

Vol. 242

No. 10



Friday

10 March, 2017

19 Phalgun, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 10th March, 2017/19th Phalgun, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Corrigenda to the Economic Survey, 2016-17

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Corrigenda to the *Economic Survey, 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6237/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of SFAC, New Delhi and related papers

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare), under sub-section (2) of Section 4D of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914:—

- (1) S.O. 264 (E), dated the 27th January, 2017, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (First Amendment) Order, 2017.
- (2) S.O. 364 (E), dated the 7th February, 2017, publishing the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (Second Amendment) Order, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 6553/16/17]

- (B) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare), Notification No. G.S.R. 1154 (E), dated the 19th December, 2016, publishing the Chironji Grading and Marking Rules, 2016, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6373/16/17]

* Economic Survey 2016-17 was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 31st January, 2017.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Consortium.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6552/16/17]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sudarshan Bhagat; not present.

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of TEXPROCIL, Mumbai and EPCH, New Delhi and related papers

वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय टम्टा): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) (a) Sixty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6526/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6525/16/17]

I. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of (HOCL), Raigad, Maharashtra and Report and Accounts (2014-15) of NIPER, Hyderabad and related papers

II. MoU (2016-17) between Government of India and HAL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (1) (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL), Raigad, Maharashtra, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6563/16/17]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Hyderabad, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Act, 1998.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6564/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT), Gurgaon, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6384/16/17]

II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Pharmaceuticals) and the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6383/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of (WDRA), New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 and sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6566/16/17]

Reports of CAG of India (2016-17)

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Working of Army Base Workshops for the ended March, 2016 - Union Government (Defence Services - Army), Report No. 36 of 2016 (Performance Audit);

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6540/16/17]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2016 (Report No.37 of 2016) - Railways Finances) Union Government (Railways) - Indian Railways Appropriation Accounts-Part-I-Review and Part-II-Detailed Appropriation Accounts, Part-II-Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Annexure-G) for the year 2015-16;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6538/16/17]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Working of Canteen Store Department for the year ended March, 2016 - Union Government (Defence Services-Army), Report No.38 of 2016 (Performance Audit);

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6542/16/17]

- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Environmental Clearance and Post Clearance Monitoring for the year ended March, 2016 - Union Government, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Report No.39 of 2016 (Performance Audit);

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6547/16/17]

- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Turnaround Plan and Finance Restructuring Plan of Air India Limited - Union Government (Commercial), Ministry of Civil Aviation, Report No.40 of 2016 (Performance Audit);

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6537/16/17]

- (vi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2016 - Union Government, Department of Revenue (Indirect Taxes-Service Tax), Report No.41 of 2016;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6536/16/17]
- (vii) Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Performance Audit on Project Imports for the year ended March, 2016 - Union Government, Department of Revenue, (Indirect taxes - Customs), Report No.42 of 2016;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6541/16/17]
- (viii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2016 - Union Government, Department of Revenue - Customs (Compliance Audit), Report No.1 of 2017;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6539/16/17]
- (ix) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2016 - Union Government, Department of Revenue - Direct Taxes, Report No. 2 of 2017; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6543/16/17]
- (x) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2016 - Union Government, Department of Revenue (Indirect Taxes-Central Excise), Report No.3 of 2017;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6546/16/17]
- (xi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2016 on Performance Audit of Implementation of TDS/TCS Scheme - Union Government, Department of Revenue - Direct Taxes, Report No.4 of 2017 (Performance Audit); and
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6545/16/17]
- (xii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2016 on Construction of Indo-China Border Roads by Border Roads Organisation - Union Government, (Defence Services - Army), Report No. 5 of 2017 (Performance Audit).
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6544/16/17]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2017

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

"I am directed to inform you that the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016 which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th August, 2016, has been passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9 March, 2017, with the following amendments:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. Page 1, line 1,—

for "Sixty-seventh Year", substitute "Sixty-eighth Year".

CLAUSE 1

2. Page 1, line 3,—

for "2016", substitute "2017"

2. I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of Rule 121 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha with the request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to Lok Sabha."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

MOTION FOR SUSPENSION OF RULE 272

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That the Rule 272 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States in its application for consideration of the Demands for Grants of the related Ministries/Departments for 2017-18 by Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees and to make reports, without general discussion on the Budget having been concluded, be treated as suspended on the adjournment of Rajya Sabha for recess on 9th February, 2017."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Thirty-fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare);
- (ii) Thirty-sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education); and
- (iii) Thirty-seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं कोयला मंत्रालय की 'अनुदान मांगों (2017-18)' के संबंध में कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी स्थायी समिति के सत्ताईसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित रक्षा संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Twenty-fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence (2016-17) on General Defence Budget, Civil Expenditure of Ministry of Defence (Demand No. 20) and Defence Pension (Demand No. 21);
- (ii) Twenty-fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence (2016-17) on Army, Navy and Air Force (Demand No. 22);
- (iii) Twenty-sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence (2016-17) on Ministry of Defence (Miscellaneous) (Demand No. 20);

- (iv) Twenty-seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Defence on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence (2016-17) on Capital Outlay on Defence Services, Procurement Policy and Defence Planning (Demand No. 23);
- (v) Twenty-eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence (2017-18) on General Defence Budget, Border Roads Organisation, Indian Coast Guard, Military Engineering Services, Canteen Stores Department, Directorate General Defence Estates, Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Welfare of Ex-Servicemen, Defence Pensions, Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme. (Grant Nos. 19 and 22);
- (vi) Twenty-ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence (2017-18) on Army, Navy and Air Force (Grant No. 20);
- (vii) Thirtieth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence (2017-18) on Ordnance Factories, Defence Research and Development Organisation, Directorate General Quality Assurance and National Cadet Corps (Grant No. 20); and
- (viii) Thirty-first Report of the Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence (2017-18) on Capital Outlay on Defence Services, Procurement Policy and Defence Planning (Grant No. 21).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy; Shri La. Ganesan. Is he not here? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): No, I am here, but he will present it.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (2016-17):—

- (i) Twenty-sixth Report on Demands for Grants relating to Ministry of Power for the year 2017-18; and

- (ii) Twenty-seventh Report on Demands for Grants relating to Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2017-18.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? I called Mr. Ganesan, and you laid it. How can you decide it between yourselves?

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): I am sorry, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is not the issue. I called your name. You cannot decide.

SHRI LA. GANESAN: There is a communication gap. I am very sorry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I called your name twice.

SHRI LA. GANESAN: If you allow, I can lay it again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no need for that. I accept it, but I am telling you for future guidance.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2016-17).

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2017-18) के संबंध में रेल संबंधी स्थायी समिति के तेरहवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that the Business Advisory Committee, in its meeting held on 9th March, 2017, allotted time for Government Legislative and Other Business, as follows:—

BUSINESS	TIME ALLOTTED
1. Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Fifth Ordinance, 2016 (No. 8 of 2016) promulgated by President on the 22nd of December, 2016, admitted in the names of Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and Shri Husain Dalwai.	Two Hours (To be discussed together)
2. Consideration and passing of the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha - to replace an Ordinance.	
3. Consideration and passing of the Human Immuno-deficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2014.	Two Hours
4. Further consideration and passing of the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha.	Four Hours (To be discussed together)
5. Consideration and passing of the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha.	
6. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands for Grants, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:— (a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2016-17. (b) Demands for Grants for 2017-18.	Four Hours (To be discussed together)
7. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:— (a) The Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Bill, 2016. (b) The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2016. (c) The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016.	One Hour One Hour One Hour

8. Discussion on the working of the following Ministries:-

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| (a) Railways; | } | Four Hours each |
| (b) Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; | | |
| (c) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; and | | |
| (d) Information and Broadcasting. | | |

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Dr. Karan Singh, Member, stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the current Session on health grounds. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 9th to 24th March, 2017, of the current (242nd) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 9th to 24th March, 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.

I have also to inform Members that a letter has been received from hon. Member, Shri Devender Goud T., stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the second part of the current Session on health grounds. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from the second part of the current (242nd) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 9th March 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.

I have also to inform Members that a letter has been received from hon. Member, Dr. Narendra Jadhav, stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the current Session on health grounds. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 9th to 30th March, 2017 of the current (242nd) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 9th March to 30th March, 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 REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Statement regarding Government Business for the week commencing Tuesday, the 14th of March, 2017. Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमित से यह सूचित करता हूँ कि मंगलवार, 14 मार्च, 2017 से प्रारंभ होने वाले सप्ताह के दौरान निम्नलिखित सरकारी कार्य लिए जाएंगे:—

1. आज की कार्यसूची में शामिल निम्नलिखित में से बकाया सरकारी कार्य की किसी मद पर विचार:—
 - (क) शत्रु संपत्ति (संशोधन और विधिमान्यकरण) पांचवां अध्यादेश, 2016 (2016 का संख्या 8) का निरनुमोदन चाहने वाले सांविधिक संकल्प पर चर्चा और लोक सभा द्वारा पारित तथा राज्य सभा की प्रवर समिति द्वारा प्रतिवेदित रूप में शत्रु संपत्ति (संशोधन और विधिमान्यकरण) विधेयक, 2016 पर विचार और पारित करना;
 - (ख) केंद्रीय बजट 2017-18 पर आगे सामान्य चर्चा।
 2. निम्नलिखित मंत्रालयों के कार्यचालन पर चर्चा:—
 - (क) रेल
 - (ख) कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन
 - (ग) सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम
 - (घ) सूचना और प्रसारण
 3. लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किए गए रूप में कारखाना (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 पर विचार और पारित करना।
 4. मानव रोगक्षम अल्पता विषाणु और अर्जित रोगक्षम अल्पता संलक्षण (निवारण और नियंत्रण) विधेयक, 2014 पर विचार और पारित करना।
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STATEMENT BY MINISTER**Incidents in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
on 7th and 8th March, 2017**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour submissions. Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, hon. Home Minister is here. He wants to make a statement on incidents which occurred in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Maitreyan, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, let the House run. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am going to say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to me. Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am allowing your Zero Hour notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Zero Hour notice is... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the issue of fishermen is a serious issue but this is not being... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan... ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Maitreyan, please go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seat, Mr. Maitreyan. I am allowing your Zero Hour submission; go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the issue of Indian fishermen is very serious. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you your Zero Hour submission. Go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is already permitted by the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Maitreyan, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Sri Lankan Navy is... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is not correct. This is to defame the reputation... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Chairman has allowed your Zero Hour submission on the notice given by you. It is at serial number 3 and it is going to come. Please go back to your seat. Go back to your seat, please. No, no. Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Mrs. Sasikala, please go back to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. Please go back. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go back. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, we need your protection. *...(Interruptions)...* It is completely to defame the reputation of our leader. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am allowing you. Please go back. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...* No, Mr. Maitreyan, this is not the way. This is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...* Mrs. Sasikala, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Lakshmanan, this is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, I am allowing you. *...(Interruptions)...* No, please. What do we do? *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: It is not our Report. *...(Interruptions)...* It is the Report of the AIIMS. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, fishermen issue is a very serious issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Maitreyanji, please go back. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go back. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go back. *...(Interruptions)...* That is okay. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go back. *...(Interruptions)...* I am assuring you...*...(Interruptions)...* Go back. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go back. *...(Interruptions)...* I am allowing you. *...(Interruptions)...* Go back. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go back. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, my notice is there. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* This is indiscipline. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, if you are allowing them, then you have to...*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* The Home Minister has informed that he wants to *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* No. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Home Minister has informed that he wants to make a statement. I think you can lay it on the Table. Do you have any problem?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH): I have no problem. I can lay it.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, it will take one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How much time will it take?

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: One minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Does the House agree to it?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us listen to what he has to say.

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: उपसभापति जी, 07 व 08 मार्च, 2017 को मध्य प्रदेश व उत्तर प्रदेश में हुए घटनाक्रम के संबंध में मैं स्टेटमेंट देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार दिनांक 07 मार्च, 2017 के प्रातः 9 बजकर 41 मिनट पर मध्य प्रदेश के जिला शाजापुर में रेलवे स्टेशन जबड़ी के नजदीक गाड़ी नम्बर 59320, भोपाल-उज्जैन पैसेंजर की जनरल बोगी में एक विस्फोट हुआ। इस विस्फोट में 10 रेलयात्रियों को चोटें आईं और रेलवे की सम्पत्ति को भी नुकसान पहुंचा। घायलों को तत्काल अस्पताल पहुंचाया गया। वर्तमान में सभी घायलों की स्थिति खतरे से बाहर है।

उक्त घटना के संबंध में थाना जी.आर.पी. उज्जैन में ट्रेन गार्ड की रिपोर्ट पर अपराध संख्या 47/17 धारा 3, 4 Explosive Substances Act के अंतर्गत अज्ञात आरोपियों के विरुद्ध पंजीकृत कर विवेचना में लिया गया।

घटना की सूचना प्राप्त होते ही मध्य प्रदेश के पुलिस महानिदेशक तथा अन्य वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक व पुलिस अधिकारी घटना स्थल पर पहुंचे तथा प्रकरण के Investigation के संबंध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही प्रारंभ की। घटनास्थल के प्रारंभिक निरीक्षण से संकेत मिला कि अपराधियों द्वारा विस्फोट के लिए स्थानीय स्तर पर उपलब्ध विस्फोटक पदार्थ से तैयार किए गए आई.ई.डी. का उपयोग किया गया था।

घटना के अन्वेषण के संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस द्वारा केंद्रीय एजेंसियों से समन्वय स्थापित किया गया। तदोपरान्त प्राप्त आसूचना के आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस द्वारा होशंगाबाद जिले के पिपरिया नामक स्थान पर वाहन चैकिंग के दौरान 03 संदिग्धों को हिरासत में लिया गया। संदेहियों से की गई पूछताछ में उपरोक्त घटना में उनकी सहभागिता स्पष्ट होने से उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया गया है। प्रकरण का अग्रिम अन्वेषण केंद्रीय एजेंसियों के coordination से किया जा रहा है तथा अभियुक्तों के अन्य सम्पर्क सूत्रों के संबंध में जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है।

संदेहियों से की गई पूछताछ तथा अन्य उपलब्ध सूचनाओं के आधार पर उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस द्वारा लखनऊ, इटावा, कानपुर व औरैया में विभिन्न स्थानों पर कार्यवाही की गई।

लखनऊ में काकोरी थानान्तर्गत हाजी कॉलोनी स्थित एक मकान में कानपुर निवासी मोहम्मद सैफुल्लाह उर्फ अली के किराये पर रहने की सूचना प्राप्त हुई। A.T.S. उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा उक्त

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

मकान की घेराबंदी की गई और संदेही सैफुल्लाह को गिरफ्तार करने के भरसक प्रयास किए गए। परन्तु उसके द्वारा आत्मसमर्पण करने से इंकार किया गया व A.T.S. टीम पर फायरिंग की गई। अंततः लगभग 12 घंटे के अथक प्रयास के पश्चात A.T.S. टीम द्वारा सैफुल्लाह के कमरे में प्रवेश किया गया तथा आमने-सामने हुई मुठभेड़ में इस संदिग्ध आतंकी को मार गिराया गया। मृतक के कमरे से 08 पिस्टल, 630 जिंदा कारतूस तथा अन्य सामग्री जिसमें डेढ़ लाख रुपए नकद, लगभग 45 ग्राम सोना, 03 मोबाइल फोन, 4 सिमकार्ड, 02 वॉकीटॉकी सेट और कुछ विदेशी मुद्रा सम्मिलित है, बरामद की गई।

घटना के संबंध में थाना — A.T.S., लखनऊ में अपराध संख्या 2/2017, धारा 307/121A/122/123/124A IPC, 3/4/25/27 Arms Act और 16/18/23 UAPA के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत किया गया है।

A.T.S. कानपुर इकाई द्वारा जाजमउ थाना क्षेत्र से एक अन्य संदेही को गिरफ्तार किया गया जिसके विरुद्ध अपराध संख्या 3/2017 धारा 121/121A/123/124A IPC तथा UAPA की धारा 16/18/23/38 के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत किया गया है। उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, A.T.S. उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा दो अन्य अभियुक्तों, जिनमें से एक इटावा व एक औरैया से है, को भी उपरोक्त संदिग्ध आतंकवादियों को हथियार सप्लाई करने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

दिनांक 8 मार्च तक उपरोक्त घटनाक्रम में 6 अभियुक्त गिरफ्तार किए गए थे। दिनांक 9 मार्च को U.P.A.T.S. द्वारा दो और अभियुक्तों को गिरफ्तार करने के बाद अब तक कुल 8 गिरफ्तारियां इस पूरे घटनाक्रम में हुई हैं।

उपरोक्त सम्पूर्ण घटनाक्रम राज्य पुलिस और केंद्रीय एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय का उत्तम उदाहरण है। दोनों राज्यों की पुलिस द्वारा त्वरित कार्रवाई करते हुए देश की सुरक्षा पर उत्पन्न संभावित खतरे को टालने में सफलता प्राप्त की गई है। इस पूरे प्रकरण की जांच N.I.A. से कराई जाएगी।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, यहां पर मैं यह भी उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा कि सैफुल्लाह, जो कि इस ऑपरेशन में मारा गया है, उसके पिता मोहम्मद सरताज ने भी एक स्टेटमेंट दी है, जिसका उल्लेख करना मैं आवश्यक समझता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है, "जो देश का न हुआ, वह मेरा कैसे हो सकता है? उसने कोई सही काम तो किया नहीं है, मुझे उसका मरा हुआ मुँह तक नहीं देखना।" मोहम्मद सरताज आगे कहते हैं, "मैंने पूरी जिन्दगी मेहनत की है और परिवार को पाला है, लेकिन सैफुल्लाह ने मुझे शर्मिन्दा कर दिया। हर किसी के लिए देश पहले है, जबकि सैफुल्लाह देश का नहीं हो सका, इसलिए वह मेरा भी नहीं हो सकता है।" डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, सैफुल्लाह, जो कि ऑपरेशन में मारा गया है, यह उसके पिता मोहम्मद सरताज ने कहा है। सबसे पहले मैं अपनी तरफ से, अपनी सरकार की तरफ से ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस पूरे सदन की तरफ से हम सैफुल्लाह के पिता मोहम्मद सरताज के प्रति और उनके परिवार के प्रति सहानुभूति व्यक्त करते हैं कि उनकी एक औलाद के द्वारा इस प्रकार की हरकतों के कारण उनको यह दिन देखना पड़ा है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि सरताज पर पूरे सदन को तो नाज़ है ही, पूरे देश को भी नाज़ है।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं यहां पर इस बात का भी उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा कि मैं पहले भी राज्य सभा में और लोक सभा में यह बोल चुका हूँ कि चाहे आतंकवाद हो अथवा हमारे देश में

चल रही अन्य ऐसी कोई ऐक्टिविटी हो — हमारे देश की ऐसी संस्कृति है, जिसमें यह रचा-बसा है कि चाहे वह हिन्दू हो, मुसलमान हो या ईसाई हो, वह किसी भी सूरत में आतंकवाद अथवा अन्य ऐसी हिंसक गतिविधियों को कभी भी endorse नहीं करेगा, किसी भी सूरत में समर्थन नहीं करेगा, ऐसा मेरा पूरा विश्वास है।

मैं पुनः मोहम्मद सरताज के प्रति सहानुभूति व्यक्त करता हूँ और अपनी बात को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि मोहम्मद सरताज जैसे भारत के नागरिकों पर पूरे देश को नाज़ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House appreciates that and is greatly proud of the father of that terrorist. ...(Interruptions)... I think it should be noted. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं इस बात के लिए आपसे सहमत हूँ कि सैफुल्लाह के पिता ने जो एक भावना व्यक्त की है, वह राष्ट्र की भावना को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है और हम सब उसका समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आतंकवाद से कभी समझौता नहीं किया जा सकता। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: One minute, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... This is related.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have a suggestion. ...(Interruptions)... You please listen to my suggestion. ...(Interruptions)... आप सुनिए। My suggestion is this. I think there are other Members also who want to seek clarifications. Therefore, let us decide to have the clarifications on the statement later, if necessary, or if the House agrees, we can have it now. That's all. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, the normal procedure in the House is that the Minister makes a statement and there are clarifications which are sought. ...(Interruptions)... We will seek clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, do you want clarifications now? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, we have Zero Hour notices. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We can have clarifications later on. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I only want consensus. ...(Interruptions)... That's all. I have no objection. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is the normal procedure. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I am confronted with is that there are some Zero Hour submissions which have already been committed and promised. ...(Interruptions)... So, how do I go about it? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, the point is, Sir, for the Zero Hour submissions, you have a list. At that time, you allowed the Minister to make his statement. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I see the point. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Yechury, *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The point is, once the Minister has made the statement. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* I will tell you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Once the Minister has made the statement, we can seek clarifications. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is not like that. Yechuryji, we allow the Ministers to make statement but with regard to clarifications, we decide the time. That is the point. *...(Interruptions)...* If the House is of the view that the clarifications should be now, then, I can. *...(Interruptions)...* There is a lot of pressure from Members for Zero Hour submissions. So my suggestion is, we will have some other time for clarifications. *...(Interruptions)...* If you agree? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have not finished. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The point is, if I allow, then, *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have a right. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. *...(Interruptions)...* दिग्विजय जी, सुनिए *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: यह मेरा दायित्व है और अधिकार है कि *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: दिग्विजय जी, सुनिए। I have to take a decision. *...(Interruptions)...* दिग्विजय जी *...(व्यवधान)...* No, no. I have to take a decision. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. It is not like that. *...(Interruptions)...* Your right is only when I *...(Interruptions)...* I have not permitted. *...(Interruptions)...* No, I have not permitted. That is the issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I need your protection. *...(Interruptions)...* This is a national issue. *...(Interruptions)...* This is an issue of national security. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. *...(Interruptions)...* आप ज़रा बैठिए *...(व्यवधान)...* Now, that is what I am saying. *...(Interruptions)...* No. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Digvijayaji, you are a senior Member. *...(Interruptions)...* आप बैठिए, I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I will sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Now, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, a clarification. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... That is what I am(Interruptions)... My difficulty is that I have more than 12 notices for Zero Hour mentions and all those Members are pressurizing. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why have you allowed the Minister to make a statement? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... That is only for laying. I said so because on the statement it is always done like this. A statement is allowed but clarifications will be at a time, when we decide. ...(Interruptions)... We have not decided. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Correct, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a suggestion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Please bear with me for a minute. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we need justice. ...(Interruptions)... Justice for us, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Normally, what you have said is correct, if the statement is laid on the Table. ...(Interruptions)... Now, the hon. Minister read out the full statement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: He added to that, what the father said. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We all applauded. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that I have to allow. ...(Interruptions)... You know. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, you allow us to clarify. *...(Interruptions)...*
Allow us to clarify. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, they are delaying. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will decide. *...(Interruptions)...* I will decide.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, fix up a date. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today itself we can have. *...(Interruptions)...* Today
itself we can have. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): If you decide here, let the Home
Minister tell the House, which day he will be available, whether it can be done
today or the next working day. But let that be decided. *...(Interruptions)...* Let that
be decided. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. *...(Interruptions)...* We can have clarifications.
...(Interruptions)... Let us decide it now. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Because this is a very serious matter. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no objection. *...(Interruptions)...* I have no
objection regarding clarifications but the only thing is, there should be a consensus
if the *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No consensus, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; the Minister has no problem. *...(Interruptions)...*
We can have.. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, kindly listen to us also, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: What about your assurance to us? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can have it on the next working day.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the hon. Minister should *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has no objection. *...(Interruptions)...* That is
what I am trying. *...(Interruptions)...* Then, I will have to adjourn. *...(Interruptions)...*
Then, I will adjourn. *...(Interruptions)...* That is what I am saying. *...(Interruptions)...*
You go back. *...(Interruptions)...* You go back. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, my Zero Hour submission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I need your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, with your permission, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Kindly listen to us also, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You may get an assurance from the Minister that he is prepared for a discussion on this. If he is prepared for a discussion, then, fix the time just now....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Kindly listen to us also. ...*(Interruptions)*... So many people are talking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, one moment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I have been asking....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me dispose it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, hon. Minister, are you ready for some other time for clarifications? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is ready. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, we will have it on the next working day. ...*(Interruptions)*... Or even today? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Next working day. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Next working day is fine. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you agree? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister agrees. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, the next working day and ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the hon. Minister should tell us; I mean, you will also enjoy this. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said that ₹ 1.5 lakhs were found. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Are these the old notes or the new notes? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The clarifications will be later. ...(Interruptions)... Now, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Clarifications will be on the next working day. ...(Interruptions)... After discussion with the hon. Chairman, we will decide the exact time later. ...(Interruptions)... But the next working day is the consensus of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, Zero Hour. Shri D. Raja. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, there is my notice under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour, Shri D. Raja. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, my notice is there. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja, please start. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I draw the ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja, please proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, my notice is there. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your notice is there, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Your notice is there, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... That is there, sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: You are calling me or not?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am telling you, it is there, sit down. How many times should I tell you? Yes, Mr. Raja. ...(Interruptions)...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Alleged attack on academic freedom in Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I draw the ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I have given one notice. ...(Interruptions)... It is on the Assam issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, you please speak. Don't listen to that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: There should be order in the House, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is order, you speak.

SHRI D. RAJA: Okay. I draw the attention of the entire House and the attention of the Government to what is happening in Delhi University, JNU, other universities and other institutions of higher learning in our country. There is an increasing attack on academic freedom, freedom of thought, freedom of expression, freedom of creation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, my notice is also there on the same subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your Calling Attention notice is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, we have also given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, there are some right wing forces working in the Universities, with your permission I can take the name, the * which has taken the authority in its hands to certify ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; don't mention the name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: ...who is nationalist, who is patriotic. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; don't mention the name of the parties. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, there is growing tension in all our campuses. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI (Maharashtra): Sir, we should also be given permission to speak on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: JNU is tense and students are fighting against new admission policy that is being introduced in JNU. It will definitely adversely impact the entry of students from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC and minority communities. This is the new admission policy. Students are agitating. In Delhi University, students and teachers are agitating to restore their right to freedom of expression, freedom of speech, freedom of thought. What is happening in our campuses, Sir? It is not an issue concerning only students. It is an issue concerning the future of the entire nation, and students are the future of this country. The Minister of Human Resource Development is sitting here. I am asking: What is happening? Who has given them

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri D. Raja]

the authority to decide you are nationalist or I am nationalist, you are unpatriotic or I am unpatriotic? Who has given them that authority? Who are they to decide, to certify, people are patriotic or nationalist? This is a dangerous trend, Sir. You cannot ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; time over. Shri Yechury to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Yechuri, associate yourself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): I have given notice on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सरकार को जवाब देना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I 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.

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

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Maharashtra): 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 DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All those who are... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: My notice is there. Let me speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Yechuryji. *...(Interruptions)...* I will call you also. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, in addition to what *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to Mr. Yechury. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, in addition to what comrade Raja has said, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, let him speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I have given the notice *...(Interruptions)...* I want to say, Sir, all these Universities have been established by law enacted by us, by this august House. *...(Interruptions)...* So, we have a direct bearing on what is happening in these Universities. In the name of Hindutva nationalism, they are decrying Indian nationalism, and that is something we cannot allow. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: And here, organisations are taking upon themselves the right to decide who is wrong and who is right and who has violated the law. They cannot do that, Sir. You can't have *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Rangarajan to associate. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You can't have students' organisations saying, so and so is nationalist and so and so is not. *...(Interruptions)...* This House must condemn *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rangarajan to associate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let the law of the land take its course. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rangarajan to associate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, while associating, a student from Lady Shri Ram College ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let us not decide ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, a student from Lady Shri Ram College, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Yechuryji, that is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rangarajan, you associate. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only Mr. Rangarajan, Yechuryji's is over.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, a student of the Lady Shri Ram College, Gurmehar Kaur ...(*Interruptions*)... who has witnessed ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: They are giving certificate on nationalism. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Kumar is not allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only Mr. Rangarajan is allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: She posted on the Facebook, "I am not afraid of the goondas". ...(*Interruptions*)... She is not afraid of any *goondas*. But what is the reaction of the *goondas*? ...(*Interruptions*)... There is a threat to her life and to her morality. ...(*Interruptions*)... Is it fair? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... We should also be permitted to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Can there be a restriction on our speech? ...(*Interruptions*)... What does the Constitution say? ...(*Interruptions*)... Why is it like that? ...(*Interruptions*)... I don't understand. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you have a point of order? ...(*Interruptions*)... I will call you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: महोदय, सरकार को ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I appeal to the House to condemn the attitude of the *goondaism* ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, it is over. Rangarajanji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let there be a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want a debate! ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharmaji, you want a debate! ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, why don't you give notice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, Sir, we will give the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, what is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... Who has a point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yours? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, my point of order is that there is a power of Chairman to suspend any rule and allow a Member to speak under Rule 266. Sir, they are giving notice under Rule 267 and I am also giving notice. Shri Swapan Dasgupta and Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe are also giving notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, others take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: But if you have allowed their 267 notice to be converted into Zero Hour, then, allow our notice also as Zero Hour notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a valid point. Let me react to that. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a valid point and let me react to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is, these Members who have already spoken, have given notice under Rule 267 which is to be taken up in Zero Hour itself. A notice under Rule 267 means suspension of the Business of the day. That has to be taken in Zero Hour. So, hon. Chairman has the full right to allow it in the form of Rule 267. If Rule 267 is allowed, then, we will have to suspend the entire Business of the day. So, the Chairman, in view of the fact that we all want the Business of the House, in

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

the interest of the whole House, converted these Rule 267 notices into Zero Hour notices. So, accordingly, I called the names. Your notice is a Calling Attention notice. If you want, to convert your Calling Attention notice, into Zero Hour notice, you can approach the hon. Chairman. He will have no problem and he will allow it. But, Calling Attention is a different thing. You should know that. Calling Attention means the Minister has to be prepared, the Minister has to be ready and there should be a statement and there is a procedure for that. So, converting your Calling Attention notice into a Zero Hour notice is, I think, something we cannot do. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, your Calling Attention notice cannot be converted into a Zero Hour notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you give notice under Rule 267 or a Zero Hour notice, then we can consider that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said it cannot be done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, with utmost respect to the Chair, we are giving two notices, one for Calling Attention and second for Short Duration Discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you give notice... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, you have the power. If you are using your power under Rule 266 and allowing them to speak, then, you allow us also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow us also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is the discretion of the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, allow us also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the discretion of the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot exercise the powers of the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, it is a *. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a *. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know you are an expert in rules.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: सर, आपने एक को तो allow कर दिया। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको बोल दिया। Why are you doing this? ...(Interruptions)... Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... You give a new notice. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, Treasury Benches don't do that. ...(Interruptions)... Treasury Benches, don't do that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: सर, आपने एक को तो allow कर दिया। ... (व्यवधान).... सर, आपने उनको allow किया है। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, tell your Members to behave. ...(Interruptions)... I have given the ruling. ...(Interruptions)... I have given the ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: नहीं सर। ... (व्यवधान).... सर, वे गुमराह कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान).... सर, सही पिक्चर सामने आनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: सर, * educational institutions का misuse कर रही है। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will have the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Naqvi, tell your Members to behave. ...(Interruptions)...

Exploration of hydrocarbons in Neduvasal village, Pudukottai in Tamil Nadu despite agitation by native people

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has recently proposed a project to explore and extract hydrocarbon in Neduvasal village in Pudukottai district in Tamil Nadu. While the project is said to economically benefit the country ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, what is this? ...(Interruptions)... If you want discussion, you give notice. Sit down. This is very bad. The Treasury Bench is creating problems. I cannot accept that. You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... If you want a discussion, you give notice. We will allow. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, आप कॉलिंग अटेंशन और शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन में से जिसके भी ऊपर डिस्कशन स्वीकार करेंगे, हम उस पर पूरी तरह से चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give the notice. Hon. Chairman will consider it. Please give notice and hon. Chairman will consider it. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. Nothing else will go on record. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. Sit down, Vijilaji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has recently proposed a project to explore and extract hydrocarbon in Neduvasal village in Pudukottai district, Tamil Nadu. While the project is said to economically benefit the country in the form of royalties, tax revenue and additional employment, one should also consider the social and environmental impact of such projects. Sir, this project of extraction of hydrocarbon can be extremely harmful to the agricultural fields. Pudukottai region, which is a part of the Cauvery delta, is a highly productive agricultural zone and because of this project, the total area would be deserted. The State is already under the scanner for farmers' suicide. Nearly 606 farmers have committed suicide from the year 2015 and the farmers will be taken much to the worst brink. The production process will also contribute to the greenhouse gases like Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Sulphur Oxide and Nitrogen Oxide. Sir, with all these things, moreover, the spill of the oil would harm the agricultural fields which would take years to recover. The people there are very much agitated because their livelihood is affected and moreover, displacement will also be there. The project will also use more volume of water. It would affect Tamil Nadu which is already having shortage of water and the scanty region would become a desert. The hazardous gas leaks and other things would spoil the entire water region there. In this way, the project is very harmful. The people are under agitation for the past 22 days. We have urged upon the Government not to forget that when the population is increasing, agricultural lands have to be restored and the production has to be increased, you are taking away the agricultural fields; and for such economically viable projects, you cannot kill the agriculture. India is, basically, an agricultural country and, moreover, the Pudukottai region, which is very contributory, lakhs of people would be displaced. So, the Government has to seriously take this into consideration. In Turkmenistan, a methane well has caught fire for the past four years and they have not been able to put it out. Such apprehensions are also there that gas leaks and fire will also affect the neighbouring communities. People are very much agitated and we urge upon the Central Government to immediately revoke the project. We should very categorically state that this project would not be implemented, that no exploration, no extraction of hydrocarbon would be done in Neduvasal and we expect this assurance from the Central Government.

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

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, our hon. Chief Minister met the hon. Prime Minister and gave a memorandum and now... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Maitreya. *...(Interruptions)...* You only associate. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Dr. Maitreya. *...(Interruptions)...* You only associate. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, that is okay. Sit down. Only associate yourself. Shri D. Raja, associated; Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, associated; Shri Balasubramoniyam, associated. Now, Dr. Maitreya, please start. Nothing else will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. Dr. Maitreya, please proceed. *...(Interruptions)...*

**Demand for central probe into the mystery surrounding
the death of Dr. J. Jayalalitha**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, with a sense of deep agony and anguish, I stand before you... to demand a Central probe into the circumstances leading to the death of my beloved leader and the iconic leader of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. *...(Interruptions)...* As a medical specialist, I know full well.. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, I am not allowing you. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no, sit, down, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: But you have to differentiate between *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. Only what Dr. Maitreya is saying will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing else will go on record.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I want to bring to your kind notice, Sir, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma *...(Interruptions)...* in Chennai on 22nd September, 2016 around 10.30 p.m. the bulletin issued by the hospital subsequently after a few hours is mentioned. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was admitted *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, you are not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not allowed.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: “ in Apollo Hospital in Chennai ...*(Interruptions)*... on dehydration. The hon. Madam is stable and under observation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu):*

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth says will not go on record. What Shri Balasubramoniyam says will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Two days ago issues a treatment summary of Amma. ...*(Interruptions)*... In that they have mentioned ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, sit down. I can't hear what he is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, sit down. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, you listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to listen to what he is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... The lady Member is misbehaving. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: She was given first-aid. The hospital ...*(Interruptions)*... is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Consistently responding to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the way.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Two reports by the same hospital on different dates! I think this alone ...*(Interruptions)*... to demand a Central enquiry ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to take action against you.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: That is the first point. The second point is that Madam was admitted in the hospital on 22nd ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. Only what Dr. Maitreyan is saying will go on record.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, on 22nd night she was admitted and then subsequently ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Dr. Maitreyan is saying.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Apollo Hospital issued a bulletin saying that Madam is responding to the treatment. But the doctor from London, Dr. Richard Beale has mentioned *...(Interruptions)...* That is why we demand a Central probe into the death of hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. *...(Interruptions)...* We urge the Central Government to initiate a Central probe, be it a CBI enquiry, be it a SIT investigation, be it a judicial enquiry. *...(Interruptions)...* We demand that this should be conducted immediately. Thank you.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issued raised by the hon. Member. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you listening to me? Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, you are a lady Member. I have respect for you. But that doesn't mean that you can misbehave here. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* Are you able to listen to me? *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. I am saying this to all the Members. The hon. Chairman has allowed Zero Hour submission to an hon. Member. *...(Interruptions)...* Who are you to decide? *...(Interruptions)...* Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, who are you to decide? *...(Interruptions)...* I will name you. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* You can't behave like this. *...(Interruptions)...* You sit down there. *...(Interruptions)...* You sit down there. *...(Interruptions)...* Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, you sit down there. *...(Interruptions)...* I will have to take the Rule Book. *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* You sit down there. *...(Interruptions)...* You sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, listen to me. I have a lot of respect for you. You are my sister. But I have to tell you one thing. If a Member is allowed a Zero Hour submission by the hon. Chairman, he should be allowed to say what he wants to say. Unless I listen to it, how can I remove if anything is unparliamentary, or, if anything he has said, which should not have been said? You did not allow me to listen to what he has said. Therefore, what all he has said is now on record. If he has said anything unparliamentary, I am not responsible. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen, you are misbehaving. This is misdemeanor and unbecoming of you. Since you are a lady Member I am not taking action. If any other Member had misbehaved like this, I would have take action. Don't do this. Why do you think that you can interrupt like this? If you are the speaker making a statement and any Member interrupts you, how would you feel? *...(Interruptions)...* Whether it is Rule 267 or Zero Hour, it is for the Chairman to decide and not for you. *...(Interruptions)...* Shrimati Vijila, whether it is Rule 267 or Zero Hour, it is for the hon. Chairman to decide and not for you. *...(Interruptions)...* This is very bad. Don't behave like this. I feel sorry to see a lady Member behaving like this.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आपने कहा कि उनके अलावा और कोई महिला खड़ी होती ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: No, और कोई पुरुष। ...*(व्यवधान)*.... और कोई महिला नहीं, और कोई पुरुष। *(व्यवधान)*... I stand corrected. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. I thank you, Jayaji. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can allege me of gender bias, a bias in favour of... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I am not saying that you are biased, but you have said that instead of her, if any other Member.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Any other male Member.. ...*(Interruptions)*... Any male Member... ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me correct it. I said, if any male Member had done it, I would have taken action. But she being a lady Member and my sister, I would not take action. But I want you to be careful. Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi.

**Killing of Indian fishermen and continuous attacks on
them by Sri Lankan Navy**

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we had asked for a discussion, but we are being allowed to speak for only three minutes about the issue of an Indian citizen being shot dead by the Sri Lankan Navy. We want a discussion. It is an issue that we have been raising time and again in this House, but we have never been allowed to have a discussion. Is this the respect we have for our fishermen, who have been harassed, who have been killed? So many of them have lost their lives, but we have never been allowed even to discuss this issue. I would like everybody here to express their opinion about it, talk about it and discuss the issue. We expect a reply from the Minister; the Minister is here. We are not going to get any response on this. It is only three minutes that you are allowing us to bring up this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may give another notice.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, we have given another notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may give a separate notice, not for Zero Hour but for a discussion; may be a Calling Attention notice.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Okay, Sir. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): सर, इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, a notice under Rule 267 has already been given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, we have already given a notice under Rule 267. You have made it into a Zero Hour notice. I would give another notice, Sir, because

this is not enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not enough. Three minutes are definitely not enough to talk about the fears of the fishermen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, can I speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not enough to talk about their fears. Their livelihood is affected. There are protests all over the State. The fishermen are worried. They are not sure whether they can go to the sea and come back alive. This young man, K. Britso, who was shot at, was just 21 years old. He has lost his life. The family has lost its only child; and it is happening time and again. The Sri Lankan Government says it has got nothing to do with it. Then, who else? When the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, Mr. Ranil Wikramasinghe, had taken over, he had said, if our fishermen crossed their sea borders, they would be fired at. These are exactly his words. Now, we are seeing it happening. Our fishermen have been arrested; their boats have been taken away so many times. It is a burning issue in Tamil Nadu. But the Central Government does not seem to respond. After all, they are Indian citizens! ...*(Interruptions)*... What? They should stop it. Our hon. Prime Minister, a few years ago, when such an incident had happened, had remarked that this was happening because the Central Government was not strong enough. These are his words that I am quoting here. Now, we have a strong Central Government. I agree. But why is it not bothered about what is happening in Tamil Nadu? Are we not the citizens of this country? Our people there are protesting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): 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.

