment plants has been delegated to them. Further, 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for Water Quality and allocated to those States with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. In addition, 3% of funds allocated to the States are earmarked for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new/up-gradation of State/district/sub district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, hiring of manpower in laboratories, providing field test kits/refills and bacteriological vials to Gram Panchayats etc.

In order to get optimum results/correct results for drinking water quality testing, Government of India has published Uniform Drinking Water Quality Protocol in the year 2013 and widely circulated up to district level in the country, which incorporates minimum standards for setting up/functioning of laboratories and water quality testing procedures at various levels.

States have been asked to focus on providing piped water supply schemes from safe and perennial surface water source in water quality affected habitations. As

immediate measures, States have been provided an amount of ₹ 800 crores in March 2016 as 100% grant by Government of India on the recommendation of NITI Aayog to provide 8-10 litres per capita per day of safe drinking water in arsenic and fluoride affected habitations for drinking and cooking purposes, as short term measures through Community Water Purification Plants. In addition, funds to the tune of ₹ 100 crore each are also provided for tackling arsenic and fluoride problems in West Bengal and Rajasthan respectively for the last mile connectivity in commissioning surface water based piped water supply schemes.

The Ministry has formulated a National Water Quality Sub-Mission for focussed funding ring fenced only to arsenic and fluoride rural population on 50:50 cost sharing basis between centre and state and 90:10 for North-Eastern and Himalayan States preferably through surface water based piped water supply schemes. Under this program, ₹ 814.14 crore have been released to 15 States to complete ongoing schemes.

Statement

District-wise number of habitations affected by chemical contaminants in ground drinking water sources in West Bengal as reported by the State into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 29th March, 2017

Sl. No.	District	Contamination Wise Number of Habitations						
		Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metal
		Habs	Habs	Habs	Habs	Habs	Habs	Habs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Alipurduar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Bankura	311	39	0	272	0	0	0
3.	Bardhaman	373	0	141	232	0	0	0
4.	Birbhum	67	48	0	19	0	0	0
5.	Coochbehar	612	0	0	612	0	0	0
6.	Dakshin Dinajpur	978	688	0	290	0	0	0
7.	Darjeeling	280	0	0	280	0	0	0
8.	Hooghly	644	0	170	474	0	0	0
9.	Howrah	142	0	1	140	1	0	0
10.	Jalpaiguri	52	0	0	52	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Maldah	996	4	825	167	0	0	0
12.	Murshidabad	1187	0	1186	1	0	0	0
13.	Nadia	2253	0	2229	24	0	0	0
14.	North 24 Paraganas	2740	0	2603	75	62	0	0
15.	Paschim Medinipur	485	0	0	485	0	0	0
16.	Purba Medinipur	258	0	0	250	8	0	0
17.	Purulia	348	228	0	119	0	1	0
18.	South 24 Paraganas	375	0	321	1	53	0	0
19.	Uttar Dinajpur	110	11	0	99	0	0	0
TOTAL		12211	1018	7476	3592	124	1	0

Role of women under SBM

†3529. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether special programmes are being run to ensure leading role of women under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is running a programme named as 'Swachh Shakti,2017'; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Sanitation is a key issue for women, consistent with their need for privacy, dignity, safety and self-respect. Lack of basic sanitation and safe water significantly impacts the health and safety of women and leads to low enrollment and high dropout particularly for adolescent girls at puberty in schools. Women face the highest indignity and discomfort due to lack of sanitation facilities. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) gives

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a special focus to address the sanitation needs of women who plays role in planning, implementation, monitoring of the programme. Women as change agents in the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) have a tremendous impact in many Panchayats. They have been involved not only in mobilizing communities to create a demand for sanitation facilities but also actual construction of toilets and managing production centers and rural sanitary marts for provision of affordable sanitary ware.

(c) and (d) Swachh Shakti 2017 is not a Programme, it is Swachh Shakti Saptah, which has been celebrated from 1st March to 8th March, 2017 across the country with involvement of various States and district level administrations organising special events to honour and felicitate women champions who have done exceptional work in the field of Rural Sanitation. Several Union Ministers have also participated in the State level events to carry the message of Swachhta and pay tribute to role of women. The Swachh Shakti Saptah was launched on March 1 jointly by Government of India and State Government of Haryana at Gurugram in Haryana in the presence of several hundreds of women champions. Union Minister of RD PR and Drinking Water and Sanitation addressed the launch event among others. During the Saptah, various States and District level administrations organized special events to honour and felicitate women champions who have done exceptional work in the field of rural sanitation. This Ministry in association with Government of Gujarat had organised an event called Swachh Shakti 2017 on 8th March, 2017 at Mahatma Mandir, Gandhinagar. Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi addressed and honoured the women champions on this occasion.

Progress of cleanliness under SBM in Himachal Pradesh

3530. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the progress of cleanliness in all the religious and tourist places of the country under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) and if so, the outcome thereof;

(b) whether pilgrims and tourists in Himachal Pradesh (H.P.) have to face difficulties due to the garbage in and around religious and tourist places; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (c) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), there is a focus on elimination of open defecation and management of garbage and liquid in all the villages. In addition, the Government has undertaken the initiative of Swachh Iconic Places (SIP), wherein special efforts

for cleaning up 100 iconic places of the country are to be taken up. This is being coordinated by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation under the Swachh Bharat Mission. In Phase-I of this initiative, ten iconic places have been identified. The remaining places are yet to be identified. Regarding the ten identified places, all the stakeholders, including the concerned Union Ministries, State/local Governments/ local management, PSUs etc. have jointly prepared Action Plans which are under implementation. State-wise, name of these ten iconic places is as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Name of Iconic places
1.	Assam	Kamakhya Temple, Guwahati
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirumala Tirupati Deavasthams, Tirupati
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Vaishno Devi Temple, Katra
4.	Odisha	Jagannath Temple, Puri
5.	Maharashtra	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Mumbai
6.	Punjab	Golden Temple, Amritsar
7.	Rajasthan	Ajmer Sharif Dargah, Ajmer
8.	Tamil Nadu	Meenakshi Temple, Madurai
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Taj Mahal, Agra
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Manikarnika Ghat, Varanasi

Providing safe drinking water to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana under NRDWP

3531. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to provide safe drinking water in all rural areas under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) the number of panchayats which have already been provided with safe drinking water under the programme so far in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States; and

(c) the number of panchayats to be covered in coming years, year-wise in A.P. and Telangana States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is planning to provide safe drinking water under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in all rural areas of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

(b) As reported by State Government of Andhra Pradesh, out of 12920 Gram Panchayats, 12460 Gram Panchayats have been provided with safe drinking water.

As reported by State Government of Telangana, out of 8695 Gram Panchayats 7518 Gram panchayats have been provided with safe drinking water.

(c) As reported by State Government of Andhra Pradesh, special efforts are being made to provide safe drinking water to remaining 460 Gram Panchayats which are not having safe drinking water. All these Gram Panchayats are being proposed to be covered by 2019.

As reported by State Government of Telangana, the balance 1177 Gram Panchayats will be covered in coming year *i.e.* 2017-18 under NRDWP and State flagship Programme called Mission Bhagiratha.

Nirmal Gram Puraskar for panchayat bodies

3532. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of panchayat bodies rewarded Nirmal Gram Puraskar during the last three years;

(b) if so, many of the bodies were awarded repeatedly the Nirmal Gram Puraskar Award;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any special incentives were extended to awardees of Nirmal Gram Puraskar Award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The number of Gram Panchayats (GPs) awarded Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) during the last three years is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of GPs awarded NGP
1.	2013-14	587
2.	2014-15	—
3.	2015-16	—

Nirmal Gram Puraskar Scheme discontinued from 2014-15.

(b) No Gram Panchayat was repeatedly awarded the Nirmal Gram Puraskar Award.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

NRDWP allocation for Jharkhand

3533. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation and release of funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last three years in Jharkhand;

(b) what mechanism is available to monitor the delivery of the programme by the State;

(c) whether Government is satisfied with the work done under the programme in the State; and

(d) the targets and achievements for the State during the said period, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The allocation and release of funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last three years to Jharkhand is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation	Release*
2013-14	172.85	253.28
2014-15	169.86	175.18
2015-16	126.85	132.09

*includes additional/incentive funds.

(b) and (c) Providing drinking water supply to the rural population of the country is a dynamic and continuous process. Under the NRDWP, States Governments are competent to plan, design, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes. The physical and financial progress of NRDWP is monitored in National/Regional/State level review meetings, conferences and video-conferences. The States have been directed to enter the stage-wise status of ongoing schemes in their States on a format given on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry. Recently, a National Level Review Meeting with State Ministers and Secretaries of Departments of State Governments for Rural Drinking Water Supply was held on 22nd March, 2017 presided over by Hon'ble Minister, Drinking Water and Sanitation. Performance of Jharkhand was also reviewed during Annual Action Plan (AAP) meeting on 03.03.2017 by the Ministry officials. During AAP meeting, performance of Jharkhand was found to be satisfactory.

(d) The district-wise details of targets and achievements for the State during the last three year are given in Statement.

Statement

*District-wise details of targets and achievements for the State
during last three years*

Sl. No.	District	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Target	Actual Covered	Target	Actual Covered	Target	Actual Covered
1.	Bokaro	610	954	731	637	0	81
2.	Chatra	414	461	672	617	0	118
3.	Deoghar	153	409	1299	453	0	67
4.	Dhanbad	754	1022	755	418	872	211
5.	Dumka	520	838	829	278	0	141
6.	Garhwa	444	781	559	305	0	17
7.	Giridih	702	680	1332	259	0	2
8.	Godda	310	128	592	44	0	33
9.	Gumla	388	376	668	373	0	49
10.	Hazaribagh	433	720	802	455	813	10
11.	Jamtara	277	448	781	385	0	106
12.	Khuti	274	505	318	223	0	4
13.	Koderma	290	340	471	426	411	107
14.	Latehar	242	134	151	60	0	3
15.	Lohardaga	161	157	235	89	0	2
16.	Pakur	306	189	341	40	413	0
17.	Palamu	666	156	1091	685	37	0
18.	Paschim Singhbhum	428	638	1119	888	730	258
19.	Purbi Singhbhum	447	727	697	442	369	325
20.	Ramgarh	221	279	360	355	0	30
21.	Ranchi	460	465	1168	418	0	1
22.	Sahibganj	386	341	355	113	0	220
23.	Sareikela and Kharsawan	340	872	664	612	0	9
24.	Simdega	242	926	542	610	0	74
TOTAL		9468	12546	16532	9185	3645	1868

Source: format C-14 of IMIS.

Financial aid for drinking water crisis

†3534. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the States of the country which are facing drinking water crisis at present and the details thereof;

(b) the name of States that have been provided financial aid from Government for dealing with drinking water crisis during the last two years, the amount and the dates thereof;

(c) whether the concerned States have a plan for dealing with drinking water crisis;

(d) whether Government had got those plans examined by experts;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the number of regions in the country where drinking water would be made available by the end of the year 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) In the year 2016-17 Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh faced drinking water scarcity. In addition to these States, there is requirement of monitoring of water conservation efforts in the States of Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand in view of likelihood of water scarcity in the coming months.

(b) to (e) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. This Ministry provides technical and financial assistance to States for providing safe drinking water in rural areas of the country. Taking cognizance of the predictions of Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), this Ministry takes immediate steps to tackle the scarcity of drinking water as per the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). States are requested to prepare contingency plan as per the SOP and execute the same to mitigate the scarcity of water. Moreover, this Ministry time to time issues advisory to the affected States/UTs regarding the mitigation measures to be taken by the States in the wake of water crisis. In addition to this, the States can use Flexi funds to the extent of 25% of the total funds released to them under NRDWP for taking up works for mitigating the drinking water scarcity in an area as per the instructions issued by the Ministry in this regard. Further, States had also been asked to formulate an Integrated State Action Plan and conserve as much rainwater as possible to ease the conditions of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

water crisis in the affected areas by pooling resources from flagship programmes like Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Repair, Restoration and Renovation (RRR), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (PMKSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).

In addition to this, in the wake of drinking water crisis, funds are released to States with the approval of a High Level Committee constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs from the 2% calamity component of NRDWP. Details of funds released to water stressed states during last two years and current year are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Haryana	5.05	-
2.	Karnataka	9.00	-
3.	Uttar Pradesh	44.00	-
	TOTAL	58.05	0.00

As the mitigation measures to ease drinking water crisis is carried out by the State Government as per the SOP, Guidelines/instructions issued by the Ministry, the State specific plans are not required to be examined at the Ministry or required any recommendation from the Ministry.

(f) The physical target for the coverage of habitations in the rural areas of the country is fixed at the start of financial year during Annual Action Plan meetings with State/UTs. During 2016-17, total 56835 habitations had been set as target against the annual budget of ₹ 6000 crore (RE). The allocation of funds for the financial year 2017-18 is ₹ 6050 crore (BE). Considering the trend of coverage made during previous year commensurate to the budgetary allocation under the programme, it is expected that by end of year 2018, about 13.68 lakh rural habitations out of total 17.14 lakh rural habitations would be provided with safe drinking water with service level of at least 40 litre per capita per day.

Status of construction of toilets under SBM

3535. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toilets built under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in rural areas during the last one year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the construction cost per toilet and the amount Government provides for the purpose;

(c) whether Government has received any complaint of irregularities in distribution of amount being provided for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) State/UTwise, number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed during 2016-17 upto 30.3.2017 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) is a programme focussed on behavioural change of people to stop open defecation and to make their villages clean. Under SBM(G), an incentive is provided to eligible individuals who construct their toilets. This incentive amount was increased from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 12,000 on the launch of SBM(G). This amount of ₹ 12,000 is not a reimbursable cost of the construction of toilet, this varies across the country, based on topography and other geographic factors, but this is only an incentive.

(c) to (d) The Government of India implements Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM-G], a Centrally sponsored scheme to facilitate States in accelerating rural sanitation coverage. Sanitation is a State subject and the implementation of the programme lies with the States. The role of Government of India is to provide technical and financial support. Complaints if any, received from various quarters, are immediately forwarded to the respective State Governments for appropriate corrective measure.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed during 2016-17 upto 30.3.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	IHHLs constructed
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	941
2.	Andhra Pradesh	680173
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32297
4.	Assam	954885
5.	Bihar	712029
6.	Chhattisgarh	1300663

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	IHHLs constructed
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
8.	Goa	0
9.	Gujarat	1489033
10.	Haryana	87074
11.	Himachal Pradesh	80530
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	67537
13.	Jharkhand	764289
14.	Karnataka	666182
15.	Kerala	195090
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1740446
17.	Maharashtra	1698373
18.	Manipur	39125
19.	Meghalaya	40021
20.	Mizoram	2565
21.	Nagaland	1906
22.	Odisha	1121199
23.	Puducherry	2279
24.	Punjab	102545
25.	Rajasthan	2611129
26.	Sikkim	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	702227
28.	Telangana	509883
29.	Tripura	39920
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1622539
31.	Uttarakhand	331447
32.	West Bengal	2250674
TOTAL		19847001

Status of sanitation and drinking water schemes

3536. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes or projects implemented or under implementation by Government to provide sanitation facilities in various parts of the country including Maharashtra and West Bengal;

(b) amount of funds which have been allocated in this regard during the last three years by Government and amount that would be allocated for next two years to the State Governments;

(c) whether hazardous chemicals contents are found in underground water used for drinking water purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM(G)) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), there is a provision of an incentive of ₹ 12,000 for the construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households). Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is also covered under SBM(G) and under this component, activities like compost pits, vermi composting, biogas plants, low cost drainage, soakage channels/pits, reuse of waste water and system for collection, segregation and disposal of household garbage and menstrual hygiene management etc. can be taken up. Funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities with cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh are available for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households.

(b) The allocation under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) during last 3 years and allocation for next 2 years is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation (₹ in crore)
1.	2013-14	2300.00
2.	2014-15	2850.00

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation (₹ in crore)
3.	2015-16	6525.00
4.	2016-17	10500.00
5.	2017-18	13948.27

(c) and (d) As reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 30th March, 2017 there are 63,965 habitations are affected by chemical contamination in the country. Out of which, 13,013 habitations are affected by fluoride, 13,531 habitations are affected by arsenic, 19,680 habitations are affected by iron, 13,835 habitations are affected by salinity, 1,909 habitations are affected by nitrate and 1,997 habitations are affected by Heavy metals. Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population. It is the State Governments who plan, design, execute and operate schemes for providing safe drinking water.

Under NRDWP, States can utilize upto 67% of funds released to them for provision of safe drinking water in water quality affected habitations with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations. Further, 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for Water Quality and allocated to those States with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. States have been asked to focus on providing piped water supply schemes from safe and perennial surface water source in water quality affected habitations. As immediate measures, States have been provided an amount of ₹ 800 crores in March, 2016 as 100% grant by Government of India on the recommendation of NITI Aayog to provide 8-10 litres per capita per day of safe drinking water in arsenic and fluoride affected habitations for drinking and cooking purposes, as short term measures through Community Water Purification Plants. In addition, funds to the tune of ₹ 100 crore each are also provided for tackling arsenic and fluoride problems in West Bengal and Rajasthan respectively for the last mile connectivity in commissioning surface water based piped water supply schemes. The Ministry has formulated a National Water Quality Sub-Mission for focussed funding ring fenced only to arsenic and fluoride rural population on 50:50 cost sharing basis between centre and state and 90:10 for North-Eastern and Himalayan States preferably through surface water based piped water supply schemes. Under this program, ₹ 814.14 crore have been released to 15 States to complete ongoing schemes.

Constructed and functional toilets under SBM (G)

3537. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of total number and percentage of toilets constructed and functional toilets having piped water supply under Swachh Bharat Mission–Gramin SBM (G) since 2014, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether Ministry has conducted structural audits of toilets constructed under SBM (G) as part of its monitoring and evaluation exercises;

(c) if so, details of such studies conducted since 2014, State-wise, year-wise and number and percentage of toilets found dysfunctional in such studies, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) if no such structural audits are being undertaken, reasons therefor; and

(e) number of ‘open-defecation-free’ villages, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) State/UT-wise, number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed and % Sanitation Coverage during last 2 years and current year is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Ministry does not maintain data on functionality of toilets and availability of piped water for toilet. However, in rural India, out of the households having sanitary toilet, 95.6% of persons are using household/community toilet as per Swachhata Status Report 2015 published by National Sample Survey Office, New Delhi. Also 93.9% households having access to water for use in toilets out of the households having toilets.

(b) and (c) As per Swachhata Status Report 2015 published by National Sample Survey Office, New Delhi, in rural India, for households having sanitary toilet, 95.6% of persons using household/community toilet. State/UT-wise details is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Does not arise.

(e) State/UT-wise, number of ‘open-defecation-free’ villages is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and coverage constructed during last two years and current year as on 30.03.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	IHHLs constructed during 2014-15	% Coverage as on 31.03.2015	IHHLs constructed during 2015-16	% Coverage as on 31.03.2016	IHHLs constructed during 2016-17	% Coverage as on 30.03.2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	53.77	0	53.77	941	55.83
2.	Andhra Pradesh	213867	38.51	354996	43.22	680173	52.23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12902	57.03	19439	68.08	32297	86.44
4.	Assam	148237	46.22	465545	54.42	954885	71.24
5.	Bihar	165457	22.94	427038	24.94	712029	28.26
6.	Chhattisgarh	39128	41.97	357107	50.04	1300663	79.40
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Goa	0	60.72	28637	76.08	0	76.08
9.	Gujarat	335762	59.74	922728	72.87	1489033	94.05
10.	Haryana	107765	82.41	132661	86.73	87074	89.57
11.	Himachal Pradesh	54265	90.31	66632	94.80	80530	100.23
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	8496	29.27	64665	33.12	67537	37.13
13.	Jharkhand	98512	31.41	315130	37.59	764289	52.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Karnataka	791687	50.65	533011	56.91	666182	64.73
15.	Kerala	34101	96.09	11752	96.32	195090	100.07
16.	Madhya Pradesh	521739	34.34	1022566	42.81	1740446	57.22
17.	Maharashtra	500897	56.33	889170	63.50	1698373	77.21
18.	Manipur	27860	65.96	47636	77.00	39125	86.07
19.	Meghalaya	42002	69.47	44129	80.19	40021	89.91
20.	Mizoram	534	78.15	6026	83.41	2565	85.65
21.	Nagaland	0	57.43	22617	66.03	1906	66.75
22.	Odisha	130925	13.33	1329832	28.08	1121199	40.51
23.	Puducherry	0	50.01	0	50.01	2279	52.52
24.	Punjab	9887	75.60	71543	77.86	102545	81.10
25.	Rajasthan	653306	35.24	2164590	54.08	2611129	76.81
26.	Sikkim	3562	93.55	3707	99.90	0	99.90
27.	Tamil Nadu	378162	52.04	948287	61.98	702227	69.34
28.	Telangana	130725	32.78	240168	38.13	509883	49.50
29.	Tripura	24869	66.26	61173	73.93	39920	78.93
30.	Uttar Pradesh	515427	39.79	694487	42.20	1622539	47.85
31.	Uttarakhand	57833	76.74	64030	80.86	331447	102.23
32.	West Bengal	847080	64.91	1432065	74.35	2250674	89.19
TOTAL		5854987	44.74	12741367	51.77	19847001	62.71

450 Written Ans. to Usd.

[RAJYA SABHA]

Ques. of 3 April, 2017

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise, % of persons using household/community toilet
as per Swachhata Status Report 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	% of persons using household/community toilet
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97.3
2.	Assam	96.4
3.	Bihar	94.2
4.	Chhattisgarh	94.0
5.	Gujarat	96.2
6.	Haryana	97.4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	99.7
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	96.9
9.	Jharkhand	94.2
10.	Karnataka	94.3
11.	Kerala	98.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	90.1
13.	Maharashtra	95.0
14.	Manipur	96.2
15.	Meghalaya	98.4
16.	Mizoram	99.6
17.	Nagaland	98.2
18.	Odisha	94.2
19.	Punjab	99.3
20.	Rajasthan	94.2
21.	Sikkim	100.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	95.7
23.	Telangana	97.8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	92.4
25.	Uttarakhand	99.6
26.	West Bengal	97.5
TOTAL		95.6

Statement-III*State/UT-wise number of villages declared ODF as on 30.03.2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	ODF declared villages
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4047
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1476
4.	Assam	559
5.	Bihar	1559
6.	Chhattisgarh	12179
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
8.	Goa	0
9.	Gujarat	14639
10.	Haryana	6606
11.	Himachal Pradesh	16144
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	116
13.	Jharkhand	2641
14.	Karnataka	7078
15.	Kerala	2035
16.	Madhya Pradesh	16461
17.	Maharashtra	21934
18.	Manipur	170
19.	Meghalaya	3543
20.	Mizoram	216
21.	Nagaland	303
22.	Odisha	2971
23.	Puducherry	0
24.	Punjab	3974
25.	Rajasthan	19143
26.	Sikkim	446
27.	Tamil Nadu	3194

Sl. No.	State/UT	ODF declared villages
28.	Telangana	1989
29.	Tripura	5
30.	Uttar Pradesh	6519
31.	Uttarakhand	12530
32.	West Bengal	20285
TOTAL		182762

**Application of AMRIT technology in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar
and West Bengal**

3538. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes run by the Central Government for provision of safe drinking water in rural areas, State-wise along with the details of fund allocated, released and spent during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether Government in consultation with State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal proposes to install AMRIT technology (Arsenic and Metal Removal Indian Technology) in rural areas during 2017-18;

(c) if so, the details thereof, along with the details of districts to be covered under this technology, State-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), financial and technical assistance is provided to States for drinking water supply. However, funds are not released scheme-wise to States. The States have been empowered to plan, select and implement the drinking water schemes. As reported by State on online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, the details of funds allocated, released and expenditure made by the States as on 30.03.2017 during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 under NRDWP is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The State-wise details of ongoing schemes under NRDWP being implemented in the country is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) to (d) During 2017-18, on pilot basis Government of Uttar Pradesh proposed to install five AMRIT technology plants (Arsenic and Metal Removal through Indian

Technology) in arsenic affected habitations of rural Uttar Pradesh. These plants are proposed to be installed one each in Unnao, Sonbhadra, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bareilly and Ballia districts.

As reported by Government of Bihar, they have decided to adopt adsorption based technology for arsenic removal and not AMRIT technology.

As reported by Government of West Bengal, 385 number of AMRIT technology based water purification plants are in process for installation in Nadia, Murshidabad, Malda and North 24 Paraganas districts and these are targeted for completion in 2017-18.

Statement-I*Details of funds allocated, released and expenditure made by the States under NRDWP as on 30.03.2017*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Release as on 30.03.2017	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.86	0.81	0.43	0.38	0.16	0.00	0.45	0.22	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	372.43	377.78	427.08	156.69	170.05	190.60	181.02	204.00	127.18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	87.21	109.83	119.50	58.08	65.40	66.23	101.39	110.84	51.37
4.	Assam	501.10	585.32	586.88	268.26	284.11	216.20	402.15	348.06	152.38
5.	Bihar	441.07	399.11	381.90	229.60	202.73	295.38	314.97	373.81	399.37
6.	Chhattisgarh	159.08	150.74	173.08	63.69	60.83	64.64	70.65	84.28	58.60
7.	Goa	4.61	0.00	0.00	2.08	1.66	0.00	2.44	1.19	3.35
8.	Gujarat	509.48	405.58	491.44	240.13	238.91	274.78	281.14	278.50	197.56
9.	Haryana	218.09	277.98	228.82	97.65	122.65	150.74	114.71	111.53	64.77
10.	Himachal Pradesh	131.84	120.89	120.18	65.20	64.38	69.88	69.65	83.31	59.57
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	461.33	474.41	458.03	199.40	192.12	222.16	233.29	225.14	100.99
12.	Jharkhand	169.86	175.18	206.88	126.85	132.09	133.70	115.86	131.74	130.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Karnataka	623.20	563.91	622.37	307.62	278.08	366.68	360.07	343.72	206.97
14.	Kerala	115.59	124.10	131.86	52.78	48.05	64.45	62.54	75.22	30.36
15.	Madhya Pradesh	397.18	440.18	399.94	181.76	193.73	387.62	213.87	232.26	150.35
16.	Maharashtra	780.06	748.23	901.96	344.16	330.88	584.00	413.57	404.45	282.62
17.	Manipur	90.35	88.54	92.25	28.98	27.92	43.44	41.83	40.61	18.66
18.	Meghalaya	59.61	69.50	81.02	30.52	31.24	30.92	42.02	40.42	27.10
19.	Mizoram	42.43	34.50	39.81	17.71	17.32	23.16	25.33	24.49	9.17
20.	Nagaland	108.19	101.44	86.45	39.27	38.53	61.90	37.93	36.84	14.28
21.	Odisha	205.69	230.67	257.29	96.90	103.19	150.64	114.99	134.96	74.27
22.	Puducherry	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.29	0.00
23.	Punjab	93.88	97.38	90.23	39.77	42.79	36.57	46.02	51.89	52.10
24.	Rajasthan	1194.46	1304.64	1386.79	547.17	526.75	480.21	1114.56	1072.92	293.59
25.	Sikkim	30.38	31.70	32.03	10.64	12.05	12.49	14.77	19.42	5.92
26.	Tamil Nadu	367.36	382.46	432.39	169.50	182.35	164.85	157.60	174.68	129.51
27.	Telangana	200.65	212.24	189.25	88.77	97.71	106.42	117.03	133.09	97.39
28.	Tripura	62.06	68.31	64.81	28.07	31.68	39.97	39.48	43.73	24.59
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1006.43	1073.22	1146.18	477.69	490.31	690.46	653.77	621.95	388.60
30.	Uttarakhand	135.01	111.48	152.94	63.57	60.06	98.91	90.87	88.19	60.62
31.	West Bengal	436.53	431.09	480.72	199.68	216.85	288.75	438.91	440.15	362.91
TOTAL		9007.64	9191.22	9782.51	4233.31	4264.58	5315.75	5873.74	5931.90	3574.82

Statement-II*Ongoing schemes under NRDWP as on 30.03.2017*

Sl. No.	State	No. of schemes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	166
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	480
3.	Assam	3448
4.	Bihar	445
5.	Chhattisgarh	2870
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	1040
8.	Haryana	326
9.	Himachal Pradesh	478
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1868
11.	Jharkhand	2370
12.	Karnataka	12277
13.	Kerala	245
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5062
15.	Maharashtra	5529
16.	Manipur	298
17.	Meghalaya	958
18.	Mizoram	3
19.	Nagaland	100
20.	Odisha	4451
21.	Punjab	1
22.	Rajasthan	107
23.	Sikkim	1230
24.	Tamil Nadu	10
25.	Telangana	33
26.	Tripura	359
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1952
28.	Uttarakhand	1142
29.	West Bengal	162
TOTAL		47412

Public awareness for safe drinking water and sanitation

3539. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the campaigns launched for bringing public awareness regarding safe drinking water and sanitation schemes; and

(b) whether Government proposes to come out with a publicity initiative to emphasise upon the people, to have toilets in their houses and to make use of the same and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), upto 5% of total resources can be spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for State and District level. 3% of the resources can be used at the Central level for the same purpose. Further for creating awareness about sanitation and generating demand for sanitation facilities, including toilets, a Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework has been adopted by the Ministry for activities under Information, Education and Communication (IEC). States are preparing and implementing State and district level IEC Plans based on this strategy framework. Massive media campaigns have been started at National level using Audio Visual (TV) and Audio (Radio). States are also carrying out IEC campaign including Inter Personal Communication (IPC). Also cleanliness campaigns are held at regular intervals. A knowledge portal by the name of Swachha Sangraha has been launched to share and update the best sanitation practices for the States.

(b) The focus of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is on behaviour change of people to adopt safe sanitation and use toilet. In order to educate the people, the programme lays emphasis on community involvement. Many States are focusing on community approach, wherein the people are directly triggered and made aware about the importance of sanitation and hygiene using some triggering tools. Besides, conventional IEC tools are also used to educate the people. Swachh Bharat Whatsapp group has been created involving officials of GoI and all the States. Similar groups for individual States have been formed. A Facebook page for SBM(G) has also been created. Celebrities have been roped as brand ambassador.

Destruction of forests by fire

3540. SHRIMATI SARAJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that large areas of forests are being destroyed by fire, either knowingly or unknowingly in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, what are the steps taken by Government to stop and control the damage of such huge area of forests from fire; and

(c) whether Government have started taking strict actions against the culprits who are knowingly involved in this type of activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Forests in India are prone to fire. As per the India State of Forest Report, 2015 of Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, approximately 64 per cent of forests are prone to fire.

The protection and management of forests from various threats including forest fire is primarily the responsibility of State/Union Territory Governments. For prevention and control of forest fire, States/Union Territories takes various measures such as creation and maintenance of firelines, construction of watch towers, engagement of firewatchers, assistance to Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs), construction of water storage structures, procurement of fire fighting equipments, fire mapping and preparation of fire management plan and creation of awareness regarding forest fire etc. The Ministry supplements such efforts of State/ Union Territories by providing financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensification of Forest Management Scheme.

(c) The respective State/Union Territory Governments take actions against culprits who are involved in this type of activities as per the extant acts, rules and regulations.

Unsafe air quality in Delhi

3541. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the air quality in Delhi is unsafe for humans;

(b) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) had declared Delhi as the world's most polluted city;

(c) whether due to substantial increase in air pollution, people have started opting for air purifiers as a solution;

(d) the number of patients with respiratory problems died in Delhi during the last two years due to poor air quality; and

(e) the details of steps being taken by Government to improve the air quality of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The air quality data for the last five years monitored by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) at nine locations in Delhi, shows a mixed trend in the concentration of pollutants. The concentration of SO₂ is observed within the standard limit and that of NO₂ generally varies from 22 to 62 µg/m³ against the standard limit of 40 µg/m³. High levels are observed with respect to Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5}). The mixed trend occurs due to variation in meteorological conditions like temperature, wind speed and mixing height in addition to the major contributing factors like road dust, vehicular emissions, construction and demolition activities, gensets, industrial emissions, garbage burning, stubble burning, hot mix plants, brick kilns etc. As per National Air Quality Index (NAQI), quality of air in Delhi remains moderate-poor-very poor during most parts of the year.

(b) Cities can be ranked on the basis of different criteria pollutants with different results. An ambient air pollution database has been released by the World Health Organisation (WHO) during May, 2016. Delhi does not figure in top 10 most polluted cities of the world as per above WHO report.

(c) The Ministry does not maintain data with respect to indoor air pollution and use of air purifiers.

(d) It is difficult to establish direct co-relation between air pollution and respiratory problems, since human health is affected by number of other factors such as food habits, occupation, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity etc.

(e) The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution which *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; pollution under control certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles; notification of graded response action plan for Delhi and NCR etc.

Awareness about benefits of wetlands

3542. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to create awareness about the benefits of wetlands in the country;
- (b) if so, what are the initiatives taken in this regard during the last two years; and
- (c) if not, whether Government would consider taking effective steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) The Ministry organises a National level celebration of World Wetlands Day (WWD) on 2nd February of each year in collaboration with the concerned State Governments to raise awareness among all sections of the society about values and functions of wetlands and utilization of their resources. During last two years, WWD has been celebrated at Sunderbans in West Bengal in 2016 and Bhoj Wetland in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh in 2017. In addition, a number of State Governments also celebrate the WWD in a similar manner on 2nd February of each year. On these occasions, various events are organized, which include panel discussions, cultural programmes, exhibitions/painting competitions/slogan contests/quiz at different levels, with the involvement of experts, policy planners, students from schools/colleges/universities and other stakeholders.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems' (NPCA), which is presently operational on cost sharing basis between the Central Government and respective State Governments, financial assistance is provided to the concerned States for undertaking various conservation activities in identified wetlands and lakes. Various activities taken-up also include creation of education and awareness among the local people and stakeholders about the value and functions of wetlands through pamphlets, video films, setting up of interpretation centres and erection of hoardings, etc. A number of workshops and training programmes have also been conducted on conservation of wetlands and lakes in collaboration with different academic organizations/research institutes/State Governments in various parts of the country during last two years.

Most polluted cities

3543. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the most polluted cities of the country with regard to air pollution;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any study to determine the number of premature deaths-caused by air pollution in various parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details of such a study, year-wise, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there has been an increase in air pollution due to concentration of PM 2.5 across the polluted cities of the country; and

(e) if so, the details of such an increase over the years, for each of the polluted cities and its reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Cities can be ranked on the basis of different criteria pollutants with different results. Air Quality Index (AQI) for 2016, indicates relatively poor air quality in Delhi, Faridabad, Varanasi, Lucknow, Jaipur, Kanpur, Patna, Agra, Gurgaon and Muzzaffarpur.

(b) and (c) Government has undertaken various studies regarding impact of air pollution on different aspects of human health but it is difficult to establish direct correlation between air pollution and pre-mature deaths, since it is affected by a number of other factors such as food habits, occupation, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity etc.

(d) and (e) The monitored data for 56 cities by Central Pollution Control Board with respect to PM 25 does not indicate any sharp increase.

Monitoring of air pollution

3544. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry spends ₹ 7 crore annually on monitoring air pollution, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the data of average air pollution levels in the previous year, State-wise;

(c) whether such data shows toxic levels of pollution in the country and if so, whether there have been any deaths caused due to air pollution; and

(d) whether the Ministry is taking steps to curb air pollution and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Funds released for

monitoring of air pollution under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) during the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (till December, 2016) are ₹ 5,87,78,462, ₹ 6,86,32,581 and ₹ 6,95,98,002 respectively. The funds were released for monitoring of Particulate Matter, Sulphur Oxides (SO_x) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x).

(b) and (c) Central Pollution Control Board is currently monitoring the ambient air quality at 680 monitoring stations located in 300 cities/towns covering 29 States and 6 UTs across the country under NAMP. Ambient air quality monitored for 2015 is given in Statement (*See below*). Analysis of data reveals that SO₂ levels were within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards of 50 µg/m³ in all the cities. Cities such as Faridabad, Delhi, Pune, Barrackpore, Thane, Raniganj, Ulhasnagar, Kolkata, Badlapur, Durgapur, Asansol, Dombivali/Ambarnath, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Nanded, Saraikele Kharsawan, Jamshedpur, Howrah, Navi Mumbai and Sangli exceeded the standard of 40 µg/m³ for NO₂. Most of the cities do not meet permissible limits with respect to PM₁₀. There is no rigorous scientific study available to correlate deaths directly as a result of air pollution.

(d) The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution which *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; pollution under control certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles; notification of graded response action plan for Delhi and NCR etc.

Statement

Ambient Air Quality in different cities for the year 2015

State	City	SO ₂ Annual average (µg/m ³)	NO ₂ Annual average (µg/m ³)	PM ₁₀ Annual average (µg/m ³)
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	4	7	91
	Naharlagun	4	4	70

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	5	13	67
	Guntur	5	26	100
	Kakinada	8	19	62
	Anantapur	5	11	88
	Kadapa	5	11	70
	Rajahmundry	7	18	62
	Srikakulam	10	22	73
	Vizianagaram	10	24	74
	Kurnool	5	10	82
	Nellore	5	28	66
	Eluru	5	23	77
	Tirupati	5	11	62
	Vijayawada	6	37	109
	Vishakhapatnam	9	19	61
	Prakasam	5	29	67
Assam	Bongaigaon	7	14	46
	Daranga	6	12	69
	Dibrugarh	7	15	109
	Golaghat	7	14	124
	Guwahati	7	14	97
	Margherita	7	15	115
	Lakhimpur	6	14	78
	Nagaon	8	15	137
	Nalbari	6	15	120
	Sibsagar	6	13	70
	Silchar	6	13	72
	Tezpur	7	14	90
	Tinsukia	7	15	119
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2	25	85
Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	9	23	109
	Bilaspur	6	22	99
	Korba	12	18	66
	Raipur	13	36	188

1	2	3	4	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	16	27	89
Daman and Diu	Daman	14	25	83
Delhi	Delhi	5	65	220
Goa	Panaji	5	15	53
	Mormugao	6	9	85
	Vasco	6	15	51
	Curcholem	4	9	52
	Codli	4	8	49
	Honda	4	9	49
	Bicholim	4	9	54
	Amona	4	9	62
	Assanora	4	9	52
	Usgao	4	9	52
	Margao	4	9	59
	Tilamol	4	9	54
	Mapusa	7	10	60
	Sanguem	4	9	47
	Cuncolim	4	9	55
	Ponda	4	9	51
	Kundaim	4	9	60
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	13	21	89
	Ankleswar	15	21	88
	Jamnagar	13	20	84
	Rajkot	13	19	83
	Surat	14	20	89
	Vadodara	14	20	87
	Vapi	13	21	88
Haryana	Faridabad	15	74	105
Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	2	20	101
	Damtal	2	15	105
	Kala Amb	3	14	118

1	2	3	4	5
	Nalagarh	2	22	89
	Dharamshala	2	10	37
	Parwanoo	2	12	61
	Paonta Sahib	3	14	117
	Shimla	4	13	55
	Una	2	6	80
	Sunder Nagar	2	12	83
	Manali	2	10	46
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	4	17	125
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	12	37	168
	Jamshedpur	35	45	134
	Jharia	13	38	231
	Ranchi	19	36	220
	Saraikela Kharsawan	36	45	142
	Sindri	12	37	75
	West Singhbhum	18	23	111
Karnataka	Bangalore	6	20	119
	Belgaum	2	15	64
	Gulburga	3	22	95
	Hassan	6	19	25
	Hubli-Dharwad	6	22	75
	Mandya	10	22	42
	Mangalore	7	7	36
	Mysore	11	23	48
	Devanagere	4	8	109
	Raichur	6	10	92
	Bijapur	2	16	99
	Chitradurga	3	5	47
	Shimaga	3	6	36
	Kolar	6	15	75
	Bidar	6	13	59
	Timukuru	5	22	134

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	Alappuzha	2	5	45
	Kochi	3	11	41
	Kollam	5	10	46
	Kottayam	5	21	60
	Kozhikode	2	21	48
	Malapuram	2	14	44
	Palakkad	2	8	47
	Pathanamthitta	2	14	25
	Thissur	2	8	48
	Wayanad	2	5	37
	Thiruvananthapuram	10	25	55
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3	23	158
	Dewas	15	21	90
	Gwalior	10	14	125
	Indore	11	20	97
	Jabalpur	9	28	90
	Nagda	21	22	56
	Sagar	2	14	103
	Satna	@	7	125
	Singrauli	13	18	90
	Ujjain	13	14	93
	Chhindwara	8	31	85
	Amlai	15	23	64
	Prithampur	8	18	119
Maharashtra	Dombivali/ Ambernath	20	53	104
	Amravati	12	13	108
	Aurangabad	13	40	83
	Badlapur	21	55	105
	Chandrapur	5	20	102
	Jalgaon	16	39	108
	Kolhapur	21	38	97

1	2	3	4	5
	Latur	5	15	78
	Lote	11	11	163
	Mumbai	4	25	106
	Nagpur	10	25	90
	Nashik	15	23	78
	Navi Mumbai	18	42	125
	Pune	23	62	99
	Pimpri-Chinchwad	23	52	102
	Sangli	11	41	77
	Solapur	13	35	74
	Thane	28	58	117
	Ulhasnagar	22	56	107
	Jalna	12	31	118
	Akola	7	8	128
	Nanded	50	48	167
Meghalaya	Byrnihat	25	13	122
	Dawki	2	11	36
	Umiam	2	13	84
	Tura	2	5	30
	Nongstoin	2	10	26
	Shillong	2	13	59
	khliehriat	2	5	36
Mizoram	Aizawl	2	8	44
	Lunglei	2	5	42
	Kolasib	2	5	33
	Champhai	2	5	34
Nagaland	Dimapur	2	8	122
	Kohima	2	5	93
Odisha	Angul	10	24	102
	Balasore	4	12	82
	Berhampur	2	18	54
	Puri	2	17	94

1	2	3	4	5
	Bhubaneswar	2	17	81
	Cuttack	3	30	81
	Rayagada	4	21	50
	Paradeep	15	13	108
	Rourkela	8	13	100
	Sambalpur	4	17	77
	Talcher	10	25	135
	Konark	2	13	88
	Kalinga Nagar	2	10	100
Punjab	Amritsar	11	30	148
	Bhatinda	9	23	158
	Dera Bassi	5	15	96
	Faridkot	5	13	90
	Pathankot/Dera Baba	7	13	77
	Gobindgarh	7	36	130
	Jalandhar	14	26	151
	Khanna	10	22	122
	Ludhiana	11	27	139
	Naya Nangal	5	12	83
	Patiala	5	15	110
	Sangrur	5	13	100
	Hoshiarpur	6	13	72
Puducherry	Karaikal	13	9	35
	Puducherry	6	12	35
Rajasthan	Jaipur	7	36	171
	Jodhpur	6	24	152
	Kota	6	34	134
	Udaipur	6	33	156
	Alwar	10	26	180
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	12	20	59
	Coimbatore	4	25	47

1	2	3	4	5
Telangana	Madurai	13	25	64
	Salem	9	28	54
	Tuticorin	13	18	91
	Trichy	13	18	85
	Mettur	8	24	49
	cuddalore	10	20	57
	Hyderabad	4	23	93
	Karimnagar	7	15	64
	Khammam	5	12	60
	Nalgonda	7	25	76
	Sangareddy	6	21	70
	Kothur	9	17	106
	RC Puram/ Patancheru	6	25	85
	Ramagundam	7	15	67
	Warangal	5	12	58
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	3	33	251
	Anpara	18	27	136
	Bareilly	12	23	240
	Gajraula	16	31	177
	Ghaziabad	23	37	260
	Jhansi	8	22	119
	Kanpur	6	36	196
	Khurja	23	23	167
	Lucknow	8	28	169
	Moradabad	13	27	168
	Noida	9	29	154
	Varanasi	19	33	145
	Unnao	20	29	119
	Raebareli	11	17	157
	Gorakhpur	18	32	139
	Agra	4	22	186

1	2	3	4	5
	Firozabad	9	30	194
Uttarakhand	Haldwani	@	@	138
	Haridwar	24	27	123
	Kashipur	@	@	107
	Rishikesh	25	29	121
	Dehradun	27	30	188
West Bengal	Asansol	8	55	97
	Barrackpore	8	58	113
	Durgapur	8	55	101
	Haldia	3	17	87
	Howrah	15	43	123
	Kolkata	7	56	105
	Raniganj	8	56	114
	South Suburban	3	37	90

Note: @-data not received; National Ambient Air Quality Standard of 50 µg/m³ for SO₂, 40 µg/m³ for NO₂ and 60 µg/m³ for PM₁₀ for Residential/industrial/other area and 20 µg/m³ for SO₂, 30 µg/m³ for NO₂, and 60 µg/m³ for PM₁₀. Ecologically sensitive area. The data furnished in the table for year 2015 is as available on date.

Waste processing plants near residential areas

3545. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is allowing waste processing plants to come up within 20 to 100 metres of residential areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is the first time that waste processing plants will have to adhere to defined limits by creating a buffer zone separating the boundaries of the waste processing facility and public zones; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) Solid waste Management Rule, 2016 prescribes for a buffer zone of no development to be maintained around solid waste processing and disposal facility exceeding five tonnes per day of installed capacity. The delimitation of the prescribed buffer

zone for each waste processing facility is to be fixed on case to case basis by the local body in consultation with State Pollution Control Board. The buffer zone is required to be earmarked within the total land area of the solid waste processing and disposal facility.

**Environmental and forest clearances for iron
and Manganese mines in Odisha**

3546. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has not been considering the applications for issuance of Terms of Reference for Environmental and Forest Clearances for Iron and Manganese ore mines from Odisha on the grounds that carrying capacity study has not been completed;

(b) if so, how many applications have been returned by the Ministry on the ground of non-completion of carrying capacity study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Twenty eight (28) proposals of Terms of Reference (TOR)/Environmental Clearance (EC) for the Iron and Manganese Ore mining in the State of Odisha have been received in the Ministry. Out of this, three (3) proposals have been placed before Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC). The remaining proposals have not been placed before EAC for want of Carrying Capacity Study and no application has been returned. As per the procedure prescribed, EC is granted only after Stage-I Forest Clearance, if the forest land is involved in the mining lease.

Impact of mining in forest areas

3547. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether activities in forest areas have not severely affected biodiversity in various parts of the country;

(b) whether environmental clearances given by the Ministry before permitting mining activities in forest areas are as per provisions of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006;

(c) if not, whether any exemptions have been given during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, project-wise and State-wise;
and

(e) the steps taken by the Ministry to regulate mining activities in forest areas in order to ensure minimum damage/disturbance to flora and fauna of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Yes, Sir. Activities in the forest areas affect the biodiversity in various parts of the country. However, there is no countrywide study on affects of activities on biodiversity.

(b) All Environmental Clearances given by the Ministry are as per provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006.

(c) No exemptions have been given during the last three years.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply at (c) above.

(e) Following steps have been taken by the Government to regulate mining activities in the forest areas of the country.

1. Use of forest land for non-forest purposes, including mining purposes requires prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. To facilitate scrutiny of the proposals seeking prior permission of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in an effective, efficient and transparent manner an elaborate institutional mechanism, both at the Central as well as State/Union Territory Governments level has been set up.
2. The Central Government having due regard to all or any of the following matters accords approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for mining or reject the same:
 - (a) Whether the forest land proposed to be used for non-forest purpose forms part of a nature reserve, national park, wildlife sanctuary, biosphere reserve or forms part of the habitat of any endangered or threatened species of flora and fauna or of an area lying in severely eroded catchment;
 - (b) Whether the State Government or the other authority has certified that it has considered all other alternatives and that no other alternatives in the circumstances are feasible and that the required area is the minimum needed for the purpose; and
 - (c) Whether the State Government or the other authority undertakes to provide at its cost for the acquisition of land of an equivalent area and afforestation thereof.
3. Central Government while according approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stipulates appropriate mitigative measures, such as, creation and

maintenance of compensatory afforestation, realization of Net Present Value of the diverted forest land, implementation of wildlife conservation plan (wherever required), phased reclamation of mined out area, demarcation of boundary of mining lease etc. A copy of the approval accorded by the Central Government is uploaded on website of the Ministry to place it in public domain.

4. In case a proposal involves diversion of forest land located within a protected area notified in accordance with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, approval of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) and Hon'ble Supreme Court is required to be obtained by the concerned user agency before grant of approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Similarly, in case the forest land proposed for diversion is located within the duly notified eco-sensitive zone around boundary of a protected area, EIA of the project needs to be placed before the Standing Committee of NBWL. In case Eco-sensitive zone has not been notified, 10 km distance from the boundary of such protected area shall be treated as Eco-sensitive zone. The Standing Committee of NBWL stipulates additional safeguard to minimize impacts of such projects on wildlife.

Adequate safeguards are already in place to ensure that approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for mining are accorded only after ascertaining that the area of forest land to be diverted is bare minimum and its diversion for non-forest purpose/Mining is unavoidable.

Introduction of BS-IV emission norms

3548. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Environmental Pollution (Prevention and Curative) Authority has proposed introduction of Bharat Stage IV (BS-IV) emission norms for motor vehicles to bring down air pollution levels;

(b) if so, from which date it is being introduced;

(c) whether 1st April, 2018 is suggested as the cut-off date; and

(d) if so, whether it would be insisted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has notified Mass Emission Standards for Bharat Stage IV on 19th August 2015 which shall come into force all over the country on or after 1st April, 2017.

Pendency of mining projects in Chhattisgarh

†3549. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 20 cases related to mining projects of Chhattisgarh, are pending; and

(b) if so, whether these cases can be disposed of by simplifying the procedures involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) 7 mining project proposals of Chhattisgarh State are pending for forest clearance in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. These cases are dealt in accordance with the provisions contained in Forest (Conservation) Act. 1980.

Environmental Clearance of Projects

3550. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects and the time-frame in which, they were awarded environmental clearance by the Ministry;

(b) whether the Ministry has penalised any project for violating environmental clearance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) A total of 264 projects have been granted environmental clearance between 1st April, 2016 to 16th March, 2017. The details of the project along with the time-frame, in which, they were granted environmental clearance are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change accords prior environmental clearance for the projects listed in schedule of EIA Notification, 2006. Violations if any, of the environmental norms issued for development projects are monitored by ten regional offices of the Ministry. During the last year, 15 show-cause notices were issued to the violators and the details are given in Statement-II.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*List of Projects/Activities requiring prior Environmental Clearance*

Sl. No.	Company	Name of Project	State	Date of Submission	Date of Issue of EC
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sjvn Thermal Pvt. Ltd.	Proposed 1320 MW (2*660) Thermal Power Project near Chausa, District Buxar, State Bihar by M/s SJVN Thermal Private Limited (STPL)	Bihar	25-Oct-16	28-Feb-17
2.	M/s Welspun Steel Ltd.	Installation of 3.0 MTPA Crude Steel Plant at Anjar, Gujarat	Gujarat	04-Nov-16	28-Feb-17
3.	Maadesh Cements	M/s. Maadesh Cements	Tamil Nadu	04-Nov-16	25-Feb-17
4.	Polar Cements Company	Polar Cements Company	Tamil Nadu	04-Nov-16	24-Feb-17
5.	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	Continuous Cast Copper Rod	Gujarat	08-Aug-16	23-Feb-17
6.	Jyoti Industries Unit-II	M/s Jyoti Industries Unit-II	Punjab	17-May-16	23-Feb-17
7.	Jindal Saw Limited	Integrated Steel Plant	Rajasthan	23-May-16	23-Feb-17
8.	Allied Majestic Promoters and OMR Mall Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Construction of Shopping Mall, Hotel and Hotel Apartment-"The Marina" (Expansion)	Tamil Nadu	10-Apr-15	23-Feb-17
9.	Tata Steel Ltd. Hooghly Metcoke Division Haldia	Proposed Expansion of Coke Oven Plant (Non-recovery type) from 1.6 MTPA to 2.2 MTPA at Haldia, Dist. East Medinipur, West Bengal	West Bengal	29-Aug-15	23-Feb-17

10.	Hari Vallabh Farkya	Recovery of Styrene at Indian Oil Panipat Refinery and Petrochemical Complex	Haryana	20-May-16	22-Feb-17
11.	Om Sugars Limited	Om Sugars Limited	Karnataka	22-Aug-16	22-Feb-17
12.	Siddhi Sugar and Allied Industries Ltd.	M/s. Siddhi Sugar and Allied Industries Ltd.	Maharashtra	31-Aug-15	22-Feb-17
13.	Padmabhushan Krantiveer Dr. Nagnath Anna Nayakawadi Hutatma Kisan Ahir Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	Expansion of the Sugar unit (3500 to 5000 TCD) and co-generation power plant (24 MW)	Maharashtra	29-Dec-15	22-Feb-17
14.	M.G. Choubey	Bina Complex Irrigation and Multi-purpose Project	Madhya Pradesh	07-Dec-16	22-Feb-17
15.	Astrica Laboratories Private Limited	Astrica Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana	28-Jul-16	22-Feb-17
16.	M/s Grahwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd.	Sand, Bajri and Boulders in River	Uttarakhand	04-Mar-16	22-Feb-17
17.	M/s Grahwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd.	Sand, Bajri and Boulder	Uttarakhand	04-Mar-16	22-Feb-17
18.	Svaksha Distillery Ltd.	200 KLPD grain based distillery plant and 10 MW co-generation power plant to be located at village Dakshin Simla, Police Station Kharagpur, District–West Medinipur, West Bengal	West Bengal	22-Aug-16	22-Feb-17

Written Ans. to Usid.

[5 April, 2017]

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1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Central Coalfields Limited	Rohini OCP (expansion from 0.8 MTPA to 1.9 MTPA)	Jharkhand	08-Nov-16	21-Feb-17
20.	Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation	21-69/2012-IA.III	Maharashtra	13-Apr-16	21-Feb-17
21.	Western Coalfield Limited	New Sethia Opencast Coal Mine Project	Madhya Pradesh	31-Dec-15	21-Feb-17
22.	Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Ltd.	Expansion of Ferro Chrome Plant (38,000 TPA to 76,000 TPA) at Kalinga Bazar, Choudwar, Cuttack, Odisha by M/s Utkal Manufacturing and Services Limited	Odisha	15-Oct-16	21-Feb-17
23.	Sh Deepak Chawla	Banour Limestone Mine	Himachal Pradesh	20-Aug-16	20-Feb-17
24.	Balaji Forgings Pvt. Ltd.	Sribalaji Forgings Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	15-Apr-16	17-Feb-17
25.	VBC Fertilizers and Chemical Ltd.	VBC	Andhra Pradesh	11-Mar-16	16-Feb-17
26.	M/s. Associated Limestone Ltd.	Limestone Mine	Rajasthan	25-Dec-15	14-Feb-17
27.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	West Bengal	16-Jul-16	14-Feb-17
28.	Western Coalfield Limited	Gokul OCP	Maharashtra	06-Oct-16	13-Feb-17
29.	Western Coalfield Limited	New Majri UG to OC Mine	Maharashtra	25-Nov-16	13-Feb-17

30.	Northern Coalfields Limited	Krishnashila OCP expansion coal mining project (4 MTPA to 5 MTPA (Peak) in an area of 851.78 ha.)	Uttar Pradesh	16-Jan-16	13-Feb-17
31.	Central Coalfields Limited	Jharkhand Expansion OCP	Jharkhand	04-Nov-16	08-Feb-17
32.	Ajay Patel	EC Application for EPS M1 and M1A1 for Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited	Gujarat	28-Oct-14	07-Feb-17
33.	Smt. Agnes Selina Mandal	China Clay and Silica Sand Mine	Jharkhand	06-May-16	01-Feb-17
34.	KBJNL	Upper Krishna Project	Karnataka	29-Jul-16	01-Feb-17
35.	G. Janakiraman	Development drilling (3 wells), Construction of GGS and laying of transportation pipeline at onshore block AAP-ON-94/1, village Dirok, Tea Estate, Tehsil Margherita, District Tinsukia, Assam by M/s Hindustan Oil Exploitation Co. Ltd.	Assam	10-Dec-15	31-Jan-17
36.	Ashok Tulankar	Alembic Pharmaceuticals Limited (API Unit-I)	Gujarat	16-Sep-15	31-Jan-17
37.	Vishwas Gole	Proposed Expansion project for manufacturing of synthetic organic chemicals	Gujarat	08-Mar-16	31-Jan-17
38.	M/s Mam Chand Goyal and Sons	Dhanawasa Mona Banour Limestone Mine	Himachal Pradesh	20-Aug-16	31-Jan-17
39.	M/s Zekova Buildcon Private Limited	Mining of Minor Mineral (Sand) from Mines/Quarries of 'Asadpur Sand Unit'	Haryana	16-Feb-16	31-Jan-17

Written Ans. to Usid.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
40.	Hermes Distillery Pvt Ltd	Hermes Distillery Private Limited	Karnataka	09-Jul-16	31-Jan-17
41.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Mumbai Refinery Expansion Project (MREP)	Maharashtra	30-May-16	31-Jan-17
42.	OC Specialities Pvt. Ltd.	OC Specialities Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	05-Apr-16	31-Jan-17
43.	Sumitomo Chemical India Pvt. Ltd.	SC Enviro Agro India Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	29-Apr-16	31-Jan-17
44.	Carya Chemicals and Fertilizers Pvt. Ltd.	Proposed 125 KLPD Grain Based Distillery along with 3.5 MW co-generation Power Plant at RIICO Industrial Area, Village Guwadi and Majhari, Tehsil Shahabad, District Baran (Rajasthan)	Rajasthan	25-Aug-16	31-Jan-17
45.	Sanorg Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	Sanorg Laboratories Pvt. Ltd	Telangana	05-May-16	20-Jan-17
46.	Madhusala Distilleries Private Limited	Madhusala Distilleries Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal	15-Feb-16	20-Jan-17
47.	Deccan Cements Limited	M/s. Deccan Cements Ltd.	Telangana	06-Oct-16	10-Jan-17
48.	M/S. Eburon Organics Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Eburon Organics (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	04-Jan-16	09-Jan-17
49.	Rana Sugar Limited	Rana Sugar Limited	Uttar Pradesh	12-May-16	09-Jan-17
50.	Ramky Enviro. Engineers Limited	Coastal Waste Management Project (CWMP), Unit : 2 (A Division of Mumbai Waste Management Limited)	Andhra Pradesh	02-Jul-16	06-Jan-17

51.	Dharamshala Ropeway Limited	Development of Passenger Ropeway between Dharamshala to Mc Ledoganj, Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	06-Sep-16	06-Jan-17
52.	Sudhanshu Chaturvedi	Proposed Mall, Guest house and Residential Development	Maharashtra	20-Apr-15	06-Jan-17
53.	Ultratech Cement Limited	Proposed Limestone Mine (M.L. Area- 193.3269 ha.) with production capacity of 0.53 MTPA	Gujarat	16-Aug-16	05-Jan-17
54.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited	Serangdag Bauxite Mine Block-I	Chhattisgarh	07-Sep-16	05-Jan-17
55.	Ch. Venugopal	Peta Decorative Stone Deposit	Orissa	06-Oct-16	05-Jan-17
56.	SNJ Labs Pvt. Ltd.	SNJ Labs Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	15-Jul-16	30-Dec-16
57.	Airports Authority of India	Restoration of Basic Strip & Prevention of Soil Erosion including feasibility studies for runway extension at Shimla Airport, Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	22-Jun-16	29-Dec-16
58.	Subramaniya Siva Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd.	45KLPD Molasses based Distillery-Cum-Ethanol Plant of Subramaniya Siva Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	06-Jun-16	21-Dec-16
59.	Shakambhari Ispat and Power Limited	Expansion of Integrated Steel Plant	West Bengal	06-Feb-16	21-Dec-16
60.	Ashok Tulankar	Alembic Pharmaceuticals Limited (API Unit-II)	Gujarat	03-Nov-15	20-Dec-16

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1	2	3	4	5	6
61.	Jawahar Shetkari Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	Expansion of Sugar unit capacity from 7500TCD to 12000TCD of M/s. Jawahar ShetkariSahkariSakharKarkhana Ltd., Hupari (Inter-state boundary within 5km. of project site)	Maharashtra	06-Jan-16	20-Dec-16
62.	Mangalam Cement Limited	Mangalam Cement Limited	Rajasthan	06-Jun-16	20-Dec-16
63.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	BPCL	Tamil Nadu	12-Apr-16	20-Dec-16
64.	Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd.	Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd. Unit: Babhnan (Chemical Division)	Uttar Pradesh	12-Jul-16	20-Dec-16
65.	Golden Sands Beach Front Resorts	Golden Sands Beach front Resorts	Andhra Pradesh	18-Jan-16	19-Dec-16
66.	Kandla Port Trust	Developing integrated facilities within existing Kandla Port at Kandla	Gujarat	28-Aug-15	19-Dec-16
67.	Kandla Port Trust	Development of 07 integrated facilities (Stage-I) within the existing Kandla Port Trust limit at Kutchh District of Gujarat	Gujarat	16-May-16	19-Dec-16
68.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Marketing Division)	Foreshore Terminal Pipeline rerouting project from Foreshore Terminal to Royapuram RS (Group B)	Tamil Nadu	16-Aug-16	19-Dec-16

69.	Directorate of Light Houses and Lightships Kolkata	CRZ clearance for establishment of New Lighthouse at Tajpur.	West Bengal	21-Jul-16	19-Dec-16
70.	AXI LAM Pvt. Ltd.	AXI LAM Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	09-Jun-16	16-Dec-16
71.	SHV Energy Private Limited	SHV Energy Private Limited	Tamil Nadu	28-May-16	16-Dec-16
72.	J. P. Narayanaswamy	Expansion of Molasses based Distillery (20KL to 60KLD)	Karnataka	13-Jan-15	15-Dec-16
73.	SAIL Rourkela Steel Plant	Setting up of 3 MTPA Hot Strip Mill, 3.3 MTPA Beneficiation, 2 MT Pellet Plant and Expansion of Special Plate Plant (SPP) of 3000 TPA to 15000 TPA	Odisha	07-Jul-16	15-Dec-16
74.	ALHW	Extension and Widening of the Jetty at Neil Island in Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14-Jul-16	14-Dec-16
75.	Numaligarh Refinery Limited	Installation of LPG Mounded Bullet, facility upgradation of Exist. LPG Bottling Plant and complete Euro-IV HSD Project at Numaligarh Refinery Limited	Assam	22-Apr-16	09-Dec-16
76.	SRF Limited	Proposed expansion of Multi-Purpose Plant/ Fluorospeciality Plant (3000 TPA to 6000 TPA); Installation of New Generation Refrigerants and Refrigerant Blends Plant	Rajasthan	01-Jun-16	09-Dec-16

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Ques. of 3 April, 2017 483

1	2	3	4	5	6
		(90,000 TPA) and Change in Product Mix of Chloromethanes and HC134a at Village and P.O. Jhiwana, Tehsil-Tijara, District-Alwar (Rajasthan) by M/s. SRF Limited			
77.	R. P. Goyal	Capacity expansion of Bhushan Power and Steel Limited from 3.0 MTPA Crude Steel to 5.0 MTPA Crude Steel	Odisha	06-Apr-16	06-Dec-16
78.	Rashmi Metaliks Limited	Regularization of EC for 0.9 MTPA operational Pellet Plant installed and commissioned at Gokulpur	West Bengal	30-Jun-16	06-Dec-16
79.	NDR Constructions Pvt. Ltd.	Group Housing “Swami Bhumanandvihar” at village Jwalapur and Ranipur, Haridwar, Uttarakhand by NDR Constructions Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	19-May-16	29-Nov-16
80.	Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd.	Limestone Opencast Mining	Meghalaya	14-Apr-16	28-Nov-16
81.	Mr. Ayushgoel	Proposed Iron Ore Pelletization Plant (1.2 MTPA), Iron Ore Beneficiation Plant (3.0 MTPA) and production	Madhya Pradesh	04-Sep-14	28-Nov-16
82.	Tata Metaliks Limited	Proposed capacity expansion 3,45,000 TPA to 5,00,000	West Bengal	05-Feb-15	28-Nov-16

83.	Srikar Chem. And Pharma India Private Limited	Srikar Chem. and Pharma India Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh	07-Apr-16	10-Nov-16
84.	Earthcare Enviro Solution Pvt. Ltd.	Medinex Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	30-Jun-15	10-Nov-16
85.	Dr. K. V. Reddy	IA/CG/MIN/17081/2011	Chhattisgarh	04-Jun-16	09-Nov-16
86.	Gujarat Maritime Board, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	CRZ clearance for the proposed project of construction of administration building and staff quarters at Okha, Distt-Devbhumi Dwarka, Gujarat by Gujarat Maritime Board	Gujarat	21-Aug-15	09-Nov-16
87.	Ms. Udaipur Min. Tech. Pvt. Ltd.	Kaolinised Sand, Silica Sand, China Clay Mine	Jharkhand	24-Nov-15	09-Nov-16
88.	Neelakandhan A N	New Dry Dock facility at Cochin Shipyard Ltd. Kochi, Kerala	Kerala	19-Aug-16	09-Nov-16
89.	D. B. Jambhulkar	Expansion of existing Butibori Industrial area (BIA) (BIA Phase-II), MIDC, Nagpur-441 122	Maharashtra	29-Sep-15	09-Nov-16
90.	LNG Bharat Pvt. Limited	Import of 5 MMTA LNG Floating Storage Unit (FSU) and handling facility within Krishnapatnam Port Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	28-Apr-16	08-Nov-16
91.	Gujarat Maritime Board, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	Upgradation of existing ship recycling yard at AlangSosiya, Gujarat for undertaking safe and environmentally sound ship recycling operations	Gujarat	08-Jul-16	02-Nov-16

Written Ans. to Quid.