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

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

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all associate ourselves with what the hon. Member has mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shri Balasubramoniyam to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Balasubramoniyam is associating. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, may I respond on this issue?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. The Minister would speak on this.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, you have already called me. Let me speak and, after that, he can respond.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, I will allow you to speak after Shri S. R. Balasubramoniyam. Mr. Balasubramoniyam, you can associate. You say it in one minute because he has to respond.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: No, no. I will confine myself to two or three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, only one minute.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: Definitely, not more than that. I will be very short. That is what I can tell you. She has already narrated the incident. Actually, Sir, a few days back, a fisherman was shot at in the Bay of Bengal. Their charge is, he has crossed the maritime boundary line and has entered the Sri Lankan waters. Even if he has entered the Sri Lankan waters, according to the International Law, they cannot shoot him down. They can take him into custody; and after that, there will be negotiations on both sides, and both countries can be involved, and after that, normally, they are being released. But, this time, without doing this thing, indiscriminate firing was there. One man was shot dead and the other escaped with some injuries. Now, this cannot be allowed to go on for ever. Actually, irrespective of various issues involved between the fishermen of both the countries which need resolution of the same, but, despite bilateral talks between the two countries and the fishermen communities, firing at Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy is not justifiable under any circumstances. This incident calls for stringent condemnation. The Indian Government should do well to send a strong message to the Sri Lankan Government. One thing I would like to submit. The Prime Minister was in Tamil

Nadu in 2014 during the Parliamentary elections. He spoke at that time. He pointed out that fishermen of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, being arrested by Pakistan and Sri Lanka in the high seas, is not due to any crime committed by them, but because, the Central Government under the Congress Party is so weak.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): सर, मेरे नोटिस पर बोलने के बाद उनको जवाब देना चाहिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is answering. Listen to the Minister now...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. J. AKBAR: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for giving me this opportunity. I will not take too much time. I would like to inform the House that our hearts go out to the fisherman who most unfortunately lost his life. The Government has taken this matter and the welfare and concern of all fishermen most seriously. We have raised this issue through the hon. Vice-President on the sidelines of the Summit in Indonesia, and the Government of Sri Lanka has promised a full investigation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. Now, Mr. Madhusudan Mistry
...(Interruptions)...

Capturing of 94 fishermen by Pakistan Maritime Security Agency

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): सर, मैं आपका ध्यान गुजरात के sea coast की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ, ...(व्यवधान)... जहां सिर्फ दो दिन के अन्दर, शनिवार और इतवार को, ...(व्यवधान)... मिनिस्टर साहब ज़रा ध्यान से सुनें, इसलिए मैं इसे बता रहा हूँ, शनिवार और इतवार को, दो दिन के अन्दर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what Mr. Madhusudan Mistry says will go on record.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: Pakistan Marines वहां से 94 fishermen को capture करके ले गई है। अभी तक पिछले साल सवा तीन सौ से ज्यादा fishermen were captured by Pakistan Marines from the Indian territorial waters and also from the International border. सर, हमारे यहां अगर जमीन के ऊपर बॉर्डर पर कुछ भी घटना होती है, तो उस पर सरकार immediately reaction देती है। ...(व्यवधान)... हर साल गुजरात के coast से Pakistan Marines जब उसकी इच्छा हो, तब मछुआरों को पकड़ कर ले जाती है। Foreign Ministry और Defence Ministry तथा उसकी Coast Guard क्या करती हैं, मुझे पता नहीं। अभी तक Coast Guard ने इस साल के अन्दर कभी भी पाकिस्तान के मछुआरों को capture नहीं किया। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बार-बार ऐसा क्यों होता है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, listen to this.

12.00 NOON

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: आप तो पूरे देश की दुहाई देते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... अगर land के ऊपर कुछ घटना होती है, तो सरकार immediately reaction देती है, लेकिन जब sea border के अन्दर violation होता है, तो why is the Government not reacting? What is the Prime Minister doing? मैं उनसे इसके बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you want to say something on the fishermen issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): The issue of fishermen has a long history. This is, as I repeat, a most unfortunate incident. This matter is being investigated. Our views had been conveyed, and a full statement on this will be made... (*Interruptions*)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, ऐसे 400 लोग हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. Now, Question Hour.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Solar power panels on rooftops of trains

*106. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have installed solar panels on rooftops of some trains on trial basis, if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(b) whether Railways propose to install similar panels on roof top of other trains;

(c) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) further steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways (IR) have provided solar panels on rooftop of 19 Narrow Gauge (Northern Railway) and 4 Broad Gauge non air-conditioned coaches in service (two by Northern Railway, one by West Central Railway and one by

Southern Railway) for use of electrical energy generated in train lighting system, on trial basis. Besides the above, solar panels have been provided on 6 trailer coaches of Diesel Electric Multiple Unit (DEMU) on trial basis. Trials are still underway.

(b) and (c) The initial results which are available in the limited trials done so far have given indication that electrical energy requirement of carriage lighting and fans for Narrow Gauge coaches can be met to a large extent by the solar panels provided on the rooftop of coaches. Accordingly, directions are given for installation of solar panels on the rooftop of 50% of the residual fleet of Narrow Gauge coaches of Northern Railway to observe the performance over a longer period.

Electrical energy which can be generated by roof mounted solar panels in Broad Gauge air-conditioned coaches will be far lesser than the electrical load requirement of such coaches and hence this option was not tried. Accordingly, trials are being done in the Broad Gauge non air-conditioned coaches only where the electrical load is over 4 times that of Narrow Gauge coaches. The trials done so far with solar panels of present technology installed at the rooftop of Broad Gauge non air-conditioned coaches are not able to fully meet the electrical energy requirements of lights and fans and hence the existing generation system also needs to be continued as a backup. These trials have thrown up certain installation and maintenance issues also which have to be attended. After resolving these, it is proposed to conduct extended trials in two day service Broad Gauge express trains, one each in Northern Railway and Southern Railway. These trials will indicate the economic viability and maintainability in fitment of solar panels in Broad Gauge non air-conditioned coaches.

Improvements in technology taking place in the electrical fittings and appliances like LED lights and energy efficient fans resulting in reduced energy requirement, more efficient energy storage devices as well as increased efficiency of solar panels are expected to provide solutions for improving the financial viability of solar panels as well as maintainability. Based on trials being conducted, further proliferation of solar panels on rooftop of non air-conditioned Broad Gauge coaches will be decided.

(d) Indian Railways have embarked upon a mission to save ₹ 41000 crore over a period of 10 years through efficient energy management and power procurement. Further, in order to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, Indian Railways (IR) proposes to harness 1000 Mega Watt (MW) solar power as part of IR's solar mission. Accordingly, 500 Mega Watt (MW) solar plants are planned on roof top of Railway buildings through developers with Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) by Railways, to be used for meeting power supply needs at Railway Stations, workshops etc. and about 500 MW Solar plants are planned on land based system for meeting traction and non-traction power requirements.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, the hon. Minister's reply states that the initial results shown in the limited trial of solar energy shows that to a certain extent it can fulfill the electrical requirement in narrow gauge coaches and not in broad gauge coaches. I would like to know from the Minister if he is looking at other sources of non-conventional energy; and if so, what other sources are.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, we are in the process of changing, to a great extent, the energy mix of Indian Railways. Indian Railways uses two kinds of energy. The first is the traction energy and the other is the non-traction energy. Our target is to work on both. On solar energy, our target is to make 1,000 MW—500 MW from roof top and 500 MW from land-based PV panels. The other measure is to do in wind energy; the target is 200 MW and I am happy to say that the installed capacity is already 36.5 MW, when we recently installed it in Jaisalmer. On waste-to-energy, we are working on ten locations. Jaipur plant shall process 5 tonnes a day and produce 100 KW hours a day; Delhi plant shall process 15 tonnes a day. And, tenders for eight more are under various stages of finalization. I have already said that the Indian Railways must explore the possibility of having tie-up with cities because the waste of municipal corporations will be substantially higher than the Indian Railways. Hence, we should not be putting up waste-to-energy plants only for the Indian Railways waste generation. Therefore, we are working on that.

Sir, in addition to this, we are doing energy audits. I am happy to say that 643 locations have been covered with energy audits. In addition to this, as you correctly put a question, we are working to generate energy from the top of railway coach itself. We are trying to put solar panels on an experimental-basis. On narrow gauge, it has been quite successful. But, for one air-conditioned coach, we need 25-30 KW hours of energy whereas the capacity today of a solar panel is only 4.8 KW. Therefore, there is a difference. For the narrow gauge coach, the capacity of the solar panel to generate matches it and, therefore, we are doing it. Of course, as the efficiency of the solar panels improves substantially to a higher level, — currently it is at 17-18 per cent—we will be able to use that also. Today, we are running a Climate Change Express; and on that, on an experimental-basis, we are trying to put solar panels on top of the coaches.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, the Minister stated about the solar energy. I had asked if they are looking for other non-conventional energies.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, when I explained about waste-to-energy, it is a non-conventional energy.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, what are the sources of non-conventional energy? Have you identified the non-conventional energies?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, non-conventional energy includes wind energy, which I just mentioned; non-conventional energy includes waste-to-energy, which I mentioned. Former Minister, Shri Jairam Ramesh, is here; he will tell you that these are all sources of non-conventional energies.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान्, पॉल्यूशन और दूसरी समस्याओं को देखते हुए इस वक्त सारी दुनिया में fossil fuel आधारित power generation के ऊपर कंट्रोल किया जा रहा है। मेरे ख्याल से हिन्दुस्तान में armed forces के बाद रेलवे के पास सबसे बड़ा land bank है। आप रेलवे वैगंस के ऊपर roof top के लिए जो ट्रायल कर रहे हैं, इसकी जो cost है, it must be more expensive than what you can do on the ground or on the rooftop of the railway buildings. So, have you done any study on this account? Is it cheaper to install panels on your land bank or on rooftop of your existing buildings in comparison to railway coaches? क्योंकि अगर आप रेलवे वैगन के ऊपर इसको फिक्स करते हैं, तो it is a very expensive process and the power supply is not constant. What it can provide is that zero watt or ten watt bulbs can be switched on or it can provide power to fans. Why don't you have a massive plan? You have so much of land bank. Go for a massive wind power generation, waste management power generation and solar power generation.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: The hon. Member is absolutely right. In fact, as I mentioned, we are doing both and very, very small portion, very, very miniscule portion will come from the top of the coach. It is on experimental basis. Most of it is coming from land base which is 500 MW and another 500 MW is from rooftops, the rooftops of all the railways buildings which are using a lot of electricity. Power from the rooftop will be used for captive consumption essentially in the buildings where it is put up whereas the land based solar panel generation will be used for traction power. That is exactly what we are trying to do. You are asking me a very valid point – we have only tied up yesterday only – I am happy to inform the House – with the United National Environment Programme, which is a specialized body of the United Nation, also to ascertain the entire potential of how much solar energy railway can generate from various sources. We are also working to find out how much more of wind, solar, waste energy and all other forms can be used. In addition to this, we are trying, as I was saying, the profile of energy. So, we are trying to find out how we can buy electricity directly from the market by using open access under the Electricity Act, 2003. We have reduced the cost of energy purchase significantly. In fact, our target is to save ₹ 41,000 crores of energy bill in the course of next ten years. We are only on track and we are saving ₹ 4,000 crores because that is the only way by which railway can be sustaining because salary is the biggest source and the second source of cost is energy. So, we are reducing that.

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देश भर में रेलवे के कारण कितना electricity bill आता है और कितनी electricity लगती है? Electricity की खपत को कम करने के लिए क्या रेलवे के द्वारा कोई योजना बनाई गई है?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: जैसा मैंने बताया कि energy efficiency एक बहुत बड़ा माध्यम है, जिसके तहत हम बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में energy को save कर पाएंगे और इसके लिए बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में energy saving operations चल रहे हैं। रेलवे में जहाँ-जहाँ भी लाइट्स लगी हुई हैं, हम उन सब लाइट्स को एलईडी लाइट्स में कन्वर्ट कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ-साथ हम लोग energy audit भी कर रहे हैं और जैसा मैंने अभी कहा, बहुत सारी installations में energy audit हो भी चुके हैं। इन सबका परिणाम यह होगा कि हम रेलवे की energy efficiency बढ़ाने में, जैसा आप सभी चाहते हैं, पूरी मात्रा में सफल हो पाएंगे।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what I would like to ask the hon. Minister is that some years ago there was a lot of excitement on the use of jatropha to substitute for diesel in the railways. The railways are substantial consumer of diesel. There was a lot of talk that jatropha would be grown on land that is owned by the railways and this would be used to substitute for diesel. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether there is some thinking on jatropha.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I remember that there was an initiative about it. But what we are doing today is we are using bio-fuels and adding it to the diesel by which we are able to save substantially. But, plantation of jatropha has not yet happened. I will find out what is the reason for it.

Drought in Tamil Nadu

*107. **SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to declare drought in Tamil Nadu in view of recent situation prevailing all over the State;

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

(c) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Central Government to release funds for tackling the drought situation, if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Declaration of drought is made by State Governments. The Government

of Tamil Nadu declared drought in all the 32 districts in the State on 10th January, 2017.

It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to take necessary relief and ameliorative measures in the wake of natural calamities including drought. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States with financial and logistic support. State Governments have ready availability of funds in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for undertaking immediate relief in the wake of drought and other natural calamities. Additional assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the event of natural calamities of severe nature, in accordance with established procedure and on submission of a Memorandum for financial assistance by the affected State.

Tamil Nadu has an allocation of ₹ 713.00 crores during 2016-17 under SDRF, comprising of ₹ 534.75 crores as Central share and ₹ 178.25 crores as State share. The entire Central share of ₹ 534.75 crores has been released to the State Government.

The State Government submitted a Memorandum seeking assistance of ₹ 39565.00 crores from NDRF for drought relief. An Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT), constituted by the Central Government for assessment of the drought situation and requirement of financial assistance, visited the State in January, 2017 and submitted its Report. The Report submitted by the IMCT is under consideration of the Central Government.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would expedite the State's demand of ₹ 39,565 crores as drought relief package to Tamil Nadu. Since the Inter-Ministerial Central Team has submitted its report and all the 32 districts have been officially declared as 'drought affected', the meagre amount of relief extended by the Central Government is not helpful to meet the crisis of drought affected farmers.

श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अपनी जो परम्पराएं और प्रक्रियाएं एस्टेब्लिश्ड हैं, उनके अनुसार राज्य सरकार से ज्ञापन आने के बाद केंद्रीय टीम का दौरा होता है और केंद्रीय टीम अपनी रिपोर्ट सुपुद्र करती है। उसके ऊपर हमारे डिपार्टमेंट की एक कमेटी होती है, जिसके ऊपर वह विचार करती है। कल ही उसकी बैठक हुई है और उसने अनुशंसा कर के अपनी रिकमंडेशन एचएलसी को भेज दी है।

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, my second supplementary question is, demonetisation has brought the money-lenders to the doors of helpless farmers who were already in deep distress. Since they don't have an option, the farmers have to accept the money-lenders' offers. Will the Government provide interest free loans to drought-hit farmers?

श्री परबोत्तम रुपाला: सर, विशेष आपदाओं का प्रबन्धन करने की जो पद्धतियां हैं, उसमें अपने हैड तय किए हुए हैं। यदि राज्य सरकार इसमें इनीशिएटिव लेकर करना चाहे, तो कर सकती है। राज्य सरकार की दरखास्त देखने के बाद, कमेटी की अनुशंसा के बाद और जिस हैड पर देने की अनुमति दी गई है, वह हमारी ओर से एचएलसी को भेज दी गई है।

महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ब्याज-मुक्त लोन देने के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि इसमें उसका प्रावधान नहीं होता है।

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, there has been a sharp reduction in rainfall in Kerala during the last south-west monsoon. The reduction was a record of more than 34 per cent and it affects the State of Kerala in a very big way. The whole State is drought-affected and considering the particular situation, whether the Government will consider...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question relates to Tamil Nadu.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, it relates to drought. I am talking about drought.

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, पहले इनकी बात सुन लीजिए।

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: I would like to know whether the Government will declare Kerala also as a drought-affected State because it affects Kerala in a very big way. The Chief Minister himself had approached the Central Government for Central assistance and I want to know whether the Central Government will provide necessary assistance to the State of Kerala and declare Kerala as a drought-affected State.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, किसी प्रदेश को सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित करने का अधिकार राज्य सरकार को है। यदि राज्य सरकार अपने प्रदेश को सूखाग्रस्त घोषित करती है और हमारे पास मेमोरेंडम भेजती है, तो निश्चित रूप से हमारी टीम जाएगी, अध्ययन करेगी और हम पर्याप्त सहायता करेंगे।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: As regards the Memorandum submitted by our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Edappadi Palaniswami to our hon. Prime Minister on 27th February, 2017, he has said that our State has been severely affected by drought. The State has been declared drought-hit and there is no relief for the farmers. The damages caused to the crops is due to heavy failure of rainfall. We have to ensure drinking water supply by various temporary measures. We have to ensure drinking water supply in the ensuing summer. I would like that adequate fodder availability should be maintained for the cattle and employment generation programmes also has to be taken up on a war-footing. We need Central assistance and, on a war footing, we need ₹ 12,500 crores to be released as per the request of the hon. Chief Minister.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: माननीय सभापति जी, जैसा पहले ही बताया जा चुका है कि हमारी टीम गई थी और टीम की रिपोर्ट आ गई है। इस बारे में अंतिम बैठक भी हो गई है तथा इस बारे में एचएलसी, जो हाई लैवल कमेटी होती है, उसके पास उसे भेज भी दिया गया है और लगता है कि एक सप्ताह के अंदर जो राष्ट्रीय आपदा कोष के नॉर्म्स हैं, उनके अनुसार अच्छी सहायता मिलेगी। मैं यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 5-7 वर्षों में कभी भी सूखा आया होगा और जितनी सहायता मिली होगी... मेरी जो जानकारी है कि तमिलनाडु से अभी पिछले लगभग 6-7 वर्षों में सूखा प्रभावित होने के कारण 19,665 करोड़ रुपए की मांग हुई थी ...(व्यवधान)... मैं पिछली बात बता रहा हूँ।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: It is the State and Central share together.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: पिछले सात सालों में 624 करोड़ रुपए 'राष्ट्रीय आपदा कोष' से दिए गए हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No dialogue, please.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि इस साल जो डिमांड की है, भारत सरकार बहुत बड़ी सहायता राशि आपके राज्य को देगी। उसकी बैठक यानी एचएलसी की बैठक होगी और मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि आपको बहुत अच्छी सहायता मिलेगी।

श्री हरिवंश: माननीय सभापति जी, यह सवाल जरूर तमिलनाडु से जुड़ा है, पर सूखे और कृषि से भी जुड़ा है। मेरी माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी यह जानने की जिज्ञासा है कि कल ही मैंने खबर पढ़ी थी कि महाराष्ट्र में सौ से अधिक किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। क्या सूखे की वजह से उन्होंने आत्महत्या की है या कोई और कारण है? क्या कृषि मंत्री को इसकी सूचना है और देश के किन और अन्य हिस्सों में सूखा पड़ा है और इसके लिए केंद्र ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: सर, जहां तक अखबारी जानकारी का सवाल है, वह जैसे आपको मिली है, हमको भी मिली है, लेकिन विधिवत रूप से जो 'अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो' है, जो गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन है, उसके तहत हमें आंकड़े मिलते हैं। उसके तहत 2015 के आंकड़े आ गए हैं, लेकिन 2016 के आंकड़े अभी तक नहीं आए हैं।

Misuse of Wi-Fi facility at railway stations

*108. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has come across any case of misuse of Wi-Fi facility provided at railway stations, if so, the details of specific cases, State-wise, including the nature of misuse;

(b) whether the Ministry has set up any filtering mechanism to block the usage of illegal and obscene websites and also a way to track users, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the number of passengers using internet service and the railway stations where this service is being provided; and

(d) the details of funds allocated and spent on the same during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Use of Wi-Fi at stations is regulated by guidelines issued by Department of Telecom (DoT). No case of violation of these guidelines has been reported.

(b) and (c) RailTel Corporation of India, a PSU under this Ministry which has been entrusted with the project of Wi-Fi facility at stations, has the necessary mechanism to block websites in terms of guidelines/directions issued by Department of Telecom (DoT), from time-to-time. As per available information, number of passengers using the Wi-Fi services at all stations was approximately 50 lacs in the month of February, 2017 at 115 stations so far provided with Wi-Fi service.

List of stations having Wi-Fi facility is given in the Annexure (*See below*).

(d) Execution of Wi-Fi facility at Railway Stations is done by RailTel Corporation of India without any fund allocation by Government.

Annexure

List of Stations having Wi-Fi facility

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Station	State/UT
1.	Central Railway	Pune	Maharashtra
2.		Kalyan	Maharashtra
3.		Dadar (C)	Maharashtra
4.		Lokmanya Tilak (T)	Maharashtra
5.		Panvel	Maharashtra
6.		Byculla	Maharashtra
7.		Thane	Maharashtra
8.		CST Mumbai	Maharashtra
9.		Kurla	Maharashtra
10.		Belapur	Maharashtra
11.		Solapur	Maharashtra
12.		Vashi	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Station	State/UT
13.	East Coast Railway	Nagpur	Maharashtra
14.		Gulbarga	Karnataka
15.		Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
16.		Bhubaneswar	Odisha
17.		Puri	Odisha
18.	East Central Railway	Cuttack	Odisha
19.		Patna Jn.	Bihar
20.		Mughalsarai Jn.	Uttar Pradesh
21.		Hajipur Jn.	Bihar
22.		Gaya	Bihar
23.	Eastern Railway	Dhanbad Jn.	Jharkhand
24.		Muzaffarpur Jn.	Bihar
25.		Darbhanga Jn.	Bihar
26.		Sealdah	West Bengal
27.		Bardhaman	West Bengal
28.	Konkan Railway	Asansol	West Bengal
29.		Bhagalpur	Bihar
30.		Howrah	West Bengal
31.		Madgaon	Goa
32.	North Central Railway	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
33.		Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
34.		Kanpur Central	Uttar Pradesh
35.		Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
36.		Mathura Jn.	Uttar Pradesh
37.	North Eastern Railway	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
38.		Agra Cantt	Uttar Pradesh
39.		Gorakhpur Jn.	Uttar Pradesh
40.		Lucknow Jn.	Uttar Pradesh
41.		Ghazipur City	Uttar Pradesh
42.		Chhapra Jn.	Bihar

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Station	State/UT
43.	North-East Frontier Railway	Guwahati	Assam
44.		New Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
45.	Northern Railway	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
46.		Hazrat Nizamuddin	Delhi
47.		Chandigarh	Chandigarh
48.		Dehradun	Uttarakhand
49.		Amritsar	Punjab
50.		Jalandhar City	Punjab
51.		Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
52.		Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
53.		Ambala Cantt. Jn.	Haryana
54.		Ayodhya	Uttar Pradesh
55.		Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh
56.		Anand Vihar Terminal	Delhi
57.		Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
58.		New Delhi	Delhi
59.		Ludhiana	Punjab
60.		Haridwar	Uttarakhand
61.	North Western Railway	Jaipur	Rajasthan
62.		Jodhpur	Rajasthan
63.		Ajmer	Rajasthan
64.		Udaipur City	Rajasthan
65.	South Central Railway	Kacheguda	Telangana
66.		Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
67.		Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
68.		Hyderabad	Telangana
69.		Secunderabad Jn.	Andhra Pradesh
70.		Warangal	Andhra Pradesh
71.		Guntur Jn.	Andhra Pradesh
72.		Aurangabad	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Station	State/UT
73.	South East Central Railway	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
74.		Durg	Chhattisgarh
75.		Bilaspur Jn.	Chhattisgarh
76.	South Eastern Railway	Ranchi	Jharkhand
77.		Kharagpur	West Bengal
78.		Tatanagar	Jharkhand
79.	Southern Railway	Ernakulam Jn.	Kerala
80.		Tiruchirappalli Jn.	Tamil Nadu
81.		Chennai Central	Tamil Nadu
82.		Tambaram	Tamil Nadu
83.		Chennai Egmore	Tamil Nadu
84.		Madurai Jn.	Tamil Nadu
85.		Thrisur	Kerala
86.		Coimbatore Jn.	Tamil Nadu
87.		Mangalore Central	Karnataka
88.		Kozhikkode	Kerala
89.		Tiruvananthapuram Central	Kerala
90.		Arakkonam Jn.	Tamil Nadu
91.		Kollam Jn.	Kerala
92.		Ooty	Tamil Nadu
93.		Coonoor	Tamil Nadu
94.		Mettupalayam	Tamil Nadu
95.	South Western Railway	Hubli	Karnataka
96.		Bangalore City	Karnataka
97.		Mysore	Karnataka
98.	West Central Railway	Yesvantpur	Karnataka
99.		Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
100.		Kota	Rajasthan
101.		Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Station	State/UT
102.	Western Railway	Mumbai Central	Maharashtra
103.		Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
104.		Dadar (W)	Maharashtra
105.		Bandra Terminus	Maharashtra
106.		Churchgate	Maharashtra
107.		Bandra	Maharashtra
108.		Khar Road	Maharashtra
109.		Borivili	Maharashtra
110.		Andheri	Maharashtra
111.		Indore	Madhya Pradesh
112.		Surat	Gujarat
113.		Ahmedabad	Gujarat
114.		Vadodara	Gujarat
115.		Rajkot	Gujarat

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I would like to know, through you, from the hon. Minister that if you look at the list of stations mentioned in the reply, the Northern part, the Central part, the Southern part and even the Western part of the country have more than 50 stations each providing Wi-Fi facility at stations. But, when it comes to the Eastern part, there are only 2 or 3 stations. So, I would like know from the hon. Minister: When does he plan to remove this discrimination and ensure that stations in the Eastern part of the country also enjoy Wi-Fi facility as other parts of the country are enjoying?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I had already said about the criteria where internet shall be provided. We will be covering 400 stations. Of course, eventually we will be covering a large number of stations. But, in the first batch, with Google, we are covering about 400 stations. The criteria for that is the category of station. As you know, the category of a station depends upon the volume in that particular place. So, "A-1 Category" non-suburban station is a station with an annual passenger earnings of more than ₹ 60 crores. "A Category" non-suburban station is a station with an annual passenger earnings between ₹ 8 crores and ₹ 60 crores. So, we will definitely ensure that stations falling in the Eastern side will also be covered. Sir, the sun rises in the East. So, we cannot ignore the East.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I wanted to know whether the RailTel Corporation is different from the Government of India. I thought it is a subsidiary of the Railways. When I asked the question about details of funds allocated, it was replied that it is done by the RailTel Corporation without any fund allocation from the Government. Sir, by the way, RailTel Corporation is a 100 per cent subsidiary of the Ministry of Railways. So, figures are not mentioned. Sir, Wi-Fi is given free of cost. I wanted to know, through you, from the hon. Minister uptill when Wi-Fi will be given free and from when are you planning to charge.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, no money is provided by the Railway Ministry from its own Budget to this particular project. The RailTel Corporation Ltd., you are right, is owned by the Government of India through the Railway Board. But, it is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways.

Sir, there were more than 7,000 stations covered through underground optic fiber cable network years ago. So, this is the backbone required to offer any broadband services like Wi-Fi. When this was created, obviously, the Railways was interested to offer better services to the customer. So, we said that we will offer free Wi-Fi to customers. Therefore, RailTel tied up with others and tried to provide service; we are not providing any funds. Now, the question is: How long will we provide free service? It is something as and when we take any decision you will be the first one to know.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the RailTel Corporation of India, a PSU under this Ministry, which has been entrusted with the project of Wi-Fi facility at stations, has the necessary mechanism to block websites in terms of guidelines/directions issued by the Department of Telecom (DoT), from time to time. My question is very simple. How can, in a running train, we connect any other place by mobile phone any other phone? Have any arrangements been made by the Railways?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, this Wi-Fi facility has been offered to stations, which are in the stationary form. Of course, there is a proposal to do it in the running trains also. The inter-connectivity issues will definitely come in. But we are definitely trying to do this. In fact, in some trains a start has already been made. We will try to offer it in more trains.

श्री महेश पोद्दार: आज के दिन जब Portable Wi-Fi equipments available हैं, रेलवे स्टेशन्स पर या कहीं भी Portable Wi-Fi के through लोग उसे use कर रहे हैं, आम लोग या साधारण लोगों की सुविधा के लिए Railway Stations पर, अन्य सुधारों के साथ-साथ, रेलवे Wi-Fi service provide कर रही है लेकिन क्या दिक्कतें आ रही हैं कि रेलवे बहुत बड़े स्तर पर, इसे

categorywise न करके, बड़े स्तर पर, बड़े stations पर provide करने के लिए, जहां कोई criteria हो कि इतने passengers उपयोग करते हैं, इस आधार पर लगाने की बात क्यों नहीं करती है?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: आने वाले समय में हमारी उम्मीद भी है और चाहत भी है कि सब stations पर इसे provide करें, लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि शुरु यहां से किया गया है, 115 स्टेशन्स पर आज यह सुविधा उपलब्ध है और इसका लाभ बड़ी मात्रा में आम आदमी ले ही रहे हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ, जो हमारे students हैं, वे वहां आकर पढ़ाई करें, क्योंकि यहां इसकी जो speed है, वह सबसे अच्छी है और गूगल का कहना है कि — This is the biggest and the fastest public Wi-Fi anywhere in the world. यह सुविधा यहां भी लगेगी और सब जगह पर होगी, लेकिन शुरुआत यहां से की गई है।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, it is good that the Government of India is providing Wi-Fi facility at the stations, listed in the answer. There are umpteen cases that are being reported where the persons, not holding valid tickets, would get into the railway stations and misuse the Wi-Fi facility being provided by the Government of India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any mechanism is being evolved to prevent such a misuse. One such step could be that only after the PNR number is entered the Wi-Fi facility would be accessible.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Of course, all the valid ticket-holders can use this facility. But, today, this facility is available to everybody. For example, the students can come and use this facility. Of course, if the hon. Member suggests that we should not allow that then we may consider it. So far as misuse is concerned, it is a public service being offered to the people. So, I think, it is a 'misuse' in that sense of the term. But, in order to ensure that nobody can access the sites prohibited by the DoT, the DoT guidelines are being followed.

***109. [The Questioner was absent.]**

Shortage of storage capacity for foodgrains

***109. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR:** Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country faces huge shortage of storage capacity as the existing godowns and warehouses have failed to keep pace with the rising production and procurement of foodgrains, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether several companies from other countries have shown interest and offered a helping hand in building foodgrains' storage capacity in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir. On the basis of peak stock requirement during procurement season, the overall storage capacity required in the country is about 600 lakh MT. Against this, the total capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Agencies for storage of foodgrains as on 31.01.2017 was 775.74 lakh MT. Thus, on the overall, there is sufficient capacity for storage of foodgrains in the country.

The peak stock requirement generally happens on 1st June every year. The trend of peak stock on 1st June and the corresponding storage capacity available during the last four years is given as below:—

(Fig. in lakh MT)

Date	Storage capacity owned by FCI	Storage capacity hired by FCI	Storage capacity with State agencies	Total Storage capacity	Stock position
01.06.13	156.33	240.69	354.28	751.30	676.59
01.06.14	156.47	226.58	375.47	758.52	622.31
01.06.15	153.42	215.33	357.68	726.43	568.34
01.06.16	154.15	208.32	449.47	811.94	534.29

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Government has not received any proposal from any company of foreign countries to build foodgrains storage capacity in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 109. Questioner not present. Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister is gracious enough to record the facts that the Food Corporation of India is going away from its regular duty. When the office was demitted by the UPA, the storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India was 156.47 lakh metric tonnes, whereas today it has reduced to 154.15 lakh metric tonnes. The role of the Food Corporation of India in food storage and particularly in the expanding necessities of the cold chains and the regular food-storage requirements are enlarging. But the Union Government is not encouraging the Food Corporation of India; rather, it is diverting its role, or, bifurcating its role into various divisions. I would like to know from the Union Minister whether there are any designs to dismantle the Food Corporation of India – in serving the food requirements and providing food storage capacity.

SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY: Hon. Chairman, Sir, since it is my maiden reply, blessings of all the learned hon. Members is solicited. I think the hon. Member has gone through the table, which is given in the reply. As he mentioned that the storage capacity is decreasing, एफसीआई की कैपेसिटी के संबंध में मैं आपके संज्ञान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री या गवर्नमेंट का ऐसा कोई इरादा नहीं है कि एफसीआई पर कम ध्यान दिया जाए। This is not the thing. CAP के अंदर जो कवर्ड और लिंथ एरिया होता है, उसमें धीरे-धीरे, एफसीआई का जो मामला था, उसको कम किया जा रहा है। Instead of that, we are going for silos. There are two, three systems of storing foodgrains. First, the FCI is the main agency. The second agency is the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), and the third, which is important, is the Private Entrepreneur Guarantee Scheme. Now, we are going for another system, which is the latest one. A high level committee was constituted, and that committee gave the recommendation that, now, — FCI and the Government — foodgrains should be stored in the silos. Silos का 100 लाख टन का जो रोड मैप है, that is also in the pipeline. We are already working on that line. Silos of about 13.7 lakh tonnes of capacity have already been ordered for construction. मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार आने के बाद इस कारण से कैपेसिटी में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है। एफसीआई की अपनी जितनी रिक्वायरमेंट है; in the month of June, there is maximum procurement. उस समय wheat का procurement होता है, साथथ में चावल का सेकंड प्रोडक्शन भी आता है। इसी प्रकार, even at that time, we require storage capacity of 600 lakh metric tonnes, whereas we have the storage capacity of 775.74 lakh metric tonnes. So, capacity-wise, there is no problem. There is no discrimination. The FCI is the main agency, which is doing all these jobs.

Secondly, as you know, a lot of States are going to be Decentralised Procurement (DCP) States,. They are storing foodgrains in their own godowns. That is why एफसीआई की जो कैपेसिटी है, उसका 80 परसेंट तक ही यूज हो पा रहा है। जो DCP States हैं, उनसे हम रिक्वेस्ट भी कर रहे हैं और उनको एडवाइस भी दे रहे हैं कि kindly give priority to the FCI godowns. So, there is no dearth of godowns, there is no dearth of storage capacity at all, and एफसीआई के साथ ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि we are discouraging the FCI or the State Governments are discouraging the FCI. That is not the issue. Thank you.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Sir, the hon. Minister suggests that there is no shortage, because the storage capacity has gone up. But the fact remains that lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains of wheat, rice and paddy are wasted because of inadequate storage capacity or the poor quality of storage. In the Global Hunger Index, India is at 55th position. We are below Nepal, Uganda, Angola, and, yet we say that we have adequate storage capacity. How does the hon. Minister resolve this reality?

श्री सी. आर. चौधरी: ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य जी को बताना चाहूँगा कि, actually, in the FCI or the Central Warehousing Corporation, there is

no dearth of storage capacity. First, pilferage; second, damage; and, third, transportation and transit में losses होते रहते हैं। आप देखेंगे कि लेमैन सामान्यतया यह सोचता है कि हम लोग हर साल 600 lakh tonne, not more than that, के आसपास स्टोर करते हैं। Out of that, in the last year, only 3,000 metric tonne का loss हुआ। That is negligible. अगर घर पर कुछ सामान रखते हैं तो उसमें भी थोड़ा loss होता है। इतने बड़े गोदाम से इतना बड़ा transit होता है, उसमें loss जरूर होता है। सेकंडली, damage का कारण biotic कारण भी है, abiotic कारण भी है। कई बार natural causes heavy rainfalls हैं। इन कारणों से थोड़ा सा loss होता है। I agree with the hon. Member, लेकिन यह स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी के कारण नहीं है। Storage is sufficient. But losses के कारण उससे भी हैं। Transit में losses भी होते हैं। कई बार fungus वगैरह लग जाती है। सारा प्रिक्वोर करने के बाद in spite of taking all the precautions, even then, some losses are there. बहुत meagre losses हैं।

श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर: सभापति जी, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बुलन्दशहर जिले से आता हूँ, जो खास तौर से गेहूँ के उत्पादन में प्रदेश में प्रथम स्थान रखता है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि खाद्यान्न का जो भंडारण है, वह सफिशिएंट है। मैं जब क्षेत्र में आता हूँ तो बहुत ऐसी जगह खाद्यान्न का स्टोरेज किया गया है, जो खुले में है, केवल उसके ऊपर तिरपाल रखा हुआ है और बारिश में वह खराब भी होता है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सौ प्रतिशत खाद्यान्न के भंडारण की जो क्षमता है, उसको प्राप्त करने के लिए, सरकार ने उसको पूरा करने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य रखा है कि कब तक सौ प्रतिशत जो हमारा खाद्यान्न है, उसका स्टोरेज हो सके, उसके लिए कोई टारगेट रखा है कि किस वर्ष तक कब तक आप इस भण्डारण की क्षमता को प्राप्त कर सकेंगे?

श्री सी. आर. चौधरी: ऑरनेबल चेयरमैन सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य महोदय को अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि आपकी चिंता सही है। आज मैं आपको कह रहा हूँ कि हमारा हंड्रेड परसेंट ऑलरेडी है। कई बार प्रोक्वोरमेंट के टाइम पर जो ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: सुन लीजिए।

श्री सी. आर. चौधरी: कृपया सुनने का कष्ट करें। जो स्केप है, वह एक टेम्पोरेरी अरेंजमेंट है। माननीय सदस्य बिल्कुल सही कह रहे हैं कि पहले कैपेसिटी ज्यादा थी, उसमें ज्यादा रखा जाता था, धीरे-धीरे इसको कम किया जा रहा है, जो कवर और प्लिथ वाला है। Instead of that, we have brought the scheme of silos. That is 100 lakh tonne जो ऑलरेडी है। इसी प्रकार से जहां-जहां पर आपका पेड सिस्टम है, प्राइवेट इंटरप्रिन्योर गारंटी, जिसमें 151 लाख टन का जो टारगेट रखा था, इसमें से we have already achieved 136 lakh tonne under the PEGY Schemes. मैं आपसे अर्ज कर रहा हूँ, कहीं बुलन्दशहर में कमी है तो आप हमें बताएं, We will find out the solution. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर: सर, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा सौ परसेंट भंडारण की क्षमता ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. The hon. Minister.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सभापति जी, जो प्रोक्योरमेंट का सवाल है, एक तो प्रोडक्शन होता है और प्रोडक्शन बहुत बड़ी संख्या में होता है और प्रोक्योरमेंट करते हैं। प्रोक्योरमेंट अकेले एफ.सी.आई. नहीं करती है, एफ.सी.आई. तो केवल 10 परसेंट करती है और 90 परसेंट राज्य सरकारें करती हैं। राज्य सरकारें जो प्रोक्योरमेंट करती हैं, हम उसको पैसा देते हैं। जैसा कि इन्होंने कहा कि दो तरह के स्टेट्स हैं, एक डी.सी.पी. स्टेट है और दूसरा स्टेट वह है, जहां हम भी खरीदते हैं और राज्य सरकारें भी खरीदती हैं। हम उसको पैसा देने में कोई कोताही नहीं करते हैं। आपने जो कहा कि बाहर अनाज रखा रहता है, यह मिस-कंसेप्शन है कि बाहर जो सामान रखा रहता है, वह एफ.सी.आई. का है। बाहर में जो सामान रहता है वह किसान का है। जब तक ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट, पहले सुनिए। जब तक हमारे पास में किसान से अनाज खरीद करके राज्य सरकार... हम राज्य सरकार को पैसा देते हैं। जैसा कि हमारे स्टेट मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि हमारे पास 750 लाख टन की कैपेसिटी उपलब्ध है, जिसमें केवल पिक प्वाइंट पर 600 लाख टन है, तो हमारे यहां उसकी कोई कमी नहीं है। लेकिन जो किसान है, वह खेत में रखता है या राज्य सरकार उसको खरीदती है, हमारे पास नहीं देती है, तो वह हमारी जवाबदेही नहीं है, वह राज्य सरकार की जवाबदेही है।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा: आप हंड्रेड परसेंट एफ.सी.आई. के अंदर क्यों नहीं करते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: हम 100 परसेंट क्या, 110 प्रतिशत खरीदने को तैयार हैं। जब हमने MSP लागू किया है तो हमने कहा है कि हम एक-एक दाना खरीदेंगे, लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री किरनमय नन्दा: आपके पास स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था कहां है?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: स्टोरेज हमारे पास है, 775 लाख टन का है, — पीक प्वाइंट पर केवल 600 लाख टन है, तो हमारे पास तो 150 टन का ज्यादा स्टोरेज है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 110. Questioner not present; let the question be answered.

*110. [The Questioner was absent.]

Mobile telephone connections in the country

*110. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile telephone connections in the country during the last three years and in the current year;

(b) the steps taken to improve mobile communication penetration in rural, hilly and backward areas; and

(c) whether there is any plan to make mobile phones affordable in rural areas by bringing down the cost and tariff, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The number of mobile telephone connections in the country during the last three years and current year are as under

(In Million)

As on 31.03.2014	As on 31.03.2015	As on 31.03.2016	As on 31.12.2016
904.52	969.54	1034.11	1127.81

(b) Scheme to provide mobile connectivity in Left Wing Extremist (LWE) area is under implementation through BSNL. So far a total of 2186 mobile towers out of 2199 locations, as identified by MHA and approved by cabinet, have started radiating in ten LWE states.

Other approved schemes to provide mobile connectivity are as under:—

- In NER 6673 mobile towers are proposed to be setup.
- In Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Island 182 towers are to be setup.
- In remaining rural area, hilly and backward area, identification of uncovered villages have been taken up through respective states.

(c) As per the present tariff framework in the country, the tariff for mobile telephone services is under forbearance except national roaming services. The Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) have the flexibility to offer different tariff plans and schemes for mobile services with multiple combination of fixed charges, period of validity and usage charges. Different tariff combinations are being offered by TSPs taking into account several factors including input costs, level of competition and other commercial consideration.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने कहा है कि हम लोगों ने 31.12.2016 तक 1,127.81 मोबाइल टॉवर लगाए। प्रश्न में भी hilly areas के संबंध में specially पूछा गया है, लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश में अभी भी ऐसे एरियाज़ हैं, जहाँ पर टॉवर्स नहीं हैं। अगर वहाँ पर उनसे division या circle के बारे में पूछा जाता है तो वे कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है, हम टॉवर्स नहीं लगा सकते। मैं ऐसे एरियाज़ के बारे में बता सकती हूँ, खासकर धर्मशाला डिवीज़न में देहरा सब-डिवीज़न में ऐसे एरियाज़ हैं, जहाँ पर अभी भी लोगों को मोबाइल सुविधा नहीं मिली है। सर, हमारे पंडित सुखराम जी जब संचार मंत्री थे, उस समय इस संबंध में उन्होंने पूरी कोशिश की थी और उन्हीं की देन है कि आज पूरे देश में इतने मोबाइल्स हो गए हैं। फिर भी कुछ एरियाज़ हैं, जिनमें टॉवर्स के लिए Divisional Circle

के पास पैसा नहीं है। क्या सरकार हिमाचल प्रदेश में फंड्स देने की कृपा करेगी, जिससे वहां पर टॉवर्स लग सकें और लोगों को सहूलियत मिल सके, यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ?

श्री मनोज सिन्हा: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जो जानना चाहा है, उसके संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सच है कि पूरे देश में mobile connectivity नहीं है। भारत सरकार ने इस संबंध में कुछ प्राथमिकताएं तय की हैं और उनका प्लान भी बनाया है, जिसमें Left-Wing Extremism Affected Areas के लिए प्लान है, जिसको हमने implement कर लिया है। Hilly area, जिसमें आपका प्रदेश भी आता है, उसका भी हमने प्लान बनाया है। इसी प्रकार North-Eastern States हैं — ये priority के काम हैं। सन् 2018 तक इनमें से अधिकांश काम हम पूरे कर लेंगे। 2011 के सेंसस के आधार पर अभी तक 55,000 villages हैं, जहां पर mobile connectivity नहीं है। USOF से जो levy भारत सरकार लेती है, उसमें हम प्लान बना रहे हैं कि देश के जो शेष गांव रह गए हैं, उनको आने वाले दिनों में mobile connectivity से जोड़ा जाए। इसलिए आप निश्चित रहें, hilly area हमारी प्राथमिकता में है और उन क्षेत्रों में mobile connectivity पहुंचे, इस पर सरकार काम कर रही है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: अगर मैं आपको लिखकर दूंगी तो क्या आप जवाब देंगे?

श्री मनोज सिन्हा: जो आप लिखकर देंगी, उसमें जो कुछ भी संभव होगा, मैं उसे जरूर करूंगा।

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the Minister just mentioned the Universal Service Obligation Fund. This is the Fund that is available to provide connectivity to remote areas and unreserved areas. That Fund is massively under-utilized. How much percentage of that Fund has been utilized and why is it not being harnessed for providing services to these remote areas in a way that is necessary?

श्री मनोज सिन्हा: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत उचित प्रश्न पूछा है। भारत के Consolidated Fund में काफी पैसा पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन जैसे-जैसे मंत्रालय खर्च करता है, उस हिसाब से वित्त मंत्रालय उसको धनराशि रिलीज करता है। अभी तक जो खर्च की स्थिति थी, वह इतनी अच्छी नहीं थी। अब उसमें काफी अच्छी प्रगति हुई है। जैसा मैंने बताया कि जो 55,000 गांव शेष रह गए हैं, सारे स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स और चीफ सेक्रेटरीज को हमारे यहां से पत्र गया है और हमने उनसे अनुरोध किया है कि अन्य भी जो गांव हैं, कृपया वे हमें उनकी सूची भेजें, ताकि हम आने वाले प्लान में उन्हें निश्चित रूप से ले सकें।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, the hilly regions and remote areas in Maoism-affected districts are traditionally occupied by Maoists. My district, Khammam, is one such region. Now, we are always subjected to attacks where entire telephone towers have vanished in three days, after it took me almost a year to get them established there. Do you consider prioritizing these communication towers in the Maoism-affected areas and districts to ensure that they have continued communication, for the safety, welfare and development of those areas?

श्री मनोज सिन्हा: सभापति महोदय, यह सही है कि जहां माओइस्ट एरिया है, वह भारत

सरकार की प्राथमिकता है। गृह मंत्रालय ने निश्चित रूप से हमें कुछ निर्देश दिए थे, केवल 15-16 स्थानों को छोड़कर बाकी सभी जगह पर जो सैंक्शन था, वहां पर टावर्स लगा दिए गए हैं और वे radiate कर रहे हैं। अगर कोई विशेष क्षेत्र है, तो माननीय सदस्य से मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि वे उसके बारे में मुझे लिखित रूप में दे दें, तो मैं निश्चित रूप से आने वाले समय में कोशिश करूंगा कि इनकी समस्या का भी समाधान हो जाए।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: मंत्री जी, समस्या यह है कि जब टावर सैंक्शन हो जाता है, तो उसको माओइस्ट्स उखाड़ देते हैं, तो दोबारा वहीं पर टावर लगाने के बारे में कहा जाता है कि अबकी बार आप रुकिए, आप ठहरिए पहले पूरा एरिया कवर करेंगे, फिर दोबारा से आपका टावर सैंक्शन होगा। इतनी देर में तो बड़ा नुकसान हो जाता है।

श्री मनोज सिन्हा: सभापति महोदय, मैंने माननीय सदस्य से यही अर्ज किया है कि अगर ऐसी कोई घटना आपके क्षेत्र में हुई है, तो कृपया उसकी सूचना दें, मैं उस पर कार्रवाई करूंगा।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: धन्यवाद।

Quality of food service in Ahmedabad-Delhi Swarna Jayanti Rajdhani express train

*111. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have received complaints regarding bad quality food service by private catering agency in Ahmedabad-Delhi Swarna Jayanti Rajdhani Express train, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the action taken by Railways against the food contractor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the food contractor on this route is blacklisted; and

(d) if so, the authority which has taken the decision to give a further contract to him?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 133 catering complaints have been reported on Train No. 12957-12958 (Ahmedabad-New Delhi Swarna Jayanti Rajdhani Express) during the period May, 2016 to February, 2017. A total fine of ₹ 9,55,000/- has been imposed and ₹ 8,30,000/- has already been recovered by the Railway during this period, against 104 complaints. Notice of termination has been served to the catering contractor of Train No. 12957-12958 in terms of the contract signed by him with Western Railway. Improvement of catering services is an on-going process. In its endeavour

to provide quality and hygienic food to the passengers, Railways have developed and operationalized an institutionalized mechanism for monitoring of quality and hygiene of catering services through regular inspections at various levels to address catering complaints. Further, a new Catering Policy 2017 has been announced and issued on February 27, 2017, wherein unbundling of catering services by Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC), has been envisaged on a large scale by encouraging the entry of professional private catering companies, so as to improve the travelling experience for the common railway passenger too.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Do not arise.

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की जो खान-पान नीति 2017 में घोषित की गई है और अभी जो सहूलियत मिल रही है, उस नीति के कारण आने वाले दिनों में पैसेजर्स को क्या इससे अच्छी फैसिलिटी मिल सकती है? अगर मिल सकती है, तो कैसी फैसिलिटी मिल सकती है, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, आज की जो खान-पान सेवा के बारे में नीति है, उसमें आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करने के लिए 27 फरवरी, 2017 को हम लोगों ने एक नई नीति जारी की है। इसमें काफी आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन किए गए हैं। इसमें एक बात यह है कि खाना बनाने वाला और खाने का वितरण, दोनों व्यवस्थाओं को पूरी मात्रा में हम लोगों ने अलग-अलग कर दिया है। खाना बनाने के लिए बेस किचन्स बनायी जाएंगी और पूरी मैकेनाइज्ड किचन आईआरसीटीसी की निगरानी में काम करेगी। उसका लाभ यह होगा कि जब खाने की क्वालिटी, जहां पर खाना बनता है, वहां पर ही अच्छी नहीं होगी, तो फिर लोगों को जो खाना दिया जाता है, उसमें तो जरूर खराबी होगी। इसलिए इसमें सबसे पहले आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन होना जरूरी है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो खाना लोगों को देंगे, उसके लिए हॉस्पिटेलिटी इंडस्ट्री की सबसे अच्छी प्रोफेशनल एजेंसी का अभी टेंडर बन रहा है। उन सब को invite किया जाएगा और वे ही खाने को distribute करने का काम करेंगे। यह काम हम लोगों ने शुरू कर दिया है। साथ ही, जो static unit है, उसके बारे में हमारी सभी महिला सदस्याएं सुनकर खुश होंगी कि उसमें हमने महिलाओं के लिए एक-तिहाई आरक्षण रखा है। जहां भी स्टाल्स दिए जाएंगे, वहां पर आरक्षित स्टालो में महिलाओं के लिए एक-तिहाई स्टाल्स हमने रिजर्व करने का फैसला कर लिया है। पार्लियामेंट ने अभी तक सांसदों के बारे में.. लेकिन हमने यह पहला फैसला कर दिया है।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: साथ ही मैं, हम लोगों ने यह भी किया है कि जो static stall है, वह पहले लाइफलाइन दिया जाता था, अब वह पांच साल से ज्यादा समय के लिए नहीं दिया जाएगा, अगर उसमें क्वालिटी नहीं है या उसमें कोई गड़बड़ हो रही है, तो उसके ऊपर फौरन हम एक्शन ले जाएंगे। साथ ही, हमने बड़ी मात्रा में ई-केटरिंग की शुरुआत की है। आज आपको जो खाना चाहिए,

आपकी पसंद का खाना, आपकी सीट के ऊपर दिया जाता है, उसके लिए Food Accredited Bill है, लेकिन जो पुरानी नीति थी, उसके तहत हमारे पास बहुत सारी शिकायतें आई थीं। आज जिस तरह से लोगों को खाना दिया जाता है, उसके बारे में शिकायतों के लिए हमने हॉटलाइन establish की, जो भी चाहे, उस पर शिकायत कर सकता है। और भी शिकायतें हैं, उनके लिए टिवटर हैंडल भी दिया है, लेकिन जो काम ठीक से नहीं कर रहा है, उसकी शिकायत जरूर आएगी। इसके लिए हमने उसमें पूरी तरह से परिवर्तन करने का फैसला लिया है। मुझे यह कहने में आनंद हो रहा है कि उसको पूरी मात्रा में कार्यरत करने की शुरुआत भी हुई है और जो पुरानी व्यवस्था है, उस पर हम एक्शन भी ले रहे हैं।

सर, माननीय सदस्य ने पहला जो क्वेश्चन पूछा था, वह एक स्पेसिफिक ट्रेन के बारे में पूछा था। मुझे आपको बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि यह जो ट्रेन है, जिसमें इस तरह की सुविधा लोगों को दी जा रही थी, जिसके बारे में बहुत शिकायतें थीं। अब इसको तो वेस्टर्न रेलवे डील करता है, रेलवे बोर्ड के पास शिकायतें जाती थीं, इसके बारे में मुझे पता नहीं था, लेकिन जब माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा तो मैंने उसमें देखा और यह बिल्कुल सही है कि इसमें बहुत सारी शिकायतें आई थीं और मैंने जांच का आदेश दिया। सर, मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि जो अम्बुज होटल है, रियल एस्टेट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनी काम करती थी, उसका कल हमने कांटेक्ट टर्मिनेट करने का नोटिस दिया है। उसके खिलाफ हम लोग एक्शन भी लेंगे और उसे हम लोग ब्लैकलिस्ट भी कर देंगे, क्योंकि इसका हमें भी पता नहीं।

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि साउथ इंडिया से जो ट्रेनें आती हैं, लगभग 20 ट्रेनें आती हैं, वे ट्रेनें अहमदाबाद यार्ड में आकर 20 घंटे तक या 24 घंटे तक पड़ी रहती हैं। उन ट्रेनों को सौराष्ट्र तक बढ़ाया जाए और पोर्बंदर, द्वारका, सोमनाथ, राजकोट तक बढ़ाया जाए, इससे रेलवे को भी मुनाफा होगा और साउथ इंडिया से आने वाले यात्रियों को भी सुविधा मिलेगी। क्या भविष्य के लिए ऐसा कोई विचार सरकार के विचाराधीन है?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, यह प्रश्न हमारे मंत्रालय से संबंधित नहीं है, फिर भी यह एक सुझाव है, इसलिए हम इस सुझाव के बारे में जरूर सोचेंगे।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि राजधानी एक्सप्रेस की बात हो रही है और खानपान की बात हो रही है। जैसे डिब्रूगढ़ राजधानी एक्सप्रेस है या फिर रांची राजधानी एक्सप्रेस है, इन सब राजधानियों से पहले AC First Class के लिए जो रसोई यान थे, कुछ दिन पहले वे सब हटा दिए गए हैं। अब केवल एक ही रसोई यान है और उससे ही सभी यात्रियों को खाना मुहैया कराया जाता है। जब वहां पर खाना बन जाता है, तो लोग वहां से खाना लाते हैं और अपनी-अपनी बोगियों में रखकर लोगों को खाना सर्वे करते हैं। AC First Class की यह स्थिति है कि शौचालय के बगल में जो जगह होती है, वहां से लोगों को खाना परोसा जाता है।

मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जिस ट्रे में खाना परोसा जाता है, उस ट्रे में जो मैट लगाया जाता है, उसमें "स्वस्थ भारत और स्वच्छ भारत" की बात कही जाती है। जब इस तरह से खाना परोसा जाता है, तो खाने में भी करारियत होती है, लेकिन वे बरतन कहां धोते हैं? अगर

चम्मच वॉश बेसिन में गिर जाए, तो वही चम्मच हमें इस्तेमाल करने के लिए दे देते हैं। हम तो वहां जाकर देखते नहीं हैं, लेकिन इससे अंदाजा लगाते हैं। आपका जो स्वच्छ भारत और स्वस्थ भारत का सपना है, क्या वह इससे साकार होगा, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, माननीय सदस्या ने जो स्पेसिफिक ट्रेन के बारे में बात कही है, तो मैं इस बारे में जानकारी लेकर ही आपको बता सकता हूं, लेकिन मैं आपसे यही बात कह रहा था कि जो पुरानी व्यवस्था पुरानी नीति के तहत चल रही थी, उसको लेकर जो शिकायतें आ रही थीं, आप जो बात कह रही हैं, वह भी पुरानी व्यवस्था के तहत ही चल रही है। उसमें पूरी मात्रा में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए हम लोगों ने तय किया है कि जो खाना बनाने की व्यवस्था है, वह कहीं पर नहीं होगी और एक मैकेनाइज्ड लेवल पर खाना बनाया जाएगा। रसोई वहीं पर रहेगी और खाना बनने के बाद उसका मैकेनाइज्ड वितरण होगा और IRCTC उसके लिए जिम्मेदार बनाई गई है, ताकि उसकी जिम्मेदारी तय हो। कोई निजी कॉन्ट्रैक्टर उसमें काम नहीं कर पाएगा, लेकिन खाना बनने के बाद उसके distribution का जो काम है यानी खाना बनने के बाद रसोई से लोगों तक पहुंचाने का जो काम है, उसको करने के लिए जो प्रोफेशनल एजेंसीज हैं, जो hospitality का काम करती हैं, उनको दिया जाए। आपने जो डिब्रूगढ़ राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के बारे में पूछा है, मैं उसको जरूर देखूंगा। मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उसको जरूर देखूंगा। मैं नहीं चाहूंगा कि हमारे सांसद भाई, बहन या कोई भी आदमी इस तरह का खाना खाएं, मैं इसको जरूर देखूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू, आपका सवाल खत्म हो गया है।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: माननीय सभापति जी, खाना और पानी और उस पर हो अच्छी मेहरबानी, तो हमारी सुधर जाए कहानी। मैं जानता हूं कि कुछ अच्छी शुरुआत करने के लिए जैसे नई दिल्ली, मुम्बई राजधानी एक्सप्रेस में जो खाना दिया जाता है, बहुत सलीके से और बहुत बेहतर खाना दिया जाता है, किन्तु जितनी शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस चलती हैं, जिनमें मैंने भी सफर किया है, वहां खाने की गुणवत्ता को मेंटेन करने के कोई उपाय नहीं हैं। जो आदमी इन ट्रेनों में सफर करता है और रेलें जब कभी लेट हो जाती हैं, तो उसको ट्रेनों में खाना, खाना ही पड़ता है। इसलिए खाना ऐसा होना चाहिए, जिसमें सभी का गुजारा हो जाए और वह खाना साफ-सुथरा भी हो। उसमें ज्यादा डिशेज हों, ऐसा जरूरी नहीं है, किन्तु जो भी मिले, वह अच्छा मिले।

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: मेरा सवाल यह है कि अच्छा खाना देने के लिए क्या उपाय करेंगे और खान-पान की सेवाएं रेलवे स्टेशन्स पर हों, ताकि लोगों को गर्म खाना मिले। इसके लिए LPG के बर्नर वगैरह, जो हमारे नागदा, रतलाम रेलमंडल में बंद कर दिए गए हैं, खाना अच्छा और गर्म करने की सुविधाओं को क्या अब शुरू करेंगे?

श्री सुरेश प्रभु: सर, यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि लोगों को अच्छा खाना मिलना चाहिए। लोगों को खाना गर्म भी मिलना चाहिए, ताकि passenger भी अपने दिमाग से गर्म न हो और अच्छी तरह से खाना खा सके, ऐसा करने के लिए हम पूरी तरह से प्रयास करेंगे। मैंने कहा

है कि इसके लिए बेस किचन बनाए जाएंगे। मैंने अपने रेलवे बोर्ड को इसके लिए आदेश भी दे दिया है। अभी इसमें थोड़ा समय लगेगा। आज मैंने कह दिया और कल से बात नहीं बन पाएगी, लेकिन हमारी यह कोशिश है कि कम से कम डेढ़ या दो घंटे के अंदर बेस किचन में खाना मिले। जब ट्रेन पास करेगी, तो गर्म खाना वहां से पिक-अप करके डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करके लोगों को मिलेगा।

सर, आज भी हवाई जहाज में जो खाना मिलता है, वह बहुत पहले पकाया जाता है और उसमें बहुत सारा समय लग जाता है। हम ट्रेन में लोगों को बहुत ही अच्छा और फ्रेश खाना देने में कामयाब रहेंगे, इसके लिए जो नई नीति बनाई है, उसमें बेस किचन की भी सुविधा है। सभापति जी, मैं आपकी अनुमति से दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों ने एक नया प्रयास किया है कि लोगों को एथनिक खाना मिले। यानी यदि जयराम रमेश जी चाहेंगे कि उन्हें मैसूर का खाना मिलना चाहिए, हमारी बहिन को आंध्र प्रदेश का खाना मिलना चाहिए, तो हमने इसके लिए एक नए प्रयास की जो शुरुआत की है, उसमें यह व्यवस्था है कि लोगों को ऐसा एथनिक खाना मिले। मैंने बजट स्पीच में इसकी शुरुआत के बारे में कहा था। आज मुझे यह कहने में खुशी है कि हमने ई-केटरिंग के तहत कोंकण में, वहां के एक सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप, जिसमें बहुत सारी गरीब महिलाएँ हैं, वे जो खाना बना रही हैं, हम वह खाना वहां से लेकर लोगों को दे रहे हैं। इस पर लोगों का इतना अच्छा प्रतिसाद है कि हम चाहते हैं कि यह सुविधा केवल कुछ ही नहीं, बल्कि बहुत अधिक मात्रा में लोगों को मिले। हम नहीं चाहते कि वेजिटेरियन खाने में सिर्फ पनीर ही रहे। क्योंकि मैं भी वेजिटेरियन हूँ, लेकिन मैं भी पनीर को इतना ज्यादा पसंद नहीं करता हूँ, इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इसमें एडिशन हो। हमारे देश में खाने में इतनी विविधता है, इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि क्यों न उस विविधता का हमारी केटरिंग सर्विस में भी रिफ्लेक्शन हो और लोगों को अच्छा खाना मिले।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a specific question. The hon. Railway Minister just now praised the food quality at so many destinations. But, Sir, I wish to say something as far as Assam is concerned. Sir, I am a regular traveller in the Guwahati-bound Rajdhani Express. The food quality is very poor, bad and unhygienic. I fully agree with my colleagues that the food is stored just in front of the toilets.

My question to the hon. Minister is whether the Minister will make some provision either to launch a helpline or to form a special squad so that whenever we have a complaint and we raise the issue either on the helpline or with the special squad, immediate action can be taken.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, I have already answered this point. We have already created a helpline. In addition to that, those who wish to communicate with us through social media, they can do that. But the issue you raised is essentially the reason, rationale and justification for changing the policy was exactly the same. Today, the type of food that is served through the private contractors is not up to the expectations of the people. Therefore, we are changing it completely. I fully appreciate it. There was need for changing the policy. This was also announced in my

previous Budget speech. We consulted a large number of people. You know, it is not very easy in the Government to change something. It has got so many stakeholders and so many people having interests in this. So, we have actually addressed this, and, we have changed the policy.

Implementation of food security schemes

*112. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 15 per cent Indians do not get full meal daily;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the food security efforts made by Government have not achieved the desired results; and

(c) if so, the details of action taken by Government to review the implementation of food security schemes?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) No, Sir. In order to provide food security to the people, the Government is implementing the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), which provides for coverage of 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population, for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains. The Act is now being implemented in all the States/Union Territories (UTs), covering about 80 crore beneficiaries. Implementation of the Act is reviewed regularly with States/UTs.

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Sir, as my first supplementary question to the hon. Minister, I would like to know as to how much foodgrain has been allocated and disbursed to various States against their respective demands.

SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in fact, the question is related to कि हमारे देश में कितने लोग भूख से पीड़ित हैं या उनको दो टाइम का खाना नहीं मिल रहा है। आपने अभी पूछा है कि किस स्टेट को कितना फूडग्रेन भेजा जा रहा है, आपको उसके लिए स्टेटमेंट की एक पूरी लिस्ट दे दी जाएगी। मैं आपसे यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि NFSA लागू होने के बाद कोई भी ऐसा नहीं है, भारत की two-thirds population is covered under this NFSA. Sir, 75 per cent in rural areas, and, fifty per cent in urban areas are all getting highly subsidized meal.

श्री किरनमय नन्दा: मैंने आपका वह आन्सर देखा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उनकी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY: I am coming to that also. Highly-subsidized food is being given, और पूरे देश के अंदर रूरल, अरबन एरिया में लोगों को दिया जा रहा है। ऐसा कोई स्टेट नहीं है, जिसको NFSA लागू होने से पहले जितना फूडग्रेन मिल रहा था, उसमें कहीं कमी रखी गई हो। सभी स्टेट्स को जितना फूडग्रेन पहले मिल रहा था, तकरीबन उससे ज्यादा फूडग्रेन दिया जा रहा है। यदि आपके स्टेट की कोई पार्टिकुलर बात हो कि हमें कम फूडग्रेन मिला है या किसी प्रकार की प्रॉब्लम हो तो you can tell us.

श्री किरनमय नन्दा: सभापति जी, मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा था, उसका आन्सर नहीं आया है। मैंने यह पूछा था कि स्टेट की कितनी डिमांड थी और आपने कितना भेजा था? मैं आपसे एक पार्टिकुलर स्टेट के बारे में पूछता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की ...**(व्यवधान)**... कितनी डिमांड थी? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister will answer it.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सभापति महोदय, मेरे पास सभी स्टेट्स के आंकड़े हैं, जिनको पढ़ने में तीन, चार, पांच मिनट लगेंगे। आप कहें, तो मैं स्टेट वाइज पढ़ कर सुना देता हूँ कि कहां कितने व्यक्ति इसमें कवर्ड हैं, इनमें शहर में कितने हैं, रूरल एरिया में कितने हैं, परसेंटेज कहां कितना है।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: आप उत्तर प्रदेश का बता दीजिए, बाकी टेबल पर रख दीजिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: इसीलिए मंत्री जी ने कहा कि आप किसी स्टेट का पूछें, तो मैं बता दूँ। सदन के पटल पर मैं यह कागज रख देता हूँ, जिसमें हर स्टेट का पूरा का पूरा विवरण दिया हुआ है।

श्री किरनमय नन्दा: आप एक ही स्टेट के बारे में बता दीजिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश की डिमांड कितनी थी और आपने कितना भेजा?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सभापति जी, मैं आपको उत्तर प्रदेश का बता देता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में, जो एनएफएसए लागू हुआ है, वह 16 जनवरी को लागू हुआ है और जो पॉपुलेशन का सेंसस है, वह 1995 के आधार पर लिया गया है। रूरल एरिए में परसेंटेज ऑफ कवरेज 79 परसेंट है, शहरी एरिया में 64 परसेंट है। एक्सेप्टेंस ऑफ पर्सन्स अंडर एनएफएसए जो टोटल है, वह ग्रामीण एरिया में 12.34 करोड़ है और शहरी एरिया में 2.86 करोड़ है। उसी तरीके से अगर आप अंत्योदय के संबंध में पूछेंगे, तो अंत्योदय का यह 40 है और रूरल एरिया में नंबर ऑफ पर्सन्स का इसमें है। इस तरीके का पूरा का पूरा विवरण इसमें है। जैसा कि सभी को मालूम है, यूपीए सरकार की उसमें बहुत बड़ी देन है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, एक मिनट। हम जो यह देते हैं, वह प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से देते हैं। पहले जब बीपीएल और एपीएल था, तो बीपीएल में एक परिवार को 35 किलो ग्राम अनाज दिया जाता था। अब परिवार के आधार पर नहीं रहा, बल्कि प्रति व्यक्ति के आधार पर है। अब हर महीने प्रति व्यक्ति पांच किलो ग्राम अनाज दिया जाता है। हमने जितने पर्सन्स का बताया, अगर

उसमें प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से पांच से गुणा कर दीजिए, तो उतना अनाज यहां से भेजा जाता है, लेकिन अभी भी क्या है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 50 लाख ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनकी सूची नहीं भेजी गई है। इस कारण वहां का जितना होना चाहिए, उससे कम है। बिहार में भी कम है। ये जितनी जल्दी हमें सूची भेज देंगे, उतने और लोगों का हम भेज देंगे। आज पूरे देश में 81 करोड़ लोगों को राशन मिलना चाहिए, जिसमें 79 करोड़ लोगों को ऑलरेडी 2/-रुपए किलो गेहूं और 3/-रुपए किलो चावल मिल रहा है। इसके अलावा बहुत सी राज्य सरकारें ऐसी हैं, जो अपनी तरफ से भी देती हैं। हम यदि 20/- रुपए किलो में गेहूं खरीदते हैं, तो उसमें भारत सरकार अपनी तरफ से 18/- रुपए किलो के हिसाब से देती हैं। इसी तरह यदि हम चावल 30/- रुपए या 31/- रुपए किलो के हिसाब से खरीदते हैं, तो उसमें 28/- रुपए भारत सरकार देती है। राज्य सरकार जो अपनी तरफ से लगाना चाहें, वे तो लगाती हैं, जैसे तमिलनाडु में वहां की राज्य सरकार फ्री में देती है और बहुत सी राज्य सरकारें हैं, जो 1/- रुपए की सब्सिडी देती हैं। जहां तक अनाज का है, वह प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से पांच किलो ग्राम है।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, since time is running out, my specific question is this. Out of the coverage-- you have told 75 per cent and 50 per cent-- what is the actual coverage and what is the exclusion? Owing to your insistence for linkage of Aadhaar and secondly, even those who have Aadhaar, their biometric is not matching, because of that, what is the percentage of exclusion from entitlement under the Food Security Act? Sir 75 per cent and 50 per cent is guaranteed by the Act. What is the exclusion or deprivation on their Constitutional right under this Act? To my information, it is more than 30 per cent throughout the country because of your insistence for Aadhaar, because a substantial population of those who are entitled for getting this has not Aadhaar linkage, and secondly, those who are having Aadhaar, their biometric is not matching. All this taken together, what is the percentage of exclusion? To my information, it is 30 per cent. Is it more or less?

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की यह पॉलिसी है कि सब को आधार कार्ड से जोड़ा जाए, लेकिन आधार कार्ड न रहने के कारण किसी को अनाज नहीं मिल रहा है या नहीं मिलेगा, इसको हम रूल आउट करते हैं। हमने आपको बताया कि 81 करोड़ लोगों के लिए प्रावधान है। जिनमें से 79 करोड़ लोगों को यह अभी तक मिल रहा है। बाकी लोगों को यह नहीं मिला है, उसके लिए केंद्र सरकार जिम्मेदार नहीं है, बल्कि उसके लिए राज्य सरकार को बचे हुए लोगों का नाम भेजना चाहिए। हमारे यहां 81 करोड़ का प्रावधान है।

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: सर, हम आपको जिम्मेदार नहीं कह रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, Question Hour is over. The House is adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Access to cheaper generic medicines**

*113. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Government to improve people's access to medicines at cheaper rates through the Generic Medicine Campaign;

(b) whether only PSUs like IDPL, RDPL, HAL, BCPL, KPCL are the participating organisations to fulfil the key objectives of the Government to ensure availability of quality medicines at affordable prices to all;

(c) the details of such private sector pharmaceutical companies manufacturing generic medicines; and

(d) how the supply of quality medicines at affordable prices to all through Government sponsored Jan Aushadhi Kendras will be continued in view of privatization or closing down of PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) In order to promote generic medicines, a countrywide campaign for ensuring availability of quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, in the name of "Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana" (PMBJP) has been started. As on date, there are 861 Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJK) functioning over 28 States/UTs in the country which are offering more than 600 drugs and 126 surgicals and consumables for sale.

(b) No, Sir. Apart from procurement of medicines from Pharma PSUs like IDPL, KAPL and HAL, Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertakings of India (BPPI) is supplementing supply by direct purchase of medicines from private sector companies through open tendering process so as ensure availability of adequate medicines.

(c) A List of 99 private manufacturing companies having WHO and GMP certificate which have been empanelled through tendering process for making supply of quality generic medicines specially manufactured and packed for Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojanais given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) As mentioned in reply to part (c) above, the supply of quality medicines is already being supplemented by supplies from the aforesaid 99 private manufacturing companies empanelled through tendering process. Hence, no problem in supply of medicines is foreseen on account of privatization or closing down of PSUs.

Statement***A. List of Private Manufacturing Companies supplying medicines to PMBJP***

Sl. No.	Company Name	Postal Address of the Company
1.	Abbott India Limited	3-4 Corporate Park, Sion Trombay Road, Chembur, Mumbai 400071
2.	Adroit Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	46, Garoba Maidan, Basti Precinet, Nagpur-440008
3.	Ahlcon Parenterals (India) Ltd.	Unit No.201-205, Second Floor of ND Mall-Wazirpur District Centre, Netaji Subhash Place-110034
4.	Akums Drug Pharmaceuticals	304, Mohan Place, LSC, Block-C, Saraswati Vihar, Delhi-110034
5.	Albert David Ltd.	4/11, Asaf Ali road, New Delhi-110002
6.	Alliaance Biotech	SCO-5/2, Swastik Vihar, Sec-5, MDC, Panchkula-134114
7.	Amanta Healthcare Limited	5th Floor, Heritage, Nr. Gujarat Vidhyapith, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380014
8.	ANG lifesciences (I) Pvt. Ltd.	SCO 113, 1st floor, Darbara Complex, Ranjitavenue, B-Block Amritsar 143001
9.	Arion Healthcare	SCO 907, IInd Floor, NAC Manimajra, Chandigarh
10.	Asoj Soft Caps Pvt. Ltd.	Asoj, Baroda-Halol Highway, Dist. Baroda-391510
11.	Associated Biotech	Vill-Kishanpura Gurumajra Road, Nalagarh, Baddi-174101 (H.P)
12.	Axaperenterals	Axa House, Kishanpur Jamalpur Puhana Chowk, Roorkee, Dist. Haridwar
13.	Baader Schulz Laboritories	Shantivilla, Shantivilla Tower Compound Devidas lane, Near Club Aqueria Boravali(w)
14.	Bal Pharma Limited	5th floor, Lakshmi narayan complex, 10/1, Palace Road, Bengaluru 560052
15.	Bennet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	B-607, Manubhai Tower, Opp M.S University, Sayajigunj, Vadodara-390005

Sl. No.	Company Name	Postal Address of the Company
16.	Bennet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	B-607, Manubhai Tower, Opp, M.S University, Sayajigunj, Vadodara-390005
17.	Bharat Parenterals Ltd.	1st Floor, Above Bank of Baroda, VIP Rd., Karelibaug, Vadodara, Gujarat-390018
18.	Biogenic Drugs. Pvt. Ltd.	Baddi H.P. (HO Jaipur)
19.	Brooks laboratories Ltd.	502, Kanakia Atrium-2 Next to courtyard Marriott Hotel, Andheri Kurla Road, Andheri(e) Mumbai
20.	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Cadila Corporate Campus, Sarkhej-Dholka Road Bhat, Ahmedabad-382210
21.	Celon Laboratories Ltd	Plot No-264, Patrika Nagar, Madhapur, Hyderabad-500081
22.	Centaur Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	Centaur house, Shanti Nagar, Near Grand Hyatt Hotel Vakola, Santacruz(E) Mumbai-400055
23.	Claris Otsuka Pvt. Ltd.	5th floor, Claris Corporate Head Quarters, Nr. Parimal Crossing, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabd-380006
24.	CMG Biotech Pvt. Ltd.	410, Plot No.-4, Dda Building District Centre, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi-110092
25.	Concard Drugs Ltd.	Suryey no 249, Brahmanapally Village, Hayathnagar, Mandal, R.R. Dist. Telangana-501511
26.	Corona remedies Pvt. Ltd.	Corona House 'C' Mondeal Busniess Park Near Gurudwara S.G. Highway, Thaltej, Ahmedabad-380059
27.	Creative healthcare Pvt. Ltd.	130, Shanta Industrial Estate, I.B. Patel Road, Goregaon (E) Mumbai-400063
28.	Cris Pharma (India) Ltd.	E-11, UPSIDC Industrial Area, Selaqui, Dehradun-248 197.
29.	Curetech India Ltd.	Plot No 34, Phase IV, Bhatoli Kalan Baddi, Distt. Solan (H.P.) 173205
30.	Cyano Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	115/C Industrial Estate, Pologround Indore-452015

Sl. No.	Company Name	Postal Address of the Company
31.	D.M. Pharma	SCO 165, 1st Floor, Sector-38C Chandigarh
32.	Deepin Pharmceuticals	47-A, Premnagar, Manik Bagh Road, Indore
33.	Denis Chem Lab Limited	401, Abhishree Complex, Opp: Star India Bazaar, Satellite Road, Ahmedabad 380015, Gujarat India
34.	Digital Vision	Digital Vision, 176 Mouza Ogli Nahan road Kala Amb, Distt. Sirmour (HP)
35.	East African (India) overseas	Plt No. 1, Pharmacity, Selaul, Dehradun-248011
36.	Finecure Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	612-615, Anand Mangal-3, Opp Doctor House, Near Parimal Garden, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad
37.	Galpha laboratories Limited	610, Shah and Nahar Dr. E. Moses Road Worli Mumbai 400018
38.	Galpha Laboratories Ltd.	610, Shah and Nahar, Dr. E. Moses Road, Worli, Mumbai-400018
39.	Getwell Pharmaceuticals	474, Udyog Vihar, Phase-V, Gurgaon-122016
40.	GKM New Pharma	5,6,7 and 8 PIPDIC Electronic park, Thirubuvanai, Puducherry-605107.
41.	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Glenmark House, B D Sawantmarg, Andheri(E), Mumbai 400099
42.	Gopal Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.	336, Ind Area phase II, Punchkula Haryana-134113
43.	Gufic Biosciences Ltd.	Dorr Oliver 2Nd Floor, B.D Sawant Marg, Chakala, Andheri(E), Mumbai-400099
44.	Hab Pharmaceuticals and Research Ltd.	308, 3rd Floor T.V Industrial Estate S. K Ahire Marg, Behind Glaxo Lab, Worli, Mumbai-400030
45.	Hanuchem Laboratories	Khasra No-1317-20. VPO-Manpura, Tehsil-Baddi.Distt. Solan (HP)-173205
46.	ICPA Health Products Ltd.	233/A Adarsh, Sahar Road, Andheri (E) Mumbai-400099
47.	Indian Immunologicals Ltd.	Road No-44, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad-500033

Sl. No.	Company Name	Postal Address of the Company
48.	Intermed	A-3, Todi Industrial Estate, Sunmill Compound, Lower Parel(W), Mumbai-400013
49.	Jackson Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. (Amritsar)	22-24 Majitha Road, Bye Pass Amritsar-143004 (PB)
50.	Kwality Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	Vill-Nag Kalan, Majitha Road, Amritsar
51.	LA-Chemicopvt. Ltd.	66/1A Baithak Khana Road, 1st floor, Kolkata 700009
52.	Lark Laboratories India Ltd.	A-105/2, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110020
53.	Leben Laboratories Pravate Limited	Plot No.L-4, Phase-III, MIDC, Akola-444104 (MS)
54.	Legen Healthcare	Plot No. 20, sector 5 Parwanoo Distt Solan (HP) 173220
55.	Maan Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Plot No.1, G.I.D.C., Phase-II, G.I.D.C., Phase-II Modhera Road, Mehsana-384002, Gujarat
56.	Mascot Health series Pvt. Ltd	H.O. 75,76,77, 2nd floor, LSC (DDA Market) J-Block, Vikaspuri, New Delhi-110018
57.	Maxchem Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	Plot No.22, Sector-3, IIE, Pantnagar, Dist-U.S Nagar (Uttarakhand)
58.	Medicamen Biotech Ltd.	1506 Chiranjiv Tower 43, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019
59.	Medipol Pharmaceutical India Pvt. Ltd.	128/5, Swiss House, Vishwas Nagar, Delhi-110032
60.	Merril Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	Plot 212, B/H. P.G. International, Raipur, Bhagwanpur, Roorkee-247667 (Uttarakhand)
61.	Micron Pharmaceuticals	2117, A-2, Phase-III, G.I.D.C. Vapi-396195 (Gujarat)
62.	Modern Laboratories	45-47, Sector-D-2, Sanwar Road, Industrial Area. Indore 452015 (M.P.)
63.	Nanz Med Science Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	Rampur Ghat, Paonta Sahib-173 025 Distt. Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Company Name	Postal Address of the Company
64.	Noprod Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.	304, Town Centre, Andheri, Kurla Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400 059
65.	Omega Biotech Ltd	D-10, Kavi Nagar, Indl. Area, Sec-17, Ghaziabad-201002
66.	Ortin Laboratories Ltd.	H.No. 1-2-593/29, Ground Floor, Street No. 4, Gaganmahal Colony, Near Bala Sai Baba Temple, Domalguda, Hyderabad-500029, Telangna, India
67.	Osmed Formulation Pvt. Ltd.	56-57, industrial Area, Maxi Road Ujjain-456010, M.P.
68.	Overseas Health Care Pvt. Limited	335 KM, Milestone, NH-1 PO Box 25, Phillaur-144410
69.	Ozone Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Ozone House, 1, L.S.C, Block A-3, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058
70.	Penta Biotech	92 and 93, Sector 6A IIE Sidcul, Haridwar, Uttarakhand.
71.	Prolaboratories Pvt. Ltd.	140-141, Makkanpur, Bhagwanpur, Roorkee (U.K)
72.	Psychotropics India Ltd.	Plot No. A-32, DLF, Sector-11, Faridabad-121006 (India)
73.	Pulse Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	4F10, Ballad Estates, Tarnaka, Secunderabad-500017
74.	R.K. Laboratories	Village Manpura, Nalagarh, Distt. Solan (H.P.) 174101
75.	Reliance Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.	R-282, TTC Area of MIDC Thane-Belapur Road, Rabale, Navi Mumbai-400701
76.	Rhydburg Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	101, A-12/13, Ansal Building, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009
77.	Saar Biotech	SCO-165-1st Floor, Sector 38-C, Chandigarh
78.	Sain Medicaments Private Limited	P 2/4, IDA Uppal, Hyderabad
79.	Samarth Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd.	Samarth House, Ram Mandir Road, Goregaon (W), Mumbai-400104

Sl. No.	Company Name	Postal Address of the Company
80.	Sava healthcare Limited	Sava House. Off New Airport Road, Viman Nagar, Pune 411014
81.	Scott-Edil Pharmacia Ltd.	54-55, Industrial Area Phase-II, Chandigarh
82.	Shine Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	308-310 Dwarkesh Complex, Sun Pharma Road, Off Old Padra Road, P.O-Atladra, Vadodara-390012, Gujarat
83.	Shreya Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd	Shreya House, 301/A Pareira Hill Road, Andheri(E), Mumbai-400099
84.	Stallion Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	8th Floor, Devpath Off C.G Road, Ahmedabad-380006
85.	Syncom Healthcare Ltd.	502, Advent Atria, Chincholi Bunder Road, Malad (West)-400064 Mumbai
86.	Synokem Pharmaceuticals Limited	14/486, Synokem House, Sunder Vihar, Outer Ring Road, PaschimVihar, New Delhi-110085
87.	Terrace Pharmaceuticals (P). Ltd.	Plot No F-67, Phase VIII, Industrial Area, Mohali (PB)
88.	Theon Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Plot No-400, Industrial Area, Phase-1, Panchkula-134113
89.	Therawin Formulation	69-71 Jasmeet Nagar, Near Vita Milk Plant Ambala City-134003
90.	Unicure India Ltd	C-22&23, Sector-3, Dist-Gautam Budh Nagar, Nodia-201301
91.	Unimarck Healthcare Ltd.	S-49, 2nd Floor Janta Market, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi-110027
92.	Unison Pharmaceuticals	Plot No-124, EPIP, Industrialization Area-1, Jharnarji Baddi (HP)
93.	Unix Biotech	27, EPIP-Phase-1 Jharmajri, Distt. Solan H.P
94.	Venus Remedies Limited	Plot No. 51-52, Industrial Area, Phase-I, Panchkula (Haryana)-134113
95.	Wings Biotech	J-13, Udyog Nagar Industrial Area, Near Peera Garhi Metro Station, Delhi-110041
96.	Wockhardt Limited	Wockhardt Towers, Bandrakurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai 400051

Sl. No.	Company Name	Postal Address of the Company
97.	Zaneka Healthcare Ltd.	BHEL, Anchillary Estate, Ranipur, Haridwar (UK)
98.	Zee Laboratories	47, Industrial Area, Paonta Sahib-173025
99.	Zest Pharma	275, Sector 'F', Sanwer Road, Indore-452015

Provision of cyber services through CSCs in Gram Panchayats

†*114. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Common Service Centres (CSCs) have been established in Gram Panchayats by Central Government to provide cyber services, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the State-wise details of number of CSCs at present ; and

(c) whether any time-frame has been fixed for establishment of CSCs in all the Gram Panchayats of the country, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is establishing Common Services Centres (CSCs) through CSC –Special Purpose Vehicle (CSC –SPV). CSCs are internet enabled centres operated by local entrepreneur, called Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs). CSCs deliver various Government-to-Citizen (G2C), Business-to-Citizen (B2C) services, Financial inclusion services, Educational services, Skill development services etc. to citizens.