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Ques. of 3 April, 2017 485

1	2	3	4	5	6
92.	Dr. H. K. Patnaik	Expansion in existing Crude Oil carrying capacity from 2,00,000 bopd to 3,00,000 bopd and natural gas	Gujarat	07-May-15	31-Oct-16
93.	Ganesh Polychem. Ltd.	Ganesh Polychem. Ltd.	Gujarat	06-Feb-16	31-Oct-16
94.	INDOFIL Industries Limited	INDOFIL Industries Limited Unit-3	Gujarat	05-Feb-16	31-Oct-16
95.	Mr. Ganesh Karad	KGS Sugar and Infra. Corporation Ltd.	Maharashtra	27-Jan-16	31-Oct-16
96.	Mr. O. R. Chitlange	Proposed expansion of Viscose Filament Yarn (25,000 TPA to 30,000 TPA)	Maharashtra	03-May-16	31-Oct-16
97.	Taksheel Green Field Extracts Private Limited	Taksheel Green Field Extracts Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	13-May-16	28-Oct-16
98.	Mr. Rambabu Verma	Proposed 0.14 MTPA Greenfield Cement Grinding Unit	Bihar	08-Jul-16	28-Oct-16
99.	SARDA Energy and Minerals Limited	“Regularization of the statutory approvals of existing 6,00,000 TPA Iron Ore Pelletization Plant” and “Proposed expansion by adding 10 Nos Coal Gasifier Plant (Fuel Replacement for Pellet Plant)–2746 Nm3/Hr. and expansion of Iron Ore Grinding Unit to Iron Ore Grinding and Beneficiation Plant–10,00,000 TPA”	Chhattisgarh	04-Jun-16	28-Oct-16

100.	AARTI Industries Ltd. Alchemie Organics Division	AARTI Industries Ltd. (Alchemie Organics Division)	Gujarat	03-Dec-15	28-Oct-16
101.	Hetbanspechem Limited	Greenfield Multi-purpose plant for Manufacturing of various Technical Grade Pesticides.	Gujarat	24-May-16	28-Oct-16
102.	Parimal R Vinzey	Top worth Urja and Metals Ltd.	Maharashtra	05-Feb-16	28-Oct-16
103.	M/S. R L Finechem Pvt. Ltd.	Establishment of active Pharmaceutical Industry (APIs) manufacturing industry with R and D activity	Karnataka	18-Jan-16	28-Oct-16
104.	Dharampalkimatramkalani	Karan Sugars Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	16-Jan-15	28-Oct-16
105.	Sharayuagro Industries Ltd. (Formerly known as Lokmanya Sakhar Udyog Ltd.)	IA/MH/IND/25773/2014	Maharashtra	02-Sep-15	28-Oct-16
106.	Boudh Distillery Private Limited	Boudh Distillery Private Limited	Odisha	05-May-16	28-Oct-16
107.	JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd.	Expansion in Clinker Production	Rajasthan	30-Jan-16	28-Oct-16
108.	NCL Industries Limited	Nagarjuna Cement Plant -Increase of Clinker Production from 1.6 MTPA to 2.60 MTPA (By Installation of New Line) Cement from 0.9 MTPA to 2.0 MTPA	Telangana	28-May-16	28-Oct-16

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1	2	3	4	5	6
109.	Rakesh Bhargava	Limestone Mine	Andhra Pradesh	08-Mar-16	27-Oct-16
110.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Dugda NLW Coal Washery	Jharkhand	10-Jun-16	27-Oct-16
111.	Dr. K. V. Reddy	Kharai-VayorPozzolona Clay Mines	Gujarat	05-Jun-16	26-Oct-16
112.	Hindustan Enviro. Life Protection Services Ltd.	Commom Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storate and Disposal Facility and Incineration facility at survey No.163,180,181,182,183 and 184 at village vadgam, Taluka Khambhat Distt. Anand, Gujarat	Gujarat	19-Feb-16	26-Oct-16
113.	Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Ltd.	Savanur Integrated Micro Irrigation Project	Karnataka	03-Jun-16	26-Oct-16
114.	The Singareni Collieries Company Limited	Kakatiya Khani Opencast-2 Coal Mining Project	Telangana	23-Jan-16	26-Oct-16
115.	Jawaharpur Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	Jawaharpur Thermal Power Project	Uttar Pradesh	06-Jul-16	26-Oct-16
116.	Dr. B. Mukhopadhyay	Widening and improvement of the existing highway to 2-lanes with paved shoulder/ 4 lane/6 lane of Bhavnagar-Pipavav Porbandar-Dwarka Section of NH-8E	Gujarat	20-May-15	25-Oct-16
117.	D. B. Jambhulkar	Butibori Industrial	Maharashtra	29-Sep-15	25-Oct-16

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118.	Samun Khan	Mineral Masonary Stone Mine, Mine Lease M.L 49/2001, Area–71.2391 Ha.	Rajasthan	07-Apr-16	25-Oct-16
119.	Dhirajbhai Patel	Sayaji Laminates Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	29-Feb-16	20-Oct-16
120.	Bhupeshbhai Patel	Ever Shine Decor Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	02-Mar-16	20-Oct-16
121.	Parshwnath Pigments Ltd.	M/s. Parshwnath Pigments Ltd.	Gujarat	12-Apr-16	20-Oct-16
122.	Mr. Sunil Kanojia	Exploratory drilling of 10 Wells in Block CB-ONN/2009/2 In District Ahmedabad and Gandhi Nagar	Gujarat	25-Apr-16	20-Oct-16
123.	M/S. HLL Lifecare Limited	HLL Lifecare Limited Kanagala Plant	Karnataka	25-Apr-16	20-Oct-16
124.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	BS VI MS Block Project	Kerala	05-May-16	20-Oct-16
125.	M/S. Enal Drugs Private Limited	M/s. Enal Drugs Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana	06-Apr-16	20-Oct-16
126.	Kallakurichi-II Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd.	Kallakurichi-II Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	03-May-16	20-Oct-16
127.	Mahidhara Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Mahidhara Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana	11-Apr-16	18-Oct-16
128.	V. S. Narang	Environmental clearance for 2.72 MTPA Limestone from Choutapalli Limestone Mine-II of M/s. My Home I	Telangana	03-Mar-15	18-Oct-16
129.	Akshar Chem. (India) Ltd.	AksharChem India Ltd.	Gujarat	28-Sep-15	17-Oct-16

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1	2	3	4	5	6
130.	Ms. Dalmia Agencies Limited	Rajmahal Kaolinised Sandstone Mine	Jharkhand	20-Nov-15	17-Oct-16
131.	Orient Paper Mills	Proposed enhancement of Tissue Paper Production from 25,000 TPA to 55,000 TPA by installation of additional 30,000 TPA Tissue machine without increasing permitted Paper Production of 1,00,000 TPA as by M/s Orient Paper and Industries Ltd. (formerly M/s Orient Paper Mills), located at Amlai, P.O. Amlai Paper Mills, Distt. Shahdol of Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	17-Feb-16	17-Oct-16
132.	Adani Petronet Dahej Port Pvt. Ltd.	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	14-Mar-16	14-Oct-16
133.	Mr. T. R. Swamy	Proposed Kadacheru Industrial Area Development Project	Karnataka	05-Jan-16	14-Oct-16
134.	M/s. Good Earth Agrochem. Pvt. Ltd.	Good Earth Agrochem Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	26-Apr-16	30-Sep-16
135.	M/S Mideast Integrated Steels Limited.	Proposal for Integrated Steel Plant	Odisha	01-Aug-11	30-Sep-16
136.	Oil India Limited	Drilling of Twenty Development Wells	Rajasthan	06-Apr-16	30-Sep-16
137.	Dr. R. Selvaraj, IAS	Sipcot Industrial Park Cheyyar	Tamil Nadu	27-May-16	30-Sep-16
138.	MKR Distilleries Pvt. Ltd.	Proposed Grain based Extra Neutral Alcohol Production Unit	West Bengal	16-Oct-15	30-Sep-16

139.	P. B Gopala Krishna	Integrated project for Modernization of Kumarasamy Raja Nagar Cement Plant for increase of Clinker Production from 2.8 MTPA to 3,185 MTPA by upgradation of Line-I and Optimum Utilization of Line-II and Installation of 6 MW Turbo Generator	Andhra Pradesh	08-Oct-15	29-Sep-16
140.	Kachchh Veneers Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Kachchh Veneers Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	04-Aug-15	29-Sep-16
141.	Kadam Chudgar	Rheomax Gums LLP.	Gujarat	14-Dec-15	29-Sep-16
142.	Mr. Ketanbhai Patel	Bhole Intermediates	Gujarat	27-Feb-16	29-Sep-16
143.	Samant Kumar Jha	2000 MW Gas based Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP)	Gujarat	06-Jan-15	29-Sep-16
144.	Mr. S. S. Jadhav	IA/MH/IND2/31409/2013	Maharashtra	19-Mar-16	29-Sep-16
145.	T. Venkataiah Choudary	Octane Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana	28-Mar-16	29-Sep-16
146.	MSPL Limited	1.2 MTPA Iron Ore Pellet Plant (in Operation) of M/s MSPL Limited.	Karnataka	05-Feb-16	23-Sep-16
147.	Ajay Saraf	Proposed Integrated Steel Plant	Karnataka	17-Apr-15	23-Sep-16
148.	Jindal Saw Limited	Pellet Planty	Rajasthan	23-May-16	23-Sep-16
149.	Silvertoan Papers Limited	Paper Production Plant	Uttar Pradesh	18-May-16	23-Sep-16
150.	V. S. Narang	Gamalapadu Limestone Mine	Andhra Pradesh	04-Jul-15	22-Sep-16
151.	V. S. Narang	Gamalapadu Limestone Mine	Andhra Pradesh	04-Jul-15	22-Sep-16
152.	Coromandel International Limited	Enhancement of complex fertilizer plant capacity from 3200 MTPD to 4500 MTPD in existing facility at Kakinada, East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	14-Dec-15	10-Sep-16

1	2	3	4	5	6
		District, Andhra Pradesh by M/s Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd.			
153.	Usha BRECO Limited	Construction of “Udankhatola”-Aerial Ropeway at Mount Girnar	Gujarat	10-May-16	09-Sep-16
154.	Usha BRECO Limited	Construction of “Udankhatola”-Aerial Ropeway at Mount Girnar	Gujarat	10-May-16	09-Sep-16
155.	M/S. Emami Cement Limited	Proposed enhancement in clinkerization capacity 1.98 MTPA to 3.2 MTPA	Chhattisgarh	04-Mar-16	08-Sep-16
156.	J. K Cement Ltd. Kanpur	expansion in Cement Plant	Rajasthan	22-Jan-16	08-Sep-16
157.	Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited	New production line for clinker production 1.00 MTPA, Cement Production 1.13 MTPA at Kairulabad village, Tamil Nadu by M/s Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	12-Jan-16	08-Sep-16
158.	M/s Grahwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd.	Sand, Bajri and Boulders	Uttarakhand	15-Mar-16	07-Sep-16
159.	M/s Grahwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd.	Sand, Bajri and Boulders	Uttarakhand	15-Mar-16	07-Sep-16
160.	Rajiv Munjal	Shree Uttam Steel and Power Limited	Maharashtra	05-Feb-15	06-Sep-16
161.	Rakesh Bhargava	Proposed wxpansion of Integrated Cement Plant-Clinker (2 x 1.5 to 2 x 2.6 Million TPA), Cement (2 x 2.6 to 2 x 3.0 Million TPA), Waste Heat Recovery Power	Chhattisgarh	07-May-16	05-Sep-16

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		Plant (15 to 30 MW), Captive Thermal Power Plant (25 MW) along with Synthetic Gypsum Unit (65 TPH) and DG Sets {2000 KVA (size 1000/500/250/125)} near Village Khapradih, Tehsil Simga, District Balodabazar-Bhatapara (Chhattisgarh) by M/s. Shree Cement Ltd.			
162.	M/S Wel Treat Enviro Management Organization	Clearance for the proposed common treated effluent disposal pipeline project along river Kolak upto deep sea <i>via</i> Kolak Estuary	Gujarat	03-Sep-13	05-Sep-16
163.	Indian Oil Petronas Private Limited	Proposal for expansion project in the existing LPG Import/Export Terminal with existing storage capacity 31500 MT at Kasberia, Midnapore, West Bengal by M/s. Indian Oil Petronas (P) Ltd.	West Bengal	28-Dec-15	05-Sep-16
164.	Tourism and Civil Aviation Department Government of Sikkim	ToR for Tsomgo Passenger Ropeway	Sikkim	07-May-16	02-Sep-16
165.	Ram Naresh	Benti-Bagda Limestone Mines	Jharkhand	04-Feb-16	01-Sep-16
166.	Supersmelt Industries Private Limited	Proposed installation of 2x6 MVA Sub merged Arc. Furnaces for Ferro Alloy-Ferro Manganese-23630 TPA or Silico Manganese-16150 TPA or Pig Iron-26100 TPA; 4x15 T Induction Furnaces with Billet-129900 TPA	West Bengal	27-Jan-16	01-Sep-16

1	2	3	4	5	6
167.	Jagannath Washery Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	Jagannath Washery	Orissa	13-Mar-16	31-Aug-16
168.	MRN Cane Power India Ltd.	MRN Cane Power India Ltd.	Karnataka	11-Feb-16	29-Aug-16
169.	SYMED Labs Limited Unit IV	M/s. SYMED Labs Limited, Unit-IV	Telangana	09-Mar-16	29-Aug-16
170.	SYMED Labs Limited Unit IV	M/s. SYMED Labs Limited, Unit-IV	Telangana	09-Mar-16	29-Aug-16
171.	M/S Krishnaping Alloys Ltd.	Palaspani Manganese Ore Mine	Madhya Pradesh	12-May-16	23-Aug-16
172.	Trident Limited	Proposed Mill Expansion Plan to increase in paper production from 135000 TPA to 201000 TPA and increase in captive co-genesation plant from 45.9 MW to 90.9 MW of M/s Trident Ltd. located at Village Dhocila, Tehsil and Distt. Barnala, Punjab	Punjab	11-Dec-14	23-Aug-16
173.	Janvi Chemicals	Janvi Chemicals	Gujarat	21-Oct-15	19-Aug-16
174.	M/S Shriram Rayons (A Unit of DCM Shriram Industries Ltd.)	Expansion of Rayon Tyre Cord, Dipped Fabric, Carbon Disulphide, and Captive Power Plant (from 7.2 MW 11.2 MW) Khasra No. 248, 342, 245, 246, 247 Vill & Taluka Iadpura, Distt. Kota Rajasthan by M/s Shriram Rayons	Rajasthan	23-Jul-15	19-Aug-16
175.	Uttam Sugar Mills Limited	Proposed expansion in capacity of existing Molasses based Distillery (from 75 KLPD			

		to 150 KLPD) at Village Barkatpur, Tehsil Najibabad, District Bijnore, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	19-Feb-16	19-Aug-16
176.	V. S. Narang	Limestone Mine	Andhra Pradesh	12-Jan-16	17-Aug-16
177.	M/S Grahwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd.	Sand, Bajri and Boulders	Uttarakhand	04-Jun-15	17-Aug-16
178.	Arif Vazirali	Proposed expansion of pharmaceutical industry	Tamil Nadu	20-Jan-16	16-Aug-16
179.	Ocliron Steel Limited	Modification-cum-expansion from existing 75,000 TPA Integrated Steel Plant and 14 MW Power Plant to 500,000 TPA Integrated Steel Plant and 84 MW Power Plant	Orissa	04-Dec-15	12-Aug-16
180.	Everest Industries Limited	Asbestos Fibre Cement Sheet manufacturing	Tamil Nadu	21-Apr-16	12-Aug-16
181.	Gopal Prasad	Balu/Sand mining (minor mineral) over an area of 402.98 ha in District-Nawada, Bihar containing River Sand	Bihar	15-Mar-16	11-Aug-16
182.	Mdhaiya Traders	Sand Mining (minor mineral) M/s Dahiya Traders, Through Sh. Manik Ram Dahiya S/o Sh. Aman singhDahiya. Mining of "Sand" (minor mineral)	Haryana	05-Dec-15	11-Aug-16
183.	JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd.	Limestone Mine	Rajasthan	13-Feb-16	11-Aug-16
184.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Bhjudih NLW Coal Washery project	West Bengal	24-May-16	10-Aug-16
185.	Dr. K. V. Reddy	Limestone Mine with production capacity 4.0 MTPA	Chhattisgarh	11-Feb-16	09-Aug-16

1	2	3	4	5	6
186.	Reliance Jeoinfocomm. Ltd.	Asia Africa Europe One (AAE-1) Submarine Cable system at Versova Beach, Mumbai, Maharashtra.	Maharashtra	08-Dec-15	02-Aug-16
187.	Agrisol India Pvt. Ltd.	Agrisol (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	05-Feb-16	12-Jul-16
188.	Swaraj India Agro Ltd.	Proposed Integrated Project of 60 KLPD Molasses Based Distillery, 22.5 MW Power Generation and 4400 TCD Sugar Mill Sugar Mill	Maharashtra	26-Feb-16	12-Jul-16
189.	Krishna Godavari LNG Terminal Pvt. Ltd.	LNG floating storage and re-gasification	Andhra Pradesh	02-May-16	04-Jul-16
190.	M. Srinivasan	6 MW Turbine to existing 2x18 MW Captive Power Plant	Tamil Nadu	12-Jan-16	04-Jul-16
191.	PENN BIO Chemicals India Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Penn Bio Chemicals India Pvt. Ltd	Andhra Pradesh	09-Sep-15	30-Jun-16
192.	Pidilite Industries Limited	Pidilite Industries Limited	Gujarat	19-Dec-15	30-Jun-16
193.	Karan Intermediates Pvt. Ltd.	Karan Intermediates Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	17-Nov-15	30-Jun-16
194.	SD Engineering Services Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Rajarambapu Patil Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Sangli	Maharashtra	04-Dec-15	30-Jun-16

195.	Globus Spirits Limited	Proposed capacity enhancement by Modernizing the Existing Grain based Distillery (100 KLPD to 125 KLPD) and co-generation Power Plant (3.0 MW to 3.8 MW) at Village-Shyampur, Tehsil- Behror, District-Alwar	Rajasthan	07-Dec-15	30-Jun-16
196.	Ganapati Sugar Industries Limited Distillery Division	Ganpati Sugars Industries Limited	Telangana	05-Jan-16	30-Jun-16
197.	G. Ramaiah	Brundavan Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	Telangana	03-Dec-15	30-Jun-16
198.	Reliance Industries Exploration and Production	Drilling of 8 additional exploratory/appraisal drilling in the Block CY-DWN-2001/2(CY-III-D5) of M/s Reliance Industries Ltd., Off the Coast of Tamil Nadu Bay of Bengal (TOR)	Tamil Nadu	26-Nov-15	30-Jun-16
199.	Dr. B. Mukhopadhyay	Rehabilitation and upgradation of existing carriageway to 6 - laning of Kanpur (Chakeri) to Allahabad (Km 483.687 to Km 630.00) section of NH-2 in the State of Utar Pradesh by M/s NHA	Uttar Pradesh	14-Jan-16	29-Jun-16
200.	Escapade Resorts Pvt. Ltd.	CRZ Clearance–Proposed Beach Resort Project at R. S. No. 477/1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, 479/3, 4, 7 and 8 of Thengamputhur Village, Agastheeswaram Taluk, Kanniyakumari District, Tamil Nadu of M/s Escapade Resorts Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala	18-Jan-16	27-Jun-16

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1	2	3	4	5	6
201.	Chenab Valley Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	KIRU HEP	Jammu and Kashmir	26-Jan-16	24-Jun-16
202.	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	Expansion by addition of 2x660MW coal based Obra Ç"TPP of M/s UPRVUNL at Obra Thermal Power Station	Uttar Pradesh	23-Nov-15	21-Jun-16
203.	Ashokbhai Panara	Panara Laminate Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	26-Jan-16	20-Jun-16
204.	M/s New Phaltan Sugar Works Distilleries Division Ltd.	M/s New Phaltan Sugar Works Distilleries Division Ltd.	Maharashtra	23-Jul-15	20-Jun-16
205.	J. N. Biswal	Cluster 2 (3 Mines of 0.36 MTPA with a peak prod.	Jharkhand	15-Mar-16	16-Jun-16
206.	Western Coalfields Limited	Bhanegaon OCP of M/s WCL, Nagpur	Maharashtra	02-Feb-16	16-Jun-16
207.	National Highway Authority of India	Development of Delhi-Meerut Expressway- New Alignment of Delhi Meerut Expressway from Dasna to Meerut (27.500 km to 64.552=37.052 km) and connector (0.00 km to 9.004 km=9.004 km) on Annuity Hybrid Model	Uttar Pradesh	27-Nov-15	16-Jun-16
208.	KVK Subba Raju	IA/IND/AP/23846/2014	Andhra Pradesh	01-Oct-15	15-Jun-16

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Ques. of 3 April, 2017

209.	Fortune Metals Ltd.	360 TPD MS Billet production (Secondary Metallurgical Processing) by installing 3 sets of 15 TPH capacity Induction Furnaces within the existing premises located at Talwara Road, Mandi Gobindgarh, Dis	Punjab	15-Jan-16	10-Jun-16
210.	ACC Ltd.	Nandini Khundini Limestone Mines of ACC Limited	Chhattisgarh	29-Oct-15	09-Jun-16
211.	Narsinhbhai Panchotia.	M/s.Nelson Laminate Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	25-Nov-15	09-Jun-16
212.	Paras Intermediates Private Limited	Paras Intermediates Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	15-Sep-15	09-Jun-16
213.	JSW Jharkhand Steel Ltd.	The Proposed 10 Mt/Yr. Integrated Steel Plant and 900 MW Captive Power Plant	Jharkhand	18-Mar-15	09-Jun-16
214.	Rotam Crop Protection Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Rotam Crop. Protection Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	16-Sep-15	09-Jun-16
215.	Milanhai Adroja	Reolaxe Laminate Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	07-Oct-15	08-Jun-16
216.	Vardanenvironet	Proposed 60 KLPD molasses based distillery with 3 MW co-generation power plant	Haryana	14-Sep-15	08-Jun-16
217.	Up Co-operative Sugar Factories Federation Limited	40 KLPD absolute alcohol plant for sugar molasses based distillery with anhydrous ethanol plant	Uttar Pradesh	22-Dec-15	08-Jun-16

Written Ans. to Quesd.

[5 April, 2017]

Ques. of 3 April, 2017 499

1	2	3	4	5	6
218.	Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd.	3500 TCD sugar plant expandable to 5000 TCD and 30 KLPD ENA/Ethanol Plant	Uttar Pradesh	29-Dec-15	08-Jun-16
219.	Ambuja Cement Limited	Lodhva Mining with production capacity 1.5 million TPA of Limestone	Gujarat	26-Oct-15	26-May-16
220.	V. S. Bajaj	Enhancement of Baga-Bhalag lime stone and shale mine (3.10 MTPA to 5.25 MTPA)	Himachal Pradesh	28-Jan-16	26-May-16
221.	Om Mineral	Mining of Minor Mineral in the Mines of "Mahendergarh Unit I with production capacity of 0.12 million meter cuble (Ram)	Haryana	11-Mar-15	26-May-16
222.	A. K. Makhija	Banera Iron Ore Mine	Rajasthan	08-Mar-16	26-May-16
223.	M/s Grahwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd.	Sand, Bajri and Boulders	Uttarakhand	04-Mar-16	26-May-16
224.	Uttarakhand Forest Development Corporation, Dehradun	River Bed Mining with proposed production capacity of 238977.2 m3/annum Rom in Bhogpur (190.57 Ha) (A Tributary of River Ganga and Supportive River) at Bhogpur, Tatwala and Ramkundi Villages, Haridwar Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	22-Jan-16	26-May-16
225.	J. N. Biswal	Composite Sand Mining by M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Located at Eastern Coal fields Ltd. PO-Sanctoria, Distt-Burdwan, west Bengal. (86.58 ha)	West Bengal	11-Sep-15	26-May-16

500 Written Ans. to Usrd.

[RAJYA SABHA]

Ques. of 3 April, 2017

226.	J. N. Biswal	Composite Sand Mine by M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Located in Distt. Birbhum, State-West Bengal (414.36)	West Bengal	11-Sep-15	26-May-16	<i>Written Ans. to Usid.</i>
227.	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	Modernization of existing facilities and addition of New facilities entailing capacity addition in terms	Andhra Pradesh	10-Feb-16	25-May-16	
228.	Mr. Saurabh Lohia	Environmental clearance for Cement Plant at Kurari Villages, Durgavati Tehsil, Kaimoor District, Bihar State.	Bihar	29-Sep-15	25-May-16	
229.	Mumbai Port Trust	Construction of fifth Oil Berth at Jawahr Dweep	Maharashtra	13-Feb-16	25-May-16	[5 April, 2017]
230.	Honour Infraestates Ltd.	HonourInfraestates Ltd.	Telangana	16-Oct-15	25-May-16	
231.	Himanshu Marwal	Kraft Paper	Uttarakhand	22-Aug-14	25-May-16	
232.	Uttarakhand State Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	Expansion of runway at Pithoragarh Airport	Uttarakhand	02-Feb-16	25-May-16	<i>Ques. of 3 April, 2017 501</i>
233.	CEMTAC Cements Pvt. Ltd.	Cement Plant	Jammu and Kashmir	19-May-15	19-May-16	
234.	Special Blasts Limited	Iron Ore	Madhya Pradesh	26-Oct-15	19-May-16	
235.	M/s Department of Industries and Commerce	M/s Department of Industries and Commerce	Punjab	14-Jan-13	19-May-16	
236.	Gallantt Metal Limited	Sponge Iron, Steel Billets, M.S Bars	Gujarat	14-Apr-15	18-May-16	

1	2	3	4	5	6
237.	Tangedco	2x800 MW Stage-III Uppur Super critical Thermal Power Plant in Uppur, Valamavoor and Thiruppalaikudi villages of Thiruvadanai Taluk	Tamil Nadu	25-May-15	18-May-16
238.	M/s Bodal Chemicals Ltd. (Unit Vii)	Proposed for expansion of existing manufacturing capacity and proposed co-generation power plant of 5 MW	Gujarat	23-Apr-12	26-Apr-16
239.	Bodals Chemicals Ltd.	Chemicals	Gujarat	23-Apr-12	25-Apr-16
240.	Naini Papers Limited	TOR proposal for enhancement of writing and printing grades of paper fom 90TDP to 140 TDP at Moradabad Road, Kashipur, District-Udham Singh nagar, Uttarakhand by M/s Naini Papers Limited.	Uttarakhand	05-Aug-15	22-Apr-16
241.	M/s Grahwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd.	Sand, Bajri and Boulder Mining	Uttarakhand	02-Jun-15	22-Apr-16
242.	IOCI Guwahati Refinery	Revamp of INDMAX Unit	Assam	29-Aug-15	18-Apr-16
243.	R. K. Dubey	Proposed Grain Based Distillery (ENA/RS 60 KLPD) and 6 KLPD Malt sprit plant along with Cogeneration Power Plant (3.0 MW) at Vill. PachariaDalarPathar (Changsari), Dist. Kamrup, Assam	Assam	19-Aug-15	18-Apr-16
244.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Expansion of POL Terminal at Piyala	Haryana	13-Jun-15	18-Apr-16

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Ques. of 3 April, 2017

245.	N. Ravi	Zinc	Tamil Nadu	16-Jun-15	18-Apr-16
246.	M/s BPCL	Construction of Ennore installation of BPCL	Tamil Nadu	10-Jun-14	18-Apr-16
247.	Century Plyboards India Limited	Laminates and Resin	West Bengal	25-Mar-15	18-Apr-16
248.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Development of Refrigerated LPG (Propane/ Butane) Import, Storage, Bottling and Bulk distribution facilities of M/s BPCL at HDC Haldia	West Bengal	28-Jan-16	18-Apr-16
249.	Kamdhenu Ispat Limited	Proposed expansion of existing steel plant from 22,556 TPA (Ingot) to 1,24,800 TPA (Ingot) to produce 96,000 TPA of TMT Bar, Angle and Channel	Rajasthan	17-Sep-15	13-Apr-16
250.	M/s Jai Shree Krishana Cements Ltd.	Proposed stand alone Clinker Grinding Unit	Rajasthan	17-Apr-13	13-Apr-16
251.	Shri Rajendra Kumar Chandaliya	Samarnaka Quartz and Feldspar Mining Project	Rajasthan	08-Oct-14	11-Apr-16
252.	Mr. Rajinder Mittal	BCL Industries and Infrastructures Ltd., Distillery Unit	Punjab	08-May-15	08-Apr-16
253.	Godawari Power and Ispat Ltd.	TOR proposal for pellet plants of capacity of 2.1 MTPA at Siltara, Distt-Raipur, Chhattisgarh by M/s Godawari Power and Ispat Limited	Chhattisgarh	30-Oct-15	07-Apr-16

Written Ans. to Usid.

[5 April, 2017]

Ques. of 3 April, 2017 503

1	2	3	4	5	6
254.	M/s Mohan Paul Singh Pannu	River Bed Minor Mineral Mine/Quarry having total area of 19.941 Ha. at village Jagatpur, District Kathua, Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	24-Nov-15	06-Apr-16
255.	Brahmani River Pellets Limited	TOR proposal for Iron Ore Pelletization Plant of M/s Brahmani River Pellets Ltd. at Khurunti, KalingaNagar, Jajpur, Odisha	Odisha	06-Nov-15	06-Apr-16
256.	Satyadeva Organosys Private Limited	SatyadevaOrganosys Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh	16-Jun-15	05-Apr-16
257.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Construction of Storage tanks associated facilities at Mumbai Refinery-II	Maharashtra	08-Sep-15	05-Apr-16
258.	SK Solvochem Pvt. Ltd.	Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Unit (1500 MTPA) at Khasra No. 59/1/2 (1-2), 2(3-14), 3(2-6)	Punjab	06-May-15	05-Apr-16
259.	Sanjay Jaglan	Sanjay Jaglan	Haryana	21-Nov-14	04-Apr-16
260.	M/s Rungta Mines Ltd.	Steel Plant	Jharkhand	17-Sep-13	01-Apr-16
261.	Surender Kumar Jain	Lumshnong Limestone Mine	Meghalaya	10-Sep-14	01-Apr-16
262.	M/s Cement Manufacturing Co.	Lumshnong Limestone Mines	Meghalaya	20-Jan-14	01-Apr-16
263.	M/s Bundi Silica Supply Company	Sand Mining	Rajasthan	24-Dec-12	01-Apr-16
264.	Smt. Tamanna Begum	Kantharia Red Ochre, Silica Sand and White Clay Mine	Rajasthan	21-May-15	01-Apr-16

504 Written Ans. to Usd.

[RAIYA SABHA]

Ques. of 3 April, 2017

Statement-II*Details of show-cause notices issued to violators*

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of issue of show cause notice
1	2	3
1.	M/s Dragon Cement Industries Pvt. Ltd. At Bhogiram Gaon, Doboka Dist Nagaon Assam for Mini Cement Plant	23.05.2016
2.	M/s Ugar Sugar Works Ltd. at Athani Taluk Belgaum dist Karnataka Distillery Unit	24.05.16
3.	M/s Lanco Amarkantak Power Ltd. near Pathadi in Korba Distt. Chhattisgarh for expansion by addition of 1*660 MW super critical coal based Thermal Power Plant	24.05.16
4.	M/s National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. for Redevelopment of East Kidwai Nagar General Pool Residential Accommodation GPRA	24.05.16
5.	M/s Gama Infroprop Pvt. for 225 MW Gas based Combined Cycle Power Plant of Ltd. in notified Industrial area at village Mahuaakherganj in Udham Singh Nagar Distt. in Uttarakhand	06.10.2016
6.	M/s Star Cement Meghalaya Ltd. for cement clinker unit and captive power plant at village Lumshnong, Taluka Khliehriat, distt. Jaintia Hills Meghalaya	17.10.2016
7.	M/s Naini Papers Ltd. for capacity enhancement of writing and printing paper grades of paper from 90 TPD to 140 TPD located at Kashipur, distUdham Singh Nagar Uttarakhand	17.10.2016
8.	M/s Oil India Ltd. for Exploratory Drilling of 1 well at Dumduma Pengry area Distt. Tinsukhia Assam	08.11.2016
9.	M/s Oil India Ltd. for Exploratory Drilling for Oil and Gas (2 Wells) at Borhat Pel, Titiagarh area in dist Sivsagar Assam	08.11.2016
10.	M/s Oil India Ltd. for Drilling of Development Well (3 Nos) and exploratory Well (1 No) at Dibrugarh, Bhogpara area Duliajan Assam	08.11.2016

1	2	3
11.	M/s Oil India Ltd. for Drilling of Development Well (17 Nos.) and exploratory Well (14 Nos.) at Tengakhat Kathaloni-Dikon area Distt. Dibrugarh Assam	08.11.2016
12.	M/s Oil India Ltd. for Drilling of Development Well (26 Nos.) and exploratory Well (15 Nos.) at Hapjan-Tinsukia-Dhola area Dist Tinsukia Assam	23.11.16
13.	Expansion of tiloura limestone mining project of M/s Maihar Cement located in village, Tilaura and others, Tehsil Maihar Dist. Satna	20.04.2016
14.	Chormari-Degarhat Limestone Mining project of M/s Jaiprakash Associates Ltd. In Villgae Chormari and Degarhat, Tehsil Rampur Baghelan Dist. Satna, Madhya Pradesh	18.04.2016
15.	M/s Oil India Ltd. for Drilling of Development Well (2 Nos.) and exploratory Well (6 Nos.) at Moran Area, District Dibrugarh/Sivasgar, Assam	07.10.2016

Shutting down of polluting industries

3551. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of industries that are categorized as 'RED' which are considered as highest polluters;

(b) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive plan to gradually shut down these industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board has revised categorization of industrial sectors under Red, Orange, Green or White categories based on the concept of pollution index which is a function of emission, effluent, hazardous waste generated and consumption of resources. There are 60 Red Category on industrial sectors, such as automobile manufacturing, lead acid battery manufacturing, processes involving chlorinated hydrocarbons, fire

crackers manufacturing and bulk storage facilities, phosphorous and its compounds, pulp and paper, etc. The purpose of the categorization is to ensure that the industry is established in a manner which is consistent with the environmental objectives. A mechanism is in place under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to regulate discharge of environmental pollutants and handling of hazardous substances, etc. for protection and improvement of environment and for matter connected therewith.

Ban on use and manufacture of polychlorinated biphenyls

3552. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India may have issued directives to ban the use and manufacture of polychlorinated biphenyls to reduce pollution, but the use of these toxic industrial chemicals in electronic equipment for decades has contaminated country's soil and air quality;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether according to a study, e-waste in Indian soil is twice the global average;

(d) whether disposing off the e-waste is a very cause of concern, the country is facing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The manufacturing and import of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) has been prohibited in the country in the year 2006. However, the final prohibition of the use of PCBs in any form comes in effect from 1st January, 2026. The Ministry has commissioned a program to phase out and replace PCBs from distribution transformers. Numerous scientific reports have documented environmental contamination level and have reported PCBs concentration in human and animal tissues as well as in water and sediments. However, no comprehensive Government report/assessment is available in this regard.

(c) and (d) The country's economic growth with rise in per capita income and technological innovations coupled with high obsolescence rate of electronic and electrical equipment are leading to increase in the rate of generation of e-waste. Central Pollution Control Board had projected 8.0 lakh tonnes of e-waste generation in the year 2010. As per the United Nations University report, "The Global E-Waste

Monitor 2014", 17 lakh tonnes of e-waste generation was reported in the country in 2014. The report notes that the per capita generation of e-waste in 2014 in India was 1.3 kg/inhabitant, which was much less than that in the USA (22.1 kg/inhabitant), Japan (17.3 kg/inhabitant), China (4.4 kg/inhabitant) and many other countries. E-waste, if not handled or disposed of in an environmentally sound manner may be harmful.

(e) The Government has comprehensively revised e-waste (Management and handling) Rules, 2011, and notified E-Waste (Management) Rules in March, 2016 to ensure better management of e-waste in the country. The provisions of this Rule include extending producer's responsibility, setting up of producer responsibility organizations and e-waste exchange to facilitate collection and recycling, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal, providing for economic incentives for collection of electronic waste, and other measures to include dedicated responsibility of electronic and electrical product producers for collection and channelizing of electronic waste and simplification in permission process for dismantling and recycling facilities through single authorization based on Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board. State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility for earmarking industrial space for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities and to undertake industrial skill development; and put in place measures for safety and health of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities. Further, for resource recovery through recycling, the Ministry is coordinating with Ministry of Electronic and Information Technology, which has already undertaken few initiatives such as Research and Development programs for recycling technology for extraction of precious metals, plastics and glass, up-scaling innovative technologies, demonstrations through pilot plants and technology transfer.

Deaths due to air pollution

3553. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that roughly 2.2 million people die every year as a direct result of air pollution and the incidence rate of asthma in children in some large cities is now at 50 per cent and is rising fast; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) A few reports have appeared in the media recently regarding the impact of air pollution on human health based on models, simulations and extrapolations. Air Pollution could be one

of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases. However, there are no conclusive evidence available to establish direct correlation between death/diseases, including asthma in children, and air pollution. Health effects of air pollution are generally synergistic manifestation of the individual's food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc.

Impact of aerosols on climate

3554. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rapid rise in the use of aerosols in the country over the last decade has, according to scientists, been dramatically changing the climate and a substance known as CTC which is a strong ozone depleting substance is still widely used as a solvent and is actually banned in most other countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) No Sir. As per Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000, the manufacture of aerosol products using Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) has been phased out as on 1.1.2003 except for metered dose inhalers for medicinal purposes. The production and consumption of CFC in all sectors has been phased out in the country in 2010. The production and consumption of Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC) has also been phased out in 2010 including in solvent sector. The phase out of CFC and CTC in the country is in line with the Montreal Protocol compliance schedule.

Encroachment upon and disappearance of wetlands

3555. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of wetlands identified in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether several wetlands have been encroached upon and some of them have disappeared;

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

(d) the steps taken by Government for protection and preservation of wetlands;

(e) whether Government has taken note of report by the Centre for Water Resource Development and Management (CWRDM) on the threat to wetlands due to rampant encroachment; and

(f) if so, the details of response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) So far, 115 wetlands in 24 States and two Union Territories have been identified for conservation and management under the National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP) of the Ministry. The State-wise list of these wetlands is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) A few wetlands in the country, have reportedly been impacted due to rapid urbanization, industrialization, various developmental activities and other anthropogenic pressures.

(d) This Ministry had been earlier implementing two separate programmes, namely NWCP and National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) for conservation and management of identified lakes and wetlands in the country. To have better synergy and avoid overlap, both the programmes have been merged in February, 2013 into an integrated scheme of National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA). The various activities covered under the scheme include interception, diversion and treatment of waste water, shore line protection, lake front development, de-silting, bio-remediation, catchment area treatment, lake beautification, survey and demarcation, bio-fencing, fisheries development, weed control, biodiversity conservation, education and awareness creation, community participation, etc. So far, an amount of ₹ 151.94 crores has been released to the States and other organizations for conservation and management of 82 identified wetlands in the country. Similarly, this Ministry has so far sanctioned projects for conservation of 63 lakes in 14 States at a total cost of ₹ 1096.09 crores. So far, an amount of ₹ 687.588 crores has been released for the sanctioned projects and work on 34 lakes has been completed.

The Central Government has notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 for conservation and management of wetlands in the country. Under the Rules, 25 wetlands designated as Ramsar sites have been notified for regulation of activities within the wetlands. Also, in order to conserve lakes, wetlands and other water bodies in an integrated manner, all the States have been advised for giving high priority for constitution of State Wetland/Lake Authorities, identification and notification of priority wetlands, development of integrated management plans, securing resources for implementation of management plans, monitoring and evaluation, strengthening research-management interface, etc.

(e) and (f) The Government of Kerala have informed that the Centre for Water Resources Development and Management (CWRDM), Kozhikode had prepared a detailed Management Action Plan (MAP) for Kavvayi wetland of North Kerala in 2014. The report reveals that Kavvayi, a large coastal backwater wetland, is facing threat from land reclamation and encroachment, rapid urbanisation, industrialisation, various developmental activities and other anthropogenic pressures. The CWRDM has subsequently undertaken a project sanctioned by the Government of Kerala for the implementation of some of the selected components under the Management Action Plan of Kavvayi wetland through various Local Self Government institutions and departments such as Fisheries, Forest, Irrigation, etc.

The Government of Kerala has also set up the State Wetland Authority in November, 2015 under the chairmanship of Minister of Environment, Government of Kerala for conservation and management of all wetlands and lakes in the State in a holistic and integrated manner.

Statement

State-wise list of wetlands identified under National Wetlands Conservation Programme (NWCP)

Sl. No.	Wetland	Sl. No.	Wetland
Andhra Pradesh		12.	Little Rann of Kachh
1.	Kolleru	13.	Pariej
Assam		14.	Wadhvana
2.	Deepar Beel	15.	Nanikakrad
3.	Urpada Beel	Haryana	
4.	Sone Beel	16.	Sultanpur
Bihar		17.	Bhindawas
5.	Kabar	Himachal Pradesh	
6.	Barilla	18.	Renuka
7.	Kusheshwar Asthan	19.	Pong Dam
Gujarat		20.	Chandratat
8.	Nalsarovar	21.	Rewalsar
9.	Great Rann of Kachh	22.	Khajjiar
10.	Thol Bird Sanctuary	Jammu and Kashmir	
11.	Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary	23.	Wullar

Sl. No.	Wetland	Sl. No.	Wetland
24.	Tso Morari	Madhya Pradesh	
25.	Tisgul Tso and Chisul Marshes	49.	Barna
26.	Hokersar	50.	Yashwant Sagar
27.	Mansar-Surinsar	51.	Wetland of Ken River
28.	Ranjitsagar	52.	National Chambal Sanctuary
29.	Pangong Tsar	53.	Ghatigaon
30.	Gharana	54.	Ratapani
31.	Hygam,	55.	Denwa Tawa
32.	Mirgund	56.	Kanha Tiger Reserve
33.	Shalbugh	57.	Pench Tiger Reserve
34.	Chushul and Hanley	58.	Sakhyasagar
Jharkhand		59.	Dihaila
35.	Udhwa	60.	Govindsagar
36.	Tilaiya Dam	61.	Sirpur
Karnataka		Maharashtra	
37.	Magadhi	62.	Ujni
38.	Gudavi Bird Sanctuary	63.	Jayakawadi
39.	Bonal	64.	Nalganga
40.	Hidkal and Ghataprabha	Manipur	
41.	Heggeri	65.	Loktak
42.	Ranganthittu	Meghalaya	
43.	K.G. Koppa wetland	66.	Umiam lake
Kerala		Mizoram	
44.	Ashtamudi	67.	Tamdil
45.	Sasthamkotta	68.	Palak
46.	Kottuli	Odisha	
47.	Kadulandi	69.	Chilka
48.	Vembanad Kol	70.	Kuanria

Sl. No.	Wetland	Sl. No.	Wetland
71.	Kanjia	93.	Samaspur
72.	Daha	94.	Alwara
73.	Anusupa	95.	Semarai
Punjab		96.	Nagaria
74.	Harike	97.	Keetham
75.	Ropar	98.	Shekha
76.	Kanjli	99.	Saman Bird Sanctuary
77.	Nangal	100.	Sarsai Nawar
Rajasthan		101.	Patna Bird Sanctuary
78.	Sambhar	102.	Chandotal
Sikkim		103.	Taal Bhaghel
79.	Khecheopalri	104.	Taal Gambhirvan and Taal Salona
80.	Tamzey	105.	Aadi Jal Jeev Jheel
81.	Tembao Wetland Complex	Uttarakhand	
82.	Phendang Wetland Complex	106.	Ban Ganga Jhilmil Tal
83.	Gurudokmar	107.	Asan
84.	Tsomgo	West Bengal	
Tamil Nadu		108.	East Kolkata wetlands
85.	Point Calimere	109.	Sunderbans
86.	Kaliveli	110.	Ahiron Beel
87.	Pallaikarni	111.	Rasik Beel
Tripura		112.	Santragachi
88.	Rudrasagar	113.	Patlakhawa - Rasomati
89.	Gumti reservoir	Chandigarh (UT)	
Uttar Pradesh		114.	Sukhna
90.	Nawabganj	Puducherry (UT)	
91.	Sandi	115.	Ousteri
92.	Lakh Bahoshi		

Eco-sensitive zone on the bank of river Bhagirathi

†3556. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA:

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal to set up a eco-sensitive zone on the bank of river Bhagirathi flowing in Uttarakhand, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the original form of the proposal has been changed;
- (c) if so, the details of the changes therein; and
- (d) if not, the reasons of delay in providing approval to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) This Ministry had issued Draft Notification SO 1499 (E) on 01.07.2011 for declaring entire stretch of the river Bhagirathi from Gaumukh to Uttarkashi with 100 meter distance from both banks of the river as eco-sensitive zone. However various stakeholders were of the view that the boundaries of the river need to be delineated on a broader perspective, including the catchment area and contributing the tributaries of the river and suggested that the boundaries of the zone may be based on the actual survey of the area.

Accordingly, the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing based on their survey recommended an area of 4179.59 square kilometres as eco-sensitive zone. The Eco-Sensitive Zone Expert Committee unanimously recommended to adopt watershed approach for delineation of boundaries of Eco-Sensitive Zone from Gaumukh to Uttarakashi covering an area of 4179.59 square kilometres.

This Ministry has issued the Notification S.O. 2930 (E) on 18.12.2012 declaring entire watershed of about 100 kilometers stretch of the Bhagirathi river from Gaumukh to Uttarakashi covering an area of 4179.59 square kilometers as Eco-Sensitive Zone.

Reduction in green areas in NCR

†3557. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that green areas have considerably been reduced in Delhi-NCR during the last few years;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government is working on a comprehensive action plan to increase green areas in the whole country including Delhi-NCR; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Ministry of Urban Development, the proportion of green areas in NCR has declined from 4.26% in 1999 to 3.30% in 2012. The details are as under:—

NCR Sub-Region	1991	2012
NCT Delhi	4.73%	4.24%
Haryana Sub-Region	3.40%	2.75%
Rajasthan Sub-Region	6.48%	5.66%
UP Sub-Region	3.63%	2.03%

(c) and (d) The development and maintenance of green cover in urban areas including the protection of trees is within the purview of Urban Local Bodies and Urban Development Authorities. These authorities make continuous efforts to plant trees to enhance the green cover including through tree plantation drives involving the local people.

The Green India Mission implemented by the Ministry, includes a sub-mission to enhance tree cover in 0.20 million hectare of Urban and Peri-Urban areas, including institutional lands. This includes support for urban greening on various categories of land including open spaces/green spaces like parks/wood lots, avenues and in households and Institutional lands belonging/allotted to business/industrial houses and educational institutions, etc. through afforestation.

Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change implements an urban forestry scheme namely “Nagar Van-Udyan Yojana” on pilot basis to create 200 City Forests in the country in next five (5) years.

The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) implemented by Ministry of Urban Development also has *inter alia* the objective of increasing the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (e.g. parks). The details of funds earmarked for city parks under AMRUT are given in Statement.

Statement*AMRUT - Status of Development of Parks (as on 1.3.2017)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Plans Approved (SAAP)	Central Share	Funds for the City Parks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	7	0.18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2890	1057	35.05
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	88	79	1.02
4.	Assam	407	366	10.17
5.	Bihar	2470	1165	48.77
6.	Chandigarh	95	54	1.36
7.	Chhattisgarh	1314	585	9.34
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	7	0.18
9.	Daman and Diu	10	10	0.26
10.	Delhi	489	489	121.22
11.	Goa	209	105	6.28
12.	Gujarat	4884	2070	46.45
13.	Haryana	983	473	114.8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	305	274	4.69
15.	Jammu and Kashmir*	593	534	20.20
16.	Jharkhand	690	304	24.40
17.	Karnataka	4953	2319	35.44
18.	Kerala	1384	674	27.25
19.	Lakshadweep	2	2	0.05
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6201	2593	149.03
21.	Maharashtra	4479	2091	85.54
22.	Manipur	111	100	2.78
23.	Meghalaya	80	72	2
24.	Mizoram	140	126	2.17
25.	Nagaland	75	67	1.84

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Odisha	1599	797	38.82
27.	Puducherry	65	65	1.62
28.	Punjab	2767	1204	288.36
29.	Rajasthan	3224	1542	78.25
30.	Sikkim	27	24	0.67
31.	Tamil Nadu	7084	2955	138.27
32.	Telangana	963	481	21.86
33.	Tripura	148	133	3.23
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7182	3047	210.09
35.	Uttarakhand	593	534	44.23
36.	West Bengal	4035	1929	59.96
GRAND TOTAL		60553	28335	1526.82

Source: Ministry of Urban Development.

Waste-to-energy plants in the country

3558. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- how many waste-to-energy plants are there in the country, State/UT-wise;
- the details of amount of garbage processed per day at these plants and how the output energy is utilised;
- whether the PPP model has been adopted for the functioning of these plants; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) There are 164 operational waste-to-energy plants in the country with cumulative installed capacity of 237.87 MW equivalent. State-wise details as in February, 2017 is as below:—

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No of Projects	Capacity (MWeq)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	43.43
2.	Bihar	1	1.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	0.33

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No of Projects	Capacity (MWeq)
4.	Gujarat	14	14.50
5.	Haryana	2	4.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1.00
7.	Karnataka	7	10.64
8.	Kerala	1	0.23
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5	4.37
10.	Maharashtra	25	37.36
11.	Punjab	12	17.65
12.	Rajasthan	3	3.91
13.	Tamil Nadu	33	21.28
14.	Telangana	8	22.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	24	48.09
16.	Uttarakhand	7	6.91
17.	West Bengal	2	1.17
TOTAL		164	237.87

MWeq = Megawatt Equivalent.

As per available information, 7,750 tons of municipal solid waste is utilized and processed to generate 88.4 MW electricity. Waste-to-energy plants using distilleries effluents, spent wash, urban, agricultural and industrial wastes are producing about 28.54 lakh cubic meter of biogas per day which is equivalent to about 237.87 MW equivalent for meeting captive thermal and electrical needs of the industries and producing Bio-CNG in addition to feeding into Discoms. All these Plants have been set up on PPP basis.

Increase in tree and forest cover

3559. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to increase the number of trees and forests in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to create awareness among the masses; and

(c) if not, whether Government contemplates to take such measures in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for tree plantation in degraded forests at Pan India level through people's participation and has also launched the National Mission for a Green India (GIM) which aims to increase forest and tree cover and to improve quality of forest cover with improved eco-system services. An area over 2 million ha. has been afforested with an investment of about ₹ 3680 crore under NAP since its launch in the year 2000. Ministry has also launched an urban green programme to create green cover in urban and peri-urban areas involving the civil society. The fund under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), *inter alia*, is also used in plantation activity including compensatory afforestation. The enactment of CAMPA Bill *inter alia* envisages release of about ₹ 40,000 crores of CAMPA corpus fund to the States to give a massive thrust to afforestation activities in the country. Besides, afforestation being the multi-departmental effort, is also taken up under centrally sponsored MGNREGA Scheme, Integrated Watershed Management scheme, National Bamboo Mission and various State Plan and Non-Plan Schemes.

Afforestation/Tree plantation activities in the country under various Central and State schemes are taken up by involving local people/community with participatory approach. However, to spread public awareness regarding plantation of trees in the country, Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities through modes of mass communication *i.e* print media, radio and T.V are taken up in National Afforestation and Eco-development Board scheme (NAEB). For meeting area and region specific communication needs, assistance is also provided to Forest Development Agencies, Regional Centres of NAEB and other organization at the Central and State level for undertaking IEC activities in decentralized manner.

Levying of carbon emission cost

3560. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is already levying a carbon emission cost that may make the cost of coal too high for gasification purposes to produce urea or to generate electricity in the years to come;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even a modest \$40 per tonne tax on CO₂ emission shall make natural gas the lowest cost option in relation to coal and whether it is also a fact that this tax may even go up to \$100 per tonne; and

(c) if so, what shall be future strategy of Government with regard to use of coal as source of energy for various purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Government of India has setup the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) by levying a cess of ₹ 400 (around \$6.16) per tonne of coal produced domestically or imported, for the purpose of financing and promoting clean energy activities in the country, much less than \$40 mentioned above. To counter cost escalations, the Government has also taken initiatives to improve the efficiency of large coal based power plants including mandating them to use efficient supercritical technologies, Renovation and Modernisation (R&M) and Life Extension (LE) of existing old power stations in phases, improve efficiency under Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme and coal beneficiation. At present, there is no proposal to increase the cess.

(c) India, in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), has pledged to achieve 40% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030. Emphasis is being placed on achieving 175 GW of Renewable Energy capacity by 2022.

Substitution of coal by gas to tackle global warming

3561. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that big oil companies are now touting the substitution of coal by gas as way of tackling global warming;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether coal will continue to be the main source of energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) The Government of India plans to increase share of gas in the country's energy basket. Intensification of domestic exploration and production activities through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds, development of shale gas policy framework, research and development of gas hydrate resources in the country, import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), exploring possibility of transnational gas pipelines, etc. would help in these efforts.

India, in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), has pledged to

achieve 40% cumulative electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030. However, coal based power as of now accounts for about 60% of India's installed capacity. In order to secure reliable, adequate and affordable supply of electricity, coal will continue to be an important contributor to power generation.

The Government has up-scaled the target of renewable energy capacity to 175 GW by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from bio-power and 5 GW from small hydro-power. Government is also promoting Nuclear Power.

Protection of elephants/wild animals from speeding trains

3562. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked States to put the forest staff on high alert to avoid elephants and other wild animals being killed by speeding trains;

(b) the response of the concerned States in this regard; and

(c) the number of casualties of wild animals during the last year, States-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Chief Wildlife Wardens of elephant and tiger range States were directed to put their frontline forest staff on high alert and take suitable preventive actions to minimise death/injury to elephants and other wild animals due to train accidents.

(c) State-wise casualty figures of elephant and tiger due to train accidents, during the last year, is given in Statement.

Statement

Elephant and Tiger casualties in train accidents during 2016

State	Elephant	Tiger
Assam	10	0
West Bengal	3	0
Tamil Nadu	2	0
Jharkhand	2	0
Kerala	2	0
Odisha	0	0
Tripura	0	0

State	Elephant	Tiger
Uttarakhand	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	0	0
Maharashtra	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	2
TOTAL	20	3

Survey of cities regarding air pollution

3563. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey of cities across the country regarding increasing level of air pollution;

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

(c) whether the Environment Pollution Control and Prevention Authority has any graded action plan for the said cities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures/steps taken by Government to address the high level of air pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) monitors the ambient air quality at 680 monitoring stations located in 300 cities/towns covering 29 States and 6 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Based on ambient air quality monitoring during 2011-2015, CPCB has identified, 94 cities as non-attainment cities in the country which included 17 cities from Maharashtra. The details are given in Statement (*See below*). The monitored data does not indicate any significant increase.

(c) The Government has notified a Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) for Delhi and NCR, formulated on the basis of inputs from CPCB. The Plan incorporates measures to be taken for different Air Quality Index (AQI) categories which indicates different levels of pollution *viz.* emergency, severe, very poor, moderate to poor and moderate. It also includes broad health advisory for each level of AQI.

(d) The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution which *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/ alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of 24X7 on-line continuous emission/effluent monitoring systems by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles; notification of graded response action plan for Delhi and NCR etc. The steps taken by Government to address air pollution help to reduce the level of pollution in relative terms, however, observed data is significantly affected by a number of other factors such as wind speed, mixing height, temperature etc.

Statement

Non-Attainment cities with respect to Ambient Air Quality India (2011-2015)

State Sl. No.	State	Cities Sl. No.	Cities	Status	Major Sources of Pollution
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Guntur	PM ₁₀	(i) Vehicular Emissions (ii) Road Dust/Re-suspension of dust and other fugitive emission (iii) Air Pollution from Bio-Mass Burning (iv) Industrial Air Pollution (v) Air Pollution from Construction and Demolition Activities (vi) DG sets (vii) LPG instead of coal in restaurants/dhabas/road side eateries
		2.	Kurnool	PM ₁₀	
		3.	Nellore	PM ₁₀	
		4.	Vijaywada	PM ₁₀	
		5.	Vishakhapatnam	PM ₁₀	
2.	Assam	6.	Guwahati	PM ₁₀	
		7.	Nagaon	PM ₁₀	
		8.	Nalbari	PM ₁₀	
		9.	Sibsagar	PM ₁₀	
		10.	Silchar	PM ₁₀	
3.	Chandigarh	11.	Chandigarh	PM ₁₀	
4.	Chhattisgarh	12.	Bhillai	PM ₁₀	
		13.	Korba	PM ₁₀	

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Delhi	14.	Delhi	PM ₁₀ , NO ₂	(i) Vehicular Emissions (ii) Road Dust/Re-suspension of dust and other fugitive emission (iii) Air Pollution from Bio- Mass Burning (iv) Industrial Air Pollution (v) Air Pollution from Construction and Demolition Activities (vi) DG sets (vii) LPG instead of coal in restaurants/dhabas/ road side eateries
6.	Gujarat	15.	Surat	PM ₁₀	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	16.	Baddi	PM ₁₀	
		17.	Damtal	PM ₁₀	
		18.	Kala Amb	PM ₁₀	
		19.	Nalagarh	PM ₁₀	
		20.	Paonta Sahib	PM ₁₀	
		21.	Parwanoo	PM ₁₀	
		22.	Sunder Nagar	PM ₁₀	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.	Jammu	PM ₁₀	
9.	Jharkhand	24.	Dhanbad	PM ₁₀	
10.	Karnataka	25.	Bangalore	PM ₁₀	
		26.	Devanagere	PM ₁₀	
		27.	Gulburga	PM ₁₀	
		28.	Hubli-Dharwad	PM ₁₀	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	29.	Bhopal	PM ₁₀	
		30.	Dewas	PM ₁₀	
		31.	Indore	PM ₁₀	
		32.	Sagar	PM ₁₀	
		33.	Ujjain	PM ₁₀	
12.	Maharashtra	34.	Akola	PM ₁₀	
		35.	Amravati	PM ₁₀	
		36.	Aurangabad	PM ₁₀	
		37.	Badlapur	PM ₁₀ , NO ₂	
		38.	Chandrapur	PM ₁₀	
		39.	Jalgaon	PM ₁₀	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		40.	Jalna	PM ₁₀	(i) Vehicular Emissions (ii) Road Dust/Re-suspension of dust and other fugitive emission (iii) Air Pollution from Bio-Mass Burning (iv) Industrial Air Pollution (v) Air Pollution from Construction and Demolition Activities (vi) DG sets (vii) LPG instead of coal in restaurants/dhabas/road side eateries
		41.	Kolhapur	PM ₁₀	
		42.	Latur	PM ₁₀	
		43.	Mumbai	PM ₁₀	
		44.	Nagpur	PM ₁₀	
		45.	Nashik	PM ₁₀	
		46.	Navi Mumbai	PM ₁₀	
		47.	Pune	PM ₁₀ , NO ₂	
		48.	Sangli	PM ₁₀	
		49.	Solapur	PM ₁₀	
		50.	Ulhasnagar	PM ₁₀ , NO ₂	
13.	Meghalaya	51.	Byrnihat	PM ₁₀	
14.	Nagaland	52.	Dimapur	PM ₁₀	
		53.	Kohima	PM ₁₀	
15.	Odisha	54.	Angul	PM ₁₀	
		55.	Balasore	PM ₁₀	
		56.	Bhubneshwar	PM ₁₀	
		57.	Cuttack	PM ₁₀	
		58.	Rourkela	PM ₁₀	
		59.	Talcher	PM ₁₀	
16.	Punjab	60.	Dera Bassi	PM ₁₀	
		61.	Gobindgarh	PM ₁₀	
		62.	Jalandhar	PM ₁₀	
		63.	Khanna	PM ₁₀	
		64.	Ludhiana	PM ₁₀	
		65.	Naya Nangal	PM ₁₀	
		66.	Pathankot/Dera Baba	PM ₁₀	
		67.	Patiala	PM ₁₀	
17.	Rajasthan	68.	Alwar	PM ₁₀	
		69.	Jaipur	PM ₁₀	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		70.	Jodhpur	PM ₁₀	(i) Vehicular Emissions (ii) Road Dust/Re-suspension of dust and other fugitive emission (iii) Air Pollution from Bio- Mass Burning (iv) Industrial Air Pollution (v) Air Pollution from Construction and Demolition Activities (vi) DG sets (vii) LPG instead of coal in restaurants/dhabas/ road side eateries
		71.	Kota	PM ₁₀	
		72.	Udaipur	PM ₁₀	
18.	Tamil Nadu	73.	Tuticorin	PM ₁₀	
19.	Telangana	74.	Hydrabad	PM ₁₀	
		75.	Nalgonda	PM ₁₀	
		76.	Patancheru	PM ₁₀	
20.	Uttar Pradesh	77.	Agra	PM ₁₀	
		78.	Allahabad	PM ₁₀	
		79.	Anpara	PM ₁₀	
		80.	Bareilly	PM ₁₀	
		81.	Firozabad	PM ₁₀	
		82.	Gajraula	PM ₁₀	
		83.	Ghaziabad	PM ₁₀	
		84.	Jhansi	PM ₁₀	
		85.	Kanpur	PM ₁₀	
		86.	Khurja	PM ₁₀	
		87.	Lucknow	PM ₁₀	
		88.	Moradabad	PM ₁₀	
		89.	Noida	PM ₁₀	
		90.	Raebareli	PM ₁₀	
		91.	Varanasi	PM ₁₀	
21.	Uttarakhand	92.	Kashipur	PM ₁₀	
		93.	Rishikesh	PM ₁₀	
22.	West Bengal	94.	Kolkata	PM ₁₀ , NO ₂	

Studies on premature deaths due to air pollution

3564. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of studies by the WHO and other agencies indicating large scale premature deaths in the country, due to air pollution;

(b) if so the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study on air pollution in the country and its impact on health and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the details of concrete steps/measures taken by Government to check air pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the reports published by the World Health Organization (WHO) and other agencies regarding the impact of air pollution on human health in terms of higher casualty rate. The reports are based on models, simulations and extrapolations. Air Pollution could be one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases. However, there are no conclusive evidence available to establish direct correlation between diseases/ death and air pollution. Health effects of air pollution are generally synergistic manifestation of the individual's food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc.

(d) Steps taken by the Government to address the air pollution, *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; formulation of environmental regulations/statutes; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/ alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.) for kitchens and vehicles; Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) to provide LPG connections to BPL household; ethanol blending; promotion of cleaner production processes; launching of National Air Quality Index; comprehensive amendments to various Waste Management Rules and notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of leaves, biomass and municipal solid waste; promotion of metro network in select cities and strengthening of public transport, e-rickshaws, stringent Pollution Under Control Certificate system for in-use vehicles; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) emission monitoring devices by major industries, etc.

Implementation of Paris Agreement

3565. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's work regarding the implementation of the Paris Agreement have been very satisfactory; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Paris Agreement is under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and pertains to the post-2020 period. Negotiations under the UNFCCC have been initiated to finalize the rules, guidelines and modalities for different provisions of the Paris Agreement. As required under the agreement, India submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to UNFCCC on 2nd October, 2015 for the period 2021-2030.

Impact of pollution on human longevity

3566. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the atmospheric pollution besides other things, also severely affects the longevity of human beings;

- (b) if so whether any survey/research has been conducted by any authorized agency in the recent past; and

- (c) if so, the details of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) A few reports have appeared in the media regarding the impact of air pollution on human health/longevity of human beings based on models, simulations and extrapolations. Air Pollution could be one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases. However, there are no conclusive evidence available to establish impact of pollution on longevity of human being. Health effects of air pollution are generally synergistic manifestation of the individual's food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc.

Beach conservation in Goa

3567. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that one-fourth of beaches in Goa have faced severe erosion;

- (b) if so, the reasons and implications thereof;

- (c) whether we have a plan of action for reducing the damage; and

(d) if so, the status of its execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (d) A study carried out by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, indicates that generally beaches in Goa do not suffer from high or severe erosion. However, about one fourth of the total beach length of Goa is affected by low/medium erosion levels. Beach erosion is caused by a number of factors such as waves, rains, winds, tides and human activities.

Though Goa does not face severe erosion, a national strategy for coastal protection along with guidelines for coastal protection measures have been framed for all Coastal States and Union Territories, including Goa, by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010

3568. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had issued Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 for protection and preservation of wetlands across the country;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has maintained a list of wetlands across the country in forests and private lands which require protection and conservation;

(c) if so, the details of number of protected wetlands, category-wise and State-wise;

(d) if no such list is maintained, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether State Governments have been mandated to identify and enumerate wetlands for protection just like Maharashtra Government has done recently, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) 25 wetlands designated as Ramsar sites under the Ramsar Convention are notified under the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 and are regulated under the said Rules. Further, the Ministry has so far identified 115 wetlands. State-wise list is given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 3555 part (a)]. It includes most of the Ramsar sites, for holistic conservation and management under the National Wetland Conservation Programme

(NWCP)/National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA). Financial assistance is also provided to the States/Union Territories (UTs) for various conservation activities in the identified wetlands under the scheme.

(e) In order to conserve wetlands, all the States/UTs have been advised for giving high priority for constitution of State Wetland authorities, identification and notification of priority wetlands including delineation of their boundaries, development of integrated management plans, securing resources for implementation of management plans, monitoring and evaluation, strengthening research-management interface, etc.

Amount of CAMPA fund

3569. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount currently available with Supreme Court created National Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) fund,

(b) the details of allocation of afforestation funds to State CAMPA authorities State-wise;

(c) whether the new CAMPA Authorities and funds have been notified under the Compensatory Afforestation Act, 2016;

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

(e) whether it is a fact that Green India Mission has received budgetary allocation of ₹ 157 crore in 2017-18 for Afforestation Programme to be funded through NCEF; and

(f) if so, the reasons for making this allocation when there are existing National and State CAMPA funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) the total funds available in various State CAMPA accounts managed by the *Ad-hoc* CAMPA as on 29th March, 2017 is ₹ 47679,78,00,832.89

(b) the details of allocations to State CAMPAs since the year 2009 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) the National Authority, and the State Authorities contemplated in terms of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 are yet to come into force, as the Act itself is to come into force from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

(e) Green India Mission (GIM) along with National Afforestation Programme (NAP) has received budgetary allocation of Rs.107.08 crores for the financial year 2017-18.

(f) the funds sanctioned by the *Ad-hoc* CAMPA is for compensatory afforestation and for strengthening the forest sector; whereas the allocations under the Green India Mission is as per the mandate of the GIM.

Statement

Details of allocation to State CAMPA since 2009

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total release (2009-10 to 2016-17)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	57,687,000.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,497,015,000.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,583,684,000.00
4.	Assam	808,858,100.00
5.	Bihar	1,198,443,400.00
6.	Chandigarh	37,222,000.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	10,132,440,000.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,218,000.00
9.	Daman and Diu	
10.	Delhi	196,748,000.00
11.	Goa	454,665,000.00
12.	Gujarat	2,838,332,000.00
13.	Haryana	1,769,550,000.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5,244,689,400.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,087,835,000.00
16.	Jharkhand	9,191,239,300.00
17.	Karnataka	4,393,833,000.00
18.	Kerala	76,558,000.00
19.	Lakshadweep	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6,615,347,000.00
21.	Maharashtra	9,216,865,000.00

1	2	3
22.	Manipur	587,369,000.00
23.	Meghalaya	167,264,000.00
24.	Mizoram	258,252,000.00
25.	Nagaland	
26.	Odisha	15,811,525,050.00
27.	Puducherry	
28.	Punjab	2,614,663,872.00
29.	Rajasthan	4,404,817,000.00
30.	Sikkim	704,826,000.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	174,029,000.00
32.	Telangana	2,280,001,000.00
33.	Tripura	429,036,300.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4,318,385,400.00
35.	Uttarakhand	7,323,890,000.00
36.	West Bengal	374,153,000.00
TOTAL		105,852,440,822.00

Proposals under NRCP

3570. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the activities proposed under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) has not been fully implemented by the States to reduce water pollution in major rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the activities taken up to reduce the pollution in river Krishna by the riparian States including expenditure during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) Pollution abatement of rivers is a continuous and ongoing process. It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage for abatement of pollution of rivers. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement

of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). NRCP (excluding Ganga and its tributaries which is handled by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation from 01.08.2014 onwards) has covered polluted stretches of 31 rivers in 75 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 4517.82 crore. So far, Central share of ₹ 2056.58 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes and sewage treatment capacity of 2445.71 million litres per day (mld) has been created under the NRCP programme (excluding Ganga and its tributaries). The details of rivers covered under NRCP, State-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Works relating to interception, diversion and treatment of sewage at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 28.74 crore have been implemented in the towns of Karad and Sangli in Maharashtra for pollution abatement of river Krishna under NRCP and sewage treatment capacity of 55 mld has been created in these 2 towns. No funds have been released to the Government of Maharashtra during the last three years and current financial year under NRCP for pollution abatement of river Krishna.

Statement

State-wise details of rivers covered under National River Conservation Plan

Sl. No.	State	Rivers covered	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in crore)	STP Capacity created (in mld.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari	21.79	30.00
2.	Jharkhand	Subarnarekha	3.14	0.00
3.	Gujarat	Sabarmati and Mindola	808.53	285.00
4.	Goa	Mandovi	14.10	12.50
5.	Karnataka	Tunga, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery and Pennar	66.25	41.64
6.	Maharashtra	Godavari, Tapi, Krishna, Panchganga and Mula Mutha.	1182.86	260.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Wainganga, Narmada and Tapti.	20.16	7.95
8.	Odisha	Brahmini and Mahanadi	92.74	53.30

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Beas and Satluj	774.43	648.20
10.	Telangana	Godavari and Musi	345.70	621.46
11.	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Cooum, Vaigai, Vennar, Cauvery and Tamrabarani	905.78	477.66
12.	Kerala	Pamba	18.45	0.00
13.	Sikkim	Rani Chu	181.09	8.00
14.	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri	82.80	0.00
TOTAL			4517.82	2445.71

Air pollution for industrial, thermal, power stations and other sectors

†3571. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on any plan to reduce the level of pollution from industrial, thermal and power generation plants and other sectors;

(b) the number of power generation plants which have, so far, implemented the emission standards (which include the emission standard of PM, SO₂, NO_x and consumption of water) notified by the Ministry on 7th December, 2015 for thermal plants under the Environment (Conservation) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986); and

(c) whether Government is planning to dilute the notification regarding emission standards for thermal power plants issued by the Ministry on December, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) The Government has taken number of steps to reduce level of pollution from industrial, thermal and power generation plants and other sectors in a holistic manner. The Government has notified 115 emission/effluent standards for 104 different sectors of industries besides 32 general standards for ambient air, noise and water discharge.

(b) The revised emission standards for Thermal Power Plants were notified with respect to Particulate Matter (PM), SO₂, NO_x, and water consumption *vide* S.O.3305 (E) dated 07.12.2015 and shall come into force from 6th December, 2017. As assessment in respect of level of compliance shall be made after these standards come into effect.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No proposal to dilute the notification regarding emission standards for thermal power plants issued by the Ministry on December, 2015 is under consideration.

Funds to Odisha under CAMPA

3572. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of Odisha Government for release of funds under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) Annual Plan Operation (APO), 2015-16 has been received by the Ministry six months ago; and

(b) if so, whether there is any valid reason for delay in the release of the balance funds to the tune of ₹ 280 crore and whether it would affect the afforestation programmes in the State during 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Annual Plan of Operation of Odisha State CAMPA for the year 2015-16 was received on 17th May, 2016. Of the entitlement of ₹ 473 crores, funds totalling ₹ 426 crores have been released so far to the State CAMPA in two installments, viz., ₹ 236 crores on 22nd August, 2016, and ₹ 190 crores on 6th January, 2017 for carrying out the Compensatory Afforestation and other allied activities in the State.

Assessment of pollution level in Indian rivers

3573. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done/ intends to carry out any study to assess the pollution level in Indian rivers;

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

(c) the list of most polluted rivers of India; and

(d) the steps Government has taken/ intends to take to rejuvenate the Indian rivers and hence maintaining clean water in the river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) monitors the river water quality across the country through a network of 1275 monitoring stations on various rivers under the National Water Quality Monitoring

Programme (NWQMP). As per the report published by CPCB in February 2015, 302 polluted river stretches have been identified on 275 rivers based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Pollution abatement of rivers is a continuous and ongoing process. It is the responsibility of the State Governments/ concerned local bodies to set up facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage for abatement of pollution of rivers. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority) programmes on cost sharing basis between the Central Government and respective State Governments. The NGRBA programme along with work of Ganga and its tributaries is with Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD and GR) from 01.08.2014 onwards. The programmes of NRCP and NGRBA (till 31.07.2014) have so far covered polluted stretches of 43 rivers in 200 towns spread over 21 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 12202.59 crore. So far, Central share of ₹ 5363.56 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes and sewage treatment capacity of 5241.48 million litres per day (mld) has been created under these two programmes.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocation, also access financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including sewage treatment plants, in various cities/towns under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) programme of Ministry of Urban Development and the Namami Gange programme (under NGRBA) of MoWR, RD&GR.

CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to all the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees in the country, for setting up of sewage treatment plants in their respective States. CPCB also issued directions in October, 2015 to 69 municipal authorities of metropolitan cities and State capitals, under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated for abatement of pollution of rivers.

To control discharge of industrial effluents, the CPCB and respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees monitor industries with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. To improve the monitoring of compliance, directions have been issued to specific industries to install online 24x7 effluent and emission monitoring devices.

Statement*State-wise polluted river stretches*

Sl. No.	State	Stretch Identified	Number
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Hundri, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar, Kundu	6
2.	Assam	Mora Bharali, Barak, Beki, Bharalu, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Brahmaputra, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill, Dhansiri, Digboi, Disang, Jia Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Kharsang, Kohora, Kundli, Kushiara, Manas, Pagdia, Panchnai, Ranga Nadi, Sankosh, Sonai, Subansiri, Kathakal	28
3.	Bihar	Ganga, Harbora, Manusmar, Ram Rekha, Sirsia	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo, Kelo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath	5
5.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Damanganga	1
6.	Delhi	Yamuna	1
7.	Goa	Mandovi, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Mapusa, Sal, Valvant	8
8.	Gujarat	Mahi, Narmada, Ambika, Amlakhadi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Bhadar, Damanganga, Kaveri, Khari, Kim, Kolak, Panam, Bhogavo, Dhadar, Purna, Sabarmati, Shedhi, Tapi, Triveni,	20
9.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Tons, Sirsa, Swan, Sukhana, Suketi Khad, Binwa, Markanda	8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Banganga, Basanter, Chenab, Chunt Kol, Dewak, Gawkadal, Jhelam, Lidder, Tawi	9
12.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Koel, Damodar, Jumar, Karo, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Koel	8

Sl. No.	State	Stretch Identified	Number
13.	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Bhadra, Bhima, Cauvery, Ghatprabha, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Lakshmantirtha, Malprbha, Manjira, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Tungha	15
14.	Kerala	Chitrapuzha, Kadambayar, Kallai, Karamana, Keecheri, Kuppam, Manimala, Neeleswaram, Periyar, Pullur, Puzhackal, Thirur, Uppala	13
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Banjar, Betwa, Bichia, Chambal, Chillar, Denwa, Gohad, Gour, Jammer, Kalisot, Khan, Kolar, Kshipra, Kunda, Malei, Narmada, Parvati, Shivna, Tapi, Tons, Wainganga	21
16.	Maharashtra	Wena, Wainganga, Godavari, Bhima, Krishna, Ulhas, Kundalika, Tapi, Girna, Panchganga, Nira, Bhatsa, Rangavali, Indrayani, Chandrabhaga, Vashisti, Mithi, Kanhan, Koyna, Amba, Amravati, Bindusara, Darna, Ghod, Gomai, Hiwara, Kan, Manjara, Mor, Morna, Mula, Mula- Mutha, Mutha, Panzara, Patalganga, Pawna, Pedhi, Pelhar, Penganga, Purna, Savitri, Sina, Surya, Urmodi, Vaitrana, Vel, Venna, Waghur, Wardha	49
17.	Manipur	Barak, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Maha, Manipur, Nambul, Sekmai, Thoubal, Wangjing	12
18.	Meghalaya	Bugi, Kynshi, Kyrhukhla, Lukha, Myntdu, Nonbah, Umkhrah, Umshyrpi, Umtrew, Wahblei	10
19.	Nagaland	Chathe, Dhansiri, Dzu	3
20.	Odisha	Baitrani, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Daya, Kathajodi, Koel, Kuakhai, Mahanadi, Nagavalli, Rushikulya, Serua, Vansadhara	12
21.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Satluj	2
22.	Rajasthan	Banas, Chambal, Chappi, Ghaggar, Kali Sindh, Parvati, Jawai, Ujad	8

Sl. No.	State	Stretch Identified	Number
23.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	Bhavani, Cauvery, Palar, Sarabanga, Tambirapani, Thirumanimuthar, Vasista	7
25.	Telangana	Godavari, Krishna, Manjeera, Musi, Nakkavagu, Sabari, Maner	7
26.	Tripura	Gumti, Haora	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Betwa, Ghaghara, Gomti, Hindon, Kalinadi, Ramganga, Rapti, Rihand, Sai, Saryu, Ganga, Yamuna, Kosi	13
28.	Uttarakhand	Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Ganga, Kosi	5
29.	West Bengal	Barakar, Churni, Damodar, Dwarakeshwar, Dwarka, Ganga, Jalangi, Kaljani, Kanshi, Karola, Mahananda, Mathabhanga, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta, Vindhadhari	17
TOTAL			302

Mining of Bauxite

†3574. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining of Bauxite is being done in notified areas of the country and if so, the details thereof and the agencies involved in this work;

(b) the quantum of Bauxite mined in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has invited suggestions from States about the mining of Bauxite and if so, the details thereof and the response received from those States; and

(d) the measures adopted by Government for the protection of Bauxite in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Bauxite is mined in the scheduled areas of two States of Odisha and Jharkhand, as notified by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Details of such areas are given in Statement (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The production of Bauxite in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand during last three years is given as under:—

(in tonnes)

State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16(P)
India	22319148	22493671	28133516
Chhattisgarh	1314129	1560784	1991454
Jharkhand	2282428	2040519	2111226

(c) The mining activities of major minerals including Bauxite, are regulated as per the provisions contained in Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 and the rules framed thereunder. The MMDR Act and the Rules thereunder have been framed after wide consultation with all stakeholders, including State Governments. This is as per the pre-legislative consultative policy promulgated by the Ministry of Law and Justice.