The services delivered through CSCs include:—

(A) G2C Services

Central Government Services: Permanent Account Number (PAN) card, Passport, Income Tax Return, Employment Service, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Agriculture Service, Soil Health Card, Electoral services such as Voter Registration, Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC) Printing, Modification to Voter details etc.

State Government Services: e-District/State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) services, Land Record, Ration Card, Birth/Death Certificate, Income, Caste, Domicile certificate etc.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

UIDAI Aadhaar Service: Aadhaar Print, Mobile Updates, Demographic Updates, Enrolments, e-KYC (Electronic Know Your Customer), Authentication, Seeding etc.

(B) B2C Services

Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) Services, e- Recharge, Tour and Travels, Sale and purchase of seeds & farmer equipments, e-Commerce etc.

(C) Financial Services

Banking Services: New Account opening, Deposit, Withdrawal, Remittance

Insurance Services: Life Insurance (New Policy), Life Insurance (Renewal of Policies), General Insurance, Pension

Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) Services: Withdrawal of money only

(D) Educational Services: National Digital Literacy Mission, (NDML)–Digital Saksharata Abhiyan (DISHA)/Pramdhan Mantri Gramin (PMG) DISHA, Cyber Gram project, various courses through National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NEILIT) Courses (Courses on Computer Concepts-CCC and Basic Computer Course-BCC), Tally, various coaching course (IIT, Civil Services), Financial and Legal Literacy

(E) Skill Development: Courses on electronics, motor mechanic, mobile repair, health adviser etc are being offered by Larsen and Toubro (L&T) and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)

(F) Utility Services: Electricity Bill Payment, electricity new connection

(G) Health Services: Telemedicine, JAN Aushadhi, Diagnostic Services

(b) The State-wise number of Common Services Centres is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The Ministry has approved a programme “CSC 2.0” in August, 2015 with an outlay of ₹ 475.11 crore for enhancing the number of CSCs to 2.5 lakhs at Gram Panchayat (GP) level over a period of four years.

Statement*State/UT-wise CSC roll out status as on 31 January, 2017*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Gram Panchayat (GP)	No. of CSCs Registered	No. of CSCs Registered at GP level	Total No. of Functional CSCs including GP	Total No. of Functional CSCs at GP level
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12833	8855	5613	8928	3598
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1779	217	136	84	72
3.	Assam	2196	5399	1485	1997	1469
4.	Bihar	8463	17785	8213	9333	8213
5.	Chhattisgarh	9734	13444	9734	10932	9103
6.	Goa	189	13	0	4	0
7.	Gujarat	13735	18584	13885	15805	13885
8.	Haryana	6155	7236	6105	5531	4857
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3243	3791	3469	3111	2232
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4128	1745	1219	1199	854
11.	Jharkhand	4423	7583	4393	6044	4393
12.	Karnataka	5628	5337	2599	2761	2292

13.	Kerala	979	3183	1095	2375	880
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23012	21071	12564	19500	10607
15.	Maharashtra	27920	31550	15307	31600	18807
16.	Manipur	165	849	256	469	256
17.	Meghalaya	1463	387	276	301	44
18.	Mizoram	776	474	376	63	58
19.	Nagaland	1123	239	230	177	158
20.	Orissa	6234	10088	5999	6024	5913
21.	Punjab	12800	8700	4818	3954	3259
22.	Rajasthan	9946	40032	15038	40032	15038
23.	Sikkim	165	118	68	63	52
24.	Tamil Nadu	12618	14362	12333	8007	7307
25.	Telangana	8787	4955	2819	4955	2819
26.	Tripura	1038	693	442	458	442
27.	Uttarakhand	7555	6104	4633	4285	3812
28.	Uttar Pradesh	51914	62697	38123	45908	35321
29.	West Bengal	3351	12729	6406	7812	6406
STATE TOTAL		242352	308220	177634	241712	162147

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Union Territory						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	69	47	19	32	19
2.	Chandigarh	17	93	21	43	21
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	22	11	19	9
4.	Daman and Diu	14	26	10	17	10
5.	Delhi	0	2064	0	973	0
6.	Lakshadweep	10	14	14	3	3
7.	Puducherry	98	199	103	114	103
UT TOTAL		219	2465	178	1201	165
GRAND TOTAL		242571	310685	177812	242913	162312

Reasonable price for farmers' agricultural produces

†*115. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the commodity-wise selling price of foodgrains, pulses and vegetables offered to farmers at present and to what extent, the prices are remunerative to them;

(b) the amount of grant-in-aid provided to farmers for warehousing and cold storage of agricultural products for ensuring reasonable prices, and what is the present method of sanctioning and duration; and

(c) the number of existing godowns and cold storages in the country, State-wise, with reference to above and the number thereof required, and what is the remedy to meet the scarcity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) The all India average monthly wholesale selling price for major foodgrains, pulses and vegetables for the period July 2016 to February 2017 is given below.

(₹ Per quintal)

Commodity	2016						2017	
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Paddy	1647	1649	1664	1698	1706	1716	1652	1680
Wheat	1922	1920	1940	1982	2097	2106	2121	2063
Maize	1660	1654	1662	1583	1583	1561	1582	1618
Gram	8002	7610	8536	9427	9184	8984	7811	6582
Arhar Whole	8185	7260	6960	6892	6514	5552	5240	4879
Masur Whole	6998	6639	6692	6192	6130	5791	5613	5291
Moong Whole	6874	6239	5915	5917	5906	5836	5597	5514
Urad Whole	11170	10358	9483	8955	8515	7956	7690	6921
Cotton	5379	5570	5249	4738	4830	4954	5489	5368
Groundnut	6602	6425	6094	5534	5594	5729	5827	5798
Mustard Seed	4439	4523	4459	4453	4446	4387	4240	4076
Onion	1249	1171	1078	1160	1301	1248	1203	1296
Potato	1679	1701	1593	1508	1290	856	729	702
Tomato	2125	1308	1548	1435	1292	921	1032	1137

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The selling prices are governed by the market forces of demand and supply, quality of produce and seasonality. However, Government announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 25 major agricultural commodities, which covers foodgrains and pulses based on recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The Wholesale price, MSP and cost of production of major crops for 2016-17 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The objective of Government's price policy is to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers by offering to procure their produce at MSP. The return on cost is 40.67% in case of paddy, 103.89% in case of wheat and 97.8% in case of rapeseed and mustard. However, farmers are free to sell their produce to government procurement agencies or in the open market as is advantageous to them.

In addition, Government implements the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of horticultural and perishable agricultural commodities which are not covered under MSP, in order to protect the growers of such commodities from distress sales in times of bumper crop. The scheme is implemented at the request of State Governments/Union Territories which are ready to bear part of the loss incurred in its implementation.

(b) During 2016-17, grant-in-aid of ₹ 628.02 crore was released to channelizing agencies *viz.* National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), National Cooperative and Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Agricultural Marketing Boards under a sub scheme for creation of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure including Storage infrastructure, which is a part of the Integrated Scheme of Agricultural Marketing (ISAM).

(c) Food Corporation of India (FCI) has total number of 1783 godowns of capacity 324.33 Lakh Metric Tonnes and plinth capacity of 26.02 Lakh Metric Tonnes and 425.39 Lakh Metric Tonnes capacity is available with states. Thus total storage capacity is 775.74 Lakh Metric Tonnes as on 31.01.2017, as against the overall capacity required in the country of 600 Lakh Metric Tonnes for food grains stock. Hence, the total storage capacity available with FCI and State agencies is sufficient for present and future. State-wise cold storage in the country are 7522 as on 31.12.2016 with capacity 346.13 Lakh Metric Tonne. The list is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

In addition, under Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme of Agricultural Marketing including erstwhile Grameen Bhandaran Yojna (GBY), a total of 37907 godown projects with storage capacity of 63.97 Million Metric Tonnes have been sanctioned, since its inception with effect from 01.04.2001 and up to 31.01.2017. The State-wise list is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Return on MSP over All-India Weighted Average A2+FL Cost of Production and Wholesale Prices, 2016-17

(₹ per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Cost of Production (A2+FL) 2016-17	Wholesale Prices, Feb, 2017	MSP 2016-17	Return on Cost (%) (=(5-3/3)*100)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kharif Crops					
1.	Paddy	1045	1680	1470	40.67
2.	Maize	966	1618	1365	41.30
3.	Arhar (Tur)	3421	4879	5050^^	55.82
4.	Moong	4065	5514	5225^^	28.54
5.	Cotton	2889	5368	3860	33.61
6.	Groundnut in Shell	3371	5798	4220**	25.19
7.	Soyabean (Yellow)\$	1852	2793	2775**	49.84
Rabi Crops					
8.	Wheat	797	2063	1625	103.89
9.	Gram	2241	6582	4000#	78.50
10.	Rapeseed/Mustard	1871	4076	3700**	97.80

A2+FL: All production cost is including family labour

^^ Including Bonus of ₹ 425 per quintal.

** Including Bonus of ₹ 100 per quintal.

Including Bonus of ₹ 200 per quintal.

\$ MSP of soyabean yellow is also applicable for black variety of soyabean

Statement-II

Details of State-wise Cold Storages as on 31.12.2016

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No.	Capacity (Metric Tonnes)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	2	210
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	427	1734785
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	5000
4.	Assam	36	157906

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No.	Capacity (Metric Tonnes)
5.	Bihar	305	1416095
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	7	12462
7.	Chhattisgarh	98	484557
8.	Delhi	97	129857
9.	Goa	29	7705
10.	Gujarat	753	2875713
11.	Haryana	323	711368
12.	Himachal Pradesh	64	124167
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	36	110706
14.	Jharkhand	58	236680
15.	Karnataka	194	553401
16.	Kerala	196	78105
17.	Lakshadweep (UT)	1	15
18.	Madhya Pradesh	294	1253715
19.	Maharashtra	580	899750
20.	Manipur	1	3000
21.	Meghalaya	4	8200
22.	Mizoram	3	4471
23.	Nagaland	2	6150
24.	Odisha	167	523139
25.	Puducherry (UT)	3	85
26.	Punjab	655	2152003
27.	Rajasthan	161	527893
28.	Sikkim	2	2100
29.	Tamil Nadu	168	316583
30.	Tripura	14	45477
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2284	14134826
32.	Uttarakhand	46	156421
33.	West Bengal	511	5940511
TOTAL		7522	34613056

Source: Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) upto 2009, National Horticulture Board (NHB), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI)

Statement-III

*State-wise progress of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)
including Erstwhile Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY)
wef 01.04.2001 to 31.01.2017*

Sl. No.	States	Total Sanctioned	
		No. of projects	Storage Capacity (in Metric Tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1296	5156248.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	945.00
3.	Assam	266	739356.78
4.	Bihar	990	487187.39
5.	Chhattisgarh	586	1995138.47
6.	Goa	1	299.00
7.	Gujarat	11311	4287297.27
8.	Haryana	2147	7714528.33
9.	Himachal Pradesh	78	24797.61
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	83026.65
11.	Jharkhand	24	119315.87
12.	Karnataka	4444	3639512.54
13.	Kerala	205	89906.56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3758	10250368.74
15.	Maharashtra	3469	6328513.48
16.	Meghalaya	16	21011.76
17.	Mizoram	1	302.00
18.	Nagaland	1	813.57
19.	Odisha	419	781575.24
20.	Punjab	1739	6703400.72
21.	Rajasthan	1424	2572908.09
22.	Tamil Nadu	1089	1293116.99
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1108	5193209.68
24.	Uttarakhand	278	752792.59

1	2	3	4
25.	West Bengal	2548	1570777.31
26.	Tripura	4	25756.00
27.	Telangana	690	4144820.43
28.	UTs	0	0.00
TOTAL		37907	63976926.44

Train ambulance service

*116. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any service in Railways for transportation of serious patients in trains with attendant facilities as provided in an ambulance;

(b) if so, the structure of costs charged for transportation of patients and how does it compare with transportation through road and air; and

(c) whether any train ambulance service is being run or being contemplated for transportation of patients from Rajasthan to neighbouring States such as Gujarat, Maharashtra and Delhi, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) Railways do not run any ambulance-like service. Hence, comparison with road and air in this regard does not arise. No such train ambulance service is contemplated for transportation of patients from Rajasthan to neighbouring States.

Security breaches of UIDAI database

*117. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the protocol in place, as a response mechanism, in case of hacking or identity theft in view of the fact that Aadhaar/UID number is being used for multiple authentications;

(b) the details of security protocol and encryption being used to secure the database and whether it is at par with the current industry standards;

(c) whether any security breaches or intrusion attempts of the UIDAI database have been recorded so far; and

(d) if so, the details of each such breach, the number of identities affected and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Various applications and schemes including Public Distribution System, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Passport, Income Tax return filing, attendance etc. are using Aadhaar based authentication for verification of users, to deliver services and benefits.

To prevent hacking or identity theft, *inter alia* the transactions with UIDAI's Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR) are allowed only through a secure channel, identity data is encrypted using 2048 bit encryption and is digitally signed, residents are provided with facility of biometric lock/unlock as well as email alerts are sent for all biometric/one-time password (OTP) based authentication transactions.

In the event of hacking or identity theft, a detailed protocol defined in Information Security Policy Manual of UIDAI is followed.

(b) The resident's Personal Identity Information (PII) data is encrypted for both enrolment and authentication transactions using 2048 bit public key of UIDAI. Once encrypted, it can be decrypted only by using UIDAI's private key which is securely stored in Hardware Security Module (HSM) device.

The Key length used for encryption is as per industry standards.

(c) No breach or intrusion attempts of UIDAI database have been recorded so far.

(d) In view of input to point (c) above, does not arise.

Railway link between konark and paradip

*118. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to *Starred Question 225* given in the Rajya Sabha on the *5th August, 2016* and state:

(a) the present status of the proposals on the representations received by Railways for construction of a railway link between Konark and Paradip; and

(b) by when Haridaspur-Paradip broad gauge rail link project would be completed, the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Representations from Government/Public representatives are received at

various levels in Ministry of Railways, Zonal Railways and Divisional Offices. Proposals for a rail link between Konark and Paradip have not been received in the recent past.

(b) Construction of a new Broad Gauge line between Haridaspur and Paradip has been taken up through a Special Purpose Vehicle in September 2006. M/s Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. has been entrusted with execution of work. The latest anticipated cost of the project is ₹ 1118 crore. An outlay of ₹ 200 crore has been proposed in Budget 2017-18. Construction of important bridges across Mahanadi river and Luna river are in advanced stage of completion. Earthwork, blanketing and minor and major bridgework have been taken up for Haridaspur-Paradip new line project.

As on date, 5.598 acre forest land and 45.462 acre private land have to be acquired. As acquisition of land is not in control of Railways, it is not feasible to give time-lines for completion of the project.

Digital connectivity between India and ASEAN countries

*119. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the various initiatives taken by Government to increase the digital connectivity between India and the ASEAN countries; and

(b) whether any agreements or MoUs have been signed between India and any ASEAN country in the recent past in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The Government of India offered a Line of Credit of US\$ 1 billion to promote projects that support physical and digital connectivity between India and ASEAN countries during 13th ASEAN-India Summit at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 21st November 2015. It was reiterated in the 14th ASEAN-India Summit on 8th September 2016 at Vientiane, Lao PDR. A set of project proposals notably involving setting up of a regional high-capacity fibre-optic network, supplemented by a national rural broadband network, digital villages in rural and remote areas and capacity building programmes was circulated to ASEAN countries and to ASEAN Secretariat during 2016. The project proposals were also shared through Indian missions in ASEAN countries.

In December 2016, the DoT, MEA and Telecommunication Equipment and Services Export Promotion Council (TEPC) hosted a meeting with ASEAN Ambassadors at New Delhi on 'Digital Connectivity' opportunity. A DoT delegation also visited Myanmar in December 2016 and presented the project proposals to Senior Officials of Post and Telecommunications Department, Myanmar along with an industry delegation.

Further, the DoT and TEPC hosted the India Telecom 2017, International Business Expo at New Delhi during 20-21st January, 2017 focusing on ASEAN-India Digital Connectivity opportunities commemorating the 25 years of ASEAN India engagement.

During the said interactions, the ASEAN country delegations expressed active interest in the proposals and the proposals are being examined by the countries and the ASEAN Secretariat.

(b) No MOU is signed as of now with regard to Digital Connectivity project proposals offered under line of credit.

Implementation of PMFBY in rural areas

†*120. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government for extensive promotion and propagation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), particularly keeping in mind the fact that almost 70 per cent farmers live in villages wherein a big section has not been properly educated;

(b) the Department that has been entrusted with the responsibility of promotion, propagation and implementation of this scheme in rural areas; and

(c) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain whether this scheme is yielding desired results or not, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) To enhance the awareness of Crop Insurance Schemes specially among farmers, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare in the Central Government, concerned departments of State Governments viz. Departments of Agriculture/Cooperation,/ Horticulture/Extension and all empanelled insurance companies have been actively conducting various publicity, awareness and literacy programmes to educate the farmers about the benefits of crop insurance schemes. The salient activities under awareness campaign involve the publicity of features and benefits of the scheme through advertisements in leading National/local News Papers, telecast through audio-visual media, distribution of pamphlets in local languages, participation in agriculture fairs/mela/goshti, organization of workshops/trainings and SMS through Kisan Portal etc. One day seminar/kisan fairs have also been organized at various Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) throughout the country by this Department. Additionally the Rural Financial institutions are encouraged to undertake publicity to increase both awareness

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and farmers' coverage including non-loanee. Further, recently with the twin objective of providing a documentary proof to insured farmers alongwith serving the purpose of popularizing the scheme among the farmers the Government has decided to provide acknowledgement receipt and folio which will also contain important scheme information.

(c) As this is the first year of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) in the country, Government has not conducted any study to ascertain their impact. However, a close watch is being kept on the implementation/progress of the schemes which are being monitored at the highest level and through weekly video conferences with State Governments, insurance companies and financial institutions. Due to its new improved features and efforts made by the Government, coverage under PMFBY/RWBCIS, in the first season *i.e.* Kharif 2016 season, has increased to 382 lakh farmers over an area of 387 lakh ha. with sum insured of ₹ 141883 crore as compared to last Kharif season in 2015, when the coverage was 309 lakh, total area coverage was ₹ 338.72 lakh ha. and sum insured was ₹ 69306 crore.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Damage to crops by wild animals

1117. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State/UT-wise details of crops damaged by wild animals during the past three years;

(b) whether Government plans to include compensation for crops damaged due to wild animals under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); and

(c) if so, the details thereof, if not, the details of alternative compensation plans/measures for crops damaged by wild animals to address the increasing losses faced by farmers due to such incidences, particularly for the State of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has informed that various States and Union Territories report for crop damage by wild animals from time to time. The crop area damaged by wild animals in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Jammu and Kashmir, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) A comprehensive risk insurance is provided to cover yield losses due to non-preventable risks *viz.* natural fire, lightening; storm, hailstorm, cyclone, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, tornado, flood, inundation, landslide, drought, dry spells, pests and diseases etc. under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). Due to the involvement of issue of moral hazard at the time of assessing the loss/risk, insurance companies do not provide cover for losses to the crops by wild animals.

(c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has informed that financial assistance is provided to the States/Union Territory Governments including Rajasthan for payment of compensation for damage to crops under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.* Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant'. Funds are also provided for compensation for damage to crops by the State Governments from their own resources as per norms in vogue in the states including Rajasthan.

Statement

Details of the crop area damaged by the wild animals in various states

States	Area in Hectare		
	2013	2014	2015
Uttar Pradesh*	53.42	134.47	4.52
Odisha*	4953.70	4358.25	4813.39
Jammu and Kashmir*	11276.00	12991	13616
Goa	47.69	76.30	69.78
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.03	0.860
Arunachal Pradesh	2064.54	1163.86	1211.48
Mizoram	161.5	55.3	211.3

*Source: State Government.

Excessive use of pesticides in farming

1118. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the use of pesticides on a large scale in farming these days resulting in rapid rise of serious diseases like cancer, ulcers and asthma etc.; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken by Government to make the farmers aware of the ill-effects of excessive use of pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The Central Government monitors pesticide residues in various agricultural commodities etc. under the central scheme “Monitoring of Pesticides Residues at National Level” (MPRNL). The annual report of MPRNL for 2015-16 shows that 2.36 % of all samples of commodities contained pesticide residues above the Maximum Residues Limits (MRLs) fixed by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). The Annual Reports are being shared with the States and FSSAI for taking necessary actions against possible over use of pesticides. In addition, the Government is implementing “Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India” through 35 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres (CIPMCs) of Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage established across the country with an aim to promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach . CIPMCs *inter alia*, produce biological agents for release in the fields, conserve natural bio-control agents, promote bio-pesticides as an alternative to chemical pesticides and advocate judicious and safe use of chemical pesticides as a last resort. These activities are implemented through Farmers Field Schools (FFSs), 2 days and 5 days training programmes and season long training program for State Agriculture Extension officers and NGOs/Private Bodies. A ‘Grow Safe Food’ campaign has been initiated disseminating message of safe and judicious use of pesticides to farmers and other stakeholders. Package of practices for control of pests and diseases in 87 crops have been revised to include techniques to reduce dependence on chemical pesticides and encourage use of bio-pesticides and other alternative plant protection measures.

Implementation of RKVY in Odisha

1119. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds earmarked and allotted during the last three years and the current financial year under Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY) in Odisha;

(b) whether deep borewell or micro irrigation schemes under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana has been included for Odisha; and

(c) the status of comprehensive district agricultural scheme prepared in various districts under RKVY in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The status of funds earmarked/allotted and released to Odisha under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during the last three years and the current financial year is given under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Allocation	Release
2013-14	508.42	529.42
2014-15	504.13	482.07
2015-16	299.67	292.36
2016-17	342.59	330.48

(b) Micro Irrigation activity has been approved in the Annual Action Plan of 2016-17 by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of Odisha for the implementation. Construction of bore-well has not been included in the Annual Action Plan of Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY for the year 2016-17 approved by SLSC of the state.

(c) State Government of Odisha has prepared District Agriculture Plan (DAP) of all 30 districts of the State for XI Plan and Draft DAPs of 16 Districts for XII Plan.

Ban on pesticides

1120. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of pesticides that are identified and considered toxic;
- (b) whether Government has examined the issue and what are its proposals;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to ban the use of pesticides which are harmful; and
- (d) if so, the names of pesticides which Government proposes to ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The Registration Committee, constituted under section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968, register pesticides for manufacture/ import/sale for use in the country after evaluating its safety to human health and environment. Technical reviews are carried out from time to time to assess the safety of pesticides. Based on which, the Central Government has banned/refused registration/restricted certain pesticides/insecticides for use in the country. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) An expert committee was constituted under Dr. Anupam Verma, Former Professor, Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI), to carry out technical review of 66 pesticides that are banned, restricted, withdrawn in one or more countries but

continued to be registered in India. The Expert Committee, *inter alia*, recommended 13 pesticides to be completely banned and 6 pesticides to be phased out by 2020. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has issued a Notification S.O.4212 (E) dated 15th December, 2016, inviting objections and suggestions from the stakeholders on completely banning of 12 pesticides/insecticides and phasing out of 6 pesticides/insecticides. The detail is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of pesticides which are banned, refused registration and restricted in use:

I. Pesticides/Formulations Banned in India

A. Pesticides Banned for manufacture, import and use.

1. Aldicarb
 2. Aldrin
 3. Benzene Hexachloride
 4. Calcium Cyanide
 5. Chlorbenzilate
 6. Chlordane
 7. Chlorofenvinphos
 8. Copper Acetoarsenite
 9. Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)
 10. Dieldrin
 11. Endrin
 12. Ethyl Mercury Chloride
 13. Ethyl Parathion
 14. Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)
 15. Heptachlor
 16. Lindane (Gamma-HCH)
 17. Maleic Hydrazide
 18. Menazon
 19. Metoxuron
 20. Nitrofen
 21. Paraquat Dimethyl Sulphate
 22. Pentachloro Nitrobenzene (PCNB)
-

-
23. Pentachlorophenol
 24. Phenyl Mercury Acetate
 25. Sodium Methane Arsonate
 26. Tetradifon
 27. Toxaphene(Camphechlor)
 28. Trichloro acetic acid (TCA)
-

B. Pesticide formulations banned for import, manufacture and use

1. Carbofuron 50% SP
 2. Methomyl 12.5% L
 3. Methomyl 24% formulation
 4. Phosphamidon 85% SL
-

C. Pesticide/Pesticide formulations banned for use but continued to manufacture for export

1. Captafol 80% Powder
 2. Nicotin Sulfate
-

D. Pesticides Withdrawn

1. Dalapon
 2. Ferbam
 3. Formothion
 4. Nickel Chloride
 5. Paradichlorobenzene (PDCB)
 6. Simazine
 7. Sirmate
 8. Warfarin
-

II. Pesticides Refused Registration

Sl. No.	Name of Pesticides
1.	2,4, 5-T
2.	Ammonium Sulphamate
3.	Azinphos Ethyl
4.	Azinphos Methyl
5.	Binapacryl

Sl. No.	Name of Pesticides
6.	Calcium Arsenate
7.	Carbophenothion
8.	Chinomethionate (Morestan)
9.	Dicrotophos
10.	EPN
11.	Fentin Acetate
12.	Fentin Hydroxide
13.	Lead Arsenate
14.	Leptophos (Phosvel)
15.	Mephosfolan
16.	Mevinphos (Phosdrin)
17.	Thiodemeton / Disulfoton
18.	Vamidothion

III. Pesticides restricted for use in the country

Sl. No.	Name of Pesticides	Details of Restrictions
1.	Aluminium Phosphide	<p>The Pest Control Operations with Aluminium Phosphide may be undertaken only by Government/ Government undertakings/Government Organizations/ pest control operators under the strict supervision of Government Experts or experts whose expertise is approved by the Plant Protection Advisor to Government of India except ¹Aluminium Phosphide 15 % 12g tablet and ²Aluminum Phosphide 6 % tablet.</p> <p><i>[RC decision circular F No. 14-11(2)-CIR-II (Vol. II) dated 21-09-1984 and G.S.R. 371(E) dated 20th may 1999]. ¹Decision of 282nd RC held on 02-11-2007 and, ²Decision of 326th RC held on 15-02-2012.</i></p> <p>The production, marketing and use of Aluminium Phosphide tube packs with a capacity of 10 and 20 tablets of 3g each of Aluminium Phosphide are banned completely.</p> <p>(S.O.677 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)</p>

Sl. No.	Name of Pesticides	Details of Restrictions
2.	Captafol	<p>The use of Captafol as foliar spray is banned. Captafol shall be used only as seed dresser. (S.O.569 (E) dated 25th July, 1989)</p> <p>The manufacture of Captafol 80 % powder for dry seed treatment (DS) is banned for use in the country except manufacture for export. (S.O.679 (E) dated 17th July, 2001)</p>
3.	Cypermethrin	<p>Cypermethrin 3 % Smoke Generator, is to be used only through Pest Control Operators and not allowed to be used by the General Public. [Order of Hon,ble High Court of Delhi in WP(C) 10052 of 2009 dated 14.07.2009 and LPA-429/2009 dated 08.09.2009]</p>
4.	Dazomet	<p>The use of Dazomet is not permitted on Tea. (S.O.3006 (E) dated 31st Dec, 2008)</p>
5.	Diazinon	<p>Diazinon is banned for use in agriculture except for household use. (S.O.45 (E) dated 08th Jan, 2008)</p>
6.	Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane (DDT)	<p>The use of DDT for the domestic Public Health Programme is restricted up to 10,000 Metric Tonnes per annum, except in case of any major outbreak of epidemic. M/s Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., the sole manufacturer of DDT in the country may manufacture DDT for export to other countries for use in vector control for public health purpose. The export of DDT to Parties and State non-Parties shall be strictly in accordance with the paragraph 2(b) article 3 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). (S.O.295 (E) dated 8th March, 2006)</p> <p>Use of DDT in Agriculture is withdrawn. In very special circumstances warranting the use of DDT for plant protection work, the State or Central Government may purchase it directly from M/s Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. to be used under expert Governmental supervision.</p>

Sl. No.	Name of Pesticides	Details of Restrictions
		(S.O.378 (E) dated 26 th May, 1989)
7.	Fenitrothion	The use of Fenitrothion is banned in Agriculture except for locust control in scheduled desert area and public health. (S.O.706 (E) dated 03 rd May, 2007)
8.	Fenthion	The use of Fenthion is banned in Agriculture except for locust control, household and public health. (S.O.46 (E) dated 08 th Jan, 2008)
9.	Methoxy Ethyl Mercuric Chloride (MEMC)	The use of MEMC is banned completely except for seed treatment of potato and sugarcane. (S.O.681 (E) dated 17 th July, 2001)
10.	Methyl Bromide	Methyl Bromide may be used only by Government/ Government undertakings/Government Organizations/ Pest control operators under the strict supervision of Government Experts or Experts whose expertise is approved by the Plant Protection Advisor to Government of India. [G.S.R.371 (E) dated 20 th May, 1999 and earlier RC decision]
11.	Methyl Parathion	Methyl Parathion 50 % EC and 2% DP formulations are banned for use on fruits and vegetables. (S.O.680 (E) dated 17 th July, 2001) The use of Methyl Parathion is permitted only on those crops approved by the Registration Committee where honeybees are not acting as a pollinators. (S.O.658 (E) dated 04 th Sep., 1992.)
12.	Monocrotophos	Monocrotophos is banned for use on vegetables. (S.O.1482 (E) dated 10 th Oct, 2005)
13.	Sodium Cyanide	The use of Sodium Cyanide shall be restricted for Fumigation of Cotton bales under expert supervision approved by the Plant Protection Advisor to Government of India. (S.O.569(E) dated 25 th July, 1989)

Statement-II

Names of the pesticides in the notification S.O. 4212(E) of the ministry

Sl. No.	Name	Sl. No.	Name
1.	Benomyl	10.	Thiometon
2.	Carbaryl	11.	Tridemorph
3.	Diazinon	12.	Trifluralin
4.	Fenarimol	13.	Alachlor
5.	Fenthion	14.	Dichlorvos
6.	Linuron	15.	Phorate,
7.	MEMC	16.	Phosphamidon
8.	Methyl Parathion	17.	Triazophos
9.	Sodium Cyanide	18.	Trichlorfon

Production of vegetables

1121. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of vegetables is estimated to be lower in comparison to previous years;

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

(c) whether the lower production is likely to escalate prices of vegetables in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken/being taken to increase the production of vegetables and to control their prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Production of vegetables is estimated to be around 168.6 million tonnes which is almost same as previous year which was 169.0 million tonnes.

(b) The marginal decrease in the production is mainly on account of onion. As per the First Advance Estimates of Horticulture crops, production of onion is estimated to be around 6 % less in the current year, *i.e.* 2016-17 as compared to previous year *i.e.* 2015-16.

(c) As the production of remaining vegetables is higher than last year, the prices of vegetables are not likely to escalate in the country.

(d) Government is taking several steps to increase the vegetable production and to control the prices, some of which are as under:

- To boost the production of vegetables and fruits in the country, Government is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) which provides support for production of quality planting material, improved quality seed production, rejuvenation of senile orchards, protected cultivation, creation of water resources, creation of infrastructure to prevent post harvest losses of horticultural crops, adoption of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)/Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and organic farming including insitu generation of organic inputs. Assistance for increasing horticulture production is also being provided under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) scheme.
- The Government is implementing National Agriculture Market (NAM). As per the scheme, a common e-market platform is being deployed to link the existing physical mandis across the country through online portal, enabling buyers situated even outside the State, to participate in trading at local level. It will ensure significant benefits through higher returns to farmers, lower transaction costs to buyers and stable prices and availability to consumers.
- Assistance is provided for development of infrastructure for post harvest management and marketing such as storages, wholesale markets, rural primary market, Kisan Mandies, etc.
- Implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities including fruits and vegetables.
- Setting up of Price Stabilisation Fund with a corpus of ₹ 500 crores to provide working capital and other expenses at zero (0) rate of interest to State Governments/State Agencies/Central agencies such as SFAC, NAFED, NCCF, etc. for procurement and distribution of important agricultural and horticultural commodities. The fund is to be used to buy, if required, produce directly from producers at the time of major production cycles and hold it in storage for its gradual/regulated release into major markets, so as to check the steep price rise in important commodities.

Impact of erratic climate on agricultural production

1122. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to erratic climatic behaviour the production of food-grains in the country has adversely affected;

(b) the steps Government has taken to combat adverse climatic effect on agricultural production by developing better adaptation techniques using suitable scientific techniques; and

(c) whether agricultural research institutions like ICAR have taken up specific research projects to develop ways and means to overcome effects of the erratic climatic behaviour in the country for different Rabi and Kharif crops, fruits and vegetables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a significant fluctuation in production (as compared to trend) in important foodgrain crops grown in the country during last 10 years (between 2005-06 and 2014-15) due to erratic climatic behaviour (rainfall/droughts). Rice production (89 Mton) had a big dip in drought year 2009-10. Wheat and chickpea production (86.5 and 7.3 Mton respectively) suffered an adverse impact in 2014-15. Production of pearl millet (6.5 Mton) was affected badly in 2009-10. Maize production was robust enough except in year 2009-10 (16.7 Mton). Production of total foodgrains in drought year 2009-10 was 218 Mton as against 265 M ton in good year 2013-14.

(b) The Government initiated the preparation of district agriculture contingency plans. The District Agricultural Contingency Plans (DACP) are technical documents aimed to be ready reckoner for line departments and farming community on prevailing farming systems and technological interventions to manage various weather aberrations such as droughts, floods, cyclones, hailstorms, heat and cold waves addressing different sectors of agriculture including horticulture, livestock, poultry, fisheries. The contingency plans are useful for preparedness and real time implementation towards sustainability of agriculture production system in the events of weather aberrations and extreme climatic events. 623 contingency plans have been prepared so far and hosted on ICAR/DAC websites (<http://farmer.gov.in/>, <http://agricoop.nic.in/acp.html>, <http://crida.in/>). The plans are circulated to all state agriculture departments.

(c) The impacts of climate change are global and it is likely to threaten the food security and livelihoods of millions of people in Asia including India. Government of India, through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) launched the National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project addressing challenges posed by Climate Change on Agriculture. The objective of NICRA is to minimize the crop yield losses due to extreme weather events and to improve the livelihoods of the farmers by demonstrating the technologies across the country. The NICRA project addresses the long term impacts of climate change through research and development of adaptation and mitigation strategies like generation of stress tolerant genotypes, development of conservation agriculture and carbon sequestration

practices and technologies. Short-term impacts of climate variability are being addressed through location specific technology demonstrations in farmers' fields to increase the resilience in agriculture due to extreme climate events such as droughts and floods. Climate resilient practices include demonstration of drought tolerant and short duration varieties to cope with drought, flood tolerant varieties in paddy, resource conservation practices, crop diversification and integrated farming systems to enhance the food and livelihood security of farmers across 100 climatically vulnerable districts in the country.

As part of systematic sensitization exercise, the ICAR and DAC organized interface meetings with concerned line departments of the State Government before the commencement of *kharif*, to discuss about the seasonal forecast made by IMD and other International Agencies to finalize the action plans for different districts in various states. ICAR-CRIDA also prepares an advisory for rabi season based on rainfall (quantity and distribution) during *kharif* season, with recommendations on suitable crops to be cultivated in rabi season under groundwater irrigated and residual moisture dependent conditions. These advisories are circulated to State Government and KVKs for wider publicity and suitable action.

Establishment of cold storage centres in Jharkhand and Telangana

1123. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to strengthen cold storage and warehousing infrastructure facilities in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of funds sanctioned for this purpose, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any such cold storage centres are being established in Jharkhand and Telangana, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for development of Horticulture in the country which includes assistance for creation of post-harvest infrastructure (PHM) including establishment of cold storages, processing units, pack houses, pre-cooling units, controlled atmosphere storage, reefer vans, Integrated Cold chain and setting up of ripening chambers.

Under post harvest component credit linked back ended subsidy @ 35% to @50% of the project cost is available. The component is demand/entrepreneur driven. Assistance for creation of cold storage/cold chain component is available to individuals, group of farmers/growers/consumers, partnership/proprietary firms, self help groups, farmers producer organizations companies, corporations, cooperatives, cooperative marketing federations, agricultural produce market committees and marketing boards, State Governments and local bodies like panchayats.

Further, Government is also implementing the following schemes for increasing storages capacity for perishable:

- (i) Integrated cold chain Scheme of MOFPI.
- (ii) Scheme of Agricultural Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Ministry of Commerce.
- (iii) Scheme of National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) under DAC&FW.
- (iv) Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM).

Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided to farmers/entrepreneurs for setting up cold storages/cold chain infrastructure.

(b) and (c) The component of post harvest under MIDH is implemented by National Horticulture Board (NHB), and States under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) which includes Jharkhand and Telangana. Further, funds are allocated to States on the basis of Annual Action Plan (AAP). The States have been advised that at least 25% of the Annual Action Plan is allocated for development of Post-harvest infrastructure including strengthening of cold storages. Under MIDH (NHM and NHB) so far 4322 cold storages have been established with capacity of 188.80 lakh tones and subsidy of ₹ 2432.64 crore. This includes 42 cold storages with capacity of 1.92 lakh tones in Jharkhand and 51 cold storages with capacity of 3.09 lakh tones in Telangana.

Production of milk

1124. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it a fact that the average per-capita milk production in the country has stagnated and not increased in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of per-capita milk production of cows and buffaloes during last three years, State- wise; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to improve per-capita milk production by way of breed improvement or feed improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir. The average per capita availability of Milk in the country has increased over the last three years as shown in the table given below:

Year	Per capita availability of Milk (Figures in grams/day)
2013-14	307
2014-15	322
2015-16	337

(b) The State wise per-capita availability of milk including cows and buffaloes during last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*)

(c) The Department is implementing following two Dairy Development Schemes during 12th Plan to support the States for increasing the Milk production:

- (i) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD)
- (ii) National Dairy Plan Phase-I

Statement

*State-wise Per Capita Availability of Milk during 2013-14 to 2015-16
(Figures in gram/day)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	413	436	475
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	93	98	105
3.	Assam	69	70	70
4.	Bihar	195	208	219
5.	Chhattisgarh	130	130	133
6.	Goa	98	94	74
7.	Gujarat	506	527	545
8.	Haryana	800	839	877
9.	Himachal Pradesh	461	466	505
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	302	352	395

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
11.	Jharkhand	146	147	152
12.	Karnataka	272	276	282
13.	Kerala	203	206	200
14.	Madhya Pradesh	349	386	428
15.	Maharashtra	219	228	239
16.	Manipur	80	80	76
17.	Meghalaya	84	84	83
18.	Mizoram	40	53	57
19.	Nagaland	95	88	89
20.	Odisha	122	124	124
21.	Punjab	980	1003	1032
22.	Rajasthan	572	655	704
23.	Sikkim	200	215	282
24.	Tamil Nadu	280	282	283
25.	Tripura	95	103	109
26.	Uttar Pradesh	318	326	335
27.	Uttarakhand	418	416	434
28.	West Bengal	145	145	145
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	84	90	87
30.	Chandigarh	101	97	93
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98	74	72
32.	Daman and Diu	10	10	10
33.	Delhi	39	37	36
34.	Lakshadweep	219	147	113
35.	Puducherry	111	110	108
ALL INDIA		307	322	337

*Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana

Note: Per capita availability is calculated based on State estimates of production and projected population as on 1st March, based on Census of India 2001 of RGI.

Sponsoring agriculture extension personnel

1125. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

Whether the Ministry has any proposal for sponsoring Agriculture Extension Personnel/farmers outside the country for exposure and capacity building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) No, Sir. However, under the Human Resource Development (HRD) component of the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), project based assistance is provided for exposure visit of farmers outside India and for training/study tour of technical staff/field functionaries outside India.

Similarly, under the National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm(NMOOP), various interventions are implemented through the State Departments of Agriculture/ Horticulture with provision of need based support for in country and abroad training/ exposure for the officers/officials of the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) of this Ministry, Directorate of Oilseeds Development (DOD), Hyderabad, State Government Departments and Mission Cell of NMOOP, during the 12th Plan period.

Production of foodgrains in NER

1126. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of foodgrains in 2016-17 in million tonnes;

(b) the production of rice, pulses, maize, oilseeds in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17; and

(c) the total foodgrains production in 2016-17 in the States of North Eastern Region (NER), separately for rice, pulses, maize and oilseeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) As per Second Advance Estimates released on 15th February, 2017, total production of foodgrains in the country in 2016-17 is estimated at 271.98 million tonnes.

(b) The details of production of rice, pulses, maize and oilseeds in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as under:

(Million tonnes)

Year	Rice	Pulses	Maize	Oilseeds
2014-15	105.48	17.15	24.17	27.51
2015-16	104.41	16.35	22.57	25.25
2016-17*	108.86	22.14	26.15	33.59

*As per 2nd Advance Estimates.

(c) For an agricultural year, the details of each of the States/UTs separately are collected only in the Final Estimates. In the Second Advance Estimates, the production details are available separately only for the major States including State of Assam in the North Eastern Region. The details of production in the remaining States of the region are clubbed with other smaller States/UTs. Accordingly, the details of production of rice, pulses, maize, oilseeds and foodgrains in Assam and “other smaller States/UTs” namely; Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Delhi and Pondicherry are as under:

(Thousand Tonnes)

States	Rice	Pulses	Maize	Oilseeds	Foodgrain
Assam	5179	67.3	86	202.6	5370.3
Other smaller States/UTs*	2525.4	181.3	500	188.3	3376.9

*Includes production in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Delhi and Pondicherry.

Shortage of cold chain storage facilities

1127. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge wastage of fruits and vegetables every year in the country due to shortage of cold chain storage capacity;

(b) the total quantity of fruits and vegetables produced in the last three years in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to overcome the shortage of cold chain storage facilities, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) A study was commissioned by Ministry of Food Processing Industries and carried out by Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), published in 2015. The study estimated that quantum of quantitative harvest and post harvest losses of fruits and vegetables were in the range of 6.70% to 15.88% (fruits) and 4.58% to 12.44% (vegetables) due to various reasons such as harvesting, cleaning, sorting/grading, packaging, transportation, storage channels, weight loss in storage etc.

(b) State-wise production of fruits and vegetables during last three year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Government is implementing the following schemes for increasing storage capacity for perishable:

- (i) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) of DAC&FW.
- (ii) Integrated cold chain Scheme of MOFPI.
- (iii) Scheme of Agricultural Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under Ministry of Commerce.
- (iv) Scheme of National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) under DAC&FW.
- (v) Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM).

Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided to farmers/entrepreneurs for setting up cold storages/cold chain infrastructure.

Under MIDH credit linked back ended subsidy @35% of the project cost in general areas and 50% in case of hilly and schedule areas is available for creation post harvest management infrastructure like cold storage/cold chain infrastructure. The component is demand/entrepreneur driven from entrepreneurs, private companies, cooperatives, farmers groups etc. through commercial ventures for which Government assistance is credit linked and back ended.

Statement*Details of State-wise Production of Fruits and Vegetables for the Last Three Years*

P: Production in '000MT

State/UTs	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Fruits	Vegetables	Fruits	Vegetables	Fruits	Vegetables
	P	P	P	P	P	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	10510.56	8149.76	9121.62	4592.58	10088.82	5442.77
Arunachal Pradesh	321.26	35.00	331.40	41.00	306.27	33.01
Assam	2007.8	3031.90	2030.14	4469.73	2077.77	3821.71
Bihar	4013.58	15097.77	3990.00	14467.15	4230.63	14400.12
Chhattisgarh	1930.18	5465.92	2071.14	5812.32	2294.73	6318.41
Gujarat	8001.96	11571.24	8300.60	11861.23	8477.17	13401.39
Haryana	554.90	5565.90	703.68	5305.59	737.82	6129.36
Himachal Pradesh	866.34	1635.88	751.94	1585.37	928.83	1715.16
Jammu and Kashmir	2073.94	1395.47	1779.44	1395.47	2115.72	1386.37
Jharkhand	890.04	4238.13	898.08	4279.28	9611.19	3373.82
Karnataka	6652.42	7500.69	6799.89	8828.37	7023.69	7804.57
Kerala	2889.5	3572.67	2554.12	1645.06	2532.94	2088.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	5696	13019.31	6119	14199.00	5783.06	15568.26
Maharashtra	13457.92	10161.83	111089.53	8783.01	9749.8	9452.07
Manipur	515.69	271.04	521.57	268.01	467.76	316.51
Meghalaya	348.00	515.34	377.25	534.00	395.40	494.88
Mizoram	343.90	254.14	350.91	273.76	330.28	179.02
Nagaland	411.00	492.37	411.00	492.37	374.13	494.61
Odisha	2148.27	9433.66	2156.49	9413.54	2386.94	8755.51
Punjab	1541.24	3936.19	1644.64	4167.65	1790.94	4301.63
Rajasthan	581.78	1114.07	735.60	1433.23	681.57	1986.73
Sikkim	24.05	134.53	0.03	130.06	23.48	106.94
Tamil Nadu	7369.86	8678.82	5963.93	7521.02	6635.1	6976.15
Telangana	4440.98	3647.28	5287.70	3005.33	4319.87	3195.44
Tripura	786.35	780.52	819.12	811.09	854.05	793.24
Uttar Pradesh	6887.45	18544.96	7558.99	26120.18	10296.14	26251
Uttarakhand	678.49	1016.83	785.97	1109.65	659.10	945.36
West Bengal	2909.71	23044.95	3313.70	26354.61	3516.71	22825.45
Others	123.98	590.75	134.23	578.57	143.16	505.81
TOTAL	88977.13	162896.91	86601.68	169478.23	90183.04	169063.93

Crisis in agriculture sector

†1128. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agriculture sector in the country is facing acute crisis for the last few years;

(b) whether Government has drawn up any road-map/scheme to bring agriculture sector out of the crisis; and

(c) the allocation made for this sector during the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) In 2012-13, the GDP growth in agriculture and allied sector stood at 1.2%, which improved significantly to 4.3% during 2013-14. However, during 2014-15, due to below normal monsoons/drought in some parts of the country, and freak weather in rabi season, the crop output declined sharply, thereby causing agricultural output to decline by 0.2% before rising by 1.1% in 2015-16 (as per Advance Estimate).

The focus of the Government is on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. Farm viability is possible, when cost of cultivation is reduced, yields per unit of farm are increased and farmers get remunerative prices on their produce. The Department has been implementing various schemes to meet this objective, viz. Soil Health Card Scheme (SHC), Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

In addition, the Government provides interest subvention of 3% on short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment. Further, under interest Subvention Scheme 2015-16, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. Further, the Government is implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Budget Allocation made for agriculture Sector during the current Five Year Plan is as given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare	Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries	Department of Agricultural Research and Education
2012-13	20208.00	2361.37	3220.00
2013-14	21609.00	2561.21	3415.00
2014-15	22309.00	2746.31	3715.00
2015-16	16646.35	2136.16	3691.00
2016-17	20400.00	2431.51	3700.00

Farmers' suicide in Telangana

1129. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per NCRB, 79 out of country's total 160 large farmers committed suicide in Telangana in 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise and the reasons behind large farmers committing suicide; and

(c) the status in 2016, in the country in general and Telangana in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2015 are available at its website. As per ADSI Reports for the year 2015, suicides by farmers in the State of Telangana are 1358. As per ADSI Reports, 'Bankruptcy or Indebtedness' and 'Farming Related Issues' are reported as major causes of suicides among farmers/cultivators. Other prominent causes of farmers/cultivators suicides are family problems, illness, etc. The Report does not contain district-wise details.

The Report for the year 2016 is yet to be published.

Adverse effect of chemical fertilizers on climate

1130. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government proposes to study the extent of damage being caused and implement schemes discouraging use of chemical fertilizers as they are found to contain substances like methane, carbon dioxide, ammonia and nitrogen, the emission of which contributes to a great extent in the emergence of greenhouse effect threatening the environment with global warming and climate change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): Scientific studies have revealed that there is no harmful effect of chemical fertilisers with balanced and judicious use, rather have beneficial effect as it encourages soil carbon sequestration. The emission of nitrous oxide from nitrogenous fertilizers may be reduced through adoption of soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management practices, split application and placement of nitrogenous fertilisers, slow releasing N-fertilisers including Neem Coated Urea, nitrification inhibitors, Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) and System of Rice Intensification (SRI) etc.

Under the component of soil health management of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), the Government is promoting soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through setting-up/strengthening of soil testing laboratories, establishment of bio-fertiliser and compost units, use of micronutrients, trainings and demonstrations on balanced use of fertilisers. Recently, the National Mission on Soil Health Card has been launched to provide soil test based fertiliser recommendations to all the farmers.

Besides, various schemes/programmes namely National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP) of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and Paramparagat Krishi Yojana are in operation to encourage greater use of organic inputs in agriculture. Government of India is providing grant for setting up/ strengthening of soil testing laboratories, training and demonstrations on balanced use of fertilisers and promotion of micronutrients across various plan periods.

Indian Institute of Soil Science (IISS), Bhopal under All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Long Term Fertiliser Experiments in monitoring the soil fertility in different soil types (fixed locations) under dominant cropping systems. The research

trials over the last few decades indicate that integrated use of optimal dose of NPK and organic manure can maintain soil health and give higher sustainable yields.

Assistance to small, marginal and landless farmers

1131. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 50 per cent of farmers in hilly States, particularly in Himachal Pradesh, have small pieces of land which is insufficient to earn livelihood, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to provide relief/financial assistance to small, marginal and landless farmers, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to alleviate the sufferings of such farmers and to ensure employment to farm workers in the agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (c) As per the latest Agriculture Census 2010-11, for hilly States, like, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand more than 50 per cent of the operational holdings are marginal (below 1.00 ha.) and small (1.00 to below 2.00 ha.) taken together. However, sufficiency for livelihood also depends on factors, like, size of the family, fertility of land, type of crops, irrigation, etc.

Agriculture being a State subject, State Governments take appropriate steps for development of Agriculture in the State. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate measures. Support is provided to various categories of farmers through programmes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET), etc. The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and other Schemes to benefit rural people including farm workers through creation of employment and livelihood opportunities. In addition, the Government is promoting horticulture, floriculture, adoption of modern technologies and practices like multiple cropping and integrated farming systems. The farmers (including small, marginal and landless farmers) and farm workers can take benefit of the schemes according to the associated provisions and guidelines.

Setting up of agricultural colleges

1132. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the existing agriculture and agriculture-allied colleges/universities in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to set up more colleges in various States of the country, including Himachal Pradesh, if so, the details thereof, location-wise; and
- (c) the details of the funds likely to be allocated by Government for setting up of these agricultural colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Details of Agricultural Universities including State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Central Agricultural Universities (CAUs), Deemed-to-be Universities (DUs) and Central Universities with Agricultural faculty in the country, State-wise and number of Constituent Colleges is given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (b) There is no such proposal.
- (c) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

Statement

State-wise details of Agricultural Universities including SAUs, CAU, DUs and Central Universities with Agricultural faculty in the country.

Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges
State Agricultural Universities		
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad	<p>Agricultural College, Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>S.V. Agricultural College, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>College of Agricultural Engineering, Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>Agricultural College Naira, Naira, Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>Agricultural College, Mahanandi, Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>College of Food Science and Technology, Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh</p>

Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges
		College of Agricultural Engineering, Madakasira, Andhra Pradesh
		College of Food Science and Technology, Pulivendula, Andhra Pradesh
		Agriculture College, Rajahmundry, Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh
		College of Home Science, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
2.	Dr. Ysrhu (APHU) Venkataramannagudem (AP)	Horticultural College and Research Institute, Venkataramannagudem Horticultural College and Research Institute, Anantharajupeta
3.	Sri Venkatesware Veterinary University, Tirupati	College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati NTR College of Veterinary Science, Gannavaram College of Veterinary Science, Proddatur College of Fishery Science, Muthukur Dairy Technology College, Tirupati
Assam		
4.	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	College of Agriculture, Jorhat, Assam College of Veterinary Science, Khanapara, Assam College of Home Science, Jorhat, Assam College of Fisheries Science, Raha, Assam College of Veterinary Science, Lakhipur, Assam Biswanath College of Agriculture, Biswanath Chariali, Assam SCS College of Agriculture, Dhubri, Assam College of Sericulture, Titabar College of Horticulture, Nalbari
Bihar		
5.	Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bhagalpur	Bihar Agricultural College, Sabour, Bhagalpur, Bihar Bihar Veterinary College, Patna, Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges
		Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Dairy Technology (SGIDT), Patna, Bihar
		College of Horticulture, Nalanda, Bihar
		Mandan Bharati Agricultural College, Aguwanpur, Bihar
		Veer Kuwar Singh College of Agriculture, Dumraon, Bihar
		Bhola Paswan Shastri Agricultural College, Purnea, Bihar

Chhattisgarh

6.	Indira Gandhi Krishi Viswa Vidhyalaya, Raipur	College of Agriculture, Raipur, Chhattisgarh Faculty of Agriculture Engineering, Raipur, Chhattisgarh Raj Mohini Devi College of Agriculture and Research Station, Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh Shaheed Gundadhur College of Agriculture and Research Station, Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh Thakur Chhedilal Barrister College of Agriculture and Research Station, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh S.K. College of Agriculture, Kawardha, Chhattisgarh BRSM College of Agricultural Engineering, Mungeli, Mungeli, Chhattisgarh Pt. Kishori Lal Shukla College of Horticulture and Research Station, Rajnandgaon, Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh College of Agriculture and Research Station, Champa, Chhattisgarh Dau Kalyan Singh Krishi Mahavidyalaya, Bhatapara, Chhattisgarh College of Horticulture, Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh College of Agriculture, Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh
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Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges
		College of Agriculture and Research Station Kanker, Kanker, Chhattisgarh
		College of Agriculture, Korea, Chhattisgarh
		College of Agriculture and Research Station, Bemetara, Chhattisgarh
		College of Agriculture and Research Station Raigarh, Raigarh, Chhattisgarh
7.	Chhattisgarh Kamdhenu Visvavidyalaya, Raipur	College of Dairy Science and Food Technology, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
		College of Vety. Sci. and A.H., Durg, Chhattisgarh
		College of Fisheries, Kawardha, Chhattisgarh
		College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
Gujarat		
8.	Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Dantiwada	Veterinary College, Sardarkrushinagar, Gujarat
		Chimanbhai Patel College of Agriculture, Sardar Krushinagar, Gujarat
		ASPEE College of Home Science and Nutrition, Sardar Krushinagar, Gujarat
		Dairy College, Sardar krushinagar, Gujarat
		College of Horticulture, Sardar krushinagar, Gujarat
		Renewable Energy and Environmental Engineering College, Sardar Krushinagar, Gujarat
		College of Basic Science and Humanities, Sardar Krushinagar, Gujarat
9.	Anand Agricultural University, Anand	B.A. College of Agriculture, AAU, Anand
		College of Agriculture, AAU, Vaso
		College of Agriculture, AAU, Jabugam
		College of Horticulture, AAU, Anand
		College of Veterinary Sci and A.H., AAU, Anand
		Sheth M.C. College of Dairy Science, AAU, Anand

Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges
		College of Agriculture Information Technology, AAU, Anand
		Food Processing Technology and Bio Energy, AAU, Anand
		College of International Agri. Business Management Institute (MBA), AAU, Anand
		College of Agri. Engineering and Technology, AAU, Godhra
10.	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari	N. M. College of Agriculture, Navsari, Gujarat
		ASPEE College of Horticulture and Forestry, Navsari, Gujarat
		ASPEE Agribusiness Management Institute, Navsari, Gujarat
		College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Navsari, Gujarat
		College of Agriculture, Bharuch, Gujarat
		College of Agriculture, Waghai, Gujarat
		College of Agricultural Biotechnology, Surat, Gujarat
11.	Junagarh Agricultural University, Junagarh	College of Agriculture, Junagadh, Gujarat
		College of Agriculture Engineering and Technology, Junagarh, Gujarat
		College of Fisheries Science, Veraval, Gujarat
		College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Junagadh, Junagadh, Gujarat
		College of Agriculture, Amreli, Gujarat
		P. G. Institute of Agri-Business Management, Junagadh
12.	Kamdhenu University, Amreli	Dairy Science College, Amreli, Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges
Haryana		
13.	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar	College of Agriculture, Hisar, Haryana College of Agriculture, Bawal, Haryana College of Agriculture, Kaul, Haryana College of Basic Sciences and Humanities, Hisar, Haryana I.C. College of Home Science, Hisar, Haryana College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Hisar, Haryana
14.	Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Hisar	College of Veterinary Sciences, Hisar, Haryana
Himachal Pradesh		
15.	Ch. Sarwan Kumar Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Palampur	College of Agriculture, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh College of Home Science, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh College of Basic Sciences, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh
16.	Dr. Yaswant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan	College of Horticulture, Solan, Himachal Pradesh College of Forestry, Solan, Himachal Pradesh College of Horticulture and Forestry, Neri, Hamirpur
Jharkhand		
17.	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi	Ranchi Agriculture College, Ranchi, Jharkhand Ranchi Veterinary College, Ranchi, Jharkhand College of Forestry, Ranchi, Jharkhand College of Biotechnology, Ranchi, Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges
Jammu and Kashmir		
18.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science and Technology, Srinagar	Faculty of Agriculture, Sopore, Jammu and Kashmir Faculty of Veterinary Sciences, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir Faculty of Fisheries Faculty of Forestry Faculty of PG Studies
19.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science and Technology, Jammu	Faculty of Agriculture, Chatha, Jammu and Kashmir Faculty of Veterinary Sciences and A.H., R.S. Pura, Jammu and Kashmir Faculty of Basic Sciences Chatha, Jammu and Kashmir School of Biotechnology
Karnataka		
20.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	College of Agriculture, Bangalore, Karnataka College of Agriculture, Mandya, Karnataka College of Sericulture, Chintamani, Karnataka College of Agriculture, Hassan, Karnataka
21.	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University, Bidar	Veterinary College, Bangalore, Karnataka Fisheries College Mangalore, Karnataka Dairy Science College, Bangalore, Karnataka Veterinary College, Bidar, Karnataka Veterinary College, Shimoga, Karnataka Veterinary College, Hassan, Karnataka Dairy Science College, Gulbarga, Karnataka
22.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur	College of Agriculture, Raichur, Karnataka College of Agricultural Engineering, Raichur, Karnataka College of Agriculture, B. Gudi, Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges
23.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	College of Agriculture, Kalaburgi, Karnataka
		College of Agriculture, Dharwad, Karnataka
		College of Rural Home Science, Dharwad, Karnataka
		College of Forestry, Sirsi, Karnataka
		College of Agriculture, Bijapur, Karnataka
24.	University Horticulture Science, Bagalkot	College of Agriculture, Hanumanamatti, Karnataka
		College of Horticulture, Arabhavi, Karnataka
		College of Horticulture, Bidar, Karnataka
		College of Horticulture, Kolar, Karnataka
		College of Horticulture, Mysore, Karnataka
		College of Horticulture, Munirabad, Karnataka
		College of Horticulture, Sirsi, Karnataka
		College of Horticulture, Bagalkot, Karnataka
25.	University Agriculture and Horticulture Science, Shimoga	College of horticulture, Bengaluru
		College of Agriculture, Shimoga, Karnataka
		College of Horticulture, Mudigere, Karnataka
		College of Forestry, Ponnampet, Karnataka
Kerala	26. Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	College of Horticulture, Hiriya, Karnataka
		College of Horticulture,, Hiriya, Karnataka
		College of Horticulture,, Hiriya, Karnataka
		College of Horticulture,, Hiriya, Karnataka
	27. Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies, Panangad	College of Horticulture,, Hiriya, Karnataka
28.	Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Wayanad (Kerala)	College of Fisheries, Panangad, Kerala
		College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Kerala
		College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pookode, Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges
		College of Dairy Science and Technology, Mannuthy, Kerala
		College of Dairy Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram
		College of Avian Sciences and Management, Thiruvazhamkunnu, Kerala
Madhya Pradesh		
29.	Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior-474002 (MP)	College of Agriculture, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
		R.A.K. College of Agriculture, Sehore, Madhya Pradesh
		College of Agriculture, Indore, Madhya Pradesh
		Bhagwant Rao Mandaloi, College of Agriculture, Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh
		College of Horticulture, Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh
30.	Nanaji Deshmukh Pashu Chikitsa Visva Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	College of Veterinary science and Animal Husbandry, Jabalpur, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
		College of Vety. Sci. and Animal Husbandry Mhow, Mhow, Madhya Pradesh
		College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh
		Fisheries College, Sciences Jabalpur
31.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	College of Agriculture, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
		College of Agriculture, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh
		College of Agricultural Engineering, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
		College of Agriculture, Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh
		College of Agriculture, Ganjbasoda, Madhya Pradesh
		College of Agriculture, Powarkheda
		College of Agriculture, Waraseoni, Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges
Maharashtra		
32.	Dr. Balaesahib Sawant Kokan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli	College of Agriculture, Dapoli, Maharashtra College of Fisheries, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra College of Forestry, Dapoli, Maharashtra College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Dapoli, Maharashtra College of Horticulture, Mulade, Maharashtra PGI of Post Harvest Management, Killa Roha, Maharashtra
33.	Maharashtra Animal and Fisheries, Sciences University, Nagpur	Bombay Veterinary College, Mumbai Nagpur Veterinary College, Nagpur, Maharashtra College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Parbhani, Maharashtra College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Udgir, Maharashtra Krantisinh Nana Patil College of Veterinary Science, Shirwal, Maharashtra College of Dairy Technology, Warud, Maharashtra College of Fishery Sciences, Nagpur, Maharashtra College of Fishery Sciences, Udgir, Maharashtra College of Dairy Technology, Udgir, Maharashtra P.G. Institute of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Akola
34.	Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani (Maharashtra)	College of Agriculture, Parbhani, Maharashtra College of Food Technology, Parbhani, Maharashtra College of Home Science, Parbhani, Maharashtra College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Parbhani, Maharashtra College of Agriculture, Latur, Latur, Maharashtra College of Agriculture, Ambajogai, Maharashtra College of Agriculture, Badnapur, Badnapur, Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges
		College of Agriculture , Osmanabad, Maharashtra Vilasrao Deshmukh College of Agril Biotechnology, Latur, Maharashtra
35.	Mahatama Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri	College of Agriculture, Pune, Maharashtra College of Agriculture, Dhule, Maharashtra College of Agriculture Kolhapur, Maharashtra Dr. Annasaheb Shinde College of Agricultural Engineering, Rahuri, Maharashtra College of Agriculture, Muktainagar, Maharashtra College of Agriculture, Nandurbar, Maharashtra College of Agriculture, Karad, Maharashtra Post Graduate Institute, MPKV, Rahuri, Rahuri, Maharashtra
36.	Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Viswa Vidyalyaya, Akola	College of Agriculture, Nagpur, Maharashtra College of Agriculture, Akola, Maharashtra College of Agriculture Engineering and Technology, Akola, Maharashtra College of Horticulture, Akola, Maharashtra College of Forestry, Akola, Maharashtra College of Agriculture, Sonapur-Gadchiroli, Maharashtra Post Graduate Institute, Akola, Maharashtra School of Agri-Business Management, Nagpur, Maharashtra Vasantrao Naik College of Agriculture Biotechnology, Yavatmal
Odisha		
37.	Orissa University of Agricultural and Technology, Bhubaneswar	College of Agriculture, Bhubaneswar, Odisha College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Bhubaneswar, Odisha College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges
		College of Fisheries, Berhampur, Odisha
		College of Home Science, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
		College of Agriculture, Chipilima, Sambalpur, Odisha
		College of Horticulture, Chiplima, Odisha
		College of Agriculture, Bhawanipatna, Odisha
		College of Forestry, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
Punjab		
38.	Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana	College of Veterinary Science, Ludhiana, Punjab
		College of Dairy Science and Technology, Ludhiana, Punjab
		College of Fisheries, Ludhiana, Punjab
39.	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	College of Agriculture, Ludhiana, Punjab
		College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana, Punjab
		College of Basic Sciences and Humanities, Ludhiana, Punjab
		College of Home Science, Ludhiana, Punjab
Rajasthan		
40.	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur	Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur, Rajasthan
		College of Technology and Engineering, Udaipur, Rajasthan
		College of Home Science, Udaipur, Rajasthan
		College of Dairy and Food Science Technology, Udaipur, Rajasthan
		College of Fisheries, Udaipur, Rajasthan
		College of Agriculture, Bhilwara, Rajasthan
41.	Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner	College of Agriculture, Bikaner, Rajasthan
		College of Home Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan
		Institute of Agri-Business Management, Bikaner, Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges
42.	Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Science, Bikaner	College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Bikaner, Rajasthan College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Vallabh Nagar, Udaipur, Rajasthan Post Graduate Institute, Live Stock Research Station (RAJUVAS), Jaipur, Rajasthan
43.	SKN Agriculture University, Jobner	SKN College of Agriculture, Jobner, Rajasthan College of Agriculture Lalsot, Lalsot, Rajasthan Agriculture College, Bharatpur, Rajasthan Agriculture College, Fatehpur, Rajasthan SKN College of Agribusiness Management, Jobner, Rajasthan.
44.	Agriculture University, Kota	College of Horticulture and Forestry, Jhalawar
45.	Agriculture University, Jodhpur	College of Agriculture, Sumerpur, Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Jodhpur, Rajasthan

Tamil Nadu

46.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	Agriculture College and Research Institute, Coimbatore Agriculture College and Research Institute, Madurai Agriculture College and Research Institute, Kumulur ADAC College and Research Institute, Trichy Agriculture College and Research Institute, Vaazhavachanur Agriculture College and Research Institute, Kudumiyamalia Horticulture College and RI Periyakulam Horticulture College and RI for women, Trichy Agr. Engg. College and Research Institute, Kumulur Forest College and Research Institute, Mettupalayam Home Sc. College and RI Madurai Agriculture College and Research Institute, Killikulam
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Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges
		Agricultural College and Research Institute, Eachangkottai, Thanjavur
		School of Post Graduate Studies, Coimbatore
		Agricultural Engineering College and Research Institute, Coimbatore
47.	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chennai	Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal, Tamil Nadu
		College of Food and Dairy Technology, Koduvalli, Tamil Nadu
		Veterinary College and Research Institute, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu
		Veterinary College and Research Institute, Orathanadu, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu
48.	Tamil Nadu Fisheries University, Nagapattinam	Fisheries College and Research Institute, Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu
		Fisheries College and Research Institute, Ponneri, Tamil Nadu
		College of Fisheries Engineering and Technology, Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu
Telangana		
49.	Sri Konda Laxman Telangana University	College of horticulture, Rajendranagar
		College of Horticulture, Mojerla
50.	Sri. P. V. Narsimha Rao Telangana State University	College of Veterinary Science, Rajenderanagar, Hyderabad
		College of Veterinary Science, Korutla, Karimnagar, Hyderabad
		College of Dairy Technology, Kamareddy
51.	Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University	College of Agriculture, Rajendranagar, Telangana
		Agricultural College, Jagtial, Telangana
		Agricultural College, Aswaraopet, Telangana
		College of Home Science, Saifabad, Hyderabad Telangana

Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges
		College of Agricultural Engineering, Sangareddy, Telangana
		College of Food Science and Technology, Rudrur,
Uttarakhand		
52.	Govind Ballabh Bhai Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar	College of Agriculture, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
		College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
		College of Technology, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
		College of Post Graduate Studies, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
		College of Basic Sciences and Humanities, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
		College of Home Science, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
		College of Fisheries Science, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
		College of Agribusiness Management, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand
		College of Post Graduate Studies
53.	Uttarakhand University of Horticulture and Forestry, Bharsar	College of Forestry, Ranichauri, Uttarakhand
		Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali College of Horticulture, Bharsar, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand
Uttar Pradesh		
54.	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agricultural and Technology, Kanpur	Faculty of Agriculture, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
		College of agriculture, Lakhimpur
		Faculty of Home Science, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
		Faculty of Agriculture Engineering and Technology, Etawah, Uttar Pradesh
		College of Horticulture, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
		College of Forestry, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
		College of Fisheries
		College of Dairy Technology

Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges
55.	Narendradeo University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad	College of Agriculture, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh College of Agriculture, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh College of Home Science, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh College of Veterinary Sciences, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh College of Horticulture and Forestry, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh College of Fisheries, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh College of Engineering, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh College of Biotechnology, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh
56.	Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut	College of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandary, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh College of Agriculture, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh College of Bio-Technology, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh
57.	U.P. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwa Vidhyalaya Evam Go Anusandhan Sansthan, Mathura	College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh
58.	Banda University of Agricultural and Technology, Banda	College of Agriculture College of Horticulture

West Bengal

59.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidhyalaya, Mohanpur	Faculty of Agriculture, BCKV, Kalyani, West Bengal Faculty of Horticulture, Mohanpur, West Bengal Faculty of Agriculture Engineering
60.	West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences, Kolkata	Faculty of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Faculty of Dairy Technology Faculty of Fishery Sciences

Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges
61.	Uttar Bang Krishi Viswa Vidhyalaya, Uttar Banga Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Cooch Behar	Faculty of Agriculture Faculty of Horticulture Faculty of Technology

Central Agricultural Universities

62.	Central Agricultural University, Imphal	College of Agriculture, Imphal, Manipur College of Fisheries, Lembucherra, Tripura College of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry, Selesih, Aizawl, Mizoram College of Veterinary Sciences And Animal Husbandry, Jalukie. College of Horticulture and Forestry, Pashighat, Arunachal Pradesh College Of Horticulture, Thenzawl, Mizoram College of Home Sciences, Tura, Meghalaya College of Agricultural Engineering and Post Harvest Technology, Ranipool, Sikkim College of post graduate studies, Barapani, Meghalaya
63.	Rani Laxami Bai Central Agricultural University	College of Agriculture, Jhansi College of Horticulture and Forestry, Jhansi
64.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa, Samstipur	Tirhut College of Agriculture, Dholi, Bihar College of Home Science, Pusa, Bihar College of Basic Sciences and Humanities, Pusa, Bihar College of Agri. Engg. Pusa, Bihar College of Fisheries , Dholi, Bihar

Deemed-to-be Universities

65.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi
66.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai

Sl. No.	Name of University	Colleges
67.	National Dairy Research Institute,	Karnal (Haryana)
68.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute,	Izzatnagar, Bareilly (UP)
69.	Sam Higginbottom	Ethilind School of Home Science, Allahabad,
	Institute of Agriculture,	Uttar Pradesh
	Technology and	School of Forestry and Environment, Allahabad,
	Sciences (SHIATS),	Uttar Pradesh
	Allahabad	Makino School of continuing and Non-Formal Education
		Allahabad School of Agriculture, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
		Sunderasan School of Veterinary Science, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

Central Universities with Agricultural Faculty

70.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	Faculty of Agricultural Sciences
71.	Nagaland University, Medziphema	School of Agricultural Sciences and Rural Development, Medziphema, Nagaland
72.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	Institute of Agricultural Sciences, (BHU), Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
		Faculty of Vet. and Animal Sciences.
73.	Vishwa Bharti, Sriniketan	Palli Siksha Bhawan (Institute of Agriculture), Shantiniketan, West Bengal

Measures taken to double farmers' income

1133. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the latest National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) data on farm income has showed that the average monthly earnings of farmers at current prices almost tripled in 2002-03 and 2012-13 period but farmers' suicides did not abate in these ten years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and keeping these facts in view, what measures are proposed to be taken to achieve the Government's declared commitment to double the farmers' income by the year 2021-22?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted “Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households” during NSS 70th round (January 2013- December 2013) in the rural areas of the country with reference to the agricultural year July 2012-June 2013. The survey estimated the average monthly income per agricultural household as ₹ 6426/-. Prior to this, a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of farmers was conducted during NSS 59th round (January 2003- December 2003) in the rural areas of the country with reference to the agricultural year July 2002-June 2003, as per which the average monthly income per farmer household during July 2002-June 2003 was estimated as ₹ 2115/-. According to NSSO, due to change in coverage and difference in some important concepts and definitions followed in the two rounds, the above estimates are not strictly comparable.

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs publishes data on suicides committed by self-employed persons in Farming/Agriculture since 1995. As per NCRB reports, the number of suicides in Farming/Agriculture came down from 17,164 in 2003 to 11,772 in 2013.

In order to achieve the target of doubling of income of farmers by the year 2022, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, for the following aspects:

- (i) To study the current income level of farmers/ agricultural labourers
- (ii) To measure the historical growth rate of the current income level
- (iii) To determine the needed growth rate to double the income of farmers/ agricultural labourers by the year 2021-22
- (iv) To consider and recommend various strategies to be adopted to accomplish (iii) above
- (v) To recommend an institutional mechanism to review and monitor implementation to realise the goal
- (vi) To examine any other related issue.

The Committee has so far held five meetings so far to evolve a suitable strategy.

Apart from the above, the focus of the Government is on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. Farm viability is possible, when cost of cultivation is reduced, yields per unit of farm are increased and farmers get remunerative prices on their produce. The Department has been implementing various schemes to meet this objective, viz. Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme, Neem Coated Urea,

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

In addition, the Government provides interest subvention of 3% on short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment. Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2015-16, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount.

The Government is also implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.* National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

MSP is notified for both Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP). The Commission collects and analyses data on cost of cultivation and recommends Minimum Support Price (MSP).

Further the Government undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations'. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Price Support Scheme on the request of State/UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production.

Income of agricultural families

1134. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of agricultural families in the country has decreased despite increase in country's population;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto;

(c) the average monthly income of an agricultural family in the country, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the action plan of Government for the next five years to ameliorate the economic conditions/living standards of agricultural families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) As per Census 2011, conducted by the Registrar General of India, the total number of agricultural workers in the country have increased from 234.1 million (127.3 million cultivators and 106.8 million agricultural labourers) in 2001 to 263.1 million (118.8 million cultivators and 144.3 million agricultural labourers) in 2011.

(c) The average monthly income of agricultural households in the country is estimated by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) through the “Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households” conducted from time to time. As per the results of the latest Survey Conducted in 2013 (January-December), the average monthly income per agricultural household from various sources is estimated at ₹ 6426. State/UT-wise details of average monthly income per agricultural household are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Agriculture is a State subject and primary responsibility of the State Governments. Union Government supplements their efforts through implementation of various schemes and programmes. Government has recently taken several measures to increase farm production and productivity with a view to improve the economic conditions of the farmers. These include, *inter alia*, implementation of schemes like, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Soil Health Card, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Neem Coated Urea, creation of a unified national agriculture market (e-NAM), etc. Further, the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of major agricultural commodities has been progressively increased to ensure remunerative price to the farmers.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of average monthly income per agricultural household

(Figures in ₹)

State/UTs	Average Monthly Income of Agricultural Households as per SAS 2013
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	5979
Arunachal Pradesh	10869
Assam	6695
Bihar	3558
Chhattisgarh	5177

1	2
Gujarat	7926
Haryana	14434
Himachal Pradesh	8777
Jammu and Kashmir	12683
Jharkhand	4721
Karnataka	8832
Kerala	11888
Madhya Pradesh	6210
Maharashtra	7386
Manipur	8842
Meghalaya	11792
Mizoram	9099
Nagaland	10048
Odisha	4976
Punjab	18059
Rajasthan	7350
Sikkim	6798
Tamil Nadu	6980
Telangana	6311
Tripura	5429
Uttarakhand	4701
Uttar Pradesh	4923
West Bengal	3980
Group of UTs	8568
ALL-INDIA	6426

Note: Income includes salary/wages, net receipt from cultivation, net receipt from farming of animals and net receipt from non-farm business.

Source: NSSO.

Income of farmers

1135. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that income of farmers in the country has fallen drastically *vis a vis* inflation of other items due to meagre increase in MSP and higher increase in cost of production and, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of steps Government would take to ensure better price and higher income to farmers in view of the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) The average monthly income per agricultural household, as per the “Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households” conducted by NSSO, is estimated to have increased from ₹ 2115 in 2003 to ₹ 6426 in 2013. This increase in farm income translates into about 4 per cent annual average growth in real terms.

Government has taken several measures to ensure higher income and better price to the farmers. These include, *inter-alia*, progressive increase in Minimum Support Prices of various agricultural commodities, strengthening of procurement infrastructure, creation of a unified National Agricultural Market (e-NAM) for better price realization, increase in institutional credit, implementation of schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) and Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), etc.

Implementation of recommendations of Swaminathan Commission

1136. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether highest number of suicides by farmers have been reported in the States of Maharashtra and Telangana during 2015 as per the data released by NCRB recently;

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

(c) whether non implementation of the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission Report regarding remunerative price is the main reason for agrarian crisis and unprecedented suicides by farmers in the country; and

(d) if so, the fresh steps Government would take to implement the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission Report in view of unprecedented suicides by farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides upto 2015 are available at its website. As per ADSI Reports for the year 2015, suicides by farmers in the State of Maharashtra and Telangana are 3030 and 1358 respectively. As per ADSI Report, 'Bankruptcy or Indebtedness' and 'Farming Related Issues' are reported as major causes of suicides among farmers/cultivators. The other prominent causes of farmers/cultivators suicides were Family Problems and Illness etc.

(c) and (d) The National Commission for Farmers had recommended that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be atleast 50% more than the weighted average cost of production. This recommendation was not incorporated in the National Policy for Farmers 2007 because MSP is recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) on objective criteria considering variety of relevant factors. Hence, prescribing an increase of atleast 50% on cost may distort the market. A mechanical linkage between MSP and cost of production may be counter-productive in some cases. Further, it is stated that MSP is notified for both Kharif and Rabi crops based on recommendations of the CACP. The Government has also declared bonus on pulses for Kharif 2016 over and above the approved MSP. Even during the last year, Government offered bonus over and above MSP in case of pulses.

Farmers' suicides

1137. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in farmers' suicide by 42 per cent;
- (b) the reasons for this dramatic increase in farmers' suicide in 2015, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is aware that most of the farmers who committed suicide due to debt had taken loans from banks;
- (d) the reasons Government did not intervene with the banks and ensure that debt pressure did not force farmers to commit suicide; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to reduce the incidents of farmers' suicide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) The National

Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). As per ADSI Report of 2015, the number of suicides by farmers/ cultivators has gone up from 5650 in 2014 to 8,007 in 2015, registering an increase of 41.7%. Suicides by agricultural labourers have however, come down from 6,710 in 2014 to 4,595 in 2015. Thus, total number of suicides in Farming Sector increased by 2% in 2015 over 2014. Further, as per this Report, 'Bankruptcy or Indebtedness' and 'Farming Related Issues' are reported as major causes of suicides among farmers/cultivators. Other prominent causes of farmers/cultivators suicides are family problems and illness etc.

Out of 8,007 farmers/cultivators suicides in 2015, 3,097 suicides are reportedly due to Bankruptcy or indebtedness as the cause, with break-up of cases of loan taken from financial institutions like Bank/registered micro financial institutions, loan taken from money lenders/non-financial institutions and loan taken from both financial institutions as well as money lenders/non-financial institutions as 2,474, 302 and 321 respectively.

(d) In order to bring more and more farmers within the institutional fold, the Government is providing, through institutional sources (commercial banks, cooperative banks and regional rural banks), short term crop loans and medium/long term loan to farmers.

Short term crop loan of upto ₹ 3.00 lakh is provided to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum. Farmers, who promptly repay their crop loans as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks, get the benefit of interest subvention of 3%. Thus, the effective interest rate for the short term crop loan is 4% per annum.

In order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against warehouse receipts, the benefit of interest subvention scheme has been extended to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in warehouses.

In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle-free and timely credit for their agricultural operations, the Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables them to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. and draw cash to satisfy their consumption needs. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified and converted into ATM-enabled debit card with, *inter alia*, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawls within the limit, etc.

Reserve Bank of India has revised the criteria of crop loss in their Master Circular dated 01.07.2015 keeping in view the GoI notification dated 8.4.2015. RBI has allowed State Level Bankers' Committee/ District Level Consultative Committees/ Banks to take view on rescheduling of loans if the crop loss is 33% or more. Banks have been advised to allow maximum period of repayment of upto 2 years (including the moratorium period of 1 year) if the crop loss is between 33% and 50%. If the crop loss is 50% or more, the restructured period for repayment is extended to a maximum of 5 years (including the moratorium period of 1 year). The Banks have further been advised that all short-term loans eligible for restructuring are converted into term loan. In all cases of restructuring, moratorium period of at least one year is granted. The existing term loan instalments are rescheduled.

(e) Agriculture is a State subject and the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. State Governments are primarily responsible for the growth and development of agriculture sector in their respective States. However, the Union Government is according high priority for its progress and improving the welfare of the farmers and agricultural labourers. Government of India has taken several steps to revitalize agriculture sector and improve economic condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, creating rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, such as, extension, marketing, etc. The Government supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support. To this end, Government of India has taken several steps, which, *inter alia*, include schemes, such as, Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme, Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM) and Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

Further, Minimum Support Price (MSP) is notified for both Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP). The Commission collects & analyses data on cost of activation and recommends MSP. The Government has also declared bonus on pulses for Kharif 2016 over and above the approved MSP. Even during last year, Government offered bonus over and above the MSP in case of pulses.

The Government also undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations'. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the MSP Scheme, on the request of State/UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production.