(d) The measures for conservation of minerals, including bauxite are done as per National Mineral Policy-2008 which *inter alia* states that conservation of mineral shall be construed not in the restrictive sense of abstinence from consumption or preservation for use in the distant future but as a positive concept leading to augmentation of reserve base through improvement in mining methods, beneficiation and utilisation of low grade ore and rejects and recovery of associated minerals. The Government is aiming for an adequate and effective legal and institutional framework mandating zero waste mining as the ultimate goal and a commitment to prevent sub-optimal and unscientific mining. Mineral Sectoral value addition through latest technique of beneficiation, calibration, blending, sizing, concentration, pelletisation, purification and general customising of product is being encouraged.

Statement*(a) Table showing the details of Bauxite Mines in schedule area of Odisha*

Sl. No.	Name of the Mine	Name of the owner/Lessee	District	Area in ha	Status
1.	Maliparbat	M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd.	Koraput	268.110	Working
2.	Panchpatmali (South Block)	M/s Nalco Ltd.	Koraput	1243.995	Non-Working
3.	Panchpatmali (North and Central Block)	M/s Nalco Ltd.	Koraput	3403.281	Working
4.	Baphilimali	M/s Utkal Alumina Int. Ltd.	Rayagada	1388.740	Working
5.	Kushumdihi	M/s Orind Ltd.	Sundargarh	102.700	Non-Working
6.	Kamando	M/s Rungta Sons (P) Ltd.	Sundargarh	43.067	Non-Working
7.	Tantra	M/s SAIL	Sundargarh	117.440	Non-Working
8.	Tantra	P.D. Agrawal	Sundargarh	106.138	Non-Working
9.	Sanindupur	M/s Rungta Sons (P) Ltd.	Sundargarh	147.100	Working
10.	Jaldihi, (K.J.S.T)	S.N. Mohanty	Sundargarh	333.063	Working
11.	Kusumdihi	M/s B.I.Co. Ltd.	Sundargarh	52.176	Non-Working

(b) Table showing the details of Bauxite Mines in schedule area of Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of the Mine	Name of the owner/Lessee	District	Area in ha	Status
1.	Serendag Bauxite Mine	M/s Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	Lohardaga	140.06	Working
2.	Bagru Hill Bauxite Mine	M/s Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	Lohardaga	96.84	Working

Sl. No.	Name of the Mine	Name of the owner/Lessee	District	Area in ha	Status
3.	Bhusar/Kekrang Bauxite Mine	M/s Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	Lohardaga	65.31	Working
4.	Hisri (Old) Bauxite Mine	M/s Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	Lohardaga	13.38	Working
5.	Pakhar Bauxite Mine	M/s Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	Lohardaga	115.08	Working
6.	Pakhar Bauxite Mine	G Oroan	Lohardaga	50.854	Working
7.	Tisiya Bauxite Mine	C M Gupta	Lohardaga	34.413	Working
8.	Tuimu Bauxite Mine	SMT. Beenapani Agrawal	Lohardaga	46.94	Working
9.	Pakhar Bauxite Mine	M/s Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	Lohardaga	8.09	Working
10.	Hisri (New) Bauxite Mine	M/s Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	Lohardaga	14.55	Working
11.	Pakhar Bauxite Mine	M/s Minerals and Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	Lohardaga	15.58	Working
12.	Pakhar Bauxite Mine	M/s Minerals and Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	Lohardaga	109.507	Working
13.	Pakhar Bauxite Mine	J K Bhagat	Lohardaga	35.83	Working
14.	Chapi Bauxite Mine	A K Singh	Lohardaga	9.87	Working
15.	Bagru Bauxite Mine	MMP Singh	Lohardaga	10.11	Working
16.	Bandobar Bauxite Mine	Smt. Leela Devi	Lohardaga	20.69	Working
17.	Pakhar Bauxite Mine	M/s Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	Lohardaga	38.952	Non-Working
18.	Bahagarha Bauxite Mine	V H Pathak	Gumla	6.029	Working
19.	Chirodih Bauxite Mine	J M L Gupta	Gumla	84.412	Working

20.	Bimarla Bauxite Mine	M/s Minerals and Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	Gumla	134.376	Working
21.	Amtipani Bauxite Mine	Bajrang Prasad Agrawal	Gumla	38.768	Working
22.	Sherengdag Bauxite Mine	M/s Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	Gumla	402.67	Working
23.	Gurdari Bauxite Mine	M/s Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	Gumla	1039.54	Working
24.	Amtipani Bauxite Mine	M/s Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	Gumla	190.95	Working
25.	Kujam-II Bauxite Mine	M/s Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	Gumla	157.38	Working
26.	Kujam-I Bauxite Mine	M/s Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	Gumla	80.87	Working
27.	Chirodih Bauxite Mine	P S Garg	Gumla	16.59	Working
28.	Amtipani Bauxite Mine	B N Mahendru	Gumla	26.3	Working
29.	New Amtipani Bauxite Mine	Awadesh Kumar Singh	Gumla	49.07	Working
30.	Chirodih Bauxite Mine	MMP Singh	Gumla	31.42	Working
31.	Jobhipat Bauxite Mine	M/S O P Gupta and Co.	Gumla	129.445	Working
32.	Kujam Bauxite Mine	G C P Agrawal	Gumla	76.40	Working
33.	Narma Bauxite Mine	A K Poddar	Gumla	17.3	Working
34.	Serka-Serendag Bauxite Mine	U P Agrawal	Gumla	63.25	Working
35.	Lupungpat Bauxite Mine	M P Mittal	Gumla	62.16	Working
36.	Harup Bauxite Mine	C K T Popat	Gumla	45.65	Working
37.	Narma Bauxite Mine	MMP Singh	Gumla	20.99	Working

Sl. No.	Name of the Mine	Name of the owner/Lessee	District	Area in ha	Status
38.	Jalim and Sanai Bauxite Mine	M/s Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	Gumla	38.45	Working
39.	Amtipani Bauxite Mine	M/s S S Enterprises	Gumla	65.167	Non-Working
40.	Amtipani Bauxite Mine	M/s Rajhans Refractories	Gumla	64.62	Non-Working
41.	Jilingsira Bauxite Mine	P K Poddar	Gumla	47.93	Non-Working
42.	Langratand Bauxite Mine	Arvind Bhai Patel	Gumla	16.754	Non-Working
43.	Chiro-Kukud Bauxite Mine	M/s Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	Latehar	166.68	Working
44.	Orsapat Bauxite Mine	M/s Hindalco Ind. Ltd.	Latehar	309.191	Non-Working

Single window clearance system for mining licence

3575. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a web portal for giving single window clearance for prospective licence to application for exploration of mineral blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that, as many as 21 mining leases have already been auctioned, so far with a cumulative resource valued around ₹ 94,000 crore; and

(d) whether Government has already facilitated the auction process extending support from IBM and Geological Survey of India and various PSUs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal to develop any web portal for giving single window clearance for prospective licence to application for exploration of mineral blocks.

(c) and (d) So far 21 mineral blocks for mineral concession (Mining Lease/Prospecting Licence-Cum-Mining Lease) have been successfully auctioned in States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. In order to facilitate auctioning of mineral concessions, the Government of India through its institutions *i.e.* Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines and Central Public Sector Enterprises such as Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, SBI Capital Markets Ltd., MECON Ltd. and MSTC Ltd. has provided the assistance to the State Governments which includes identification of mineral blocks, technical inputs for preparation of mineral blocks for auction, Transaction Advisory, Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) survey and e-auction platform.

Payment of mineral royalty

†3576. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a provision for paying mineral royalty to districts of States having minerals has been implemented and whether guidelines have been issued for use of this amount; and

(b) if so, the details of the amount provided and the guidelines thereof and the details of the latest status of the usage of the amount provided?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957) was amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015. One of the amendment provisions relates to introduction of section 9B which provides for the establishment of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in any district affected by mining related operations. The object of the DMF is to work for the interest and benefit of persons and areas affected by mining related operations. The Minerals (Contribution to District Mineral Foundation) Rules, 2015 were framed under section 9B of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, to prescribe the rates of contribution to District Mineral Foundation (DMF) by holder of mining leases and prospecting licence-cum-mining lease. The said Rules have been notified in the Official Gazette on 17.09.2015. As per the said rules every holder of a mining lease or a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease shall, in addition to the royalty, pay to the District Mineral Foundation of the district in which the mining operations are carried on, an amount at the rate of-

- (i) ten per cent of the royalty paid in terms of the Second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 in respect of mining leases or, as the case may be, prospecting licence-cum-mining lease granted on or after 12th January, 2015; and
- (ii) thirty per cent of the royalty paid in terms of the Second Schedule to the said Act in respect of mining leases granted before the 12th January, 2015.

The amount notified as contribution to the DMF is directly collected by the State Governments and credited to the DMFs concerned.

To facilitate synergy in implementation of DMF across the States, the Central Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) with the objective of the welfare of areas and people affected by mining related operations, using the funds generated by DMF, Direction in this regard have been issued under Section 20A of MMDR Act on 16.09.2015 to all the States Governments/UTs to incorporate the PMKKKY into the rules framed by them for DMF.

At least 60% of the funds under DMF will be utilized for high priority areas like: (i) drinking water supply; (ii) environment preservation and pollution control measures; (iii) health care (iv) education; (v) welfare of women and children; (vi) welfare of aged and disabled people; (vii) skill development; and (viii) Sanitation. The rest of the funds will be utilized for the following: (i) physical infrastructure; (ii) irrigation; (iii) energy and watershed development; and (iv) any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining districts.

As per sub-section (3) of section 9B of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the composition and functions of the DMF as also the manner in which the funds will be utilized are to be prescribed by the State Government through framing of rules in this regard. Details regarding the total amount funds collected in DMFs in the country as also the details of schemes/programmes launched under DMFs are not available in the Ministry of Mines. However, the Ministry of Mines is working on development of a national web portal for monitoring the implementation of the DMF/PMKKKY, including the usage of the funds.

However, on the basis of information made available to the Ministry, so far, DMFs have been established in 287 districts and total amount of ₹ 5817 crores has been collected under DMFs in 11 mineral rich states in the country viz., Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Telangana.

Planning for auction of mines

3577. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out a plan to put as many as 280 mines with a mineral wealth of over ₹ 10 lakh crore for auction during the next fiscal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 83 mines under litigation depend upon the outcome of legal process;

(d) whether Government intends to apply drone technology for preparing topography maps, inspection of mines and prevention of illegal mining and if so, whether Governments, proposal has been accepted by concerned stakeholders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Amendment Act, 2015 and the Rules framed thereunder, the State Governments are devolved upon the responsibility to carry out auction of mineral blocks in accordance with the prescribed law. As per the information received from various State Governments, the mineral blocks proposed for e-auction during the fiscal year 2017-18 are given in the Statement (*See* below). The likely revenue to be accrued through e-auction process to the State Governments therefrom is contingent upon the final bids at the time of the auction. The estimate of the value of mineral

resources of a block to be put up on auction, is calculated by the State Government before putting the block on auction, on the basis of the estimated quantity of mineral resources in that block and the average price of such mineral as published by Indian Bureau of Mines for the relevant State for a period of twelve months immediately preceding the month of computation of the Value of Estimated Resources.

(c) The mining lease applications which were saved under section 10A (2)(c) inserted by the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 but could not be granted by 11.01.2017, stand lapsed. The Ministry of Mines, Government of India has sent application to Attorney General of India for transfer petition to the Supreme Court under Article 139 A (1) of the Constitution of India, for transfer of 58 such cases lodged against the Government of India and the State Governments by the applicants, whose applications have lapsed under section 10A(2)(c). The mineral blocks of the applications lapsed under section 10A (2)(c) will be put up on auction by the respective State Governments.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Mines has explored the usability of the Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Technology (UAVs) or drones for the mining sector and has circulated a note on application of drone in Mining to all State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings like National Aluminium Company Limited, Hindustan Copper Limited, National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Steel Authority of India Limited, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Manganese Ore India Limited, Indian Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey of India with a request to explore the usage and deployment of drone technology *vide* letter no. 31/46/2016-M.III dated 1.11.2016. MECL, a Government of India Enterprise under Ministry of Mines, has taken initiative to explore the application of drone technology as Research and Development work for 2016-17.

Statement

Details of mines to be auctioned in near future as per information received from the State Governments

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of mineral(s) to be auctioned	No of blocks to be auctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	gold, limestone	7 blocks
2.	Chhattisgarh	bauxite	2 blocks
3.	Jharkhand	bauxite, iron ore, gold limestone, emerald	8 blocks

1	2	3	4
4.	Karnataka	iron ore	10 blocks
5.	Madhya Pradesh	limestone, graphite	5 blocks
6.	Maharashtra	limestone, bauxite, manganese, tungsten, copper	11 blocks
7.	Odisha	iron ore, bauxite	2 blocks
8.	Rajasthan	iron ore, manganese and limestone	11 blocks
9.	Tamil Nadu	molybdenum, limestone, graphite iron ore	12 blocks
TOTAL			68 blocks

Volcanic eruption in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3578. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a threat of volcanic eruption in one of the oldest Volcanos in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of the happenings and/or possible happenings of the Volcanic eruption;

(c) whether any serious/dangerous situation has arisen due to the evolving situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the precautionary steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (d) The Barren Island volcano is the only active volcano of the Indian Sub-continent located in Andaman Sea at about 138 km east of Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The oldest recorded historical eruption of Barren Island volcano was in the year 1887. Intermittent activity has been recorded in the Barren Island volcano from 1991 onwards after remaining dormant for about 150 years. A team of scientists from National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) spotted/witnessed the eruption of Barren Island volcano in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands on 23rd and 26th January, 2017 and reported smoke and ejecta coming out from the volcano. The volcano erupted in small episodes of five to ten minutes. The eruption consisted of small ash emissions in both explosive and effusive manner along with small lava flows.

The Barren Island is uninhabited by human population and there are no civil structures. There is no dangerous situation arisen due to the eruption of Barren Island volcano.

Proposals from Chhattisgarh

†3579. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry for development works during the last three years from Chhattisgarh Government and the amount involved therein, Scheme-wise and the details of action taken thereon;

(b) the reasons for which proposals received from the State Government are still pending;

(c) whether any time-limit has been stipulated for disposal of proposals; and

(d) whether more time taken in the execution of proposals hampers the development works and how the cost overruns are adjusted and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The Ministry of Mines does not undertake development works in the States. However, the proposals for exploration in the 4 (four) minerals blocks of Chhattisgarh have been approved by National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET). Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), a CPSU under Ministry of Mines has taken up exploration in all the 4 projects through NMET funding at a cost of ₹ 2.18 crore.

The work is in progress in all the 4 projects in the following locations as per schedule.

(i) Nahardih-Madhaipur Block, District Raipur for Limestone

(ii) Sendurkhar Block, District Kabirdham for Bauxite

(iii) Ranigaon-Gondaiya Block, District Bilaspur for Limestone

(iv) Saraipani Dadar Block, Kabirdham for Bauxite

(b) to (d) There is no proposal of Chhattisgarh State pending in the Ministry.

Setting up of research institutes for bio-gas, bio-diesel and solar energy

†3580. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received proposals from various States including Madhya Pradesh for setting up of research institutes for promotion of bio-gas, bio-diesel and solar energy;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of proposals received and approved during last three years and current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of pending proposals among them and the reasons for the delay thereon and by when the pending proposals are likely to be approved; and

(d) the details of States which have implemented the approved proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) received requests/proposals for setting up of Biogas Development and Training Centres (BDTCs) in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab and Gujarat. MNRE did not receive any proposal for setting up of research institutes for promotion of bio-gas, bio-diesel and solar energy from Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The proposal received during last three years and current year for setting up of Biogas Development and Training Centre under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) were considered and not approved because such centres already exist for biogas research, development and training needs of all the States of the country. For Madhya Pradesh, BDTC is located at Devi Ahilya University, Indore.

(d) There are 8 Biogas Development and Training Centres (BDTCs) functioning in various IITs/Universities across the country approved under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP), a centrally sponsored scheme. The State-wise jurisdiction of each BDTC is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise jurisdiction of the Biogas Development and Training Centres (BDTCs)

Sl. No.	Locations	Name of Institution/ IITs/Universities	States Covered by the BDTC
1	2	3	4
1.	Guwahati	Department of Mechanical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, North Guwahati, Guwahati-781039 Ph: 0361-258-2651/2662	All North-Eastern Region States including Sikkim and West Bengal
2.	Bangalore	Biogas Development and Training Center, Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bangalore-560065 Ph: 080-23330153/335, 080-23640206	Goa and Karnataka

1	2	3	4
3.	Indore	Biogas Development and Training Centre, Centre of Energy Studies and Research (CESR), Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Khandwa Road, Indore-452017. Ph: 0731-2460309	Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
4.	Ludhiana	Dept. of Civil Engg. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana-141004, Punjab Ph: 0161-2401960	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir
5.	Udaipur	Biogas Development and Training Centre, Deptt. of Renewable Energy, College of Technology and Agricultural Engineering, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur-313001 (Rajasthan) Ph: 0294-2471068	Gujarat, Rajasthan and Daman and Diu
6.	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Biogas Development and Training Centre, Agricultural Engineering and Research Institute, Tamilnadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore-641003. Ph: 0422-6611276, 290	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Kerala, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep
7.	Delhi	Biogas Development and Training Centre, Center for Rural Development and Technology (CRDT), IIT Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016 Ph: 011- 26596351, 26596311	Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCR Delhi
8.	Odisha	Biogas Development and Training Centre, School of Biotechnology, Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (KIIT), Bhubaneswar 751024. Odisha, Fax No. 0674-2725732	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar and Jharkhand

Solar street lights under Atal Jyoti Yojana

3581. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to provide solar street lights across the country under the Atal Jyoti Yojana and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has requested all Members of Parliament to use a part of their MPLAD funds for providing solar street lights in their respective constituencies and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing LED based Solar Street Lights under Atal Jyoti Yojana in the States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha and Assam where the household electrification is less than 50% as per Census 2011.

(b) Yes Sir. Under the scheme, Central Financial Assistance of 75% of the project cost is available. The balance 25% of the project cost is to be borne through contribution by village panchayat, Urban Local Bodies or MPLADS funds. Accordingly, MNRE circulated copy of the Scheme to State Nodal Agencies, District Authorities and Hon'ble Members of Parliament of the above mentioned States. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has also written to District Authorities for wide publicity of the scheme.

Sanctioning of 15,000 solar pump sets

3582. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has sanctioned 15,000 solar pump sets to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if so, the total number of pump sets, so far released to the State, district-wise;

(c) how many pump sets have so far been fixed, district-wise; and

(d) by when the remaining are going to be fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has sanctioned total 16725 solar pump sets to Andhra Pradesh in the last three years. The district-wise allocation of pump is fixed by the States on the basis of demand received.

(c) and (d) 9677 solar pump sets have been installed so far. The district-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*). The last date of completion of project as per the sanction is 29.09.2017.

Statement***District-wise Solar PV Pump Sets installed in Andhra Pradesh***

SI. No.	Name of the District	No. of Pump Sets
1.	Srikakulam	573
2.	Vizainagaram	1323
3.	Visakhapatnam	758
4.	East Godavari	955
5.	West Godavari	352
6.	Krishna	1275
7.	Guntur	780
8.	Prakasam	1178
9.	Nellore	943
10.	Chittoor	510
11.	YSR Kadapa	84
12.	Kurnool	405
13.	Anantapur	541
GRAND TOTAL		9677

Wind energy potential in Telangana

3583. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), there is a potential to generate 4,200 MW of wind energy in Telangana;

(b) if so, the details of the study conducted by NIWE;

(c) what steps, incentives, etc., the Ministry is giving to explore wind energy potential in Telangana; and

(d) the present generation of power through wind energy in Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), Chennai has estimated the installable wind power potential of Telangana at 100 m hub height as 4244 MW.

(c) The Government has been promoting the installation of wind power projects

in the country, including Telangana, by providing various fiscal and financial incentives such as:—

- (i) Accelerated Depreciation (AD).
- (ii) Concessional custom duty, special additional duty and excise duty exemption on certain components of wind electric generators.
- (iii) 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects.
- (iv) Generation Based Incentive.
- (d) The installed wind power capacity for Telangana is 98.70 MW.

Decline in investment on solar power

3584. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for decline in investment for solar power;
- (b) by when solar power is expected to overtake conventional power in output;
- (c) what proportion of conventional power will be essential for voltage stability;
- (d) what is the proposed road map; and
- (e) what is the expected reduction in expenses for power after a decade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the United Nations Environment Programme and Bloomberg New Energy Finance joint report titled “Global Trends in Renewable Energy Investment 2016” the investment in renewable energy sector in India for the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 was US \$6.6, US\$ 8.3 and US\$ 10.2 billion respectively with Foreign Direct Investment increasing from US\$ 4.14 billion in 2013-14 to US\$ 7.76 billion in 2015-16.

(b) The overtaking of conventional power in output by solar power is dependent upon the price of solar power (including the balancing charge) *vis-à-vis* the price of conventional power.

(c) Voltage stability is a dynamic phenomenon primarily determined by the ability of the system to meet the reactive power requirement of the electrical load connected to the system. The system voltage can only be adjusted by reactive power injections from system devices till the system voltage stability is maintained. The Voltage stability limit is the limiting stage in a power system beyond which no amount of reactive power injection will raise the system voltage to its nominal state. As per the CEA Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid, the renewable sources of energy

are also to provide dynamic reactive power support. Therefore, it is not mandatory to have any conventional power plants to maintain voltage stability.

(d) The transmission system is planned to *inter alia* ensure the stable system operation with frequency and voltage stability by maintaining the load generation balance in terms of active and reactive power. In the context of the planning for evacuation of the renewable capacity addition envisaged in 12th Plan in renewable rich States (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu), transmission system, both Intra State and inter State, is planned under Green Energy Corridor.

(e) Reduction in expenses of power after a decade will depend upon variety of reasons such as demand of power, cost of land, cost of coal and renewable energy options, innovations in technology, cost of financing and cost of power evacuation system etc.

Generation of wind energy by Maharashtra

3585. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra is the second largest State in generating wind energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that wind energy potential of the State have not been fully tapped; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action proposed to be taken to fully tap the wind energy potential of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The State of Gujarat has now become the second largest State in the country in terms of total wind power installed capacity.

(c) and (d) National Institute of Wind Energy has assessed the wind power potential at 100 meter above ground level and estimated that there exist over 302 GW of wind power potential in the country including 45.4 GW in Maharashtra.

So far, around 4750 MW capacity wind power projects have been installed in Maharashtra.

The Government is promoting wind power projects in the country including Maharashtra, by providing various fiscal and financial incentives.

Promotion of wind energy through NREDCAP

3586. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken steps to promote the generation of wind energy through its nodal agency, New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited (NREDCAP) in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether East Godavari and West Godavari districts have been covered for generation of solar power, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) NREDCAP has been designated as Nodal Agency under Wind Power Policy of the Government of Andhra Pradesh and is responsible for facilitating single window clearance of the wind power projects including coordinating with Union Government agencies.

For promotion of wind energy in the country including Andhra Pradesh, Union Government provides various fiscal and financial incentives directly to the wind power developers.

(c) Yes Sir, As on date 1 MW capacity solar power project in East Godavari district and 11.926 MW capacity solar power projects in West Godavari district have been set-up.

Participation of private sector in solar energy development

†3587. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is developing new and renewable solar energy along with sensitising rural population for adopting solar energy;

(b) whether Government is persuading the private sector to come forward to join the initiative of the States; and

(c) if so, the serious steps being taken by Government to create conducive atmosphere for the inflow of private capital in this sector to usher in “Achhe Din” in the rural India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Under Off Grid and Decentralized Solar PV

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Applications Programme, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is promoting various solar applications like pumps, lighting etc. in rural areas by providing Central Financial Assistance to sensitize rural population.

(b) and (c) Private sector is encouraged through various financial and fiscal incentives to invest in renewable energy based projects to provide reliable power in rural areas.

Local and imported Silicon used for solar power sector

†3588. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of locally produced and imported Silicon being used in solar power sector, the details thereof;

(b) the rate of locally produced and imported Silicon; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Ministry to promote the usage of locally produced Silicon during the last three years and the amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per the information available with the Ministry, the quantity of poly-silicon (locally produced or imported) used in solar power sector is Nil, since there is no manufacturing facility for Silicon Wafers in India. Indian Solar Cell Manufacturers import Silicon Wafers from global sources.

(c) Since there is no local production of Silicon on commercial level, therefore, question of promoting the usage of locally produced Silicon does not arise.

Three fold increase in solar energy

†3589. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been three fold increase in solar energy generation capacity during the last three years and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is working on any action plan to ensure that solar energy be the main source of energy in future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Details of solar power capacity addition from 2013-14 onwards are given below:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Year	Cumulative capacity (MW)
1.	2013-14	2632 MW
2.	2014-15	3744 MW
3.	2015-16	6763 MW
4.	2016-17	10176 MW
		(as on 21.3.2017)

(b) The Government has revised the National Solar Mission target of Grid Connected Solar Power projects from 20,000 MW to 1,00,000 MW by 2022 so as to increase the solar energy generation to help energy security in the country.

Solid waste power plants

3590. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of solid-waste power plants generating power/electricity using solid-waste in the country;

(b) whether Government has set up any new such power plants in the recent past during the last year;

(c) if so, the details thereof with its generation capacities; and

(d) if not, whether Government is planning to set-up such power plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Presently, five Waste to Energy (WtE) power plants using Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) are operational and generating electricity in the country. Details of operational WtE power plants set up in the country are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Recently, WtE Power plants using MSW at Okhla (12 MW) and Narela-Bawana (24 MW) in Delhi have become operational and started generating electricity. In addition, the Ministry of Urban Development, under “Swachh Bharat Mission” (SBM), provides support for setting up of WtE plants, subject to the overall State-wise funds envelop for SBM. The city-wise details of plants, supported under SBM, are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of operational waste to energy power plants set up in the country*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the City/Town	Capacity (MW)
1.	Maharashtra	Solapur	3
2.	New Delhi	Okhla	12
3.	New Delhi	Ghazipur	16
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	11.4
5.	Delhi	Narela- Bawana	24
TOTAL			66.4

Statement-II*Details of city-wise plants supported under “Swachh Bharat Mission” (SBM)*

Sl. No.	State	City	Total (MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	15
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	6
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	4
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Tadapalligudam	5
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Machalipatnam	4
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	5
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	4
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	4
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	1
10.	Bihar	Patna	10
11.	Chhattisgarh	Durg-Bhilai	5
12.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	5
13.	Gujarat	Surat	13.5
14.	Haryana	Karnal	3.5
15.	Haryana	Sonepat	5
16.	Haryana	Bandhmadi	10
17.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1.7
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	6.5
19.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	11

Sl. No.	State	City	Total (MW)
20.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	12
21.	Karnataka	Bengaluru (7 plants)	20
22.	Kerala	Kochi	10
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	20
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	6
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	20
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	10
27.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	11.5
28.	Manipur	Imphal	2
29.	New Delhi	Kidwai Nagar	1.6
30.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar and Cuttack,	11.5
31.	Punjab	Amritsar	11.5
32.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	15
33.	Tamil Nadu	Pallavapuram and Tambaram Venkatamangalam Project	4
34.	Telangana	Cluster of 18 ULBs (M/s Shalivahana MSWM Green Enenrgy Ltd.)	12
35.	Telangana	Cluster of 16 ULBs (M/s Hemasri Power Projects Ltd.)	12.6
36.	Telangana	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (RDF Power Projects Ltd.)	11
37.	Telangana	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (SELCO)	6.6
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	10
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	8
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	10
TOTAL			344.5

Criteria for cities under the development of solar cities programme

3591. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for inclusion of cities under the Development of Solar Cities programme;

(b) the names of the cities which have been included and those likely to be included under the Programme, State-wise;

(c) the details of facilities provided to such cities; and

(d) the funds allocated and spent under the Programme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Under 'Development of Solar Cities Programme,' the criteria fixed for inclusion of cities is:—

(i) Cities/towns will have population between 50,000 to 50 lakh including the floating population while the cities with less population, located in North-Eastern and Hilly States, Islands and Union Territories may also be considered, on case to case basis, on merit.

(ii) At-least one city in each State will be included and up to a maximum of seven cities in any one State.

The programme encourages cities with high level of commitment towards adoption of sustainable energies, initiatives and regulatory measures taken to promote renewable energy and energy conservation and willingness to provide resources, financial share and sustenance of activities initiated under the programme.

(b) The names of the cities included under Development of Solar Cities Programme, State-wise, are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Under this Programme, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided for:—

(i) Upto ₹ 50 lakh for each solar city, out of which upto ₹ 10 lakh is for preparation of Master Plan along with Detailed Project Reports, upto ₹ 10 lakh for oversight of its implementation, upto ₹ 10 lakh for setting up and functioning of Solar City Cells and upto ₹ 20 lakh for organizing promotional activities, trainings, workshops, study tours and augmenting the activities of Solar City Cell in the city.

(ii) Financial support upto ₹ 9.50 crore is available to 8 Model Solar Cities and upto ₹ 2.50 crore to 15 Pilot Solar Cities for setting up of renewable

energy projects/systems/devices, provided that an equal amount will be made available by the concerned Municipal Corporation/City Administration/State or from any other resources. The CFA pattern will be as applicable in the CFA of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) for Model and Pilot Solar Cities. The other solar cities will get CFA as per provisions under various schemes/programmes of the MNRE.

(d) The details of funds allocated and released during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise names of approved cities under the Development of
Solar Cities Programme.*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Approved Cities
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada* Kakinada Narsapur Town
2.	Assam	Guwahati Jorhat
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
4.	Bihar	Gaya
5.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh**
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur Raipur*
7.	Gujarat	Rajkot* Gandhinagar** Surat
8.	Goa	Panaji City
9.	Haryana	Gurgaon Faridabad*
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla* Hamirpur
11.	Karnataka	Mysore** Hubli-Dharwad

Sl.No.	State/UT	Approved Cities
12.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram Kochi
13.	Maharashtra	Nagpur** Thane* Kalyan-Dombivli Aurangabad Nanded Pune Shirdi*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore Gwalior Bhopal Jabalpur Rewa
15.	Manipur	Imphal
16.	Mizoram	Aizawl*
17.	Nagaland	Kohima Dimapur
18.	Delhi	New Delhi (NDMC Area)
19.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar**
20.	Punjab	Amritsar* Ludhiana SAS Nagar (Mohali)
21.	Rajasthan	Ajmer Jaipur Jodhpur
22.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore*
23.	Telangana	Mahbubnagar
24.	Tripura	Agartala*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Approved Cities
25.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Haridwar and Rishikesh Chamoli–Gopeshwar
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Moradabad Allahabad
27.	West Bengal	Howrah Madhyamgram New Town Kolkata
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh*
29.	Puducherry	Puducherry*

*Pilot Solar Cities (13 nos.).

**Model Solar Cities (5 nos.).

Statement-II

State-wise cumulative funds allocated and released during the last three years and the current year (upto 25th March, 2017) under 'Development of Solar Cities Programme'

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Funds Sanctioned	Funds Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.000	1.532
2.	Assam	0.000	0.027
3.	Chandigarh	0.446	4.748
4.	Chhattisgarh	2.500	0.000
5.	Delhi	0.500	0.023
6.	Gujarat	0.000	0.017
7.	Haryana	0.307	0.095
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.500	1.565
9.	Karnataka	0.000	0.016
10.	Kerala	0.488	0.194
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0.480	0.190
12.	Maharashtra	6.550	3.128

Sl.No.	State/UT	Funds Sanctioned	Funds Released
13.	Mizoram	0.599	1.418
14.	Nagaland	0.000	0.090
15.	Odisha	9.500	0.000
16.	Puducherry	0.494	0.000
17.	Punjab	0.500	0.022
18.	Tamil Nadu	2.500	0.195
19.	Tripura	0.000	1.487
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.498	0.175
21.	Uttarakhand	0.000	0.050
22.	West Bengal	0.500	0.413
TOTAL		30.362	15.385

Widespread use of renewable energy

†3592. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken for widespread use of renewable energy and the quantum of power being generated from all renewable energy sources as on date, State-wise;

(b) the extent of effectiveness of concessional measures taken for agricultural and industrial consumption including domestic consumption; and

(c) the year-wise details of quantum of power generated in Madhya Pradesh through renewable energy resources during the last three years including the year 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) The measures undertaken by Government for widespread use of renewable energy sources include:—

- incentives in the forms of generation based incentives/subsidies, fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation, concessional customs duty, excise duty exemptions, income tax holiday for 10 years and viability gap funding from NCEF (National Clean Energy Fund);
- up-scaling of the target of renewable energy capacity to 175 GW by the year 2022, which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from bio-power and 5 GW from small hydro-power;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- amendments in the Tariff Policy for strong enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and for providing Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO);
- setting up of exclusive solar parks;
- development of power transmission network through Green Energy Corridor project;
- identification of large Government complexes/buildings for rooftop projects;
- infrastructure status for solar projects;
- raising tax free solar bonds;
- making rooftop solar a part of housing loan by banks/NHB;
- incorporating measures in Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for encouraging distribution companies and making net-metering compulsory;
- raising funds from bilateral and international donors as also from the Green Climate Fund to achieve the target;
- creation of Surya Mitras for installation and maintenance of the solar projects
- wide publicity is given through advertisements, publications, Radio/TV programmes, exhibitions, orientation camps, outdoor publicity etc.

The State/UT/Organisation-wise quantum of power generated through various renewable energy sources during 2016-17 (April 2016 to Jan., 2017) is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The progress achieved through concessional measures undertaken by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy including agriculture, industrial and domestic use of renewable energy is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The year-wise details of quantum of power generated in Madhya Pradesh through various renewable energy sources during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Year	Generation in Million Units
2013-14	1051.48
2014-15	1427.51
2015-16	2910.42
2016-17 (upto Jan., 17)	4394.36

Statement-I

Name of State/UT/Organisation-wise power generation from various renewable energy sources during 2016-17 (April, 2016 to Jan., 2017)

(Million Units)						
Sl. No.	State/UT/Organisation-wise	Wind	Solar	Small Hydel	Bio-Power	Total
1.	Chandigarh	0.00	12.37	0.00	0.00	12.37
2.	Delhi	0.00	4.00	0.00	106.85	110.84
3.	Haryana	0.00	38.74	267.49	87.96	394.20
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1885.33	0.00	1885.33
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.49	278.24	0.00	278.73
6.	Punjab	0.00	676.06	372.73	632.44	1681.23
7.	Rajasthan	4857.24	1740.36	3.83	224.46	6825.89
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	165.56	22.07	2257.69	2445.31
9.	Uttarakhand	0.00	25.09	726.65	45.57	797.30
10.	NTPC Dadri+Fbd+Unchahar+Singrauli	0.00	38.06	0.00	0.00	38.06
11.	Oil India Ltd	173.57	19.09	0.00	0.00	192.67
12.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	97.66	39.65	1045.79	1183.10
13.	NTPC Rajgarh	0.00	67.59	0.00	0.00	67.59
14.	Gujarat	6578.73	1409.65	20.26	8.16	8016.80
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3015.17	1090.63	189.76	98.80	4394.36

16.	Maharashtra	6950.36	464.55	444.34	2152.25	10011.49
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.96
18.	Daman and Diu	0.00	10.95	0.00	0.00	10.95
19.	Andhra Pradesh	2769.94	1228.48	135.17	423.90	4557.49
20.	Telangana	183.69	960.99	45.54	310.36	1500.59
21.	Karnataka	5411.24	343.47	1491.55	1358.97	8605.23
22.	Kerala	66.43	20.92	374.73	44.43	506.51
23.	NTPC Ramagundam+Anantapuram	0.00	271.12	0.00	0.00	271.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	11153.53	1477.88	89.80	1065.36	13786.57
25.	Lakshadweep	0.00	1.17	0.00	0.00	1.17
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	5.26	12.17	0.00	17.43
27.	Bihar	0.00	83.01	20.05	0.00	190.52
28.	Jharkhand	0.00	31.63	0.00	87.46	31.63
29.	Odisha	0.00	166.37	218.15	0.00	442.36
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	34.38	57.85	34.38
31.	West Bengal	0.00	11.71	92.84	0.00	1297.49
32.	DVC	0.00	0.00	121.46	1192.94	121.46
33.	NTPC Andaman+Talcher	0.00	16.48	0.00	0.00	16.48
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.13	13.40	0.00	13.53

Sl. No.	State	Wind	Solar	Small Hydel	Bio-Power	Total
35.	Assam	0.00	79.85	78.73	0.00	158.58
36.	Manipur	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
37.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	54.75	0.00	54.75
38.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	42.57	0.00	42.57
39.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	86.41	0.00	86.41
40.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	40.03	0.00	40.03
41.	NEEPCO	0.00	5.65	0.00	0.00	5.65
TOTAL		41159.91	10565.90	7202.06	11201.23	70129.11

Note: Data as received from State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC) of the respective States of the electricity department.

Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

Statement-II

Progress achieved through concessional measures undertaken by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy including agriculture, industrial and domestic use.

Sl. No.	Renewable Energy Programmes/Systems	Cumulative Achievements
I. Power From Renewables		
(A) Grid-interactive renewable power (in MW)		
1.	Wind Power (in MW)	29151.29
2.	Small Hydro Power (in MW)	4346.85
3.	Biomass Power/Cogeneration (in MW)	8182.00
4.	Waste to Power (in MW)	114.08
5.	Solar Power (in MW)	9566.66
TOTAL		51360.88
(B) Off-grid/Distributed Renewable Power and Decentralized Energy System		
6.	Family Type Biogas Plants (nos. in lakh)	49.52
7.	SPV Street Lighting System (nos. in lakh)	4.43
8.	SPV Home Lighting System (nos. in lakh)	14.02
9.	SPV Lanterns (nos. in lakh)	9.97
10.	SPV Pumps (nos. in lakh)	1.09
11.	Power Plants Stand-alone (kWp)	172.93
12.	Biomass (Non-bagasse) Cogeneration (in MWeq.)	651.91
13.	Biomass Gasifiers (in MWeq.)	186.88
14.	Waste-to-Energy (in MWeq.)	164.45

MW=Megawatt; kW=kilowatt, kWp=kilowatt peak.

Recycling the domestic garbage and toilet waste for electricity

3593. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether electricity can be generated by recycling the domestic garbage and toilet waste in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether electricity generated through the said recycling process is used for domestic purposes in several counties of the world and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government proposes to implement the said scheme at the national level in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The combustible fraction of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) including domestic garbage and toilet waste can be used in several processes to generate electricity. Similarly, the biodegradable fraction of MSW can also be used through biomethanation to generate electricity.

(c) Electricity generated through recycling process of MSW including domestic garbage and toilet waste is now being used in many developed and developing countries.

(d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is implementing the Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues and providing Central Financial Assistance during the Twelfth Plan period. The main objective of the programme is to promote setting up of projects for recovery of energy from urban, industrial and agricultural wastes. Under this programme, projects, which are based on waste-to-energy conversion technologies, namely, biomethanation, combustion, gasification, pyrolysis or a combination thereof, are being supported. In addition, the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) aims to achieve 100% collection, transportation, processing and disposal of MSW in the country. The Ministry of Urban Development is implementing "Swachh Bharat Mission" (SBM) since 2 October, 2014, which also includes setting up of waste to energy plants with Central support up to 35% of the project cost in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF)/grant, subject to the overall State-wise funds envelop for SBM.

Transfer of funds to Panchayats

†3594. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an amount of rupees fifty lakhs has been directly transferred to the account of every Gram Panchayats by the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether Gram Panchayats are adhering to the prescribed norms for utilisation of funds; and

(c) whether the heads have also been earmarked by Panchayats for utilization of funds and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Under the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

award, grants to the tune of ₹ 2,00,292.20 crore are being devolved over a period of five years (2015-2020) to Gram Panchayats (GPs) constituted under Part IX of the Constitution in 26 States to support and strengthen the delivery of basic services, creation of reliable data base of local bodies' receipts and expenditure through audited accounts and for improvement of own source revenue. The grants are released by the Union Government, through the Ministry of Finance (MoF), to the State Governments. The State Governments in turn distribute these grants among the GPs as per the distribution formula recommended by the latest State Finance Commission (SFC) or in its absence as per the population of 2011 Census with a weight of 90% and area with a weight of 10%.

(b) Detailed guidelines have been issued by MoF dated 8.10.2015 for implementation of the FFC award. The guidelines provide that expenditures are to be incurred by GPs for delivering basic services within the functions devolved to them under the State laws after proper plans are prepared by GPs. Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is providing proactive support to develop convergent participatory local development plans and institutional support in order to utilize the funds available with Panchayats optimally. The MoF guidelines dated 8.10.2015 enjoin upon States to constitute a High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) headed by the Chief Secretary for monitoring and concurrent evaluation of local bodies and to ensure that funds are utilized for the purpose recommended by the FFC. Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has constituted a Coordination Committee headed by Secretary, Panchayati Raj to *inter alia* guide and support States and local bodies in the implementation of FFC recommendations, monitor progress of expenditure of grants by local bodies and suggest remedial measures as per the MoF guidelines. To facilitate better monitoring of release/capturing sector-wise expenditure made by GPs from FFC grants, MoPR has developed online system (MIS) under PlanPlus application (<http://planningonline.gov.in/ffcReport.jsp>).

(c) Grants provided under FFC award are intended to support and strengthen the delivery of basic civic services including water supply, sanitation including septic management, sewage and solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of roads, footpath, street-lighting, burial and cremation grounds and any other basic service within the functions assigned to them under relevant legislations.

Benefits of Gram Panchayats

†3595. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages in the country;

(b) the number of villages having Gram Panchayat in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of villages which are yet to receive the benefit of Gram Panchayat (independent);

(d) the number of villages having facility of Panchayat Ghar; and

(e) the number of villages still not having the facility of Panchayat Ghar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) According to the Census of India 2011 there are 6,40,867 villages in the country.

(b) and (c) Article 243B of Part IX of the Constitution provides that Panchayats at the village level shall be constituted in every State and Union Territory covered under the Part IX. In terms of sub-clause (g) of Article 243 of the Constitution, village means a village specified by the Governor by public notification to be a village for the purpose of Part IX and includes a group of villages so specified. Further, according to Article 243(C)(1) of the Constitution, States are to decide the composition of Panchayats provided that the ratio between the population of the territorial area of a Panchayat at village level and the number of seats in such Panchayat to be filled by election shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the State. Accordingly, there may be more than one village under the ambit of one Gram Panchayat and the position varies from State to State. As per available information, total no. of Gram Panchayats in the country are about 2,48,728.

(d) and (e) In view of the reply to part (b) and (c) above, number of Gram Panchayats having and not having the facility of Panchayat Ghars are about 2,00,187 and 48,541 respectively.

Gender responsive governance in PRIs

3596. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry, has taken steps to promote gender responsive governance of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of measures taken by the Ministry to train Panchayati Raj representatives for effective implementation in the wake of emerging models like Rurban Governance and Smart Cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The article 243D of the Constitution ensures participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by mandating reservations for women in not less than one-third seats to be filled by direct election, and offices

of Chairpersons in Panchayats. As a result, there are about 14.39 lakh elected women representatives in Panchayats constituting 46% of around 31.26 lakh of the total elected representatives. Government has been encouraging increased involvement of the women in the functioning of Panchayats through their active participation in the Gram Sabha meetings, preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans and various schemes being implemented by the Panchayats. Over the years, there has been substantial increase in the involvement and activities of women in the functioning of Gram Panchayats and their development related activities. Besides, Ministry has issued advisories from time to times to States/UTs for conducting Mahila Sabha meetings before the meetings of Gram Sabha, quorum for women in Gram Sabha meetings and allocation of 10% of Panchayats funds for women centric activities etc. in order to enhance involvement of women in Panchayats.

(b) Under the National Rurban Mission, various consultation workshops/meetings /trainings have been held involving representatives of PRIs to develop their capacity for effective implementation and Governance under the Mission. Further, no training has been imparted to representatives of PRIs for matters related Smart Cities since Smart Cities Mission' has a mandate concerning urban region/areas.

SATCOM facilities for Panchayats

†3597. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified 92 basic facilities and amenities for Panchayats to improve the standard of living in villages and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a number of Panchayats have been granted the facilities of satellite Communication (SATCOM), if so, the State/Union Territory-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have allotted funds to create SATCOM facilities for various States, if so, the State/Union Territory-wise details thereof during the last two years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), with its mandate to ensure inclusive development with social justice, and efficient delivery of services, is working in partnership with the States/UTs to institutionalize decentralised and participatory local self-Governments. In this regard, under the ambit of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) award, funds are being provided to Gram Panchayats (GPs) for delivery of basic services for improving quality of life of rural people. An amount of ₹ 2,00,292.20 crore has been awarded for the five year period 2015-20

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

exclusively for the GPs for delivering basic services such as water supply, sanitation including septage management, sewerage and solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of roads, footpaths and street-lighting, burial and cremation grounds etc. The grants under FFC are to be utilized through preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) keeping in view the prioritized local felt needs.

(b) Satellite Communication (SATCOM) facilities for Panchayats have been operationalized in States through various sources for the purpose of training and information dissemination. The State-wise number of Panchayats using SATCOM facilities is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) In the current year, Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Telangana and West Bengal have been allocated funds for development/maintenance of the existing infrastructure. The State-wise details of the funds released to create/maintain SATCOM facilities during the last two years and current year are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Number of Panchayats using SATCOM (as on December, 2016)

Sl. No.	State	ZP	BP	GP
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	660	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	110	0
3.	Gujarat	33	247	14,017
4.	Karnataka	30	175	0
5.	Maharashtra	12	126	0
6.	Rajasthan	32	237	0
7.	Telangana	0	437	0
8.	West Bengal	19	337	0
9.	Kerala	0	20	0

Statement-II

*Details of funds sanctioned to States/UTs for SATCOM from
2014-15 to 2016-17 as on March, 2017*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.36	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0.80	2.85

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
3.	Chhattisgarh	1.20	0	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.62	0	0
5.	Jharkhand	10.00	0	0
6.	Karnataka	2.84	1.60	0.80
7.	Kerala	0	2.50	3.47
8.	Telangana	0	0	0.5
9.	Uttar Pradesh	12.31	0	0
10.	Uttarakhand	0.20	0	0
11.	West Bengal	0	0	1
TOTAL		27.53	4.90	8.62

Centrally sponsored schemes in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

3598. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) along with their sharing pattern implemented in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(b) the details of amount released to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh separately during 2015-16 and 2016-17 under various CSSs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The names of the Central sponsored schemes and their sharing pattern for State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)	Funding Pattern (Centre:State)
1	2	3

(A) Core of the Core Schemes

1.	National Social Assistance Programme	100
2.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme	90:10
3.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes	100
4.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Tribes	100
5.	Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities	100

1	2	3
6.	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Backward Classes, Differently Abled and other Vulnerable Groups	100
(B) Core Schemes		
7.	Green Revolution (Krishi Unnati Schemes and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana)	60:40
8.	White Revolution (Animal Husbandry and Dairying)	60:40
9.	Blue Revolution (Integrated Development of Fisheries)	60:40
10.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana	60:40
	(a) Har Khet ko Pani	60:40
	(b) Per Drop More Crop	60:40
	(c) Integrated Watershed Development Programme	60:40
	(d) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit and Flood Management Programme	100
11.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	60:40
12.	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)	60:40
	(a) PMAY-Rural	60:40
	(b) PMAY-Urban	60:40
13.	National Rural Drinking Water Mission	60:40
14.	Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)	60:40
	(a) SBM-Rural	60:40
	(b) SBM-Urban	60:40
15.	National Health Mission (NHM)	60:40
	(a) National Rural Health Mission	60:40
	(b) National Urban Health Mission	60:40
	(c) Tertiary Care Programmes	60:40
	(d) Human Resources in Health and Medical Education	60:40
	(e) National Mission on AYUSH	60:40
16.	Rashtriya Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (erstwhile RSBY)	60:40
17.	National Education Mission (NEM)	60:40
	(a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	60:40
	(b) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	60:40

1	2	3
	(c) Teachers Training and Adult Education	60:40
	(d) Rashtriya Uchch Shiksha Abhiyan	60:40
18.	Mid-Day Meal Programme	60:40
19.	Integrated Child Development Services	60:40
	(a) Anganwadi Services	60:40
	(b) National Nutrition Mission	60:40
	(c) Maternity Benefits Programme	60:40
	(d) Scheme for Adolescent Girls	60:40
	(e) Integrated Child Protection Scheme	60:40
	(f) National Creche Scheme	60:40
20.	Mission for protection and Empowerment for women (beti bachao-beti padao, one stop centre, women helpline, hostels, swadhar greh, gender budgeting etc.)	60:40
21.	National Livelihood Mission (NLM)	60:40
	(a) National Rural Livelihood Mission	60:40
	(b) National Urban Livelihood Mission	60:40
22.	Jobs and Skill Development	60:40
	(a) Employment Generation Programmes	60:40
	(b) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna	60:40
23.	Environment, Forestry and Wildlife (EFWL)	60:40
	(a) National Mission for a Green India	60:40
	(b) Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	60:40
	(c) Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	60:40
	(d) National River Conservation Programme	60:40
24.	Urban Rejuvenation Mission (AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission)	50:50
25.	Modernization of Police Forces (including Security Related Expenditure)	60:40
26.	Infrastructure Facilities for judiciary (Including Gram Nyayalayas and e-Courts)	60:40

(b) Details of amount released to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh during 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Name of the State	Year 2015-16	Year 2016-17
Telangana	6873.00	4804.33 (as on 21.11.2016)
Andhra Pradesh	9951.00	9113.68 (as on 29.12.2016)

The erstwhile Planning Commission used to allocate State-wise CASP during the process of finalization of Annual Plan of the States which is now not a mandate of NITI Aayog. Thus State-wise allocation of CASP beyond FY 2014-15 is not available with NITI Aayog. As regards releases and utilization of fund of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, that is done by the individual Ministry/Department where the scheme rests.

Achievement of targets under seventeen points for sustainable development

†3599. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an appropriate scheme has not been formulated at Central and State level, so far for achieving the targets fixed under seventeen points prescribed under sustainable development goals;

(b) whether it is a fact that it would be beneficial to formulate a special scheme at Central and State level for achieving the targets on the said seventeen points by year 2030; and

(c) if so, the steps Government would take in this direction and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Sustainable Development Goals are addressed in the development agenda of the Government of India being implemented through various development schemes. NITI Aayog has mapped out all the SDGs on the Central Ministries, Centrally-Sponsored Schemes and major Government initiatives. The draft mapping has been circulated among Central Ministries and States/ UTs and are placed in public domain.

(c) Central Ministries are striving to achieve the SDG targets by 2030 through the implementation of different development schemes in collaboration with State Governments and UTs.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Report on elimination of poverty

3600. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any report on elimination of poverty in the country;

(b) if so, the proposals, suggestions and strategic anti-poverty programme therein;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the base income of the family has been fixed against the Seventh Pay Commission and the details of BPL families as on 31st December, 2016, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Pursuant to the decision taken in the first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 8th February, 2015, a Task Force on Elimination of Poverty in India was constituted by NITI Aayog on 16th March, 2015 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arvind Panagariya, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog. The report of the Task Force was submitted to Prime Minister's Office on 11th July, 2016.

(b) and (c) The report of the Task Force primarily focusses on issues of measurement of poverty and strategies to combat poverty. Regarding estimation of poverty, the report of the Task Force states that "a consensus in favour of either the Tendulkar or a higher poverty line did not emerge. Therefore, the Task Force has concluded that the matter be considered in greater depth by the country's top experts on poverty before a final decision is made. Accordingly, it is recommended that an expert committee be set up to arrive at an informed decision on the level at which the poverty line should be set." With respect to strategies to combat poverty, the Task Force has made recommendations on faster poverty reduction through employment intensive sustained rapid growth and effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes.

(d) The Government of India launched Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) in June, 2011 to generate information on a large number of social and economic indicators for ranking of households in rural and urban areas across the country. The process of the SECC 2011 has been concluded in March, 2016. SECC 2011 provides data on households regarding various aspects of their socio- economic status—housing, land-holding/landlessness, educational status, status of women, the differently abled, occupation, possession of assets, SC/ST households, incomes, etc. The finding of the Census is in public domain at <http://secc.gov.in>.

Ranking of Households in rural areas under SECC is made through a three-step process involving 13 (Thirteen) Automatic Exclusion parameters for identifying

not-poor households, 5 (five) Automatic Inclusion parameters for identifying poorest of the poor households and 7 (seven) Deprivation Criteria for identifying poor households. Out of 17.97 crore households in rural areas, 48.53% have reported incidence of deprivation and 0.92% of households reported for automatic inclusion criteria.

The Ministry of Rural Development is using SECC data for the selection of the beneficiaries in its various programmes. SECC data is also being used for programmes implemented by other Ministries *viz.* Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana, National Food Security Act etc.

Hydro power projects in Arunachal Pradesh

3601. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) for hydro power projects signed between 1999 to 2016 in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) the current stage of each under consideration project; and

(c) the potential/capacity of electricity that could be generated in the State from its many fast-flowing Himalayan rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, a total no. of 143 Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) were signed between 1999 and 2016 in Arunachal Pradesh. As per records available in Central Electricity Authority (CEA), four hydro electric projects (25 MW and above) with aggregate capacity of 2854 MW are under construction in the State. The status of development in respect of the balance hydro power projects (25 MW and above) allotted by the State of Arunachal Pradesh is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Based on the re-assessment studies completed by CEA during 1978-87, the identified potential of electricity that could be generated in Arunachal Pradesh is 50328 MW (50064 MW from Hydro Electric schemes above 25 MW capacity).

Statement

The status of development in respect of the balance hydro power projects (25 MW and above) allotted by the State of Arunachal Pradesh are as under:—

(i) **DPRs Concurred (yet to be taken up for Construction):**

- By CEA - 17 Nos. (15092 MW)
- By State - 7 Nos. (397 MW)

(ii) DPRs under Examination:

- In CEA - 4 Nos. (5456 MW)
- In State - 6 nos. (297 MW)

(iii) Schemes returned:

- 10 Nos. (4371.5 MW)

(iv) Under active Survey and Investigation (S&I):

- 28 Nos. (4058 MW)

(v) S&I held up

- 9 Nos. (9122 MW)

(vi) Dropped and other allotted HE Schemes

- 16 Nos. (10542.5 MW)

Improvement of Badarpur Power Plant

3602. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Badarpur Power Plant of NTPC is the most polluting power plant of the country;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to improve environmental performance and energy efficiency of this power plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The steps taken by NTPC to improve environmental performance of Badarpur Power Plant are as under:—

- Renovation and Modernization of Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP) of Unit Nos. 4 and 5.
- Commissioning of sprinkling system in Ash Dyke.
- Installation of wind screen at plant boundary for control of fugitive dust emission.

Mismatch in coal distribution to power plants

3603. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some efficient power stations are facing coal shortage at present while plants with low utilization are possessing abundant fuel;

(b) whether under the new norms, the landed cost of power from the private power station should be lower than the variable cost of generation of the power generating plant of the State;

(c) whether in cases where Railways find that transfer of coal to a private power station is not feasible, then that plant would not be eligible to participate in bidding; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) With enhanced availability of domestic coal in the country, the coal stock position in the Thermal Power Plants (TPP), monitored by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), has increased. As on 27.03.2017, TPPs were having a total stock of 27.7 Million Tonnes, sufficient to operate for 19 days. Further, as on 27.03.2017, only one TPP is having critical coal stock position.

(b) There are no such norms. However, Government of India has notified, on 20.02.2017, guidelines for allowing flexibility in utilisation of domestic coal for Independent Power Producers (IPPs) also to reduce the cost of power generation.

(c) and (d) As per the methodology, a reference is to be made to the Ministry of Railways regarding operational feasibility of the rail transportation of coal to the IPPs after shortlisting in the Request for Qualification stage. Based on the operational considerations, Ministry of Railways is to convey their consent. The IPP, where the transfer of coal is not feasible as conveyed by the Railways, would not be eligible to participate in Request for Proposal stage.

Villages electrified in Chhattisgarh

†3604. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in Chhattisgarh during the last three years and the current year and the number of villages yet to be electrified in the State;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any proposal for electrification of villages is pending from Chhattisgarh Government and if so, the details thereof and by when these pending proposals are likely to be approved;

(c) the number of BPL families which would be provided free power connections under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana in the State; and

(d) the details of the amount spent under this scheme in the State during the year 2015-16 and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As informed by the State, the number of villages electrified in Chhattisgarh during the last three years and the current year (upto 28.02.2017), are as under:

2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto 28.02.2017)
164	67	405	233

There are 442 un-electrified villages in the State, as on 28.02.2017, as reported by the State.

(b) Under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), all the proposals received from Chhattisgarh for electrification of villages have been sanctioned and no proposal is pending as on date.

(c) Cumulatively, 14,47,314 BPL households are covered for providing free electricity connections under DDUGJY including its Rural Electrification (RE) component. Free electricity connection to 11,52,595 BPL households have been released till 28.02.2017.

(d) Grants amounting to ₹ 279.34 crore and ₹ 93.71 crore respectively have been disbursed under DDUGJY during the year 2015-16 and the current year (upto 28.02.2017).

Power capacity vis-a-vis demand

3605. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's current installed capacity of 3,14,642 MW and projects under construction are expected to meet the country's electricity demand by 2026;

(b) whether NTPC's thermal stations are registering a low plant load factor;

(c) whether NTPC has surplus power and is now looking at electric vehicle market to set up charging stations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) NTPC's coal based stations have a cumulative Plant Load Factor (PLF) of 77.98% (upto Feb. 2017) in 2016-17 which is much above the national average. However, as regards NTPC's gas based stations, the actual supply of domestic gas, because of its low availability in the country, has been less. In order to make its plants available, NTPC has been arranging imported Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) from long and short term contracts. However, RLNG being costlier, generation schedule is not available from the beneficiaries. As a result, NTPC's gas-fired power plants are operating at low PLF.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. NTPC has envisaged to achieve 10% of the estimated market share for supply of electricity in E-mobility business by 2032, as per its long-term Corporate Plan.

Lowering of coal stocks by thermal power plants

3606. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether thermal power stations are lowering the stock amount of coal used for electricity generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the share of imported coal in power plants is also falling; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The offtake of coal by the power stations is as per requirement based on the system demand and the stations getting despatch under merit order schedule. Power stations, therefore, sometimes regulate supply of coal to their plant. The coal stock position of the power plants, monitored in Central Electricity Authority (CEA), on a daily basis, as on last day of December, 2016, January, 2017, February 2017 and on 26.03.2017, is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) The Power Utilities are importing coal for blending with domestic coal as well as to meet the requirement of coal in the power plants designed on imported coal. With enhanced availability of domestic coal, the

import of coal by power plants required for blending with domestic coal has been declining. However, plants designed on imported coal are importing coal to meet their coal requirement. During April, 2016 to February, 2017, the total import of coal was 60.7 Million Tonnes (MT) as against 74.7 MT during the corresponding period for the previous year, registering a reduction of 14.0 MT (-18.7%). The quantity of coal imported by power utilities during the last five years is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

The coal stock position of the power plants, as on last day of December, 2016, January, February, 2017 and on 26.03.2017

Date	Total Coal Stock (Million Tonnes)	Coal Stock (in days)
31.12.2016	21.18	15
31.01.2017	22.21	15
28.02.2017	26.15	17
26.03.2017	27.61	19

Statement-II

The quantity of coal imported by power utilities during the last two years and the current year

Year	Coal imported for blending (MT)	Coal imported for the plants designed on imported coal (MT)	Total (MT)	% Change in Total Coal Import
2011-12	27.5	17.7	45.2	-
2012-13	31.6	31.7	63.3	40.0
2013-14	37.8	42.2	80.0	26.4
2014-15	48.5	42.7	91.2	14.0
2015-16	37.1	43.5	80.6	-11.6
2015-16 (Apr., 15-Feb., 16)	34.3	40.4	74.7	-
2016-17 (Apr., 16-Feb., 17)	18.5	42.2	60.7	-18.7

Status of Tapovan Vishnugad Hydro Electric Project

3607. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the originally scheduled date for commissioning of NTPC's Tapovan Vishnugad Hydro Electric Project in Uttarakhand;

(b) the reasons for inordinate delay in commissioning of the project along with cost escalation; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for early execution of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) The original scheduled date for commissioning of Tapovan-Vishnugad Project was March, 2013 at an original cost of ₹ 2978 crore. The reasons for the delay in commissioning of the project are as under:—

- Due to unforeseen adverse geological surprises, tunnel boring machine (TBM) got stuck thrice.
- Unprecedented floods in Uttarakhand during August, 2012 and June, 2013 damaging cofferdam and approach roads.
- Due to non-performance of Head Race Tunnel (HRT) package agency, the contract was terminated on 09.01.2014.
- Due to non-performance of contracting agency for barrage works, the contract was terminated in November, 2010.

The revised project cost is Rupees 3846 crore. For the early execution of the project, following steps have been taken:—

- The HRT package has been re-awarded to another agency on 09.03.2016,
- Barrage works contract has been re-awarded in July, 2012 to another agency.
- The Government reviews the progress of this project from time to time as part of the review of power projects of Central Sector and State Sector by Ministry of Power; through Project Monitoring Group (PMG) and through the new IT based redressal monitoring system of the Government, PRAGATI (Pro-active Governance and Timely Implementation) as well as Quarterly Performance Review of NTPC by Ministry of Power.

Coverage of electricity

3608. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 20 per cent Indians have no electricity and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, whether Government has plans to provide electricity to all and if so, the timeline for the same; and

(c) the details of households where electricity has reached since 2014 till date, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per the information provided by the States and UTs in the GARV-App-II (as on 29.03.2017), there are about 17.88 crore rural households in the country. Out of these, about 13.18 crore (73.71%) rural households have been electrified and the remaining 4.70 crore (26.29%) rural households are yet to be electrified. State- wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Central Government has taken a joint initiative with respective State Governments for preparation of State specific plans for providing 24x7 Power for All (PFA) to all households/homes, industrial and commercial consumers and adequate supply of power to agricultural consumers as per State Policy. In this initiative, documents have been jointly signed with 35 out of 36 States/UTs.

(c) The number of villages State/UT wise, where electricity has reached since 2014 till date is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Rural Households electrification as per GARVII-as on 29.03.2017

Sl. No.	State	Total HH	Total eHH	Balance HH to be Electrified
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11173117	11171855	1262
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	194990	143792	51198
3.	Assam	4815919	2564556	2251363
4.	Bihar	12195750	5472211	6723539
5.	Chhattisgarh	4517711	3865196	652515
6.	Goa	128207	128207	0
7.	Gujarat	6681625	6681625	0
8.	Haryana	3417476	2707581	709895
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1455491	1441592	13899
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1287783	1017545	270238

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	5678835	2244740	3434095
12.	Karnataka	9605856	8391858	1213998
13.	Kerala	7090667	7032165	58502
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11357851	6764881	4592970
15.	Maharashtra	14194656	11274042	2920614
16.	Manipur	365559	274404	91155
17.	Meghalaya	463022	323755	139267
18.	Mizoram	105234	98279	6955
19.	Nagaland	159661	71738	87923
20.	Odisha	8097096	4454179	3642917
21.	Puducherry	101788	101413	375
22.	Punjab	3688646	3688646	0
23.	Rajasthan	9102432	6863411	2239021
24.	Sikkim	37281	31653	5628
25.	Tamil Nadu	9834735	9823492	11243
26.	Telangana	5972829	4924387	1048442
27.	Tripura	795569	572204	223365
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30119300	14523851	15595449
29.	Uttarakhand	1690041	1467184	222857
30.	West Bengal	14488940	13682928	806012
TOTAL		178818067	131803370	47014697

Statement-II*Villages electrified during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto Feb)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	282	107	174	175
2.	Assam	125	190	942	1026
3.	Bihar	206	341	1754	441
4.	Chhattisgarh	164	67	405	233

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0	6	1	27
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	9	27	5
7.	Jharkhand	47	161	750	925
8.	Karnataka	0	0	0	9
9.	Madhya Pradesh	98	86	214	155
10.	Manipur	0	192	75	116
11.	Meghalaya	144	43	1	681
12.	Mizoram	13	47	16	23
13.	Nagaland	4	10	0	61
14.	Odisha	84	13	1264	926
15.	Rajasthan	18	70	163	263
16.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
17.	Telangana	0	0	0	0
18.	Tripura	1	0	9	13
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0	59	1305	159
20.	Uttarakhand	0	4	0	16
21.	West Bengal	0	0	8	2
TOTAL		1213	1405	7108	5256

Per capita power consumption

3609. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita consumption of power is lowest in India when compared to other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is planning to motivate the people for the use of alternative renewable energy sources instead of hydrocarbon sources of energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Yes, Sir. Government of India has set a target of capacity achievement of 175 GW from Renewable Energy Sources by 2022. India has also made a commitment in the INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions) that the non-fossil fuel capacity would constitute 40% of the total Installed Capacity by 2030. Government supports renewable energy projects through fiscal and financial incentives.

Advanced technology based Thermal Power Plants

3610. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether country's power generation over the next few decades will continue to depend heavily on coal and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether an advanced ultra super critical technology R&D project has been approved by Government for coal based power plants; and

(c) if so, the objectives thereof and the progress made in implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As on 31.01.2017, the coal based capacity constituted around 60% of the total installed capacity on All India basis. But, the total electrical generation from coal based plants constituted around 73% of the total electrical generation in the country during April, 16 - January, 17.

Government of India has set an ambitious target of capacity achievement of 175 GW from Renewable Energy Sources (RES) by 2022. However, the capacity utilization factors of Plants based on RES are low compared to coal based plants. Therefore, coal may continue to be the main source of energy in the near future.

(b) Government of India (GoI) has approved an R&D project for development of an Advanced Ultra Super Critical (AUSC) technology for future coal-fired power plants, in the meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), held on the 10th August, 2016. The two-and-a-half-year project starts from 1st April, 2017, when the flow of grants from GoI will commence.

(c) The objective of the project is to indigenously develop the design, materials, manufacturing technology and overall plant design for an 800 MW AUSC power plant operating at an elevated temperature (>700 C) and pressure (300 ata) parameters to achieve higher plant efficiency, lower coal consumption and lower CO₂ emission.

The consortium partners have initiated all the R&D projects with longer cycle times and prepared the list of other projects to be carried out to meet the objectives.

Prior work on selected long cycle projects had started with pre-project R&D funding from the office of the Principal Scientific Advisor (PSA) to GoI. Three out of ten such projects have been successfully completed and balance seven are being monitored by the Project Review and Monitoring Committee (PRMC), appointed by the PSA.

NTPC's entry into electric vehicle sector

3611. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is planning to enter into electric vehicle sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NTPC is planning to make joint venture for the manufacture of electric vehicles; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) NTPC has envisaged to achieve 10% of the estimated market share for supply of electricity in E-mobility business by 2032, as per its long-term Corporate Plan.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

Environmental hazards of LED bulbs

3612. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to extend LED bulbs to local bodies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey conducted has found that large scale use of LED bulbs is environmentally hazardous; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Prime Minister of India launched the National LED Programme on 5th January, 2015 called Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) Programme and Street Lighting National programme (SLNP), which is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Ministry of Power. The target is to replace 77 crore incandescent bulbs with LED bulbs and 3.5 crore conventional

street lights with LED street lights by March, 2019. As on 29.03.2017, over 22.19 crores LED bulbs have been distributed in 33 States/UTs and over 19 lakhs LED street lights have been installed in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) across the country by EESL. EESL is playing an important role as a catalyst in replacing these bulbs/lights, while several other suppliers are also engaged in the same.

(c) and (d) No such surveys have been conducted by Government of India. However, LED bulbs are known to be more energy efficient and emit the lowest Ultraviolet (UV) and Infrared (IR) radiation amongst all lighting technologies. LED bulbs reduces the demand from power plants, decreases greenhouse gas emissions and unlike compact fluorescent lamp (CFL) do not have mercury. Besides, the LEDs procured by EESL under the UJALA scheme go through a series of stringent quality tests and conform to Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) specification IS 16102 (Part 1) and (Part 2): 2012 for self-ballast lamps.

Farming land acquired for four laning of NH-82

†3613. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land of farmers of Barat Tola, Village Shivganj, Panchayat Varat, Block Meskor, District Nawada, Bihar is being acquired for four laning of National Highway-82;

(b) whether Government is taking action for providing compensation for acquiring the land of these farmers;

(c) whether the district administration has acquired the land violating the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 2013 and the work has been started by the company/contractor on the land without paying compensation to the farmers; and

(d) if so, the steps that will be taken by Government for providing relief to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The land acquisition process is being carried out as per provisions of National Highways Act-1956 in consonance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

(d) Does not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Removal of black spots on NHs in Andhra Pradesh

3614. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nine road accident black spots on National Highways in Andhra Pradesh have been identified based on fatalities from 2011 onwards and up to 2014;

(b) if so, the details of black spots on each of the National Highways identified, National Highway-wise;

(c) what steps Ministry has taken to remove these black spots; and

(d) the status of road accidents, on black spots from 2014 to December, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Total nine road accident black spots are identified on National Highways in the state of Andhra Pradesh based on fatalities in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. Six spots are on NH-16, two are on NH-44 and one on NH-40. These National Highways are entrusted to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)

(c) and (d) Survey investigations and preparation of proposals for flyovers, VUPs etc., are in progress/under consideration by NHAI. Short term measures like cautionary black spot signs, solar blinkers, rumble strips, pavement markings etc., have already been taken. Number of accidents during 2014-16 at the above spots are 140.

Annual road construction target

3615. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set an ambitious target of building 15,000 Kms. of roads annually;

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

(c) whether Government has set such annual targets during previous years also;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the results achieved therein; and

(e) the effective steps taken/being taken by Government to achieve the targets set in and the sections of NHs which are being given top priority in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Ministry has set an ambitious target of 15,000 km for the construction of National Highways (NHs) during the current financial year 2016-17 and 6604 km has been achieved as on 28th February in 2016-17.

(c) and (d) Target and achievement for the construction of NHs during the last three financial years are as follows: (length in km)

Year	Target	Achievement
2013-14	6300	4260
2014-15	6300	4410
2015-16	10,950	6061

(e) Regular meetings are held with project developers, State Governments and contractors. Regular review meetings are held in Head Quarter by Ministry with Regional Officers, concessionaires/contractors to make the construction of projects hassle free. To expedite timely completion of all the projects running across the country, various steps are also taken which include streamlining of land acquisition and environment clearances, exit for equity investors, premium re-schedulement, close coordination with other Ministries, revamping of dispute resolution mechanism, frequent reviews at various levels etc.

Four laning of Ranchi-Gumla road

3616. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ranchi to Gumla road has heavy traffic; and

(b) whether Government is planning to convert this two lane road into a four lane road and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Ranchi-Gumla Road of NH-23 is having qualifying traffic for 4 laning. The project of four-laning of Ranchi to Palma section (length 23.10km) has been approved. Four laning of remaining section shall be taken up after completion of land acquisition in 80% of length.

Land acquired for National Highways

3617. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure adopted by Government for acquiring land for construction of National Highways;

(b) how much land has been acquired in Odisha and what are the norms set by Government to expand the construction of National Highways in that State;

(c) whether adequate compensation has been paid to those whose land has been acquired for the construction of National Highways; and

(d) if not, the details of such cases pending for the last three years and the amount of compensation, not yet paid, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Land for the construction and development of the National Highways in the country is acquired under the provisions of section 3 of the National Highways (NH) Act, 1956.

(b) So far, about 6288 Hectares of land has been acquired in Odisha. Construction of National Highways is a continuous process and is taken up from time to time based on *inter-se* priority, availability of funds, traffic studies and outcome of Detailed Project Reports (DPR).

(c) Yes, Sir. The amount of compensation for the acquisition of land for NHs projects is determined in consonance with the First Schedule to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, with effect from 01.01.2015. However, under section 3G(5) of the NH Act, 1956, if the amount of compensation so determined, is not acceptable to the land owner, there is a provision for determination of the amount by the arbitrator to be appointed by the Central Government on an application by the party.

(d) Does not arise.

Highway advisory services on NH-3

3618. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to extend the Highway Advisory Services to provide traffic updates, which has been introduced in Delhi-Jaipur stretch;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how far this system has been successful in reducing the congestion and accidents on the highway; and

(d) whether Government has plans to introduce this system in stretches of highways in South India including Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Phase-1 of pilot project on Highway Advisory Services to provide traffic updates was implemented on Delhi - Jaipur National Highway-8. The information was provided on traffic congestion, accidents, toll plaza waiting times, weather conditions, road diversions and road safety education. The Ministry has commissioned an independent study to evaluate the impact of the pilot project and the preliminary findings of the study are encouraging.

In Phase-2 of the pilot Highway advisory Services shall be implemented on 12 National Highway stretches across the country in multiple languages.

Permission for ride sharing in private cars

3619. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to allow private cars to share rides with component of monetary incentive attached;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to evolve a regulatory mechanism in this regard in order to reduce growing congestion and pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir. At present, there is no such proposal is under consideration of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Development and improvement of NHs in Uttar Pradesh

†3620. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Highways across the country, as on date;

(b) whether the Central Government has allocated funds to many States for the development and repair of National Highways during the last three years; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the amount of funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh by the Central Government for the maintenance of National Highways during the above period and till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L.MANDAVIYA): (a) The details of National Highways (NHs) across the country is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The year-wise funds allocated for the State of Uttar Pradesh for Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of NHs during 2013-14 to 2016-17 are as follows:-

₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation under M&R
2013-14	204.27
2014-15	287.50
2015-16	229.85
2016-17*	140.27

*Provisional.

Statement

The details of National Highways (NHs) across the country

Sl. No.	Name of State	National Highway No.	Total Length (in km)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4, 5, 7, 9, 16, 18, 18A, 42 New, 43, 63, 67 Ext. New, 150 New, 167 New, 205, 214, 214A, 219, 221, 222, 234, 326 New, 326A New, 67 New, 71 New, 161 New, 340 New, 340C New, 353 New, 363 New, 365 New, 365B New, 516D New 544D New, 563 New, 565 New, 716 New, 765 New	5,657
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52, 52A, 153, 229, 52B Ext, 37 Ext., 315A New, 713 New, 513 New, 313 New, 113 New and 713A New	2,513
3.	Assam	6 New, 31, 31B, 31C, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52A, 52B, 53, 54, 61, 62, 117A New, 127B New, 127E New, 151, 152, 153, 154, 315A New,	3,845

1	2	3	4
		127C New and 127D New, 208A New, 329 New, 329A New, 427 New, 627 New, 702 New, 702B New, 702C New 702D, 715A New	
4.	Bihar	2, 2C, 19, 20Ext New 28, 28A, 28B, 30, 30A, 31, 57, 57A, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110, 120 New, 122A New, 131A New, 133 New, 133B New, 219 New, 227 A New, 327A New, 327 Ext. New, 333 New, 333A New, 333B New, 527A New, 527C New, 727 A New, 766C New, 120 New	4,839
5.	Chandigarh	21	15
6.	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 16, 43, 45Ext New, 78, 111, 130A New, 130B New, 130C New, 130D New, 149B New, 163A New, 200, 202, 216, 217, 221, 343 New, 930 New	3,232
7.	Delhi	1, 2, 8, 10, 24 & 236	80
8.	Goa	4A, 17, 17A & 17B	262
9.	Gujarat	NE-I, 6, 8, 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E, 14, 15, 56 New, 58 New, 58 Ext New, 59, 113 228, 251 New, 753B New, 848 & 848A New, 848B New, 341 New, 68Ext. New, 147 New, 147A New, 168 New, 168A New, 351 New, 927D New & 953 New	5,017
10.	Haryana	1, 2, 8, 10, 11 New, 21A, 22, 54 New, 64, 65, 71, 71A, 72, 73, 73A , 71B, 148B New, 236, 248 A New, 254 New, 334B New, 352A, 444A New, 703 New, 709 Ext New, 709A New, NE-II	2,622
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1A, 3 New, 20, 20A, 21, 21A, 22, 70, 72, 72B, 88, 73A , 154A New, 305 New, 503 New, 503A New, 503 Ext. New, 505 New, 505A New 705 New, 907 A New	2,641
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 3 New, 144 New, 144A New, 301 New, 444 New, 501 New, 701 New, 244 New	2,601
13.	Jharkhand	2, 6, 20 Ext New, 23, 31, 32, 33, 43 New, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99, 100, 114A New, 133 New, 133A New, 133B New, 143 New, 143A New, 220 New, 333 New, 333A New, 343 New and 419 New	2,654

1	2	3	4
14.	Karnataka	4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48, 50 New, 63, 67, 67 New, 150 New, 150 Ext. New, 150A New, 160 New, 161A New, 166E New, 167 New, 169A New, 173 New, 206, 207, 209, 212, 218, 234, 275 New, 367 New, 548B New, 561A New, 752K New, 766C New	6,761
15.	Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 47C, 49, 183A New, 185 New, 208, 212, 213, 220	1,812
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 25, 26, 26A, 26B, 27 New, 34 New, 43Ext. New, 45 Ext. New, 56 New, 59, 59A, 69, 69A, 75, 76, 78, 86, 92, 135B New, 146B New, 161G New, 339B New, 346 New, 347A New, 347B New, 347C New, 543 New, 548C New, 552Ext. New, 752B New, 752C New, 752G New, 753L New, 927A New, 943 New	7,864
17.	Maharashtra	3, 4, 4B, 4C, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 26B, 50, 50New, 63 New, 69, 130D New, 150 Ext. New, 161 New, 161A New, 161E New, 161G New, 161H New, 204, 211, 222, 247 New, 348 New, 848 New, 160 New, 166 New, 166A New, 166E New, 266 New, 339B New, 347A New, 347C, 348 New, 348A New, 353B New, 353C New, 353D New, 353E New, 353I New, 353J New, 353K New, 361 New, 361B New, 361C New, 363 New, 361H New, 516A New, 543 New, 547E New, 548 New, 548A New, 548B New, 548C New, 548CC New, 548D New, 548E New, 561 New, 752E New, 752G New, 752H New, 752I New, 752K New, 753 New, 753A New, 753B New, 753E New, 753F New, 753J New, 753L New, 753M New, 848A, 930 New, 930D New, 953 New, 965 New, 965C New, 965G New	15,437
18.	Manipur	39, 53, 102 New, 102A New, 102B New, 102 C New, 129A new, 108A New, 129 New, 137 New, 137A New, 150, 155, 702A New	1,746
19.	Meghalaya	40, 44, 51, 62 and 127B New	1,204
20.	Mizoram	6 New, 44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 102B New, 150, 154, 302 New, 306 A New, 502A New	1,381

1	2	3	4
21.	Nagaland	36, 39, 61, 129 New, 229 New, 329A New, 150, 155, 702 New, 702A New & 702B New, 702D New	1,173
22.	Odisha	5, 5A, 6, 20 New, 23, 43, 55 New, 60, 130C New, 153B New, 157 New, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215, 217, 220 New, 224, 326 New, 326 A New	4,838
23.	Puducherry	45A, 66	64
24.	Punjab	1, 1A, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 64, 70, 71, 72, 95, 103 A New, 154A New, 205A New, 254 New, 344A New, 344B New, 503 Ext. New, 503A New, 703 New 703A New, 754 New & 148B New	2,769
25.	Rajasthan	3, 11New, 123 New, 8, 11, 11A, 11B, 11C, 12, 14, 15, 25 Ext. New, 54 New, 65, 458 New, 71B, 76, 58 Ext New, 758 New, 79, 79A, 89, 90, 113, 112, 114, 116,148B New,148D New, 158 New, 162A New, 162 Ext. New, 168 New, 168A New, 248A New, 325 New, 709 Ext. New, 927A New	7,906
26.	Sikkim	31A, 310 New, 310A New, 510 New, 563 New, 710 New, 717A New, 717B New	463
27.	Tamil Nadu	4, 5, 7, 7A, 45, 45A, 45B, 45C, 46, 47, 47B, 49, 66, 67, 68, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 219, 220, 226, 226 Ext., 227, 230, 234, 381 New, 532 New	5,006
28.	Telangana	7, 9, 16, 63 New, 221, 216A New, 222, 326 New, 163 New, 167 New, 150 New, 353B New, 363 New, 365 New, 365B New, 565 New, 161 New, 765 New, 50 New, 563 New, 365A New	3,335
29.	Tripura	44, 44A, 8 New, 108A New, 208 New, 208A New, 108B New	806
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 2A, 3, 123 New (3A Old), 7, 11, 12A, 19, 21 New, 24, 24A, 24B, 25, 25A, 26, 27, 28, 28B, 28C, 29, 34 New, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91, 91A, 92, 93 ,96, 97 , 119, 135B New, 219 New, 227 A New, 231, 232, 232A, 233, 235, 330 New, 330A New, 330 B New, 334 New, 334B New, 334C New, 552 Ext. New, 709 A New, 727 A New, 730 New, 730A New, 731 A New, 931 New, 931A New and NE-II	8,701

1	2	3	4
30.	Uttarakhand	9 New, 34 New, 58, 72, 72A, 72B, 73, 74, 87, 94, 107A New, 108, 109, 123, 119, 121, 125, 309A New, 309B New, 334A, 707A New	2,714
32.	West Bengal	2, 2B, 6, 10 New, 31, 31A, 31C, 31D, 32, 34, 35, 41, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81, 114A New, 116B New, 117, 131A New, 133A New, 317A New, 327B, 419 New, 512 New, 717 New.	2,956
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	223	331
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	848A New	31
35.	Daman and Diu	848B New, 251 New	22
TOTAL			113,298

IMG for emergency landing facilities on NHs

3621. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to form an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Group (IMG) to achieve the objective of setting up emergency landing facilities along all major National Highway corridors;

(b) which Ministries will be a part of IMG; and

(c) so far, how many stretches have been identified in various parts of the country that may double up as air strips, which will provide connectivity in difficult places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). It has been decided to constitute an Inter-Ministerial Coordination group of this Ministry, Ministry of Defence and Indian Air Force in order to finalize modalities of utilizing some NH stretches for aircraft operations during emergency situations.

(c) So far, thirteen stretches have been tentatively identified. Out of these, eleven stretches are located on NHs and balance two stretches are on State Roads.

Mechanism for assessing State Road Transport Corporation

3622. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any Public Transport Policy outlining some basic approaches towards State Road Transport Corporations and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) in which States the respective Governments have closed down State Road Transport Corporations and in which States these corporations have stopped making losses, if any; and

(c) whether Government has any mechanism in place for periodically assessing the performance of State Road Transport Corporations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is providing assistance to State Road Transport Corporations under a scheme, "Central assistance for Strengthening of Public Transport System" for utilization of latest information technology such as GPS/GSM based vehicle tracking system, computerized reservation system etc.

(b) As of now, Manipur State Road Transport Corporation has been closed down by the State government. The following five State Road Transport Corporations have stopped making losses and recorded profit during the financial year 2015-16:-

Sl. No.	State Road Tpt. Corporation	Profit	State
1.	Karnataka State Road Tpt. Corpn.	₹ 5095.00 Lakh	Karnataka
2.	Uttar Pradesh State Road Tpt. Corpn.	₹ 927.28 Lakh	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Odisha State Road Tpt. Corpn.	₹ 500.07 Lakh	Odisha
4.	Bangalore Metropolitan Tpt. Corpn	₹ 1372.66 Lakh	Karnataka
5.	The Punjab State Bus Stand Management Co. Ltd.	₹ 465.78 Lakh	Punjab

(c) State Road Transport Corporation works under the administrative control of the respective State Governments and as such Government of India has no role in the functioning of State Road Transport Corporations.

Status of proposals from Rajasthan

3623. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from Rajasthan for development of roads/National Highways including bridges, expressways, by-passes and ring roads during 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the projects alongwith the funds sanctioned/allocated/utilized, project-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken any action on these proposals;

(d) if not, the reasons for rejecting the proposals; and

(e) what steps have been taken by Government for early disposal of above proposals and previous pending projects and by when the work on these projects is likely to be started/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) 21 proposals amounting to 1975 crore and 12 proposals amounting to 1687 crore have been sanctioned during 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively in the State of Rajasthan depending upon *inter-se* priority and availability of fund subject to meeting technical parameter. The proposal which could not be sanctioned are returned to the State PWD. The amount of ₹ 106.40 crore and ₹ 569.63 crore have been incurred on National Highways works during 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively in the State of Rajasthan.

Accidents on National Highways

†3624. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents on National and State Highways across the country during the year 2015 and the number of persons injured and persons killed therein;

(b) whether majority of people who lost their lives, were two-wheeler drivers;

(c) whether Government has gathered information about cause of such accidents and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether drunken driving is also one of the causes of accidents; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to bring down the number of accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Total number of road accidents, persons killed and injured on National Highways and State Highways during the calendar year 2015 are as under:-

	National Highways*	State Highways
Number of Road Accidents	1,42,268	1,20,518
Persons Killed	51,204	40,863
Persons Injured	1,45,341	1,31,809

*Includes Expressways.

(b) The total number of persons who lost their lives on two-wheelers on all roads were 25,967 which is 17.77 % of total persons killed in road accidents during the calendar year 2015.

(c) The causes of road accidents involving all vehicles on all roads during the calendar year 2015 are as under:

Causes	Total Road Accidents
Fault of Driver	3,86,481
Fault of Cyclist	3,695
Fault of Driver of other vehicles	24,431
Fault of Pedestrian	7,509
Defect in Condition of Motor Vehicle	11,601
Defect in Road Condition	7,314
Weather Condition	5,781
Fault of Passenger	6,668
Poor light	5,456
Falling of boulders	1,087
Neglect of civic bodies	1,076
Stray animals	1,534
Other causes/Causes not known	38,790
TOTAL	5,01,423

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken following steps to curb the number of road accidents caused by drunken driving:-

- (i) Section 185 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides for punishment of imprisonment or fine or both for the offence of drunken driving cases.
- (ii) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways issued advisories to States/to ensure that no license is issued to liquor vendors along National Highways. State Governments were also requested to review cases wherever licence had already been given for liquor vendors along National Highways for taking corrective action.
- (iii) Ministry undertakes campaigns through print and electronic media to spread awareness about dangers of drunken driving.
- (iv) Under the Central Sector Scheme breath analyzers are provided by the Ministry to States/UTs to check cases of violations of traffic rules, including drunken driving.

Construction of bypasses

3625. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of bypasses which have been sanctioned by Government;
- (b) by when they will be completed; and
- (c) what is the progress in construction of bypass at Gumla, Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) About 53 nos of Bypass have been sanctioned during the current financial year 2016-17 and they are likely to be completed within twenty four to thirty six month.

(c) Gumla Bypass is under construction with 7% progress and is likely to be completed by August 2018.

Projects under NHDP in Karnataka

3626. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved many highway projects in Karnataka under the National Highways Development Project (NHDP);
- (b) if so, the number of highways projects taken up under NHDP in the State; and
- (c) the details of funds allocated and the status of implementation of all projects in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Total 42 numbers of the projects have been taken up in the State of Karnataka under various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) and ₹ 25156 crore have been released and status of implementation as per following details:

Phase of NHDP	Total projects	Completed Projects	Ongoing Projects	Funds released/allocated (₹ in crore)		
				By Government	By Concessionaire	Total
Phase-I	12	12	0	4561	907	5468
Phase-II	3	3	0	753	407	1160
Phase-III	12	9	3	3002	8634	11636
Phase-IV	11	0	11	3094	406	3500
Phase-V	2	2	0	79	1783	1862
Phase-VII	1	1	0	549	664	1213
Port Connectivity	1	1	0	317	0	317
TOTAL	42	28	14	12355	12801	25156

Transportation projects in Ranchi and Ahmedabad

3627. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Governments of Jharkhand and Gujarat seeking financial assistance for vital transportation projects in Ranchi and Ahmedabad;

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

(c) by when a final decision is likely to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Government has received a proposal from Government of Jharkhand for financial assistance under scheme for Development of Bus Terminals on BOT basis in Ranchi. No proposal has been received from Gujarat for vital transportation projects in Ahmedabad.

(b) The proposal is for redevelopment of existing Bus Terminal at Hehal near I.T.I. in Ranchi.

(c) Decision on proposals from State Governments is to be taken as per norms of the scheme for Development of Bus Terminals on BOT basis.

Collection of toll at toll booths

3628. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all privatised toll booths involving foreign and local private players, State-wise and NH-wise;

(b) the details of total revenue collected from tolls during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) the details of the average rate of toll on National Highways during above period; and

(d) the details of all private partners who are offering their services to Government for upkeep of National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (d) The details of all privatised toll booths involving private players who are offering their services to Government for upkeep of National Highways are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise details of total revenue collected from tolls during the last five years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The average rate at fee plazas are derived based on the provisions of respective concession agreements and applicable NH Fee Rules 1997/2008. For public funded fee Plazas, the fee rates are based on the NH Fee Rules 2008 (as amended).

Statement-I

State-wise fee plaza under NHAI

Sl. No.	Section	NH	If Privatised or Public Funded	No. of Toll plazas	Name of the concessionaire
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
BOT (Annuity) Projects					
1.	Ankapalli-Tuni	5	Public Funded	1	M/s GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Tuni-Diwancheruvu	5	Public Funded	1	M/s. Rajahmundry Expressway Ltd., from from Km. 848.746 to Km. 901.753 of NH-16 and M/s. Andhra Expressways Ltd. from Km. 799.998 to Km. 848.746 of NH-16
BOT Projects					
3.	Tada-Nellore	5	Privatised	3	M/s CIDB Inventures Sdn Bhd and M/s Swarna Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Nandigama- Vijayawada	9		1	M/s CIDB Inventures Sdn Bhd and M/s Swarna Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
5.	Vijayawada– Chilakaluripet	5		1	M/s Vijayawada Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Chilakaluripet- Nellore	5		1	M/s Simhapuri Expressway Limited
7.				1	
8.				1	
9.	Cudappa-Mydukur- Kurnool NHDP-III	17 18		1 1	M/s. Rayalaseema Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
10.	Hyderabad– Vijayawada	9		1	M/s GMR Hyderabad- Vijayawada Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
OMT Projects					
11.	Hyderabad- Bangalore	7	Privatised	1	M/s MEP Hyderabad
12.				1	Bangalore Toll Road Pvt.
13.				1	Ltd.
SPV Projects					
14.	Vishakhapatnam Port Connectivity Project	SR	Privatised	2	M/s Visakhapatnam port road company Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar					
BOT (Annuity) Projects					
1.	Mokama-Munger	80	Public Funded	1	Mokama Munger Highway Ltd.
2.	Khagaria-Purnea	31		1	Khagaria Purnea Highway Projects Ltd.
3.	-do-	31		1	Khagaria Purnea Highway Projects Ltd.
4.	Muzzaffarpur-Sonbarsa 2 lane with PS	77		1	North Bihar Highway Ltd.
5.	Hazipur-Muzafarpur 7.09.2016	28		1	Patna Highway Projects Ltd.
OMT Projects					
6.	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga-purnea OMT-20	57	Privatised	1	M/s SMS AABS India
7.		57		1	Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
8.		57		1	
9.		57		1	
BOT Projects					
10.	Varanasi-Aurangabad	2	Privatised	1	M/s Soma Isolux Varanasi
11.		2		1	Aurangabad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
12.	Patna-Bakhtiyarpur	30		1	Patna Bakhtiyarpur Tollway Ltd.
13.	Muzaffarnagar-Barauni	28		1	M/s KNR Muzaffarnagar-Barauni Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
		28		1	
Chhattisgarh (RO Nagpur and Chhattisgarh)					
BOT (Annuity) Projects					
1.	Nagpur-Betul	69	Public Funded	1	M/s Oriental Nagpur Betul
2.	-do-	69		1	Highways Pvt. Ltd.
3.	-do-	69		1	

1	2	3	4	5	6
BOT Projects					
4.	Durg Bypass	6	Privatised	1	M/s.SMS Infrastructure Ltd.
5.	End of Durg Bypass-Chhattisgarh/ Mah. Border	6		1	M/s Ashoka Highways (Durg) Ltd.
6.	Aurang-Raipur	6		1	M/s Raipur Expressway Ltd.
				1	
7.	Odisha/Chhattisgarh border-Aurang	6		1	M/s BSCPL Aurang Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
		6		1	
Delhi					
BOT Projects					
8.	Badarpur Elevated Highways	2	Privatised	2	M/s Badarpur Faridabad Elevated Tollway Ltd.
9.	Delhi-Gurgaon	8		1	M/s Delhi-Gurgaon Super Connectivity Ltd.
Gujarat					
BOT (Annuity) Projects					
1.	Palanpur/Khemana-Aburoad	14	Public Funded	1	M/s L&T Interstate Road Corridor Ltd.
BOT Projects					
2.	A V Expressway	NE-1	Privatised	2	M/s IRB Ahmedabad
3.	Phase 1 and 2	NE-1		3	Vadodara Super Express Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Ahmedabad-Vadodra	8		1	M/s IRB Ahmedabad
				1	Vadodara Super Express Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
5.	Jetpur-Gondal-Rajkot and rajkot Bypass	8B		2	M/s West Gujarat Expressway Ltd.
6.	Vadodara-Bharuch	8		1	M/s L&T Vadodara Bharuch Tollway Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Bharuch-Surat	8	Privatised	1	M/s IDAA Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Surat-Dahisar	8		1	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
9.	-do-	8		1	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
10.	Samakhiyali-Gandhidham	8A		1	M/s L & T Samakhiali Gandhidham Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
11.	Ahmedabad-Godhra	59		2	M/s ESSEL infra Ltd. (M/s Essal Ahmedabad Godhra Toll Road Ltd.)
12.	Godhra-Gujarat/MP Border	59		1	M/s BSCPL Godhra toll road Ltd.
13.	Gujarat/Mah Border-Surat-Hazira port section	6		2	M/s Soma Isolux Surat Hazira Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
14.	Gandhidham (Kandla)-Mundra Port	8A		1	M/s K.M.Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
OMT Projects					
15.	Palanpur -	14	Privatised	1	M/s Patel Highway
16.	Radhanpur -	14&15		1	Management Pvt. Ltd.
17.	Samakhiyali	15		1	
18.		15		1	
Haryana					
BOT Projects					
1.	Delhi-Gurgaon	8	Privatised	1	M/s Delhi-Gurgaon Super Connectivity Ltd.
2.	Panipat Elevated Highway	1		1	M/s L&T Panipat Elevated Corridor Ltd.
3.	Panipat-Ambala	1		1	M/s Soma-Isolux NH One Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Delhi-Agra	2	Privatised	1	M/s DA Toll Roads Pvt. Ltd.
5.	Rohtak-Bawal	71		2	M/s Kurukshetra expressway Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Rohtak-Panipat	71A		2	M/s Rohtak Panipat Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
7.	Delhi/Haryana Border-Rohtak	10		1	M/s West Haryana Highway projects P. Ltd.
8.	Rohtak-Hissar	10		1	M/s rohtak Hisar tollway Pvt. Ltd.
		10		1	
Jammu and Kashmir					
BOT (Annuity) Projects					
1.	Jammu Bypass-Udhampur	1A (44 new)	Public Funded	1	SP Jammu Udhampur Highway Ltd.
Jharkhand					
BOT (Annuity) Projects					
1.	Hazaribagh-Ranchi including ramgarh bypass	33	Public Funded	1	M/s IL&FS (Hazaribagh-Ranchi Expressway Ltd.)
Karnataka (Ro Bangalore)					
BOT (Annuity) Projects					
1.	Maharashtra Border-Belgaum	4	Public Funded	1	M/s North Karnatka Expressway Ltd.
2.	AP/Karnataka Border-Devanhalli	7		1	M/s Patil and KNR JV
BOT Projects					
3.	Neelmangla-Tumkur	4	Privatised	2	M/s Jas Toll Road Co. Ltd.
4.	Belgum-Dharwad	4		1	M/s Ashoka Belgaum Dharwad Tollway Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Tumkur-	4	Privatised	1	M/s IRB Infrastrure
6.	Chitradurga including Tumkur Bypass	4		1	Developers Ltd.
7.	Banglore- Neelamangla	4		2	M/s Navayuga Bengaluru Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Devanahalli- Bangalore	7		1	M/s Navayuga Devanahalli Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
9.	Silk Board Junction-Hosur	7		2	M/s Bangalore Elevated Tollway Limited
10.	Neelamangla Junction-Devihalli	48		2	M/s Lanco Devihalli Highways Ltd.,
11.	Bijapur-Hungund	13 (New NH- 50)		2	M/s Bijapur-Hungund Tollway Pvt. Ltd. (BHTPL)
12.	Hungund- Hospet	13		3	M/s GMR OSE Hungund Hospet Highways Pvt. Ltd.
13.	Banglore- Hoskote-Mulbagal (Banglore-Kolar- Mulbagal)	4		2	M/s Lanco Hoskote Highway Pvt. Ltd.
14.	Mulbagal- Karnataka/AP border	4		1	M/s J.S.R. Construction Pvt. Ltd.
15.	Devihalli-Hassan	48		2	M/s L&T Devihalli Hassan Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
16.	Kundapur- Suratkhal and Nantur Circle to Mahaveer Circle and Mahaveer circle to Kerala Border (Talapady)	66 (Old 17)		1 1 1	M/s. Navayuga Udupi Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala					
OMT Projects					
1.	Edapalli-Vyttila-Aroor	47	Privatised	1	M/s Kochi Aroor Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
BOT Projects					
2.	Thrissur-Angamali-Edapalli	47	Privatised	1	M/s Guruvayoor Infrastructure Private Limited
3.	Walayar-Vadakkancherry	47		1	M/s KNR Walayar Tollways Private Limited
Madhya Pradesh (RO Indore)					
BOT (Annuity) Projects					
1.	Lakhnadon-Mahagaon (Annuity Project)	7	Public Funded	1	M/s Malaxmi Highways Pvt. Ltd.
OMT Projects					
2.	Agra-Gwalior	3	Privatised	1	M/s Agra Gwalior
3.		3		1	Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
4.		3 & 75		1	
5.	Lalitpur-Sagar-Lakhnadon	26		1	M/s DPJ-DRA Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
6.		26		1	
7.		26		1	
8.		26		1	
9.	Baran-Shipuri	76		1	M/s Jhansi Baran Pathways
10.		25		1	Pvt. Ltd.
BOT Projects					
11.	Guna Bypass	3	Privatised	1	M/s Guna Infrastructure Ltd.
12.	Indore-Khalghat	3		2	Oriental Pathways (Indore) Pvt. Ltd.
13.	Khalghat-MP/Maharashtra Border	3		1	SEW Navayuga Barwani Tollways Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Indore-Dewas	3	Privatised	2	Indore Dewas Tollways Limited
North-East States					
BOT (Annuity) Projects					
1.	Shilong bypass	40	Public Funded	1	M/s Shillong Expressway Limited
2.	Jorabat-Barapani section	44		1	M/s Jorabat Shillong Expressway Limited
Maharashtra					
OMT Projects					
1.	Borkhedi-Wadner	7	Privatised	1	M/s Borkhedi Wardner Pvt. Ltd.
BOT Projects					
2.	MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	3	Privatised	2	M/s Dhule Palesner Tollway Ltd.
3.	Nagpur-Kondhali	6		1	M/s Balaji Tollways Ltd.
4.	Kondhali-Talegaon	6		1	M/s Oriental Pathways (Nagpur) Pvt. Ltd.
5.	Talegaon-Amrawati section	6		1	M/s IRB Talegaon-Amravati Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Chattisgarh/Maharashtra Border-Wainganga Bridge	6		1	M/s Ashoka Highways (Bhandara) Ltd.
7.	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge	6		1	M/s Wainganga Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
8.	MP/Maharashtra Border-Nagpur and Nagpur Bypass and operation and maintenance of already four laned (Nagpur-Hyderabad)	7		2	M/s Oriental Nagpur Bye Pass Construction Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Khed-Sinnar			1	M/s Khed Sinnar
				1	Expressway Ltd.

RO Mumbai**BOT Projects**

1.	Pimpalgaon-Dhule	3	} Privatised	2	M/s Ircon Soma Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Vadape-Gonde	3		2	M/s Mumbai Nasik Expressway Ltd.
3.	Satara-Kagal	4		2	M/s Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation Ltd.
4.	Westerly Diversion, Katraj Realignment and Katraj-Sarole	4		1	M/s P S Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
5.	Khandala-Satara	4		1	
6.	Pune-Solapur	9		2	M/s Pune Solapur Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
7.	Pune-Solapur (144.4-249.00)	9		2	M/s Pune Solapur Road Development Co. Ltd.
8.	Surat-Dahisar	8		1	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
9.	-do-	8		1	M/s IRB Surat Dahisar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

Odisha**BOT Projects**

1.	Bhubaneswar-Jagatpur-Chandikhole section	5	} Privatised	1	M/s Shree Jagannath Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Bhubaneswar-Puri	203		1	M/s Bhubaneswar Expressway Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Sambalpur-Baragarh-Odisha/Chhattisgarh Border	6	Privatised	1	M/s Ashoka Sambalpur Baragarh Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

Punjab**BOT (Annuity) Projects**

1.	Amritsar-Wagah Border	1	Public Funded	1	M/s Rohan Rajdeep Toll Roads Pvt. Ltd.
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Bot Projects

2.	Jalandhar-Amritsar	1	Privatised	2	M/s Jalandhar Amritsar Tollways Ltd.
3.	Amritsar-Pathankot	15		2	M/s IRB Pathankot Amritsar Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Ambala-Khanna	1		1	M/s Soma-Isolux NH One Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
5.	Khanna-Jalandhar	1		1	M/s Soma-Isolux NH One Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Ambala-Zirakpur	22 & 21		1	M/s GMR Ambala – Chandigarh Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
7.	Kiratpur-Kurali	21 (New NH-205)		1	M/s BSC - C and C - Kurali Toll Road Ltd.
8.	Zirakpur-Parwanoo	22 (new NH 5)		1	M/s Himalyan Expressway Ltd.

Rajasthan (RO Jaipur)**BOT (Annuity) Projects**

1.	Reengus-Sikar	11	Public Funded	1	M/s Reengus-Sikar Expressway Limited.
2.	Abu road-Palanpur/Khemana	14		1	M/s L&T Interstate Road Corridor Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
BOT Projects					
3.	Jaipur-Kishangarh	8	Privatised	2	M/s GVK Jaipur Kishangarh Expressway Co. Ltd.
4.	Gurgaon-Kotputli-	8		1	M/s Pinkcity Expressway
5.	Jaipur Bypass	8		1	Pvt. Ltd.
6.		8 & 11		1	
7.	Agra-Bharatpur	11		1	M/s Oriental Pathways (Agra) P. Ltd.
8.	Bharatpur-Mahua	11		2	M/s Madhucon House Agra – Jaipur Expressways Ltd.
9.	Jaipur-Mahua	11		2	M/s Jaipur Mahua Tollway Company Pvt. Ltd.
10.	Jaipur-Deoli	12		2	M/s IRB Jaipur-Deoli Tollway Ltd.
11.	Deoli-Kota	12		1	M/s GVK Deoli - kota Expressway Co. Ltd.
12.	Gomti Chauraha-Udaipur	8		1	M/s Shreenath JI Udaipur
		8		1	Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
13.	Jaipur-Reengus	11		1	M/s JR Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
14.	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	8		1	M/s Soma Isolux
		8		1	Kishangarh-Beawar Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
15.	Beawar-Pali-Pindwara	14		1	M/s L&T BPP Tollway
	11.06.2015 (BOT)	14		1	Ltd.
		14		1	
		14		1	
16.	Rajsamand-Bhilwara	758		1	M/s Bhilwara Rajsamand
		758		1	tollway Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
OMT Projects					
17.	Swaroopganj-Pindwara and Pindwara-Udaipur	14 & 76	Privatised	1	M/s Udaipur Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
18.	-do-	76		1	
19.	Chittoregarh-kota and Chittorgarh Bypass	76		1	M/s Chittorgarh Kota Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
20.		76		1	
21.		76		1	
22.	Kota-Baran	76		1	M/s Kota Baran Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
23.	-do-	76		1	
24.	Baran-Shipuri	76		1	M/s Jhansi Baran Pathways Pvt. Ltd.
Tamil Nadu					
BOT (Annuity) Projects					
1.	Tambaram-Tindivanam	45	Public Funded	1	GMR Tambaram-Tindivanam Expressway Pvt. Ltd.,
2.	-do-	45		1	
3.	Trichy-Karaikudi (10.00-94.000	210		1	M/s Transstroy Trichy-Karaikudi Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
4.	(design km. 10.00-91.054) including trichy bypass on NH-67 from km. 110.016-km. 135.930 (annuity)	210		1	
OMT Plazas					
5.	(Trichy-Tovrankurichi-Madurai) OMT-16	45B	Privatised	1	M/s Eagle Deep Trichy Bypass Tollways India Pvt. Ltd.
6.		45B		1	
BOT Projects					
7.	Hosur-Krishnagiri	7	Privatised	1	M/s HK Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Krishnagiri-walajahpet	7 & 46	Privatised	1	M/s L&T Krishnagiri Walajahpet Toll way Ltd.
9.	-do-	46		1	
10.	Krishnagiri-Thopurghat	7		1	M/s L&T Krishnagiri Thopur Toll Road Ltd.,
11.	Omallur-Namakkal	7		1	M/s MVR Infrastructure and Tollways Pvt. Ltd.,
12.	Nammakal-Karur	7		1	M/s NK Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
13.	Karur Bypass-Dindigul Bypass	7		1	M/s TN(DK) Expressways Ltd.,
14.	Dindigul Bypass-Samyanallore	7		1	M/s DS Toll Road Limited
15.	Trichy-Dindigul	45		1	M/s TD Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
16.	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet	45		1	M/s GMR Ulundurpet Expressways Pvt. Ltd.
17.	Ulundurpet-Padalur	45		2	M/s Trichy Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
18.	Padalur-Trichy	45		1	M/s Indu Navayuga Infra Project Pvt. Ltd. (BOT Concessionaire)
19.	Madurai Tuticorin	45B		2	M/s Madurai Tuticorin Express Way Limited
20.	Salem-Kumarapalayam	47		1	M/s IVRCL Salem Tollways Ltd.,
21.	Kumarapalayam-Chengalpalli	47		1	M/s IVRCL Kumarapalayam Tollways Ltd.,
22.	Chengalpalli-Coimbatore	47		1	IVRCL Chengappally Tollways Ltd.
23.	Pondicherry-Tindivanam	66		1	M/s Pondicherry Tindivanam Tollway Ltd.
24.	Thanjavur-Trichy	67		1	M/s Trichy Thanjavur Expressways Limited

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Trichy-Karur	67	} Privatised	1	M/s TK Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
		67		1	
26.	Salem-Ulundrupet	68		3	M/s SU Toll Road Pvt. Ltd.
		(New NH 79)			
27.	Tirupati Tiruthani Chennai	205	}	1	M/s Transstroy Tirupati-
				1	Tiruttani Chennai Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

Telangana**BOT (Annuity) Projects**

1.	Maharashtra/AP Border-Islam Nagar	7	} Public Funded	1	M/s Adilabad Expressways Pvt. Ltd.,
2.	Islam Nagar-Katdal	7		1	M/s Patel KNR Heavy Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.,
3.	Kadthal-Armur	5		1	M/s Nirmal BOT Ltd.,
4.	Adloor Yellareddy-Chegunta	7		1	M/s GMR Pochanpally Expressways Pvt. Ltd.,
5.	Chegunta-Bewenpally	7		1	M/s GMR Pochanpally Expressways Pvt. Ltd.,
6.	Kothakota bypass-Kurnool	7		1	M/s Andhra Pradesh Expressways Ltd.,

BOT Projects

7.	Thondapali-Jedcherla	7	} Privatised	1	M/s GMR Jadchelra Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Jacherla-Kotakatta	7		1	M/s L&T Western Andhra Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
9.	Hyderabad-Yadhgiri	202		1	M/s Hyderabad Yadgiri Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
10.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	9		2	M/s GMR Hyderabad-Vijayawada Expressways Pvt. Ltd.,
11.	Armur-Adloor-Yellareddy	7		1	M/s Navayuga Dichpally Tollway Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh (RO Lucknow-West)					
BOT (Annuity) Projects					
1.	Jhansi-Lalitpur (Annuity Project)	25 & 26	Public Funded	1	Gayatri Jhansi Roadways Ltd.
2.	Jhansi-Lalitpur (Annuity Project)	26		1	Gayatri Lalitpur Roadways Ltd.
3.	Orai-Bara	25		1	M/s O B Infrastructure Limited.
4.	Lucknow-Raibrelly	24B		1	Essel Lucknow Raebareli Toll Roads Limited
5.	Raibrelly-Jaunpur	231		1	PNC Raebareli Highways
6.	-do-	231		1	Private Limited
OMT Plazas					
7.	Jhansi-Orai	25	Privatised	1	M/s Prakash Asphaltings and Toll Highways (India) Limited
8.	-do-	new 27		1	
9.	Kanpur-Ayodhya (Lucknow)	25		1	M/s PNC Kanpur Ayodhya
10.		28		1	Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
11.		28		1	
12.	Ayodhya- Gorakhpur	28		1	M/s Ayodhya Gorakhpur
13.		28		1	SMS Tolls Pvt. Ltd.
14.	Allahabad Bypass	2		5	Allahabad Bypass Pathways Private Ltd.
15.	Gorakhpur-Kasya- UP/bihar Border	28		1	M/s Gorakhpur Kasia
16.		28		1	Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
17.		28		1	
BOT Projects					
18.	Meerut- Muzaffarnagar	58	Privatised	1	M/s Western UP Tollways Ltd. Meerut
19.	Delhi-Agra	2		1	M/s DA Toll Roads Pvt. Ltd.
20.	Moradabad- Bareilly	24		1	M/s Moradabad Bareilly Expressway Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Moradabad-Bareilly	24	Privatised	1	
22.	Agra-Aligarh	93		1	M/s Brijbhumi Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
23.	Ghaziabad-Aligarh	91		1	M/s Ghaziabad Aligarh Expressway Pvt. Ltd.
24.	Agra-Etawah and Etawah Bypass	2		1	M/s AE Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
25.	Varanasi-Aurangabad	2		1	M/s Soma Isolux Varanasi Aurangabad Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
26.	Etawah-Chakeri	2		1	M/s Etawah Chakeri Tollway Pvt. Ltd.
27.	-do-	2		1	
28.	Lucknow-Sitapur	24		2	M/s Lucknow Sitapur Expressway Ltd.
29.	Kanpur-Kabrai (2-laning with PS) 07.05.2015	86		1	M/s PNC Kanpur Highways Pvt. Ltd.
West Bengal					
BOT (Annuity) Projects					
1.	Budbud-Palsit	2	Public Funded	1	M/s Mapex Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. (M/s Gamuda – WCT (JV)
2.	Palsit-Dhankuni	2		1	M/s EMAS Expressway Pvt. Ltd. (Consortium of Gamuda Bhd and WCT Engineering Bhd, Malasiya)
BOT Projects					
3.	Barwa adda-Panagarh	2	Privatised	1	M/s Barwa Adda Expressway Ltd.
4.	Baleshwar to	60		1	M/s Baleshwar Kharagpur Expressway Ltd.
5.	Kharagpur	60		1	

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	IInd Vivekananda Bridge and Approach	2	Privatised	1	M/s Second Vivekananda Bridge Tollway Company Pvt. Ltd.
7.	Dhankuni-	6		1	M/s Ashoka Build Con
8.	kharagpur	6		1	Ltd.
9.	Behrampur-	34		1	M/s Baharampore Farakka
10.	Farakka (km 193- km 295)			1	Highways Ltd.
11.	Farakka-Raiganj	34		1	M/s Farakka-Raiganj Highway Ltd.

Numbers of Toll Plazas Administered by ROs (MORTH)

State	Stretch	National Highway	No. of fee plaza	Name of Concessionaire/ Contractor
1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	Ajmer to Nagaur	NH 58	2	GVR Ajmer Nagaur Tollways Pvt. Ltd
	Chittorgarh to Neemuch	NH 79, NH 113	4	Chetak Tollways Ltd.
	Sikar to Bikaner	NH 11	4	Sikar Bikaner Highway Ltd.
	Jodhpur to Pali	NH 65	2	Jodhpur Pali Expressways Ltd.
	Beawar to Gomti	NH 8	2	ITNL Road Infrastructure Development Company Ltd.
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa to Hanumana	NH 7	2	Vindhyanchal Expressway Pvt. Ltd., Rewa
	Rewa Bypass		2	M/s Path Oriental Highways Ltd.
	Katni Bypass		2	M/s Ashoka DSC Katni Bypass Road Ltd.
	Gwalior to Bhind to Etawah Boarder	NH 92	2	MP Highways Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
	Biora to MP/ Rajasthan Boarder	NH 12	1	M/s Agroh Biora Tollways Pvt. Ltd.
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore bypass	NH 47	6	L&T Transportation Infrastructure Ltd.
	Athupalam Bridge	NH 209	1	
Karnataka	Hubli Dharwad By-pass	NH 4	2	Nandi Highways Developers Ltd.
Maharashtra	Thane to Bhiwandi	NH 3	1	M/s Ideal Road Builders Pvt. Ltd.
	Jalgaon to Akola	NH 6	1	Fekari Fee plaza- Fekari Infrastructure Pvt Ltd.
			1	Bridge across Wainaganga River- Abhijit Ashoka Infra Pvt. Ltd.
			1	Nashirabad Fee plaza- Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.
	Mumbai to Pune Old NH	NH 4	4	Mhaiskar Insfrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
	Pune to Nasik	NH 50	2	M/s ATR Infrastrucutre Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai.
	Pune to Solapur	NH 9	2	Aryan Toll Roads Pvt. Ltd.
GRAND TOTAL			44	

Statement-II*Revenue Collection Statement for the period from 2012-13 to 2016-17*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto Dec, 16)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	379.95	449.63	512.70	600.77	436.85
2.	Telangana	143.85	144.09	173.04	198.67	167.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Bihar	68.10	132.85	199.04	196.99	142.32
4.	Gujarat	209.53	270.87	282.17	328.89	258.13
5.	Haryana	14.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.46	0.29	0.31	0.30	0.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.06	24.51	31.81	62.50	53.74
8.	Jharkhand	68.93	111.60	143.34	187.36	126.25
9.	Karnataka	123.76	181.06	216.94	268.37	217.39
10.	Maharashtra	23.25	27.87	24.30	68.66	101.94
11.	Madhya Pradesh	61.60	112.69	133.13	181.65	126.91
12.	Odisha	69.18	135.01	185.59	218.91	175.69
13.	Punjab	1.74	3.57	46.32	47.20	34.32
14.	Rajasthan	322.44	462.73	576.77	747.10	572.37
15.	Tamil Nadu	311.09	372.45	389.94	387.57	478.25
16.	Uttar Pradesh	508.92	773.62	937.10	1031.13	756.25
17.	Uttarakhand	4.68	3.83	3.07	1.77	1.31
18.	West Bengal	109.82	217.85	283.97	350.85	295.43
19.	Kerala	6.06	11.91	20.33	13.99	5.73
20.	Chhattisgarh	5.83	5.19	2.36	27.04	6.92
21.	North-East	4.65	5.24	17.09	17.78	35.15
A.	TOTAL	2441.51	3446.87	4179.30	4937.48	3992.93
B.	Revenue shared from BOT (Toll) projects	1341.13	1848.0	1790.0	1825.0	1135.0

Highways without service roads

3629. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any law/ rule for introducing highways without service roads in India;

(b) the reasons for charging toll fee from village people who are staying near the toll roads;

(c) the reasons for not providing service roads for the villages near the toll roads; and

(d) the details of highways without service roads in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L.MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). There are no laws/rules for development of NHs without service roads.

The service roads are provided only at urban/ semi-urban locations on NHs where local traffic is substantial and as such service roads are provided on a small length of NHs.

However, as per the extant policy, for NH stretches developed to 6-lane NH standards, the service roads are provided in continuous length on both sides; unless otherwise specified for a project, the continuity is broken at locations of major bridges, at locations of toll plazas in a length of one km, in areas where no cross traffic or access traffic is expected provided the length of such section is at least one km. However, service roads may not be provided where there is no settlement or road side development abutting the Project Highway or the connecting roads are spaced more than 2 km.

The user fee is levied and collected at fee plazas for the use of a section of NHs as per extant policy and provisions of the Concession / Contract Agreement. As per the extant policy, a monthly pass at concessional rates is issued to a driver, owner or person, in charge of a mechanical vehicle registered for non-commercial purposes, who resides within a distance of twenty kilometers from the fee plaza. Further, a person, who owns a commercial vehicle (excluding vehicle plying under National Permit), registered with address on the Registration Certificate of a particular district is levied user fee at the rate of fifty percent of the prescribed rates on all toll plazas which are located within that district.

Service road on toll roads are not mandatory. Service roads are constructed in accordance with site requirements and provision of Concession/Contract Agreements.

(d) Out of total length of about 5,017 km of NHs in the State of Gujarat, about 4,546 km length of NHs does not have any service road.

Measures to reduce accidents on expressways

3630. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the increase in fatal accidents on expressways due to high speed and poor road worthiness of the vehicles, the Ministry will consider a mandatory check up of vehicles before getting on to expressways;

(b) if so, by when the Ministry will examine and implement such proposals; and

(c) if not, what other measure the Ministry will suggest in order to avoid/minimize such fatal road accidents on expressways to save precious human lives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) As per Section 56 of Motor Vehicles Act (MVA), 1988 a transport vehicle shall not be deemed to be validly registered, unless it carries a certificate of fitness in such form containing such particulars and information as may be prescribed by Central Government, issued by the prescribed authority, or by an authorized testing station to the effect that the vehicle complies for the time being with all the requirement of MVA, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

Road accidents in the country

3631. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the data of fatalities and injuries in road accidents in India during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry is taking steps to make highways safer and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to introduce the Road Transport and Safety Bill and if so, the details and timeline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The total number of fatalities and injuries in road accidents State/UT-wise, received from Police Departments of all State/UTs, during the last three calendar years *i.e.* 2013, 2014 and 2015 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Various items of road safety like road signs/markings, other road side furniture, speed reduction arrangements etc. are part of all highway projects and are incorporated in the highway development works for enhancing safety and reducing road accidents. Apart from this, several efforts in the form of identification and rectification of road accident black spots, taking up of road safety audits and implementing remedial measures based on audit recommendations, taking up of road safety improvement works on identified critical locations, installation of crash barriers, installation of immediate cautionary measures to alert road users at road accident black spots etc., are undertaken for improving road safety and reducing road accidents on National Highways.

(c) No, Sir. At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

Statement

*(A) Total number of persons injured in road accidents during
last three calendar years (2013-2015)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49970	29931	29439
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	405	308	359
3.	Assam	6609	6499	7068
4.	Bihar	7086	6640	6835
5.	Chhattisgarh	12503	13157	13426
6.	Goa	1928	1879	2055
7.	Gujarat	24836	22493	21448
8.	Haryana	9143	8944	10794
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5081	5576	5108
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8681	8043	8142
11.	Jharkhand	4356	4356	4038
12.	Karnataka	56781	56831	56971
13.	Kerala	40346	41096	43735
14.	Madhya Pradesh	55731	55335	55815
15.	Maharashtra	41972	40455	39606
16.	Manipur	1175	1295	1201
17.	Meghalaya	412	311	319
18.	Mizoram	264	234	103
19.	Nagaland	65	230	74
20.	Odisha	11254	11087	11825
21.	Punjab	4383	4127	4414
22.	Rajasthan	27424	27453	26153
23.	Sikkim	409	352	337
24.	Tamil Nadu	75681	77725	79746
25.	Telangana	NA	21636	22948

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
26.	Tripura	1277	1225	1028
27.	Uttarakhand	1503	1531	1657
28.	Uttar Pradesh	23024	22337	23205
29.	West Bengal	13182	12018	11794
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	233	283	331
31.	Chandigarh	335	335	331
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	104	96	97
33.	Daman and Diu	75	49	64
34.	Delhi	7098	8283	8258
35.	Lakshadweep	2	1	3
36.	Puducherry	1565	1323	1552
TOTAL		494893	493474	500279

(B) Total number of persons killed (fatalities) in road accidents during last three calendar years (2013-2015)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14171	7908	8297
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	119	127
3.	Assam	2441	2522	2397
4.	Bihar	5061	4913	5421
5.	Chhattisgarh	3477	4022	4082
6.	Goa	266	290	311
7.	Gujarat	7613	7955	8119
8.	Haryana	4517	4483	4879
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1054	1199	1096
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	990	992	917
11.	Jharkhand	2706	2628	2893
12.	Karnataka	10046	10452	10856
13.	Kerala	4258	4049	4196
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8588	8569	9314
15.	Maharashtra	13029	12803	13212

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
16.	Manipur	165	168	139
17.	Meghalaya	130	141	183
18.	Mizoram	97	103	72
19.	Nagaland	30	81	30
20.	Odisha	4062	3931	4303
21.	Punjab	4588	4621	4893
22.	Rajasthan	9724	10289	10510
23.	Sikkim	68	59	70
24.	Tamil Nadu	15563	15190	15642
25.	Telangana	NA	6906	7110
26.	Tripura	226	188	158
27.	Uttarakhand	766	878	913
28.	Uttar Pradesh	16004	16287	17666
29.	West Bengal	5504	5875	6234
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	40	23	23
31.	Chandigarh	117	131	129
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	49	59	42
33.	Daman & Diu	31	15	42
34.	Delhi	1820	1671	1622
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	228	151	235
TOTAL		137572	139671	146133

Status of Belgaum-Khanapur NH-4

3632. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, the work on Belgaum-Khanapur NH-4 commenced in 2012 with an estimated cost of ₹ 360 crore and was to be completed by July, 2014;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that the project is still languishing;

(c) what would be the cost overrun of the project due to delay of more than two years; and

(d) by when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The project could not be started due to delay in getting forest clearance and wild life clearance. The project has been proposed for foreclosure and implementation through fresh bidding process. It is too early to indicate the cost overrun and likely date of completion of the project.

National Highway projects under PPP mode in Karnataka

3633. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased state:

(a) whether seven National Highway projects have been undertaken on PPP mode in Karnataka by Government;

(b) if so, the details of each of these projects along with the cost of construction and the cost of land acquisition and the area of land required for the project; and

(c) the present status of each of the above project, project-wise, and by when the project are going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Out of Seven Projects, one Project *i.e.* Mulbagal–AP/Karnataka Border section of NH-4 has already been completed. The details of remaining six projects are given in Statement.

Statement*Details of various projects*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Mode	Length (km)	Cost of construction Civil Cost	Cost of land acquisition	Area of land acquired (in Ha.)	Present Status	Expected date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Kundapur-Surathkal and Mangalore-KNT/Kerala Border section of NH-17	BOT	90	₹ 889.19 crore	₹ 509.15 crore	167	4-lane work is under Progress. Likely date of completion is June, 17. Physical Progress is 92.24%	Jun-17
2.	4-laning Belgaum-Khanpur section and 2 laning Khanpur-Knt/Goa border section of NH-4A	BOT	82	0	₹ 86 crore (approximately)	216 Ha	Project is held up due to Forest and Wildlife clearance.	Project is under Fore-closure.
3.	Maharashtra-KNT border section to Sangareddy section of NH-9	BOT	145	₹ 1119 crore	₹ 219.17 crore	543.278	4-lane work is under Progress. Physical progress is 87.50%	Jun-17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Hospet-Chitradurga section of NH-4	BOT	120	₹ 1062.07 crore	₹ 100 crore (approx.)	260.35	4-lane work is Under Progress. Physical Progress is 26%.	15.08.2018
5.	Hoskote-Dobaspet section of NH-207	BOT	80	₹ 500.91 crore	₹ 607.33 crore	237.68	NHAI has issued notice for termination of Concession Agreement on 18.05.2016 and same is kept in abeyance on request of lead banker and concessionaire. Physical progress is 6%.	Feb, 2019
6.	Goa/Knt border to Kundapur section of NH-66.	BOT	187	₹ 1177.61 crore	292.81	229	Physical Progress is 70.064%	Aug-17

Highways and road projects in Punjab

3634. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has sanctioned any projects for construction of roads/highways in Punjab particularly in Amritsar since May, 2014;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of the proposed/schemes to be introduced in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Since May, 2014 till the financial year 2016-17, National Highway and Central Road Fund (CRF) projects with an aggregate amount of ₹ 12,990 crore and length of 1,871 kms have been sanctioned for the State of Punjab, out of which, ₹ 1,420 crore with length of 150 kms have been sanctioned in the District of Amritsar.

- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process. The same are carried out depending upon the traffic, availability of funds and inter se priority of works. Annual Plan for the year 2017-18 for National Highway works to be executed through National Highway Wing of the State PWD is under finalization.

Compensation for land acquired under PMGSY

3635. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether compensation is being paid to affected people/parties as a result of land acquired for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof as on date, State/UT-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which the payment is likely to be made to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) As per the programme guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), it is the responsibility of the State Government/District Panchayat to ensure that land is available, free from all encumbrances, for taking up the proposed road works. A certificate of land availability

is mandatorily provided with each proposal of a PMGSY road work, submitted by the concerned State Government. Hence, PMGSY does not provide funds for land Acquisition involved in proposed road projects but the State Government can take up acquisition at its own cost wherever necessary. The State Government may also lay down guidelines for voluntary donation, exchange or other mechanisms to ensure availability of land for PMGSY road works. No detail of such compensation paid by State Governments is maintained in a centralized manner, by the Ministry.

Achievements under PMGSY

3636. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) it was targeted to connect 65,000 eligible habitations to the rest of the country through roads and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, whether during the Financial Year 2016-17 ₹ 19,000 crore was sanctioned for PMGSY; and

(c) whether the target of 15,000 habitations was assigned for Financial Year 2016-17 and till December, 2016 only 6,337 habitations were connected and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for shortfall in achieving target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Central Government to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. Out of total 1,83,599 eligible habitations under PMGSY (including habitations eligible in 100 and above population category as per Census 2001 in 267 LWE blocks indentified by MHA), 1,56,530 habitations (85.30%) have been sanctioned by the Ministry till February, 2017 against this, States have reported to have connected, 1,23,528 habitations (78.9%).

(b) During 2016-17, the allocation under PMGSY at Revised Estimate (RE) stage is ₹ 19,000 crore. After deducting communicated liabilities viz. repayment of NABARD loan etc. ₹ 17,584.49 crore is available for release to States, out of which ₹ 16,423.35 crore has been released to State Governments till 27th March, 2017 (93.4%).

(c) During 2016-17, Ministry of Rural Development set a target to connect 15,000 habitations in all the States. The States have connected 10,700 habitations till 27th March, 2017 (71.33%). The reasons for shortfall in achievement of habitation connectivity as reported by the States include (i) delay in getting forest clearances,

(ii) slow rate of progress in LWE areas, (iii) inadequate execution and contracting capacity, etc.

Construction of rural roads in Andhra Pradesh

3637. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of roads targeted to be constructed in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) whether the targets have been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, year-wise and district-wise;

(d) whether rural roads so constructed are as per the Road Manual of the Ministry and specifications of the Indian Roads Congress; and

(e) the funds allocated, released and spent during the above period so far, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Rural Roads is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Central Government to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the Core Network. The implementation of the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments. While the Ministry allocates annual State-level targets, the district level target is fixed by the State concerned based on the execution capacity of the district programme implementation units (DPIUs) and the number of roads sanctioned for a particular district. The reason for slow achievement of targets, as reported by the State include: (i) Delay in getting forest clearance (ii) slow progress in LWE areas etc. The details of road length targeted and road length completed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the last three years and the current year in Andhra Pradesh are given below:—

Year	Road Length (Km)	
	Target	Length completed
2013-14	475	191.58
2014-15	514	595.13
2015-16	600	849.73
2016-17 (upto February, 2017)	1350	650.53

(d) Rural Roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are constructed conforming to the standards prescribed by the Indian Road Congress (IRC) for rural roads and in accordance with the technical specifications of various items of work as laid down by IRC.

(e) The details of fund allocated, released to and spent by Andhra Pradesh, under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the last three years and the current year, are given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Central Allocation	Funds Released by the Ministry of Rural Development	Expenditure*
2013-14	386.00	5.00	152.56
2014-15	33.00	3298	330.25
2015-16	379.20	379.20	411.53
2016-17 (upto February 2017)	197.585	197.585	199.34

*Including State Share.

Implementation of PURA

3638. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how far the implementation of the scheme of Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) has been successful, State-wise; and

(b) the funds allocated through various sources for PURA during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The scheme of Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) has been discontinued from the Financial Year 2015-16 and the scheme is ceased to exist now.

(b) No fund has been released to States for PURA during the last three years.

Houses for homeless people in villages

†3639. SHRI LAL SINH VODODIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of homeless people in villages of the country, as on date;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of people who have been provided with houses by Government during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 till date;

(c) whether Government has formulated any scheme to ensure houses for all in the entire country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) In the Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011, 1,57,475 households in rural areas reported themselves as houseless. The houseless households under SECC, 2011 are those households which do not live in buildings or houses but live in the open or roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under flyovers and stairs, or in the open areas near places of worships, mandaps, railway platforms/stations etc. Besides, many households reported with zero room kuchcha/pucca houses, one room kuchcha houses, two room kuchcha houses etc.

(b) The total number of houses constructed from 2014-15 to 2016-17 under IAY, now restructured as PMAY-G are as under:-

(Units in Nos.)

Financial Year	2014-15#	2015-16#	2016-17*
Total Houses Constructed	1652737	1866960	2449296

#Figures reported by States/UTs on MPR/MIS.

*Figures reported by States/ UTs on Awaasoft as on 30.03.2017.

(c) and (d) With a view to realize the vision of 'Housing For All by 2022', the Ministry has restructured the erstwhile rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) by improving delivery mechanism, scheme architecture and enhancing financial assistance to ₹ 1,20,000 for plain areas and ₹ 1,30,000 for hilly states/difficult areas/IAP districts. Additionally, under convergence an amount of ₹ 12,000 for the construction of toilet and 90/95 days of unskilled wage labour under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is provided to the beneficiary.

Status of land degradation

3640. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 37 per cent of country's area is affected by land degradation such as soil acidity, soil and wind erosion and mining waste;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTEY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) As per available estimates of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR-2010), out of total geographical area of 328.73 million hectare, about 120.40 million hectare is affected by various kind of land degradation. This includes water and wind erosion (94.87 million hectare), water logging (0.91 million hectare), soil alkalinity/sodicity (3.71 million hectare), soil acidity (17.93 million hectare), soil salinity (2.73 million hectare) and mining and industrial waste (0.26 million hectare).

The Department of Land Resources has sanctioned 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States (except Goa) covering an area of about 39.07 million hectare under the Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands (since 2009-10 to 2014-15). The projects are at various stages of implementation. At present Department of Land Resources does not propose to sanction further watershed development projects; priority is being given to qualitative and time bound completion of the on-going sanctioned projects.

The activities being undertaken *inter alia* include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for assetless persons, etc.

In addition, other Central Ministries/Departments like Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare are implementing schemes and programmes like the Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY which *inter alia* includes activities for water conservation, drought proofing, water harvesting, ground water recharge, etc. that complement and supplement interventions undertaken under the WDC-PMKSY.

National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board in the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Afforestation Programme" for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through people's participation in the country.

Further Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has launched Reclamation of Problem Soil (RPS) as a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during 2016-17 for reclamation of problem soils (Alkalinity/Salinity and Acidity) on pilot basis in the States having higher extent of problem soil area.

Labour material ratio under MGNREGA

3641. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 60:40 ratio of labour and material for funding for MGNREGA is being updated to allow for greater infrastructure spending;

(b) if so, the details on the ratio between labour and material for MGNREGA in the new scheme; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal or consultation for the same and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The provision in Schedule I of the Act is as follows:—

“For all works taken up under the Scheme, by the Gram Panchayat and other implementing agencies, the cost of the material component including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled workers, shall not exceed forty percent at the district level.”

Cultivable wasteland in Andhra Pradesh

3642. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cultivable wasteland in Andhra Pradesh in the last five years, district-wise, with a particular reference to Visakhapatnam and year-wise;

(b) whether Ministry has made any efforts for development of vegetative cover in the cultivable wasteland; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Wasteland in India has been categorized for identification as culturable and unculturable wasteland. ‘Culturable Wasteland’ is the land which has potential for the development of vegetative cover but is not being used due to different constraints of varying degrees. ‘Unculturable Wasteland’ is the land that can not be developed for vegetative cover, such as barren rocky/stony land and snow covered/glacial area. The district-wise details of culturable wastelands in the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in Statment-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Department of Land Resources has sanctioned 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States (except Goa) covering an area of about 39.07

million hectare under the Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands (since 2009-10 to 2014-15). The projects are at various stages of implementation. At present Department of Land Resources does not propose to sanction further watershed development projects; priority is being given to qualitative and time bound completion of the on-going sanctioned projects.

The activities being undertaken *inter alia* include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for assetless persons, etc. District-wise details of number of projects and sanctioned area of the projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in Statment-II (*See below*).

The projects are at various stages of implementation. In addition, other Central Ministries/Departments like Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare are implementing schemes and programmes like the Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY which *inter alia* includes activities for water conservation, drought proofing, water harvesting, groundwater recharge, etc. that complement and supplement interventions undertaken under the WDC-PMKSY.

Statement-I

District-wise details of Culturable wastelands in Andhra Pradesh

(Area in hectare)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Years				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Anantapur	48856	48856	48856	48533	48533
2.	Chittoor	46095	45431	46621	46097	47263
3.	East Godavari	17123	16886	17285	16843	17503
4.	Guntur	27486	27486	28368	26677	26677
5.	Kadapa	46048	46013	45921	45819	45819
6.	Krishna	25809	25694	25680	23481	22581
7.	Kurnool	47884	48260	47300	47300	45668
8.	Prakasam	66277	63782	72167	64575	61369
9.	SPSR Nellore	100857	96956	52821	43879	44555
10.	Srikakulam	525	525	525	525	602

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Visakhapatnam	10805	10366	10366	10163	9884
12.	Vizianagaram	3826	4243	4243	4243	4243
13.	West Godavari	17730	14205	13352	13365	16708
TOTAL		459321	448703	413505	391500	391405

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

Statement-II

District-wise details of projects, area sanctioned and total project cost under WDC-PMKSY in the State of Andhra Pradesh

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Name of the District	No. of projects sanctioned from 2009-10 to 2014-15@	Area in ha.	Total Project Cost
1.	Ananthapuram	109	439568	577.17
2.	Chittoor	62	254678	305.63
3.	East Godavari	14	55526	83.28
4.	Guntur	7	31009	37.21
5.	Kurnool	65	290794	348.95
6.	Prakasam	70	312265	374.72
7.	SPSR-Nellore	4	13301	15.96
8.	Srikakulam	28	112470	154.39
9.	Visakhapatnam	15	52699	79.04
10.	West Godavari	3	14509	17.41
11.	Vizianagaram	13	53772	80.65
12.	Y.S.R.-Kadapa	42	179637	215.56
TOTAL		432	1810228	2289.97

@Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which was amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) from 2015-16.

Note: No WDC-PMKSY project has been sanctioned in Krishna district.

Jobs under MGNREGA after demonetisation

3643. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) in view of large scale reverse migration from urban to rural areas as a consequence of demonetisation, what are the steps being taken by Government to

increase jobs under MGNREGA to provide employment;

(b) the details of the number of people demanding jobs under MGNREGA since the 8th November, 2016, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the number of people who have received jobs under the scheme since the 8th November, 2016, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) There appears to be no impact of demonetisation on generation of employment under The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The demand for work itself is influenced by various factors such as rain-fall pattern, availability of alternative and remunerative employment opportunities outside MGNREGA and prevailing unskilled wage rates.

(b) and (c) State/UT-wise and month-wise number of households demanded work and provided work under MGNREGS since November, 2016 to February, 2017 is given in Statement.

Statement*State/UT-wise and month-wise number of households demanded work and provided work under MGNREGS*

(In lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Month-wise No. of households demanded work				Month-wise No. of households Provided work			
		Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.66	7.90	12.49	21.28	5.59	4.62	5.89	12.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.45	0.57	0.48	0.20	0.38	0.49	0.37	0.15
3.	Assam	2.79	4.15	4.17	4.46	2.36	3.46	3.17	2.84
4.	Bihar	4.39	7.87	10.38	9.95	3.69	6.40	8.41	6.68
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.15	2.93	4.09	6.07	0.91	2.23	3.16	4.28
6.	Goa	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
7.	Gujarat	0.78	0.99	1.53	1.99	0.52	0.67	1.10	1.30
8.	Haryana	0.39	0.57	0.65	0.82	0.28	0.44	0.49	0.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.90	2.13	1.83	1.99	1.61	1.82	1.52	1.68
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.92	1.63	1.70	1.97	1.24	1.73	1.91	1.72
11.	Jharkhand	1.52	3.71	5.92	6.41	1.20	2.75	4.32	4.66
12.	Karnataka	2.81	3.80	4.73	6.49	2.01	2.86	3.59	4.46
13.	Kerala	7.79	8.74	7.72	8.17	7.33	8.06	7.30	7.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.22	9.08	12.56	14.83	3.71	6.52	8.75	10.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Maharashtra	1.32	1.97	3.23	3.33	1.07	1.66	2.70	2.71
16.	Manipur	0.39	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	1.46	1.34	1.57	1.74	1.53	1.31	1.45	1.34
18.	Mizoram	0.80	0.48	0.72	0.46	0.66	0.62	0.50	0.22
19.	Nagaland	3.13	2.93	2.85	2.03	2.93	2.72	2.46	1.94
20.	Odisha	1.01	2.78	3.74	3.85	0.93	2.09	2.86	2.78
21.	Punjab	1.07	1.78	0.93	0.52	0.85	1.44	0.80	0.33
22.	Rajasthan	5.30	11.89	17.47	20.08	3.85	9.71	14.78	16.28
23.	Sikkim	0.24	0.28	0.33	0.36	0.22	0.28	0.31	0.32
24.	Tamil Nadu	22.61	23.63	28.53	37.25	22.45	23.51	28.20	35.99
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.06	2.41	2.51	4.04
26.	Tripura	0.10	1.17	2.43	4.25	0.07	1.00	2.17	3.86
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1.05	3.69	6.02	4.64	0.84	2.49	4.25	2.72
28.	Uttarakhand	0.71	1.26	1.57	1.30	0.61	1.08	1.37	1.06
29.	West Bengal	7.39	10.50	12.89	16.94	7.08	9.45	11.79	13.84
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		85.34	117.80	150.59	181.42	76.35	101.83	126.14	146.48

Houses constructed under PMAY-G

†3644. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G) in Madhya Pradesh during last two years and the current year;

(b) the criteria laid down for construction of houses under the scheme; and

(c) the number of houses proposed to be built in Madhya Pradesh during next financial year and the steps being taken for construction of these houses and the time line laid down therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The number of houses constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and the erstwhile Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during the last two years and the current year in the State of Madhya Pradesh is given as under:—

Sl. No.	Financial year	Houses Constructed (in numbers)
1.	2014-15	45,455*
2.	2015-16	19,459**
3.	2016-17	3,04,739**

*Figures reported by the State as on Monthly Progress Report (MPR)/MIS.

**Figures reported by the State on AwaasSoft as on 30.03.2017.

(b) The house shall be constructed by the beneficiary himself/herself or get the house constructed under his/her supervision under PMAY-G. The State/UT Government may identify technical institutions of repute or building centers to provide technical support to beneficiaries in construction of their house. Although the construction of house is to be taken by the beneficiary, it is the responsibility of the State to ensure that beneficiary is provided requisite guidance in the process and also closely monitored to ensure that construction of house is completed.

(c) The tentative target of 3,89,532 housing units has been allocated to the State of Madhya Pradesh for the next financial year 2017-18 under PMAY-G. For construction of these houses following steps have been taken:—

(i) Availability of sufficient funds to meet the expenditure for construction of houses.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Electronic transfer of assistance under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to resolve problems of delayed payments and expedite completion.
- (iii) Comprehensive online monitoring through the scheme MIS-AwaasSoft.
- (iv) Inspection and Geo tagging of houses, through the mobile app-AwaasApp by beneficiaries to reduce delays.
- (v) Increasing number of trained rural masons through Training, Assessment and Certification.
- (vi) Setting up of Programme Management Unit (PMUs) at state and sub state level to review progress on a daily basis, provide requisite technical support and facilitation and plug gaps in implementation using administrative funds available under the scheme.

As per Framework for Implementation of PMAY-G, the construction of house should be completed within 12 months from the date of its sanction

Drop in the number of people trained under DDUGKY

3645. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a drop in the number of people trained under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY) over the past two years and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of number of people trained under the scheme during the last two years;

(c) whether Government is monitoring the placement rates of the people after completion of training and if so, the details regarding the mechanism in place to ensure 100 per cent job guarantee, if any; and

(d) the details of the amount sanctioned and spent on this scheme during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) In the past two years (2014-15 and 2015-16) against a total target of training 3.87 lakhs candidates, a total of 3.56 lakhs candidates have been skilled under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY). During these years, Ministry announced DDU-GKY as skilling program for rural youth with focus and priority to build the capacity of rural poor youth to address the needs of domestic and global skill requirements. Further DDU-GKY has also been aligned with Common Norms for Skill Development schemes,

and Action Plan for implementation approved for States. Due to this new projects were not sanctioned. Details of year wise achievement against targets for last two years are given below:—

Year	Training target (in lakhs)	Total candidates trained (in lakhs)
2014-15	2.10	0.86
2015-16	1.77	2.70

(c) DDU-GKY follows concurrent monitoring mechanism involving Central Technical Support Agencies (NIRD and NABCONS) and State Government. The entire process of monitoring is regulated in terms of a Standard Operating Procedure notified by the Ministry. DDU-GKY provides for 70% placement of the trained candidates in terms of Common Norms for Skill Development Schemes notified by Government. The placed candidates are tracked for a period of one year after placement.