Implementation of crop insurance scheme

1138. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) since when the Crop Insurance Scheme is being implemented in the country;
- (b) the number of farmers covered under the Crop Insurance Scheme during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (c) the number of farmers provided compensation in the event of crop failure, during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) To provide financial support to the farmers in the event of crop failure as a result of natural calamities, Government has implemented various crop insurance schemes since 1985. These schemes have been reviewed from time to time to bring improvements/modifications. Government has recently once again reviewed the erstwhile crop insurance schemes in consultation with various stakeholders including States/ Union Territories and a new scheme namely, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been approved for implementation from Kharif 2016 season along with pilot Unified Package Insurance Scheme (UPIS) and the Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS).

(b) The number of farmers covered under various Crop Insurance Schemes during the last three years were 332.35 lakh in 2013-14, 370.32 lakh in 2014-15 and 407.45 lakh in 2015-16.

(c) Year-wise and State-wise details of farmers who were provided with compensation under crop insurance schemes, during last two years is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of farmers compensated under various Crop Insurance Schemes during the last two years

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	115390	405176
2.	Assam	22203	24425
3.	Bihar	2500014	1090072

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16*
4.	Chhattisgarh	596577	677382
5.	Goa	0	82
6.	Gujarat	191722	363027
7.	Haryana	7	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1258	92096
9.	Jharkhand	254227	394593
10.	Karnataka	444079	876286
11.	Kerala	24315	35840
12.	Madhya Pradesh	798850	2338128
13.	Maharashtra	5466006	10623765
14.	Manipur	3472	7514
15.	Meghalaya	838	0
16.	Mizoram	0	0
17.	Odisha	186255	1175138
18.	Rajasthan	6668478	7749694
19.	Sikkim	0	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	45823	430825
21.	Telangana	214313	81637
22.	Tripura	0	18
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1175288	1805870
24.	Uttarakhand	52133	32954
25.	West Bengal	299918	324999
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	184	158
27.	Puducherry	72	0
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	1364	0
GRAND TOTAL		19062786	28529679

*Provisional figures

Strengthening agricultural market infrastructure

1139. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched online National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) in the country, if so, the details and objectives thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by Government to modernise the existing mandis, provide the requisite market information to the farmers and strengthen the agricultural market infrastructure in the country, including those in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) was launched on 14.04.2016 with the objectives to promote transparency in trading, competition, price discovery and farmer-market linkages so as to ensure better prices realization to the farmers together with the facility of on-line payments directly to their bank accounts. 250 mandis of 10 States have been integrated with this web based national portal, the details of which are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Government has been implementing a capital investment subsidy scheme "Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization (AMIGS) since 20.10.2004 which had been subsumed with Rural Godown Scheme (RGS) for improving the infrastructure in the existing mandis. This is now a sub-scheme of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) of Integrated Scheme of Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) since 01.04.2014 under which promoters can avail subsidy to strengthen market infrastructures in rural areas also. Assistance is also provided by Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) schemes. Financial assistance up to ₹ 30.00 lakh per mandi is provided under e-NAM for developing market infrastructure, including computers, assaying labs, etc.

Government has developed an ICT based central portal (www.agmarknet.nic.in) under central sector sub-scheme of Market Information and Research Network (MIRN) to provide market information to the farmers to enable them to make informed decisions. Farmers can also access market information through SMS, Mobile APPs, Kiosks, e-NAM portal etc. developed and designed for the purpose.

Statement*List of Mandis Integrated under e-NAM*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Mandies integrated
1	Andhra Pradesh	12
2	Chhattisgarh	5
3	Gujarat	40
4	Haryana	37
5	Himachal Pradesh	7
6	Jharkhand	8
7	Madhya Pradesh	20
8	Rajasthan	11
9	Telangana	44
10	Uttar Pradesh	66
TOTAL		250

Import of wheat

†1140. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that wheat is available in the country as per requirement;
- the rates at which import duty is being charged currently;
- the details of imports of wheat by Government and individuals from March, 2016 to 31 December, 2016, the rate thereof and the rationale behind fixing the said rate;
- whether farmers' associations have opposed import of wheat; and
- if so, the steps taken by Government to check decline in prices of wheat in the market and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The current import duty on wheat is zero from 8th December 2016.

(c) During March, 2016 to 31 December, 2016, private traders have imported 19.6 lakh tons of wheat in the country. However, Government has not imported any

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

wheat during the period. Government has also not fixed any rate for import of wheat by country.

(d) Representations have been received from one farmer association and individuals against reducing import duty on wheat by the Government.

(e) To check decline of prices and ensure stability in domestic market, several steps are taken by the Government such as fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP) every year and carrying out procurement of wheat from the farmers.

Insurance cover under PMFBY and irrigation facility

1141. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the data of beneficiaries covered and the cropped area under insurance under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), State-wise; and

(b) whether Government is taken steps to improve irrigation facility, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) State-wise estimated details of farmers and area covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) launched from Kharif 2016 as per available data are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Yes, Sir. Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchay Yojana (PMKSY) with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani' which provides end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, distribution network and farm level applications. The scheme not only focuses on creating sources for assured irrigation, but also creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan'.

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has been assigned as implementing department for the component of Per Drop More Crop of the programme, which is mostly to address water use efficiency at farm level.

Besides promoting precision irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources, this component also supports gap filling interventions like micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities to complement and supplement the works under taken through various national/State level programmes for drought proofing.

Statement

Tentative estimates on coverage of farmers and area under PMFBY and restructured WBCIS in 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name	No. of Farmers Insured/ Application (Lakhs)	Area Insured (Lakh Hectare)	No. of Farmers Insured (Lakhs)	Area Insured (Lakh Hectare)
		Kharif 2016 (Tentative)		Rabi 2016 (Tentative as on 02.03.2017)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Not Implemented		0.00324	0.00253
2.	Assam	0.51	0.36	0.078	0.04
3.	Andhra Pradesh	15.89	18.03	1.39	2.36
4.	Bihar	14.83	13.11	11.64	11.10
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.26	23.14	1.45	2.26
6.	Daman and Diu	Not Implemented		Data not available	
7.	Goa	0.007	0.54	0.00013	3.74
8.	Gujarat	18.42	25.11	1.18	2.46
9.	Haryana	6.96	16.2	5.75	9.07
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.06	0.38	2.02	0.77
11.	Jharkhand	8.49	3.40	0.54	0.22
12.	Karnataka	17.23	12.88	11.75	17.44
13.	Kerala	0.22		N.A.	N.A.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40.29	74.85	28.75	58.04
15.	Maharashtra	109.52	66.78	8.05	3.44
16.	Manipur	0.08	0.09	Not Implemented	
17.	Meghalaya	0.0006	0.00022	0.0003	0.0002
18.	Odisha	17.63	12.57	0.56	0.66
19.	Puducherry	Not Implemented		Data not available	

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Rajasthan	53.05	74.62	30.73	28.84
21.	Sikkim	Not Implemented		0.005	0.0005
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.13	0.31	15.19	12.56
23.	Telangana	6.55	5.59	1.56	3.08
24.	Tripura	0.02	0.008	0.15	0.06
25.	Uttar Pradesh	34.02	32.98	36.26	33.29
26.	Uttarakhand	1.28	0.79	0.84	0.33
27.	West Bengal	32.41	15.05	9.08	3.95

Drought in Karnataka

1142. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of healthy rainfall in various parts of the country, Karnataka witnessed deficit rainfall in July, August, September and October, 2016, thereby forcing Government of Karnataka to declare 139 talukas as drought-affected;

(b) whether many of the above talukas have consistently been declared as drought affected for the last six years causing huge economic losses to farmers;

(c) whether Government of Karnataka has requested for ₹ 4,702 crore under NDRF; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Central Government so far to release the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) During Kharif 2016, the Government of Karnataka declared 139 talukas in the State as drought-affected.

(b) The State Government has informed that out of 139 talukas declared as drought-affected, 18 talukas have consistently been declared as drought-affected for the last six years.

(c) and (d) The Memorandum submitted by the State Government seeking assistance of ₹ 4702.54 crores from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) was considered in accordance with the norms and the Government of India approved ₹ 1782.44 crores from NDRF for drought relief. An amount of ₹ 450.00 crores has already been released.

Promoting vertical farming in urban areas

1143. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by Government to assess the feasibility of carrying out vertical farming in urban areas of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of steps being proposed by Government to promote vertical farming in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. An exploratory study by ICAR-IIHR, Bengaluru was carried out using strawberry as a candidate crop.

The exploratory study using strawberry was found to be feasible to go upto 4 tiers using vanilla pots without affecting the yield and quality of the strawberry. A yield of 250g may be harvested per plant in a cropping cycle. The vertical farming method can accommodate 4 x more plants per unit area. However, vertical farming in India is yet to take off. To add to this, terrace gardening and roof top gardening are being carried out by some agencies on contract basis in metropolitan cities.

Moreover, technology for mushroom production has been standardized by ICAR-DMR, Solan which is also a part of vertical farming. Such technology is being tried by entrepreneurs in Haryana and Punjab and also in Manipur. Besides this, preliminary research on production of commercial flowers through vertical approach is in progress by ICAR-DFR, Pune.

(b) Vertical farming has the potential to increase the production of horticultural produce. Some studies carried out have shown prospects of vertical farming in the country by utilizing the city waste and recycled water for the purpose.

In 2015, under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, an International conference on vertical farming was organized by the Vertical Farming Association (India), Mumbai; Association for Vertical Farming, Munich, Germany and Society for Promotion of Horticulture, ICAR-IIHR, Bengaluru on 2nd and 3rd November, 2015. Several national and international experts participated in the seminar. This event has served as a curtain raiser for introduction of vertical farming with suitable modifications to suit the Indian context.

Suicides by farmers

1144. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many incidence of suicides by farmers have taken place in the country during last two years, year wise;
- (b) in what way drought has affected farmers during 2016;
- (c) what alleviatory measures have been adopted by Government to protect farmers and their families; and
- (d) the reasons remunerative prices are not offered for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These reports on suicides upto 2015 are available at its website. The report for the year 2016 has not been published yet. As per ADSI Reports, 5650 farmers committed suicide during 2014 and 8007 farmers committed suicide during 2015.

(b) During the year 2016-17, the Governments of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry declared drought in parts of their States and submitted memoranda seeking financial assistance. Drought has caused partial/full failure of crops in these parts of country thereby affecting farmers adversely.

(c) and (d) Agriculture is a State subject and the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. State Governments are primarily responsible for the growth and development of agriculture sector in their respective States. The Union Government is according high priority for its progress and improving the welfare of the farmers. Government of India has taken several steps to revitalize agriculture sector and improve economic condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, creating rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, such as, extension, marketing, etc. Keeping in mind the dependence of a large section of India's society on agriculture and also the need for ensuring food and nutrition security, the Government supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support. To this end, Government of India has taken several steps, which, *inter alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme by which the farmers can know the major and minor nutrients available in their soils which will ensure judicious use of fertiliser application and thus save money of farmers. The balanced use of fertiliser will also enhance productivity and ensure higher returns to the farmers.
- (ii) Neem Coated Urea is being promoted to regulate urea use, enhance its availability to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application. The entire quantity of domestically manufactured and imported urea is now neem coated.
- (iii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer so as to realise premium prices.
- (iv) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency.
- (v) National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM): The scheme envisages initiation of e-marketing platform at national level and will support creation of infrastructure to enable e-marketing in 585 regulated markets across the country by March, 2018 to ensure remunerative prices to farmers for their produce.
- (vi) The Government provides interest subvention of 3% on short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment. Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme, 2015-16, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount and such restructured loans shall attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per the policy laid down by RBI. The said provision is continued in the Interest Subvention Scheme, 2016-17. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss, in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.
- (vii) In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle free and timely credit for their agricultural operations, the Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables them to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. and draw cash to satisfy their consumption needs.

- (viii) The KCC Scheme has since been simplified by providing the farmers with ATM enabled debit card based on one-time documentation and built-in cost escalation in the limit, etc.
- (ix) Further, under the Interest Subvention Scheme, post-harvest loans against Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs) provided by banks to Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers having Kisan Credit Card (KCC), are also available at the interest rate of 7% per annum for a period of upto six months, in order to discourage distress sale of produce by small and marginal farmers.
- (x) To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks.
- (xi) Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), which has been introduced from Kharif 2016, the farmers have to pay only nominal premium of only 2% for all Kharif crops, 1.5% for all Rabi crops and 5% for annual commercial and horticultural crops and the balance is paid by the Government under PMFBY. This scheme provides insurance cover at all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks, in specified instances. As per the provisions contained in PMFBY, the farmers availing Seasonal Agricultural Operational (SAO) loan/Kisan Credit Card (KCC) for notified crops in notified areas are being compulsorily covered to the extent of Scale of Finance/Sum Insured of that crop and the scheme is optional to the farmers. The scheme is a protection shield against instances of farmer suicides because of crop failures or damage due to natural calamities.
- (xii) Minimum Support Price (MSP) is notified for both Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP). The Commission collects and analyses data on cost of activation and recommends MSP. The Government has also declared bonus on pulses for Kharif 2016 over and above the approved MSP. Even during last year, Government offered bonus over and above the MSP in case of pulses.

Further, the Government undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations'. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the MSP Scheme, on the request of State/UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production.

Bumper production of foodgrains

1145. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is likely to have a bumper foodgrains production this year, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether Government has made any policy interventions to ensure that farmers get remunerative prices during a bumper crop season;

(c) whether farmers have demanded Minimum Support Prices for the bumper crops for this year, if so, action taken thereon;

(d) whether any export promotion steps have been taken to ensure that the bumper produce is not wasted; and

(e) whether steps have been taken to ensure prevention of wastage of perishable items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Yes, Sir. As a result of good monsoon rainfall and favourable weather in Rabi so far, the production of most of the crops in the current year is likely to register significant increase. As per Second Advance Estimates, total foodgrains production in the country during 2016-17 is estimated at 271.98 million tonnes which is higher by 6.94 million tonnes than the previous record production of foodgrains of 265.04 million tonnes achieved during 2013-14.

(b) and (c) In order to ensure that farmers get remunerative prices for their produce, the Government has a price support mechanism under which Minimum support Price (MSP) of major crops produced in the country are announced every year.

Under the above mechanism, the farmers can sell their produce through Central/ State agencies when the prices of these commodities fall below Minimum Support Price. However, the farmers are free to sell their produce to the Government procurement agencies at MSP or in the open market whatever is advantageous to them.

Government has increased Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of major agricultural crops for 2016-17. In addition, to incentivize farmers for production of pulses and oilseeds, a bonus of ₹ 425 per quintal of Arhar, Moong and Urad, ₹ 200 per quintal for Sesamum and Gram, ₹ 150 per quintal for Masur and ₹ 100 per quintal for Groundnut, Soyabean, Sunflower, Nigerseed, Rapeseed and Mustard and Safflower has also been announced.

(d) The Government has been taking export promotion measures from time to time. To promote export of agricultural products, the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organization under the Department of Commerce, has been providing financial assistance/subsidy to exporters under the components like Infrastructure Developments, Market Development, Quality Development, etc. of Agriculture Promotion Plan Scheme.

Further, the Government has launched a new scheme namely “Merchandize Exports from India (MEIS)” under Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20, wherein the exporters are incentivized for export of their goods/products to specified markets. Besides, to boost export of agricultural products, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has put in place various schemes viz. Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiatives (MAI), Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) etc.

(e) In order to address the issue of post harvest losses of foodgrains, Government is implementing Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI), a sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM). During last two years i.e. 2014-15 and 2015-16, an additional storage capacity of 10.98 million tonnes has been created. Under the AMI, cold storage as a part of a permissible integrated value chain project is eligible for subsidy, provided the cold storage component is not more than 75% of Total Financial Outlay (TFO).

Impact of demonetisation on farmers

1146. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has waived off farm loans across the country as farmers have been affected by the demonetisation policy;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has not reduced the power bills and provided remunerative prices for farmers’ crops;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the proposal of Government for the issues therein; and

(d) the details of reports received by Government from various agencies regarding effect of demonetisation on farmers of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The Government has not waived off farm loans in the wake of demonetisation policy. However, the Government decided to grant interest waiver for two months (November, and December, 2016)

for all short term crop loans availed from Cooperative Banks between 01.04.2016 to 30.09.2016 by all farmers and upfront deposit of the same in the account of the concerned farmers. For this purpose, additional funds of ₹ 660.50 crore were granted under the Interest Subvention Scheme.

(b) and (c) Regarding reduction of power bills in fact the collection in respect of quite a few DISCOMS is reported to have gone up post demonetisation. This was primarily on account of the fact that the electricity bills were allowed to be paid using demonetised currency for a limited time period. As far as remunerative prices to farmers are concerned, these are governed by demand and supply factors. Nevertheless in the wake of demonetisation to sustain the flow of cash, traders registered with APMC markets were permitted to draw up to ₹ 50,000 (and later ₹ 1.00 lakh) from their current accounts up to 30th January, 2017.

(d) The Government has taken several decisions to aid the farmers in the current Rabi season to facilitate farming activities and to support rural economy. As such, reportedly even post demonetisation, aggregate sowing of two major crops wheat and pulses (gram) exceeded last year's planting by 7% and 15% respectively.

Promoting KVKs

1147. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra was the leader in agricultural reforms in the latest NITI Aayog rankings, and KVKs play a major role in development of the sector, if so, details of steps taken to emulate and promote KVKs in other States;

(b) how has the setting up of e-NAM benefited the sector, the details of growth recorded after the scheme, State-wise; and

(c) whether only 79 APMCs from nine States were integrated with e-NAM Scheme as of August, 2016, if so, the steps being taken to increase permeation of e-NAM in different States, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) Yes, Sir. NITI Aayog has developed Agricultural Marketing and Farmers Friendly Reform Index (AMFFRI) to periodically assess the status of agriculture reforms in various States and UTs and to capture the adoption and implementation of agricultural reforms and sensitise the States based on their ranking. Three areas for reform are: (i) Agricultural market reforms; (ii) Land lease reforms; and (iii) Reforms related to forestry on private land-felling and transit of trees. Accordingly, the State of Maharashtra achieved first

rank in implementation of various reforms. The State has implemented most of the marketing reforms and it offers best environment for doing agribusiness among all the States and UTs. Technology promotion or dissemination institutions or agricultural research reforms including Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) were not included amongst the criteria for ranking of the States under Agricultural Marketing and Farmer Friendly Reform Index (AMFFRI) developed by NITI Aayog.

(b) National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Scheme was launched on 14th April, 2016 on pilot basis in 21 markets across 08 States. It has provided a unified online platform to farmers for selling their agricultural produce. e-NAM is expected to affect the agriculture sector by way of following:—

- (i) Benefitting the farmers through enhanced market access by way of allowing remote online bidding for their produce;
- (ii) Removal of information asymmetry between buyers and sellers;
- (iii) Real-time price discovery based on the actual demand-supply gap through transparent online auction;
- (iv) Uniform marketing procedures;
- (v) Remunerative price to farmers according to quality of their produce; and
- (vi) Online payment directly to farmer's account.

(c) Yes, Sir. But additional 171 markets have also been integrated making the total number to 250 markets across 10 States. The State-wise details are as follows:—

1.	Himachal Pradesh	—	07
2.	Uttar Pradesh	—	66
3.	Haryana	—	37
4.	Rajasthan	—	11
5.	Madhya Pradesh	—	20
6.	Gujarat	—	40
7.	Jharkhand	—	08
8.	Chhattisgarh	—	05
9.	Telangana	—	44
10.	Andhra Pradesh	—	12

The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has been constantly guiding the States to carry out the pre requisite reforms to integrate their markets with e-NAM Portal and also increase the number of APMCs in the already on boarded States.

Setting up of special agricultural zones

1148. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish special agricultural zones where only farming and agriculture related activities would be allowed;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to check rapid transfer of fertile and prime farm land for construction and urban development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India as of now.

(c) Rapid transfer of fertile and prime farm land for construction and urban development is not there.

1149. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of foodgrains has increased in record quantity as compared to the previous years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, crop-wise/foodgrain-wise during this year; and

(c) the incentive measures taken by Government for the welfare of farmers, particularly for the current season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) As per Second Advance Estimates for 2016-17 released on 15th February, 2017, total foodgrains production in the country is estimated at 271.98 million tonnes which is a new record.

Crop-wise details of foodgrains production during 2016-17 are as under:

Crop	Production (in million tonnes)
Rice	108.86
Wheat	96.64
Jowar	4.75
Bajra	9.42
Maize	26.15

Crop	Production (in million tonnes)
Coarse Cereals	44.34
Tur	4.23
Gram	9.12
Total Pulses	22.14
TOTAL Foodgrains	271.98

(c) The approach of the Government for improving farmers' welfare rests on making farming viable by way of reducing cost of cultivation, increasing production and productivity and providing remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce. To meet this objective, Government is implementing various schemes/programmes viz., Soil Health Card, promotion of Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, National Agriculture Market, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm and National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture etc.

Besides above, short term crop loan upto ₹ 3.00 lakh is provided to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum with interest subvention of 3% for timely payment. In order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouse against receipts, the benefit of interest subvention scheme has been extended to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of six months post harvest on the same rate as available on crop loan.

Further to ensure remunerative price to farmers, the Government has also increased Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of different crops for 2016-17. In addition, to incentivize farmers for production of pulses and oilseeds, a bonus of ₹ 425 per quintal of Arhar, Moong and Urad, ₹ 200 per quintal for Sesamum and Gram, ₹ 150 per quintal of Masur and ₹ 100 per quintal for Groundnut, Soyabean, Sunflower, Nigerseed, Rapeseed/Mustard and Safflower has also been announced.

Swachhta Pakhwada activities

1150. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE and FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that under one flagship scheme Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) one per cent funds will be spent on solid and waste management;

(b) whether Agricultural Research Institutes and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) took active part in the Swachhta Pakhwada activities, including cleaning of campuses, residential areas, villages and localities in their vicinity; and

(c) whether each KVK would adopt five villages for undertaking activities related to cleanliness, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) provides complete flexibility to the States in planning and implementation of State specific interventions that ensures holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors.

(b) and (c) The Agricultural Technology Application Research Institutes (ATARIs) and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) took active part in the Swachhta Pakhwada activities, including cleaning of campuses, residential areas, villages and localities in their vicinity. Besides, each KVK has adopted five villages for technology demonstrations and during these programmes various awareness and training programmes related to cleanliness activities like use of eco-friendly technologies, treatment of bio-degradable and non-bio-degradable wastes, creating awareness in Yoga, health, positive thinking, water conservation etc. have also been undertaken.

Suicides due to agrarian crisis

1151. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Crime Records Bureau report says that majority of suicide by farmers is because of bankruptcy and indebtedness;

(b) if so, the details of suicides that took place in each State across the country due to agrarian crisis; and

(c) the action Government is taking to check such suicides and pay compensation to the families of victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These reports on suicides upto 2015 are available at its website. As per ADSI Report for the year 2015, suicides by farmers due to bankruptcy or indebtedness are 3097 out of 8007 suicides. As per ADSI report, bankruptcy or

indebtedness and farming related issues are reported as major causes of suicides among farmers/cultivators. The other prominent causes of farmers/cultivators suicides were family problems, illness, etc. The number of farmers suicides that took place in each State across the country during 2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Agriculture, including agricultural indebtedness, being a State subject, the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support.

The strategy of the Government is to focus on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. Farm viability is possible, when cost of cultivation is reduced, yields per unit of farm are increased and farmers get remunerative prices on their produce. This strategy of Department is for all farmers including farmers having small land holdings. The Department has, therefore, been implementing various schemes to meet this objective, *viz.* Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme, Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), the National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM), the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) etc.

As per information available from the States, the details of relief etc. being provided is as follows:—

- State Government of Maharashtra gives *ex-gratia* relief of ₹ 1.00 lakh to the heirs of the deceased farmer as per scheme of State Government. The three norms of eligibility for *ex-gratia* are crop failure, indebtedness and harassment due to inability to pay agriculture related loans.
- Recently the Punjab Government had constituted committee for providing compensation to victims' family to ₹ 3.00 lakh. The Punjab Government also introduced "Punjab Relief of Agriculture Indebtedness Bill" which will provide relief to the farmers from debt trap.
- Government of Andhra Pradesh is providing ₹ 5.00 lakh compensation to the family members of the deceased farmers. Out of which ₹ 1.50 lakh is as one time settlement to wipe off loans/liabilities and ₹ 3.50 lakh towards rehabilitation of the family members.
- The Government of Telangana has enhanced the *ex-gratia* from ₹ 1.00 lakh to ₹ 5.00 lakh to the family of the deceased farmer towards rehabilitation of the family and enhance loan settlement ceiling limit from ₹ 50 thousand to ₹ 1.00 lakh to the persons entitled as one time settlement and to wipe off all the liabilities on the part of deceased families of farmers.

- In Karnataka an amount of ₹ 1.00 lakh has been given to each of the deceased family from 2003-04 to 2014-15. From 01.04.2015 an amount of ₹ 5.00 lakh relief is provided to each of the deceased family and the children of the deceased will get free education up to post graduation including hostel facilities.

Statement

*Number of suicides under sub-head suicides by
farmers across the country during 2015*

State/UT	Farmers/cultivators during 2015
Andhra Pradesh	516
Arunachal Pradesh	7
Assam	84
Bihar	0
Chhattisgarh	854
Goa	0
Gujarat	57
Haryana	28
Himachal Pradesh	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0
Jharkhand	0
Karnataka	1197
Kerala	3
Madhya Pradesh	581
Maharashtra	3030
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	2
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0
Odisha	23
Punjab	100
Rajasthan	3
Sikkim	15

State/UT	Farmers/cultivators during 2015
Tamil Nadu	2
Telangana	1358
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	145
Uttarakhand	0
West Bengal	0
TOTAL (STATES)	8007
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Chandigarh	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
Daman and Diu	0
Delhi (UT)	0
Lakshadweep	0
Puducherry	0
TOTAL (UTs)	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	8007

Source: Report on 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Reservation in Ph.D. education in agricultural universities

1152. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes reservation in Ph.D in agriculture universities of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) conducts All India Competitive Examination for Admission to 25% seats in Ph.D. programmes of Agricultural Universities under ICAR-AU system in Agriculture and Allied Sciences and follows the Government policy in so far as reservation for SC/ST/OBC/Differently abled is concerned. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of competitive exams for admission in Ph.D Programmes conducted by ICAR alongwith percentage of reserved seats for various categories

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) conducts All India Competitive Examination for Admission to 25% seats in Ph.D. programmes of Agricultural Universities under ICAR-AU system in Agriculture and Allied Sciences. In accordance with the Government of India directives, 15% and 7.5 % of the seats as well as Senior Research Fellowships [ICAR-SRF(PGS)] are reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, respectively in different disciplines/sub-subjects. For differently abled candidates, 3% seats, are reserved in different subjects. Reservation of seats for candidates belonging to Central OBC (non-creamy layer) category is available at Central Agricultural Universities and Central Universities with Agriculture Faculty, as per the latest Government of India directives applicable at the time of counseling and Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment dated 18th August, 2011. Two per cent seats under each discipline/sub-subject are reserved, horizontally, across all the categories for the candidates of the remote and Under Priviledged States/UTs namely: (i) Andaman and Nicobar Island, (ii) Arunanchal Pradesh, (iii) Dadra and Nagar Haveli, (iv) Daman and Diu, (v) Goa, (vi) Lakshadweep, (vii) Manipur, (viii) Meghalaya, (ix) Mizoram, (x) Nagaland, (xi) Sikkim and (xii) Tripura where educational facilities in agriculture and allied science subjects either do not exist or have no SAU(s) and who qualify this examination.

Revamping of crop insurance scheme

1153. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced Crop Insurance Scheme stressing the need of advantage to farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of precautions taken by Government to make the scheme a Suraksha Kavach and more advantageous to farmers from getting out of burden of premiums and crop losses;

(c) whether it is a fact that abnormal delays are taking place in settlement of claims of farmers, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by Government for early settlement of claims and prevent losses to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

After review of erstwhile Crop Insurance Schemes, Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) from Kharif 2016 season. To make the scheme more advantageous for farmers, many innovative solutions have been incorporated in the new schemes. The PMFBY provides comprehensive crop insurance from pre-sowing to post harvest losses against non-preventable natural risks at extremely low maximum premium rate of 2% for Kharif crops, 1.5% for Rabi Crop and 5% payable by farmers for annual commercial/horticultural crops, which premium rates are also applicable under RWBCIS. The balance of actuarial/bidded premium is shared by the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis. Further, not only has cap on premium which had earlier led to reduction in sum insured been removed under both schemes, but sum insured has been made equal to the Scale of Finance thereby providing maximum risk coverage to the farmers. In an effort to provide more realistic assessment of losses, the unit area of insurance has been reduced from Tehsil/district level to village/village Panchayat level for major crops and to individual farm level for localized risks of hailstorm, landslide and inundation. While settlement of claims is done on the basis of yield loss assessment at the end of season, some measure of immediate relief is also provided to insured farmers in case of adverse seasonal conditions during the crop season due to which expected yield during the season is likely to be less than 50% of the Threshold Yield in the concerned insurance unit.

(c) and (d) Under erstwhile schemes, there were some instances of delay in settlement of claims of farmers, which may *inter alia* be attributed to reasons such as delay in submission of yield data or release of funds by States/Union Territories etc. To address such issues under the new schemes several measures have been incorporated namely, timelines have been stipulated for completion of every activity, be it submission of proposals by banks to insurance companies, assessment of yield by State Government agencies, processing and settlement of claims by insurance companies, the last to be done within three weeks of receipt of yield data from State. To expedite the yield data submission, the Department has deployed CCE Agri App and made it mandatory for States to transmit data through CCE Agri App/smartphones. Further, new remote sensing technology is also being experimented to achieve more accurate yield loss assessment for purposes of accurate claim settlement. Most importantly, the National Crop Insurance Portal has been launched to facilitate online flow of information and service delivery among stakeholders. Accordingly, under the new scheme claims for Kharif 2016 are being settled as per the stipulated time frame upon receipt of yield data and share in premium subsidy from States.

Production hubs for cow milk and agri-produces

1154. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working on a proposal to set up production hubs for cow milk, vegetables and other agri-produces near metro cities to boost their supply; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has held discussion with the State Governments in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply at (a).

Scheme to increase agricultural production

1155. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate any scheme to increase agricultural production in the country in future, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the tentative cost for implementing the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing various crop development schemes for increasing production and productivity of the crops in the country viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM) on rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals and Commercial Crops (cotton, jute and sugarcane); Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) and Crop Diversification Programme (CDP). National Food Security Mission was launched in 2007-08 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tonnes, respectively by the end of Eleventh Plan through area expansion and productivity enhancement, restoring soil fertility and productivity; creating employment opportunities; and enhancing farm level economy. The Mission is being continued during Twelfth Five Year Plan with new target of additional production of 25 million tonnes of food grains comprising of 10 million tonnes rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat, 4 million tonnes of pulses and 3 million tonnes of coarse cereals by the end of Twelfth Plan.

Year-wise financial details under NFSM, BGREI and CDP are given in the Statement.

Statement*(A) Details of year-wise financial details under NFSM, BGRET and CDP*

National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

Details of Funds released during 2007-08 to 2011-12 (Eleventh Plan period)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation		Final Grant	Actual Expenditure (Release)	Percentage (%) with reference to RE
		BE	RE			
1.	2007-08	402.00	398.75		398.73	99.99
2.	2008-09	1100.00	1023.00		883.29	86.34
3.	2009-10	1350.00	1074.00		1019.16	94.89
4.	2010-11	1350.00	1283.89		1280.06	99.70
5.	2011-12	1350.00	1316.00		1285.95	97.72
TOTAL		5552.00	5095.64		4867.19	95.52

Details of Funds released during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (Twelfth Plan period)

1.	2012-13	1850.00	1763.57	-	1725.65	97.85
2.	2013-14	2250.00	1962.60	2044.84	2027.08	103.29
3.	2014-15	2030.00	1830.00	1874.64	1872.77	102.34
4.	2015-16	1300.00	1136.61	1164.03	1162.39	102.27
5.	2016-17	1700.00	1280.00		1180.54	92.23%

(B) Details Showing funds allocation under the programme of Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) during 2010-11 to 2016-17

		(₹ in crore)						
Year		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Sl. No.	Name of the States	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation (Central Share)	Allocation (Central Share)
1.	Assam	35.000	33.320	95.500	97.380	106.000	53.000	106.800
2.	Bihar	63.940	55.330	119.250	142.780	151.000	75.500	87.300
3.	Chhattisgarh	67.150	55.210	131.500	204.510	161.000	80.500	99.300
4.	Jharkhand	29.600	31.680	59.000	85.810	77.000	38.500	56.800
5.	Odisha	79.670	62.620	217.250	199.300	184.000	92.000	102.500
6.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	57.270	85.660	105.500	116.950	148.000	74.000	81.500
7.	West Bengal	102.370	72.200	269.000	151.270	171.000	85.500	94.800
TOTAL		435.000	396.020	997.000	998.000	998.000	499.000	629.000
National Level		0.000	3.980	3.000	2.000	2.000	1.000	1.000
GRAND TOTAL		435.000	400.000	1000.000	1000.000	1000.000	500.000	630.000

Note: Till 2014-15 the programme was under implementation on 100 % GOI assistance. However, from the year 2015-16 the programme is being implemented on 60:40 sharing pattern between GOI and States except for Assam where the pattern of assistance is 90 :10.

(C) Allocation, Release and Expenditure under Crop Diversification Programme (CDP) as on 28.2.2017

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2013-14				2014-15			
		Allocation	Action Plan approved by GOI	Release	Expenditure reported by state	Allocation	Action Plan approved by GOI	Release	Expenditure reported by State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(A) CDP in Original Green Revolution States									
1.	Punjab	24950.00	24950.00	11225.00	9625.00	25000.00	25000.00	15500.00	13881.71
2.	Haryana	11050.00	11050.00	4925.00	4310.67	12400.00	10870.05	5810.00	6344.83
3.	Western UP	13850.00	13827.98	6275.00	0.00	7500.00	3475.15	3750.00	3223.25
	SUB TOTAL	49850.00	49827.98	22425.00	13935.67	44900.00	39345.20	25060.00	23449.79
(B) CDP for replacing tobacco farming with alternate crops/cropping system									
1.	Andhra Pradesh								
2.	Bihar								
3.	Gujarat								
4.	Karnataka								
5.	Maharashtra								
6.	Odisha								
7.	Tamil Nadu								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Telangana								
9.	Uttar Pradesh								
10.	West Bengal								
SUB TOTAL									
(C)	National Level	150.00			5100.00				
GRANT TOTAL (A+B+C)		50000.00	49827.98	22425.00	13935.67	50000.00	39345.20	25060.00	23449.79
Sl. No.	State	2015-16				2016-17			
		Allocation (Central Share)	Action Plan approved by GOI (CS+SS)	Release (CS)	Expenditure reported by State (CS+SS)	Allocation (Central Share)	Action Plan approved by GOI (CS+SS)	Release (CS)	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
(A) CDP in Original Green Revolution States									
1.	Punjab	7500.00	15000.00	3750.00	6249.00	7947.00	13185.00	679.00	
2.	Haryana	4975.00	9950.00	4975.00	4691.08	3394.00	5656.00	1697.00	
3.	Western UP	*			6708.12	3609.00	5760.33	3077.00	
SUB TOTAL		12475.00	24950.00	8725.00	17648.20	14950.00	24601.33	5453.00	

(B) CDP for replacing tobacco farming with alternate crops/cropping system							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	787.00	1653.015	394.00	945.00	1575.00	945.00
2.	Bihar	67.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	133.20	40.00
3.	Gujarat	754.00	0.00	0.00	905.00	1290.45	250.00
4.	Karnataka	600.00	614.90	0.00	720.00	661.21	397.00
5.	Maharashtra	11.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	21.68	
6.	Odisha	9.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	18.33	
7.	Tamil Nadu	20.50	0.00	0.00	24.00	40.00	
8.	Telangana	38.50	166.66	0.00	47.00	78.33	24.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	143.00	0.00	0.00	172.00	285.32	85.50
10.	West Bengal	70.00	0.00	0.00	83.00	138.34	41.50
SUB TOTAL		2500.00	2434.575	394.00	0.00	3000.00	4241.86
C. National Level		25.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	50.00	
GRANT TOTAL (A+B+C)		15000.00	27397.575	9132.00	17661.20	18000.00	28843.19
							7236.00

During 2014-15, Haryana has reported expenditure (₹ 4585.87 lakh) and pending liability (₹ 1758.96 lakh).

*During 2015-16, Government of Uttar Pradesh has proposed to utilize the unspent balance of last years for undertaking the activities during current year.

During 2015-16, Tentative Allocation of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for replacing tobacco farming has been revised to ₹ 1000.00 lakh and ₹ 100.00 lakh as Central Share, respectively.

Controlling price of stents

1156. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority has revealed that hospitals make a killing on stents by 10-65 per cent on each stent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Ministry is taking to regulate and control the price of stent and to make it accessible to the needy and poor patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) notified the ceiling price of Coronary Stent *vide* its notification dated 13th February 2017 at ₹ 7,260/- for Bare Metal Stent and ₹ 29,600/- for Drug Eluting Stents (DES) including metallic DES and Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffold (BVS)/Biodegradable Stents. The average MRP before price notification was ₹ 45,100 for Bare Metal Stent (BMS) and ₹ 121,400 for Drug Eluting Stent (DES) and the maximum trade margins were being charged at the level of hospitals. Price regulation by bringing down the prices of stents BMS (74%) and DES (85%) has made stents affordable for use of needy.

Transparency in price fixation of medical equipments

1157. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the price fixation of medical equipments/products in pharma industry is not transparent; and

(b) if so, whether any regulations and regulatory authority is to be set up for fair price in pharma industry, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The initial price fixation/price determination is not under the purview of Government. Government only controls price of medical devices declared as essential drugs. Out of 23 Medical Devices regulated as “Drugs” under Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder. Three devices namely ‘Condom’, ‘IUD containing copper’ and ‘Coronary Stents’ have been included in the Schedule-I of Drugs (Price Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) and are under price control. The remaining 20 medical devices are categorized as non-scheduled formulations under DPCO, 2013 and therefore,

no price has been fixed for these non-scheduled medical devices. However, manufacturers are not allowed to increase the price of these 20 medical devices more than 10% per annum.

(b) Pharma Industry is regulated under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder. Central Drug Controller is the regulatory authority for pharma industry. National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) is the regulator for the prices of drugs declared as essential under National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM).

Expansion of Jan Aushadhi Kendras

1158. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to expand the Jan Aushadhi Kendras in every Block and Gram Panchayat across the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Group of Secretaries have recommended for penalizing doctors for not prescribing generic medicines; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that branded medicines are five times costlier than generic medicines, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The main objective of the Government is to open maximum number of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra (PMBJK) in the country. The scheme guidelines have been amended to provide that any Government agency can open Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra (PMBJK) in any Government building owned by Government bodies including Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions. Moreover, the application format has been simplified and the application fee has been waived to popularize the scheme and attracting more applicants. The Government is endeavoring to start kendras wherever eligible applicants are available.

(b) The group of Secretaries have made several recommendation for promotion of generic medicines.

(c) Yes, it is a fact that some branded medicines are many times costlier than generic medicines. Some of the examples are shown in the below table:-

Sl. No.	Name of Medicines	Pack Size	Average price of leading brands	Jan Aushadhi Kendra MRP	Price differences
Cardiovascular Agents					
1.	Amlodipine 5 mg and Atenolol 50 mg film coated Tablets	10's	36.86	3.54	10 times
2.	Ramipril 5 mg Tablets	10's	72.80	9.68	8 times
3.	Losartan 50 mg and Hydrochlorrthiaz 12.5mg Tablets	10's	68.23	9.05	8 times
Anti-diabetic Agents					
1.	Glimepiride 2 mg Tablets	10's	50.00	5.05	10 times
2.	Glimepiride 2 mg + Metformin Hydrochloride 500 mg	10's	70.00	17.78	4 times
3.	Metformin HCL 500 mg Tablets	10's	14.00	5.15	3 times
Antibiotic					
1.	Amoxycillin 500mg + Clavulanic acid 125 mg Tablets	6's	96.84	52.24	2 times
2.	Cefixime 100 mg Tablets	10's	82.60	25.65	3 times
3.	Ofloxacin 200mg Tablets	10's	52.60	14.80	4 times

Plan to increase farmers' income

†1159. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan to increase the income of farmers of the country, including in the State of Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has evolved any action plan to ensure an increase in yields for every kind of farming and a remunerative price for the produces along with reduction of agricultural cost for every farmer of the country, if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing several schemes/programmes to increase the income of farmers of the country, including in the State of Chhattisgarh. The focus of the Government is on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. Farm viability is possible, when cost of cultivation is reduced, yields per unit of farm are increased and farmers get remunerative prices on their produce. The Department has been implementing various schemes to meet this objective, *viz.* Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme, Neem Coated Urea, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

In addition, the Government provides interest subvention of 3% on short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment. Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2015-16, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. Further, the Government is implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz.* National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

(b) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) on rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals and Commercial Crops (cotton, jute and sugarcane); Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) are being implemented in various States including Chhattisgarh. National Food Security Mission was launched in 2007-08 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tonnes, respectively by the end of XIth Plan through area expansion and productivity enhancement, restoring soil fertility and productivity; creating employment opportunities; and enhancing farm level economy. The Mission is being continued during Twelfth Five Year Plan with new target of additional production of 25 million tonnes of food grains comprising of 10 million tonnes rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat, 4 million tonnes of pulses and 3 million tonnes of coarse cereals by the end of XII Plan. Under these schemes, scientific crop production technologies are being promoted at the farmers' field through organization of cluster demonstrations and training of farmers with latest crop production technologies such as timely sowing, seed rate, recommended package of practices etc. for reduction in the cost of cultivation.