(d) As per available information, details of expenditure incurred (₹ in lakh) State/UT-wise for DDU-GKY during the last two years *i.e.* 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given below:—

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	8619.250
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	222.075	-
4.	Assam	5245.284	3337.446
5.	Bihar	315.455	5637.000
6.	Chandigarh	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	2604.193	145.000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
9.	Delhi	-	-
10.	Goa	-	-
11.	Gujarat	703.230	225.537
12.	Haryana	860.890	598.601
13.	Himachal Pradesh	-	342.908
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3773.851	2266.698
15.	Jharkhand	50.736	153.000

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014-15	2015-16
16.	Karnataka	2246.028	7485.552
17.	Kerala	5979.986	139.000
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2800.517	188.000
19.	Maharashtra	-	9665.578
20.	Manipur	-	-
21.	Meghalaya	-	-
22.	Mizoram	-	-
23.	Nagaland	-	-
24.	Odisha	8233.757	4214.820
25.	Puducherry	-	-
26.	Punjab	-	2862.500
27.	Rajasthan	-	375.500
28.	Sikkim	662.020	-
29.	Tamil Nadu	-	4390.225
30.	Telangana	-	4422.000
31.	Tripura	930.331	131.000
32.	Uttar Pradesh	17064.776	1048.129
33.	Uttarakhand	-	65.091
34.	West Bengal	1047.851	146.000
35.	Multi-State	4122.440	1504.475
TOTAL		56863.420	57963.310

RSETIs in Assam

3646. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of the project for livelihoods and full employment; and
- (b) the list of Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) in Assam with the name of the sponsor bank, districtwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Project for Livelihoods in Full employment under MGNREGA- "Project Life MGNREGA" primarily has an objective to catalyze shift

of poor household, dependent on MGNREGA, from unskilled labour to skilled one through skill development and livelihood upgradation initiatives.

(b) The list of district-wise Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI) in Assam with the name of the sponsor bank is given below:-

Sl. No.	Sponsor Bank Name	District in which RSETI is situated
1.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	Bongaigaon
2.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	Jorhat
3.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	Kamrup (Metro)
4.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	Sonitpur
5.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	Kamrup
6.	Central Bank of India	Tinsukia
7.	RUDSETI	Nagaon
8.	State Bank of India	Baksa
9.	State Bank of India	Karbi Anglong
10.	State Bank of India	Dima Hasao
11.	State Bank of India	Chirang
12.	State Bank of India	Udalguri
13.	UCO Bank	Barpeta
14.	UCO Bank	Mangaldoi (Darrang)
15.	UCO Bank	Dhubri
16.	UCO Bank	Goalpara
17.	UCO Bank	Kokrajhar
18.	UCO Bank	Nalbari
19.	United Bank of India	Cachar
20.	United Bank of India	Dhemji
21.	United Bank of India	Dibrugarh
22.	United Bank of India	Golaghat
23.	United Bank of India	Karimganj
24.	United Bank of India	Lakhimpur
25.	United Bank of India	Morigaon
26.	United Bank of India	Sivsagar

Funds allocated under PMGSY in Himachal Pradesh

3647. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and spent under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and the current year in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the details of road projects under PMGSY completed during the said period in the State, project-wise; and

(c) the details of ongoing/pending works under PMGSY in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Year-wise details of funds released and spent under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Himachal Pradesh are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Funds Released by the Ministry	Expenditure incurred by the State
2013-14	0.00	148.13
2014-15	99.40	215.04
2015-16	268.40	315.88
2016-17	396.61*	186.02**

*as on date.

**upto February, 2017.

(b) Year-wise details of length constructed under PMGSY in Himachal Pradesh are as under:—

Year	Length constructed (in km.)
2013-14	134.49
2014-15	484.96
2015-16	755.31
2016-17	1411.07*

*as on date (as per OMMAS).

(c) As per Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS), 4,036.154 km. of road length is on-going/pending under PMGSY in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Roads constructed under PMGSY

3648. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of maintenance work done for these roads during that period, State-wise; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on construction and maintenance of roads during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of the Central Government to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network. Year-wise and State-wise details of road length constructed and expenditure incurred on construction of roads under PMGSY are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

All PMGSY roads are covered by a 5-year maintenance contract, entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor, in accordance with the Standard Bidding Document (SBD) prescribed under PMGSY by the Ministry of Rural Development. Maintenance funds to service the contract are budgeted by the State Governments. On expiry of 5-year post-construction maintenance, the State Governments are required to make necessary budget provision to place such roads under zonal maintenance contracts.

Year-wise and State-wise details of expenditure incurred on maintenance of PMGSY roads are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of road length constructed and expenditure incurred on construction of PMGSY roads*

(length in km. and Expenditure in crore)

Sl. No.	State(s)	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Length completed	Expenditure	Length completed	Expenditure	Length completed	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	191.58	152.56	595.13	330.25	849.73	411.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	489.04	249.36	546.58	362.58	512.67	390.81
3.	Assam	957.96	699.01	869.81	538.22	477.63	475.20
4.	Bihar	3163.86	1844.95	3631.92	2259.30	3730.08	1776.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	1292.05	713.58	2648.14	925.18	1859.48	759.94
6.	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	896.29	477.40	1892.16	685.91	1670.68	793.66
8.	Haryana	3.28	8.19	633.39	383.83	318.99	291.81
9.	Himachal Pradesh	134.49	148.13	484.96	215.04	755.31	315.88
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	891.79	534.01	934.66	422.73	488.11	258.39
11.	Jharkhand	1030.73	539.55	1750.32	785.02	1346.24	552.44
12.	Karnataka	211.43	7.68	627.68	411.23	831.23	279.40

13.	Kerala	192.46	121.15	345.74	190.59	363.94	160.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3006.27	1393.07	5180.92	1667.32	4453.23	1798.39
15.	Maharashtra	448.88	383.50	499.97	540.37	892.13	622.66
16.	Manipur	533.12	139.67	300.01	173.94	543.82	284.70
17.	Meghalaya	23.68	37.70	44.59	83.24	193.29	119.31
18.	Mizoram	77.28	26.60	48.60	72.35	136.54	44.11
19.	Nagaland	293.20	77.45	215.30	50.47	129.00	30.42
20.	Odisha	3063.22	1605.72	3842.68	1666.10	3779.98	1857.50
21.	Punjab	730.38	295.61	737.46	285.03	545.00	236.52
22.	Rajasthan	2290.31	718.35	3233.33	649.97	2420.75	776.33
23.	Sikkim	99.36	90.57	120.92	94.50	344.50	121.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	747.94	383.39	1965.28	580.72	318.38	98.03
25.	Tripura	291.46	232.76	239.42	322.83	352.12	250.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1109.79	824.25	2000.34	1002.26	5032.15	1083.39
27.	Uttarakhand	405.16	260.64	714.62	425.17	1191.06	455.24
28.	West Bengal	2741.38	1130.44	2232.88	1414.20	2398.48	1259.84
29.	Telangana					514.83	281.45
TOTAL		25316.39	13095.29	36336.81	16538.35	36449.33	15785.36

Statement-II*Details of Expenditure incurred on maintenance of PMGSY roads*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State(s)	Financial Year	Expenditure Incurred
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2013-14	17.19
		2014-15	10.18
		2015-16	5.96
	TOTAL		33.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2013-14	18.84
		2014-15	15.00
		2015-16	10.03
	TOTAL		43.87
3.	Assam	2013-14	11.07
		2014-15	14.09
		2015-16	21.65
	TOTAL		46.81
4.	Bihar	2013-14	102.92
		2014-15	68.47
		2015-16	91.42
	TOTAL		262.81
5.	Chhattisgarh	2013-14	24.56
		2014-15	15.74
		2015-16	19.57
	TOTAL		59.87
6.	Gujarat	2013-14	11.41
		2014-15	8.33
		2015-16	10.40
	TOTAL		30.14

1	2	3	4
7.	Haryana	2013-14	7.45
		2014-15	3.53
		2015-16	2.06
	TOTAL		13.04
8	Himachal Pradesh	2013-14	1.78
		2014-15	2.05
		2015-16	3.5
	TOTAL		7.33
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2013-14	1.43
		2014-15	1.50
		2015-16	1.42
	TOTAL		4.35
10	Jharkhand	2013-14	3.97
		2014-15	7.67
		2015-16	8.74
	TOTAL		20.38
11	Karnataka	2013-14	28.21
		2014-15	28.19
		2015-16	24.94
	TOTAL		81.34
12	Kerala	2013-14	10.95
		2014-15	10.04
		2015-16	1.15
	TOTAL		22.14
13	Madhya Pradesh	2013-14	51.46
		2014-15	55.90
		2015-16	44.14
	TOTAL		151.5

1	2	3	4
14	Maharashtra	2013-14	30.95
		2014-15	29.35
		2015-16	32.42
	TOTAL		92.72
15	Manipur	2013-14	5.86
		2014-15	6.34
		2015-16	9.01
	TOTAL		21.21
16	Meghalaya	2013-14	0.58
		2014-15	0.20
		2015-16	0.18
	TOTAL		0.96
17	Mizoram	2013-14	0.06
		2014-15	0.55
		2015-16	0.45
	TOTAL		1.06
18	Nagaland	2013-14	2.40
		2014-15	2.40
		2015-16	3.35
	TOTAL		8.15
19	Odisha	2013-14	37.15
		2014-15	23.68
		2015-16	50.47
	TOTAL		111.30
20	Punjab	2013-14	5.99
		2014-15	7.81
		2015-16	5.21
	TOTAL		19.01

1	2	3	4
21	Rajasthan	2013-14	21.28
		2014-15	19.21
		2015-16	20.13
	TOTAL		60.62
22	Sikkim	2013-14	6.96
		2014-15	7.79
		2015-16	6.80
	TOTAL		21.55
23.	Tamil Nadu	2013-14	7.23
		2014-15	7.24
		2015-16	9.41
	TOTAL		23.88
24.	Telangana	2014-15	5.46
		2015-16	0.96
	TOTAL		6.42
25.	Tripura	2013-14	8.28
		2014-15	14.17
		2015-16	10.31
	TOTAL		32.76
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2013-14	80.24
		2014-15	96.71
		2015-16	72.87
	TOTAL		249.82
27.	Uttarakhand	2013-14	16.00
		2014-15	14.47
		2015-16	12.90
	TOTAL		43.37
28.	West Bengal	2013-14	22.37
		2014-15	24.59
		2015-16	20.80
	TOTAL		67.76

Scheme for conservation of barren land

3649. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land allocated to mining companies turns into barren land after carrying out mining activities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has assessed the price of barren land;

(c) whether Government has any scheme for conservation of such barren land;

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

(e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTEY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) As per the information of Ministry of Mines, the land allotted to various mining companies does not become barren after completion of mining work as the lessee has to carry out phase-wise reclamation and rehabilitation of the areas affected by mining operations as per Rule 23A and Rule 34 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 which states as under:-

23A. **Mine Closure Plan.-** Every mine shall have Mine Closure Plan, which shall be of two types:-

(i) a progressive mine closure plan; and

(ii) a final mine closure plan.

34. **Reclamation and rehabilitation of lands:-** Every holder of prospecting licence or mining lease shall undertake the phased restoration, reclamation and rehabilitation of lands affected by prospecting or mining operations and shall complete this work before the conclusion of such operations and the abandonment of prospect or mine.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Grievance redressal mechanism under MGNREGA

3650. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete steps are being taken to address the complaints about procedural lapses, delays in disbursement of funds and absence of a grievance redressal mechanism in implementation of MGNREGA; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Complaints of irregularities in implementation of MGNREGA in States/UTs are received in the Ministry. Since the responsibility of implementation of MGNREGA is vested with the State Governments/UTs, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments/UTs for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. Detailed instructions by way of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for complaint redressal have also been issued to all States/UTs. 19 States and 1 UT have formulated Grievance Redressal Rules for dealing with complaints. Steps have been taken to strengthen social audit units and appointment of Ombudsmen in the States. State specific reviews of States are also undertaken from time to time. Officers of the Ministry and National Level Monitors also visit various districts to oversee the performance of MGNREGA. During these reviews, the implementation aspects that need strengthening are identified including the areas for improvement in the quality of assets.

Publishing of SECC list for Odisha

3651. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to immediately sort out the problems in software for publishing final list of Socio Economic Caste Census, 2011 of Odisha;

(b) if so, by when it would be sorted out; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) The process of the SECC 2011 got concluded in March, 2016. Final list has been published by all the States/UTs including Odisha. The findings of the SECC 2011–rural is in public domain (www.secc.gov.in).

Workdays under MGNREGA

†3652. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days for which work has been allocated on an average and per day wage rate at which such work is allocated under MGNREGA and the amount spent on it during last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the detail of various infrastructural works listed under MGNREGA; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the maximum number of workdays demanded under MGNREGA and the steps taken to provide work all through the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Details of average days per household, average wage per personday and expenditure on wage under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years and the current year (as on 29.03.2017) is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The list for infrastructural works under Schedule I of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the States/UTs by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. 235 crore persondays generated in financial year 2015-16, highest in last five financial year.

The Government is actively engaged with State Governments/UTs in establishing systems that ensure provision of work as per demand, transparency and accountability. To generate awareness about the provisions of the Scheme and to provide adequate employment opportunities to rural households under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), all States/UTs have been requested for the following:—

- (i) to initiate appropriate Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act.
- (ii) to expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under MGNREGA does not go unregistered.

Statement-I

Details of average days per household, average wage per person/day and expenditure on wage under MGNREGS

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
Average days per households					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	47	55	50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26	14	28	39
3.	Assam	24	22	32	29
4.	Bihar	42	34	45	36
5.	Chhattisgarh	52	32	47	40
6.	Goa	23	24	18	18
7.	Gujarat	40	35	40	38
8.	Haryana	36	28	29	30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	52	42	42	44
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	51	36	48	47
11.	Jharkhand	38	41	52	40
12.	Karnataka	50	40	48	50
13.	Kerala	57	43	49	46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42	42	46	39
15.	Maharashtra	45	53	60	49
16.	Manipur	25	22	16	20
17.	Meghalaya	59	48	54	63
18.	Mizoram	76	22	69	88
19.	Nagaland	45	22	51	64
20.	Odisha	42	36	45	37
21.	Punjab	33	22	30	28
22.	Rajasthan	51	46	55	55
23.	Sikkim	70	43	67	63
24.	Tamil Nadu	59	47	61	59
25.	Telangana	NA	42	55	39
26.	Tripura	88	88	94	79
27.	Uttar Pradesh	35	34	34	31

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
28.	Uttarakhand	42	32	41	42
29.	West Bengal	37	33	47	39
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48	39	28	28
31.	Lakshadweep	24	26	24	14
32.	Puducherry	21	13	17	17
TOTAL		46	40	49	44

Average wage per personday (In ₹)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	112.00	116.33	129.50	145.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134.83	153.23	167.14	171.97
3.	Assam	151.87	166.98	178.94	181.95
4.	Bihar	152.64	165.73	176.80	176.76
5.	Chhattisgarh	142.98	150.18	152.80	158.85
6.	Goa	178.32	195.28	203.00	229.36
7.	Gujarat	130.81	148.48	158.49	164.95
8.	Haryana	215.16	238.06	253.32	260.06
9.	Himachal Pradesh	137.46	153.42	161.24	169.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	144.72	156.15	163.89	172.80
11.	Jharkhand	137.97	157.96	161.97	166.98
12.	Karnataka	173.62	190.26	203.70	223.40
13.	Kerala	180.16	214.28	231.82	243.12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	139.03	149.12	149.83	156.02
15.	Maharashtra	159.77	164.64	175.43	183.33
16.	Manipur	153.01	174.93	189.96	196.95
17.	Meghalaya	145.45	152.98	162.87	168.94
18.	Mizoram	148.00	169.99	183.00	187.99
19.	Nagaland	134.98	154.24	166.98	171.98
20.	Odisha	141.27	161.46	188.02	171.51
21.	Punjab	182.17	197.62	205.76	214.01
22.	Rajasthan	106.60	109.17	116.41	125.25
23.	Sikkim	136.38	155.68	168.73	173.83

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
24.	Tamil Nadu	103.56	122.95	133.45	140.51
25.	Telangana	NA	114.92	127.09	137.44
26.	Tripura	133.28	150.54	159.15	165.21
27.	Uttar Pradesh	141.61	155.54	160.88	173.73
28.	Uttarakhand	141.78	155.96	160.97	173.96
29.	West Bengal	147.09	164.06	169.91	171.21
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	199.51	223.15	229.15	231.21
31.	Lakshadweep	166.00	195.00	206.84	216.36
32.	Puducherry	123.00	140.64	147.26	175.85
TOTAL		132.69	143.92	154.08	161.79

Expenditure on wage (₹ in lakh)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	336137.64	171552.13	261061.09	276868.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5948.85	1948.59	3939.38	8022.12
3.	Assam	45386.32	33314.26	38277.93	122624.61
4.	Bihar	108772.85	52969.31	102840.79	143649.94
5.	Chhattisgarh	147203.37	124318.14	86425.59	198452.21
6.	Goa	204.68	339.21	215.26	264.59
7.	Gujarat	28982.18	27848.58	30564.23	46852.10
8.	Haryana	24729.24	15998.99	10499.27	22594.29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37688.65	28653.59	28709.47	40769.31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	39584.84	17862.82	34156.57	37695.01
11.	Jharkhand	58001.35	70174.17	88297.00	114339.51
12.	Karnataka	142392.37	98901.23	112047.89	211889.15
13.	Kerala	120293.39	149777.95	140219.19	207164.51
14.	Madhya Pradesh	165695.13	181038.71	145969.50	215658.82
15.	Maharashtra	80887.02	103880.81	130954.00	131247.72
16.	Manipur	17442.14	17412.43	14425.33	18856.85
17.	Meghalaya	24566.52	21025.49	18484.02	51350.09
18.	Mizoram	20430.46	7411.49	24324.12	11979.85
19.	Nagaland	20101.31	8819.65	12774.31	37603.24

Sl. No.	State	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
20.	Odisha	92605.33	71410.85	157721.05	138946.51
21.	Punjab	17081.40	15248.42	22712.91	43759.07
22.	Rajasthan	181722.27	210413.76	249947.03	335351.99
23.	Sikkim	5849.65	3484.66	5598.75	7955.73
24.	Tamil Nadu	364088.42	312138.09	463337.37	445087.27
25.	Telangana	NA	114479.39	183387.12	138204.47
26.	Tripura	69714.95	69410.01	91949.61	75552.98
27.	Uttar Pradesh	222756.04	196601.26	232433.16	325940.47
28.	Uttarakhand	23116.12	19244.82	32454.32	50380.18
29.	West Bengal	249379.61	271234.98	364312.05	551499.24
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1610.00	815.35	226.70	67.20
31.	Lakshadweep	33.84	21.91	7.64	0.00
32.	Puducherry	1041.48	529.66	824.92	942.45
TOTAL		2653447.42	2418280.71	3089097.57	4011569.75

NA= Not Applicable.

*as on 29.03.2017.

Statement-II*List of infrastructural works under Schedule I of MGNREGA***Category C: Common infrastructure for NRLM compliant self help groups**

- (i) Works for promoting agricultural productivity by creating durable infrastructure required for bio-fertilizers and post-harvest facilities including pucca storage facilities for agricultural produce.
- (ii) Common work-sheds for livelihood activities of self-help groups.

Category D: Rural Infrastructure:

- (i) Rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, Anganwadi toilets either independently or in convergence with schemes of other Government Departments to achieve 'open defecation free' status and solid and liquid waste management as per prescribed norms.
- (ii) Providing all-weather rural road connectivity to unconnected villages and to connect identified rural production centres to the existing pucca road network; and construction of pucca internal roads or streets including side drains and culverts within a village.

- (iii) Construction of play fields.
- (iv) Works for improving disaster preparedness or restoration of roads or restoration of other essential public infrastructure including flood control and protection works, providing drainage in water logged areas, deepening and repairing of flood channels, chaur renovation, construction of storm water drains for coastal protection.
- (v) Construction of buildings for Gram Panchayats, women self-help groups' federations, cyclone shelters, Anganwadi centres, village haats and crematoria at the village or block level.
- (vi) Construction of Food Grain Storage Structures for implementing the provisions of The National Food Security Act 2013, (20 of 2013).
- (vii) Production of building material required for construction works under the Act as a part of the estimate of such construction works.
- (viii) Maintenance of rural public assets created under the Act; and
- (ix) Any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government in this regard.

Social security scheme for poor and disadvantaged sections

3653. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government implements programmes for social security of poor and disadvantaged sections of the society and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds allocated/ released/utilised for this purpose along with the number of beneficiaries during the last two years and this year, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has discontinued some of social security schemes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government implements National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), which is a social security/welfare programme for the persons belonging to below poverty line (BPL) household and implemented in the rural as well as urban areas of the Country. Under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) following five welfare components are being administered: (a) Old Age Pension, (b) Widow Pension, (c) Disability Pension, (d) Family Benefit Scheme and (e) Annapurna Scheme.

In respect of first three schemes targeted beneficiaries are provided with monthly financial assistance ranging between ₹ 200-500 as the case may be. Under National Family Benefit scheme below poverty line (BPL) households are entitled to a one-time lump-sum amount of money to the tune of ₹ 20,000/- on the death of primary breadwinner aged between 18 and 59 years whereas under Annapurna scheme, 10KG of foodgrain per month is provided free of cost to those senior citizens which are otherwise eligible but are not receiving the old age pension.

(b) State-wise details of funds allocated/released/utilized alongwith the number of beneficiaries during last two years and this year is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Government has not discontinued any scheme under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP).

Statement

Details of State/UTs-wise Allocation/Release, Expenditure and number of beneficiaries reported under NSAP (All schemes) during last two years and current year Expenditure (₹ in lakh) and beneficiaries in numbers

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation/Release	Total Expenditure reported	Total Number of beneficiaries reported
1	2	3	4	5
2014-2015				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33847.55	37447.56	1206205
2.	Bihar	99293.82	149438.13	5251784
3.	Chhattisgarh	23410.32	26762.24	864590
4.	Goa	0.00	57.01	2201
5.	Gujarat	11583.30	12940.78	520371
6.	Haryana	5847.00	5847.00	209803
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2492.27	4346.16	111804
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3453.06	4251.43	302
9.	Jharkhand	21899.13	30113.50	1082697
10.	Karnataka	40012.50	53348.57	1507750
11.	Kerala	10489.89	27225.00	1759514
12.	Madhya Pradesh	55840.38	50720.05	2045879

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	37053.67	32842.81	1272214
14.	Odisha	53471.22	67748.59	2126918
15.	Punjab	5054.50	4809.76	NR
16.	Rajasthan	23456.55	29356.13	1442070
17.	Tamil Nadu	43889.54	65490.51	2110807
18.	Telangana	13024.02	60161.51	858500
19.	Uttar Pradesh	109269.59	136148.25	4192938
20.	Uttarakhand	6584.44	8925.21	274351
21.	West Bengal	71603.70	79761.87	2888060
NE States				
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	825.84	825.86	4761
23.	Assam	20150.36	24890.44	973692
24.	Manipur	1778.79	2497.43	NR
25.	Meghalaya	1416.96	1826.95	68800
26.	Mizoram	718.68	718.68	28521
27.	Nagaland	1377.93	1838.00	63880
28.	Sikkim	504.36	555.16	23687
29.	Tripura	5177.89	5648.97	193389
	SUB TOTAL	703527.26	926543.56	31085488
UTs				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	13.67	813
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0
34.	NCT Delhi	4093.92	4093.92	509611
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0
36.	Puducherry	749.01	705.30	28082
	SUB TOTAL	4842.93	4812.89	538506
	GRAND TOTAL	708662.19	931356.45	31623994

NR: Not Reported.

1	2	3	4	5
2015-2016				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24912.08	30423.97	986893
2.	Bihar	149965.37	124923.40	5504127
3.	Chhattisgarh	21502.74	32093.57	839609
4.	Goa	0.00	11.55	1648
5.	Gujarat	11032.34	16129.28	565000
6.	Haryana	6329.55	6329.55	272781
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2858.49	4848.73	114744
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3435.46	3286.49	150840
9.	Jharkhand	38883.88	29764.26	1225878
10.	Karnataka	38233.55	52571.00	1513075
11.	Kerala	15205.19	15205.18	NR
12.	Madhya Pradesh	83699.44	87295.19	2421730
13.	Maharashtra	29266.57	35003.74	1267292
14.	Odisha	74634.84	67234.41	2110709
15.	Punjab	5308.96	8074.49	134125
16.	Rajasthan	23996.44	26061.16	951419
17.	Tamil Nadu	73018.07	69693.02	2367195
18.	Telangana	17468.16	19592.95	641202
19.	Uttar Pradesh	112759.81	151199.10	4704870
20.	Uttarakhand	7126.00	6741.06	283230
21.	West Bengal	70709.83	79749.75	2477141
NE States				
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	205.02	197.06	47500
23.	Assam	32736.60	30403.09	973675
24.	Manipur	882.78	0.00	71938
25.	Meghalaya	2409.99	3311.80	66617
26.	Mizoram	1264.12	1264.12	29816
27.	Nagaland	1445.70	1445.70	54963

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Sikkim	269.23	484.33	19489
29.	Tripura	5445.95	3783.45	5740
	SUB TOTAL	44659.39	40889.55	1269738

UTs

30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0
31.	Chandigarh	201.97	178.72	5839
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0
34.	NCT Delhi	5429.89	5429.88	541164
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0
36.	Puducherry	893.73	446.86	75965
	SUB TOTAL	6525.59	6055.46	622968
	GRAND TOTAL	861640.08	913176.86	30426214

NR: Not Reported.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Allocation	Total Release	Total Expenditure Reported	Total Number of Beneficiaries Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6

2016-2017 (As on 29.3.17)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	27689.19	46226.17	22847.67	987830
2.	Bihar	108532.03	78156.74	58281.12	3972842
3.	Chhattisgarh	28710.45	30369.25	19609.33	830873
4.	Goa	666.44	0.00	0.00	0
5.	Gujarat	25729.85	18622.91	10854.33	679230
6.	Haryana	9754.52	13141.65	8761.10	270717
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3285.86	4161.19	3917.88	115859

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3745.40	4568.62	2863.14	NR
9.	Jharkhand	37522.42	34438.70	26138.17	1195162
10.	Karnataka	45772.46	65061.43	37344.37	1411888
11.	Kerala	20603.87	11548.91	0.00	NR
12.	Madhya Pradesh	67259.65	77286.20	78959.87	2676510
13.	Maharashtra	45618.12	14926.87	27967.34	1239847
14.	Odisha	61439.06	66059.46	49363.37	2055774
15.	Punjab	7435.01	3062.85	0.00	NR
16.	Rajasthan	35026.23	17594.63	13335.15	779892
17.	Tamil Nadu	56214.70	48672.96	31209.91	2008744
18.	Telangana	19788.82	31411.93	15087.53	673433
19.	Uttar Pradesh	164904.49	174069.69	73800.63	4638528
20.	Uttarakhand	10775.06	8099.25	4609.28	286085
21.	West Bengal	66087.36	100129.34	58233.66	2354789
NE States					
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	2476.49	546.97	0.00	NR
23.	Assam	62684.74	17333.97	15513.67	973675
24.	Manipur	4969.26	929.82	0.00	NR
25.	Meghalaya	6001.37	1849.99	1061.15	67380
26.	Mizoram	2141.51	1106.37	537.82	28623
27.	Nagaland	3510.64	2057.72	0.00	104665
28.	Sikkim	1313.57	533.64	173.69	22388
29.	Tripura	11902.41	5016.75	3503.99	NR
SUB TOTAL		95000.00	29375.23	20790.32	1196731
UTs					
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	156.79	0.00	0.00	0
31.	Chandigarh	128.83	0.00	0.00	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	183.56	0.00	0.00	0
33.	Daman and Diu	32.49	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	NCT Delhi	6254.57	5458.50	4007.85	165976
35.	Lakshadweep	19.32	0.00	0.00	0
36.	Puducherry	1145.43	893.73	446.86	27498
SUB TOTAL		7921.00	6352.23	4454.71	193474
GRAND TOTAL		950000.00	883343.7218	568428.87	27568208

NR: Not Reported.

Improvement in MGNREGA

3654. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is taking steps to improve employment generation under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details of demand and supply under MGNREGA in the previous year, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to include women under the scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Government is actively engaged with State Governments/UTs in establishing systems that ensure provision of work as per demand, transparency and accountability. To generate awareness about the provisions of the scheme and to provide adequate employment opportunities to rural households under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), all States/UTs have been requested for the following:—

(i) to initiate appropriate Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for wide dissemination of the provisions of the Act.

(ii) to expand scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under MGNREGA does not go unregistered.

(b) State/UT-wise number of households demanded and provided employment under MGNREGS during Financial Year 2015-16 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per the provisions under Schedule II of the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005, women participation is encouraged. In the FY 2016-17 (as on 29.03.2017), the women participation is 56% out of the total persondays generated.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of households demanded and provided employment under MGNREGS during Financial Year 2015-16

(In lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Households demanded employment	Households provided employment
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39.63	36.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.93	1.81
3.	Assam	16.68	15.02
4.	Bihar	19.23	14.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	26.12	21.74
6.	Goa	0.06	0.06
7.	Gujarat	6.42	5.57
8.	Haryana	2.00	1.69
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.67	4.23
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.03	6.53
11.	Jharkhand	12.71	11.26
12.	Karnataka	16.62	12.36
13.	Kerala	16.65	15.06
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30.24	27.02
15.	Maharashtra	14.21	12.75
16.	Manipur	4.81	4.74
17.	Meghalaya	3.75	3.68
18.	Mizoram	1.90	1.90
19.	Nagaland	4.18	4.17
20.	Odisha	22.28	19.97
21.	Punjab	5.29	4.74
22.	Rajasthan	46.88	42.21
23.	Sikkim	0.68	0.65
24.	Tamil Nadu	60.94	60.53

1	2	3	4
25.	Telangana	29.62	25.65
26.	Tripura	5.80	5.70
27.	Uttar Pradesh	63.11	54.36
28.	Uttarakhand	5.88	5.44
29.	West Bengal	65.00	61.11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.10	0.10
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
32.	Puducherry	0.38	0.33
TOTAL		534.81	481.34

**Allocation of funds for rural development and poverty
alleviation schemes**

3655. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilised by the States under various rural development and poverty alleviation schemes during 2016-17 so far, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise including Haryana;

(b) the achievements made during the said period under each scheme, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of people belonging to all categories including Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) benefited under each of these schemes, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure optimum utilisation of funds and completion of works in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter-alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas, including Haryana through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self employment,

skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. The State/UT-wise funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred under various rural development schemes during current year *i.e.*, 2016-17 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The State/UT-wise physical achievements made under various rural development schemes during current year are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Specific provisions have been made under rural development programmes for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). Separate earmarking of funds is made for SCs and STs under PMAY-G and DAY-NRLM. These programmes are specifically monitored with respect to achievements made for SC and ST beneficiaries. Numbers of beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes, State/UT-wise, under MGNREGA, IAY, now restructured as PMAY-G, DAY-NRLM and DDU-GKY are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) In order to ensure that the programme benefits reach the rural poor in full measure, the Department has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-tool system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of rural development programmes in different parts of the country which include Review by the Union Ministers, Performance Review Committee Meetings, State Vigilance and Monitoring Committees, District Development Co-ordination and Monitoring Committee named as “DISHA”, submission of reports by third party monitoring through National Level Monitors, Area Officers Schemes, Concurrent Evaluation, Impact Assessment Studies, monitoring the submission of Utilization Certificates. The Department constantly pursues the issue of fund utilization with the State Governments/UT Administrations to ensure optimum utilization of funds and to ensure timely disbursement, sound financial management and timely completion of works.

Statement-I

(A) State/UT-wise funds released and expenditure incurred under MGNREGA

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Central Release 2016-17 till 22.03.2017	Expenditure* 2016-17 till 22.03.2017
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	382238.22	461998.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15675.99	11076.43
3.	Assam	108248.53	143466.82

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	156913.96	214358.06
5.	Chhattisgarh	223080.60	266707.92
6.	Gujarat	64323.81	70362.75
7.	Haryana	28771.33	28307.45
8.	Himachal Pradesh	38860.83	53360.14
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	80408.52	74900.40
10.	Jharkhand	166102.02	159670.41
11.	Karnataka	225864.88	315168.28
12.	Kerala	158248.96	220800.62
13.	Madhya Pradesh	324891.62	332604.32
14.	Maharashtra	165599.64	201864.36
15.	Manipur	34370.41	29500.52
16.	Meghalaya	86069.23	75742.58
17.	Mizoram	14451.26	9029.31
18.	Nagaland	50152.80	49342.60
19.	Odisha	189526.84	207484.04
20.	Punjab	49073.46	52246.72
21.	Rajasthan	478631.86	504331.34
22.	Sikkim	13262.56	12769.98
23.	Tamil Nadu	455232.91	532404.57
24.	Telangana	180684.74	170795.53
25.	Tripura	101629.14	113479.80
26.	Uttar Pradesh	391585.94	402235.92
27.	Uttarakhand	51434.88	69704.45
28.	West Bengal	480926.24	679805.80
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	801.40	135.67
30.	Goa	425.85	302.80
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	22.59
32.	Puducherry	346.92	1058.31
TOTAL		4717835.34	5465039.01

*This includes the State share and unspent balance of the previous year.

(B) Funds allocated, relased and utilized under IAY/PMAY-G

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	State/UTs	2016-17*		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42015.732	21712.785	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8218.813	5236.120	0.000
3.	Assam	199853.190	124447.798	52102.115
4.	Bihar	356963.850	211427.064	20337.695
5.	Chhattisgarh	130380.059	71325.663	63422.312
6.	Goa	569.573	284.785	351.700
7.	Gujarat	63590.769	36527.407	8867.670
8.	Haryana	14306.851	7153.425	6347.760
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4434.526	3100.078	1293.600
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15482.321	4465.820	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	129233.556	69767.981	34056.057
12.	Karnataka	52098.194	15028.468	523.981
13.	Kerala	18226.794	9113.400	13397.549
14.	Madhya Pradesh	250875.103	140720.466	138807.750
15.	Maharashtra	128991.627	64495.815	58578.160
16.	Manipur	10292.410	5576.180	1089.487
17.	Meghalaya	15492.237	7746.120	963.113
18.	Mizoram	4371.685	2389.246	379.650
19.	Nagaland	8322.765	4510.827	0.000
20.	Odisha	221739.930	128011.342	49144.320
21.	Punjab	13697.740	6848.870	0.000
22.	Rajasthan	140096.149	75647.352	49894.615
23.	Sikkim	2381.207	1190.605	182.150
24.	Tamil Nadu	98715.060	61609.368	19010.719
25.	Telangana	28526.670	0.000	0.000
26.	Tripura	21587.693	12925.115	2269.285
27.	Uttar Pradesh	322032.515	223980.445	107608.059

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Uttarakhand	9880.774	7197.870	2761.603
29.	West Bengal	244362.205	122181.105	125957.675
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	196.367	0.000	0.000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	282.832	0.000	0.000
32.	Daman and Diu	49.881	0.000	0.000
33.	Lakshadweep	70.920	0.000	0.000
34.	Puducherry	400.00	0.000	0.000
TOTAL		2557740.000	1444621.520	757347.025

*Figures reported by States/UTs on Awaasoft as on 22.03.2017.

Note:- Utilization of funds reported against total available fund which include Central release, State share, intrest accrued and miscellaneous receipt in the respective Financial Year. Release also includes funds released for previous year as committed liability and under special projects.

(C) Details of allocation, release and expenditure under PMGSY

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		
		Allocation	Release (upto 14.3.2017)	Expenditure (upto Feb., 2017)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	197.59	197.59	199.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	205.90	205.92	322.11
3.	Assam	402.00	303.19	216.91
4.	Bihar	3000.00	2867.00	2693.51
5.	Chhattisgarh	534.01	365.61	292.30
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	31.00	31.04	40.42
8.	Haryana	23.76	23.76	57.65
9.	Himachal Pradesh	310.00	175.95	186.02
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	756.00	392.61	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	868.00	526.59	419.17
12.	Karnataka	260.00	256.40	291.81

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	180.00	135.46	205.76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1678.29	1679.05	1195.57
15.	Maharashtra	606.00	296.57	480.07
16.	Manipur	396.37	393.21	191.71
17.	Meghalaya	206.09	206.09	154.21
18.	Mizoram	93.36	93.36	74.07
19.	Nagaland	8.05	8.05	2.08
20.	Odisha	1650.00	1620.58	1302.26
21.	Punjab	135.00	135.00	196.26
22.	Rajasthan	565.50	558.83	415.36
23.	Sikkim	123.95	88.82	75.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	254.00	254.00	0.00
25.	Telangana	146.03	146.03	8.78
26.	Tripura	447.00	292.27	900.57
27.	Uttar Pradesh	998.00	984.34	315.36
28.	Uttarakhand	529.35	397.52	753.54
29.	West Bengal	1356.00	669.18	157.71
TOTAL		15961.23	13303.98	11147.76

Note: Total expenditure is greater than Released amount in respective Financial Year due to State share and interest accrued on programme fund.

(D) Status of State/UT-wise allocation, release and expenditure under DAY-NRLM

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17			
		Total Cental Allocation	Cental Release		Expenditure
			NRLM*	NRLP	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1185.81	1778.73	0.00	4189.67
2.	Bihar	4835.89	4835.90	5842.63	22584.79
3.	Chhattisgarh	1074.08	537.04	2259.15	7130.42
4.	Goa	150.00	75.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gujarat	765.19	382.60	1074.00	2636.43
6.	Haryana	450.18	450.18	0.00	918.38
7.	Himachal Pradesh	189.59	94.80	0.00	307.50
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2500.00	2368.00	0.00	2462.20
9.	Jharkhand	1823.41	911.71	5350.20	10114.94
10.	Karnataka	1535.07	767.54	1493.50	1809.13
11.	Kerala	688.78	511.88	0.00	1396.05
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2300.98	3097.82	4404.00	13677.11
13.	Maharashtra	3034.46	3034.46	4455.77	9962.70
14.	Odisha	2325.13	1162.57	2967.27	10255.15
15.	Punjab	218.78	109.39	0.00	429.02
16.	Rajasthan	1165.63	1165.64	1145.64	5152.07
17.	Tamil Nadu	1797.46	1797.46	1873.50	2987.40
18.	Telengana	847.01	423.51	0.00	720.50
19.	Uttar Pradesh	6962.06	5163.55	4192.00	15874.15
20.	Uttarakhand	366.56	291.56	0.00	749.38
21.	West Bengal	2583.93	3490.93	2536.20	8663.56
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	12.50	0.00	0.00
23.	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	12.50	0.00	0.00
25.	Lakshadweep	25.00	12.50	0.00	0.00
26.	Puducherry	250.00	125.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		37150.00	32612.77	37593.86	122020.54
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	As per the approval given by Cabinet, for North Eastern States funds will be provided out of the total NE allocation	300.00	0.00	184.45
28.	Assam		3500.00	2207.26	5071.94
29.	Manipur		392.62	0.00	169.72
30.	Meghalaya		400.00	0.00	344.24
31.	Mizoram		1600.00	0.00	684.65

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Nagaland	under NRLM on	1200.00	0.00	461.56
33.	Sikkim	demand basis i.e as	564.66	0.00	101.31
34.	Tripura	per the approved	1350.00	0.00	1314.84
		Annual Action Plan			
		2016-17			
	TOTAL	21850.00	9307.28	2207.26	8332.71
	GRAND TOTAL	59000.00	41920.05	39801.12	130353.25

*Including interest subvention Category-II.

Note: Expenditure against total available funds which also includes State share, opening balance and misc. receipts.

(E) State/UT-wise expenditure incurred under DDU-GKY

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2016-17 (As on 20.03.2017)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	61.000
4.	Assam	10046.830
5.	Bihar	3606.000
6.	Chandigarh	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	8947.199
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
9.	Delhi	-
10.	Goa	60.000
11.	Gujarat	82.755
12.	Haryana	58.038
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3670.435
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6787.816
15.	Jharkhand	6464.429
16.	Karnataka	256.738
17.	Kerala	114.000
18.	Madhya Pradesh	7546.455

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2016-17 (As on 20.03.2017)
19.	Maharashtra	96.065
20.	Manipur	461.000
21.	Meghalaya	461.000
22.	Mizoram	460.500
23.	Nagaland	461.000
24.	Odisha	2195.443
25.	Puducherry	-
26.	Punjab	-
27.	Rajasthan	63.000
28.	Sikkim	460.500
29.	Tamil Nadu	2590.999
30.	Telangana	-
31.	Tripura	3838.949
32.	Uttar Pradesh	505.198
33.	Uttarakhand	1891.121
34.	West Bengal	8890.369
35.	Multi-State	512.634
TOTAL		70589.473

Statement-II

(A) State/UT-wise total households and persondays provided employment under MGNREGA

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2016-17 till 22.03.2017	
		No. of HH Provided Employment (In lakh)	No. of Persondays Generated (In lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38.35	1851.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.95	74.26
3.	Assam	14.44	414.56
4.	Bihar	21.77	779.37
5.	Chhattisgarh	20.49	814.02

1	2	3	4
6.	Gujarat	6.83	258.06
7.	Haryana	2.68	77.46
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.02	215.14
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.24	239.03
10.	Jharkhand	16.87	669.38
11.	Karnataka	17.35	844.47
12.	Kerala	14.38	637.63
13.	Madhya Pradesh	26.46	1022.97
14.	Maharashtra	13.74	663.16
15.	Manipur	5.04	98.71
16.	Meghalaya	3.99	244.19
17.	Mizoram	1.89	166.25
18.	Nagaland	4.19	252.42
19.	Odisha	18.55	681.24
20.	Punjab	5.23	147.68
21.	Rajasthan	45.35	2447.25
22.	Sikkim	0.67	41.43
23.	Tamil Nadu	61.91	3563.22
24.	Telangana	24.19	915.63
25.	Tripura	5.77	442.43
26.	Uttar Pradesh	48.44	1471.54
27.	Uttarakhand	5.25	215.26
28.	West Bengal	55.14	2077.05
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.09	2.46
30.	Goa	0.06	1.09
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
32.	Puducherry	0.31	5.36
TOTAL		491.67	21334.35

(B) House constructed under IAY/PMAY-G for the current year

		Units in Nos.
Sl. No.	State/UTs	2016-17* House constructed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29883
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	158098
4.	Bihar	561854
5.	Chhattisgarh	48698
6.	Goa	535
7.	Gujarat	32112
8.	Haryana	10985
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3739
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	226
11.	Jharkhand	113079
12.	Karnataka	34811
13.	Kerala	48900
14.	Madhya Pradesh	300847
15.	Maharashtra	54952
16.	Manipur	276
17.	Meghalaya	1104
18.	Mizoram	373
19.	Nagaland	16
20.	Odisha	66482
21.	Punjab	1446
22.	Rajasthan	83207
23.	Sikkim	436
24.	Tamil Nadu	2759
25.	Telangana	0
26.	Tripura	5865

1	2	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	451415
28.	Uttarakhand	6515
29.	West Bengal	349271
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL		1856912

*Figures reported by State/UTs on Awaasoft as on 22.03.2017.

(C) Target Length and Achievement under PMGSY

(Length in Km.)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2016-17 (upto Oct.,16)	
		Target Length	*Length completed (upto Oct.,16)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350.00	453.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	650.00	1326.99
3.	Assam	750.00	722.60
4.	Bihar	6540.00	3492.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	2750.00	537.09
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	400.00	40.22
8.	Haryana	52.00	53.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	500.00	813.49
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1050.00	1547.59
11.	Jharkhand	3000.00	1457.15
12.	Karnataka	800.00	586.14
13.	Kerala	430.00	189.62
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6200.00	2593.47

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	1900.00	718.94
16.	Manipur	790.00	1038.24
17.	Meghalaya	400.00	222.42
18.	Mizoram	200.00	115.40
19.	Nagaland	150.00	362.50
20.	Odisha	6200.00	3114.22
21.	Punjab	450.00	379.99
22.	Rajasthan	3000.00	324.18
23.	Sikkim	150.00	176.94
24.	Tamil Nadu	800.00	594.13
25.	Telangana**	900.00	257.66
26.	Tripura	400.00	290.94
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3900.00	2348.67
28.	Uttarakhand	1000.00	1168.62
29.	West Bengal	4100.00	708.35

* Length completed during 2016-17 is as per OMMAS.

(D) Status of State-wise SHGs formed, Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) disbursed under DAY-NRLM

Sl. No.	State	2016-17 (upto Jan., 17)				
		SHG Promoted	RF Disbursed		CIF Disbursed	
			No. of SHGs	Amount in lakh	No. of SHGs	Amount in lakh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Assam	14481	9560	1280.50	3716	1555.25
3.	Bihar	153450	39979	5993.97	38323	5879.15
4.	Chhattisgarh	20424	7939	1187.04	4979	2864.50
5.	Goa					
6.	Gujarat	23308	5864	683.85	2170	1021.62
7.	Jharkhand	29762	11747	1761.00	7084	3893.22
8.	Karnataka	3183	515	75.40	3805	3493.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Kerala	9031	533	59.80	671	325.30
10.	Madhya Pradesh	32125	13635	1669.02	7854	4071.64
11.	Maharashtra	17923	9104	1346.97	2916	1469.05
12.	Odisha	10353	9660	1390.30	9931	5887.61
13.	Rajasthan	20808	3957	589.60	2591	2848.56
14.	Tamil Nadu	6139	4206	611.90	3310	1660.66
15.	Telangana	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	16735	13741	2059.15	8344	7229.95
17.	West Bengal	20349	10065	1482.13	12275	4856.50
18.	Haryana	3307	1496	150.25	497	273.93
19.	Himachal Pradesh	901	228	28.25	21	10.95
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	6458	1695	254.25	1765	703.20
21.	Punjab	1448	568	60.85	172	74.60
22.	Uttarakhand	2083	898	89.95	499	481.70
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	121	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Manipur	422	188	28.20	0	0.00
25.	Meghalaya	865	474	70.12	38	21.75
26.	Mizoram	1125	239	35.10	249	132.00
27.	Nagaland	1045	1	0.15	300	113.43
28.	Sikkim	814	662	99.30	0	0.00
29.	Tripura	1382	706	85.90	324	195.25
30.	Puducherry	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL		398042	147660	21092.95	111834	49063.50

(E) State/UT-wise candidates trained under DDU-GKY

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Trained during FY 2016-17 till Feb., 2017
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11121
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	7267

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	7743
5.	Chandigarh	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	6767
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
8.	NCT Delhi	0
9.	Goa	0
10.	Gujarat	2192
11.	Haryana	9956
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	6935
14.	Jharkhand	7383
15.	Karnataka	9985
16.	Kerala	10516
17.	Madhya Pradesh	10654
18.	Maharashtra	3307
19.	Manipur	0
20.	Meghalaya	0
21.	Mizoram	0
22.	Nagaland	0
23.	Odisha	29112
24.	Puducherry	0
25.	Punjab	0
26.	Rajasthan	3837
27.	Sikkim	0
28.	Tamil Nadu	113
29.	Telangana	7636
30.	Tripura	1110
31.	Uttar Pradesh	10407
32.	Uttarakhand	0

1	2	3
33.	West Bengal	2186
34.	Daman and Diu	0
35.	Lakshdweep	0
36.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
TOTAL		1,48,227

Statement-III

(A) State/UT-wise households (HH) and persondays provided employment for SCs/STs under MGNREGA

(In lakh)

Sl. No.	State	No. of HH Provided Employment		No. of Persondays generated	
		2016-17 as on 24.03.2017		2016-17 as on 24.03.2017	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.51	3.80	422.53	213.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.001	1.79	0.06	66.79
3.	Assam	0.75	2.97	18.98	85.90
4.	Bihar	5.00	0.38	182.16	13.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.00	7.35	74.79	312.71
6.	Goa	0.002	0.02	0.03	0.38
7.	Gujarat	0.44	2.76	19.84	94.28
8.	Haryana	1.41	0.00	39.44	0.01
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.40	0.37	60.03	17.43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.33	0.92	13.96	44.46
11.	Jharkhand	2.01	5.83	81.71	219.21
12.	Karnataka	2.94	1.58	137.01	78.70
13.	Kerala	2.29	0.50	109.93	27.28
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.37	10.01	167.85	368.05
15.	Maharashtra	1.27	2.76	59.01	134.22

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Manipur	0.14	2.36	2.97	41.59
17.	Meghalaya	0.03	3.73	1.66	233.89
18.	Mizoram	0.00	1.88	0.03	165.30
19.	Nagaland	0.04	4.01	1.91	246.06
20.	Odisha	3.14	6.55	110.85	259.13
21.	Punjab	4.04	0.001	111.90	0.03
22.	Rajasthan	9.27	9.96	511.76	554.98
23.	Sikkim	0.03	0.25	1.74	15.89
24.	Tamil Nadu	17.26	0.82	1021.45	39.91
25.	Telangana	5.66	4.05	215.55	179.57
26.	Tripura	1.02	2.38	73.92	207.82
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15.98	0.47	475.44	13.88
28.	Uttarakhand	0.90	0.21	38.81	9.19
29.	West Bengal	17.39	4.76	653.24	183.67
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.21
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.001
32.	Puducherry	0.11	0.00	1.94	0.00
TOTAL		108.73	82.47	4610.52	3827.60

*(B) House Sanctioned to SC&ST beneficiaries under IAY/PMAY-G
for the current year*

Sl. No.	State	2016-17*	
		House sanctioned	
		SC	ST
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11011	23085
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	0
3.	Assam	27791	13862
4.	Bihar	5605	65341
5.	Chhattisgarh	26855	7402

1	2	3	4
6.	Goa	70	18
7.	Gujarat	15011	3623
8.	Haryana	4	7575
9.	Himachal Pradesh	562	1825
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2346	787
11.	Jharkhand	26178	9217
12.	Karnataka	32321	44949
13.	Kerala	4395	20300
14.	Madhya Pradesh	55872	18184
15.	Maharashtra	71059	34089
16.	Manipur	4118	84
17.	Meghalaya	5551	6
18.	Mizoram	476	0
19.	Nagaland	500	1
20.	Odisha	77682	40245
21.	Punjab	6	2952
22.	Rajasthan	50969	7016
23.	Sikkim	335	49
24.	Tamil Nadu	3237	54275
25.	Telangana	17025	11265
26.	Tripura	5756	2029
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7266	213472
28.	Uttarakhand	1141	2969
29.	West Bengal	61896	180849
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	5	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		515059	765469

*Figures reported by State/UTs on Awaasoft as on 22.03.2017.

(C) Physical progress under DAY-NRLM since inception till January, 2017

Sl. No.	State	Scheduled Caste					Scheduled Tribe				
		SHG Promoted	RF Disbursed		CIF Disbursed		SHG Promoted	RF Disbursed		CIF Disbursed	
			No. of SHGs	Amount in lakh	No. of SHGs	Amount in lakh		No. of SHGs	Amount in lakh	No. of SHGs	Amount in lakh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	147281	0	0.00	0	0.00	36176	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Assam	8799	5102	749.55	1720	809.10	18367	12416	1817.00	5064	2247.80
3.	Bihar	164290	46070	6907.70	45263	12749.21	7533	2126	318.90	2029	653.79
4.	Chhattisgarh	3421	2054	308.10	1093	676.04	20914	12122	1801.65	7073	4367.26
5.	Gujarat	18788	4525	426.85	680	337.00	72282	27593	2370.46	3489	1614.99
6.	Jharkhand	6226	3157	468.55	2088	1194.25	28547	17677	2638.60	13854	7976.48
7.	Karnataka	6633	1914	280.55	2382	2810.55	3815	1037	153.20	1266	1510.58
8.	Kerala	20721	342	49.90	139	68.20	5907	63	9.45	19	9.05
9.	Madhya Pradesh	25373	6822	893.30	3248	2063.70	76329	42197	5645.72	25168	15535.85
10.	Maharashtra	8559	4653	678.59	1581	852.50	17801	8316	1222.70	2166	1169.96
11.	Odisha	28137	6100	846.64	4051	2473.20	32672	12384	1631.22	6533	3310.24
12.	Rajasthan	12917	2477	369.40	1562	1673.67	25622	3569	531.78	1914	2084.08
13.	Tamil Nadu	40446	4643	646.87	1650	768.27	1831	308	44.96	77	32.35
14.	Telangana	2042	0	0.00	0	0.00	1361	0	0.00	0	0.00

Written Ans. to Quid.

[5 April, 2017]

Ques. of 3 April, 2017 695

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Uttar Pradesh	16980	10120	1507.10	5069	4461.42	593	372	55.80	201	232.90
16.	West Bengal	34526	18915	2624.90	5238	2109.08	9326	3939	556.46	909	391.95
17.	Haryana	3934	2103	276.37	730	369.28	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
18.	Himachal Pradesh	940	343	46.65	58	41.25	110	45	5.80	1	0.75
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	1621	1272	190.80	1144	458.00	1009	516	77.40	447	178.80
20.	Punjab	2449	1430	194.64	599	375.15	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
21.	Uttarakhand	979	388	38.90	171	154.49	425	144	14.25	30	24.85
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	97	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Manipur	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	215	74	11.10	0	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	1610	667	98.65	128	89.25
25.	Mizoram	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	1924	911	123.60	249	125.00
26.	Nagaland	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	2787	1575	236.25	300	113.43
27.	Sikkim	63	30	4.50	0	0.00	384	200	30.00	0	0.00
28.	Tripura	297	143	17.70	44	26.40	1556	908	105.90	343	205.74
TOTAL		555422	122603	17527.55	78510	34470.76	369193	149159	19500.85	71260	41875.09

(D) State-wise SC and ST candidates trained under DDU-GKY

Sl. No.	State	2016-17 till Feb.	
		SC trained	ST trained
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3590	895
2.	Assam	632	1354
3.	Bihar	3760	149
4.	Chhattisgarh	1545	2247
5.	Gujarat	304	935
6.	Haryana	6967	23
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	1083	2147
9.	Karnataka	3858	1031
10.	Kerala	3257	430
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2297	2346
12.	Maharashtra	880	533
13.	Manipur	0	0
14.	Meghalaya	0	0
15.	Nagaland	0	0
16.	Odisha	6784	8728
17.	Rajasthan	2420	985
18.	Sikkim	0	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	50	0
20.	Telangana	3311	883
21.	Tripura	187	445
22.	Uttar Pradesh	4893	87
23.	Uttarakhand		
24.	West Bengal	995	104
TOTAL		46813	23320

Completion of container terminal at Tuticorin Port

3656. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is still unable to complete the project of converting berth no. 8 at V.O.C. Port Tuticorin into Container Terminal which was started many years ago with a time-frame of completing the projects in 18 months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has fixed any time-frame to complete this project in order to commence container handling; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) As per concession agreement, the time line for completion of the project was 21 months from the date of award of concession which ended on 9.4.2015. The completion of the project was delayed for reasons of non-receipt of security clearance in respect of import of cranes and non execution of financial closure. The cranes are being shipped in batches for commissioning by end of October, 2017 for container handling.

River transport in the country

3657. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has drawn plans to facilitate transport of goods and passenger traffic through river Ganga, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any feasibility studies for similar riverine transport through other rivers have been undertaken, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Jal Marg Vikas Project is being implemented for capacity augmentation of NW-1 (Ganga) from Haldia to Varanasi with technical and financial support of the World Bank at an estimated cost of ₹ 5369 crore to enable movement of vessels of upto 2000 DWT. The project includes fairway developmem, navigational aids, River Information System, construction of multi-modal terminals at Varanasi, Sahibganj and Haldia, construction of new navigational lock at Farakka, bank protection work, LNG bunkering facilities, LNG fuelled vessels etc.

The Government has declared 111 National Waterways (NWs), including the five NWs declared earlier, under the National Waterways Act, 2016 to promote Inland Water Transport as a supplementary mode of transport to rail and road. The status of feasibility studies for 106 new NWs is as under:

Category-I: Detailed Project Report (D PR) for 8 NWs [Barak (NW-16), Ghagra (NW-40), Gandak (NW-37), Kosi (NW-58), Mandovi (NW-68), Zuari (NW-111), Cumberjua canal (NW-27) and Sundarbans (NW-97)] are available. Based on these DPRs, fairway development work in river Barak (NW-16) has been awarded.

Category-II: 46 National Waterways which are in the coastal regions and have some tidal stretches are being considered for development in this category. Two stage studies for all these NWs have already been awarded and feasibility reports received. Based on the outcome of Stage-I feasibility reports, DPRs are being prepared for 24 NWs.

Category-III: The remaining 52 NWs which are in remote, inaccessible and hilly regions have been grouped in this category and initially only feasibility studies for all these NWs have been awarded.

Guidelines for SFAP

3658. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently approved a set of guidelines for implementing the Shipbuilding Financial Assistance Policy (SFAP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a provision to provide financial assistance to Indian shipyards for shipbuilding contracts in the coming years and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether institutional mechanism created for redressal of grievance arising out of implementation of the policy and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the projection of shipbuilding activities during the next ten years in the country, as compared to the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The guidelines for implementing the Shipbuilding Financial Assistance Policy (SFAP) have been approved and uploaded on website of Ministry of Shipping on 16.06.2016 and the revised guidelines were uploaded on 02.01.2017.

(c) Yes, Sir. Financial assistance will be granted to Indian Shipyards equal to 20% of the lower of “Contract Price” or the “Fair Price” of each vessel built by them for a period of at least 10 years commencing 2016-17. This rate of 20% will be reduced by 3% every three years.

(d) Yes, Sir. A Committee headed by the Additional Secretary(Shipping) comprising of Director General of Shipping or representative, Joint Secretary(Shipping), Deputy Secretary/Director(Finance) and representative of Cochin Shipyard Limited has been created to redress the grievances which arise from acts of commission or omission of the designated competent authority under the aforesaid guidelines.

(e) The demand for shipbuilding depends on various global factors. However, it is expected that with the introduction of the New Financial Assistance Policy, domestic shipbuilding will get a boost.

Contributions from private pool workers of VPT

3659. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dock Labour Board, Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT) has collected contributions from workers for the welfare of private pool workers since 1993;

(b) whether it is a fact that VPT has also authorized the Stevedores Association to form a separate charitable trust for the very same purpose;

(c) what was the legal basis for VPT to allow two separate bodies to collect money for the very same purpose;

(d) whether consequently there has been a massive leakage and loss of huge sums of money meant for welfare of workers; and

(e) the details of status on this issue at VPT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The erstwhile Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board (VDLB) has not collected contributions from workers. On the request of Stevedores and Clearing and Forwarding Agents, VDLB collected discounted levy from them since 24/12/1993 to be transferred to M/s Cargo Handling Private Workers Pool (CHPWP) for the welfare of private pool workers.

(b) No, Sir. VPT has not authorized the Stevedores Associations to form a separate charitable Trust for the purpose. A private trust named CHPWP was formed in the year 1993 as a result of the settlement arrived between the private workers represented by their union, the Stevedores Association and the Clearing and Forwarding Agents Association before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Visakhapatnam under Section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act. This is the only Trust functioning for this purpose.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) CHPWP is purely a private body and the Government/port has no role to play in its day to day affairs, administration and functioning. In the context of a Writ Petition (No. 16044/2001) filed in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh by the workers against CHPWP the issue of alleged misuse of funds by CHPWP came to the notice of the Ministry. The Ministry sought a report from VDLB and issued

order No. LB-11021/21/01-L.I.i dated 27.11.2002 instructing VDLB not to collect any levy on the engagement of private workers. Further, VDLB was also directed to transfer the collected levy to CHPWP after audit of their accounts by the Principal Accountant General. VDLB forthwith stopped the collection of levy. The Writ Petition was subsequently dismissed as withdrawn by the Hon. High Court on 08.03.2002.

(e) The accounts of CPWHP Trust was audited by the office of Principal Accountant General in the year 2010 and no adverse observations were made regarding correctness of the levy transferred to CHPWP by VDLB and the utilisation of funds by CHPWP. Following the instructions of the Ministry VDLB transferred the money accumulated to the Trust but a balance of ₹ 4.4 crore is remaining because of litigation pending before Hon. High Court of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Status of development of inland waterways as national waterways

3660. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets set and progress made in the development of inland waterways in the country and the roadblocks identified in this regard along with the steps taken by Government to remove them;

(b) whether Government has prepared any scheme for the development of inland waterways as national waterways;

(c) if so, the names of rivers declared as national waterways in the country, State/UT-wise including Gujarat; and

(d) the funds allocated/proposed to be allocated for the development of these waterways and the types of development envisaged for the national waterways in various States including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The six National Waterways (NWs) viz. National Waterway-1 (Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system from Allahabad to Haldia); National Waterway-2 (River Brahmaputra from Dhubri to Sadiya); National Waterway-3 (West Coast Canal from Kottapuram to Kozhikode); National Waterway-4 (Kakinada-Puducherry canals along with Godavari and Krishna rivers); National Waterway-5 (East Coast Canal integrated with Brahmani river and Mahanadi delta rivers) and National Waterway-16 (River Barak from Lakhimpur to Bhanga) have been taken up for development for navigation.

NW-1, 2 and 3 out of the above six NWs have been developed with fairway, navigational aids and combination of fixed and floating terminals at strategic locations with mechanized handling facilities. These three NWs are operational.

The Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) for capacity augmentation of NW-1 from Haldia to Varanasi is being implemented with technical and financial support of the World Bank at an estimated cost of ₹ 5369 crore and is targeted for completion in 2022-23. The project envisages fairway development, navigational aids, construction of multi-modal terminals at Varanasi, Sahibganj and Haldia, construction of new navigational lock at Farakka, bank protection work, movement of LNG vessels, LNG bunkering facilities etc.

In NW-4, the stretch between Muktyala to Vijayawada has been undertaken for development for which dredging works to remove shallow patches has been awarded and is targeted for completion by June, 2019.

In NW-5, the stretch downstream of Erada upto Dhamra Port and Paradip port has been undertaken for development and dredging between Erada and Padanipal is being carried out and is targeted for completion in 2020-21.

In NW-16, the stretch from Silchar to Bhanga (71 km.) has been taken up for development and works for development of fairway and for providing navigational aids have been awarded and is targeted for completion by March, 2019.

Feasibility and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) studies are being prepared for the remaining NWs. The interventions required for the development of these waterways would be known once these studies/reports are available.

The feasibility studies indicate the viability of the above NWs, and no major roads blocks have been identified for the development of the NWs so far.

(b) and (c) 111 inland waterways including five existing NWs have been declared as NWs under the National Waterways Act, 2016 for the purpose of navigation and shipping on them. A list of 111 NWs State/UT wise including in Gujarat is given in Statement (*See below*). The development of viable NWs is taken up in phases by the Inland Waterways Authority of India.

(d) The NWs are being developed with Government Budgetary Support and funds raised by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) through the External Budgetary Resources (EBRs) by raising bonds from the market. In 2016-17, ₹ 296.30 crore (R.E) has been allocated to IWAI under the plan head and ₹ 340 crore has been raised through EBRs. In 2017-18, ₹ 303 crore (B.E) has been allocated to IWAI.

Statement*National Waterways List*

Sl. No.	Name of National Waterway	Length	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Ganga–Bhagirathi–Hooghly	1620	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal
2.	Brahmaputra	891	Assam
3.	West Coast Canal alongwith Champakara and Udyogmandal Canal	365	Kerala
4.	Kakinada Puducherry Canal alongwith Godavari and Krishna rivers	2890	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telanagana
5.	East Coast Canal alongwith Brahmani and Mahanadi Delta	588	Odisha, West Bengal
6.	AAI	71	Assam
7.	Ajoy (Ajay)	96	West Bengal
8.	Alappuzha–Changanassery Canal	28	Kerala
9.	Alappuzha–Kottayam–Athirampuzha Canal	38	Kerala
10.	Amba River	45	Maharashtra
11.	Arunawati/Aran River	98	Maharashtra
12.	ASI	5.5	Uttar Pradesh
13.	AVM Canal (Kanyakumari to Kollam)	11	Tamil Nadu
14.	Baitarni River	49	Odisha
15.	Bakreswar/Mayurakshi River	137	West Bengal
16.	Barak	121	Assam
17.	Beas	191	Himachal Pradesh and Punjab
18.	Beki	73	Assam
19.	Betwa	68	Uttar Pradesh
20.	Bhavani River	94	Tamil Nadu
21.	Bheema	139	Telangana Karnataka
22.	Birupa/Badi Genguti/Brahmani River system	156	Odisha

1	2	3	4
23.	Budha Balanga	56	Odisha
24.	Chambal	60	Uttar Pradesh
25.	Chapora	33	Goa
26.	Chenab	53	Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab
27.	Cumberjua	17	Goa
28.	Dabhol Creek/Vasishti River	45	Maharashtra
29.	Damodar	135	West Bengal
30.	Dehing	114	Assam
31.	Dhansiri/Chathe	110	Assam
32.	Dikhu	63	Assam
33.	Doyans	61	Assam
34.	DVC Canal	130	West Bengal
35.	Dwarekeswar	113	West Bengal
36.	Dwarka	121	West Bengal
37.	Gandak	300	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh
38.	Gangadhar	62	Assam and West Bengal
39.	Ganol River	49	Meghalaya
40.	Ghaghra River	340	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh
41.	Ghataprabha	112	Karnataka
42.	Gomti	518	Uttar Pradesh
43.	Gurupur	10	Karnataka
44.	Ichamati	64	West Bengal
45.	Indira Gandhi Canal	650	Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan
46.	Indus	35	Jammu and Kashmir
47.	Jalangi	131	West Bengal
48.	Jawai-Luni River and Rann of Kutch	590	Rajasthan and Gujarat
49.	Jhelum	110	Jammu and Kashmir
50.	Jinjiram River	43	Meghalaya and Assam
51.	Kabini	23	Karnataka

1	2	3	4
52.	Kali	54	Karnataka
53.	Kalyan–Thane–Mumbai Waterway, Vasai creek and Ulhas River	145	Maharashtra
54.	Karamnasa	86	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
55.	Kaveri/Kollidam River	364	Tamil Nadu
56.	Kherkai	23	Jharkhand
57.	Kopili River	46	Assam
58.	Koshi	236	Bihar
59.	Kottayam-Vaikom Canal	28	Kerala
60.	Kumari	77	West Bengal
61.	Kynshi River	28	Meghalaya
62.	Lohit	100	Assam
63.	Luni	327	Rajasthan
64.	Mahanadi	425	Odisha
65.	Mahananda	81	West Bengal
66.	Mahi	248	Gujarat
67.	Malaprabha	94	Karnataka
68.	Mandovi	41	Goa
69.	Manimutharu	5	Tamil Nadu
70.	Manjara	242	Maharashtra and Telangana
71.	Mapusa/Moide River	27	Goa
72.	Nag	60	Maharashtra
73.	Narmada	227	Gujarat
74.	Netravathi	78	Karnataka
75.	Palar	141	Tamil Nadu
76.	Panchagangavali (Panchagangoli)	23	Karnataka
77.	Pazhyar	20	Tamil Nadu
78.	Penganga/Wardha	265	Maharashtra and Telangana
79.	Pennar	29	Andhra Pradesh
80.	Ponniyar	125	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4
81.	Punpun	35	Bihar
82.	Puthimari	72	Assam
83.	Rajpuri creek	31	Maharashtra
84.	Ravi	42	Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir
85.	Revdanda Creek/Kundalika River	31	Maharashtra
86.	Rupnarayan River	72	West Bengal
87.	Sabarmati	212	Gujarat
88.	Sal	14	Goa
89.	Savitri River (Bankot Creek)	46	Maharashtra
90.	Sharavati River	29	Karnataka
91.	Shastri River/Jaigad Creek	52	Maharashtra
92.	Silabati	26	West Bengal
93.	Simsang River	62	Meghalaya
94.	Sone	160	Bihar
95.	Subansiri	111	Assam
96.	Subarnrekha River	314	Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha
97.	Sunderbans Waterway	654	West Bengal
	Bidya River		West Bengal
	Chhota Kalagachi (Chhoto Kalergachi) River		West Bengal
	Gomar		West Bengal
	Haribhanga River		West Bengal
	Hogla (Hogal)–Pathankhali River		West Bengal
	Kalindi (Kalandi) River		West Bengal
	Katakhali River		West Bengal
	Matla River		West Bengal
	Muri Ganga (Baratala) River		West Bengal
	Raimangal River		West Bengal
	Sahibkhali (Sahebkhali) River		West Bengal

1	2	3	4
	Saptamukhi River		West Bengal
	Thakurran River		West Bengal
98.	Sutlej	377	Punjab and Himachal Pradesh
99.	Tamaraparani	64	Tamil Nadu
100.	Tapi	436	Maharashtra and Gujarat
101.	Tizu/Zungki Rivers	42	Nagaland
102.	Tlawng (Dhaleswari)	86	Mizoram
103.	Tons	73	Uttar Pradesh
104.	Tungabhadra	230	Telangana, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
105.	Udayavara	16	Karnataka
106.	Umngot (Dawki) River	20	Meghalaya
107.	Vaigai	45	Tamil Nadu
108.	Varuna River	53	Uttar Pradesh
109.	Wainganga/Pranahita River	164	Maharashtra and Telangana
110.	Yamuna	1089	Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi
111.	Zuari	50	Goa
	TOTAL	20,275	

Increasing shipping service

3661. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passengers using shipping services all over the country (domestic/international);

(b) if so, whether many of the passenger ships are losing its passengers, due to low air fare; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to increase utilization of shipping for domestic and international services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The total number of passengers embarked and disembarked at Ports in India during 2014-15 is about 1.96 crore.

(b) The decision to travel by a particular mode of transportation is a choice of the passengers keeping in view their convenience and affordability of the mode of transportation. There is no specific information available about loss of passenger traffic from shipping mode to air mode.

(c) To increase utilization of shipping services for passenger transportation, projects have been taken up to improve the navigational capabilities of National Waterways. In addition, cruise terminals are functional at Mumbai, Cochin, Mormugao and New Mangalore major ports which provide facilities for passenger transportation and cruise tourism

Cabotage Law relaxation for container shipping sector

3662. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) what is Cabotage Law;
- (b) whether it is a fact that due to Cabotage Law container ships are facing problems at ports in the country including at ports in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the reasons for giving relaxation of this law for only one year;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that container shipping sector is requesting for giving relaxation under Cabotage Law for some time now; and
- (e) if so, what constraints the Ministry is facing to accede to their request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) According to Black's Law Dictionary, Cabotage is 'restriction of the operation of sea, air, or other transport services within or into a particular country to that country's own transport services'.

(b) and (c) With a view to increase aggregation of EXIM container cargo and empties on the coast of India, the Government has framed a policy for relaxation of cabotage for container transshipment ports which transship at least 50% of the EXIM containers and empties handled by them. The cabotage is relaxed for existing container handling ports for one year during which transshipment of at least 50% of the EXIM/empty containers is to be achieved by the port. The cabotage relaxation will continue if the port transships at least 50% of EXIM and empty container in a year. For a new port, a gestation period of one year has been provided and the port has to achieve the prescribed transshipment in second year.

(d) and (e) Demands for relaxation of cabotage have been received from various quarters including from Container Shipping Line Association (CSLA) to relax cabotage for EXIM and empty containers. Some of the stakeholders have represented against

any cabotage relaxation as it will adversely impact the Indian tonnage. The operating costs of Indian flagships are higher compared to foreign flag ships due to high cost of bunker duty, income tax on salaries of seafarers and the stipulation to provide a free training slots to Indian seafarers on Indian ships and hence Indian flagships do not have a level playing field *vis-à-vis* foreign flagships.

Salinity in rivers

3663. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State-wise details about the intrusion of high salinity in the upstream flow of various rivers are available;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of rivers and districts which are affected by the intrusion of high salinity into rivers;

(c) whether any concrete proposals are under consideration to address the issue; and

(d) whether any specific funds are available to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has informed that it is monitoring river at 1275 locations across the country. Total Dissolved Solids which indicates salinity is measured in terms of conductivity. State-wise water quality data is assessed for the parameters indicating salinity in rivers which is exceeding the primary water quality criteria {>2250 micro mhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$)}.

The observed higher values of conductivity is mainly attributed by waste water discharge from urban centres in the downstream reaches of rivers and in coastal states due to estuarine zone. List of States and Districts affected by salinity in rivers is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Remedial measures taken by CPCB for ensuring purity of surface water include the following:—

CPCB is monitoring water quality of aquatic resources at 2500 locations through State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) in 29 States and 6 Union Territories spread over the country under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme.

SPCBs have been directed under Section 18(1)b of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to direct concerned agencies in the State/UT to develop infrastructure for sewage treatment.

With respect to industrial effluents, consent management for compliance of standards is being enforced by SPCBs/PCCs to improve the water quality of the rivers.

Directions have been issued under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 regarding treatment and utilization of sewage for restoration of water quality of rivers to 46 metropolitan cities and 20 State Capitals.

SPCBs/PCCs have been informed to prepare action plan for conservation and restoration of polluted river stretches.

Comprehensive studies have been awarded to SPCBs/PCCs for assessment of pollution load and identification of point sources of pollution discharging into rivers for 29 polluted river stretches. Fund of five lakh rupees per polluted stretch has been allocated to the concerned SPCB/PCC.

The continuous water quality monitoring systems are being established on industrial units in the country through the directives issued by CPCB for getting real time information on the effluent quality and non-complying units have been identified for action.

Directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 are also given to all Common effluent treatment plants for cluster of Small Scale Industrial units to install continuous effluent monitoring system to comply with the stipulated standards.

Directions are issued for various industrial sectors to implement Zero Liquid Discharge for protection of the water quality of rivers and streams.

Statement

List of States and Districts affected by salinity in rivers

Sl. No.	State	River	Name of Monitoring Station/District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Hamsala Deevi, Guntur Dist, A.P
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hundri	River Hundri, Joharpur(V), Near Temple, Kurnool, A.P
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Vedadri, Guntur Dist., A.P
4.	Bihar	Ganga	Ganga at U/S Bhagalpur, Bihar
5.	Daman and Diu	Daman Ganga	Discharge Point of Distillery, Daman
6.	Daman and Diu	Daman Ganga	At Daman Jetty, Moti Daman
7.	Goa	Zuari	Zuari at D/S of Pt. Where Kumbarjria Canal Joins, Goa

Sl. No.	State	River	Name of Monitoring Station/District
8.	Goa	Mandovi	Mandovi at Neighbourhood of Panaji, Goa
9.	Goa	Zuari	Zuari at Panchawadi
10.	Goa	Mandovi	Mandovi at Tonca, Marcela, Goa
11.	Goa	Sal	River Sal Pazorkhoni, Cuncolim (Near Culvert Margao-Canacona National Highway)
12.	Goa	Sal	River Sal Near Hotel Leela Mobor, Cavellossim
13.	Goa	Mapusa	River Mapusa on Culvert on Highway Mapusa-Panaji
14.	Goa	Chapora	River Chapora Near Alorna Fort, Pernem
15.	Goa	Zuari	River Zuari at Borim Bridge
16.	Goa	Zuari	River Zuari at Marcaim Jetty
17.	Goa	Sal	River Sal at Khareband, Margao
18.	Goa	Mandovi	River Mandovi at Amona Bridge
19.	Goa	Mandovi	River Mandovi at Iffi Jetty
20.	Goa	Mandovi	River Mandovi Near Hotel Marriot
21.	Goa	Tiracol	River Tiracol at Tiracol
22.	Goa	Chapora	River Chapora at Siolim
23.	Goa	Sinquerim	River Sinquerim (Candolim side Near Bridge)
24.	Goa	Sinquerim	River Sinquerim Near Nerul Temple
25.	Goa	Mandovi	River Mandovi at Panaji U/S
26.	Haryana	Ghaggar	Kala Amb D/S Markanda River
27.	Kerala	Periyar	Periyar Near Alwaye-Eloor, Kerala
28.	Kerala	Chaliyar	Chaliyar at Chungapally, Kerala
29.	Kerala	Kuppam	Thaliparamba, Kerala
30.	Kerala	Neeleswaram	Hosdurg, Kerala
31.	Kerala	Chitthrapuzha	Irumpanam, Kerala
32.	Kerala	Ithikkara	R Ithikkara at Ithikkara
33.	Kerala	Thirur	R Thirur at Thalakkadathur Bridge
34.	Kerala	Kallai	R Kallai at Kallai Bridge
35.	Kerala	Corapuzha	R Corapuzha at Kanayankode

Sl. No.	State	River	Name of Monitoring Station/District
36.	Kerala	Ramapuram	R Ramapuram at Ramapuram Bridge
37.	Kerala	Kavvai	R Kavvai at Kuttiyol Palam
38.	Kerala	Neelaswaram	R Neelaswaram at Nambiarkal Dam
39.	Kerala	Mogral	R Mogral at Mogral Br.
40.	Kerala	Uppala	R Uppala at Uppala Br.
41.	Kerala	Ancharakandy	R Ancharakandy at Meruvamba
42.	Kerala	Periyar	River Periyar at Pathalam
43.	Kerala	Periyar	R Periyar at Purappallikavu
44.	Kerala	Valapattanam	River Valapattanam at Parassinikadavu, Kannur
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Chambal	River Chambel at 1 Km D/S Confluence of Nallah at Juna Nagda
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa	Betwa at Nayapur D/S Mandideep Indl. area No.1, Dist. Raisen
47.	Maharashtra	Kalu	Kalu at Atale Village, Maharashtra
48.	Maharashtra	Patalganga	Patalganga Near Intake of Midc W/W, Maharashtra
49.	Maharashtra	Chandrabhaga	Chandrabhaga U/S of Pandharpur Town
50.	Maharashtra	Godavari	Godavari River at D/S of Paithan at Pathegaon Bridge.
51.	Maharashtra	Mithi	Mithi River
52.	Maharashtra	Kundalika	Kundalika River at Are Khurd (Saline Zone)
53.	Maharashtra	Savitri	Savitri River at Ovale Village.
54.	Maharashtra	Kundalika	Kundalika River Near Salav Bridge (Salina Zone), Salav, Roha, Raigad
55.	Maharashtra	Morna	Morna River at D/S Railway Bridge, Akola
56.	Maharashtra	Nira	Nira River at Sangavi, Phaltan, Satara
57.	Maharashtra	Patalganga	Patalganga River at D/S of Kharpada Bridge, Kharpada, Khalapur, Raigad
58.	Maharashtra	Patalganga	Patalganga River at Vyal Pump House, Vyal, Khalapur, Raigad
59.	Maharashtra	Penganga	Penganga River at Mehkar-Buldana Road Bridge, Mehkar, Buldana

Sl. No.	State	River	Name of Monitoring Station/District
60.	Maharashtra	Savitri	Savitri River at Dadli Bridge, Dadli, Mahad, Raigadh
61.	Maharashtra	Savitri	Savitri River at Muthavali Village, Mahad, Raigadh
62.	Odisha	Baitarni	Baitarni at Chandbali, Odisha
63.	Odisha	Baitarni	Baitarni at Dhamra Odisha
64.	Odisha	Rushikulya	Rushikulya at Ganjam U/S, Odisha
65.	Odisha	Rushikulya	Rushikulya at Ganjam D/S, Odisha
66.	Odisha	Mahanadi	Mahanadi at Paradeep/S, Odisha
67.	Odisha	Mahanadi	Paradeep U/S (Before Industrial Activity at Paradeep)
68.	Odisha	Brahmani	Kabatabandha (before impact of Industrial activity in Kalinganagar Area)
69.	Odisha	Budhabalanga	Budhabalanga at Balasore D/S
70.	Odisha	Brahmani	River Brahmani at Chandbali U/S
71.	Puducherry	Mahe	Mahe River
72.	Punjab	Ghaggar	Ghaggar at Ratanheri, D/S of Patiala Nadi (after Confl.), Punjab
73.	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery	Coleroon
74.	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery	Pitchavaram
75.	Tamil Nadu	Tambiraparani	Road Bridge Near Authoor
76.	Tamil Nadu	Thirumanimuthar	Uthamasolapuram
77.	Tamil Nadu	Vasista	Thulukkanur
78.	Tamil Nadu	Sarabanga	Edappadi
79.	Telangana	Musi	River Musi Reservoir at Kasaniguda, Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh
80.	Telangana	Nakkavagu	River Nakkavagu, Bachugudem, Medak, Andhra Pradesh
81.	West Bengal	Damodar	Hooghly, Durgachak, Near Pathikali, West Bengal
82.	West Bengal	Rupnarayan	Rupnarayan Before Confl. To River Ganga Near Geonkhali, West Bengal
83.	West Bengal	Ganga	Ganga at Diamond Harbour, West Bengal

Sl. No.	State	River	Name of Monitoring Station/District
84.	West Bengal	Rupnarayan	D/S of Rupnarayan at Kolaghat, Near Kolaghat Rail Bridge No. 3
85.	West Bengal	Vindyadhari	U/S of Vindyadhari River at Haroa Bridge
86.	West Bengal	Vindyadhari	D/S of Vindyadhari River at Malancha Burning Ghat

Water storage in Pulichintala reservoir

3664. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh was not permitted to store water in Pulichintala project to its full capacity due to objections from Telangana State, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) full capacity of Pulichintala reservoir and water stored and released during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes. As informed by Government of Andhra Pradesh, Pulichintala project was not permitted to store water to its full capacity (45.77 TMC) due to objections from Telangana state in view of non completion of R and R works and shifting of Lift Irrigation schemes to safer places.

As this is a new project, the reservoir has to be impounded in stages. However, during the year 2016-17, it was not objected to impound the reservoir up to 30 TMC. During the year 2016-17, it was impounded upto 30 TMC as per directions of State Dam Safety Wing and balance water was released to downstream side.

Further as informed by Government of Andhra Pradesh, it has released ₹ 115.104 crore as requested by the Government of Telangana in two spells of ₹ 66.104 crore *vide* G.O. R.T. dated 31.08.2016 for R&R and other works and ₹ 49.00 crore *vide* G.O.R.T. dated 17.03.2017 for shifting of Lift Irrigation schemes.

(b) The full capacity of Pulichintala Reservoir is 45.77 TMC. Water stored and released during the last two years is given below:—

Year	Maximum storage attained in Reservoir (TMC)	Total releases from the Reservoir to D/S (TMC)
2015-16	6.009	26.785
2016-17	30.00	119.15

National awareness on arsenic contamination in groundwater

3665. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a plan to meet the challenges of arsenic contamination in groundwater in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is an urgent need to start a nationwide movement to make people aware of arsenic contamination;

(d) whether Government has urged individuals and NGOs to join Government in this task; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Water being a State subject, necessary measures to meet the challenges of Arsenic contamination in ground water are undertaken by the State Governments. Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments. Under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme of the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), special attention has been given to the aspect of Arsenic contamination. CGWB has been involved in constructing exploratory wells in Arsenic affected parts of the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, tapping Arsenic safe deep aquifer zones, which were precisely demarcated using state of the art technology through exploratory drilling and geo-physical logging.

Further, CGWB monitors ground water quality periodically to ascertain the magnitude and extent of different geogenic contamination including Arsenic in ground water. The ground water quality data is shared with concerned State Governments for taking necessary measures.

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) has informed that upto 67% fund allocated to the States under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) can be utilized for coverage of water quality affected habitations and for tackling water quality problems.

As a short-term measure, under recommendations of NITI Aayog, Central Government as one-time measure has released ₹ 800 crore on 100% funding basis to States for setting up of Community Water Purification Plants (CWPP) in habitations affected by Arsenic and Fluoride and another ₹ 100 crore each for the

West Bengal and Rajasthan States to complete the ongoing water supply schemes in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations. As a long-term measure, MoDWS has launched National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) for providing safe drinking water for Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations and has released ₹ 814.14 crore during current Financial year for completing ongoing water quality affected schemes.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. There is a need for Nationwide Movement for bringing public awareness about health risks of consumption of drinking water contaminated by Arsenic. As informed by MoDWS, Support Fund of 5% under NRDWP released to the States can be utilized by them for undertaking IEC activities for public awareness regarding health risks of consumption of drinking water contaminated by Arsenic.

CGWB has organized a workshop on “Arsenic problem in Groundwater and its Remediation in Ganga Basin” on 07th March, 2017 at New Delhi.

The objective of the Workshop is to formulate a comprehensive plan/strategy to mitigate the Arsenic problem through a wider consultation process. Nearly 300 participants attended the workshop including eminent scientists from all over the Country, students from various departments of University of New Delhi, faculties, water experts, policy makers and staff members from various Ministries. In the technical session of the workshop, 08 invited papers were presented apart from a panel discussion among the eminent subject experts. A workshop volume was released containing 23 selected papers.

Rehabilitation of old water bodies in Rajasthan

3666. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a proposal from Rajasthan Government for inclusion of Detailed Project Report (DPR) in the forthcoming meeting of Empowered Committee of Ministry;

(b) if so, action taken as regards old water bodies for rehabilitation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) to (c) The proposal of 36 water bodies from Rajasthan with planned restoration of irrigation potential to the tune of 5614.25 ha. and estimated cost of

₹ 98.13 crore was received in November, 2015 for inclusion under Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies scheme. The proposal was examined in CWC and views/observations were communicated to the State Government. The compliance on the same has been received and the proposal has been approved by State Level Sanctioning Committee in its meeting held on 15.02.2017. The proposal for release of Central Assistance as per guidelines of schemes has not been received from State Government.

Increasing of groundwater level in Tamil Nadu

3667. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government got prepared hydro-geo-morphological maps of all States including the States of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether details regarding alarmingly low level of groundwater level came to the notice of Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and remedial steps proposed by Government to increase the level of groundwater?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has not prepared the hydro-geo-morphological maps of the country. However, hydro-geo-morphological maps are prepared by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO, Government of India and are being used by CGWB in compilation/preparation of various outputs like hydrogeological maps, aquifer maps etc.

(c) and (d) Based on the groundwater levels monitored by CGWB in Pre-monsoon 2016, compared with decadal average of 2006-2015, it is observed that 66% of the wells monitored have registered decline in groundwater level. State-wise details including Tamil Nadu are given in Statement (*See below*).

Steps taken by the Government for conservation of groundwater are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/writereaddata/GW_Depletion.pdf

Statement

*State-wise decadal water level fluctuation with mean pre-monsoon
(2006 to 2015) and pre-monsoon 2016*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Wells Analysed	Rise		Fall	
			No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	547	236	43	308	56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	10	71	4	29
3.	Assam	182	84	46	98	54
4.	Bihar	551	180	33	369	67
5.	Chandigarh	11	4	36	7	64
6.	Chhattisgarh	616	165	27	451	73
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	6	50	6	50
8.	Daman and Diu	10	2	20	8	80
9.	Delhi	115	26	23	89	77
10.	Goa	70	41	59	29	41
11.	Gujarat	738	254	34	475	64
12.	Haryana	643	184	29	454	71
13.	Himachal Pradesh	95	36	38	59	62
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	225	83	37	142	63
15.	Jharkhand	212	86	41	126	59
16.	Karnataka	1380	415	30	949	69
17.	Kerala	1240	454	37	779	63
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1343	502	37	838	62
19.	Maharashtra	1487	437	29	1041	70
20.	Meghalaya	17	6	35	11	65
21.	Odisha	1103	395	36	705	64
22.	Puducherry	6	5	83	1	17
23.	Punjab	613	129	21	482	79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Rajasthan	829	346	42	481	58
25.	Tamil Nadu	587	345	59	242	41
26.	Telangana	377	66	18	308	82
27.	Tripura	28	21	75	7	25
28.	Uttar Pradesh	629	95	15	534	85
29.	Uttarakhand	44	21	48	23	52
30.	West Bengal	899	310	34	589	66
TOTAL		14623	4944	34	9615	66

DPR for Pancheshwar dam

†3668. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a DPR (Detailed Project Report) for Pancheshwar dam, proposed to be built in Pancheshwar of Uttarakhand, has been prepared;

(b) if so, the number of villages and families expected to be submerged under catchment areas;

(c) the place where these families under catchment areas are proposed to be relocated by Government; and

(d) whether these families would be rehabilitated at the land held by State Government or the Central Government, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) The draft final DPR of Pancheshwar Multi-purpose project has been prepared and submitted by M/s WAPCOS Ltd. in November, 2016.

(b) M/s WAPCOS has submitted CEIA study report on Pancheshwar Multi-purpose project in February, 2017. As per the report, a total of 134 villages and 31023 families are to be affected.

(c) and (d) The place/land where these families are to be located is to be identified by the State Government of Uttarakhand.

National Aquifer Mapping Programme

3669. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme of the Central Groundwater Board, special attention has been given to the aspect of arsenic contamination;

(b) whether it is also a fact that water wells have also been constructed tapping arsenic free acidifiers using state-of-the-art technology in many parts of the country;

(c) whether this issue was discussed during a daylong workshop on the above matter; and

(d) if so, the deliberations made in the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme of the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), special attention has been given to the aspect of Arsenic contamination. CGWB has been involved in constructing exploratory wells in Arsenic affected parts of the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, tapping Arsenic safe deep aquifer zones, which were precisely demarcated using state of the art technology through exploratory drilling and geo-physical logging.

(c) and (d) CGWB has organized a workshop on “Arsenic problem in Groundwater and its Remediation in Ganga Basin” on 07th March, 2017 at New Delhi. The issues discussed include-Gangetic Plains-Hydrostratigraphy and Arsenic Contamination, Arsenic contamination in ground water and in food chain, human health and mitigation: Experience in West Bengal, Groundwater Arsenic Contamination in Gangetic Basin: An Overview and A Way Forward Towards Mitigation, Groundwater Arsenic in the Bengal Delta Plain: Geochemical and Geomorphological Perspectives for Sustainable Water Supply to Rural Areas, Low cost arsenic mitigation strategy in rural Bihar, Access to safe drinking water: Pathways to address the challenge of arsenic contamination, Arsenic monitoring and assessment in the rice paddy grown on Indo-gangetic plains and means for its mitigation, Arsenic problems in rural drinking water.

The major recommendations of the Workshop include periodic survey of the Arsenic affected/vulnerable areas and sharing of data generated by multiple agencies

on common platform. It is suggested that water quality testing laboratories needs to be upgraded and NABL accredited. Infrastructure for alternate source of water supply based on surface water sources should be contemplated in affected areas and rainwater harvesting should be encouraged. Appropriate policy interventions to encourage growing Arsenic resistant crops should be brought in. Identification of Arsenic free aquifers in different areas to be explored under NAQUIM. Arsenic tolerant crops should be promoted rather than the normal varieties to avoid/fight Arsenic contamination problem. Boro cultivation of rice needs to be stopped at the earliest, as this is the main problem through which Arsenic enters the Food Chain. Adequate database regarding number of persons affected by Arsenic contamination is non-existent, periodic survey of the Arsenic affected/vulnerable areas must be taken. R&D activities, capacity building and awareness campaign on Arsenic contamination in ground water should be stepped up. Soil path (water–soil–plant–human) link should also be taken into consideration while planning any Arsenic mitigation project/scheme. All Arsenic mitigation measures to be amalgamated and implemented through community participation.

Implementation of deliberations of India Water Week

3670. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the decisions taken by Government, along with status of implementation, after deliberations in the 'India Water Week', held in New Delhi in April, 2016;

(b) whether 'India Water Week' will again be held in 2017; and

(c) if so, the details of the same, along with details of the countries that are expected to participate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) 4th India Water Week-2016 was organised from 4th to 8th April, 2016 with the theme "Water for All-Striving together". The recommendations of the conference have been sent to Irrigation/Water Resources and Agricultural Department of State Governments for implementation. The details of recommendations/action points are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The India Water Week-2017 will tentatively be organized from 10th to 14th October, 2017 wherein Australia, Egypt, Netherland, Nigeria, Philippine, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka and United Kingdom are expected to participate.

Statement***Recommendations/Action Points of India Water Week-2016***

1. The impact of water either due to its scarcity or resulting from its abundance on all aspects of the social life, needs to be conveyed in proper perspective to various sections of the society.
2. Ensuring sustainability of the source of drinking water supply and its quality should be the top most priority of the planning process.
3. Capacity development of irrigation professionals and farmers, especially through field level demonstration and field level training, is the key to improve water productivity and implementation of technology.
4. Process of implementation of innovative design and technology should be initiated without any further delay.
5. In view of growing challenges and complexities associated with water resource development and management, there is an urgent need to devise mechanism to promote and to undertake stakeholders' centric research and also to translate the research findings into field application for the benefit of the stakeholders.
6. Apart from research covering technical aspects of water resource development, the research on policy matters is also required to be promoted to address the management issues in view of fast changing social and economic profile of different regions.
7. Agro-industries must adopt the 3R – approach *i.e.* approach to Reduce, Reuse, Recycle to conserve water along with the effective treatment of effluents to be used for specific purposes.
8. Very high variability, both in space and time, in available water resources of India and its consequences in terms of frequent drought and flood call for urgent actions related to implementation of various projects identified under Inter-linking of River programme.
9. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have cross-sectoral linkages, water and energy are dependent on each other. Access to reliable safe water and power is the prime concern and when these are achieved, the secondary or tertiary needs are easier to achieve. There is need to have appropriate mechanism for service charges in respect of water facilities to ensure financial sustainability as also to encourage reduction of wastage of water. Conjunctive use of surface and ground water can go a long way in addressing various water related issues in India.

10. Valley storages as well as off-channel storages at possible key locations should be developed at the earliest to ensure further water security and ensuring adequate flow in the rivers during the lean season.
11. With a view to address the challenges in water sector and with the objective of ensuring water and food security, financial outlays for water resource development and management, particularly for irrigation development are required to be up-scaled. Innovative mechanisms have to be devised for financing irrigation projects.
12. The participation of all stakeholders in planning activities along with sound backup of evidence based approach in modelling with proper legal initiative and institutional reforms are necessary for undertaking Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) approach in basin level planning.
13. Siltation of river has both positive and negative impacts and a holistic approach is necessary for addressing the issues.
14. Active involvement of State Government Departments is considered necessary in implementation of Aquifer Mapping Programme and coordination mechanism with State and Central agencies must be strengthened. In view of wide variations in the characteristics, scope of studies related to Aquifer Mapping should not be too rigid.
15. There is lack of appreciation of the need for capacity building and consequent absence of training policies in water sector both at National and State level. There is urgent need for formulation and implementation of appropriate training policy in water sector.
16. With the objective to bridge the gap between Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) and Irrigation Potential Utilized (IPU), several actions are required to be taken up in canal commands on priority which *inter alia* should include; (a) Participatory Irrigation Management; (b) Automation; (c) Effective Management Information System; and (d) Decision Support System.

Irrigation facilities in NER under PMKSY

3671. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of the Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY);
- (b) the number of irrigation facilities, ponds and wells improved and created under the PMKSY; and
- (c) the number of irrigation facilities, ponds and wells improved and created in the States of North Eastern Region under PMKSY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16, with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices.

(b) and (c) Ninety Nine (99) ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation Projects (including five projects of North Eastern-NE region) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), have been prioritized during 2016-17 in consultation with states having potential of 76.03 lakh ha. (including 161.92 th. ha. in NE region), for completion in phases by Dec., 2019.

Under Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies (WBs) scheme, 1354 WBs (including 13 WBs in NE region) have been included during XII plan having potential of 101.87 th. ha. (including 2.3 th. ha. in NE region). Out of these 464 WBs have been completed and potential of 28.5 th. ha. is reported to be created.

Under Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY, 43198 structures (including 2399 structures in NE region) have been constructed in the country. An area of 76722 ha. has been covered under protective irrigation including 1422 ha. in NE region.

Under Watershed development component of PMKSY, 235158 water harvesting structures (WHS) have been created/rejuvenated including 10756 WHS in North Eastern Region.

Optimal use of water resources in the country

3672. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that due to lack of rains, number of minor irrigation tanks have gone dry in the country, including Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether Government has any proposal to supply water from major irrigation tanks to minor irrigation tanks to ensure drinking water availability during the summer season;

(c) if so, the response of Government in this regard; and

(d) the details along with the steps taken for the optimal use of water resources in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR

BALYAN): (a) to (c) Works related to water resources development & management are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies etc.

As per the 4th Minor Irrigation Census, 523816 water bodies in rural areas are used for minor irrigation. Out of these, 18485 water bodies including 764 from Jharkhand and 1093 from Gujarat are permanently not-in-use due to various reasons like dried up, salinity, etc.

(d) For optimal use of water resources in the country following steps have been taken by this Ministry:—

- Under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) 99 ongoing Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) Major/Medium Irrigation Projects along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works having potential of 76.03 lakh ha. have been identified in consultation with states, for completion in phases by December, 2019. For completion of these projects in a mission mode, a funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share. For these projects, during 2016-17, Central Assistance of ₹ 4162 crore has been released. Further, State share of ₹ 3334 crore has been released by NABARD for these projects. In addition to above, Central assistance of ₹ 2514 crore has been provided to Polavaram Project during 2016-17.
- To revive, restore and rehabilitate the traditional water bodies this Ministry is implementing a scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies. In XII Plan, 1354 water bodies with targeted revival of irrigation potential of 1.02 lakh ha. have been included under this scheme. So far, Central Assistance of ₹ 264.67 crore has been released and works in 464 water bodies is reported to be completed with revival of irrigation potential of 0.285 lakh ha.
- Under Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) Scheme, total 5651 schemes with irrigation potential of 11.56 lakh ha. have been included during XII Plan. Central Assistance of ₹ 6660 crore has been released and works in 3270 schemes have been completed with creation of irrigation potential of 5.94 lakh ha.

- Total 2264 critical blocks in irrigation deprived districts/dark zones for groundwater recharge and CAD works taken up in convergence with MGNERGA.
- Government has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management.

Status of funds and projects under PMKSY

3673. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was transferred to the Ministry in the mid of financial year 2016-17, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that ₹ 2,340 crores was allocated for 800,000 hectares under micro irrigation, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether with 50 per cent of the fund only 236,000 hectares have received the benefits, if so, the reasons for miscalculation in allocation of funds; and

(d) the State/UT-wise details regarding status of projects and additional funds required if any, along with the details of remaining projects and capital required?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16, with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices. Union Cabinet on 27.07.2016 approved the establishment of Mission under this Ministry to ensure completion of 99 prioritized projects by Dec., 2019 including CADWM with overall coordination and outcome focused monitoring of all components of PMKSY *i.e.* AIBP and HKKP, MGNREGS, Watershed Development, Per Drop More Crop.

(b) to (d) During 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 2340 crore (BE) was allocated for Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY. ₹ 1991.17 crore has been released under Per Drop More Crop including both Micro Irrigation and Other Interventions against RE of ₹ 1990 crore during current year.

Coverage of 6.34 lakh hectares area under Micro Irrigation has been reported by states so far during 2016-17 against target of 8.0 lakh ha. Further, to meet the set target of 8 lakh ha under Micro Irrigation during 2016-17, release of fund as

per State specific target has been made for Micro Irrigation sub component from the overall budget of Per Drop More Crop component.

National conference on Dam Safety

3674. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a National Conference on Dam Safety was held recently;
- (b) if so, the details of the issues which came up in the conference and plan of action mooted therein for the safety of the dams and for replacement of very old dams in the country; and
- (c) whether the conference had identified very old dams susceptible to mishaps, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Central Water Commission (CWC) in association with Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam (UJVN) Ltd. and IIT, Roorkee organized the Third National Dam Safety Conference during 18th and 19th February, 2017 at IIT, Roorkee.

(b) and (c) There was a total of six technical sessions in the conference. The various issues pertaining to safety of dams were discussed such as health of ageing dams and corrective measures; flood management at existing dams; novel technologies; innovations in assessment based maintenance of dams; institutional strengthening for sustainable dam safety initiatives and emergency action plan for dams towards disaster resilience.

The National Dam Safety Conferences are organized to share the knowledge and experience of dam professionals, which are helpful in determining the strategies for addressing dam safety issues. Recommendations emerging from the deliberations at the Conference have been consolidated for publishing along with technical papers in the form of a compendium. The compendium is circulated to the State Governments and other dams owning agencies, academic and research institutes. Further, a website <https://www.damsafety.in/> has been created for their reference and implementation.

IIT report on revival of river Ganga

3675. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the March, 2015 report prepared by the IITs for the revival of the river Ganga;

(b) the action taken and total fund utilised for Ganga rejuvenation during the last three years;

(c) the details of under construction and currently functioning sewage treatment plants alongside river; and

(d) the mechanism of monitoring of industrial units along the river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) A Consortium of 7 Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) was given the responsibility of preparing Ganga River Basin Environment Management Plan (GRB EMP) by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India, New Delhi. Consortium of IITs submitted a management plan for Ganga River Basin to MoWR, RD and GR. The recommendations of GRBEMP are in form of action points including measures towards achievement of *Aviral Dhara* and *Nirmal Dhara* through Ecological Restoration, Sustainable Agriculture, Geological Safeguarding, Basin Protection against Disasters, River Hazards Management and Environmental Knowledge-Building and Sensitization.

(b) Based on the report of the IIT consortium, 7 Agenda points and 21 Action points have been identified for the rejuvenation of the river Ganga and its tributaries. An amount of ₹ 1,039.79 crore has been utilized by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) during the last three years (2013-14 to 2015-16).

(c) The details of sewage treatment plants created in the towns along Ganga river are as under:—

(i) Under Ganga Action Plan, (GAP)—I and GAP-II schemes, 1098.31 Millions Liters Per Day (MLD) sewage treatment capacity was created.

(ii) In addition, under National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)/ Namami Gange Program, as on 31.01.2017, sewage treatment capacity of 153.13 mld has been created and sewage treatment projects with additional treatment capacity of 749.60 mld (including rehabilitation of 66 mld capacity) have been sanctioned and are in various stages of implementation.

(d) The monitoring of industrial units is being carried out by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). During December, 2015 to January, 2017 a total of 573 inspections have been carried out covering 302 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) by CPCB. 141 of these GPIs were found complying with laid down norms and 96 were found to be non-complying, 65 units were found closed. Closure directions were issued to 45 non-complying units, show cause notice issued to 37 units and letters issued to 14 non-complying units.

Water harvesting system

3676. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed any schemes to develop indigenous water harvesting system for the conservation of water in rural areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Water being a State subject necessary efforts to develop indigenous water harvesting system for the conservation of water in rural areas are undertaken by the State Governments. However, Central Government primarily supplements the efforts of the State Governments for groundwater recharge related works through MGNREGS. Status on groundwater recharge related works under MGNREGS in FY 2016-17 are given in Statement (*See below*).

Further, steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of groundwater are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/writereaddata/GW_Depletion.pdf.

Statement

*Status on groundwater recharge related works under MGNREGS
in FY 2016-17 (as on 28th March, 2017)*

Sl. No.	State	Groundwater recharge related works
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8278
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
3.	Assam	22
4.	Bihar	63
5.	Chhattisgarh	1445
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	157
8.	Haryana	44
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2295

1	2	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	195
11.	Jharkhand	7616
12.	Karnataka	8349
13.	Kerala	3265
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6612
15.	Maharashtra	2551
16.	Manipur	44
17.	Meghalaya	125
18.	Mizoram	40
19.	Nagaland	43
20.	Odisha	1394
21.	Punjab	41
22.	Rajasthan	477
23.	Sikkim	97
24.	Tamil Nadu	151
25.	Telangana	16347
26.	Tripura	33
27.	Uttar Pradesh	842
28.	Uttarakhand	806
29.	West Bengal	427
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Puducherry	3
TOTAL		61766

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at one minute past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Paper to be laid on the table; Shri Arun Jaitley.

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. 12/2017-Customs, dated the 5th April, 2017, seeking to further amend Notification No. 12/2012-Customs, dated the 17th March, 2012, so as to allow duty free import of raw sugar upto a quantity of 5 lakh Metric Tonnes under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) upto and inclusive of 12th June, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6833/16/17]

GOVERNMENT BILLS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, under Goods and Services Tax Bills, there are four Bills. You may move all the four Bills together.

The Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017

The Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017

The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Bill, 2017

The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to make a provision for levy and collection of tax on intra-State supply of goods or services or both by the Central Government and the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also move:

That the Bill to make a provision for levy and collection of tax on inter-State supply of goods or services or both by the Central Government and for

matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also move:

That the Bill to provide for compensation to the States for the loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the goods and services tax in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also move:

That the Bill to make a provision for levy and collection of tax on intra-State supply of goods or services or both by the Union territories and the matter connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the Bills, as per our decision, can be discussed together. Now, Shri Anand Sharma.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने अभी GST के चार बिल्स, 'The Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017'; 'The Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017'; 'The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Bill, 2017' and 'The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017' सदन में प्रस्तुत किए, जिन्हें लोक सभा ने पारित किया है। यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम, चूंकि GST देश के टैक्सेशन में एक बड़ा परिवर्तन लाएगा, इसको थोड़ा गहराई से देखें कि क्या हम आज की तारीख में पूरी तरह से तैयार हैं और क्या हर पहलू पर हमने विचार किया है? जो चिंताएं जाहिर की गयीं — उपभोक्ताओं के द्वारा, छोटे उद्योगों के द्वारा, राज्यों के द्वारा — क्या उनका निराकरण हुआ है या नहीं? यह भी याद रखना जरूरी है कि संसद के दोनों सदनों ने पिछले साल अगस्त में संविधान संशोधन विधेयक पारित किया था, जिसके माध्यम से यह संभव हो पाया कि GST आए, GST का कानून बने जिससे पूरे देश के अंदर सरलीकरण हो, जैसे कहा गया है, "एक देश, एक टैक्स" हो। 'One nation, one tax.' That has been the stated objective. It is true that it is a historic change, historic legislation which will bring about a paradigm shift when it comes to the taxation of goods and services both by the Centre and the States. But, Sir, when we look at that, there was the broad consensus across the political spectrum which was achieved last year. But perhaps it is imperative to recall that this was delayed for seven long years. And it was delayed because of partisan stand-offs and not because of any merit or any justification. And when that happened, it led to a huge loss. Today, when we are being told that—and it is correct also that it will help in the long run to increase

the GDP—there will be a value addition as to whether it is 0.7 per cent or 1.5 per cent; we are not in a position to tell that but it will surely benefit in long term. There has to be some introspection by the Finance Minister, his colleagues and the Government that by resisting and opposing it for so long, what loss was caused to this country and whether there is any realization or regret today or, perhaps not. But, that is, in fact, a matter of pure academic interest today because we cannot revert to those years nor can we reverse the clock of time. At the same time, I would also like to mention that—though, it has been categorized as a Money Bill, and I am not questioning that, and when it comes to taxation, duties, it will be a Money Bill—it was discussed in this House and there was a demand made that for the legislative process to be effective, both the Houses will have to be equally involved when it comes to the passage of these Bills and these laws. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Rajya Sabha, is, deliberately, not being given that importance when it comes to important legislation and I fail to understand, why! I said that there was a national consensus. We had tried to do it, we did not succeed. You have tried to do it, but, the difference was that, between then and now, there is a mature and responsible Opposition, which understood that it was in the benefit of the country and we decided to go ahead with the Constitutional Amendment, which, actually, has made or facilitated the laws that you seek to bring now. Therefore, it was important—there are inter-State issues, even if it is only about taxation of goods and services—that both the Houses had their full say and the concerns of the Members, who would be articulating the concerns either of the producer, consumer or of the society, as a whole, are adequately addressed. Sir, the purpose and objective of the GST is to have a simple, effective and efficient tax structure. Therefore, the question is: Are we, actually, going to create an efficient structure, simplifying, reducing the burden of compliance on the industry, on the tax-payer and also ensuring that the final GST rate will not be unaffordable or too high, and will we, genuinely, by passing these Bills, bring down the burden on the producer and the consumer, both? Sir, I have my doubts—it is because of the multiple GST rates as have been proposed—while agreeing that it is a complex process, particularly, when you seek to bring all the States on board, but the GST slabs of 5, 12, 18 and 28 per cent do not make it an ideal GST. There is no clarity. Yes, we are told that those goods which were attracting low taxes on duties will be kept in the 5 per cent tax slab. But why are these four? These are not actually four. This morning when we were having a look at it, in the IGST Bill, it says, “not exceeding 40 per cent.” When the Finance Minister replies, I would request him to explain why these 40 per cent in the IGST Bill. So, that makes it five plus, you have now raised the peak rate now to 20 per cent. How will that operate, how will it affect the categorization, the listing of goods and the listing of services? Unless and until you are ready with

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it, you can't move forward. Then, as we move, during the transition period, I have my fears that there will be arbitrariness. It should be non-discretionary. That is the first issue that I have to raise about the multiple tax rates. How will it impact the overall GST rates in this country, given the exemptions and the exclusions that we have? I will come to that later.

Sir, the rules are yet to be framed. The GST Council has recommended the laws. The Lok Sabha has approved them. But, unless and until, we have the list of different category of goods attracting different GST rates ready in the public domain which is acceptable, it would lead to implementation or compliance problems. The rules should be clear. The industry must know, the States must know and the taxpayer must know what the rules are. When will you be ready with the rules? The Government is keen to implement it by 1st July, 2017. There is hardly any time left now. Why I am saying so because you have just formed some Working Groups on Health, Banking and Insurance? These are pan-Indian services. Those Working Groups have been asked to give their reports within two weeks. By 10th of April the reports are going to be with the Government. Maybe, you will be required to set up more Working Groups. So, all these works are yet to be done. That is why the concerns about the preparedness to implement the laws and that too in the midst of the financial year because by the time it gets implemented, it will be almost the middle of the financial year. I am sure that the Government would have taken all these things into consideration and not create a situation that will open up avenues for discretion, interpretations, misinterpretations and disputes. We would like to urge the Finance Minister, and surely the GST Council which he chairs that most of the goods where directly a citizen is affected or a consumer is affected must be included in the 5 per cent slab as he is presently taxed at low rates. You should resist the temptation, as the suggestions have been made by some sections, to bring the maximum number of Goods and Services in the model GST rate of 18 per cent. That should be resisted. It will be highly inflationary इससे उपभोक्ता और उद्योगों पर बोझ पड़ेगा, इसलिए आप वह न करें तो बेहतर होगा। वित्त मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण दें। कहा यही गया है कि अगर दो और जीएसटी रेट होते, तो अच्छा होता। दो या तीन, जितने ज्यादा हुए हैं, उससे ज्यादा गफलत होगी, ज्यादा नुकसान होगा और इसको अमल में लाने में आपको, शायद प्रशासन को भी, केंद्र के और राज्यों के, उतना ही, बराबरी का कष्ट होगा। यह सही है कि जब कोई बड़ा कदम उठता है तो उसमें इस तरह की दिक्कत और परेशानियां जरूर आती हैं। But I would still maintain that a moderate rate, perhaps, would facilitate voluntary compliance. The Finance Minister would agree that the best must not become the enemy of the good. That is why we have the concerns whether you have gone for the best option or not.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is also a concern about the cess. It lacks clarity. There are different cesses, which would be proposed, for each demerit goods, as we understand it. Will you have one cess, which will go towards the common fund to compensate for any revenue loss to the States, and what will finally be done with the cesses? Since you want 'one country-one tax', what would you do with all these cesses, which are already there, which actually is an additional burden, particularly when it comes to consumers, citizens, let alone the industry? In the last few years, we have seen increase in cesses, increase in Service Tax, which has adversely affected when it comes to the people, when it comes to the tax payers. We want to know whether, eventually, the Finance Minister proposes to subsume all these cesses once the transition period is over; and do you have any proposal that, after a defined period of time, you will reduce these multiple slabs to improve not only the compliance, but also the GST, which is acceptable, which is not only there for namesake?

Why I am saying so, Sir, is that when you look at the list of exclusions, it is worrisome. All petroleum products like diesel, petrol, aviation fuel, turbine fuel, gas, has been kept out. It is elementary common sense that that is the biggest multiplier when it comes to the transaction cost. For transportation, we know that it has been included, but it would be triggered in; I was referring to the petroleum products, when you were talking to the Power Minister, that the exclusion of petroleum products actually is not a healthy sign. You may have constraints and compulsions. Each State would have its own diesel surcharge; each State would have its own duties; so, we would end up paying different prices, like it is today for petrol, or diesel all across the country. Unfortunately, you have not addressed the issue of aviation fuel; it is a pan-India service, particularly when it comes to the input tax credits. How would that affect? And I would come to other services where the concerns are *bona fide* concerns and which need to be taken into consideration.

Sir, in addition to petroleum products, electricity has been kept out. When we look at the core sector of the industry, whether it is cement or steel, energy intensity is very high, going up to 25, 28 and 33 per cent. Now, you are keeping electricity out; that is another thing. Each State will have its own rates. How would it make a 'one countryone tax' norm? Real estate has been kept out. Why? When you are fighting illegal transactions, black money, why real estate should not come in, why real estate should go out because it is not going to be resulting in any revenue loss to any of the States, revenue neutral when you want to make it, and that is the objective. And also about alcohol, we understand the difficulties. But when 40 per cent of revenue base you keep out of the GDP, how is it an ideal GST? It is not.

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It is imperfect. How will you do it, even if you say the Model GST rate is 18 per cent? We don't know what is your definition, categorization or listing of the luxury goods where the 28 per cent tax will be there. When you are also looking at one window of 40 per cent, this will make, perhaps, our GST one of the highest GST rates in the world. This is a concern. Sir, when you look at the global scenario, the GST rates are below 18 per cent. In the rich and developed countries, they are less than 17 per cent and same is the case with emerging economies, 16.4 per cent. The Finance Minister alone can explain that when you have such a heavy list of exclusions, how are you going to help in achieving the objective and particularly when it comes bringing down the transaction cost and reducing the burden on the industry, particularly medium, micro and small enterprises? Sir, Service Tax is important because it is Goods and Service Tax. There are many services. Most of the services are pan-Indian services, inter-State services. We have seen two-and-a-half per cent increase in the Service Tax. Now even if you want to keep the Service Tax at Model GST rate, the Finance Minister must make it clear whether there will be different categorization of services also like the goods for different rates. But if you propose to keep it at 18 per cent, even three-and-a-half per cent jump will be hugely inflationary. There is no safeguard clause. When we look at the Bills which have been passed and brought to this House, there is no proposal as to how you will address this issue of inflation and whether you are considering any safeguard because it will be across the board. Therefore, the concern again is very serious and it should be taken in that spirit. Sir, when we are talking of a model GST law for registration and compliance in each State for supplies of goods and services, we have to ensure that the complexities are less especially for services which are inter-State or pan-Indian just as banking, insurance, telecom airlines, e-commerce, transport, etc. What is being done is that it actually negates the very concept of improving the ease of doing business which is one of the national objectives and priorities because the present GST law proposes registration in every State. So, each State will have its own Registration Authority. That will come in the way of compliance. You are not improving the overall business climate. Ideally speaking, it is imperative to have a Centralized Registration Authority under the GST with credits to the States through the IGST mechanism. If you do not do that, then, imagine the case of service providers who actually have to register in each State even if you say there will be refunds and we are talking of inputs, credits! There are bound to be complications and bound to be difficulties and if you propose to create, as this Bill seeks to, a common market, then, there should also be a single assessment audit and also advance ruling. Now, what you are proposing is, each State will have its own advance ruling.

A model GST law should have a clear mechanism on how this will be implemented, particularly when it comes to assessment and audit because dual administration will not only be tedious, but a severe drain on the administration, both on the Central Government and the State Governments. Multiplicity of proceedings for tax payers, particularly for industry which has inter-State presence or Pan India presence will be creating more complications. Therefore, I would also suggest, as I mentioned about the Central Registration Authority, using the IGST mechanism for tax credits, a national Advance Ruling Authority. Will the Finance Minister consider? Has this been discussed in the GST Council? Sir, during the transition period there will be *bona fide* concerns arising. People have to be prepared, industry has to be educated. Everybody is not aware of these complex structures, laws. We are going to pass four laws and going to implement them in a few months. So, some hand-holding will be required and during the transition period it is important that the harsh provisions that you have put in, like recoveries, search, seizures, are not implemented. There should be a time period; then industry is prepared, producer is prepared, tax payer is prepared. Otherwise, with the low threshold — when it comes to exemption — it will hurt small businesses, small retailers, small enterprises, because the threshold is far too low. It should have been much higher than the proposed ₹ 22 lakhs. Why has that not been achieved? Only the Government can explain. But, at the same time, it is important that as you go for implementation, both the Central and the State Governments create an institutional mechanism, which protects or insulates the tax payers from harassment, and you do not create multiple windows of tax harassment, search, seizure, arrests. Already this is happening and if it leads to that situation, then, surely you will not be helping the economy, nor the industry, nor the consumers. I have a suggestion, Sir. During the transition period, the Finance Minister may consider to get an offset estimate which industry or the producers, out of ignorance, may not have availed of. Perhaps that will be something which will be useful. Can that be done through the technology or the GST network that will be set up to implement this?

There is another matter of concern, *i.e.* taxation of self-supplies. If there is inter-State movement of goods or, for that matter, services and if there are two divisions of the same legal entity, then, in each State the registration will be subject to the GST. Even if there are going to be refunds, which will not be automatic, this is something which is a matter of concern. Even in the service sector, which is banking or insurance — from the Head Office to the State level Office or the Regional Offices — that would be factored in and invoices would be raised. Has this issue attracted your attention? Have the concerns been registered with you?

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Particularly, when it is the same entity — the producer is the same and it is not the final finished product — if you propose to impose this GST, it should only be on the final product; otherwise, it should be avoided. As I have said, these difficulties will be more pronounced in the service sectors.

Sir, another matter of concern is the small States, the North-Eastern States and the special category States. They have been given certain taxes, or, incentives, and that is to promote investment and to promote industrialisation. That has helped many border States, whether it is in the North-East or the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir. Many years ago, we had decided to set up the Special Economic Zones to promote investments and certain exemptions were also given in the case of SEZs. Now, we would like to know, after the GST comes in, what will happen to the North-Eastern States, the incentives that have been given to the special category States and to the SEZs? There are many States, which, actually, have come out with their own incentive schemes to promote investments, or, to attract investments. Will there be any grandfathering provision? If not, how does the Finance Minister propose to address this issue? So, Sir, as I said right in the beginning, the difference between past and present — the difference when the Leader of the House and Finance Minister was sitting where Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad is sitting today, and when the then Finance Minister was there on that side — is that we were not lucky, nor does the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh then to make the Opposition understand the benefits of the GST, when it was referred to by none other than the Prime Minister who is seeing all virtues and benefits today, but he was the single most agitated against the GST saying it will destroy the federal spirit; it is against the Constitution. Well, we know that. We have no quarrel that if there is more wisdom that has come in. Perhaps, all of you would have said that it is in the larger interest of the country, and what is for the good of the country, the Indian National Congress and 'We' in Opposition have always supported. That is why, we have facilitated and supported the passage of the Constitutional (Amendment) Bill. But, to conclude, I will say this is not going to create neither a perfect GST nor ideally a common market; it is fractured, implementation issues are there, and there are also serious concerns that it will be inflationary and you will add to the burden, which is unbearable even today, to the citizens and the industry both. I hope the Finance Minister, in his reply, will respond to the issues raised.

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी जब जीएसटी के इन चार विधेयकों पर चर्चा हो रही थी, तब यह प्रश्न उठाया जा रहा था कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट और पहाड़ी राज्यों का क्या होगा? जब संविधान संशोधन आया था, तो उसमें सभी राज्यों के लिए और विशेष रूप से इन राज्यों के लिए GST Council का प्रावधान दिया गया था। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हम

अपने देश को हमेशा एक मज़बूत राजनैतिक यूनियन के रूप में आगे बढ़ाने के लिए काम करते हैं, लेकिन GST का जो संविधान संशोधन आया है, इसके द्वारा हम देश को मज़बूत आर्थिक यूनियन बनाने की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं।

महोदय, पूरी दुनिया में यह माना जाता है कि जो अप्रत्यक्ष कर हैं, वे regressive हैं और जो प्रत्यक्ष कर हैं, वे progressive हैं। जब अप्रत्यक्ष कर impose किया जाता है, तो समान रूप से, नीचे से लेकर उच्च वर्ग तक, उस कर का बोझ पड़ता है और करों के ऊपर कर का जो अधिभार रहता है, जो cascading effect रहता है, उसके कारण सब से ज्यादा दिक्कत गरीब वर्ग को होती है। देश में जो एक प्रवृत्ति कभी-कभी उभर कर आती है, जिसमें हमारे देश के संस्थान अपने अधिकार और उनकी प्रतिबद्धता के विषय में कई बार एक प्रकार की आसक्ति का भाव पैदा करते हैं।

महोदय, मैं देश के सभी सांसदों और विधान मंडलों को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने अधिकारों में एक तरीके से कटौती कर के GST Council जैसी रचना खड़ी की है, यह देश में अपने आप में और political parties की consensus के द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से प्रयास किया गया है, यह एक बड़ा उदाहरण है। इसलिए GST का संवैधानिक संशोधन हुआ है, जिसके बाद, आज GST Council के द्वारा प्रस्तावित चार कानून हमारे सदन के सामने आए हैं। इस पूरी GST Council की प्रक्रिया में आज भारत के संविधान में जो संशोधन हुए हैं, उनमें 101वां संशोधन एक महत्वपूर्ण पड़ाव है। GST Council ने काम करना शुरू किया है।

महोदय, अभी राज्य सभा के अधिकारों की बात चल रही थी। निश्चित रूप से इस राज्य सभा की रचना की गई है। हमारे देश में क्षेत्रीय असमानता, भौगोलिक विविधता, गरीबी और अमीरी का एक समान ढांचा नहीं है। उसमें किस प्रकार से एक तटस्थ, निष्पक्ष और दीर्घकालिक रूप से अप्रत्यक्ष कर प्रणाली की रचना की जाए, इसकी आवश्यकता महसूस की जा रही थी। उसी का परिणाम है कि GST Council की एक बहुत अच्छी रचना की गई है। हम जिसे प्रगतिशील संघवाद कहते हैं, उसमें एक निष्पक्ष संस्थान को हमने संसद और राज्यों की निर्वाचित सरकारों के द्वारा एक प्रतिनिधि संस्था के रूप में निर्वाचित किया है। इसलिए पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के लिए, चूंकि GST एक ऐसा संवैधानिक संशोधन था, जिसमें देश की व्यापक सहमति की आवश्यकता थी तथा न्यूनतम विषयों को लेते हुए हम आगे बढ़ें और उसके बाद जैसे-जैसे देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिए GST Council के द्वारा हम भविष्य में जिस कार्य-प्रणाली को खड़ा करेंगे, उसके द्वारा व्यापक सहमति के विषयों को आगे लिया जाए और इसलिए पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों में भी कभी आगे जाकर consensus पैदा होगी। अभी हमने सर्वसम्मति का जो मार्ग GST Council के रूप में लिया है, उसमें आगे के भी प्रावधानों को लिया गया है।

महोदय, हमने संविधान के अनुच्छेद 279 (ए) में GST Council की एक पूरी रचना खड़ी की है और IGST के लिए 269 (ए) में प्रावधान किए गए हैं। वास्तव में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246 (ए) में सदन को इस संबंध में अधिकार दिया गया है कि GST Council जो भी नियम और regulations बनाएगी, GST कानून में भी section 166 में वे सारे नियम सदन के पटल पर ही रखे जाएंगे। और संसद को उसके विषय में चर्चा करने का और 246ए के अन्तर्गत उस विषय को आगे बढ़ाने का अधिकार रहेगा। मेरा यह कहना है कि जब आज हम जीएसटी के विषय को आगे बढ़ा कर लेकर आये हैं, हमारे देश में अलग-अलग राज्यों में जो एक लम्बे समय तक एक राज्य

[श्री भूपेंद्र यादव]

का टैक्स और दूसरे राज्य का टैक्स — एक ऐसा भी वर्ग खड़ा हुआ, जो पॉलिसी का बेनिफिट लेते हुए, एक पॉलिसी और दूसरी पॉलिसी के बीच में जो अन्तर रहता था, केवल उसको लेते हुए profiteering के लिए अपने व्यवसाय को चलाता था। इसलिए जब जीएसटी काउंसिल के द्वारा देश की रचना को हम लोगों ने जो खड़ा किया है, उसमें आने वाले समय में केवल टैक्स सेविंग के लिए बिजनेस नहीं किया जाएगा, बल्कि टैक्स की रचना इस प्रकार से खड़ी करके जो प्रस्ताव हुए हैं कि लैंड, लेबर और कैपिटल, इस आधारभूत रचना को करते हुए भविष्य में अप्रत्यक्ष करों का निर्धारण जीएसटी काउंसिल के द्वारा किया जाएगा और जीएसटी काउंसिल द्वारा केवल देश का जो राजनैतिक कंसेंसस का वातावरण है, सभी राजनीतिक दल अपने-अपने विषय, अपने-अपने विचार और अपनी-अपनी आकांक्षाओं को लेकर अपने राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं। लेकिन जब देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय लिया जाएगा, तो हम लोगों ने यह एक बहुत यूनिक इंस्टीट्यूशन खड़ा किया है, जहां इन सब विषयों से ऊपर उठ कर और राज्य तथा केंद्र साथ मिलकर सहमति के साथ निर्णय लेंगे। अभी भी जीएसटी काउंसिल ने इस संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के रूप में जो नयी परम्पराएँ, कंसेंसस की परम्पराएँ विकसित की हैं, मुझे लगता है कि ये परम्पराएँ निश्चित रूप से आगे बढ़ेंगी। देश में औद्योगिक वातावरण के लिए चाहे ease of doing business का विषय हो या उसके बाद reduction of transaction cost हो और जो सबसे बड़ी बात है कि हम अपने देश के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का best utilisation कैसे कर पाएँ, तो अभी भी देश के व्यापार में जो सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है, वह logistics की चुनौती है। दुनिया भर का यह आकलन है कि अगर आज कोई ट्रक कन्याकुमारी से लेकर कश्मीर तक जाता है, तो रास्ते में जितने बैरियर्स उसको मिलते हैं, रास्ते में जितना उसको चेक पोस्ट से लेकर बार-बार आगे जाना पड़ता है, वह जो समय है, उसको हम जीएसटी के लागू होने के बाद निश्चित रूप से आधा कर पाएँगे। उस समय को आधा करने का लाभ यह होगा कि देश के व्यापार में और देश में जो एक आधारभूत संरचना के विकास के साथ रोजगार के अवसरों में हम वृद्धि चाहते हैं, उन अवसरों में हम वृद्धि कर पाएँगे। वास्तव में, देश की आज़ादी के बाद पिछले एक लम्बे समय तक, लगभग 40 साल तक हमने अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को एक बन्द अर्थव्यवस्था बना कर रखा। बन्द अर्थव्यवस्था, हमने लम्बे समय तक इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को परमिट की अर्थव्यवस्था, इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को एक लाइसेंस की अर्थव्यवस्था बनाकर रखा। मेरा मानना है कि आज़ादी के बाद विकास की जिस समाजवादी या जिस साम्यवादी सोच के आधार पर हमने 40 साल तक, 1950 से लेकर 1990 तक, देश में जो रचना खड़ी की, वह रचना कम से कम इस देश के ethos के अनुकूल नहीं थी। मैं यह इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर देखें भी, तुलनात्मक रूप से अध्ययन भी करें कि उन 40 सालों में देश का ग्रोथ रेट क्या था, सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं के वितरण की स्थिति क्या थी, तो जब उन 40 सालों में हम लोगों ने एक बन्द अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्दर पूरे देश को बांध कर रखा, तो जो अवसरों की उपलब्धता होनी थी, उन अवसरों की उपलब्धता को हम किसी भी प्रकार से आगे नहीं बढ़ा पाए।

अभी बहुत सारी बातें आनन्द जी ने टैक्स के बारे में कहीं। टैक्स के बारे में कहते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि इससे कंज्यूमर को परेशानी नहीं होनी चाहिए और नीचे स्टेट्स के द्वारा जो टैक्स लिया जाए, उससे आम व्यक्ति को परेशानी नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन जीएसटी के सम्बन्ध में यह विषय जो कई बार उठाया जाता है कि एक सिंगल जीएसटी रेट पूरे देश में आ जाए,

तो भारत की भौगोलिक विविधता को देखते हुए, भारत की क्षेत्रीय विविधता को देखते हुए और भारत में अमीरी-गरीबी के पैमाने को देखते हुए यह सम्भव नहीं है। महोदय, जीएसटी में चार स्तरों पर जो टैक्स का निर्धारण किया गया है, काउंसिल ने पूरी राजनीतिक सहमति के बाद उसको पूरे तरीके से स्वीकार किया है। देश में एक तरीके से, विस्तृत रूप से जो फ्री फ्लो ऑफ ट्रेड होना चाहिए, उसमें जीएसटी की एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। मैंने शुरू में जो विषय उठाया और उस विषय को उठा कर कहा कि बंद अर्थव्यवस्था किस कारण से हम लोगों के लिए ठीक नहीं है। हमारे देश की जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, वह यह है कि सारे विकास, सारे आर्थिक संसाधनों के होने के बावजूद हम देश में सारे आर्थिक विषय, विचारों को देश की राजनीति में केवल इस स्तर तक ले जाते हैं कि वे जाकर सामाजिक संरचनाओं में बैठ जाती हैं। मैं अपने विषय के समर्थन में यहां पर एक पत्र को quote करना चाहूंगा। यह पत्र स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने 1893 में अपने एक शिष्य को लिखा था। मैं उस पत्र को quote करते हुए अपने विषय को आगे बढ़ाना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने कहा था, “All the reformers in India made the serious mistake of holding religion accountable for all the horrors of priestcraft and degeneration and went forth with to pull down the indestructible structure, and what was the result? Failure! Beginning from Buddha down to Ram Mohan Roy, everyone made the mistake of holding caste to be a religious institution and tried to pull down religion and caste altogether, and failed. But in spite of all the ravings of the priests, caste is simply a crystallised social institution, which after doing its service is now filling the atmosphere of India with its stench, and it can only be removed by giving back to the people their lost social individuality. Every man born here knows that he is a man. Every man born in India knows that he is a slave of society. Now, freedom is the only condition of growth; take that off, the result is degeneration. With the introduction of modern competition, see how caste is disappearing fast! No religion is now necessary to kill it. The Brahmana shopkeeper are common in Northern India. And why? Because of competition. No man is prohibited from doing anything he pleases for his livelihood under the present Government, and the result is neck and neck competition, and thus thousands are seeking and finding the highest level they were born for, instead of vegetating at the bottom.” ...*(Interruptions)*...

जो निचले तबके का आदमी है, उसको ऊपर लाने के लिए आर्थिक अवसरों की समानता को देने का विषय था और यह जो आर्थिक अवसरों की समानता को देने का विषय था, इसको हमने बंद अर्थव्यवस्था में बांध कर रखा है। जो फ्री फ्लो ऑफ ट्रेड चाहिए था, उस फ्री फ्लो ऑफ ट्रेड को हमने किसी भी प्रकार से समाज को एक बंद अर्थव्यवस्था में करके, जो एक फेयर competition होना चाहिए था, वह फेयर competition नहीं दिया। आज हमारी सरकार जितने भी प्रकार के नए सुझाव और जितने भी प्रकार के आयामों को लेकर आ रही है, उनके माध्यम से हम देश में वास्तव में एक फेयर competition को लाना चाहते हैं। अगर हम देश में फेयर competition को लाना चाहेंगे, तो देश में एक जो प्रवृत्ति चली है कि लोगों को केवल कुछ वर्ग तक बांध कर, उनका वोट बैंक बना दो, उससे अलग हट करके, लोग अपने-अपने व्यवसाय को बदलें, लोग अपने-अपने स्किल को बदलें, लोगों के लिए एक वातावरण का निर्माण हो ताकि हम

[श्री भूपेंद्र यादव]

एक नए आर्थिक वातावरण के माध्यम से देश के सामाजिक परिवर्तन को कर सकें। यह जो करने का काम है, यह हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का 'न्यू इंडिया' का संकल्प है। यह जो 'न्यू इंडिया' का संकल्प है, यह भारत के ethos के हिसाब से है। हमने कई बार अपनी प्रणाली में, अपने विषयों में, अपनी बातों में अपने आपको इतना बांध कर रख दिया और हम कई बार दुनिया से इतने प्रभावित होते हैं कि हमें लगता है कि भारत के अंदर के जो मूलभूत तत्व हैं, उनसे हम देश का विकास नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए एक विषय, जो बार-बार चलता है, वह मनी बिल का विषय चलता है। जब जीएसटी के लिए संवैधानिक संशोधन किया गया, तब यह संवैधानिक संशोधन... इसलिए हम लोगों ने राज्य सभा में आई हुई पावर, जो हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं द्वारा दी गई है... लेकिन जहां तक tax laws का विषय है, देश में धन विधेयक के संबंध में, बहुमत के आधार पर, जनता के जनादेश के आधार पर, लोक सभा की सर्वोच्चता को, राज्यों की विधान-सभाओं और संविधान निर्माताओं ने तय किया था। हमारे देश की sovereign power के संबंध में यदि कोई आदेश देने की जरूरत हो, तो उसे देश की जनता निर्वाचन के द्वारा देती है। जहां तक राज्यों के विषयों का सवाल है, मेरा मानना है कि सरकार के द्वारा पहली बार सभी राज्यों को क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर और भौगोलिक स्तर पर एक साथ आकर आर्थिक नीतियां बनाने के लिए ही GST Council की रचना की गई है।

जिस nationalism की बात अभी आनन्द शर्मा जी कर रहे थे, nationalism का अर्थ यह है कि देश के 29 राज्य एक साथ आएँ, एक संस्थागत प्रक्रिया को बनाएँ और संस्थागत प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से ऐसे कानून बनाएँ, जिससे समाज के अंतिम व्यक्ति को उनका लाभ हो। इससे अच्छा nationalism का उदाहरण कोई दूसरा नहीं हो सकता। GST के संबंध में, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो सबसे पहला लक्ष्य सरकार का होना चाहिए, जहां सरकार ने काफी वस्तुओं को GST के माध्यम से करमुक्त किया है, मुझे लगता है कि देश में जब हम अवसरों को उपलब्ध कराएंगे, जब free and fair competition के लिए अपनी economy को खड़ा करेंगे, तभी हम गरीबी उन्मूलन की दृष्टि से बड़ा काम कर सकते हैं। जब हम पारदर्शिता के साथ गरीब के पैसे को, गरीब की वस्तुओं को, उस तक पहुंचाएंगे, तब हम देश में नया विषय खड़ा कर सकते हैं।

दूसरा विषय Ease of doing business का है। इस सरकार ने सत्ता में आने बाद, चाहे प्रत्यक्ष कर हों या अप्रत्यक्ष कर हों, सबमें सरलीकृत व्यवस्था को लागू किया है। निश्चित रूप से GST को लागू करते समय, शुरू में कुछ व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां आ सकती हैं। लंबे समय से, जिस प्रक्रियागत व्यवस्था में हम खड़े हैं, यहां एक ऐसा network खड़ा किया गया, सरकार को यदि अपनी व्यवस्थाओं को आगे बढ़ाना है, तो tax savings के मामले में, लोगों की दोहरी चालाकियों से निपटना पड़ता है, लेकिन Ease of doing business के अंतर्गत, आने वाले समय में लचीला रख रखते हुए, सरकार उस विषय को आगे बढ़ाने का काम कर रही है। निश्चित रूप से मेरा मानना है कि आर्थिक अवसरों की उपलब्धता इस देश के सामाजिक वातावरण को बदल सकती है। आर्थिक अवसरों की उपलब्धता इस देश में जो सामाजिक संघर्ष है, उस संघर्ष को एकदूसरे के खिलाफ वोट बैंक बनाने की बजाए, समता की ललक के आधार पर समतामूलक समाज का निर्माण कर सकती है। जैसा मैंने प्रारंभ में कहा है कि देश की जो logistic या आधारभूत सुविधाएं हैं, उनका सदुपयोग करने के लिए, जब हम 29 राज्यों में GST के माध्यम से 'एक नेशन, एक टैक्स' की बात कर रहे हैं, उसका ज्यादा उपयोग GST के माध्यम से कर पाएंगे। हमारे देश

में क्षेत्रीय असमानताएं बहुत ज्यादा हैं, लेकिन अभी भी कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं, कुछ वर्ग ऐसे हैं जहां दुर्गमता बहुत ज्यादा है। GST Council Act में उन विशेष राज्यों के लिए अलग से प्रावधान का विषय किया है। क्षेत्रीय असमानता को दूर करने का बहुत बड़ा प्रयास GST Council के द्वारा भी होगा, जब समान taxation की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। यह ठीक है कि GST के लागू होने पर, शुरू के एक साल में, लोगों को administration को समझने के लिए कुछ कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है, लेकिन अंततोगत्वा देश के व्यापार, गरीबी उन्मूलन, Ease of doing business और रोजगार के अवसरों के कारण हम GST के माध्यम से GDP में बढ़ोतरी की ओर जाएंगे। अभी विभिन्न करों संबंधी जो system अलग-अलग राज्यों में है, उसके कारण प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करों में चोरी की संभावना से हम इंकार नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन जब source पर tax लगने लगेगा और आगे चलकर उसका credit भी मिलने लगेगा, तो मुझे लगता है कि अप्रत्यक्ष करों के tax base में भी बढ़ोतरी होगी। जब tax base में बढ़ोतरी होगी, तो उससे देश का direct tax भी बढ़ेगा, जिससे बहुत बड़ा लाभ होने वाला है। करों के भार के ऊपर जो करों का भार लगता है, निश्चित रूप से जब टैक्स का cascading effect खत्म होगा, तब उपभोग के अंतिम स्तर पर जो व्यक्ति खड़ा है, उसको वस्तुओं के सस्ता होने का लाभ मिलेगा, जो सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। डिमॉनेटाइजेशन से लेकर अपने आर्थिक सुधारों में काले धन की अर्थव्यवस्था के खिलाफ एक बहुत लम्बी लड़ाई को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार ने निर्णयकारी कदम के साथ आगे बढ़ाया है। अभी भी इस देश में फेयर जीडीपी का एनालिसिस करने में, इस देश के संसाधनों को आगे बढ़ाने तथा उनका सदुपयोग करने में, जिसको हम समानांतर अर्थव्यवस्था कहते हैं और जिसको कई बार हम informal economy कहते हैं, वास्तव में जो देश के टैक्स के पैसे से अलग एक समानांतर अर्थव्यवस्था चलती है, जिसमें अनधिकृत लाभ है, जिसमें अवैध धन है, जिसमें सरकार की पॉलिसी को बचाते हुए टैक्स सेविंग की जो समस्या है, उससे निपटारा होकर जो फॉर्मल इकोनॉमी है, उसकी ओर हम बढ़ेंगे। अर्थव्यवस्था में जितनी फेयरनेस आएगी, उतना ही लाभ नीचे के स्तर तक मिलेगा। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि हम पूरे देश में एक आर्थिक अनुशासन के वातावरण को निर्मित करेंगे। कई बार ऐसा लगता है, जीएसटी के माध्यम से भी हमको ऐसा लगता है और कई बार हम लोगों के मन में जीएसटी का एक खौफ खड़ा करते हैं, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने एक बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। किसी ने कहा है:—

"निकाल के लाया हूँ पिंजरे से एक परिंदा,

अब परिंदे के दिल से पिंजरे का खौफ निकालना बाकी है।"

इसलिए किसी को घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस देश के गरीब व्यक्ति के मन में लम्बे समय से यह था कि देश की शासन-व्यवस्था का सीधा लाभ उसको नहीं मिल पाता है और इस पर इस देश के एक पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने भी बेचारगी दर्शायी थी कि उस तक उसका लाभ पहुँच नहीं पाता है। उसको पहली बार लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए देश में एक पारदर्शी शासन-व्यवस्था की स्थापना करने के लिए हमारी सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है। मेरा यह कहना है कि न केवल इससे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को हम आगे बढ़ाने का काम करेंगे, बल्कि हम एक नई व्यवस्था को खड़ा कर देश में एक नये आर्थिक अनुशासन को खड़ा करने का काम भी करेंगे। जीएसटी के जो चारों बिल हमारे सामने आए हैं, इन चारों बिलों को आज इस सदन में चर्चा के लिए रखा गया है। जीएसटी

[श्री भूपेंद्र यादव]

3.00 P.M.

काउंसिल के अंदर भी जब GSTN के बारे में चर्चा की गई थी, तो उस समय एक विषय कहा गया था, जिसका सरकार ने बहुत अच्छे तरीके से ध्यान रखा है। उसमें कहा गया था, "उक्त को देखते हुए समिति पुरजोर सिफारिश करती है कि सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाए कि वित्तीय संस्थाओं के गैर-सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाओं में सरकार अपने नियंत्रण को कायम रखे" सरकार ने उस विषय को कायम रखा है। जीएसटी से संबंधित सेलेक्ट कमिटी की जो रिपोर्ट थी, उसमें 14वें वित्त आयोग के आलोक में सरकार ने नीचे की पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को भी मजबूत करने के लिए 14वें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार किया है।

अंत में, मैं एक ही विषय कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत की शासन-व्यवस्था के ethos के लिए अगर कुछ अच्छे साहित्य लिखे गए हैं, तो महाभारत का "शांति पर्व" बहुत अच्छा लिखा गया है। राज्य और राजा के अधिकार, टैक्स प्रणाली को इकट्ठा करने का तरीका, ये सब उसके भीष्म—युधिष्ठिर संवाद में अच्छी तरह से आया है। उसमें राजा या नेशन के द्वारा टैक्स कलेक्शन के संबंध में एक विषय आया है। As the bees collect honey from flowers gradually, the King should draw wealth gradually from his kingdom. यानी, कर-संग्रह का जो तरीका है, वह जनता को बिना कोई तकलीफ दिए हुए हो। इसके बाद भीष्म कहते हैं कि "सर्वत्र क्षेम चरण सुलभं ना गोपीषु न हयात् सदृश किंचित वारमस्ति।" इसका अर्थ है कि राज्य वह बढ़िया होता है, जिसमें व्यापार करने वालों को निश्चित रूप से निर्बाध होकर और हर तरीके से राज्य में खुले रूप से अपना व्यापार करने की निश्चितता हो। जीएसटी के द्वारा हमने पूरे भारत में देश के व्यापार के लिए, अपने व्यवसाय को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, जो टैक्स बर्डन है, उसको खत्म करके निश्चित रूप से देश के अंदर व्यापार करने के वातावरण को निर्मित किया है, इसलिए जीएसटी का जो वातावरण है, वह देश में एक फेयर कॉम्पिटिशन को खड़ा करेगा। यह फेयर कॉम्पिटिशन देश में एक नयी आर्थिक समानता को लाएगा और जब देश में नयी आर्थिक समानता होगी, तो हम सामाजिक परिदृश्य में जाकर भारत को सच्चे अर्थ में बदल सकेंगे और भारत के लोगों को संकीर्णताओं से निकालकर सही तरीके से जीवन जीने का एक सपना दे सकेंगे, जो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का सपना है और वही "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा भाई भूपेंद्र जी को, जिन्होंने बड़ी क्लिष्ट हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया। हम लोग अवधी बोलने वाले, हिन्दी-उर्दू मिक्स बोलते हैं ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उन्होंने राजा का पूरा नाम नहीं लिया।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मोदी राजा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: इन्होंने सरल हिन्दी बोली और आप जो बोलते हैं, वह डिफिकल्ट हिन्दी है। तो यह कैसे हो गया?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैंने कहा न, चूंकि केरल और वह क्लिष्ट हिन्दी, दोनों बराबर भाषाएं हैं, तो हमारे डिप्टी चेयरमैन तो समझ गए, लेकिन हम अवधी क्षेत्र के हैं, हमारी हिन्दी और उर्दू मिक्स होती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी हिन्दी मुश्किल है, मेरे लिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: तो हमारे लिए थोड़ा समझना मुश्किल बात है।

महोदय, मैं कोई इकोनॉमिस्ट नहीं हूँ, अर्थशास्त्र का स्टूडेंट भी नहीं रहा हूँ, लेकिन जो कुछ थोड़ी चीजें समझा, मैं उनको सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जब यह चर्चा हो रही थी, उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी सरकार थी, सलेक्ट कमेटी में भी हम थे, तमाम बिन्दु हमने उस समय रखे थे सरकार की तरफ से। सरकार की कुछ आपत्तियाँ थीं। कुछ केंद्र सरकार ने मान ली थीं, कुछ केंद्र ने नहीं मानी थीं, जैसे जो कमेटी थी, उसमें हम लोगों का कहना था कि राज्य का भी 50 परसेंट स्थान होना चाहिए, लेकिन केंद्र उसके लिए तैयार नहीं था। कहीं न कहीं वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह कह दिया था कि फिर इसे लागू करने से फायदा क्या? तो हम लोगों ने यह सोचा कि जब देश में आर्थिक क्रांति होने जा रही है, क्योंकि इनका कहना है कि इसको लागू करने से देश में आर्थिक क्रांति हो जाएगी और देश में टैक्स की दर बराबर हो जाएगी। यद्यपि आपने जम्मू और कश्मीर को exempt किया है, हम यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के साथ नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के राज्य क्यों नहीं exempt किए? या जिनकी भौगोलिक स्थिति जम्मू-कश्मीर के स्टाइल की है, चाहे उत्तरांचल हो, चाहे हिमाचल हो, उनको भी अगर आप उस श्रेणी में रखें, क्योंकि उनकी भी भौगोलिक स्थिति वैसी है जैसी जम्मू-कश्मीर की है, तो शायद वह ज्यादा अच्छा होता। मैं नहीं समझ पाया भूपेंद्र भाई, जो हमारी कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे, उन्होंने कैसे कह दिया कि इसको लागू होने के बाद भी एकसमान दर भारत में नहीं आएगी? वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि इसको जरा स्पष्ट कर दें। क्योंकि जब सेल्स टैक्स समाप्त करने की बात हुई थी और उसके स्थान पर वैट भी लागू किया गया था तो उस समय भी देश में कहा गया था तथा देश के सामने यही पिक्चर रखी गई कि वैट लागू हो जाएगा तो सब राज्यों में टैक्स की समान दर हो जाएगी। जैसे यू.पी. के पास दिल्ली था, हरियाणा था, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश—इन सब राज्यों में समान दर हो जाएगी तो टैक्स की चोरी रुक जाएगी, क्योंकि दिल्ली में टैक्स कम था और यू.पी. में ज्यादा था। यह होता था कि लोग दिल्ली से सामान ले जाते थे और यू.पी. में टैक्स नहीं देते थे, इस प्रकार हम लोगों ने वैट स्वीकार कर लिया। लेकिन उसके बाद देखा कि वैट की दर अलग-अलग हैं। तो आप यह surety दे दें, क्योंकि आपने राज्यों को बहुत चीजों में exempt कर दिया। आपने excise में राज्यों को exempt कर दिया, आपने शराब में राज्यों को exempt किया, आपने सिगरेट वगैरह में, तम्बाकू पर exempt किया, Real Estate अब उससे बाहर कर दिया, पहले चार प्वाइंट कुछ परसेंट टैक्स ये लोग देते थे। अब कितना आएगा, Real Estate वाले यही पूछ रहे हैं कि टैक्स अब कितना होगा, इसको भी जरा clear कर दें। इसी प्रकार electricity tax आपने राज्यों को दे दिया। तो राज्यों में जब अलग-अलग हो गया, पेट्रोलियम राज्यों का रखा, क्योंकि राज्यों में राजस्व की कमी हो रही थी। जब राज्यों का अलग-अलग हो गया तो हम कैसे समान हैं? इसके अतिरिक्त आपने राज्यों को कितने वर्षों के लिए छोड़ा? आपने तो इसको लागू करने के लिए सोचा कि चलिए, हम leniently इसे अपना लेंगे। किसी तरीके से राज्य राजी हो जाएं और हमारा GST बिल पास हो जाए, लेकिन इसको कितने वर्ष तक आप रखेंगे, क्योंकि आपने राज्यों पर तीन साल की शर्त रखी थी कि राज्य का जो घाटा होगा, उसको हम तीन साल तक पूरा करेंगे, लेकिन जब राज्यों ने उस पर आपत्ति जतायी तो पांच साल का हुआ। आपने कहा कि पांच साल तक राज्य का जो घाटा होगा, उसे हम पूरा करेंगे, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, जब आप कहते हैं कि टैक्स की दर घटेगी तो फिर उतना revenue कैसे आएगा? आप कहते हैं, हमारा revenue

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

बढ़ जाएगा, टैक्स की दर घट जाएगी — अगर टैक्स की दर घटी और revenue कम हुआ तो राज्य सरकार को compensation कैसे मिलेगा? इसकी क्या गारंटी है? अगर आपके पास खुद ही राजस्व नहीं होगा तो राज्य सरकार को आप कैसे गारंटी देंगे, यह एक बड़ा भारी प्रश्न है।

सर, एक और सवाल है कि इंडस्ट्री से कोई चीज़ produce हुई, इंडस्ट्री ने जब उसे businessman के यहाँ भेजा, तो इंडस्ट्री ने उस पर टैक्स लगाकर भेजा, businessman ने वह टैक्स इंडस्ट्री को दिया। फिर businessman ने उसको consumer को बेचा, consumer ने उसका अलग टैक्स pay किया तो अंत में वह टैक्स किसको जाएगा, वह टैक्स refund कैसे होगा, reimburse कैसे होगा? मुझे याद है कि चार राज्य इसी बात पर विरोध कर रहे थे, जिनमें चेन्नई भी था, गुजरात भी था, महाराष्ट्र भी था, उनका यही विरोध था कि हम सबसे बड़ी productive States हैं और GST लागू होने के बाद हमारे राजस्व में बहुत बड़ी गिरावट होगी। आपने उन्हें किन शर्तों पर राजी किया, मैं चाहूंगा कि इस संबंध में भी आप बता दें।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, GST में आपने गांवों को कहां प्राथमिकता दी है, हम यह भी जानना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि पूरे GST में कहीं भी गांवों का उल्लेख नहीं है। आज हम सब कहते हैं कि हमारी 70 प्रतिशत आबादी गांवों में रहती है। हमारे पास चार इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं — village industry, small industry, medium industry and heavy industry. चौधरी साहब उस समय village industry के पक्ष में थे। गांव में बड़ी छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज़ होती हैं और हर क्षेत्र की अपनी अलग-अलग specialty होती है। आप कहीं चले जाएं तो कोई किसी चीज़ का expert है और कोई किसी अन्य चीज़ का। देश में वे चीज़ें गांव से ही बनकर निकलती हैं। वैसे भी WTO लागू होने के बाद चीन ने हमारी मार्केट को इस तरह तोड़ा कि अब तो गणेश जी की छोटी मूर्ति चाहिए तो चीन की मिलेगी, लक्ष्मी जी की छोटी मूर्ति चाहिए तो चीन की मिलेगी, झालर भी चीन की मिलेगी, कुल्हड़ भी चीन का मिलेगा, जिसे पहले कुम्हार बनाता था, तो कहीं न कहीं हमारी village industry बहुत अधिक खत्म हुई है, टूटी है। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस village industry को establish करने के लिए आप इस GST में कहीं कोई छूट दे रहे हैं? अगर नहीं दे रहे तो फिर गांव में कैसे कोई इंडस्ट्री स्थापित होगी, रोज़गार कैसे सृजित होंगे? आप कौशल विकास की बात करते हैं, आपने पहली बार कौशल विकास का मंत्रालय खोल दिया। यह कहा गया कि हम हर साल दो लाख लोगों को कौशल विकास के अंदर ट्रेनिंग देंगे, लेकिन उस कौशल विकास की ट्रेनिंग पाने वाला व्यक्ति अपनी इंडस्ट्री को कैसे लगाएगा, फ़ाइनेंस कहां से पाएगा, उसे क्या छूट मिलेगी? क्या बैंकों की दरों में कोई कटौती होगी, क्या बैंकों की दरें उनके लिए कम होंगी? आज 14 परसेंट ब्याज पर अगर आप चाहें कि कोई village industry लगाए और village से उस सामान को लाकर बाज़ार में बेचे, जबकि पूरे वर्ल्ड में competition है, तो उस village industry के बारे में मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि गांवों को GST में क्या छूट मिली है?