To increase productivity of problem area/land, a programme 'Reclamation of Problem Soil' as a sub scheme of RKVY has been launched during 2016-17. Under this scheme 15 States including Chhattisgarh have been provided Central assistance for Reclamation of Problem Soil.

DAC&FW is implementing Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) under National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) *w.e.f.* 01.04.2014 on all India basis through State/UT Departments of Agriculture, State Seed Corporations, State Seed Certification Agencies, State Agricultural Universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, National Seeds Corporation etc. The main objective of the Sub-Mission is to develop/strengthen seed sector and to enhance production and multiplication of high yielding certified/quality seeds of all agricultural crops and making it available to the farmers at affordable prices.

To increase income of farmers the scheme of Oilseeds "National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm" (NMOOP) is being implemented in the country including Chhattisgarh State from 2014-15.

MSP is notified for both Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP). The Commission collects and analyses data on cost of cultivation and recommends Minimum Support Price (MSP).

Further, the Government undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations'. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Price Support Scheme on the request of State/UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production.

TPDS allocations in West Bengal

1160. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea garden workers are being allocated rice and wheat by the Central Government under TPDS;

(b) how many beneficiaries are there under the scheme from the State of West Bengal, district-wise;

(c) whether Government is planning to discontinue TPDS to tea garden workers, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of beneficiaries who will be affected once the allocation has been withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments wherein the Central Government is responsible for procurement and allocation of foodgrains to the State/UT Governments. The responsibilities for lifting of foodgrains, identification of eligible beneficiaries and distribution of foodgrains rest with the concerned State/UT Governments. Government of India thus does not make allocation directly to the beneficiaries.

The National Food Security Act provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population at the national level for receiving subsidized foodgrains under TPDS, thus covering about two-thirds of the population of the country. In case of West Bengal, 74.47% of rural population and 47.55% of urban population *i.e.* 601.84 lakh of beneficiaries have been fixed as maximum accepted number of persons eligible for receiving subsidized foodgrains under NFSA. The State of West Bengal has completed the identification of all eligible beneficiaries, *i.e.* 601.84 lakh persons comprising 51.82 lakh persons belonging to 15.86 lakh AAY households and 550.02 lakh persons belonging to priority households.

Government of West Bengal has implemented NFSA from June, 2015 and at present Government of India has been allocating a monthly total quantity of 3.30 lakh tons including 1.34 lakh tons of rice and 1.96 lakh tons of wheat as a normal NFSA allocation. Prior to implementation of NFSA by the State Government, Government of India was making allocation of 2.74 lakh tons of foodgrains to the State Government under erstwhile TPDS.

Reduction in prices of stents

1161. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently taken a decision to reduce the cost of stents by 85 per cent, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether 85 per cent cut is across all varieties of stents and whether it is on MRP or on import cost;

(c) whether it is a fact that importers and companies are not willing to bring down their price; and

(d) if so, how the Ministry is planning to implement the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) vide Notification No. S.O. 412(E) dated 13.02.2017 has fixed the ceiling prices of coronary stents under two categories *i.e.* Bare Metal Stent at INR 7260 per unit and Drug Eluting Stents (DES) including metallic DES and Bioresorbable Vascular Scaffold (BVS)/Biodegradable Stents at INR 29600 per unit bringing down the prices by 70% to 80% on average. The reduction of prices is on the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) on which the Stents were being provided by the hospitals to patients.

(c) and (d) Companies and Importers have assured to maintain the supply of stents in the market on the prices fixed by the Government. NPPA has advised all State Governments and State Drug Controllers to invoke provisions of the Drug Price Control Order, 2013 which include directions to maintain supply of coronary stents.

Opening of Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendras in Karnataka

1162. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government aims to open 3,000 Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendras (PMJAKs) in the country by March, 2017;

(b) if so, details of the proposal with a particular reference to Karnataka;

(c) the number of PMJAKs proposed to be opened in Karnataka out of the targeted Kendras and the present status of the same; and

(d) whether there are any plans to open PMJAKs in general areas other than in Government hospitals, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) which is mandated with implementing Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) have invited applications from individuals and entered into MoUs with various State Governments and NGOs. It has also signed an MoU with Health Department, Government of Karnataka for opening of 200 Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra's (PMJAK) in the State.

(c) There is no specific target for Karnataka but the Government of Karnataka has signed an MoU for starting 200 Kendras with the BPPI. So far, 17 kendras are functional, 8 in the Government Hospitals and 9 in the private premises.

(d) Yes, Sir. Pursuant to advertisement released in December, 2016, inviting applications for opening Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushahi Kendras (PMJAKs), approximately 500 applications have been received from across the State of Karnataka from private applicants.

Proceeds from sale of BCPL and HAL

1163. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved the sale of India's first pharma company, Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL) as well as Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL) after selling of their surplus land to meet their outstanding liabilities;

(b) whether Government has also approved the closure of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) and Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (RDPL); and

(c) the amount expected from the sale proceeds of these companies, the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The Government has decided for strategic sale of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd (BCPL) and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL) after meeting their liabilities, cleansing their balance sheets and effecting Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)/Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No such estimate has been made so far. However, it has been decided to sell only that much of surplus land of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL), Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL), Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (RDPL) and Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL) as would be required to meet their liabilities.

Jan Aushadhi Kendras in Punjab

1164. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jan Aushadhi Kendras opened in Punjab during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is any criteria for opening of Jan Aushadhi Kendras in the State, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to promote Jan Aushadhi Kendras in every Primary Health Centre of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The status of Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJKs) opened in Punjab in the last three years and the current year is as under:-

Sl. No.	Financial Year	No. of PMJAKs
1.	2013-14	Nil
2.	2014-15	Nil
3.	2015-16	2
4.	2016-17	2

As on date 6.03.2017, 24 PMBJKs are functional in Punjab.

(b) Under the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana, the State Governments are required to provide space in Government Hospital premises or any other suitable locations for the running of the Jan Aushadhi Kendra. PMBJK may also be opened by any Government agencies in any Government building owned by Government bodies like Railways/State Transport Department/Urban Local Bodies/Panchayati Raj Institutions/Post Offices/Defense/PSUs etc. Any NGOs/Charitable Society/Institution/Self-help Group/Individual Entrepreneurs/Pharmacist/Doctor can also open the Jan Aushadhi Kendra at outside of the hospital premises or any other suitable place.

(c) Opening of Kendras at Primary Health Centre depends on the State Government for taking this initiative. So far State Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Mizoram, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have signed MoU for opening of 1326 PMBJP Kendras.

Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices

1165. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices, announced in January, 2015, was to be made mandatory in six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for giving four extensions with the last one for an indefinite period; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to bar pharmaceutical companies from bribing doctors with foreign jaunts, expensive gifts and even cash to sell their drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of reply of (a) above, does not arise.

(c) At the time of announcing the Uniform Code for Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices (UCPMP) on 12th December, 2014 which was to be adopted and complied with by the Pharma industry for a period of six months w.e.f. 01.01.2015, it was also mentioned that the UCPMP would be reviewed on the basis of inputs received.

(d) The Government has been reviewing the implementation of the UCPMP which is being implemented w.e.f. 01.01.2015 in consultation with the stakeholders including Pharma associations, NGO/Civil societies, Ministry of Health and Family welfare and Medical Council of India. In certain cases, complaints have been received against certain Pharmaceutical Companies for using unethical practices for promoting their products. These complaints were examined and suitable action was taken as per the provisions of the Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices (UCPMP) effective from 01.01.2015.

Action on pharma companies for overcharging

1166. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken action on certain pharmaceutical companies who have allegedly overcharged the consumers for medicines which are under price control, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the action taken on the erring companies during each of the last three years, company-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expand the National List of Essential Medicines and make medicines available to consumers at an affordable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Drugs (Prices Control) Order issued by the Government from time to time contains provisions to make any manufacturer selling a schedule bulk drug/formulation at a price higher than the ceiling price fixed and notified by the Government to deposit

the overcharged amount alongwith the interest thereon from the date of overcharging in addition to the penalty.

National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has issued demand notices to companies which have overcharged consumers. The details in the last three years is as follows:

2013-14 (90 cases), 2014-15 (129 cases), 2015-16 (263 cases) and 2016-17 (120 cases) as on 28.02.2017.

In pursuance of demand notices, amounts to the tune of ₹ 40.08 crore, ₹ 90.17 crore, ₹ 12.36 crore and ₹ 294.84 crore respectively have been deposited by companies as overcharged amount in the last three years and in 2016-17 upto February, 2017.

(c) The National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) is prepared by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on the recommendation of the core committee appointed by them. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has revised the list (*i.e.* NLEM-2015) on 23rd December, 2015 and subsequently Schedule-1 of Drugs (Prices Control) Order 2013 (DPCO 2013) was revised *vide* S.O. No. 701(E) of Department of Pharmaceuticals dated 10th March, 2016. There were 348 medicines listed in NLEM 2011. A total of 106 medicines have been added, and 70 medicines have been deleted to prepare NLEM 2015 which now contains a total of 376 medicines.

Free data to mobile phone customers in villages

†1167. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide 100 MB data free of cost every day to mobile phone customers in villages for cashless transactions;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to take any step in this regard; and

(c) if so, what and by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had floated a Consultation Paper on 'Free Data' on 19-05-2016 to address the issue of providing free Internet access to consumers and to explore model(s) that could achieve the benefits of offering 'free data' without infringing upon the "Prohibition of Discriminatory Tariffs for Data Services Regulations, 2016" of TRAI.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Subsequently, TRAI provided its recommendations to Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on 'Encouraging Data usage in Rural Areas through Provisioning of Free Data' dated 19-12-2016. The above recommendations are being examined in DoT.

Cloning of mobile SIM cards

†1168. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Chinese companies manufacturing mobile chips are cloning mobile SIM cards and thus, stealing customers mobile data and information, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these acts are creating a serious threat of leakage of sensitive information of the country and personal data, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial action taken by Government to check this threat and ban the use of Chinese SIM cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Sir, No such case of Cloning of SIM card thereby stealing customers mobile data and information has come to the notice.

(c) As per the License conditions, the Telecom Service Providers are free to procure telecom equipment from any country based on techno-commercial considerations. As per Foreign Trade Policy, SIM cards can be imported freely into the country. There are security features implemented on both, the SIM itself and in Telecom Service Provider's (TSP) network which do not allow the cloning, though there are some applications which claim to copy the contents of the SIM in case of physical access to the SIM card. However this copying of contents of a SIM card does not result in cloning of SIM as following technical measures for identification and authentication of the SIM have been implemented in telecom networks to protect SIM card:-

- (i) Implementation of authentication Key (Ki) and ciphering Key (Kc) in a secure memory area of SIM.
- (ii) Implementation of crypto-algorithms on SIM with a self destruct feature in case of brute force method being attempted, exceeding a set value, for detection of Authentication Key, Generation Key and Encryption Key.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Implementation of a Personal Identification Number (PIN), which is user configurable and PIN Unblocking Key (PUK), which is provided by the Telecom Service Provider only. Wrong PIN attempts beyond a set value (three) leads to SIM block, which can be unblocked only by entering PUK. A wrong attempt of PUK beyond a set value (ten) makes the SIM card permanently disabled.
- (iv) Provision for only one SIM of a mobile number to be active in the network at any given time.

Broadband connectivity in Gram Panchayats of Rajasthan

†1169. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Gram Panchayats in Rajasthan where broadband connectivity has still not reached, the details thereof, District-wise;

(b) the names of cities in Rajasthan where BSNL is providing 4G facility, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan formulated by Government to take internet services to the rural areas of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) There are total 9184 Gram Panchayats in Rajasthan. Out of 9184 Gram Panchayats, 3233 are covered with Broadband connectivity and 5951 are not covered. District-wise details of Gram Panchayats covered with Broadband connectivity are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) BSNL has not yet launched 4G services so far.

(c) BharatNet is planned to create network infrastructure for providing 100 Mbps broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country in two phases. 1,00,000 GPs are targeted to be covered in Phase-I and the balance 1,50,000 will be covered in Phase-II. In Rajasthan 8207 GPs are to be covered in Phase-I. The detailed status of progress of BharatNet in Rajasthan is as follows:—

States/UTs	No. of Gram Panchayats (GPs)-Phase I	Pipe laid (kms.)	Cable laid (in kms.)	No. of GPs where Pipe laid	No. of GPs where Cable laid	GPs Lit
Rajasthan	8207	18352	16447	6365	5463	1044

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*District-wise details of Gram Panchayats covered with Broadband connectivity*

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of GPs	Covered with Broadband	Not covered with Broadband
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ajmer	276	268	8
2.	Alwar	478	163	315
3.	Banswara	325	46	279
4.	Baran	215	18	197
5.	Barmer	380	72	308
6.	Bharatpur	371	120	251
7.	Bhilwara	381	122	259
8.	Bikaner	219	218	1
9.	Bundi	181	33	148
10.	Chittorgarh	391	115	276
11.	Pratapgarh			
12.	Churu	249	83	166
13.	Dausa	223	114	109
14.	Dholpur	153	11	142
15.	Dungarpur	237	51	186
16.	Ganganagar	320	113	207
17.	Hanumangarh	251	104	147
18.	Jaipur	488	345	143
19.	Jaisalmer	128	17	111
20.	Jalore	264	96	168
21.	Jhalawar	252	22	230
22.	Jhunjhunu	288	285	3
23.	Jodhpur	339	114	225
24.	Karauli	224	23	201
25.	Kota	158	19	139

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Nagaur	461	116	345
27.	Pali	320	156	164
28.	Rajsamand	206	57	149
29.	Sawai Madhopur	197	53	144
30.	Sikar	329	71	258
31.	Sirohi	151	69	82
32.	Tonk	231	39	192
33.	Udaipur	498	100	398
TOTAL		9184	3233	5951

Telecom connectivity in villages of North-East

1170. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking steps to provide telecom connectivity in villages of the North-East;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be spent for this purpose and the time to be taken to achieve the target; and

(c) the States, in addition to the North-East that need to be given special attention for providing telecom connectivity in view of making cashless transactions programme of the Government a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) On 10.09.2014, the Government approved a proposal to implement a Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for the North-Eastern Region (NER). The project envisages to provide mobile coverage to 8621 identified uncovered villages by installation of about 6673 mobile towers, installation of 321 mobile tower sites along National Highways and strengthening of transmission network in the NER. The estimated cost of implementation is ₹. 5336.18 crore, which will be funded from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). The project is targeted to be completed by December, 2018.

(c) It is estimated that about 55,669 villages out of 5,97,608 in the country do not have mobile coverage. Mobile coverage to these uncovered villages is likely

to be provided in a phased manner, subject to availability of financial resources. Government has prioritised provision of mobile services in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected area, North Eastern States, Islands and Himalayan States (Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh) in the first phase.

Compulsory Aadhaar registration for telecom users

1171. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made it compulsory to register Aadhaar Card details of the persons who are using mobile phones, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that TRAI has recommended Department of Telecom to issue necessary guidelines to telecom service providers to obtain Aadhaar Card and KYC details of the present mobile users also, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The Department of Telecommunications has issued instructions on 16.10.2014 and 29.12.2014 to the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) for collecting 'Aadhaar' numbers along with mobile 'Customer Acquisition Form' and storing the same in the database along with other data by telecom service operators. Further, the Department of Telecommunications has also issued 'Aadhaar based Electronic-Know Your Customer (E-KYC) process for issuing mobile connections to subscribers' on 16.08.2016 in which the customer is biometrically authenticated from the server of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and their demographic details received from UIDAI are stored in TSP's database. This process is an alternative process to existing Proof of Identity/Proof of Address documents based process.

However, recently Hon'ble Supreme Court, while disposing off the Writ Petition No. 607/2016 filed by Lokniti Foundation *V/s* Union of India, *vide* its order dated 06.02.2017 has directed for re-verification of all existing mobile subscribers through Aadhaar based E-KYC process preferably within a period of one year.

(b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) *vide* its reference dated 20.01.2017 has recommended that Department of Telecommunications may work with the TSPs, to evolve a framework to verify the existing mobile subscribers through Aadhaar based E-KYC service in a phased manner and within a defined time frame. Since action is being taken as per orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court, no further action is required on TRAI reference.

Operationalisation of FSI and CSI in rural post offices

1172. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many branch post offices across the country, Financial System Integrator (FSI) and Core System Integrator (CSI) have become operational, as on date;

(b) how many out of the operational FSI and CSI have been in rural branch post offices; and

(c) the number of branch post offices in the district of Thoothukudi in Tamil Nadu which have been provided with FSI and CSI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Roll out of Rural Information and Communication Technology (RICT) Project in Branch Post Offices is an ongoing Project. Number of Branch Post Offices across the country where Core Banking System (CBS) under Financial System Integration (FSI) have become operational as on 06.03.2017 is 13,071. The details thereof are given in the Statement (*See below*). Core System Integration (CSI) is yet to be rolled out in Branch Post Offices.

(b) Out of the Branch Post Offices where Financial System Integration (FSI) is operational, 12,776 are Rural Branch Post Offices. Core System Integration (CSI) is yet to be rolled out in Branch Post Offices.

(c) Financial System Integration (FSI) and Core System Integration (CSI) are yet to be rolled out in the district of Thoothukudi in Tamil Nadu.

Statement

*Number of Branch Post Offices having Core Banking Solution (CBS)
under Financial System Integration(FSI)*

Circle	Division	Count of CBS App Installed BOs on 6.3.17	Number of Rural BOs installed with CBS App
1	2	3	4
Assam	Cachar Division	130	
	Darrang DO	296	
	Dibrugarh Division	189	
	Goalpara Division	184	

1	2	3	4
	Guwahati Division	107	
	Nagaon Division	178	
	Nalbari Division	114	
	Sibsagar DO	465	
	Tinsukia DO	89	
	TOTAL	1752	1711
Bihar	Nawada Division	110	
	Patna DO	197	
	Rohtas	1	
	Vaishali DO	219	
	TOTAL	527	523
Chhattisgarh Circle	Bilaspur Division	1	
	TOTAL	1	1
Jharkhand Circle	Dhanbad Division	177	
	Giridih Division	12	
	Hazaribagh Divison	278	
	Palamau Division	208	
	Ranchi Division	506	
	Santhal Parganas Division	217	
	Singhbhum Division	334	
	TOTAL	1732	1504
Karnataka	Channapatna DO	284	
	Mandya DO	301	
	Mysuru Division	189	
	TOTAL	774	772
Maharashtra Circle	Pune Muffasil DO	499	
	TOTAL	499	497

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	Ajmer Division	106	
	Alwar DO	398	
	Bhilwara Division	294	
	Bikaner Division	217	
	Chittorgarh Division	362	
	Jaipur City Division	32	
	Kota Division	539	
	Nagaur Division	462	
	Pali Division	309	
	Sirohi Division	394	
	Sriganganagar Division	501	
	Tonk Division	318	
	TOTAL	3932	3914
Telangana Circle	Hanomkonda	6	
	Karimnagar Division	5	
	TOTAL	11	11
Uttar Pradesh	Agra Division	111	
	Allahabad Division	405	
	Bahraich Division	109	
	Banda DO	309	
	Barabanki Division	140	
	Etawah DO	265	
	Fatehpur Division	193	
	Ghazipur Division	244	
	Gonda Division	452	
	Gorakhpur Division	515	
	Lucknow Division	156	
	Raebareli Division	95	

	Sitapur DO	324	
1	2	3	4
	Sultanpur Division	142	
	Varanasi East DO	207	
	Varanasi West DO	176	
	TOTAL	3843	3843
TOTAL Count of Branch Offices		13071	12776

Note: Total Number of Branch Post Offices covered under RICT till 06.03.17 - 15852

Number of Branch Post Offices with CBS App installed till 06.03.17 - 13071

Number of Rural Branch Post Offices with CBS App Installed till 06.03.17 - 12776

Jump in operating profit of BSNL

1173. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSNL has reported nearly six-fold jump in operating profit during 2015-16 at ₹ 3855 crore from ₹ 672 crore in the preceding fiscal;

(b) whether the revenue from operations has turned out to be the highest in the last five years; and

(c) whether BSNL saw acceleration in the mobile business during 2015-16 when 25,000 towers were installed, leading to strong addition of customers and higher revenue from the mobile segment, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) EBITDA (Earning before Interest Taxes Depreciation and Amortization) of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) was ₹ 672 crores in 2014-15 and ₹ 3854 crores in 2015-16.

(b) Details of revenue from operation of BSNL for the last five years are as under:—

Particular	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Revenue from Operation (in ₹ crores)	25,998	25,655	26,153	27,242	28,449

(c) During 2015-16, BSNL provided 1.83 crores new mobile SIMs. Its revenue from mobile operation was ₹ 11261.25 crores in 2015-16, which was ₹ 337.92 crores

more than that of 2014-15.

BSNL towers in Goa

1174. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of towers of BSNL functioning in Goa;
- (b) the number of towers which are proposed to be constructed and estimated cost thereof;
- (c) the cost/rent paid to the owners of the land with respect to each of the towers;
- (d) whether any towers were built during BRICS Conference held recently in Goa;
- (e) if so, the number of such towers constructed and the places where they were constructed; and
- (f) whether these towers are in operation, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) A total of 135 towers of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited are functioning in Goa.

(b) There is no proposal for new towers, as on date, for Goa.

(c) At present there are 72 rented towers in Goa. Details of these towers are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) to (f) Four towers were installed by BSNL during BRICS conference in Goa, at (i) ONGC GBT (ii) SINCRO (iii) Taj and (iv) INS Hansa locations.

The towers installed during BRICS conference are in operation.

Statement*Details of the rented towers of BSNL in Goa*

Sl. No.	Name of the Site	Name of the owner and address	Present Monthly Rent in ₹	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sancordem	Village Panchayat Sancordem	—	No separate rent is paid to tower. Rent of ₹ 3500/- p.m. is presently paid for the exchange.
2.	Valpoi	Valpoi Municipal Council, Valpoi Sattari Goa	—	No separate rent is paid to tower. Rent of ₹ 4600/- p.m. is paid for the exchange.
3.	Thane	Village Panchayat Dongurli-Thane, Sattari, Goa	—	No separate rent is paid to tower. Rent of ₹ 2784/- p.m. is presently paid for the exchange.
4.	Bhatpal	Shri. Ramnath Babaji Naik Gaonkar, H.No. 176, Khalwadem Shristhal Taluka Canaona-Goa	5750	Rent enhanced to ₹ 5750/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.10.2014 to 30.09.2019
5.	Ibrampur	Village Panchayat Ibrampur-Hankhane, Taluka Pernem Goa	1725	Rent enhanced to ₹ 1725/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.08.2013 to 31.07.2018.
6.	Lolien	Village Panchayat Lolien-Polem, Canacona-Goa.	—	No separate rent is paid to tower. A rent of ₹ 6926/- p.m. is presently paid for the exchange.
7.	Vantem	Village Panchayat Bironдем, Sattari-Goa	1500	HPC/FRAC due w.e.f. 01.10.2013, called vide Reminder-IV letter dated 15.02.2016.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Fatorpa	Shri Shantadurga Kunkalikarin Saunsthan, Fatorpa-Goa	5750	Rent enhanced to ₹ 5750/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.06.2014 to 31.05.2019.
9.	Sangolda	Shri Shantadurga Sangodkarin Saunsthan, Sangolda Hilltop, Livramento Vaddo, Sangolda Bardez- Goa	10000	Rent is enhanced to ₹ 10000/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.08.2012 to 31.07.2017.
10.	Guleli	Shri. Atmaram B. Desai, Guleli, Taluka Sattari-Goa	3450	Rent enhanced to ₹ 3450/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.12.2014 to 30.11.2019.
11.	GMC Bambolim	Dean, Goa Medical College, Bambolim	4000	The owner is demanding ₹ 10000/- per sq.m. per month. HPC w.e.f 01.04.13, called <i>vide</i> reminder-I letter dated 10.09.2015.
12.	Maulinguem	Smt. Rajashree Babaji Rane, H.No.124, Naikawada, Maulinguem, Bicholim-Goa.	2300	--
13.	Nagargaon	Shri Narayan Govind Joshi, Dhawe, Nagargao, Taluka Sattari - Goa	2070	Rent enhanced to ₹ 2070/- p.m. w.e.f. 01-10-2014 to 30-09-2019.
14.	Colomb	Dr. Awdhut A. Prabhudessai, Anant, H.No.148, Colomb, Rivona, Sanguem-Goa	1150	Rent is enhanced to ₹ 1150/- p.m. w.e.f. 01-05-2014 to 30-04-2019

15.	Mayem	Village Panchayat Mayem-Vaiguinium, Mayem, Bicholim-Goa	1725	Rent enhanced to ₹ 1725/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.11.2013 to 31.10.2018.
16.	Pomburpa	Smt. Ratima Hadfadkar, Novawaddo, Olaulim, Pomburpa Bardez Goa	1150	Rent is enhanced to ₹ 1150/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.08.2012 to 31.07.2017.
17.	Dhargal	Goa Tillari Irrigation Development Corporation Dhargal, Pernem-Goa	—	No separate rent for tower is paid. A rent of ₹ 2990/- p.m. is paid for the exchange.
18.	Bhirondem	Village Panchayat Bhironda, Taluka Sattari-Goa	2875	Rent revision due w.e.f. 01.08.2016, FRAC called <i>vide</i> Reminder-I letter dated 25.01.2017.
19.	Divar	Village Panchayat Sao Matias, Malar, Naroa, Vanxim Tiswadi Goa	2070	Rent enhanced to ₹ 2070/- p.m. w.e.f. 17.10.2011 to 16.10.2016.
20.	Marcella	Mrs. Vilasini Gokuldas Chodankar, H.No. 1149, Tonca, Santo Estevam, Tiswadi-Goa	1840	Rent revision due w.e.f. 15.02.2017 FRAC called <i>vide</i> letter dt. 31.01.2017.
21.	Panaji Residency	Goa Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., Panaji-Goa	8050+ CEST	<i>Vide</i> letter dated 14.12.2015 and dated 30.03.2016, GTDC has demanded ₹ 30000/-p.m. + Service Tax w.e.f. 01-01-2016. DET (E&G) requested to submit FRAC <i>vide</i> letter dt. 05.04.2016, within 7 days.
22.	St. Inez	Mr. K. Abdulla, Vishaya Manzil, Plot No. 6, Sai Service Station, Porvorim Bardez-Goa	11500	Rent revision due w.e.f. 15.01.2017 HPC called <i>vide</i> letter dated 16.02.2017

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Mollem	Canara Food Processors Pvt. Ltd., Pikalewadi, Village Collem, Taluka Sanguem-Goa	1984	Rent enhanced to ₹ 1984/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.12.2014 to 30.11.2019.
24.	Pirna	Smt. Prabhavati Sukhado Naik, H.No. 196, Umal Wada, Pirna, Bardez-Goa	1375	Rent enhanced to ₹ 1375/- p.m. w.e.f. 15.12.2011 to 14.12.2016
25.	Pissurlem	The Village Panchayat Pissurlem, Taluka Sattari, Goa	770	Rent enhanced to ₹ 770/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.06.2012 to 31.05.2017
26.	Savargal	Somnath English High School, Savargal, Kirlapal Sanvordem-Goa	—	After the dispute resolved, the owner has not executed Lease Agreement in spite of several letters. No rent is paid. Rent of ₹ 1000/- p.m. was fixed by HPC.
27.	Surla (Velguem)	Shri. Jagannath Bomlo Govekar, H.No. 316/5, Vandamol, Village Velguem, Taluka and Sub-district Bicholim-Goa	2875	Rent enhanced to ₹ 2875/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.08.2012 to 31.07.2017
28.	Varkhand	Village Panchayat Warkhand-Nagzar, Taluka-Pernem, Goa	1150	Rent revision due w.e.f. 01.02.2017, FRAC called <i>vide</i> letter dated, 21.01.2017.
29.	Agarwaddo	Vishayakant L. Raut, H.No.141/1, Agarwada, Pernem-Goa	1725	Rent enhanced to ₹ 1725/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2018.

30.	Chandel	Mrs. Varsha V. Gawas, H.No. 76, "Sai Dham" near Chandel Water Project, Kasarvornem Taluka Pernem, Goa	9150	Rent enhanced to ₹ 9150/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.05.2014 to 30.04.2019 on account of tower being shared with Vodafone and Idea.
31.	Collem	Smt. Millan Umesh Mapari, Bazarwada, Collem, Taluka Sanguem, Goa	2300	Rent is enhanced to ₹ 2300/- p.m. w.e.f. 15.04.2012 to 14.04.2017.
32.	Khotodem	The Village Panchayat Khotode, Village Khotode, Taluka Sattari - Goa	550	Rent is enhanced to ₹ 550/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.06.2012 to 31.05.2017.
33.	Malkarnem	Smt. Elsa Coelho Costa, H.No. 124-1/A, Gaonkarwada, Malkarnem, Taluka Quepem - Goa	1150	Rent is enhanced to ₹ 1150/- p.m. w.e.f. 15.04.2012 to 14.04.2017.
34.	Panchvadi	Shri. Santeri Bhagwati Devasthan, Vizor, Panchawadi, Taluka Ponda-Goa	2300	Rent enhanced to ₹ 2300/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.06.2012 to 31.05.2017.
35.	AT and T, Margao	Hemmady Regency Co-op. Hsg. Soc. Ltd., 227, Opp. SBI Personal Banking Division, Near AT and T Malbhat, Margao	7320	Rent enhanced to ₹ 7320/- p.m.. 01.02.2016 to 31.01.2019.
36.	Karaswada	Goa Industrial Development Corporation, Panaji-Goa	—	No separate rent is paid. Rent of ₹ 1600/- p.m. is paid for exchange.

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Comba	M/s Reliance Builders, Reliance House, Isidorio Baptista Road, Margao-Goa	7935	Vide letter dt. 30.01.15, the owner has asked to vacate the premises. <i>Vide</i> letter dt. 12.02.15 DET Margao requested to resolve the matter.
38.	Bits Pilani	BITS PILANI, Goa Campus, 17-B National Highway, Zuarinagar, 403 726	3375 + Service tax	Rent is enhanced to ₹ 3375/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.07.2014.
39.	Dabal	Smt. Vijaya Devidas Prabhu Tirodkar Dabal, Kirlapal, Goa	2070	Rent is enhanced to ₹ 2070/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2017.
40.	Farmagudi	Goa College of Engineering, Government of Goa, Farmagudi Ponda-Goa	—	—
41.	Pale	Shri Navadurga Vividha Karyakari Sahakari Seva Society Ltd., Pale Bicholim-Goa	2500	Rent enhanced to ₹ 2500/- p.m. w.e.f 01.10.2012 to 30.09.2017.
42.	Usgao (Tiska)	Shri Abhay Ramchandra Prabhu, Nirancal Road, Ponda-Goa	1150	As the previous owner has sold the land to new owner, the agreement for reminder period w.e.f. 01.07.2014 is executed for a rent of ₹ 1150/- p.m.
43.	Cuncolim IDC	Goa Industrial Development Corporation, Goa IDC Bldg. Patto, Panaji-Goa	—	—

44.	Cuncolim	Shreekrishna Bhagwadgeeta Sounsthan, Panzorconi, Cuncolim-Goa	5760	Rent enhanced to ₹ 5760/- p.m. w.e.f. 15.05.2015.
45.	Gaondongrem	Village Panchayat Gaondongrem, Taluka Canacona-Goa	690	Rent enhanced to ₹ 690/- p.m. w.e.f 01.11.2012 to 31.10.2017.
46.	Kallem Railway St.	Gopal Krishna Sahakari Dudh Vya Sanstha Ltd. Kalay Sanguem Goa.	2300	Rent enhanced to ₹ 2300/- p.m. w.e.f. 27.05.2013 to 26.05.2018.
47.	Durbhat	Janata Vividh Karyakari Sahakari (Vikas) Seva Society Ltd. Wadi-Talaulim, Ponda-Goa	1725	Rent is enhanced to ₹ 1725/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.07.2011 to 30.06.2016.
48.	Rivona	The Rivona V.K.S.S. Society Ltd. Rivona, Taluka Sanguem, Goa	1584	Rent enhanced to ₹ 1584/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.03.2012 to 28.02.2017.
49.	Savai-Verem	Shri. Tulsidas Ramnath Shet Vernekar, P.W.D. and Civil Contractor, H.No. 401, Madhala Wada, Savai-Verem, Taluka Ponda-Goa	2300	Rent is enhanced to ₹ 2300/- p.m. w.e.f 01.11.2011 to 30.10.2016
50.	Kundaim IE (Exch.)	Goa Industrial Development Corporation, Goa IDC Bldg. Patto, Panaji-Goa	—	No separate rent is paid for the tower. Rent of ₹ 1494/- p.m is paid for exchange.
51.	Sanguem	Shri. Govind B. Nadkarny, 3rd floor, Paramount Shopping Complex, Navelim, Taluka-Salcete-Goa	4600	Rent revision is due w.e.f. 05.02.16. FRAC called vide letter dt.17.03.2016

1	2	3	4	5
52.	Ponda II (NGT)	Shri. Narayan Guru Memorial Society, Khadpaband, Ponda-Goa	7935	Rent is enhanced to ₹ 7935/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.07.2014 to 30.06.2019.
53.	Pilar	Pilar Seminary Society, (Society of Pilar) Pilar-Goa	5000	—
54.	Calangute	Mr. Jose Antonio Braganza, 2/3 Naikwado, Calangute, Bardez-Goa	6613	Rent enhanced to ₹ 6613/- w.e.f. 23.10.2012 to 22.10.2017.
55.	Mapusa Market (Cosmos Towers)	Cosmos Ventures Private Limited, 501/502, 5th floor Cosmos Centre, Near Municipal Market, Mapusa, Goa	12564	Rent enhanced to ₹ 12564/- p.m. w.e.f. 15.02.2015 to 14.02.2020..
56.	Mapusa Hsg. Board	Mrs. Vishakha Vishwanath Chodankar, H.No. 165 B/9 “Vakratunda” Plot No. E-21, Ganeshpuri, Housing Board Colony, Mapusa	1725	FRAC for a rent of ₹ 1984/- p.m. w.e.f. 20.05.2015 approved. LA sent for execution <i>vide</i> letter dated 04.04.2016.
57.	Arpora	Riverside Resorts and Holiday Homes Private Ltd, Arpora-Bardez-Goa	8050	Rent is enhanced to ₹ 8050/- w.e.f. 01.11.2015 to 31.10.2020.
58.	Keri Sankhalii	Water Resources Department, Government of Goa Karapur Tiska, Sankhali-Goa	—	No separate rent is paid. Rent of ₹ 1938/- p.m.is paid for exchange.
59.	Thivim Exch	Goa Tillari Irrigation Development Corporation, Karaswada, Bardez, Goa	—	No separate rent is paid. Rent of ₹ 5578/- p.m. is paid for exchange.

60.	Mandrem	Village Panchayat Mandrem, Taluka Pernem-Goa	—	No separate rent is paid. Rent of ₹ 3214/- p.m. is paid for Telephone Exchange.
61.	Corlim	Goa Industrial Development Corporation, Goa IDC bldg. Patto, Panaji-Goa	—	No separate rent is paid. Rent of ₹ 1500/-p.m. is paid for exchange.
62.	Pilerne	Goa Industrial Development Corporation, Goa -IDC Bldg., Patto, Panaji	—	Rent of ₹ 1000/- p.m was fixed, but no rent is paid till date. Rent of ₹ 6900/- p.m. is paid for the exchange.
63.	Bhati	Forest Department	—	No rent is paid till date.
64.	Netravali	Dy. Conservator of Forests, South Goa Division, Margao, Goa	—	No rent is paid till date.
65.	Ongc (Cananguinim)	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd., Betul, Velim-Goa	550	Rent enhanced to ₹ 633/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.08.2012, but the payment is made @ ₹ 550/- p.m. as the LA not executed.
66.	Ribandar	Director-Higher Education, Government of Goa, Panaji, Goa	—	No separate rent is paid. A rent of ₹ 2376/- p.m.is being paid to Telephone Exchange premises.
67.	Dukle Heaven	Dukle Constructions, 313, Mahalaxmi Chambers, 18th June Road, Panaji-Goa	11500	Rent is enhanced to ₹ 11500/- p.m. w.e.f. 01.10.2014 to 30.09.2017.

1	2	3	4	5
68.	Chamunda Residency Caranzalem	Dnyaneshwar P. Govekar, Kevnem, Caranzalem, Tiswadi-Goa.	10000	HPC for a rent of ₹ 11500/- p.m. w.e.f. 10.10.2016 put up for approval on 28.02.2017
69.	Milroc Kadamba	Milroc Good Earth Property and Developers L.L.P, 501, Milroc Lar Menezes, Panaji-Goa.403 001.	3500	--
70.	Sincro Hotel Fatorda	Ms Radha Kashyap Shinkre, Sincro Hotels Pvt. Ltd., Fatorda Magao Goa	25000 + service tax	--
71.	Hotel Taj Exotica	The Indian Hotels Company Limited, Calwaddo, Benaulim-Salcete Goa	30000 + service tax	--
72.	Betul Light House	Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Goa	0	No rent is paid

Note: FRAC: Fair Rent Assessment Committee.

HPC: High Power Committee.

LA: Lease Agreement.

Joint committee to review tariff rules

1175. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI will soon form a Joint Committee with telecom operators to review tariff rules, telephone numbering plans and work towards making its monitoring more transparent;

(b) whether TRAI has put forward five subjects before telecom operators that need to be reviewed;

(c) whether regulator intervention is required in the area of infrastructure sharing to bring cost of operations down and improve service quality; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal in TRAI to form any Joint Committee with telecom operators to review tariff rules, telephone numbering plans and work towards making its monitoring more transparent.

(c) and (d) TRAI has given its recommendations from time to time on various issues including infrastructure sharing. On 20th January 2017, TRAI has submitted its recommendations to Government on “In-Building Access by Telecom Service Providers”. Extract of some of the main recommendations of TRAI dated 20th January 2017 are as under:—

- (i) Telecom Service Providers (TSPs)/Infrastructure Providers Category-I (IP-Is) be mandated to share the In-Building Infrastructure [IBS (In Building Solution), OFC (Optical Fiber Cable) and other cables, ducts etc.] with other TSPs, in large public places, commercial complexes and residential complexes in transparent, fair and non-discriminatory manner.
- (ii) Indulgence into exclusive contract prohibiting access to other TSPs may be treated as violation of the license agreement/ registration.
- (iii) Suitable provisions for the creation of Common Telecom Infrastructure (CTI) inside the building should form part of the Model Building Bye-Laws.
- (iv) The essential requirement for telecom installations and the associated cabling should be formed part of National Building Code of India (NBC), being amended by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).
- (v) Completion certificate to a building to be granted only after ensuring that the CTI as per the prescribed standards is in place.

- (vi) Access to building including CTI facilities be available to the TSPs on a fair, transparent and non-discriminatory manner and minimum three TSPs/IP-Is should have presence in the building.

The recommendations of TRAI are under consideration.

Making post offices compatible for physically challenged persons

1176. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received official notification with regard to making post offices compatible for the physically challenged persons with wheel chair;

(b) whether despite repeated requests and reminders, the sub-post office at Yelahanka Old Town, Bengaluru (Pin-560064) has refused to make its post office compatible for physically challenged persons with wheel chair; and

(c) whether the Ministry will take action against the erring officers and make all buildings under its charge compatible for the differently-abled persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The Department of Posts has received official notification from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment regarding provisions for making government buildings accessible for persons with disabilities within the limits of their economic capacity and development.

(b) Yelahanka Old Town Post Office is located on the ground floor and it is easily accessible to the physically challenged persons with wheel chair. No request/complaint has been received about any inconvenience faced by physically challenged persons with wheel chair visiting the Yelahanka Old Town Post Office.

(c) Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications, is making all out efforts to make all departmental buildings under its charge compatible for the differently abled persons within the available funds in a phased manner and, therefore, situation warranting action against erring officials does not arise. Construction of ramps and rails in all new post office departmental buildings has been made a mandatory feature.

Non-issuance of mobile bills by operators

1177. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several mobile phone operators do not issue bills to their subscribers and keep on reminding them about non-payment of bills on phone;

(b) if so, the reasons for not issuing the bills to the subscribers by the mobile phone operators; and

(c) the steps taken to stop harassment of subscribers by mobiles phone operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) Sir, as reported by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), bills are issued by all the TSPs in accordance with TRAI Regulations/amendments released in context of Issuing Bills to the subscribers. In this regard, TRAI has issued Telecom Tariff Order (TTO) 46th amendment dated 24th January, 2008; letter dated 23rd June, 2011; and Telecom Consumers Protection Regulations (TCP R) dated 6th January, 2012.

For Post-paid subscriber, the hard copy of bills are being dispatched to the subscribers free of cost periodically as per the guidelines prescribed in TTO 46th amendment; and the subscribers who have opted-in for electronic bill as prescribed in TRAI letter dated 23rd June, 2011, are sent *via* email.

For Prepaid Subscriber, bills are also provided as per TCP R on request basis. The prepaid subscribers have various options to raise their request i.e. by calling consumer care number of respective Telecom Service Provider, writing to customer care email address or requesting in person at customer care centre by paying nominal charges.