महोदय, एक और प्रश्न उठा था कि नगरपालिकाओं का टैक्स खत्म हो जाएगा, जिला परिषद का टैक्स खत्म होगा, नगर निगम का टैक्स खत्म होगा। इनका compensation कौन देगा? राज्य सरकारों ने तो मना कर दिया था। मुझे याद है, राज्य सरकारों ने कहा था कि हम इन्हें compensate नहीं कर सकते। तो ये जो local bodies हैं, जिन्हें हमने Local Self Government कहा है, जिन्हें अंग्रेज़ों के ज़माने में LGD कहा गया था, तो उस Local Self Government को

बचाने के लिए हम क्या करेंगे? आखिर कौन-सा मैकेनिज्म हमने रखा है, क्योंकि बहुत से गांवों में भी टैक्स लगते हैं। गांव अपना टैक्स लगाता है। विलेज की हाट होती है, विलेज की हाट का टैक्स लगता है। उनके रेवेन्यू का स्रोत क्या होगा? मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि ये बहुत ही नीचे से जुड़ी हुई चीजें हैं, जो हर आदमी के सामने उठ रही हैं।

आप चुनाव जीत गए। हमने तब भी कहा था और आज फिर कह रहे हैं कि व्यापारियों ने उस समय कहा था कि कम से कम 50 लाख के टर्नओवर के व्यापारियों को जीएसटी से बाहर रखना चाहिए। कहीं 20-25 लाख पर आकर के बात तय हुई थी, लेकिन वह इस बिल में कहीं नहीं है। मैं आपसे जानना चाहूंगा कि देश में कितने टर्नओवर के व्यापारी को जीएसटी से छूट होगी? यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है, लाखों लोग आज व्यापार कर रहे हैं, नौकरी नहीं है, हर आदमी आज छोटा-मोटा व्यापार कर रहा है। आज तो चाय वाला भी लाखों का टर्नओवर कर लेता है, क्योंकि एक चाय 8-10-20 रुपये की आती है और अच्छी चाय बेचने वाला तो 50 रुपये की चाय बेचता है। एक चाय वाला भी इतना बड़ा टर्नओवर कर लेता है। आखिर यह confusion क्यों नहीं खत्म होता है कि कितने टर्नओवर का व्यापारी जीएसटी से बाहर रहेगा? अभी व्यापारी की समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। सी.ए. के मजे आ गये हैं। वैसे भी आपने इन्कम टैक्स एक्ट में संशोधन करके इतना अधिकार इन्कम टैक्स अधिकारी को दे दिया है कि अब तो बिना सी.ए. के काम चलने वाला नहीं है। आपने तमाम लोगों को नोटिस दे दिए हैं, हम तो कहते हैं कि अच्छी बात है और जो बचे हैं, उनको भी नोटिस दे दो, क्योंकि अभी भूपेंद्र भाई कह रहे थे कि प्रधान मंत्री का अच्छा देश का जो सपना है, वह साकार हो, मैं भी चाहता हूं कि उनका सपना साकार हो। उनका क्या होगा? आप पांच मिनट बैठ जाइए, उसके बाद चले जाइएगा, क्योंकि आपके वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी और चीजों में विशेषज्ञ हैं, हमारी तरह वे भी इसमें विशेषज्ञ नहीं हैं। वे हमारे पड़ोसी हैं, हमारी ससुराल के हैं, इसलिए हमें इनका ज्यादा ख्याल रखना पड़ता है। मैं इनको बहुत दिनों से जानता हूं, लेकिन वे इसमें विशेषज्ञ नहीं हैं।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): टाइम बरबाद मत करो, उनको पांच मिनट के लिए बैठाया है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इनकी सारी विशेषताएं मालूम हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय मंत्री जी, हर महीने 200 करोड़ के करीब इनवॉइस पूरे देश में कटेंगे। कम्प्यूटर सिस्टम बहुत उलझा हुआ सिस्टम है। अभी भी बैंकों में जरा सा कम्प्यूटर सिस्टम फेल होता है, तो पूरे बैंक की प्रणाली फेल हो जाती है। अगर 200 करोड़ इनवॉइस हर महीने कटेंगे, तो साल में इनकी कितनी बड़ी संख्या हुई? आप per month की बात कर रहे हैं, इसका कौन-सा सिस्टम होगा, क्योंकि जीएसटी पर देश के सबसे काबिल वकील और आपके तो सबसे अच्छे मित्र हैं डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी साहब, वे आज उस पर बोल रहे थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्णाटक): उनके पद के दावेदार भी हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: खैर, वह मैं नहीं कहूंगा। उसके लिए तो मैं इन्हीं को योग्य समझता हूं। मैं आपनली कह दूं, क्योंकि इनसे ज्यादा मृदुभाषी और अपनापन अभी जल्दी लोगों में नहीं मिलेगा। मैं कह रहा था कि GSTN बनाया, आपने अलग से एक कम्पनी बना दी, करीब तीन हजार करोड़

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

रुपया आप उसको दे चुके हैं। अगर फिगर्स कम दी हैं, तो आप बता देंगे, उन्होंने और भी बहुत-सा पैसा मांगा है। आप GSTN को, क्योंकि वह पूरे कंट्री का कम्प्यूटराइज्ड सिस्टम तैयार करेंगे, नीचे से लेकर, गांव से लेकर और दिल्ली तक एक सिस्टम हो, टैक्स आये और ऑटोमेटिक चढ़ जाये, ऑटोमेटिक डिडक्ट हो जाये, तो आखिर वह सिस्टम किसके अंडर में रखा है? क्या वह कोई फॉरेन कम्पनी है या GSTN टोटल इंडियन है या किसी को oblige करने के लिए GSTN बनाया गया है? आज सुबह ही यह कहा गया था कि किसी को oblige करने के लिए ईवीएम की चिप्स किसी को ठेके पर दे दी गयीं? मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि कौन-सा सिस्टम अच्छा बना है? आप इसको फाइनेंस बिल के रूप में ले आये। हम सबको इस पर बड़ी आपत्ति है। जब यह आया था, तब हम लोगों ने संविधान संशोधन किया था। बहुत दिनों तक अटका रहा, फिर हमारे साथी आज़ाद साहब वगैरह राजी हुए और उस समय भी मैंने कहा था कि जब हम सब राजी हैं, जब आप कहते हो कि क्रांतिकारी कदम है, तो फिर राज्य सभा पर शंका क्यों करते हो? हम लोग यह बात बार-बार उठाते हैं कि आर्टिकल 109 और 110 का जिस तरह से मिसयूज हो रहा है, उसे रोका जाए। अब मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा, ठीक है संविधान ने किसे पावर्स दीं, लेकिन संविधान ने उस में conditions भी लगायी थीं कि किसे मनी बिल मानेंगे, किसे मनी बिल नहीं मानेंगे, लेकिन सिर्फ इसलिए किसी बिल को मनी बिल मान लेना कि उस का अधिकार खत्म हो जाएगा, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। आप को ऐसा अविश्वास मन में नहीं रखना चाहिए क्योंकि जहां पर आप क्रांतिकारी कदम और देशहित की बात करेंगे, हम सब मिलकर देश बनाना चाहते हैं। देश बनाने का ठेका खाली आपकी तरफ ही नहीं है, हम सब का है। हमने तो हमेशा कहा है कि जहां देशहित की बात होगी, हम अपना राजनीतिक हित छोड़ देंगे, देश के पक्ष में खड़े होंगे, लेकिन इसे आप मनी बिल के रूप में लाएं, हम सब को इस बारे में आपत्ति है। इस तरह तो आप अपनी पावर्स कम कर रहे हैं। महोदय, हनुमान जी को जब उनकी शक्ति बतायी गयी थी, तब उन्हें उस का ज्ञान हुआ था। अरुण जेटली जी, आप हम लोगों के हनुमान, इस सदन के नेता हैं और संविधान विशेषज्ञ हैं। हम आप से कह रहे हैं कि अगर आप इस हाउस के अधिकारों को कम करेंगे, तो इस से आप के भी अधिकार और पावर्स कम होंगे। मैं तो हरदम इस बात का विरोधी रहा हूं कि आर्टिकल 110 में उस हाउस के सर्वोच्च पद को जो अधिकार दे दिया गया है, वह अधिकार खत्म होना चाहिए। उस बारे में आप संविधान संशोधन लाएं, हम सब उसे इकट्ठे पास कर देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी भूपेंद्र यादव जी बोल रहे थे कि वह चुना हुआ सदन है, तो यह कौन भिखारियों का सदन है? यह भी तो चुना हुआ सदन है। हमारा सदन Council of states है, हम भी राज्यों के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा चुनकर आते हैं। तो हम तो "सुपर" हो गए। हम तो नेताओं के नेता हैं। आप देखिए, शंकर जी की बारात में सब लोग चल रहे थे, अब अगर शंकर जी की बारात के हीरो हम ही हैं, तो हम लोगों को तो बड़ा माना जाना चाहिए, लेकिन अगर आप हम लोगों को छोटा मानने लगे और यह होने लगा कि financial powers इस सदन की कम हैं और उस सदन की ज्यादा हैं, तो यह discrimination क्यों किया गया? इस बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता। महोदय, मैं संविधान बनाने वालों की आलोचना भी नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन अगर भिन्न-भिन्न स्तर पर कहीं संविधान में कमी रह गयी है, तो संविधान में संशोधन भी कई बार हो चुके हैं। मैं तो कहूंगा कि इस विषय में तो असली बहस तब होनी चाहिए, जब इस बिल को लागू हुए एक साल हो जाए। इस के लागू होने के एक साल बाद जनता को जीएसटी से क्या कठिनाइयां आयीं, कम-से-कम उस बारे में भी तो discussion होना चाहिए, तभी तो सुधार होगा।

मुझे याद है, जब आप Company Law Amendment Bill लाए थे, तो उस में हमने बहुत सी चीजों के बारे में कहा था कि आप कुछ Company Law Amendments को ठीक कर दीजिए। आपने कहा था कि हमने कमेटी बना दी है जोकि तीन महीने में सब लोगों से आपत्ति लेगी, फिर हम उसे सदन में लाएंगे और उन आपत्तियों को दूर करेंगे। मैं पूछता हूँ कि आज एक साल हो गया है, कौनसी आपत्तियाँ सदन में आयीं?

श्री अरुण जेटली: उस में Standing committee की रिपोर्ट आ गयी है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हो सकता है, मैं न देख पाया हूँ, लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा कि आप आश्वासन दें कि जहाँ आप इसे 1 जुलाई से लागू कर रहे हैं, एक साल बाद एक बार इस पर भी discussion हो जाए कि जीएसटी लागू करने से लोगों को क्या-क्या real तकलीफें हो रही हैं। अगर उन में भी सुधार कर लिया जाएगा, तो मैं समझूँगा कि जीएसटी बहुत अच्छा है। महोदय, अभी हम विदेश जाते हैं और वहाँ कोई चीज खरीदते हैं और यहाँ हम एयरपोर्ट पर आते हैं, तो हम को refund मिल जाता है। वे हमें रसीद दे देते हैं और कभी-कभी सामान देखा जाता है और कभी-कभी नहीं भी देखा जाता। अब यहाँ विदेशी आएंगे, वे जब टैक्स देकर अपने देश वापस जाएंगे, तो वह उन्हें वापस होगा या नहीं होगा, यह भी मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ। अब जब हम उनकी बात कर रहे हैं, तो विदेश में जो सुविधा मिल रही है, हम अपने देश में भी वह सुविधा दें। आखिर हमको जब वे रिटर्न कर रहे हैं, तो हम उनसे जो टैक्स ले रहे हैं, वे अगर लेकर जा रहे हैं, तो हम क्यों नहीं रिफंड कर रहे हैं? हमारे यहाँ अगर ऐसा नहीं है, तो कोई नई व्यवस्था डाल दीजिए, इसमें कोई बहुत बड़ा खर्च नहीं है, लेकिन इससे यह बात लागू होती है कि जो GST विश्व में लागू है, हम तो इसको बहुत साल बाद लाए हैं, विश्व में GST बहुत पहले लागू हो गया था, वह GST समान हुआ या नहीं? जब GST लागू हुआ था, तब उस कमेटी में गुलाम नबी जी थे, आनन्द शर्मा जी भी थे और यहाँ पर डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी बैठे हुए हैं, तो उस समय ये भी थे। उस समय यह तय हुआ था कि 18% से ऊपर GST नहीं होगा, कांग्रेस इसी पर राजी हुई थी। आपने कहा था कि हम कोशिश करेंगे। आपने कोशिश कर दी, चलिए, लागू करना था, मान लिया गया, लेकिन आपने जो चार टैक्स की दरें बनाई हैं, इसके अलावा भी आप कहते हैं कि हम इसमें और भी टैक्स शामिल कर देंगे, सेस लगाएंगे, तो यह तकरीबन 34% बैठ रहा है। अगर 34 % नहीं बैठेगा, तो कम हो तो जितना हो आप उतना बता दीजिए, क्योंकि हमारी तो 18% की बात थी। आप जो लाए हैं, आपने एनाउंस किया था 5,12,18 और 28 प्रतिशत, ...(व्यवधान)... सब बाहर रखा है। इसमें इनकम टैक्स आएगा, यह भी बता दीजिए, क्योंकि जब एक्साइज आ गया है, कस्टम आ गया, तो इनकम टैक्स आएगा या नहीं, यह भी बता दीजिए। एक्साइज वगैरह भी तो सब इनडायरेक्ट हैं, आप जब सारे टैक्स एक में कर रहे हैं, तो इनकम टैक्स भी इसी में कर दीजिए, कम से कम जो परसेंटेज आप कहते हो कि सिर्फ 70-75 लाख लोग देश में इनकम टैक्स देते हैं, जब आप उन पर GST लागू कर दोगे, तो फिर यह हो जाएगा कि इस देश में 80% लोग इनकम टैक्स दे रहे हैं। हमारी तुलना विश्व के उन देशों से हो जाएगी, जो उन्नति कर चुके हैं, तो आप उन्नति करने वाले देशों में अपनी गिनती क्यों नहीं करा लेते हैं? जो लोग टैक्स नहीं दे रहे हैं, तो वे GST में आ जाएंगे- अब चार तरह की कमेटी बनी हैं, सेंट्रल जीएसटी, सी.जीएसटी, आई. जीएसटी और यूटी जीएसटी। चारों का तालमेल कैसे होगा? माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आप से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात की गारंटी दे दीजिए कि आपकी जीएसटी काउंसिल में अगर राज्य अपनी कम्प्लेंट करेगा, तो उस

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

कम्पलेंट पर कितने दिनों में निर्णय हो जाएगा? ऐसा तो नहीं पेंडिंग पड़ा रहेगा? क्योंकि बहुमत आप का है, हम लोगों ने इसको मान लिया था। चलिए, आपका बहुमत होना चाहिए। वीटो पावर आपकी होनी चाहिए, हमने यूएनओ की तरह आपको वीटो पावर दे दी, लेकिन उस वीटो पावर में ऐसा नहीं कि राज्य के क्लेम बराबर पेंडिंग पड़े रहें। मैं चाहूंगा कि उसकी बैठक के दिन तय हो जाएं, हफ्ता, पंद्रह दिन कितने दिनों में जीएसटी काउंसिल की बैठक होगी और राज्यों की जितनी पेंडिंग कम्पलेंट्स होंगी, उन सारी पेंडिंग कम्पलेंट्स पर तुरंत निर्णय हो जाएगा। उस पर कोई कमेटी नहीं बनाई जाएगी, तुरंत वहीं से निर्णय होगा। कम से कम राज्यों को यह महसूस नहीं होगा कि हमारे राजस्व में कहीं कमी आई है।

मैं अंत में आप से बस इतना ही कहूंगा कि दाल, चावल, आटा, गेहूं और जो ये अनाज हैं, जो रोज खाने की चीजें हैं, जैसे दूध है, मक्खन है, इन सबको आप GST Tax से बाहर रख रहे हैं या नहीं नहीं रख रहे हैं? अनाज पर जो मंडी टैक्स लगता है, अनाज पर जो सेल टैक्स लगता है, वह किसान के लिए जो बेसिक प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, क्योंकि आप देश के किसानों की बात कर रहे हैं, गरीबों की बात कर रहे हैं, आपने डिमॉनिटाइजेशन किया था, तो किसान मरे थे। यह पहली सरकार थी, जिसने कहा कि अमीर हटाओ, हम लोग तो कहते हैं कि गरीब हटाओ, लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि अमीर हटाओ। आप अमीर हटाकर सबको गरीब बना रहे हो, तो उस गरीब को, जो अनाज पैदा कर रहा है, क्या आप उसको इससे एग्जैम्प्ट करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे? हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि इसको मनी बिल से वापस ले लीजिए, हमें बड़ी खुशी होगी, यह मनी बिल नहीं है, हम सब समर्थन में हैं, कोई शंका नहीं होनी चाहिए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you for having allowed me to speak on this important discussion. There are four Bills before this House to be considered and returned - the Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017; the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017; the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Bill, 2017; and the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017. These Bills have already been considered and passed by the Lok Sabha.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair*]

The Lok Sabha Speaker has already certified that this is a Money Bill and these Bills have been introduced as Money Bills. Whether it is a Money Bill or not, is another question. What we are concerned about is, — this is a tax reform as you call it — all the States lose their rights on tax. As my previous speaker was saying, it will be all with the Central Government. So, you are taking away the rights. The right of this House to discuss it first has been taken away. This should have been discussed first in the Rajya Sabha because Rajya Sabha is the Council of States. There might have been a change of nomenclature but this is more important. You should not have done it. This should have been brought first before the Rajya Sabha. Then, from here, it could have gone to Lok Sabha. Anyway, now, it has become a

reality. It only needs to be returned. I do not know whether the recommendations would be considered. There is no guarantee about it. But, anyway, now, it has come for discussion. We will have to go with that.

Sir, 10 groups have been set up under senior tax officials to examine the concerns of the industry and submit reports by April 10th. The working groups can seek the views of the administrative Ministries and key industry bodies, professionals and experts as needed. They have been asked to focus in particular on procedural simplifications and the rate structure. The Government will take a call based on the reports of the groups and may even expand them by including officers from the State Governments to quickly settle issues. The July 1st rollout will leave the Central Board of Excise and Customs about three months to sort out all grievances. GST will be the biggest reform in Indian taxation since 1947. But there are many challenges for its successful implementation. These include getting acceptance from all the stakeholders, the States concerned, the Union Territories and, most importantly, from the traders and small industries sectors. Regarding the Revenue Neutral Rate (RNR), it is one of the prominent factors for its success. We know that in GST regime, the Government revenue would not be the same as compared to the current system. Hence, through RNR, the Government is to ensure that its revenue remains the same despite giving tax credits. Regarding the threshold limit of GST, while achieving broad-based tax structure under GST, both the Empowered Committee and the Central Government must ensure that lowering of threshold limit should not be a tax burden on small businessmen in the country. Regarding the robust IT network, the Government has already incorporated Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN). GSTN has to develop a GST portal which ensures technology support for registration, return filing, tax payments, IGST settlements etc. Thus, there should be a robust IT backbone. Sir, regarding extensive training to tax administration staff, GST is absolutely different from existing system. It, therefore, requires that the tax administration staff both at Centre and in States are to be trained properly in terms of concerned legislation and procedure. Sir, regarding the collection of additional levy on GST, the purpose of additional levy is to compensate States for the loss of revenue while moving on to GST. We acknowledge that the fundamental purpose of GST is to make India as one State where inter-State movement of goods is common. Tamil Nadu is concerned about the impact the proposed GST will have on the fiscal autonomy of States and the huge permanent revenue loss it is likely to cause to the manufacturing and exporting State like Tamil Nadu. Sir, our late beloved leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, had consistently opposed to any acts by the Centre against the interest of the State Governments and raised her apprehensions and strongly stood against any infringement upon the federal rights of the States.

[Shri S. R. Balasubramoniyam]

Sir, we are happy that some of the concerns raised by us have been addressed. But, however, a number of concerns of Tamil Nadu still need to be addressed including the GST Council as a constitutional body infringes the legislative sovereignty of both the Parliament and the State Legislatures and completely jeopardizes the autonomy of the States in fiscal matters. Sir, the existing mechanism of the Empowered Committee of State Ministers which dealt with the VAT issues is adequate. Ideally, no statutory GST Council is required. Furthermore, the decision making role and voting weightage in the Council are unacceptable. They give the Government of India an effective veto in the GST Council and no distinction is sought to be made amongst the States in weightage. Hence, if at all, a Council is formed, the weightage of the vote of the Central Government should be reduced to one-fourth of the total votes cast and that of the States correspondingly increased to three-fourths. Further, the weightage of each States' vote should be in proportion to the representation of the State in the Council of States, that is, in Rajya Sabha. This is important as the change over to GST has different implications for different States based on the size and reliance on own tax revenues. It is quite clear that a manufacturing State like Tamil Nadu will permanently lose substantial revenue if GST is implemented, due to the shift of the levy from the point of origin to the point of destination and also due to the phasing out of Central Sales Tax and transfer of input tax credit on inter-State sales and inter-State stock transfers to the destination States.

Due to the difficulty in fixing even nominally high revenue neutral rate, it is expected that the extent of revenue loss under the GST would be around ₹ 9,270 crore for Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu reiterates the need for a constitutionally mandated independent compensation mechanism that is, 100 per cent compensation of revenue losses suffered by the States for a period of not less than five years in lieu of the proposed additional levy of one per cent tax on inter-State supply of goods. Tamil Nadu suggests that the origin States may be allowed to retain four per cent of the Central GST, part of the inter-State GST, that will be leviable on inter-State supply of goods and services as this would ensure speedy recompense for a portion of the revenue loss and will reduce the amount of compensation payable. It does not affect the destination States' revenue or cause any cascading effect.

Sir, since India is an agrarian economy where more than 70 per cent of population is dependent on agriculture for their income, the GST does not affect agriculture because agricultural income is neither subject to income tax nor service tax. The cost of agricultural inputs will go up since the agricultural implements, fertilizers, seeds will also be taxed at GST rate of 25 per cent. CENVAT credit is not there for

agricultural production since the same is not subject to GST. At present, the excise duty on fertilizer is 12.5 per cent and VAT is five per cent. Under the GST regime, the GST on fertilizer will be 25 per cent which is very, very high. That is why, we are asking for a rate of 16 per cent only for GST. There is an apprehension that the implementation of GST will make the present Commercial Tax Department redundant. There will not be any tax like excise duty, import duty, octroi, etc. However, no one knows how the employees relating to excise and customs will be utilised in the GST regime and the trainings needed under the new context.

Further, I would like to reiterate the stand of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has been at the forefront in protecting the rights of States and preserving its fiscal autonomy. It may be recalled that our late Chief Minister, Amma, had envisioned the difficulties way back in 2014 and had cautioned that certain key issues would have to be resolved in order to have a smooth rollout of goods and services tax. She had consistently raised many issues of which the following are noteworthy. The impact of the proposed GST on the fiscal autonomy of States the huge loss of revenue that manufacturing and net exporting States would suffer on account of GST; the need to guarantee States compensation for the loss incurred on account of GST through an independent mechanism; the problem of loss of revenue on account of lower tax rates on declared goods; the need to keep petroleum products and alcoholic liquor for human consumption outside the ambit of GST; the issue of dual control and fixing up thresholds and exemptions about the revenue at neutral rates.

We have raised these issues in the Parliament, as well as, in other fora. It would not be wrong to say that it was largely due to the concerns voiced by us that many of the provisions of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill were suitably modified.

I am glad to note that the deliberations in the GST Council have been open and many of the concerns raised by us have been accommodated in the spirit of give and take. This augurs well for the development of a healthy federal system where the States and the Centre are equal partners.

I would like to highlight some issues that are being addressed to our satisfaction. Firstly, the provision for special treatment of declared goods has been removed. Secondly, alcoholic liquor meant for human consumption and petroleum products have been kept outside the ambit of GST. Thirdly and most importantly, an independent mechanism for compensation of loss under GST for a period of five years has been made through a statute. The method of calculating the loss and the mechanism of compensation in a fair and transparent manner is also to be appreciated. Fourthly, the vexatious issue of across empowerment has also been resolved amicably.

[Shri S. R. Balasubramoniyam]

Sir, I want to place on record my viewpoint on the tax structure of petroleum products. While the international crude oil prices went up to \$152 per barrel, the price has largely stabilized and even went as low as \$27 per barrel. The low crude oil price has greatly helped the Indian economy. We import almost 70 per cent of our requirement, and thus have saved much needed foreign exchange, thanks to low international prices. But has it really benefited the common man? I am afraid, it is not. The average Indian crude oil import price was \$132.47 per barrel in July, 2008 and the retail selling price was ₹ 50.62 per litre of petrol and ₹ 34.56 per litre of diesel, while the price of LPG cylinder was ₹ 346.30. Now when the crude oil price was \$54 per barrel, the average price in January, the retail price in Delhi as on 16-1-2017 was ₹ 71.33 in the case of petrol and ₹ 59.10 per liter of diesel. Thus, while the international crude prices have come down to one-third of the peak price, the retail selling price has only gone up while fluctuating dollar rate and other factors are listed as reasons for this. The excise duty has been a major factor. The present increase of retail selling price, I would urge the Government to consider prices prevailing in our neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal where prices are much lower. In fact, we talk of exporting refined petroleum products to these countries. I feel that there is a strong case for bringing down the excise duty on petroleum products in our country. It would be pertinent to point out that the contributions to the Central Exchequer by way of cess, royalty, customs duty, excise duty, service tax, corporate tax, dividend, etc., from petroleum product companies which were ₹ 1,52,900 crores in 2013-14 almost touched ₹ 2,70,000 crores in 2016-17. Hence I urge the Government to bring the prices down. Actually, on 16th March, 2017, refinery transfer price, the landed cost, the price at which petrol was transferred to the refinery petroleum companies is ₹ 27.21. Add Excise Duty, it comes to ₹ 21.48; ₹ 27.21 was transferred to the retail dealer for ₹ 31.94; Excise Duty at ₹ 21.48; dealer's commission, ₹ 2.60; and VAT, ₹ 15.12. And, this comes to ₹ 71.14. But the actual price that the refinery gives to the petroleum companies is ₹ 27.21. So, ₹ 44 is charged by way of Excise Duty. Not only that, when prices were going down, the Government was actually continuing to levy duties. Therefore, prices must be slashed, at least, by ₹ 10; of course, now they should be in a much better position to sell it at much cheaper rates.

As far as farmers are concerned, I would like to appeal to the Finance Minister again to waive the farmers loans. There are so many anomalies. For example, on jewellery, the excise duty being levied at present is one per cent and VAT too is being levied at the rate of one per cent. So, accordingly, for an invoice for ₹ 1,00,00,000, Excise Duty would be ₹ 1,00,000, VAT would be ₹ 1,01,000 and

the total would be ₹ 2,01,000. As compared to this, after GST rate of five per cent on jewellery, on an invoice of ₹ 1,00,00,000, it would come to ₹ 5,00,000. This anomaly should, definitely, be rectified. In many other respects, it is the same position. So, I want the Government to act and bring it to the level which is there in the other countries. Thank you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, 17 years is a long, long time in the life of, I suppose, all of us here in Rajya Sabha, who might have met a friend 17 years ago, and that friend may not be here today. And 17 years is also a long time in the life of Parliament.

Sir, it has been a fascinating journey for 17 years. If you go back to the year 2000, you will find that the first concept, the first proposal for this Empowered Committee to examine the GST, even before the Congress Party had announced it in their Budget Speech – it was announced by Mr. Chidambaram; I found it when I was doing some research on the subject – was actually floated by Mr. Vajpayee. That was in 2000; but no one really bothered about that abbreviation, GST, in 2000, till it was taken up by the UPA much later.

In 2000, people were all obsessed with another abbreviation which was not GST; it was actually KBC, 'Kaun Banega Crorepati'; that was the year of 'Kaun Banega Crorepati'. An international format was adopted and it was very well accepted, and it was a successful international format. It was brought to India, and it had been given an Indian feel by the great Amitabh Bachchan and Siddharth Basu, and they had created a winning show.

Now, I know if the Finance Minister was here, he would, probably, tell me, "Derek, this is not a Quiz Show; this is Parliament." Fair enough! But the point here is that, over the 17 years, this has evolved and, today, we have something, which I think, we would all be very proud of.

Sir, I had the privilege of representing my Party on the Select Committee and I also had the opportunity of speaking the last time here on GST. So, I will get into the economics of it. But since everyone before me has felt a little shy to talk about the politics of it, let me indulge in it.

Sir, we are sitting – I wouldn't like to say – in the middle, but in this arch, and this arch is a nice place to see what is happening on this side and what is happening on the other side.

So, when I was looking back at the last seventeen years, I felt, actually GS is 'Go Slow'; and there is a 'T' too. Now, I will tell you what I mean by GS.

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

'Go' means when you are in Government, you go for it; but when you are in the Opposition, then you 'Slow' it down. So, that is the 'Go' and the 'Slow' of it. We have been seeing this happening with our two Parties; and there is the arch in the middle, who have been the 'Thrust', the 'T' of the GST. So, that is the 'Thrust', be it the SP, be it the BSP, be it the JD(U), be it the NCP, be it the Trinamool, be it the Left Front, and be it the DMK. All of us have tried to be the 'thrust'.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I thought 'T' for Trinamool. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You see, Jairamji, you are not predictable. ...(Interruptions)... So, I think today is not to take credit for who did it. But, I think, everyone got together. We got this together. But, I think, I am going to talk a little later about the economics of it and let us begin with the politics of GST. So, let us go back to the Thirteenth Finance Commission's Chairman, Dr. Vijay Kelkar. When the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance had a meeting, I have two quotes here from the State of Gujarat. This was in 2012. "While the loss of revenue is expected due to removal of cascading effect, unacceptable revenue losses would arise on account of the inability to achieve revenue neutral rates, the loss of CST revenues and sub-optimal collections from the service sector." This is Gujarat in 2012. Let us go to another State, Madhya Pradesh. This is Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance. I think this is a good day to record all this. So, when everyone wants to take the credit, then we all know who was where and when. It is Madhya Pradesh. "Fiscal health of the States is likely to deteriorate because of the substantial tax revenue loss. They will not be able to mobilize additional resources for development and they cannot change the rate structure of the most important tax instrument available to them." I will go on with another example and I must give the BJP credit what they put in their 2009 manifesto. They have been courteous enough that they have not yet removed it from their website. That is good; owning up. This is what the BJP's 2009 manifesto said. "CST will be abolished and GST will be rationalized between 12 and 14 per cent." Then why did you oppose the Bill when it was introduced in 2011? ...(Interruptions).. I am not here to score points. Actually, I am just here to raise some level of conscience that when you are taking credit, please understand where you were and where you have come, across the board. Now, how can we leave out Twitter, Sir? On 27th February, 2014 on GST, "Without proper IT, without proper infrastructure, GST will become difficult to implement." It was the then Chief Minister of a State in Western India, Gujarat. Then one more, "They have not addressed the concerns. Centre's preparation on

GST is thoroughly inadequate.” That is the Tweet of 2014. Sir, I have two-three more quotes because this establishes my point a little strongly. This is the Madhya Pradesh Finance Minister, he had this to say, “Changes are not acceptable to us as they will end all the autonomy of the States and kill the spirit of the parliamentary democracy.” This is the Finance Minister of Madhya Pradesh. Of course, the person I had the pleasure of meeting when I was in Select Committee because he came and deposited, was the Gujarat’s Finance Minister, Sourabh Patel. I remember him in Mumbai when we were depositing. This is the nice, crisp quote. It says, “It is completely against fiscal federalism.” So, this kind of illness or this kind of condition, we accept that it is a kind of condition, as we move along, whether it is on GST, whether it is on FDI, whether it is on MNREGA, where people sit, depends on what stand they want to take, so much for who is sitting where. Sir, my party led by Mamata Di, Trinamool Congress, we are sitting in this arch. In our 2006 manifesto, 2009 manifesto, 2011 manifesto, 2014 manifesto, 2016 manifesto, we promised three things on GST. We promised that we will support the idea. We promised that we would support the implementation. As we have done in the last three-four years, as a responsible opposition party, after the idea and implementation, we promised the third eye. We do believe that we have reflected and we provided some insights which have helped us move along. So, when we look at the consensus, the consensus for GST, yes, there was a lot of consensus and this Government ought to be given credit where they pushed for consensus and got consensus. I will tell you one, which is just one example. The exemption of the category of petroleum, tobacco products inter-State transactions, this was broadly the consensus and I appreciate what the Congress speaker was saying in the beginning that he was looking for perfection. Now, who defines ‘perfection’? Does the Congress Party define perfection or does the BJP define perfection? I think this is a very good example where perfection was not achieved, and it will never be achieved but the parties in the middle helped us to get somewhere near its perfection. Sir, on arriving at a consensus, there were differences, and we sorted those differences out, including on petroleum, there were three Members from the Congress Party and there were about eight or nine of us from the arch and then there was the BJP. This got addressed because that was the broad opinion. Sir, there were two very important points in the Select Committee. We had about 22 meetings. The Chairman, Shri Bhupender, is here. We spent eight meetings on one subject, but we arrived at a solution and these I think, were the turning points of reaching a consensus. One, the Centre — it was written in the Bill — may compensate the States. We had to hear all legal opinions, including lawyers, on both sides stating that there is no difference between ‘may’ and ‘shall’. It means the same thing, but for all the laity in the Select Committee, we thought

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

that there is a big difference, like 'you may die' or 'you shall die'. So, that was a good consensus. We moved from 'may' to 'shall' and the second one took us four months. Earlier it said 'up to five years'. So, the provision that the Centre could compensate the States up to five years was changed to, after a lot of pushing and shoving, 'not up to five years, but shall compensate for five years'. So, these were the two major points of consensus. Then, when the Select Committee finished and we got to the GST Council, there were two days' of sittings and significantly these were two meetings of the GST Council held in Kolkata. The Finance Minister was the Chairman of the GST Council and the West Bengal Finance Minister was the Chairman of the Empowered Committee. Sir, if you look at those minutes and history should record those minutes, for the first time all States reached a consensus on GST in the Empowered Committee meeting held on June, 16th. That is when the Finance Minister made that Statement that we have actually got to a consensus. So, that was a historic meeting. Sir, there were other issues and I want to dwell a little upon the Empowered Committee because this is also about giving credit where it is due. The Empowered Committee was responsible and this is not about one party, this is across all the Finance Ministers on the Empowered Committee. Very quickly, Sir, I will mention. One, was keeping small business under ₹ 20 lakhs out of the GST ambit. That came from there. Giving coastal States the right to tax economic activities within 12 nautical miles. Correct me if I am wrong, Mr. Finance Minister. That also came from there. The States would have the power to administer 90 per cent of assesseees with an annual turnover of ₹ 1.5 crores. That also came from there and then the very crucial point of MSME, which remained a sticking point for a long, long while, about the ₹ 50 lakh turnover and the composition scheme for tax. So, there was a lot of work which happened there and I would be failing in my duty here, speaking here in Parliament and not acknowledging, beyond politics, the tremendous effort made by the Empowered Committee and I am so proud that my colleague, Dr. Amit Mitra, was the Chairman of that Committee. I was talking about one party's views – then and now. I want to come to the broader picture, now, whether you talk about being a Money Bill or this concept of bypassing the Rajya Sabha. There is no use getting emotional and sentimental about getting bypassed. But this is a serious issue. Here, again, it is a 'then and now' syndrome. And, I am glad that the Leader of the House is here because the Leader of the House himself, in his earlier avataar had said, "Parliament's job is to conduct discussions, but many a time Parliament is used to ignore issues. And, in such situations, obstruction of Parliament is in the favour of democracy. Therefore, parliamentary obstruction is not undemocratic." No privilege on me because Mr. Jaitley is still

sitting here and he has not objected to having said this. But that was 'then'. The situation 'now' is, I quote, "We are ready for discussion. Why is the Opposition running away from discussion?" We have learnt from you, Sir. The stand you take depends upon where you sit. I was reading Mr. Jaitley's blog a few years ago, I think, two years ago and he had spoken publicly on this. This was on this whole concept of the Rajya Sabha. You know, talking about the Rajya Sabha being equivalent to the House of Lords is almost like saying that in the Rajya Sabha we can have a 'pause' button, but we can't have a 'stop' button. Why? Because, the House of Lords has a 'pause' button. Sir, the composition of the House of Lords is a very, very different composition. Here, twelve Members are nominated because they have excelled in certain fields. Rest of us have been elected by the MLAs in our State. The House of Lords is a House of Privilege. The House of Lords is absolutely a House of Privilege. If you are a grandson of some Peer, you get elected to the House of Lords. So, using that as an example, or, for that matter, using some of the other European countries to demean the Rajya Sabha is a problem. In a light-hearted way, the great footballers of the world, like, Messi, Pele, Maradona, all had number 10 jersey; if our leader of the House had to wear a football jersey, it wouldn't be 10, it would be 110 because everything is Article 110 and comes through in this manner. But, that's in a lighter vein. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): You must be serious. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, if Mr. Chidambaram is prompting me to be serious, then, I am saying it seriously. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yeah, I know, 110 is a serious point. But, I put it across in a more friendly manner. ...(*Interruptions*)... Right, right. In fact, the best example of the Rajya Sabha playing a constructive role is: Where was the GST Bill without the Rajya Sabha? Where was this GST Bill? If nobody else should convince, at least, the Chairman of the Select Committee, the very 'articulate', the very 'composed', and the very 'balanced', Shri Bhupender Yadav, should convince his other party colleagues as to what was the role of the Rajya Sabha. How hard we worked. For me, this is my first term as a parliamentarian. And, being in the Select Committee has been the most wonderful experience of mine during the last five years. And, as I come to the end of my term, in another few weeks, I have learnt so much. So, the best example of this is that.

Next, I come to the GST Council. The GST Council is very nice. It is represented in a federal way. We appreciate that. Its composition is very, very nice. Now, as much as we say that we all are behind this Bill, we want this to happen on July 1st and, of course, it will happen on July 1st, we have one issue with one of those amendments. I will come back to that. For now, I want to come back and stick with

4.00 P.M.

my point about the Rajya Sabha. In the Winter Session of 2010, when the BJP was in Opposition, 22 days were lost due to the 2G Scam. This is the largest and the longest logjam since Independence. The BJP was in Oppositon from 2004 to 2009. "About 423 hours have been lost." This is the record in Legislative history. So, when the BJP starts giving us sermons and lectures on being a responsible Opposition, that is very, very difficult to digest. So, I told you about the Select Committee.

Sir, now, I have some suggestions in the spirit of giving you insights. As I said, since everyone is fighting about whose idea the GST was, we really believe, the GST is not your baby, not their baby, the baby was born somewhere in the middle; so, at least, give us some credit. But, doesn't matter whose baby it is, it is a nice baby which is born. Sir, in the spirit of ideas, in the spirit of implementation and in the spirit of *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, too many fathers, may be, but the mother is sitting in the middle. Okay. Sir, we have some practical suggestions or insights. The first one is of a dealer. These are quick little suggestions which can be implemented, or, perhaps, can be taken care of in the rules. If a dealer sells an air conditioner and also provides installation, he is paying GST, as per the structure, like this — 28 per cent to the airconditioner or to the product and 18 per cent to the installation, to the service. So, this makes it very interesting or enticing for the dealer to switch more of the cost under the head of 'Service' and less on the product. Sir, we wanted to consider and think how we can address this. This example, in fact, was given by Shri Arvind Subramanian, if I remember correctly.

Sir, the second one is of a television set in the exchange offer. There are televisions, cars and so many other things which are exchanged. I am using the example of television, but it can apply to all. When you give back your old television, which costs ₹ 10,000/- and you pay ₹ 30,000/- for the new television, it comes to ₹ 40,000/-. But the GST is being calculated not on ₹ 30,000/, but on ₹ 40,000/-. So, that is the point to consider for a solution somewhere in the rules.

Sir, the third suggestion from the Trinamool Congress is this. Yes, Sir, I am serious again. When we oppose something, we oppose it strongly; when we back something, like the GST, we back it strongly; when we criticise you, we criticise you strongly; but, when we make suggestions, we make it with a positive spirit.

Sir, now, I come to the arrest clause. On the arrest clause, take the example of West Bengal. I think, barring Gujarat, which has it, no one has been arrested under it for above ₹ 2 crore tax violation. In Bengal, Sir, tax collection has doubled in the last five years, but we don't have the power to arrest. Everything is going fine.

Sir, my final suggestion is on fitment. There are almost 4,000 items whose

rates are yet to be fixed. Basic rates have been fixed — 0, 1, 5, 12, whatever, but what about the rate of the individual commodities? Is there a plan in place for the individual commodities? Because, then, we think, there may be a problem of fitment. If one tax rate is 15, then, how will it fit between 12 and 18? We would like you to address this, Sir?

My reading these days has also become a little boring because all I am doing is reading only old speeches — but it is good fun — of great Parliamentarians and of some of them who are sitting in this House. So, this one I read was, again, of Mr. Jaitley. "If you want to build consensus, you need a big heart." You said this. "If you want to build consensus, you need a big heart. You need a non-discriminatory approach. You need to be fair. You need to consider the Opposition as an essential part of India's democracy and not a political enemy." This is what Mr. Jaitley said. In that spirit, I am coming to one amendment. This is not taking some *panga*, and wanting to move an amendment. I have moved an amendment. I believe, from the Congress Party, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, has moved the amendment, and there may be some others. But, please let us not get into a political slugfest over this. The point is, whether we move an amendment or whether the amendment is passed, it will go to the Lok Sabha, and, then, the Bill will be passed in any case. Then, what is the point of this amendment? Sir, the point of this amendment is this. The GST Council is a strong federal body. There is no doubt about it. But when the GST Council makes a recommendation, our humble submission is, it has to come to Parliament. You cannot then expect to bypass Parliament and hope that everything will be all right. The counter argument to this could be that you are taking away the federal structure. You are taking away the federal structure because the GST Council itself has a federal structure. So, this is a point, and we are very open with this. I want to know whether the Finance Minister will take it in the spirit of having a big heart.

Sir, this basically is the summary, a little bit of modern history, a little bit of reality of the politics, some constructive suggestions because for the Trinamool Congress, for us, this GST is very, very important. We have been promising it and promising it and promising it, and now, no matter what the differences are, it seems that we all see it roll out on July, the 1st.

I started with the famous Quiz Show, Kaun Banega Crorepati, KBC. At least, now we have answered the question which the nation has been asking, which is, KBC, Kab Banega Consensus. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I do not want to repeat the points which my earlier speakers have mentioned that both UPA and NDA alternatively have tried for almost two decades to bring in this legislation.

[Shri C. P. Narayanan]

Sir, the second point is that the States have got a lot of concerns which our learned AIADMK Member has aired very vividly. Not only they, all other States have got different kinds of concerns because this is a major shift from one system of taxation to another where the producer-States had a big say in the earlier system of VAT but now the consumer-States will have some benefit. That is what is being told. But in the discussion, when I was listening to my colleagues, it was mentioned that a lot of preparations have been done. That is what all others have mentioned. True. As far as the producers' organizations are concerned, as far as the traders' organizations are concerned and as far as the Centre and States are concerned, a lot of consultations were there. Now whether it is sufficient or not, I do not want to go into those details. But whether we have done such consultations with the large section of population like peasants, workers and other sections, and whether we have told them what it is all about, how it is going to affect them. I think, very little has been done in that regard. They do not know. The average people and their organizations do not know in what way they are going to be hugely affected in various areas. So, this has to be taken care of.

In this context, I would like to refer to a news-item which was referred to earlier also in this House. It was regarding GSTN, the GST Network that they have got the control over the data regarding the GST, and they are not prepared to share it with even the CAG. That was the report. I do not know whether it is correct or not, and I hope that the Government will settle the matter. But this is a pointer as far as the Goods and Services Tax regime is concerned. That is what I believe. Here the private sector, particularly, the private sector which handles data, is going to have a big say in matters and they will be trying to have their control over various things which perhaps the Government or the Opposition or the Members of Parliament have not thought of or even the officials have not thought of. We have to be concerned about this because when we have got a new era of information and storage of data, the people who have got the key to such data can create havoc but they can do much help also. Both are possible. It is this fact that has been brought out by this Report. So, you need to take a lot of care about these things.

Sir, when we speak about taxation, we generally speak of three products – petroleum products, tobacco and related products and pharmaceuticals. These have been kept out of the pail. This is what many of the earlier speakers have mentioned. Now, the importance of petroleum products has been borne out in the last two years. To what extent taxation on petroleum and petroleum products can bring more income to the Exchequer and also in what way it could affect the people has been well proven in the last two years, in 2015 and 2016. Now, a similar thing is possible

in the case of tobacco too. I have been following this sector where the two major products involved are cigarettes and *beedis*. Now, these are used by two sections of the population, one, the better-off people and the other, ordinary people. *Beedi* is even prepared by very poor people. Lakhs of people are dependent on the *beedi* industry for their livelihood. Now, I have been reading that there is a big move to equalize the price of cigarette and *beedi*, that is, a *beedi* may come to cost two or three rupees, just like cigarette. Such an attempt has been made by the cigarette lobby. The Government must take care of this aspect in order to protect the lives of lakhs of *beedi* workers and those of the people who collect *tendu* leaves.

Sir, for the last 40 years, since the 42nd Constitutional Amendment, there has been a continuous concentration of power at the Centre, whether it be in education, health, in decentralization or in taxation. In every field we have been seeing that there is centralization of power. Now, under the GST Bill, all taxes have been brought under the control of a GST Council. Now, where the Centre does not have a veto power, well and good, but in certain States, where a particular Party has got control, that Party can decide what kind of taxes need to be introduced and collected, at what rates, and so on. So, there again, as my learned friend, Derek O'Brien, has said, it must be reported to the Parliament and Parliament should have the final say. Otherwise, what would happen is that it would become a private affair of the rich people. This needs to be prevented. I think certain amendments have been moved by my colleagues. I hope that they would be considered. Thank you, Sir.

श्री ए. यू. सिंह दिव (ओडिशा): थैंक यू चेयरमैन सर, मैंने सब ध्यान से सुना है। हमारे colleagues ने जो कुछ कहा है, बड़े महत्वपूर्ण भाषण सब ने दिए, flamboyant भाषण सब ने दिए, and it makes a lot of sense. Sir, I would restrict myself to the implementation part of the GST. That, in my opinion, is very important. Sir, the NCAER study ordered by the 13th Finance Commission in 2008-09 noticed that there would be a 0.9 per cent to 1.7 per cent gain to India's GDP if the GST was implemented. This is how the journey of GST Bill starts itself. It has been introduced by the Government; there are four different Bills and they are now with the Rajya Sabha for consideration. Sir, the implementation of this Bill will actually tell us how much it is pro-poor, for the middle class and for poor people. What are the good things that are going to be brought under the purview of the various clauses that have been introduced in the particular Bill? इस बिल से किसको फायदा होगा? आजकल middle class के लिए ये चीज़ें luxury items नहीं हैं। How is fridge a luxury, Sir? Small car or scooter is not a luxury; microwave oven is not a luxury. ये चीज़ें, जिनमें आज कुल-मिलाकर 32 परसेंट टैक्स आता है, उसे 18 परसेंट पर ले आएँ — लाया जाएगा या नहीं, वह हमें देखना है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी इसमें क्या करते हैं? जहाँ तक federalism की बात करते हैं — जब वे power में थे तो जो इन्होंने किया, बिल को पास करने में delay किया, आज ये लोग power में

[श्री ए. यू. सिंह दिव]

हैं तो वह काम वे लोग कर रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में इससे राज्य सभा का stature थोड़ा सा कम हो जाता है। कम ऐसे हो जाता है कि जो बिल्स आसानी से discuss हो जाने चाहिए, पास हो जाने चाहिए, वे हो नहीं पाते। The Government has to govern. If they are apprehensive that the Bill will be blocked here, they will find another route to bring the Bill. That is exactly what is happening. खैर, वह बड़ी-बड़ी पार्टियों की बात है, वे उसे समझें। मेरे विचार से हमारा राज्य सभा का stature जरूर कम हो जाता है, हम recommendatory authority हो जाते हैं, फाइनेंस बिल के हिसाब से चीजें लायी जाती हैं और मैं समझता हूं, यह हमारी शान के खिलाफ है। सर, अब मैं multiple tax rates के ऊपर आता हूं। एक स्लोगन था, 'One Nation, one Tax'. GST को लाया गया, लेकिन उसमें tax rates कितने हैं? उसमें tax rates हैं, 5 परसेंट, 12 परसेंट, 18 परसेंट, 28 परसेंट - फिर cess है, उसके बाद surcharge है, फिर bullion charge है। इस तरह से एक टैक्स को इतनी जगह divide कर दिया गया है। This defeats the purpose of GST. जैसे कहते हैं, 'One Nation, one Tax', आप इतने taxes ले आए हैं, इतने surcharges ले आए, इतनी exemptions ले आए, इसमें एक cascading effect होता है, जिसमें मेरी समझ से दाम बढ़ेगा। आपने अपने हिसाब से petroleum products को छोड़ दिया, real estate और alcohol को छोड़ दिया। ये सब चीजें इसमें किस तरह से लायी जाएंगी, हमारे वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, जब वित्त मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे, तो वे कृपया इसको clear करें, इसमें clarity लाने की जरूरत है। सर, सबके मन में एक fear है कि high taxes लगेंगे। आपकी tax की peak 28 परसेंट की है, which can go up to 40 per cent. 12-15 परसेंट आपका demerit goods पर टैक्स है, जो आप पांच साल लगाएंगे और स्टेट्स को जो लॉस होगा, वह आप उनको देंगे। तो इसमें मनमानी बहुत है, 5 परसेंट, 8 परसेंट, 18 परसेंट, 40 परसेंट — जो मन में आए कर दीजिए, कोई रोकने वाला नहीं है। यह Money Bill है, यहां recommendatory authority की तरह से लोग कई चीजें कहते चले जाते हैं, जो सुनी नहीं जातीं। यह डर लोगों के मन में है। जब वित्त मंत्री जी इसको clarify करेंगे कि कौन सी गुड्स, कौन सी वस्तु, किस कैटेगरी में आती है, इससे कौन से लोगों को फायदा मिलेगा, गरीबों को या मिडिल क्लास को, तब यह चीज सामने आएगी। एक anti-profiteering measure सरकार इसमें introduce कर रही है। वह यह चाहती है कि जो हम टैक्स में फायदा दे रहे हैं, वह कंज्यूमर को pass on हो। वह कंज्यूमर को pass on होगा या नहीं होगा, इसकी जांच करने के वास्ते वह एक कमेटी बना रही है, एक अथॉरिटी बना रही है। हो सकता है कि यह कमेटी गुड्स एंड सर्विसेज का price भी डिसाइड करे, तो price determine करना मार्केट का काम है, सरकार का नहीं। उस मुद्दे पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। Prices are determined by the market. Also, Sir, ये जो measures लाने की सोच रहे हैं, इनको implement कैसे करेंगे, huge amount of red-tapism will come in. इसको implement करने का आसान रास्ता मुझे तो दिखता नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री जी इसको भी clarify करें। Inter-State movement of goods में भी red-tapism आएगा। कागज के कागज रखने पड़ेंगे, दिखाने पड़ेंगे, लेने पड़ेंगे, साथ में रखने पड़ेंगे। Are we introducing redtapism back into the system? This is something which the hon. Finance Minister has to be careful of and he has to see that this doesn't come in.

Sir, to avoid dual control, the GST Council has reached a compromise formula

that 90 per cent of the tax assesseees, with an annual turnover of ₹ 1.5 crores or less, will be assessed by the States, and the rest will be assessed by the Centre. For those having an annual turnover of more than ₹ 1.5 crores, the States and the Centre will share equally. However, this solution has its own problems and own issues. For example, if an entity, with a turnover of less than ₹ 1.5 crores in one year, posts a turnover of more than ₹ 1.5 crores in the following financial year, then, who would assess it? Once, it would be assessed by the State Government. Then, it will be assessed by the Central Government. It will depend on its turnover. So, how will this system function? There is a difficulty in the functioning of this system. This is something the hon. Finance Minister should look into because this will create blocks and delays in the implementation of this particular system.

Sir, there is an issue of casual taxable person. If a person, registered in one State, moves to another State for a short period for some business transaction, say to participate in a fair or exhibition, then that person would have to get registered in that State for that period. The GST law says that in case of casual taxable person, he or she would have to pay taxes in advance by making an estimate of the sales. This is another pain point because the sales can be lower than what you estimate. आप पैसे दे चुके होंगे और सरकार से पैसा लेना कितना मुश्किल है, यह हम सब जानते हैं। इसका क्या हल होगा और इसको किस तरह से sort out करेंगे, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

सर, यह तो भाषण में, पेपर में, बातचीत में बहुत अच्छी चीज हुई है। जीएसटी के हमारे चार बिल पास होने वाले हैं। इसके implementation में, मैं समझता हूँ कि कई मुश्किलें हमारे सामने आएंगी, जिनका हमें समाधान करना पड़ेगा। सर, आप जानते हैं कि GST का सभी ने समर्थन किया है, हमारी सरकार ने भी समर्थन किया है और हमें खुशी है कि ये बिल पास होने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन इस में जो glitches आएंगे, उन्हें iron-out करने की जरूरत है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि मैंने जितनी चीजें वित्त मंत्री जी के सामने रखी हैं, वे उन पर ध्यान देंगे और States, municipalities, village-oriented industries को जो भी reimbursement करना होगा, उन का भी ध्यान रखते हुए हम इसे आगे ले जाएंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Deo. Next speaker is Shri C. M. Ramesh; he is absent. Shri Praful Patel will speak tomorrow. Now, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the historic GST Bills - the CGST, the IGST, the Union Territories GST and the GST Compensation Bill. Sir, we have finally reached the last lap, which, I believe is the most significant indirect taxation reform in Independent India. I congratulate the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and all

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

the State Government Ministers who worked together in national interest to make this reform a reality. I congratulate the Government for specifically going beyond the broad idea of GST and addressing the real issues and concerns of the States that were wary of this reform for many years by squarely addressing the issue of compensation in acceptable ways.

Sir, except for the political football that was played with GST for many sessions of Parliament, this reform could have come sooner and saved many lakhs of crores. My friend, Derek, talked about disruptions. I would just respectfully point out that disrupting the Parliament to save thousands and lakhs of rupees in a scam, and, disrupting the Parliament and costing the economy thousands and lakhs of crores by way of loss of revenue, are two different types of disruptions. I have made this point and I hope... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Parliament was not disrupted because of GST. His point was that because the Chief Ministers delayed giving the approval for GST... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: He made the point about disrupting the Parliament... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Please address that point. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: No, no. I have to address what I want to address, not what you want me to address.

He talked about disruptions in Parliament and I am drawing a contrast between disrupting the Parliament when there is a scam and disrupting the Parliament to cause loss to the economy. These are two different types of disruptions and they will remain two types of disruptions. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, Chandrasekhar ji, *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, he brought it, and, I am clarifying it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Chandrasekhar ji, in any case, disruption of the House costs the country and the economy. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I do not believe in disruptions because it costs people like me time to speak. Therefore, I am just making the point that he raised.

Sir, personally, for me, it is one of those moments in my Parliamentary career

where I am proud to have contributed by advocating this reform and also serving in the same Parliamentary Select Committee, that my friend Derek mentioned, under the Chairmanship of Shri Bhupender Yadav.

Sir, as I had said during my speech on the Constitution Amendment Bill, 2014, indirect taxes impact every Indian, rich or poor, and every business, big and small. Indirect taxes form the backbone of our economic model given the low direct taxes coverage. Given our low tax-GDP ratio and the low direct tax coverage, indirect taxes are very important, and reforming and simplifying them, therefore, Sir, becomes very important for making the lives of consumers, citizens and businesses easier. With the GST, the intimidating task of complying with and paying 14 to 16 different taxes will now stand reduced to a State GST and a Central GST. This effect of the GST reform is a big deal for all businesses and consumers, especially, Sir, for small businesses for whom the cost and effort of compliance with complex and often corruption-ridden inter-State trade, is intimidating and discouraging. This reduction in the cost of compliance is not trivial. It will also bring down the cost and increase the ease of doing business. By reducing the cascading effect of various taxes, it also reduces costs both to consumers and producers. With easier compliance, will also come expansion of the tax base. With expansion of the tax base, will come increased revenues to the Governments, both in the States and at the Centre, for its welfare and social spending needs. All these will finally contribute to transforming our economy to one which is more efficient and competitive — an important criterion in an increasingly competitive world. As I have said before, the GST is also consumer and business friendly tax regime because it is heavily invested in technology. The GST Network will also be a platform for compliance in filing, thus marking another reform, that is, a new approach to tax administration without the inspector raj that consumers and businesses have grown to loathe and detest.

Sir, the entire rationale for the GST rests on it being pro-consumer and pro-small business. There are five broad tax slabs, as has been mentioned by my previous speakers. There will also be cesses to finance possible compensation to the States that would be levied on certain demerit goods. Sir, I want to make two points to the Finance Minister on this. I would urge that the 28 per cent slab be a slab where a minimum number of goods and services are there because we don't want us to be characterized as a high GST regime economy. So, I would urge him to minimize the number of goods and services in the 28 per cent slab. I would also suggest, it is a sort of caution, that excessive use of cess on demerit and luxury items would trigger an underground black economy and smuggling in those categories. So, I think we should be very careful about overusing cesses.

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

Sir, there is the usual carping about the imperfections of the current GST. My colleague, Derek, mentioned it and I think other speakers have also spoken about it. I accept that this is not the perfect GST. But, Sir, perfection isn't necessarily consistent with consensus building. Also, Sir, we know in this House that every tax reform and indeed every economic reform has been an evolution of an idea or law. There will be a process of evolution and improvement as GST lays its roots and expands. We can even think of perhaps what is unthinkable today — maybe in future, as States become more comfortable with their fiscal situation — that the GST's dual structure, the SGST and the CGST, may merge into one simple tax.

Sir, let me end with saying a few words on implementation. Going ahead as we race towards the 1st July deadline, the readiness of the technology backbone of the GSTN and the tax administration structures become critical. There is also this question of advocacy and preparing business with regard to the new GST and its compliance requirements. The Government's objective must be very simple and very clear, Sir. It must make the transition from the current taxation regime as smooth, orderly and non-disruptive as possible, both for consumers and for businesses. The Government must ramp up its advertising and advocacy campaign, soon after the legislation is passed, aimed at businesses.

Sir, I will make just one quick quote from Arvind Subramanian, the Chief Economic Adviser, that there is a communication challenge. "Today's headline tax rate is not the actual tax burden felt by the consumer. What you see is not what the consumers get. So, if the Government imposes a GST rate that seems greater than today's rate, it does not necessarily follow that the tax burden has gone up." Sir, this needs to be communicated to ensure compliance and to ensure that consumers don't fear GST. Sir, I understand that so far 74 per cent of the VAT assesses have migrated to the GSTN portal, while only 28 per cent of the excise and service tax assesses have enrolled for the new regime. It is good progress but I still believe that the Government has a lot of work to do before it can successfully be ready for the July, 1 deadline.

Sir, I end by saying this. The GST is a vital and important part of the transforming India agenda. The next few months of execution will determine, to a large part, its success and make this historical indirect taxation reform a real game changer in the progress and growth of our economy.

Again, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister and the Government for enacting this law and passing this historical legislation. Thank you, Sir. Jai Hind.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Rajeev Chandrasekharji. Shri D. Raja will speak tomorrow. Now, Shri T. K. S. Elangovan.

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir. Sir, I was elected as a representative from the State of Tamil Nadu in this House. All along, I have been representing the State of Tamil Nadu. Today, when I speak on this subject, I feel that I am representing the Municipal Corporation of Tamil Nadu because the States were reduced to the level of Municipal Corporations where the very important power of the State Government of levying taxes has been withdrawn now. They talk of uniformity, that uniform tax structure will help. To whom will it help? Will it help the people of India? No. It will help the people outside India, the foreign direct investors in India, the people in other parts of the world, not in India. Sir, when our colleague, Mr. Bhupender, was talking about a New India, I did not think that it would be an unfederal India. I don't know whether that is what Mr. Bhupender meant or hon. Prime Minister meant. It should not be an unfederal India. India is proud of its cultural diversity, linguistic diversity and religious diversity. We feel proud in our unity in diversity. That has sustained us for the past seventy years post-Independence. Now one major power is being taken away from the States. India is a Union of States. One major power is being taken away from the States and that is the power to levy taxes. There are a few other things. I am afraid if there are any attempts to take those also away, then the new India which we are going to see will be a dangerous India. If the power to taxation is taken away, if the power of religion is taken away, if the power of language is taken away and if the culture is also made uniform, then where is India? We can never think of that India. This is the first thing that I want to impress upon you. The unity in diversity makes India a unique country all over the world. Everybody looks at us in praise of our unity in diversity, in praise of our culture, in praise of our adjustment with the people of other religion and in praise of wealth of language which we have. We have two-three ancient languages which have a 2,000-year-old history. That is India. First, the States have forgone the powers to levy taxes. I don't know what will happen in the future. If the Prime Minister pursues his interest of a new India, that will lead to a dangerous India. I warn the Government about it.

Secondly, I want to go into all these things. Two-three days ago, even the Finance Minister said that this would not lead to inflation. History says that it had led to inflation in Singapore. Singapore is more or less a city. A GST law led to inflation there. Here, it will definitely lead to inflation. The people will have to face it. The people cannot escape from it in the coming years. This is going to come into force. We have reasons to oppose this. We are against the concept of GST. We are against taking away the powers of the States. Since we are a minority, we

[Shri T. K. S. Elangovan]

have to go by the majority. That is the rule of our democracy. Even while opposing this, I am giving certain suggestions so that the Government can listen to our voice.

One, in certain areas taxes should not be imposed. One particular thing is potable water. Clean drinking water is not available everywhere. Potable water is used by every citizen whether he is rich or poor. There should not be any tax on potable water. There are certain other items like bricks which are used for construction of houses. There are certain other areas. If the Government, in due course, calls the parties and discuss with them these issues, they can exempt certain things from taxation.

The next item is cess. The other day I had mentioned about the cess collection for the sake of workers, particularly mine workers. If the cess, which is intended to support the mine workers in case of accident or death, is withdrawn from regular taxation, then it is going to affect the workers. So, is the Government considering removing cess except on one or two things. We have a cess called library cess in Tamil Nadu. With that cess, we purchase books for all our libraries in the State. Likewise, there are cesses for specific purpose to help the people who ultimately need such kind of support. So, those cesses, which were already available with the State Government, should not be taken away. If that is to be taken away, the Government should have discussions with the various trade unions in this regard and seek their opinion and do away with that. With these words, I have no other way to go except to support the Bill on behalf of the municipal corporations of Tamil Nadu. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri P. Chidambaram; not here. So, would you like to speak now? Okay. Now, Shri Digvijaya Singh.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय। जीएसटी बिल का कांग्रेस पार्टी शुरू से समर्थन करती आई है और आज भी हम उसका समर्थन करते हैं। देरेक ओब्राइन जी ने ऐतिहासिक रूप से यह सही बताया कि वर्ष 2000 से इसकी कल्पना शुरू हुई थी और 2006-07 में चिदम्बरम जी की बजट स्पीच में इस बात का इशारा भी किया गया था, लेकिन भारतीय जनता पार्टी, वैसे तो उसकी आदत यू-टर्न की पड़ी हुई है कि वे लोग जिस चीज का विरोध करते आए, उसी का अब समर्थन करते हैं और उसका समर्थन करने के बाद उसका श्रेय भी लेना चाहते हैं। यह बात भी सही है, जैसा देरेक ओब्राइन जी ने बताया, कि यदि इसका किसी ने सबसे कड़ा विरोध किया, तो नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने किया और आखिर तक किया। वे जीएसटी का वर्ष 2014 के लोक सभा के इलेक्शन के पहले तक विरोध रहे कि अगर मैं प्रधान मंत्री बना, तो जीएसटी कभी लागू नहीं कर पाऊंगा और न लागू करूंगा। उनकी यह इच्छा थी। अगर इसे समझ लें, जैसी कि एनसीईआर की रिपोर्ट रही है कि अगर जीएसटी को सही ढंग से लागू कर दिया जाए, तो 1.78 प्रतिशत जीडीपी ग्रोथ होगी। अगर इसी को मान लिया जाए और अगर आप लोगों ने इसका समर्थन 2007 से कर दिया होता, तो आज लगभग 12 लाख से 13 लाख करोड़ रुपए की आय हमारे शासन को होती और आप समझते हैं कि उसका कितना लाभ हो सकता था।

उपसभापति महोदय, आज 82 प्रतिशत देश ऐसे हैं, जिनमें जीएसटी सिंगल रेट है। जिन देशों ने मल्टी रेट जीएसटी लागू किया, चाहे घाना हो, चाहे चाइना हो, उनको इसे वापस लेना पड़ा। आप लोगों ने हमारे यहां जो रेट्स प्रपोज किए हैं, वे छह अलग-अलग डिफरेंट रेट्स हैं, उसमें जीरो परसेंट है, फाइव परसेंट है, ट्वेल्फ परसेंट है, ऐटीन परसेंट है, ट्वेंटी ऐट परसेंट है और सेस आदि को जोड़ लिया जाए तो लगभग चालीस परसेंट भी टैक्स आ जाता है। ऐसी व्यवस्था में जहां कि छह टैक्स-बैंड्स हैं, उसमें आप समझ सकते हैं कि किसी भी व्यापारी को फॉर्म भरने में कितनी कठिनाई आएगी। उसके बाद भी पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स और शराब, अल्कोहल को आपने उससे अलग रखा है। इसका मतलब यह है कि उन राज्यों में, पूरे देश में जहां अधिकांश व्यापारियों को जीएसटी के अंतर्गत अपना टैक्स रिटर्न भरना पड़ेगा, वहीं पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स और अल्कोहल के व्यापारियों को अलग से राज्य के सेस, वैट आदि में अपना फॉर्म भरना पड़ेगा। अब जो टैक्स आएगा, उसको निचले स्तर पर रूरल लोकल बॉडीज और अर्बन लोकल बॉडीज तक आप कैसे पहुंचाएंगे, यह एक चिंता का विषय है। यदि आप देखेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि अमूमन जो tax transfers होते हैं, उनमें जिस तेजी से राशि local bodies के पास पहुंचनी चाहिए, वह नहीं पहुंच पाती है। पूरे देश में अधिकांश urban local bodies की माली हालत खराब है। उनमें तनखाह भी नहीं बँट पाती है। यदि राज्य सरकार ने local bodies के fund transfer में विलम्ब किया, तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि इससे शहरों में अव्यवस्था फैलेगी। इसलिए उनकी सुरक्षा करने की आवश्यकता है।

इस कानून में यह सरकार 'ease of doing business' पर विशेष तौर पर ध्यान देती है, हालांकि 'ease of doing business' में globally हम लोग काफी पीछे हैं, लेकिन इससे तो यह और जटिल हो जाएगा। विशेषकर छोटे और मध्यम व्यापारियों के लिए तो यह ऐसा सिरदर्द है कि पता नहीं वह इससे कैसे निजात पाएगा। वह व्यापारी, जिसका turnover केवल 20 लाख रुपए सालाना है, उसको भी इसमें शामिल कर लिया गया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि किसी व्यक्ति की दुकान पर अगर रोज की 5-6 हजार रुपए की बिक्री भी होती है, तो उसको भी GST के अन्तर्गत शामिल कर लिया गया है। पिछले tax regime में आज तक कोई भी व्यापारी quarterly अपना return पेश करता था, यानी वह साल में चार returns पेश करता था। अब इस व्यवस्था में हर महीने उसे तीन returns भरने पड़ेंगे। First sales return on 10th of every month declaring sales made in the period along with details to whom made. आपने क्या माल खरीदा और किससे खरीदा, आपको 10 तारीख को यह detail देना पड़ेगा। आपने क्या-क्या माल खरीदा और किससे खरीदा, 15 तारीख को इसका return देना पड़ेगा और 20 तारीख को आपको दोनों का return देना पड़ेगा। यानी एक महीने में तीन बार आपको return भरना पड़ेगा। जहां पहले की व्यवस्था के अनुसार आज के समय में वह केवल चार returns भरता है, अब उसे 36 forms भरने पड़ेंगे, 36 बार returns भरने पड़ेंगे। हर महीने 3-3 forms भरने के बावजूद उसे सेक्शन 44 के अन्तर्गत अलग से annual return भी भरना पड़ेगा। यानी आपने पूरी व्यवस्था को इतना जकड़ दिया है कि छोटे और मध्यम व्यापारी को तो अपनी दुकान पर कोई न कोई 5 हजार रुपए माहवार से 10 हजार रुपए माहवार का आदमी बिठाना पड़ेगा, नहीं तो वह forms नहीं भर पाएगा। यदि form भरने में कहीं भी त्रुटि हुई, तो उस पर अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का बहुत अधिक नियंत्रण और दबाव रहेगा। मैंने Finance Bill पर बोलते समय अपने भाषण में भी इस बात को कहा था कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने इस पूरे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को tax bureaucracy के

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

शिकंजे में कस दिया है और इससे उसमें और मजबूती आ जाती है। अगर आप देखेंगे, तो पाएँगे कि इसमें कहीं भी त्रुटि रह जाती है, तो उसके अन्दर पूरी जवाबदेही taxpayer पर आती है।

इसी के साथ-साथ जहां तक input credit का सवाल है, तो input credit में उसको तभी लाभ मिल पाएगा और व्यवस्था में तभी inflationary pressures control हो पाएँगे, यदि उस व्यक्ति ने अपने registered या unregistered व्यक्ति से जो माल खरीदा, उसको वह अपने return में बताए और जिसको वह बेच रहा है, वह भी सही बताए और उसकी बिक्री भी सही बताए। इस कड़ी में अगर किसी ने भी गलती कर दी, तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि input credit के मामले में उसको कितनी कठिनाई आएगी। यह अपने आप में पूरी टैक्स व्यवस्था को चरमरा सकता है।

देश में जो infrastructure मौजूद है, मैं आपसे उसके बारे में भी अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ। इस व्यवस्था में आप जो पूरा टैक्स भरेंगे, वह online है। क्या हमारे देश में टैक्स online भरने के लिए पूरा infrastructure है? क्या पूरे देश में internet connectivity है? क्या वहां पर बिजली की पूरी व्यवस्था है? आपने पूरी व्यवस्था online कर दी है। यदि कहीं विलम्ब हुआ, तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि टैक्स अधिकारियों को उसका गला पकड़ने में कितनी आसानी हो जाएगी।

मैं आपसे एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पूरी व्यवस्था में हमारे व्यापारियों के लिए, कम से कम छोटे और मध्यम व्यापारियों के लिए तो cost of compliance काफी अधिक हो जाने वाली है। और उसका लाभ यदि किसी को होगा, तो Chartered Accountants को जरूर हो सकता है, साथ ही टैक्स के अधिकारियों को भी हो सकता है, लेकिन छोटे और मध्यम व्यापारियों के व्यवसाय की जो profitability है, उसमें निश्चित तौर पर कमी आएगी। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ, आज भी tax officials में आपस में अंतर्विरोध है। राज्य सरकार की जो tax bureaucracy है या टैक्स अधिकारी हैं, वे लोग इस बात से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं कि डेढ़ करोड़ के नीचे के जितने भी व्यापारी होंगे, उनके tax compliance का assessment वे लोग करेंगे और डेढ़ करोड़ से ऊपर के जो व्यापारी होंगे, उनके tax compliance का assessment, Government of India के टैक्स अधिकारी करेंगे। इसमें अपने आप में विरोधाभास है। जब तक यह विरोधाभास समाप्त नहीं होता है, तब तक अव्यवस्था बनी रहेगी।

मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस देश में जो करोड़ों tax payers हैं, उनके साथ निचले स्तर के अधिकारियों और Chartered Accountants की तहसील और जिला स्तर पर joint meeting करवा दीजिए। जब तक आप इन सारी समस्याओं का निदान नहीं निकालेंगे, जब तक उनके लिए एक awareness campaign नहीं चलाएंगे, तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। हम हर रोज नरेंद्र मोदी जी की तस्वीर विज्ञापनों में देखते हैं, आपके पास बजट भी काफी है, तो आप इस पैसे को वहां खर्च करने के बजाए इस पर खर्च करिए कि जीएसटी को कैसे लागू किया जा सकता है। अगर आप इस पैसे को इसके awareness campaign पर खर्च करेंगे, तो व्यापारियों को भी इसे समझने में आसानी होगी और tax compliance में भी सुधार होगा।

Exemptions के मामले में मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि किसी भी tax structure में exemptions कम से कम होनी चाहिए। जितना आप tax exemptions देंगे, उतना ही उसका tax return भरना जिटल हो जाता है। इसी प्रकार से इस complexity को समझने के लिए इस बात को भी देखना

पड़ेगा कि cross product refunds के मामले में भी काफी दिक्कत आएगी। आज भी पूरे देश में यदि आप refunds को देखेंगे, तो हजारों करोड़ के refunds सरकार के पास अभी pending हैं। अमूमन केंद्र सरकार हो या राज्य सरकार, tax collection में तो ये तत्परता दिखाते हैं, लेकिन refund देने में दस तरह के बहाने बनाकर अपना बैलेंस रखना चाहते हैं।

इसके साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, अगर आप सेक्शन 132 को देखेंगे, तो उसमें Criminal Procedure Code का उल्लेख किया गया है। अगर छोटी सी भी त्रुटि हो जाए, तो उसके लिए जेल का प्रावधान है। इसमें काफी जटिल और कठोर प्रोविजंस किए गए हैं। उन कठोर प्रोविजंस का लाभ यह है कि इस ऐक्ट में जो पूरी discretionary powers हैं, वे सरकारी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के हाथों में चली जाती हैं। जो क्लॉज 138 है, वह compounding का है और compounding में, आप स्वयं समझते हैं कि टैक्स के जो अधिकारी होते हैं, जो tax bureaucrats होते हैं, वे हर व्यक्ति पर केस लाद कर, compounding के अंदर जब समझौता करते हैं, वहीं सारा भ्रष्टाचार होता है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात को समझने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि original act में CAG को अधिकार था और पूरे GST के tax structure की जांच-पड़ताल करने का अधिकार CAG को दिया गया था, लेकिन आज इस बिल के अंदर CAG को इससे अलग रखा गया है। क्या कारण है, जिसकी वजह से मौजूदा सरकार ने CAG का जो अधिकार था, उसे उससे अलग कर दिया है? ऐसा तो नहीं है कि CAG ने जिस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट दी थी, जिसका नुकसान यूपीए सरकार में हुआ, उसी की चिंता करते हुए, मौजूदा सरकार ने CAG की दखलंदाजी को समाप्त करने का प्रयास किया है? हम चाहेंगे कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी हमें इसकी जानकारी दें कि आखिर CAG को इससे अलग क्यों रखा गया है?

माननीय महोदय, अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इतने बड़े देश में इस पूरी टैक्स व्यवस्था को सही ढंग से लागू नहीं किया गया, उसके लिए सही ढंग से तैयारी नहीं की गई, तो एक economic chaos की स्थिति बन सकती है। इसमें सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान अगर किसी को होगा, तो छोटे और मध्यम व्यापारियों को होगा और वह छोटा और मध्यम व्यापारी बुनियादी तौर पर, जनसंघ से लेकर भारतीय जनता पार्टी तक, आपका समर्थक रहा है। महोदय, उस व्यापारी वर्ग के गले पर आपने टैक्स अधिकारी और कर्मचारियों का ऐसा शिकंजा कस दिया है कि उससे वह वर्ग उबर नहीं पाएगा।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार ने कुछ दिन पहले ही जितने सुनार थे, उन पर 1 per cent Central Excise tax लगाकर Inspector राज लागू कर दिया। इस पूरी GST व्यवस्था में आपने अगर किसी की मदद की है, तो वह Inspectors, Tax अधिकारी और कर्मचारियों की मदद की है। आपने इसमें multiple rates लगाकर इतना जटिल बना दिया है कि कोई भी साधारण व्यक्ति अपना tax return बिना expert Chartered Accountants की मदद के नहीं भर सकता है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को सचेत करना चाहता हूँ कि Canada में भी वर्ष 1993 में Progressive Conservative की Party ने GST लगाया था। उस समय उस पार्टी के पास कुल 295 seats में से 57 per cent seats थीं, लेकिन GST लागू करने के बाद, आने वाले

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चुनाव में 57 per cent से घटकर केवल दो सीटें जीतकर आए थे। इसलिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं आपको सचेत कर रहा हूँ कि अगर आपने इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया, तो आपका जो एक core समर्थन था, जो व्यापारी समुदाय आपका मजबूत समर्थक था, वह समर्थन धीरे-धीरे कम होता जाएगा। आपके डर, दबाव और आतंक से व्यापारी समुदाय घबराया जरूर होगा, लेकिन मैं एक बात आपको बता देता हूँ कि वह अपने मन, दिमाग और व्यापारियों के ऊपर आपके द्वारा शिकंजा कसे जाने तथा जिस प्रकार के अधिकार आपने हमारी tax bureaucracy को दिए हैं, उसके कारण वह आपके साथ ज्यादा दिन नहीं रहेगा। अतः हम आपसे इतना ही अनुरोध करते हैं कि इसके कुछ प्रावधानों पर आप जरूर सोचें और जल्दी से जल्दी पूरे देश में Single Tax Structure लाएं, without any exemption, तभी आप सफल हो पाएंगे, धन्यवाद।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला): हमारा तो पहले हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: जो लोग भारतीय जनता पार्टी को वोट देते आए हैं, उनके मन से पूछिए कि क्या हो रहा है। आज भाजपा को ठेकेदारों की आवश्यकता है, अच्छे व्यापारियों की जरूरत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...संचेती जी मुझे अभी बाहर बता रहे थे कि वे अपने दिल पर पत्थर रखकर भाषण कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Shri Digvijaya Singh. Shri Ajay Sancheti.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI (Maharashtra): Sir, before I start, सम्माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने मेरे बारे में कहा है, इसलिए मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि कौन क्या सोचता है और कौन किस के साथ है, पता नहीं, लेकिन पहले हमारी पार्टी को जितना समर्थन मिलता था, अब उससे चार गुना बढ़ा है। यह हमने अभी तुरन्त में ही देखा है। किस का समर्थन किसको है और कहां आया है, इसका introspection तो अब सभी को करना पड़ेगा।

सर, आज हम चार Bills इकट्ठे discuss करने जा रहे हैं, जिन्हें GST bill कहा गया है। मैं बहुत गर्व के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस दिन इस देश में GST लागू हो जाएगा, वह दिन स्वर्णाक्षरों में लिखा जाएगा। Nobody can deny this, and time will tell this. देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को पटरी पर लाने के लिए यह बिल एक game changer के रूप में जाना जाएगा। देश के federal structure में संविधान में tax collection का जो system है, उसमें कुछ अधिकार केंद्र को और कुछ राज्यों को दिए गए हैं। समय-समय पर इसकी समीक्षा भी होती है। इसके लिए एक Apex Body बनाई गई है, जो इसे आज तक review करती आ रही है।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL) in the Chair]

महोदय, जरूरत के हिसाब से, हर सरकार ने इसमें बदलाव किए हैं और उसे सुधारा गया है, लेकिन indirect tax collection और उसका distribution केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच में कितना हो, कैसे हो, इस व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए 180 per cent turn करने वाला अगर कोई विधेयक है, तो वह GST विधेयक है। मैं इन बिलों को वास्तविकता में उतारने के लिए सम्माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी को मन से बधाई देता हूँ।

5.00 P.M.

Sir, one country, one tax की कल्पना को यथार्थ में लाने के लिए यह एक बहुत बड़ा सफलतम कदम है। जैसा सभी सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि एक ही tax होना चाहिए, लेकिन 60-70 साल की आजादी के बाद से आज तक जो system चलता आया है और जो ब्रिटिश टाइम से हमें मिला है, उसमें मेजर बदलाव करने का यह सबसे बड़ा काम है। मुझे विश्वास है कि जिन tax reforms की बात हम करते हैं, आने वाले समय में देखेंगे कि इस देश में एक tax रहेगा। क्योंकि उसकी जो सबसे बड़ी पहल है, यह आज जीएसटी के माध्यम से की जा रही है। सर, हर व्यक्ति जो व्यापार करता है या सर्विसेज प्रोवाइड करता है, वह टैक्स देता है। वह चाहता है कि मैं अपना काम करूँ, टैक्स भी भरूँ, लेकिन आज उसे कई टेबल टू टेबल धक्के खाने पड़ते हैं। करीब-करीब 15 से 17 लोगों के पास उसे जाना पड़ता है, जो जीएसटी आने के बाद उसको सिर्फ एक जगह पर ही जाना पड़ेगा। यह सच्चाई है। आप उठाकर देख लीजिए कि कहां पर, कितने रिटर्न्स भरने के लिए कितने लोगों से मिलना पड़ता था। आज एक टैक्स हो जाने से सिर्फ एक जगह जाना पड़ेगा।

सर, जीएसटी क्यों ऐतिहासिक है? देश में, केंद्र में एक सरकार होती है, एक पार्टी की या एलाएंस की सरकार होती है। अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग दलों की सरकारें होती हैं, जिनकी कार्यपद्धति, एजेंडा और सोच एक-दूसरे से भिन्न होती है। ऐसे समय सभी राज्यों के मंत्रियों की एक काउंसिल बना कर, लगातार चर्चा कर, शंकाओं का समाधान कर, अच्छे सुझावों को स्वीकार कर, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के मंत्री हों, थोड़े-बहुत जो विवादित मुद्दे हैं, उनको अलग रख कर सभी राज्यों ने केंद्र के साथ मिल कर uniformly इन बिल्स को बनाया और उसको आपके सामने पेश किया है। सर, इसके लिए सभी राज्यों के मंत्री, सभी राज्य और केंद्र सरकार बधाई के पात्र हैं। इस तरह का उदाहरण शायद ही इतिहास में हो। सम्माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, वित्त मंत्री जी, उनके सहयोगी मंत्री, मंत्रालय के अधिकारी, इन सभी को इस सक्सेस के लिए किये गये tireless efforts के लिए मैं बहुत बधाई देता हूँ।

सर, इस बिल से क्या होगा? जब कोई साधारण आदमी पूछता है, तो यह जीएसटी बहुत टेक्निकल टर्म हो जाता है। साधारण आदमी पूछता है कि इसका मतलब क्या है? मैं अपना उदाहरण आपको देता हूँ। जब मैं काम करता था, उस समय मैंने एक गाड़ी खरीदी। महाराष्ट्र में उस पर जो टैक्स था, 100 रुपये की गाड़ी पर टैक्स देने के बाद वह 110 रुपये में मिलती थी। मेरी अपनी कम्पनी का ऑफिस दूसरे स्टेट में भी था। वहां पर 5 रुपये टैक्स लगता था। मैंने 5 रुपये वहां भर कर 105 रुपये में वह गाड़ी खरीद ली। इसका मतलब, गाड़ियां खरीदने के बाद स्टेट में जो रेवेन्यू आना चाहिए, वह दूसरे राज्यों में चला गया। यह एक example है। इस प्रकार के अनेक examples आप दे सकते हैं। सर, इसका कारण क्या है? क्योंकि हर राज्य की अपनी सोच है, जरूरतें हैं, टैक्स प्लानिंग है, लेकिन GST implement होने के बाद आपको हर स्टेट में goods की purchases पर समान टैक्स देना पड़ेगा, यह एक सच्चाई है। In a small way, treatment to consumer at par, irrespective of any state or any Government, यह GST का foundation है। हम सबको इसको स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा।

सर, इस सरकार की जो मूल सोच है, वह है— भ्रष्टाचार और काले धन पर अंकुश लगाना। गरीबों का पैसा उन्हीं के डेवलपमेंट के लिए यूज हो, उस दिशा में पहले demonetisation का

[Shri Ajay Sancheti]

कदम उठाया और आज GST का Bill आपके सामने पेश किया गया है। ये दोनों भी अभी पूर्ण निर्णय हैं। आने वाले समय में जब GST implement होगा, सारी सरकारें, केंद्र की सरकार हो या राज्यों की हों, वे यह देखेंगी कि tax collection, indirect tax collection की दृष्टि से यह कदम एक मील का पत्थर साबित होगा।

सर, कोई माने या न माने, लेकिन यहां बैठे सभी दलों के सम्मानित साथी इस बात को जानते हैं कि गरीबों के हित में, अंतिम व्यक्ति के हित में निर्णय लेने के लिए, यह सरकार कठोर से कठोर निर्णय लेने में पीछे नहीं हटती है, जिसका समर्थन, जैसा कि मैंने कहा, जनता ने भरपूर किया है। अगर आप देखें, तो इसके अनेक उदाहरण पिछले समय में मिल सकते हैं। मैं political statement में नहीं जाऊंगा, क्योंकि सभी दलों ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है।

सर, अभी बिल्स के रूल्स फ्रेम होने बाकी हैं। राज्यों को भी जीएसटी को संवैधानिक दर्जा देने के लिए बिल को विधान सभा में पास करना है। इस सारे प्रोसेस के लिए केंद्र और राज्य, दोनों के अधिकारियों को बहुत ज्यादा ट्रेन करने का प्रोसेस ऑलरेडी चल रहा है। Excise and Customs Department ने एक जो पुस्तक बनाई थी, उसको पढ़ने का भी मुझे मौका मिला। उसमें मैंने देखा कि किस तरीके से उसकी बारीकियों का अध्ययन अपने ही सक्षम अधिकारी को फिर से कराया जा रहा है और वे सारे अधिकारी राज्यों के अधिकारियों को ट्रेनिंग दे रहे हैं। It is a wonderful job which the Department is doing, ताकि implementation जो है, यह transformation का implementation है, यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रोसेस है और इससे जूझने के लिए भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों का तत्पर रहना, तैयार रहना, उस दिशा में सारे कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

सर, मुझे इस बिल को बनाने वाली इस उच्च सदन की सेलेक्ट कमेटी में काम करने का मौका मिला और हमारे मित्र, सम्माननीय भूपेंद्र यादव जी के नेतृत्व में और सभी पार्टियों के सम्मानित सदस्य, आनन्द शर्मा, देरेक ओब्राइन, प्रफुल्ल भाई, इन सबके साथ मिल कर इस बिल को बनाने का मौका मिला। सर, मैं बिना किसी hesitation के कहना चाहूंगा कि उस कमेटी में जो atmosphere था, वह बहुत supportive था। उसमें सभी दलों के सदस्यों ने खूब पार्टिसिपेट किया और positive spirit के साथ unanimous report पेश की। उसमें ऐसा भी नहीं था कि अगर हम लोगों ने जो dissent note दिया है, पहले उसको रिकॉर्ड कर लीजिए, उसके बाद... बिल्कुल ऐसा नहीं था। थोड़े-बहुत मुद्दों पर मतभेद थे, उन पर डिटेल्ड डिस्कशन के बाद unanimously उन्हें accept किया गया। उसके लिए मैं सभी दलों के सम्मानित सदस्यों को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जयराम रमेश: वह dissent report थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अजय संचेती: मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि नहीं था, लेकिन more or less.....

श्री जयराम रमेश: पर वह dissent report 'decent' थी।...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): ठीक है, इनको बोलने दीजिए।

श्री अजय संचेती: कोई बात नहीं, जब यह implement हो जाएगा, तब this will be the most decent step by the Government.

सर, जीएसटी की क्या दरें रहेंगी, किन वस्तुओं के लिए क्या दर रहेगी, यह अभी तय होना बाकी है, लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि जब केंद्र सरकार, जीएसटी काउंसिल के साथ मिल कर दरें तय करेगी, तब वह सामान्य व्यक्ति की जरूरत की चीजें, छोटे व्यापारी का हित, wealth created industry के हितों का पूरा ख्याल रखेगी।

सर, मेरी नजरों में जीएसटी का मतलब, अगर हम लोग दो-दो लाइनों में देखना शुरू करें, तो वह इस प्रकार है — number one, hassle-free indirect tax collection system; clear-cut division of Centre and State responsibilities as far as indirect tax collection is concerned; empowering GST Council as the supreme authority for any dispute means protection of States' interests; keeping some items out of the purview of this Bill as of now, which means keeping States' interests protected. ऐसा नहीं है कि केंद्र ने अपनी सोच उन पर लाद दी है। कई विषयों के ऊपर कहा गया कि कुछ प्रोडक्ट्स उससे बाहर रखे गए हैं। सर, इतने दलों की सरकारें होती हैं, सब जगह इकट्ठे बैठ कर... हर स्टेट को लगता है कि हमारा रेवेन्यू कहीं से आएगा, कहीं से चला जाएगा। अभी सम्माननीय दिव्जिजय सिंह जी ने कहा कि हमने कुछ चीजों को इससे बाहर रख दिया। सर, जहां आपकी भी सरकारें हैं, वहां भी उन चीजों का काम अभी हो रहा है। वह भी खुद नहीं चाहती थी कि आज वह इसमें include हो जाए, लेकिन यह निश्चित है कि इसकी शुरुआत हो चुकी है, आने वाले समय में ये भी चीजें evolve होंगी और मुझे विश्वास है कि एक दिन ऐसा जरूर आएगा, जिस दिन कोई भी प्रोडक्ट इससे बाहर नहीं रहेगा। जिस दिन सबको बराबर रेवेन्यू मिलने लग जाएगा, उस दिन सारे प्रोडक्ट्स इस बिल के अंदर आ जाएंगे, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

सर, सबसे बड़ी चीज यह है कि commitment to protect the revenue loss of any State Government, if any, अगर किसी सरकार का राजस्व का नुकसान होता है, तमिलनाडु manufacturing स्टेट है, पंजाब manufacturing स्टेट है, महाराष्ट्र, जहां से मैं आता हूँ, वह भी manufacturing स्टेट है, लेकिन एक नेशनल इंटररेस्ट में सभी दलों ने इसका समर्थन किया। उन्होंने कहा कि कोई बात नहीं, आज थोड़ा नुकसान होगा, लेकिन उनका नुकसान नोशनल है, पेपर पर है, उसकी भरपाई केंद्र करने वाला है, इसलिए उनका लॉस कुछ भी नहीं हो रहा है। आने वाले समय में उनको जितना पैसा मिलता था, उससे ज्यादा ही मिलेगा।

सर, सबसे important चीज यह है कि इससे corruption free environment for business community डेवलप होगा। जितना टैक्स, जितने टेबल कम होते जाते हैं, उतना भ्रष्टाचार कम होता है। ठीक है, कभी हमको लगता है कि tax terrorism बढ़ेगा, वह बढ़ेगा। मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि जितना टैक्स tax authority collection वालों के पास जाएगा, रिफॉर्म्स में जितना simplification होगा, उतना लोगों की भी बोलने की ताकत बढ़ जाएगी और tax authorities की कोई मजाल नहीं है कि वे उनसे गलत पैसा कलेक्ट कर सकें, क्योंकि जब हम अपना काम सही रूप से करने लगेंगे, तब हम ताकत के साथ बोल सकेंगे कि I am sorry we are not ready to succumb before this corruption... क्योंकि हम अपना काम सही ढंग से कर रहे हैं। इसलिए ऐसा कहना कि इससे tax terrorism बढ़ेगा, इसकी बहुत चिन्ता करने की मुझे आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं होती है।

इसमें सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि सभी States को business करने के लिए एक level playing ground मिलेगा। इससे competition fair होगा। आज एक State में अलग tax है, दूसरे State

[श्री अजय संचेती]

में अलग tax है, जिसके कारण एक State का व्यापारी benefit उठाता है, दूसरी State में वहां का व्यापारी कम काम कर पाता है। इसे देखते हुए, level playing ground available करने की जरूरत थी, GST implement होने से वह भी उपलब्ध हो जाएगा।

इस सरकार ने 'Make in India' का जो concept लाया है, प्रधान मंत्री जी का कहना था कि 'Made in India' से 'Make in India' कहीं ज्यादा बड़ा है। छोटे नहीं, बड़े स्तर पर, हर चीज हमारे देश में बननी चाहिए। हम अगर किसी चीज को import करते हैं, उनका कहना है कि जहां से हम उसे import करते हैं, उसी को यहां ले आओ ताकि उसकी manufacturing हम यहां शुरू कर दें। हमारे लोगों को रोजगार मिले और हमारा revenue भी हमारे पास रहे, forex के रूप में बाहर न जाए। उस दिशा में यह बहुत बड़ा step होगा।

Sir, last but not the least, जैसे ही GST देश में implement होगा, मैं पूरे विश्वास के साथ कहता हूं कि आने वाले समय में indirect taxes का collection बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाएगा। इसमें जितने भी loopholes हैं, उन्हें plug किया जाएगा, जिससे निश्चित रूप से collection बढ़ेगा। इसका फायदा यह होगा कि केंद्र और राज्यों को आज जो पैसा मिल रहा है, इसमें जो division दिया गया है, उसके आधार पर दोनों को ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा। साथ ही, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो लक्ष्य है — समाज के अंतिम व्यक्ति को मुख्य-धारा में लाना — उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, विविध कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के लिए, उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, infrastructure development के लिए, शिक्षा की प्रगति के लिए, महिलाओं और पिछड़ों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, development के कामों में, GST लागू होने का बाद, जो ज्यादा revenue आएगा, वह इन सब कामों पर खर्च होगा। इससे एक developed समाज का निर्माण होगा।

इन चारों बिलों को Select Committee ने और GST Council ने सर्वसम्मति से पास किया है। एक भी Party ऐसी नहीं थी, जितने लोगों ने भी, GST Council और Select Committee में represent किया, किसी ने इसका विरोध नहीं किया। इसलिए मैं इस सदन में बैठे सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों का आह्वान करता हूं कि इसे सर्वसम्मति से पास करें। Party politics से ऊपर उठकर, लोकहित में लाए गए, इस बिल का समर्थन करें और देश के विकास में वे भी भागीदार बनें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. Not present. Shri Naresh Gujral. Not present. Shri Kapil Sibal. Not present. Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I was to speak tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Your name is here. Yours is the last name in the list.

श्री जयराम रमेश: मुझसे कहा गया था कि मैंने कल बोलना है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): नहीं, यहां ऐसा कुछ नहीं है। आज ही बोलना है।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Thank you, Mr. Vice- Chairman, Sir.

महोदय, भगवद्गीता के तीसरे अध्याय में भगवान श्रीकृष्ण अर्जुन से कहते हैं, और भूपेंद्र जी, आपको याद होगा — "स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः ॥" भगवान श्रीकृष्ण को राज्य सभा के बारे में खूब जानकारी रही होगी। स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः — अपने ही धर्म का पालन करते हुए मरो, वह बेहतर है, इसके बजाय कि किसी दूसरे का धर्म निभाओ। हम अपना धर्म ही निभा रहे हैं। हम जानते हैं कि इसका नतीजा क्या होगा? फिर भी, हमें अपना धर्म निभाना है। यहां जो चार बिल आए हैं, इनका हम जरूर समर्थन करेंगे, परन्तु इनके बारे में हमारे सामने अनेक सवाल हैं। सवाल उठाने के लिए, Article 110 का अंकुश अभी तक नहीं लगाया गया है। हो सकता है कि आने वाले दिनों में उस संबंध में आप कुछ नई सोच लाएं और सवाल उठाने के लिए आप कुछ प्रतिबंध लगा दें। इसलिए जब हमारे पास समय है, इस मौके का मैं सवाल उठाने के लिए इस्तेमाल करूंगा। Sir, a lot of people have talked about how the GST has come into being. Actually, I have been associated with this since 1986. I want to tell my friend, Mr. Derek O'Brien, that the idea of GST first came when Mr. V. P. Singh was the Finance Minister. Sukhendu Babu may recall. And, the first step to reform was the MODVAT, Modified Value Added Tax, which came in 1986. Then, the MODVAT became VAT. Mr. Vajpayee was the Prime Minister at that time. Then, a Committee was set up to look at tax reforms and the idea of Goods and Services Tax (GST) came. And, we have reached today a stage where we are going to pass these four Bills. So, it has a long history.

The first point I want to make is that successive Prime Ministers deserve as much credit as the present Prime Minister. So, let us not make it out as if the current Prime Minister came and suddenly everything worked to the country's advantage. The MODVAT came when Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister. Indirect Tax Reforms started with the Raja Chelliah Committee Report when Mr. Manmohan Singh was the Finance Minister. The VAT came when Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister. The idea of GST was first mooted when Mr. Yashwant Sinha was the Finance Minister. Mr. Jaswant Singh took it forward. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee took it forward. And, Mr. Chidambaram took it forward. And, now, the finishing touches are being given by Mr. Jaitley. So, I would be the first to say that Mr. Jaitley deserves one cheer for what he has accomplished. Why I don't give him two or three cheers, is very simple. Mr. Jaitley had two advantages that neither Mr. Chidambaram had nor Mr. Pranab Mukherjee had. What are these two advantages? One, Mr. Jaitley did not have a cussed obstructionist Standing Committee to deal with, which took 28 months to submit its report. Second, Mr. Jaitley did not have a singleminded obstructionis Chief Minister to deal with, which Mr. Chidambaram and Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, unfortunately, had to deal with. So, I congratulate Mr. Jaitley, I congratulate the Government for being in power when this Bill is passed. But, please remember that there is a long history to this Bill. And, I would be failing in my duty if I

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did not record the enormous contributions made by Dr. Ashim Dasgupta, who was the Chairman of the Empowered Committee for many years; Mr. Sushil Modi, the former Finance Minister of Bihar, who once told me that he was against the GST. But, one year later, he said that there was no alternative to the GST. And, I admired him for that. And, of course, as my friend Derek has pointed out, Dr. Amit Mitra also made enormous contributions. The Empowered Committee has played a crucial role in bringing about consensus. And, they deserve as much credit, as the Finance Minister does for bringing us to where we are today.

Sir, the GST Bill is being passed in a certain economic background. What is this economic background? We are having 7 per cent growth, no doubt. But the economic background is one where investment is still sluggish, where bank credit is not increasing, where electricity consumption is at a 14-year low, plant load factor is at a 14-year low, bank credit - not growing, electricity use- not growing, freight - not increasing, but economy is growing by seven per cent! This is the great paradox of the Indian economic situation. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, there are signs to show that the current economic situation needs to be primed up in order to unleash investment sentiment, and, perhaps, the GST Bill is a step in that direction. Sir, all my previous speakers, including Shri Digvijaya Singh and others have pointed out this fact. But, this is not a perfect GST. I would be the first person to say that in a political economy, one tax is impossible, and one tax is undesirable. It is undesirable. So, what we have today is two taxes, the State GST and the Central GST. We have six rates, ranging from 0 to 28 plus the cess. We have four major exemptions — alcohol, electricity, real estate and tobacco. So, it is imperfect. We know it is imperfect. But, I think, it is a very significant step forward. We should not knock off what we have achieved collectively. I think this is a moment for collective celebration, not for any one individual to say, 'I came, I did and I conquered'. That is not the reality of the GST. We are, today, embarking into an unknown territory. This GST does not exist anywhere in the world. We cannot compare this GST with any GST. There are over 100 countries which have the GST, and, I hope, one day we will stop calling it GST because, increasingly, what is 'G' and what is 'S' is becoming very unclear. The distinction between 'G' and 'S' is becoming unclear, and the sooner we get rid of the idea of a goods and services tax, the better it is. It is, actually, GST, Government's Single Tax. That is what the GST is. Or, as somebody else said, GST really is 'Good and Simple Tax'. Because, what is a good and what is a service, in actual practice, is becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish. So, Sir, the GST that we are passing, the Bill that we are passing is unique. We cannot compare this with the GST that exists under different names in different countries

of the world. So, therefore, the point is, भूषेन्द्र जी, थोड़ा सुनिए मुझे। When the Finance Minister ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, Mr. Jairam Ramesh used the words 'Obstructionist Parliamentary Committee' and 'Obstructionist Chief Minister.'

I think these words are unparliamentary. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): No, no. It is not unparliamentary.(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: No, no. ...(Interruptions).. It is, certainly, not unparliamentary. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Please allow me to say.(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: If you don't want to use the word 'Obstructionist' , you can say 'uncooperative'.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): If it is unparliamentary, it will be removed.(Interruptions)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सुनिए वह 'Obstructionist' था। अगर आप उसका विरोध कर रहे हैं तो 'uncooperative' मान कर चलिए। ठीक है, 'uncooperative'.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Yes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Jairam Rameshji, please go ahead.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Parliamentary Acts are more unparliamentarily than parliamentary words.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Now don't go into that. You go ahead with the matter. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the imperfections of the GST, which I pointed out, which every speaker has pointed out, has one implication. The Finance Minister has repeatedly said for the last two years that GDP will increase by 1.5 to 2 percentage points on account of GST. Sir, today, I will categorically say, as somebody who knows this subject, that GDP cannot increase by 1.5 to 2 percentage points with this GST because that number comes from an NCAER Report which is based on a single tax, which is based on no exemptions. But what we are passing is something entirely different. So, please let us not use words like 'revolution', 'game-changer'. These are, I think, very, very colourful words. We are taking a significant step forward. We

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are taking a major step forward, and I am glad the hon. Finance Minister has come. I just want to repeat for his benefit that I congratulated the Finance Minister for bringing us to this occasion that we are today. This is an occasion not for individual credit-taking but for collective celebration because this idea goes back to Mr. V. P. Singh's Budget of MODVAT. Successive Finance Ministers, Mr. V. P. Singh, Dr. Manmohan Singh, Mr. Chidambaram, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, Mr. Yashwant Sinha, Mr. Jaswant Singh have all occupied the chair that you are now occupying and they have played a very important role in designing the GST, in creating the consensus that we are celebrating today. I was just drawing your attention to the fact that even though there are many imperfections in what we have done, it is a significant step forward but the important point to recognize is that whatever projections have been made about the macro economic benefits of GST were based on certain assumptions which are not today holding good in practice, which may hold good in practice a few years from now, and we will get the full benefits of GST as we move along.

Sir, I have a couple of questions on the Bill which I hope the Finance Minister will respond. These are not small quibbles but these are basically questions that I have, the questions that have been raised in the public discourse and I am sure the questions that are being thrown at the Finance Minister on a day-to-day basis. Sir, there are nine rules, as I understand it, that have to be promulgated, out of which five rules are done completely and four remain. The four that remain have got tentative approval and they will be approved by the GST Council on the 18th of May when it has its meeting. The question that I have is simply this. It is those four rules which include the rules on input tax credit, for example, which are crucial to the implementation of GST, and whether the Finance Minister thinks that the month of June is adequate for the transition to take place into GST as he is anticipating. I just feel that given the uncertainty and given the fact that these rules are still tentative rules, one month is, maybe, too short a period for the full transition to be made and I would like the hon. Finance Minister to reassure us that this is not going to be a game-stopper and that GST would actually be unveiled as he has been saying on the 1st of July.

Sir, there is a second concern that has been raised, and these concerns have been raised by service companies.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): जयराम जी, आप अभी कितनी देर और बोलेंगे?

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, मुझे अभी 10-12 मिनट का समय और चाहिए।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: बोलने दीजिए, बोलने दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): मैं केवल पूछ रहा हूँ।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am sorry, Sir. Don't hurry me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): I am not hurrying you. I am asking you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, first of all, I was to speak tomorrow; you advanced my slot today. So, please bear with me for ten minutes. I would try to finish it earlier. I would finish before the Deputy Chairman comes, so that he doesn't have to ring the bell.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Go ahead, please.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my second concern is a concern that has been raised by service companies — banking, insurance, telecom, IT and e-commerce companies. The fear is that they will have to register with 29 States. Now, is this fear justified? Is this fear legitimate? It seems to me, prima facie, that their concerns are not exaggerated, that contrary to what Mr. Sancheti was trying to project to us, it is not one registration, but it is 29 registrations if you have to do business in 29 States. Of course, the option is always available. If you don't want to do business in the North-East, you don't register, which is perhaps what might end up happening.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Sir, I would like to say something here because he has uttered my name.

श्री जयराम रमेश: हां, बोलिए।

श्री अजय संचेती: सर, मैंने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि एक जगह, मैंने यह कहा कि आज जहां हमको 15 से 17 जगह जाना पड़ता है, उसकी जगह एक जगह जाना पड़ेगा, चाहे एक स्टेट में आज 15-17 जगह जाना है, तो फिर एक जगह जाना है। I meant to say this only.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: So, these 29 registrations is a reality, and I think the Finance Minister must reassure us as to what the roadmap is for getting out of the situation in which we find ourselves.

Sir, the third point, a point that Mr. Naresh Agrawal raised, is, what happens to local bodies. Now, this is a very important point. Sanjay Rautji is not here. The budget for the Bombay Municipal Corporation last year was ₹ 38,000 crore, out of which Octroi collection was ₹ 8,000 crore. Now, I am sure the answer will be, 'Well, we are compensating the States and it is up to the States to compensate the local bodies'. I think we need a little more clarity on this issue. I say this because our experience with the State Finance Commissions has not been uniformly positive. Now, if we are depending on the State Finance Commissions to actually devolve

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resources to *Panchayats* and *Nagar Palikas*, we need to remember that in some States the SFCs have worked, in some States the SFCs have not worked. And I would like the hon. Finance Minister to address this issue of local body finances.

Now, Sir, the Fourteenth Finance Commission is a sort of a Bible as far as this Government is concerned. You accepted the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission of 42 per cent tax devolution; you accepted a recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission which he did not make, which is to abolish the distinction between Special Category and non-Special Category States. But the Fourteenth Finance Commission also said something on local bodies in the context of GST, which you have not followed. One, what the Fourteenth Finance Commission said is, please examine article 276 of the Constitution, which the Finance Minister knows very well, because he and I have sparred on this in this very House last year. Article 276 allows for taxes on income on profession, a Professions Tax, and today, over 21 States have used the Professions Tax to raise resources. In fact, the Maharashtra EGS, in the 70s, was started by having a tax on Professions under article 276. Now, article 276, as the Finance Minister very well knows, is the only article in the Constitution which has a number; there is a ceiling of ₹ 2,500. Now, we know the background to that. But the Fourteenth Finance Commission had made a recommendation that this ceiling of ₹ 2,500 should be increased to ₹ 12,000 and the States should be allowed to raise resources not only for the States but also for the local bodies. Now, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are two States which have used Article 276 to raise resources for urban and rural local bodies. So, given the fact that there is this big uncertainty on the impact of finances on local bodies, I would like the hon. Finance Minister to please enlighten us on what the options are available going into future, not as part of this Bill but as part of the process of strengthening local body finances which would enter into a regime of uncertainty, and I would like to invite his specific attention to para 9.97 of the Report of the 14th Finance Commission which has recommended an increase in the ceiling in Article 276 in order to provide States an alternative source of revenue for local bodies, both in rural and urban areas. Sir, the one clause in this entire Bill which has caused a lot of worry is the clause on anti-profiteering and I want to talk about that. Clause 171 (1) uses the word 'shall'. Clause 171 (2) uses the word 'may'. Sir, the first clause is that a company shall reduce prices so that the consumer gets the benefit of lower rates. The second part of the clause says, Government may constitute an anti-profiteering body which will determine whether unjust enrichment has accrued to the company or not. Sir, with the greatest of respect, no economist has been able to come up with the formula of what determines 'unjust enrichment'. Prices can fall, prices can

increase, market factors, both domestically and internationally, can change, but what you are telling the company is that if taxes fall, your prices shall fall, and I am going to determine whether you have actually complied with this or not. I am in sympathy with this because our track record in the last decades is that companies do not pass on the benefit of tax relief. Intellectually I am in sympathy with what you are doing, but in practical tax administration terms, Sir, this is one more point of harassment. I am surprised that a modern, liberal, open-minded Finance Minister has given his support to the introduction of this Bill. He was not here when I spoke on the Finance Bill — Section 132 of the Finance Bill. I could not believe that a man who called Vodafone a case of tax terrorism would actually introduce Section 132 in the Finance Bill. Similarly, I cannot imagine that a modern, liberal, open-minded Finance Minister would have introduced a clause which says if the tax rates fall you shall reduce your prices and to make sure that you reduce your prices, I am going to set up an Authority or I am going to refer it to the Competition Commission, as the case may be. I am not moving any amendment on this because, as I said, there are both sides. But this is a deeply troublesome clause. It has created a lot of fear, as I said, because the tax administration does not have, for a variety of reasons, a reputation for either efficiency or for customer-friendliness. That may change in future, but I would like the hon. Finance Minister, when he replies, to specifically take us into confidence as to how this Clause 171 will actually work itself in practice and how he will make sure that Clause 171 works according to the rules that are set by the GST Council. As long as it is working according to the rules set by the GST Council, I think, the fears can be addressed.

Sir, I have one question on compensation, and this is a legitimate question. Maybe, I read the Bill wrong. The cess is being created to compensate the States. One of its components is a cess of ₹ 400 per tonne on coal. Sir, if I remember right, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, when he was the Finance Minister in 2010, first introduced a cess of ₹ 50 per tonne on coal. That was increased by Mr. Jaitley, in his first Budget, to ₹ 100. Then, Mr. Jaitley increased it, in his second Budget, to ₹ 200. And, in his third Budget in 2016, if my memory serves me right, ₹ 200 became ₹ 400. If you are saying that the Compensation Fund is going to have revenues coming from this cess of ₹ 400 per tonne on coal, does this mean that the National Clean Energy Fund stands abolished? Does this mean that ₹ 54,000 crore, that is available to you in the last six years by collection of the cess, would come into this Compensation Fund, or, would that be part of the Consolidated Fund?

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

What I am not able to understand is whether ₹ 400 becomes ₹ 800, or, this

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amount of ₹ 400 remains ₹ 400, but the purpose of that is no longer clean energy, no longer climate change, no longer environment, no longer renewable energy, but now, it is compensation to the States for GST. ...(*Time bell rings*)...

Sir, I had assured the hon. Vice-Chairman that I would finish before you come to ring the bell. Sir, kindly bear with me for two minutes. I will finish within two minutes. On this compensation aspect, I would like some clarity on what happens to the cess of ₹ 400 per tonne on coal that you yourself had created last year.

Finally, Sir, I have one suggestion for hon. Finance Minister's consideration. The GST Council has been created by a Constitutional Amendment. It is a unique experiment. The States are ceding sovereignty. The Centre is ceding some sovereignty. So, the GST Council is a unique experiment. The GST Council requires full-time, independent, professional expertise. It cannot depend on the Central Government's Ministry of Finance. It cannot depend on the State Government. My earnest plea to the hon. Finance Minister is that the Government should set up an independent, professional body that will be the Secretariat for the GST Council and let that body have an arm's length relationship with the Centre and let it have an arm's length relationship with the States. Of course, it should have the Revenue Service officers; it should have economists; it should have lawyers; and, it should have Chartered Accountants, and just as you have created a GSTN for managing the IT backbone of GST, I think, you should think about a similar organization for providing the economic, the financial and the legal underpinning for the implementation of the Bills that we are passing. Otherwise, Sir, the GST Council, I am afraid, is either going to become an extension of the Government in power at the Centre or is going to be an extension of a few Finance Ministers who understand economics, who understand law and who understand finance.

So, in summary, Sir, I think, we have taken a huge step forward with the passage of the GST Bills. This is a moment for collective celebration. No one individual can stand out and say that he is responsible but we should also be realistic of what will happen. It is not as if suddenly '*khulja sim-sim*' has happened. There are lot of pitfalls, lot of uncertainty, and lot of hard work that lies ahead of all of us. Rather than scoring point with each other, I think, what we should do is try to work in a spirit of cooperation to address some of the issues that are bound to come up in the implementation. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Jairam Ramesh. Now, Message from Lok Sabha, Secretary General.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA**I. The Footwear Design and Development Institute Bill, 2017****II. The Employee's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 2017**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Footwear Design and Development Institute Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th April, 2017."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Employee's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 2016 at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 2017, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th April, 2017:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixtyseventh", the word "Sixty-eighth" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Footwear Design and Development Institute Bill, 2017 on the Table.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.

The Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017;

The Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017;

The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Bill, 2017

The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next speaker is Mr. Vijayasai Reddy, not present; Mr. Naresh Gujral, not present. So, now, Shri Mahesh Poddar.

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): उपसभापति जी, अभी कुछ दिनों पहले, हमने एक उपग्रह छोड़ा था, जिसमें 104 उपग्रह एक साथ छोड़े गए थे। इससे पहले हमने मंगल यान छोड़ा था, जिसको हमने बहुत कम खर्च पर, बहुत सफलतापूर्वक अपने ग्रह में स्थापित किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह जीएसटी पर चर्चा है।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सुनिए, जीएसटी पर आ रहे हैं।

श्री महेश पोद्दार: मैं भी सोच रहा था कि अभी तक मुझे टोका क्यों नहीं गया? मैं ये दोनों उदाहरण इसलिए दे रहा हूँ क्योंकि हमारे देश को अपने तकनीकी संसाधन पर, तकनीकी ज्ञान पर भरोसा था, जिसके तहत हमने इतने बड़े कदम उठाए। अभी हमारे दोनों पक्ष के वक्ताओं ने कहा कि यह जीएसटी की यात्रा, तकनीकी रूप से, जहां 2 करोड़ invoices रोज दर्ज होने वाले हैं, यह कोई छोटी-मोटी उपलब्धि नहीं है, यह बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है। देश इस पर भरोसा कर रहा है और कोई कारण नहीं है कि हम विश्वास न करें कि हम इसमें सफल होंगे। यह पूरी योजना तकनीक पर आधारित है और हम कामयाब होंगे, ऐसा हमें भरोसा रखना चाहिए, क्योंकि तकनीकी सपोर्ट ही इस पूरी योजना के पीछे की शक्ति है।

महोदय, हमारे भूपेंद्र भाई साहब ने कहा, "पिंजरे में पक्षी बंद तो था, लेकिन कांग्रेस के साथी उसका ताला नहीं खोल पाए।" हमारी सरकार आई, नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में उन्होंने दरवाजा खोला, उस पक्षी को बाहर निकाला और अब वह उड़ने के लिए तैयार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने अभी यह बात भी कही कि उस पक्षी के अंदर खौफ है।

महोदय, मैं एक छोटे शहर का छोटा-मोटा व्यापारी हूँ। मैं कई चैम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स का नेतृत्व कर चुका हूँ। मैं इस सदन में बहुत विश्वास के साथ बोलता हूँ कि आज देश का छोटा-मोटा व्यापारी घबराया हुआ नहीं है। आप यहां पर जितनी जानकारी की, ट्रेनिंग की बातें कर रहे हैं, उस संदर्भ में मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि अभी दो दिन पहले मैं अपने साथियों से बात कर रहा था, उन्होंने मुझे इन चार के बारे में तो बताया ही, इसके अलावा जो संविधान संशोधन का जीएसटी है, उन्होंने उसके बारे में भी बहुत सारी ऐसी बातें बताईं, जिससे मुझे आश्चर्य भी हुआ कि क्या हमारा छोटा-मोटा व्यापारी इन चीजों को समझने के लिए और इन चीजों के बदलाव को स्वीकार करने के लिए इतना सक्षम हो गया है।

महोदय, देश में जो व्यापारी वर्ग है, छोटा-मोटा धंधा करने वाले हैं, बड़े लोगों के पास तो बहुत सारे consultants हैं, बहुत सारे विद्वान लोग हैं, लेकिन छोटे-मोटे व्यापारी लोगों की एक शक्ति है कि वे बदलाव को स्वीकार करते हैं और समय के हिसाब से, जरूरत के हिसाब उसमें अपने आपको ढालते हैं। महोदय, हमारा जीएसटी, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ, हमारा जीएसटी देसी आइडिया है और इसका समाधान भी हम देसी तरीके से निकालेंगे। बहुत सारी चीजों में हमने ऐसा पहले भी किया है, जैसे जब CENVAT चालू हुआ था, वह भी देश में एक बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन था, कर-प्रणाली में एक बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन था, लेकिन जिस तरह से उसको लागू किया गया, सरकारें चाहे जो भी रही हों, उसे लागू किया गया और बहुत स्मूथली लोगों ने उसको स्वीकार किया, वह भी एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है। जब हम एक नए बड़े कदम की तरफ जा रहे हैं, तो हमें अपना पुराना इतिहास भी याद रखना चाहिए।

महोदय, हमारे समक्ष आज ये चार बिल आए हैं, लेकिन इन चार बिलों से पहले जो हमारा मंदर कानून है, जो हमने इस सदन में संविधान (संशोधन) के रूप में पारित किया था, उसके लिए मुझे गर्व है। मैं एक नए सदस्य के रूप में यह गर्व महसूस करता हूँ कि मैं ऐसे समय में यहां आया, जब मुझे इस बदलाव की प्रक्रिया में शामिल होने का मौका मिला है। हमने उस संविधान (संशोधन) को भी सर्वसम्मति से पास किया, जिसने इस सदन की गरिमा बढ़ाई और देश से प्रशंसा भी पाई। यूं तो लोक सभा ने इन बिलों से इन कानूनों की दिशा-दशा तय कर दी है, जैसे विधाता हमारी दिशा-दशा तय कर देता है तो हम उसमें बदलाव नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन गुण-अवगुण पर चर्चा कर सकते हैं, अपने विचार दे सकते हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि इनकी भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए यदि जरूरत होगी तो सरकारें इनकी दिशा-दशा में भी कुछ बदलाव करने की कोशिश करेंगी। यह भी एक तथ्य है कि यह बिल परसों तुम्हारा था, कल हमारा था, लेकिन आज पूरे देश का है। यह किसी पार्टी की नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश की योजना है। इसके पहले के कर-कानूनों में कितनी ही विसंगतियां थीं। जो लोग उनका पालन करते थे, उन्हें ही मालूम है। मलेशिया से कोई सामान कर्णाटक आता था तो कोई कर नहीं था, लेकिन तमिलनाडु से अगर कर्णाटक आता था तो उसमें कर देना पड़ता था। नारियल तेल खाने की वस्तु है, सिर पर लगाने की वस्तु है या कॉस्मेटिक है, इस तरह के विवाद होते थे और जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जाते थे। अगर हमें यही एटीट्यूड रखना है कि चलता है, चलने दो, तब तो कोई बदलाव की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन हमने यह तय किया है कि नहीं, हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे बल्कि हम बदलेंगे, देश को आगे ले जाएंगे, तो उसके लिए कुछ कदम उठाने ही होंगे। इसमें कुछ समस्याएं भी आएंगी, उनसे जूझना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, इस कर कानून के द्वारा संघीय कर ढांचा एक होगा। इसमें केंद्र सरकार राज्य सरकार के साथ-साथ जो लोकल निकाय हैं, जो लोकल बॉडीज हैं, वे भी इसके पार्ट बन रहे हैं। कई प्रश्न हैं, यह बात सही भी है कि कुछ ऐसे प्रश्न हैं, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि उनका समाधान नहीं निकाला जाएगा। अब जैसे हम म्युनिस्पल कॉरपोरेशंस के रेवेन्यू को खत्म करते हैं, तो उसका कोई न कोई उपाय निकाला जाएगा। जब हमने दो बड़े कर और बहुत सारे छोटे-छोटे करों को लेकर आपसी समझदारी की मिसाल कायम की, उनको एक धागे में पिरोया, तो फिर ऐसा कोई कारण नहीं कि हम आगे बढ़ कर और भी समस्याओं का निदान न निकाल पाएं। यह भी एक तथ्य है कि इसके कारण आने वाली कठिनाइयों, इससे उत्पन्न समस्याओं का बड़े जोर-शोर से प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाएगा, जैसा कि डीमॉनेटाइजेशन के समय में हुआ था। मैं इस सदन में सुन कर हैरान था, जैसा लोग बोलते थे, बड़े-बड़े नेता बोलते थे कि पूरे देश में सभी आर्थिक गतिविधियां बंद हो गई हैं, मैं भी व्यापारी हूँ, मैं भी जानता था कि क्या हो रहा था या क्या नहीं हो रहा था, लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य होता था। आज भी यही होने वाला है कि कुछ समस्याएं आएंगी और उसका जोर-शोर से प्रसार होगा, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें उस भावना में नहीं बहना है क्योंकि यह एक ऐसी योजना है, जिससे सारे देश को फायदा होने वाला है। So, we should rise above the party lines. We must criticize but it should be positive and constructive criticism.

महोदय, इस कर-प्रणाली की एक सबसे अच्छी चीज जो मैं देख रहा हूँ, वह जीएसटी काउन्सिल है। जैसा कि किसी पूर्व वक्ता ने भी बताया कि अलग-अलग पार्टियों के लोग, अलग-अलग राज्य सरकारों के लोग with conflicting interest, इन सारे लोगों ने अपने-अपने अधिकार

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

में थोड़ा-थोड़ा त्याग किया और जीएसटी काउन्सिल को इतना सशक्त बना दिया कि आगे आने वाले दिनों में पूरे देश में यह सबसे बड़ा कर इनके द्वारा गाइडेड होगा। इस काम को सर्वसम्मति की मूल भावना से किया, न कोई हारा, न कोई जीता, हरेक ने कुछ त्याग किया, हरेक ने कुछ न कुछ पाया। यह एक बड़ी भावना है और इसके साथ ही GST Council का निर्माण हुआ है। हम यह मान कर चलें कि आने वाले दिनों में यह GST Council एक सशक्त body होगी। इसमें और लोग भी जोड़े जा सकते हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं, लेकिन यह एक body होगी, जो सारे देश को एक धागे में पिरोकर रखेगी।

महोदय, कुछ सुझाव जरूरी हैं, जिन्हें मैं यहां देना चाहता हूँ। मुझे विश्वास है कि जब rules बनाए जाएंगे, तो सरकार इन बातों का ध्यान रखेगी। जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि जब इतना बड़ा कानून लागू होगा, तो कुछ भूलें भी होंगी। उन सारी भूलों को हम गलती नहीं मानें, violation of the Act नहीं मानें या उनको गलत नजर से नहीं देखें। हम यह समझें कि these are errors. जब error है, तो हमें इसमें भूल सुधार की संभावना का प्रावधान करना चाहिए।

महोदय, चाहे कोई व्यापारी है, चाहे कोई registered dealer है, वह taxpayer नहीं है। मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि वह tax carrier है। वह आम लोगों से टैक्स वसूलता है और विभिन्न चैनलों के माध्यम से उसे सरकार तक पहुँचाता है। He is a part of you, कोई अलग नहीं है। उसकी गलतियों को हम बिल्कुल बड़े स्तर पर ले जाएँ और अपने अधिकारियों की गलतियों को ignore करें, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। एक समय आ गया है, जब हमें इन दोनों के बीच में सामंजस्य बिठाना पड़ेगा और दोनों को समभाव से देखना पड़ेगा। हमें यह भी स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि एक अधिकारी की गलती, जो पढ़ा-लिखा है, जो उस कानून का trained व्यक्ति है, उसके द्वारा की गई गलती माफ की जाती है, तो एक छोटे व्यापारी की गलती, जो कम पढ़ा-लिखा है, जिसको टैक्स के अलावा और भी बहुत सारी चीजों की जानकारी होनी है, उसकी गलती को भी हम सीधे evasion की नजर से न देखें।

महोदय, कुछ समय तक penal प्रावधान से मुक्ति में व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयाँ आ सकती हैं और आएँगी ही, लेकिन उनके निदान के लिए भी हमें कुछ न कुछ institutional व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं एक चीज देख रहा था और शायद माननीय रमेश जी ने CAG के बारे में यह बात कही या किसी और वक्ता ने कही, जो एक ऑडिटर को appoint करने की बात है, वह भी करदाता के खर्च पर। यह मुझे थोड़ा गले नहीं उतर रहा है। मेरे ख्याल से रूल बनाते समय इसमें सुधार किया जाएगा।

महोदय, यह प्रयास हो कि यह एक आर्थिक उन्नति का अवसर है, इसे हम फाइलों में, कचहरियों में, मुकदमों में, politics में उलझने नहीं देंगे।

अंत में इन सारे कानून बनाने वालों को, irrespective of the parties, irrespective of the Governments, मैं समझता हूँ कि सब लोगों को देश धन्यवाद देगा, विशेषकर नरेंद्र मोदी जी को, जिनके नेतृत्व में जेटली जी ने यह काम किया। Sir, invisible tax wars between States and Departments and many barriers will be vanishing and the nation will prosper, यह हमारा विश्वास है। Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद पोद्दार जी। नक्रवी जी।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने GST Bill पर काफी अच्छी चर्चा की। मेरी एक request है कि कल दो बजे से चार बजे तक इसका remaining discussion resume किया जाए, इसका reply चार बजे हो जाए और उसके बाद 5 बजे तक voting वगैरह की process हो जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means it will be over by 4.00 p.m. or 4.30 p.m.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, 4.00 p.m. is okay. ...(Interruptions)... It is okay if it will be over by 4.00 p.m. or 4.30 p.m.

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, हो जाएगा। We can manage that. The discussion is not complete yet. We will continue with the discussion tomorrow and at around 4.30 p.m. we will have the reply.

Now, Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to start train services from Delhi and Mumbai for Dakor in Kheda district of Gujarat

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, गुजरात में खेड़ा जिला में डाकोर स्थित भगवान रणछोड़ रायजी का प्रसिद्ध मंदिर है। हर महीने की पूर्णिमा पर सात से दस लाख श्रद्धालु भगवान रणछोड़ रायजी के दर्शन के लिए पूरे देश से डाकोर आते हैं।

हर रविवार को हजारों श्रद्धालु दर्शन के लिए डाकोर आते हैं। दीपावली पर, सावन के महीने में, गोकुल अष्टमी और होली के त्योहर पर भी हजारों दर्शनार्थी दर्शन के लिए वर्ष भर यहां आते रहते हैं। डाकोर आणंद-गोधरा रेलवे लाइन पर आता है। रेल का किराया बस व अन्य वाहनों की तुलना में कम होता है। कम किराये से लोग डाकोर की यात्रा कर सकें और श्रद्धालु भगवान रणछोड़ रायजी के पावन दर्शन कर सकें, इसके लिए सरकार से मेरी विनम्र विनती है कि एक ट्रेन दिल्ली से वाया गोधरा, डाकोर, आणंद होकर अहमदाबाद जाने वाली और एक ट्रेन मुम्बई से होकर बड़ोदा, आणंद, डाकोर, गोधरा होकर दिल्ली जाने वाली शुरू की जाए, ताकि ज्यादा लोग ट्रेन से कम किराया देकर भगवान के पावन दर्शन कर सकें। इन ट्रेन्स को शुरू करने से दिल्ली, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के भावुक भक्तों को भगवान रणछोड़ रायजी का पावन दर्शन करने का पावन लाभ प्राप्त होगा, इसलिए ये दोनों ट्रेन्स शुरू करना अत्यंत जरूरी है।

Demand to take necessary steps to recognise and give honour to great icons, Swami Vivekananda, Gurudev Tagore and Mahasweta Devi

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, this nation has seen great savants who have toiled all their lives to bring positive change to people around them and to the country at large. Out of all these people, icons like Swami Vivekananda, Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore and Shrimati Mahasweta Devi are prominent personalities from the State of Bengal who strived their entire lives for the upliftment of the downtrodden.

Swami Vivekananda was instrumental in awakening the youth of this nation to work towards peaceful coexistence and brotherhood. He was vocal against superstitious practices in the society and showcased to the world the real spiritual essence of our culture.

Gurudev Tagore, a nationalist in the truest sense, was the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize. Through his literary works, he spread the ideals of nationalism and envisaged an India that stood for the truth and freedom.

I strongly urge the Government to posthumously award the country's highest civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna, to both these towering personalities, without any more delay.

Shrimati Mahasweta Devi worked extensively for the rights of the tribal community. Her integrity and fearlessness kept her in good stead even in times of opposition from those in power. She fought for the farmers of Bengal at a time when the people in power were trying to grab the land of poor peasants.

The immense contribution of Shrimati Mahasweta Devi to this nation should be recognised by the Government and it should fund research on her work so as to popularise it throughout the country.

Demand to withdraw the decision of disinvestment and address other problems in Kochi unit of Hindustan Organic Chemical Limited (HOCL)

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, the Hindustan Organic Chemical Limited, HOCL, is a Central Government owned company. It is a multi-unit with two units in Maharashtra and in Kerala, and a subsidiary unit at Hyderabad. Kochi unit was started in 1987. Its products are phenol acetone and hydrogen peroxide. Kochi unit was working profitably since commissioning till 2011-12. The cumulative profit was ₹ 830 crore. But from 2012-13 onwards, this unit has incurred a loss of ₹ 262 crore due to transfer of funds from profitmaking Kochi unit to loss-making Mumbai unit. An amount of ₹ 659 crore was transferred. This situation badly affected the Kochi unit.

In July, the Central Government declared the closure of HOCL, Kochi unit in the BIFR meeting and productions were ceased. Because of continuous efforts of Kerala Government, the production started after a gap of eight months. It is learnt that the NITI Aayog has recommended disinvestment by retaining only 26 per cent share under Government custody. This is a move to privatise this firm. If we consider demand of phenol, we can see that the Government move is not justifiable. Hence, I would like to appeal that firstly the Government should ensure that this unit is under public sector; secondly, restart the phenol plant; thirdly, disburse the pending salary and benefits to retired employees; and fourthly, consider the merging proposal of HOCL, Kochi with BPCL, Kochi Refineries.

**Demand to take necessary steps for compliance of the
conditions of point of sale for crude oil by the
ONGC-Cairn Group in Rajasthan**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से माननीय पेट्रोलियम मंत्री का ध्यान पेट्रोलियम क्षेत्र में कार्यरत केयर्न कंपनी के कारण राजस्थान सरकार को हुई 4500-5000 करोड़ के बिक्री कर की हानि की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं।

ब्लाक संख्या RJ-ON-90/1 में कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन अगस्त, 2009 में प्रारम्भ हुआ था। इस ब्लॉक की परिचालन कंपनी केयर्न द्वारा अगस्त, 2016 तक 363.20 मिलियन बैरल कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन किया जा चुका है।

जनवरी, 2009 में केंद्रीय पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय द्वारा राज्य सरकार को यह बताया गया था कि केयर्न कंपनी कच्चे तेल का बिक्री केंद्र राजस्थान में ही रखेगी। उसी समय केयर्न कंपनी द्वारा राजस्थान सरकार को कच्चा तेल बिक्री समझौते के तहत बिक्री केंद्र राजस्थान में रखने के लिए अपनी प्रतिबद्धता के प्रति आश्वस्त किया गया था, परंतु कंपनी ने अपनी इस प्रतिबद्धता का पालन नहीं किया है, फलस्वरूप कंपनी 2% की दर से CST का भुगतान राज्य सरकार को कर रही है, जबकि उसे 4 से 5% की दर से VAT का भुगतान करना चाहिए था। इस प्रकार राज्य सरकार को बिक्री कर के रूप में 4500 से 5000 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई है। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार ने मंगला, भाग्यम शक्ति तथा कामेश्वरी तेल क्षेत्रों में तेल खनन की लीज केंद्रीय पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय की अनुमति से ONGC — केयर्न समूह को दी है।

मैं माननीय पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि उपरोक्त तीनों लीज समझौतों में बिक्री केंद्र सम्बन्धित शर्त को शामिल किया जाए और उसका अनुपालन करवाया जाए।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I have one point. The Special Mentions are very, very important. They highlight so many issues and I have learnt a lot in my Membership. Sir, please do not reduce Special Mentions कि इनको टेबल पर लेकर दीजिए। Let him read so that we all know what the Special Mention is. We are rushing through Special Mentions like a bullet train. Please do not do this. Allow Members to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is because when your Party had allotted fifteen minutes to you, you spoke for 35 minutes. So, what do I do? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, please allow Special Mentions. It's very important. सर, इनको खाली टेबल पर ले करवाने का कोई फायदा नहीं है, उनको पढ़ने दीजिए। इसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा क्या होगा, हम आधा घंटा और बैठ जाएंगे, बस।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, you are very intelligent. You are raising it only after everything is over. You could have raised it earlier.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, no. I wanted to raise it much earlier. Today, I was particularly provoked to raise it because you kept ringing the bell.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... I know Mr. Jairam Ramesh is very intelligent. He raised this point after everybody has laid it on the Table. ...(Interruptions)... You could have raised it earlier.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, tomorrow, you change it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow, you can raise it at that point of time. Then, I will consider.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Okay, Sir.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, what he requested is very much justified.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Thursday, the 6th April, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at two minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 6th April, 2017.*