For protecting the interests of consumers by way of enhancing the transparency of the bills, TRAI vide direction dated 4th May 2007, mandated the service providers about the various fields of information to be included in the bill. Also, as per the Quality of Service (Code of Practice for Metering and Billing Accuracy) Regulations, 2006, the service providers have to audit their metering and billing system every year through any of the auditors from the panel notified by TRAI and they have to file an audit report with TRAI by 31st July of every year and Action Taken Report on audit observations by 15th November every year. In this audit, the timeliness of issue of bills and delivery of bills through contracts with delivery agents are audited and reported in the audit report. The audit reports for 2015-16 submitted to TRAI by the service providers do not contain any adverse observations in this regard.

Telecom towers in villages

†1178. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether opportunities of social activities being undertaken through digital services and e-Governance employment are increasing in those villages and areas

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

surrounding them where telecom towers have been installed;

(b) if so, the number of villages in the country, including Maharashtra, where telecom towers have been installed and the number of towers which are going to be installed in coming years, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the number of villages in the country, including Maharashtra, where Common Service Centres have been planned to be set up with the help of rural entrepreneurs, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

*State/UT-wise Common Service Centre (CSC) roll out Status
as on 31 January, 2017*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Gram Panchayat (GP)	No. of CSCs Registered	No. of CSCs Registered at GP level	Total No. of Functional CSCs including GP	Total No. of Functional CSCs at GP level
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12833	8855	5613	8855	3598
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1779	217	136	84	72
3.	Assam	2196	5399	1485	1997	1469
4.	Bihar	8463	17785	8213	9333	8213
5.	Chhattisgarh	9734	13444	9734	10932	9103
6.	Goa	189	13	0	4	0
7.	Gujarat	13735	18584	13885	15805	13885
8.	Haryana	6155	7236	6105	5531	4857
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3243	3791	3469	3111	2232
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4128	1745	1219	1199	854
11.	Jharkhand	4423	7583	4393	6044	4393
12.	Karnataka	5628	5337	2599	2761	2292

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Kerala	979	3183	1095	2375	880
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23012	21071	12564	19500	10607
15.	Maharashtra	27920	31550	15307	31600	18807
16.	Manipur	165	849	256	469	256
17.	Meghalaya	1463	387	276	301	44
18.	Mizoram	776	474	376	63	58
19.	Nagaland	1123	239	230	177	158
20.	Odisha	6234	10088	5999	6024	5913
21.	Punjab	12800	8700	4818	3954	3259
22.	Rajasthan	9946	40032	15038	40032	15038
23.	Sikkim	165	118	68	63	52
24.	Tamil Nadu	12618	14362	12333	8007	7307
25.	Telangana	8787	4955	2819	4955	2819
26.	Tripura	1038	693	442	458	442
27.	Uttarakhand	7555	6104	4633	4285	3812
28.	Uttar Pradesh	51914	62697	38123	45908	35321
29.	West Bengal	3351	12729	6406	7812	6406
STATE TOTAL		242352	308220	177634	241639	162147
Union Territory						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	69	47	19	32	19
2.	Chandigarh	17	93	21	43	21
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	22	11	19	9
4.	Daman and Diu	14	26	10	17	10
5.	Delhi	0	2064	0	973	0
6.	Lakshadweep	10	14	14	3	3
7.	Puducherry	98	199	103	114	103
UT TOTAL		219	2465	178	1201	165
GRAND TOTAL		242571	310685	177812	242840	162312

Awareness programmes on EMF emissions and mobile towers

1179. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry organizes awareness programmes on Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) emissions from mobile towers in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the places/districts where such awareness programmes have been conducted so far; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to cover entire country with such awareness programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has initiated Awareness Programmes on EMF Emissions and Telecom Towers to build a direct bridge of engagement between different stakeholders and to fill the information gap with scientific evidence. The details of places where such programmes have been conducted by DoT and its field units along with its stake holders is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cell, field units of DoT, have also been instructed to conduct/carry out EMF awareness programmes at local levels in cities/towns where there is concern related to EMF radiation from mobile towers.

Statement***Details of EMF Awareness Programmes carried out by DoT along with its stakeholders***

Sl. No.	Name of Term Cell	Locations at which EMF awareness workshops have been conducted	District at which EMF awareness workshops have been conducted	State at which EMF awareness workshops have been conducted	Date/ Month on which these workshops have been conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hyderabad	ITC Kakatiya, Begumpet, Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Telangana	13.07.2016
		Kukatpally, Hyderabad	Rangareddy	Telangana	18.02.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Maharashtra	At 18 Grampanchayats in the state of Goa	North Goa and South Goa	Goa	11.09.2016 and 22.09.2016 to 25.09.2016
3.	North East-1	The Shillong Club Ltd., Shillong	East Khasi Hills District	Meghalaya	23.02.2017
4.	Rajasthan	Hotel Golden Tulip	Udaipur	Rajasthan	17.02.2017
5.	Assam	Guwahati	Kamrup (Metro)	Assam	24.01.2017
		Jorhat	Jorhat	Assam	20.02.2017
6.	Mumbai	Nariman Point, Mumbai	Mumbai	Maharashtra	23.08.2016
		1) Chikalim Panchayat	Goa	Goa	11.09.2016
		2) Vetim Panchayat			
		3) Nagova panchayat			
		1) Chikalim Panchayat	Goa	Goa	23.09.2016 and 24.09.2016
		2) Vetim Panchayat			
		3)Verkha panchayat			
7.	Delhi	Assocham	Delhi	Delhi	17.11.2014
		Dwarka	Delhi	Delhi	04.09.2015
		R K Puram	Delhi	Delhi	31.10.2015
		IMA Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	Nov/Dec.-2015
8.	Punjab	Hotel Lalit, Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Punjab	21.10.2016
		Sector 34, Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Punjab	Nov.-16
		BSNL office, Patiala	Patiala	Punjab	Dec.-16
		U.I.E.T., Sector 25, Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Punjab	30.01.2017
		Jandiala Guru, Amritsar	Amritsar	Punjab	31.01.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
		T.E. Building, Raiya	Amritsar	Punjab	31.01.2017
		Panjab University, Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Punjab	31.01.2017
		Landran, Mohali	Mohali	Punjab	13.02.2017
		Baba Banda Singh Bahadur College, Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	Punjab	23.02.2017
		Sector 19, Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Punjab	24.02.2017
9.	Jaipur	OTS, JLN Marg, Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan	26.05.2012
		Rambagh, Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan	30.07.2012
		Deptt of Health and Medical Services, Government of Rajasthan	Jaipur	Rajasthan	11.09.2015
		ITC Rajputana, Railway Station, Jaipur	Jaipur	Rajasthan	17.12.2016
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada (Locations : Centrel Excise colony, Ranigarithota, Krishnalanka, Governerpet and Bhavanipuram)	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	10.11.14 to 12.11.14
		Kakinada	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	22.11.2014
		Nalgonda	Nalgonda	Telangana	25.11.2014
		Vijayawada	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	20.02.2015
11.	Kerala	Ernakulam District Collectorate	Ernakulam District	Kerala	28.02.2017
12	Uttaranchal	Hotel Madhuban, Rajpur Road, Dehradun	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	30.06.2016

Coverage under universal service obligation fund

1180. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved its targets set under Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) over the past three years, if so, the details thereof regarding the growth in mobile per 100 persons and internet per 100 persons over the past three years, region-wise;

(b) the funds allocated, disbursed and spent for providing universal access to ICT, State-wise including West Bengal; and

(c) the details regarding technology transfer, if any, with any foreign country/company with regard to providing the necessary infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) was set up in 2002 to provide access to telecom services in rural and remote areas. The details of the schemes being implemented is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Service Area-wise Mobile Tele-density and Internet Subscribers (per 100 person) are given in Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See below*).

(b) The funds for implementation of the schemes are provided to USOF by Ministry of Finance through the budgetary process. The State-wise allocation/disbursement of subsidy for providing Universal Access by USOF for the last three years is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(c) No technology transfer has taken place with any foreign country/company.

Statement-I

Details of the schemes being implemented by USOF in rural and remote areas

- (i) **Bharat Net:** BharatNet is a project to provide Broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats: Project is targeted to be completed by December, 2018 in a phased manner.
- (ii) **Scheme to provide mobile coverage in Left Wing Extremist (LWE) Affected Areas:** Government has approved on 20.08.2014 for installation of mobile tower in 2199 locations in 10 States affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). As on 28.02.2017, 2186 mobile towers have been installed.
- (iii) **Comprehensive Telecom Development Project for North East Region:** On 10.09.2014, the Government approved a proposal to implement a Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for the North-Eastern Region

(NER). The Project envisages providing mobile coverage to 8621 identified uncovered villages by installation of about 6673 mobile towers, installation of 321 mobile tower sites along National Highways and strengthening of transmission network in the NER. The estimated cost of implementation is ₹ 5336.18 crore. The project is likely to be completed by March, 2018.

(iv) **Comprehensive Telecom Development Project for Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands:** The Telecom Commission has given final approval for the Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan including provision of mobile connectivity for Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands, consisting the following components:

- (a) Provision of 2G (voice) mobile coverage in uncovered villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (ANI) and Lakshadweep:
- (b) Provision of Seamless 2G (voice) mobile connectivity along the National Highway 223 in Andaman and Nicobar Islands:-
- (c) Augmentation of OFC network in Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (d) Augmentation of satellite connectivity/bandwidth in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

The project is targeted to be completed by December, 2018.

Statement-II

Details of Service Area wise Mobile Tele-density (per 100 person)

Sl. No.	Service area	Tele-density as on 30.06.2013	Tele-density as on 30.09.2016
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.27	84.26
2.	Assam	46.88	60.74
3.	Bihar	45.06	55.29
4.	Delhi	203.79	212.16
5.	Gujarat	84.47	99.01
6.	Haryana	75.42	80.27
7.	Himachal Pradesh	101.07	130.86
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	59.30	76.64
9.	Karnataka	87.31	99.87
10.	Kerala	88.50	99.23

1	2	3	4
11.	Madhya Pradesh	53.29	60.10
12.	Maharashtra	82.54	95.08
13.	North East	67.96	83.41
14.	Odisha	59.76	72.74
15.	Punjab	99.46	107.01
16.	Rajasthan	70.45	83.17
17.	Tamil Nadu including Chennai	104.14	115.29
18.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	56.29	66.42
19.	Uttar Pradesh (West)		
20.	West Bengal including Kolkata	67.87	81.47
ALL INDIA TOTAL		71.08	82.17

Statement-III*List of Service Area wise number of Internet Subscribers*

Sl. No.	Service area	Internet (per 100 person) as on 30.06.2014	Internet (per 100 person) as on 30.09.2016
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.16	30.94
2.	Assam	14.19	22.20
3.	Bihar	9.41	15.26
4.	Delhi	77.58	102.89
5.	Gujarat	29.83	36.21
6.	Haryana	21.83	29.95
7.	Himachal Pradesh	35.26	46.12
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.94	14.25
9.	Karnataka	25.20	38.23
10.	Kerala	32.08	45.36
11.	Madhya Pradesh	14.83	21.27
12.	Maharashtra	33.34	38.39
13.	North East	22.96	30.88
14.	Odisha	12.90	21.21

1	2	3	4
15.	Punjab	34.77	47.35
16.	Rajasthan	19.00	24.96
17.	Tamil Nadu including Chennai	29.70	40.93
18.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	11.90	17.97
19.	Uttar Pradesh (West)		
20.	West Bengal including Kolkata	16.88	27.38
ALL INDIA TOTAL		20.83	28.77

Statement-IV

*Details of Allocation/Disbursement of subsidy for providing Universal Access by
USOF for the last three years*

(₹ in crore)

States	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto 07.03.2017)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.08	0.04	8.11	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	11.35	19.03	1.33	0.44
Assam	1.06	32.35	0.55	0.53
Bihar	8.16	4.05	2.58	0.87
Chhattisgarh	9.22	2.56	0.37	0.00
Department of Telecom (DoT) Headquarter	1500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DoT-LWE	0.00	596.51	617.05	237.01
DoT-BharatNet	514.00	1351.86	2415.10	4616.83
Gujarat	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	0.39	1.17	1.82	1.98
Himachal Pradesh	2.10	0.70	0.30	0.12
Jammu and Kashmir	1.98	0.27	0.52	0.41
Jharkhand	3.35	0.52	0.16	0.61

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	14.82	8.34	4.17	0.67
Kerala	3.82	3.75	1.32	5.53
Maharashtra	11.45	20.39	14.10	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	19.17	13.49	12.58	1.58
North East-I	7.44	2.30	6.74	14.89
North East-II	2.79	1.23	2.04	14.18
Odisha	14.46	7.70	1.58	3.26
Punjab	6.97	8.48	6.56	1.75
Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38
Tamil Nadu	14.17	0.05	0.01	0.00
Uttar Pradesh (East)	2.93	4.25	0.77	0.37
Uttar Pradesh (West)	5.39	0.95	0.29	0.14
Uttarakhand	4.70	1.48	0.19	0.00
West Bengal	3.46	5.52	1.76	0.79
TOTAL	2163.45	2086.98	3100.00	4902.34

Distribution of other domestic goods through fair price shops

†1181. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal regarding distribution of other domestic goods of daily need through Fair Price Shops for food distribution, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is making any effort to save the present Fair Price Shops in view of submission of licenses by many shopkeepers in the department due to losses, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is going to discontinue this system, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Government allocates foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarse grains) and kerosene to all States/UTs for distribution through the Public Distribution system (PDS). Government also provides

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

subsidy to States/UTs who procure and distribute Sugar under the PDS. Government has, however, no proposal to include more items under PDS. Although, some States/UTs are distributing other commodities like salt, edible oil, pulses etc. through the PDS outlets at their own.

(b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Food Security (Assistance to State Governments) Rules, 2015 provide that the Central Government shall assist the State Government to meet the expenditure incurred by it on intra-state movement, handling of foodgrains and margins paid to fair price shop dealers for distribution of foodgrains allocated for the entitled persons and households. The norms of Central assistance (in ₹ per quintal) to the State Government and Union Territory and share of the Central Government (in percentage) shall be limited as under:

Category of States and Union Territories	Norms of expenditure (Rate in ₹ per quintal)			Central Share (in percent)
	Intra-State movement and handling	Fair price Shop Dealers margin		
		Basic	Additional margin for sale through point of sale device	
General	65	70	17	50
Special*	100	143	17	75

*Special category States and UTs includes-Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

(c) No, Sir.

Allotment of rice to Kerala

1182. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether restoration of rice allotment has been done which was cut down by the Government recently; and

(b) if so, whether any measures are under consideration of the Government to ensure sufficient rice allotment to rice consuming States like Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government of India enacted National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 with effect from 05.07.2013 to provide subsidized foodgrains to the States/UTs. Till implementation

of NFSA by the States/UTs, Government of India had been allocating foodgrains to the non-NFSA States under erstwhile Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) as per 1993-94 poverty estimates of the then Planning Commission and March, 2000 population estimates of Registrar General of India (RGI).

The Act provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains under TPDS, thus covering about two-thirds of the population at Census 2011 population, delinking it from the poverty estimates. Corresponding to the above coverage at All India level, State-wise percentage coverage has been determined by the erstwhile Planning Commission (now Niti Aayog). Coverage under NFSA for Kerala had been fixed at 52.63% and 39.5% of the rural and urban population respectively *i.e.* 154.8 lakh persons out of total population of 333.88 lakh (46.36% of the total population). For the coverage of population determined for Kerala under NFSA and the following entitlement prescribed under the Act, the estimated annual allocation of foodgrains to the State for AAY and PHH categories is 10.25 lakh tons. In addition, 4.00 lakh tons of foodgrains in the form of tide over allocation is also being made to the State of Kerala to protect average annual offtake of last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13). This policy has been applied uniformly to all the States/UTs. The State of Kerala implemented NFSA in the State w.e.f. 1st Nov, 2016.

Starvation deaths

1183. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the problem of peoples' starvation in many parts of the country despite the FCI godowns overflowing with foodgrains, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of people died for want to food, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to curb this magnitude of problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) No State Government/Union Territory Administration has reported any incident of death due to starvation so far.

However, to eradicate the problem of starvation and to provide food security to the vulnerable population, the Government has been providing foodgrains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) such as Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls, Annapurna Scheme etc.

During the year 2015-16, the Govt. of India has allocated 611.10 lakh tons of foodgrains under TPDS, NFSA and OWS. This includes allocation of 496.77 lakh tons under TPDS, 50.01 lakh tons additional APL and BPL allocation, 11.70 lakh tons for natural calamities, additional TPDS requirements etc., and allocation of 52.62 lakh tons of foodgrains under OWS. During the current year 2016-17, the Govt. of India has so far allocated 628.90 lakh tons of foodgrains under TPDS, NFSA and OWS.

National food Security Act, 2013 provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving foodgrains at highly subsidized prices of ₹ 3, 2 and 1 per Kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), thus covering about two-third of the population.

The Act also has a special focus on nutritional support to women and children. Pregnant women and lactating mothers are entitled to meals as nutritional norms. Children upto 14 years of age are entitled to nutritious meals or take home rations as per the prescribed nutritional standards. In case of non supply of entitled foodgrains or meals, the beneficiaries are entitled to food security allowance.

Pendency of consumer cases

1184. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many cases of consumer disputes take very long time to get resolved in consumer fora and public suffers for these delays; and

(b) if so, whether Government has any data regarding the number of cases lying pending in different consumer Dispute Redressal Fora/Commissions across the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Some consumer disputes take a long time for disposal in consumer fora due to adjournments, vacancies of posts and infrastructural problems.

(b) As informed by the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, which monitors the pendency in the Consumer Fora, the details of the cases lying pending in different consumer fora across the country is given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

Details of cases in various consumer fora across the country

National Commission and State Commissions

Sl. No.	Name of State	Cases filed since inception	Cases disposed of since inception	Cases Pending
1	2	3	4	5
National Commission		106711	94581	12130
State Commission				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32513	31648	865
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	111	106	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	96	85	11
4.	Assam	2930	2509	421
5.	Bihar	18764	15412	3352
6.	Chandigarh	16982	16476	506
7.	Chhattisgarh	11674	11244	430
8.	Daman and Diu and DNH	25	20	5
9.	Delhi	44605	38598	6007
10.	Goa	2869	2775	94
11.	Gujarat	54302	49379	4923
12.	Haryana	48110	46690	1420
13.	Himachal Pradesh	9473	9332	141
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	9038	7549	1489
15.	Jharkhand	5884	5367	517
16.	Karnataka	53800	46115	7685
17.	Kerala	29313	27278	2035
18.	Lakshadweep	18	16	2

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Madhya Pradesh	51000	42666	8334
20.	Maharashtra	69113	58003	11110
21.	Manipur	170	164	6
22.	Meghalaya	300	285	15
23.	Mizoram	223	216	7
24.	Nagaland	165	136	29
25.	Odisha	24257	17672	6585
26.	Puducherry	1074	1019	55
27.	Punjab	36043	34537	1506
28.	Rajasthan	62672	55723	6949
29.	Sikkim	57	54	3
30.	Tamil Nadu	27698	24497	3201
31.	Telangana	2116	248	1868
32.	Tripura	1728	1690	38
33.	Uttar Pradesh	79617	53109	26508
34.	Uttarakhand	5925	4905	1020
35.	West Bengal	25861	21766	4095

Statement-II*Details of cases in district consumer disputes redressal fora*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Cases filed since inception	Cases disposed of since inception	Cases Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	117244	115248	1996
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	767	720	47
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	515	486	29
4.	Assam	16157	14736	1421
5.	Bihar	100605	86188	14417
6.	Chandigarh	55750	53986	1764
7.	Chhattisgarh	47318	41989	5329

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Daman and Diu and DNH	162	144	18
9.	Delhi	254168	236589	17579
10.	Goa	7156	6770	386
11.	Gujarat	209792	194038	15754
12.	Haryana	250342	238873	11469
13.	Himachal Pradesh	63941	61245	2696
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	20792	18855	1937
15.	Jharkhand	39096	34978	4118
16.	Karnataka	188849	178511	10338
17.	Kerala	205185	194457	10728
18.	Lakshadweep	87	70	17
19.	Madhya Pradesh	225500	208401	17099
20.	Maharashtra	371772	334075	37697
21.	Manipur	1297	1240	57
22.	Meghalaya	1005	925	80
23.	Mizoram	3771	3733	38
24.	Nagaland	652	598	54
25.	Odisha	104439	96325	8114
26.	Puducherry	3177	2982	195
27.	Punjab	188689	183249	5440
28.	Rajasthan	361568	326902	34666
29.	Sikkim	338	324	14
30.	Tamil Nadu	114623	105926	8697
31.	Telangana	90028	85557	4471
32.	Tripura	3522	3394	128
33.	Uttar Pradesh	660199	584825	75374
34.	Uttarakhand	40328	37475	2853
35.	West Bengal	104588	97835	6753
TOTAL		3853422	3551649	301773

Import of wheat

1185. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is not considering to import wheat on Government account;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country has enough wheat to meet the requirement under Public Distribution System;

(c) whether, as on 1 December, 2016, Food Corporation of India had 27.55 million tonnes of foodgrains, of which wheat was 16.4 million tonne and rice was 11 million tonne; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government is encouraging import of wheat by private players by scrapping import duty on wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Sir, there is no proposal to import wheat on Government Account.

(b) Stock of wheat in the Central Pool as on 1st January, 2017 was 13.747 million tonnes against stocking norms of 12.8 million tonnes for the quarter January to March which is adequate to meet the requirement under Public Distribution System.

(c) The foodgrains stock in Central pool as on 1st December, 2016 was 27.55 million tonnes of which wheat was 16.5 million tonnes and Rice 11.05 million tonnes.

(d) Wheat procurement in Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2016-17 was 22.961 million tonnes against procurement of 28.088 million tonnes in Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2015-16 and 28.023 million tonnes in Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2014-15. Keeping in view the public interest, Government of India reduced the import duty from 25% to 10% *vide* notification dated 23rd September, 2016 and then further from 10% to Zero percent *vide* notification dated 8th December, 2016.

Foodgrains storage capacity

†1186. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proper arrangement of foodgrains' storage is not there even today;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the current foodgrains production and storage capacity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. On the basis of peak stock requirement during procurement season, the overall storage capacity required in the country is about 600 Lakh MT. Against this, the total capacity available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Agencies for storage of foodgrains as on 31.01.2017 was 775.74 lakh MT. Thus, on the overall, there is sufficient capacity for storage of foodgrains in the country.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Enlisting of applicants in west bengal for providing subsidised rice

1187. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only a small percentage of the applicants are enlisted to avail 2 per kg. rice in West Bengal;

(b) if so, what were the total number of applicants, and how many of them have been enlisted; and

(c) the reasons for disallowing so many applicants from availing the facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), the percentage coverage determined for West Bengal for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains is 74.47% of rural and 47.55% of urban population, which at 2011 census population works out to be 601.84 lakh persons. Within this coverage, it is the responsibility of the State Government, as per the Act, to identify AAY households to the extent specified by the Central Government, in accordance with the guidelines applicable to the Scheme and remaining households as priority households as per the criteria evolved by the State Government. Implementation of the Act in West Bengal has started w.e.f. June, 2015 and based on identification of beneficiaries reported by the State Government, foodgrains as per the provisions of the Act is being allocated to West Bengal for the entire coverage of 601.84 lakh persons.

Coverage of beneficiaries under NFSA

1188. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria to include States under coverage of beneficiaries under National Food Security Act (NFSA);

- (b) which States are covered under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS);
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government had received request from Government of Rajasthan for reassessment of percentage of coverage under NFSA; and
- (d) if so, the action taken thereon and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Before implementation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), States/UTs were required to complete necessary preparatory activities which *inter alia* included identification of eligible households, placing their list on the Public Distribution System portal, setting up of grievance redressal mechanism as per provisions of the Act and necessary strengthening of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), including arrangement for delivery of foodgrains up to door-steps of fair price shops and Computerization of TPDS operations.

(b) NFSA is now being implemented in all the States/UTs and foodgrains as per provisions of the Act is being allocated to them.

(c) and (d) Government of Rajasthan had requested to re-consider and re-calculate the percentage of population to be covered for Rajasthan. However, in view of a formula based approach applied uniformly to all States/Union Territories for determining coverage under NFSA, it was not found feasible to agree to this request and the same was conveyed to the State Government.

Buffer stock of pulses

1189. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is looking to achieve its buffer stock target of 2 million tonnes of pulses by June next year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country has imported nearly six million tonnes pulses last fiscal year to meet the domestic demand; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is to ensure the domestic availability of 24-25 million tonnes of pulses, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Government is creating a dynamic buffer of upto 2 million tonnes of pulses. As on 6.3.2017, around 14.25 lakh tonnes of pulses has been procured/contracted for imports for the buffer.

(b) During 2015-16, around 5.88 million tonnes pulses were imported.

(c) The measures taken by the Government to improve the domestic availability, *inter alia*, include zero import duty on pulses, export ban on pulses with certain exemptions, regular enhancement of MSP for pulses, and implementation on National Food Security Mission (NFSM).

Fixing of MRP on packaged commodities by institutional consumers

1190. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Legal Metrology Act, 2009 envisages "institutional consumer", which encompasses in its ambit institutional consumer *inter alia* transportation, airways, hotels, multiplexes, hospitals, railways or any other service institutions who buy packaged commodities directly from manufacturer for use by the institute; and

(b) whether the aforesaid institutional consumers, including multiplexes, hotels, restaurants are entitled to affix MRP applicable for institutional consumers on mineral water, cold drinks, etc., for sale in their locations, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, the term "institutional consumers" is defined under rule 2(bc) of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011, which by packaged commodities directly from the manufacturer or from an importer or from wholesale dealer for use by that institution, as follows:—

‘2(bc) “institutional consumer” means the institution who hires or avails of the facilities or services in connection with transport, hotel, hospital or other organization which by packaged commodities directly from the manufacturer or from in importer or from wholesale dealer for use by that institution, and the package shall have declaration ‘not for retail sale’;

(b) From the above definition it is evident that the institutional consumer are not allowed to affix MRP and sell these packaged commodities further to the consumers in retail. These packaged commodities can only be used by that institution, as a declaration that ‘not for retail sale’ has to be made on each package.

Import of wheat

†1191. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat cultivators are facing huge losses due to cheap wheat import;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government would reconsider it in the interest of farmers; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No Sir. Government implements a policy of procurement where it undertakes to purchase the entire quantity of wheat offered by farmers at the notified support price.

(b) and (c) In view of above the question does not arise.

Assistance to sugar industry

1192. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sugar millers have sought Central Government assistance to deal with increased financial stress due to high sugarcane prices, restructuring of industry's debt and creation of Price Stabilization Fund etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto;

(c) whether Sugar industry represented for bringing down the eligibility condition of exposure of ₹ 500 crore to ₹ 100 crore for Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any relief is being given to Sugar industry to make it competitive in the global market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Apex representative bodies of sugar industry have represented to the Central Government for restructuring of outstanding term loans of sugar mills. The matter has been taken up with Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance, and it has been informed by DFS that restructuring of sugar loan accounts is governed by the guidelines framed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on "Prudential norms on Income Recognition Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances". As per these guidelines, banks are free to restructure their accounts as per their commercial judgement and Board approved loan policy within the broad prudential guidelines prescribed by RBI.

In order to improve the liquidity position of the sugar mills to facilitate clearance of cane dues of farmers in time, the Central Government has taken several initiatives viz. provided interest free loans under SEFASU-2014, extended financial assistance

in the form of soft-loans, incentive on production and export of raw sugar, fixed remunerative prices of ethanol, waived excise duty for supply of ethanol under Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme, and provided production subsidy to mills to offset cost of cane. As such creation of separate Price Stabilization Fund is not required.

(c) and (d) Apex representative bodies of sugar industry have represented for bringing down the eligibility condition of exposure of ₹ 500 crore to ₹ 100 crore for sustainable structuring of stressed assets. No such relief has been given to sugar industry in this regard so far.

**Use of photograph of Prime Minister in advertisements
by private companies**

1193. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any permission was sought by private companies to use the photograph of the Prime Minister in full page advertisements while promoting their brands and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the action taken by Government against such companies;

(c) whether there is any mechanism which approves the usage of Prime Minister's photographs by private companies and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government is planning to introduce any mechanism in this regard, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per our knowledge, Paytm and Reliance Jio and used the photograph of the Prime Minister in their respective full page advertisement contravening the 'prior permission' stipulation in such cases under 'The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950'. Clarifications were sought by Department of Consumer Affairs from Paytm and Reliance Jio wherein they have apologized for their inadvertent mistake. Further, based on a request from the Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has issued an advisory to print medium to check-up the permission/authority from Competent Authority before issuing any advertisement wherein the Emblem and Names Specified under the act are mentioned.

(c) and (d) Section 3 of 'The Emblems and Name (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950' stipulates that 'no person shall, except in such cases and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Central Government, use, or

continue to use, for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design, any name or emblem specified in the Schedule or any colorable imitation thereof without the previous permission of the Central Government or of such officer of Government as may be authorized in this behalf by the Central Government.’ A committee is in existence in Department of Consumer Affairs for *inter alia* examining proposals regarding prior approval stipulation under ‘the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950’.

End-to-end computerisation of TPDS operations

1194. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) by when Government would be able to complete the task of end-to-end computerisation of TPDS operations throughout the country; and

(b) the status of the end-to-end computerisation of TPDS operations in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Department of Food and Public Distribution is implementing a Plan Scheme on ‘End-to-end Computerization of TPDS Operations’ during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). Initially the implementation of the project was slow and uneven across the country due to delay in finalization of action plans by States/UTs, late submission of their proposal for financial assistance and practical problems faced during implementation of the project. However, due to vigorous efforts and constant monitoring of the project through meetings, Video Conferences, visits, letters and advisories with States/UTs to review their progress/problems being faced etc., there has been significant progress in implementation of the project and ration cards have been completely digitized in all States/UTs, transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs, online allocation has been implemented in 29 States/UTs and supply chain is computerized in 20 States/UTs. The validity of the scheme has been extended by one year *i.e.* upto 31.03.2018 without any escalation in the project cost to complete the project. The present status of implementation of various activities of the project State-wise including Tamil Nadu is given in the Statement.

Statement*State-wise status of End-to-End Computeriation of TPDS Operations including Tamil Nadu*

(as on 28.02.2017)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Digitization of Ration Cards	Aadhaar Seeding in RCs	Online Allocation of Foodgrains	Computerization of Supply-chain Management	Transparency Portal	Online Grievance Redressal	Toll Free Helpline Numbers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100%	97%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	100%	44.5%	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
4.	Assam	100%	0%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	Bihar	100%	1.70%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	Chandigarh	100%	100%	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	Chhattisgarh	100%	97%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100%	95%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Daman and Diu	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Delhi	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Goa	100%	88%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
12.	Gujarat	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
13.	Haryana	100%	92%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
14.	Himachal Pradesh	100%	96%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	100%	62%	Up to TSOs*	-	Yes	-	Yes
16.	Jharkhand	100%	95%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
17.	Karnataka	100%	98%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
18.	Kerala	100%	98%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.	Lakshadweep	100%	97%	-	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes
20.	Madhya Pradesh	100%	87%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
21.	Maharashtra	100%	87%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
22.	Manipur	100%	1.28%	Partial	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.	Meghalaya	100%	0%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
24.	Mizoram	100%	11.95%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
25.	Nagaland	100%	6.50%	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
26.	Odisha	100%	86%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
27.	Puducherry	100%	100%	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes

28.	Punjab	100%	97%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
29.	Rajasthan	100%	95%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
30.	Sikkim	100%	72%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
31.	Tamil Nadu	100%	98%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
32.	Telangana	100%	100%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
33.	Tripura	100%	92.55%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	-	Yes
34.	Uttar Pradesh	100%	73%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
35.	Uttarakhand	100%	90%	Implemented	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
36.	West Bengal	100%	61%	Implemented	Implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes
		100%	73.01%	29*	20	36	33	36

Setting up of Online Consumer Mediation Centre

1195. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has inaugurated/proposes to inaugurate Online Consumer Mediation Centre;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the aims of opening of such a Centre;
- (c) the time by which the Centre is likely to start functioning;
- (d) whether any private agency has been associated with the setting up of the said Centre; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned and spent in this regard during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Online Consumer Mediation Centre (OCMS) was inaugurated on the National Consumer Day on 24th December, 2016.

(b) Keeping in view the fastest growing e-commerce market and need for speedy redressal of consumer grievances, Online Consumer Mediation Centre has been established to provide for an alternate grievance redressal mechanism.

(c) The Centre has already started functioning since 24th December, 2016.

(d) and (e) Under the aegis of the Department of Consumer Affairs, The Online Consumer Mediation Centre has been established by the National Law School India University (NLSIU), Bengaluru, an academic institution set up under the National School of India Act, 1986 of the state of Karnataka. A sum of ₹ 1 crore has been sanctioned by the Department of Consumer Affairs to National Law School India University Bengaluru for setting up and operation of the Centre.

Construction of silos by private players

1196. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Food Corporation of India (FCI) has identified private sector players who would build around 25 silos with 1.3 million tonne combined capacity within next two years;
- (b) whether these silos would be constructed under the Design, Build, Finance, Own and Operate model;

(c) whether silos of 2.5 lakh tonne capacity are currently being built at six locations; and

(d) if so, whether these silos are being built on the land owned by the FCI through Viability Gap Funding basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Food Corporation of India (FCI) has identified private sector players to build silos at 26 locations of 1.35 million tonne capacity within next two years. These silos would be constructed under the Design, Build, Finance, Own and Operate (DBFOO) model.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. FCI has selected silo operators through open tendering for construction and operation of silos of 2.50 LMT capacity at six locations under Viability Gap Funding (VGF) model at its own land. The details are as given below:—

Sl. No.	Locations	Capacity (in MT)
1.	Sahnewal (Punjab)	50,000
2.	Narela (Delhi)	50,000
3.	Changsari (Assam)	50,000
4.	Kotkapura (Punjab)	25,000
5.	Whitefield (Karnataka)	25,000
6.	Katihar (Bihar)	50,000

Service charge levied by hotels and restaurants

1197. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked State Governments to issue an advisory to hotels/restaurants to prominently display that service charges are solely at the discretion of consumer;

(b) whether it is also a fact that if the customer is not satisfied with the services rendered, he may get the service charges waived from the bill; and

(c) whether the service tax levied on food and beverages served is not uniform, if so, the details of the manner in which it is levied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) It has come to the notice of this Ministry through a number of complaints from consumers received in the National Consumer Helpline that hotels and restaurants are

following the practice of charging 'service charge' in the range of 5-20%, in lieu of tips. A consumer is forced to pay this charge irrespective of the kind of service provided to him. The consumers are also required to pay service tax on this service charge so collected by the hotels and restaurants.

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 provides that a trade practice which, for the purpose of promoting the sale, use or the supply of any goods or for the provision of any service, adopts any unfair method or deceptive practice is to be treated as an unfair trade practice. The said Act further provides that a consumer can make a complaint to the appropriate consumer forum established under the Act against

- (i) an unfair trade practice adopted by any trader or service provider
- (ii) the services hired or availed of, suffered from deficiency in any respect
- (iii) a trader or service provider, as the case may be, has charged for the goods or for the services a price in excess of the price (a) fixed by or under any law for the time being enforce, (b) displayed on the goods or any package containing such goods, (c) displayed on the price list exhibited by him or under any law for the time being in force or (d) agreed between the parties.

This Ministry has advised the State Governments to sensitize the companies, hotels and restaurants in the State regarding aforementioned provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and to disseminate the information through display at the appropriate place in the hotels/restaurants that the 'service charges' are discretionary/voluntarily and a consumer dissatisfied with the services can have it waived off.

(c) Service tax is levied uniformly as per statutory provisions, which is different from the service charge.

Levying of service charge by hotels and restaurants

†1198. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hotels and restaurants are levying service charges on catering and other services without willingness of the customers, if so, the estimated amount of service charge levied by hotels and restaurants on daily basis in the country, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no rule to take action against hotels and restaurants levying service charge and to return the service charge that has been levied from customers, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of action plan being prepared by Government to protect the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) It has come to the notice of this Ministry through a number of complaints from consumers received in the National Consumer Helpline that hotels and restaurants are following the practice of charging 'service charge' in the range of 5-20%, in lieu of tips. A consumer is forced to pay this charge irrespective of the kind of service provided to him. The consumers are also required to pay service tax on this service charge so collected by the hotels and restaurants.

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 provides that a trade practice which, for the purpose of promoting the sale, use or the supply of any goods or for the provision of any service, adopts any unfair method or deceptive practice, is to be treated as an unfair trade practice. The said Act further provides that a consumer can make a complaint to the appropriate consumer forum established under the Act against.

- (i) an unfair trade practice adopted by any trader or service provider
- (ii) the services hired or availed of, suffered from deficiency in any respect
- (iii) a trader or service provider, as the case may be, has charged for the goods or for the services a price in excess of the price (a) fixed by or under any law for the time being enforce, (b) displayed on the goods or any package containing such goods, (c) displayed on the price list exhibited by him or under any law for the time being in force or (d) agreed between the parties.

Forceful charging of the service charges, being an unfair trade practice, can be complained against, in a Consumer Forum of appropriate jurisdiction for redressal, as per provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

This Ministry has advised the State Governments to sensitize the companies, hotels and restaurants in the state regarding aforementioned provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and to disseminate the information through display at the appropriate place in the hotels/restaurants that the 'service charges' are discretionary/voluntarily and a consumer dissatisfied with the services can have it waived off.

Service charge on food bills

1199. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made service charges on a food bill non compulsory, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how this decision is being implemented by State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) It has come to the notice of this Ministry through a number of complaints from consumers received in the National Consumer Helpline that hotels and restaurants are following the practice of charging 'service charge' in the range of 5-20%, in lieu of tips. A consumer is forced to pay this charge irrespective of the kind of service provided to him. The consumers are also required to pay service tax on this service charge so collected by the hotels and restaurants.

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 provides that a trade practice which, for the purpose of promoting the sale, use or the supply of any goods or for the provision of any service, adopts any unfair method or deceptive practice, is to be treated as an unfair trade practice. The said Act further provides that a consumer can make a complaint to the appropriate consumer forum established under the Act against.

- (i) an unfair trade practice adopted by any trader or service provider
- (ii) the services hired or availed of, suffered from deficiency in any respect
- (iii) a trader or service provider, as the case may be, has charged for the goods or for the services a price in excess of the price (a) fixed by or under any law for the time being enforce, (b) displayed on the goods or any package containing such goods, (c) displayed on the price list exhibited by him or under any law for the time being in force or (d) agreed between the parties.

This Ministry has advised the State Governments to sensitize the companies, hotels and restaurants in the state regarding aforementioned provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and to disseminate the information through display at the appropriate place in the hotels/restaurants that the 'service charges' are discretionary/voluntarily and a consumer dissatisfied with the services can have it waived off.

Steps taken for consumer protection

†1200. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's record with regard to consumer protection has not been satisfactory with reference to developed countries of the world;

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether several effective steps, which have yielded expected results have been taken by the Central Government with regard to consumer protection during the last two years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. India is a forerunner in consumer advocacy. The Consumer Protection Act was enacted in 1986 with definitive aim for promoting consumers' rights and to provide for a simple and speedy redressal to consumer disputes. A three tier quasi-Judicial machinery has been set up at district, state and national levels, called District Fora, State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission and the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission respectively. With a view to promote consumer movement in the country, a Consumer Welfare Fund has been established and financial assistance from the fund is provided to Voluntary Consumer organisations to carry out consumer awareness activities.

(c) The Ministry has taken several initiatives for the welfare and promotion and protection of the rights of the consumers, which include a portal called "Grievance Against Misleading Advertisements (GAMA)" to enable the consumers to file complaints relating to misleading advertisements, a National Consumer Helpline (NCH) with a toll free number (1800-11-4000 and a short code 14404) to handle the grievances of the consumers, as well as digital and social media initiatives to empower the consumers.

Monitoring of inflation of essential eatables

1201. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made/is making any list of foodgrains, fruits and daily routine essential eatables which need special monitoring to avoid any irregular inflation almost every year;

(b) if so, the details of those products, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the assessment on reasons identified for rise in price for each product under frequent inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government is monitoring the prices of 22 essential food commodities on daily basis. These includes rice and wheat in cereals; chana, arhar, urad, moong and masoor in pulses; groundnut oil, mustard oil, vanaspati, soya oil, sunflower oil and palm oil in

edible oils; onion, tomato and potato in vegetables; and other items covering sugar, gur, milk, tea, atta and salt.

(c) Rise in the prices of essential food items are due to various factors such as shortfall in production, increased transportation costs, supply chain constraints like lack of storage facilities, increase in demand because of rise in population and per capita income and change in food habits. In addition, speculation, cartelization, black-marketing/hoarding also put pressure on prices.

Allocation of rice to Kerala

1202. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the decision to reduce allocation of rice to Kerala has adversely affected the Public Distribution System in the State; and

(b) whether Government proposes to make changes in the policy to maintain the prevailing supply of foodgrains to Kerala, if so, the details of the proposed changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government of India enacted National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 on 05.07.2013 to provide subsidized foodgrains to the States/UTs. Till implementation of NFSA by the States/UTs, Government of India had been allocating foodgrains to the non-NFSA States under erstwhile Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). In addition to this, the non-NFSA States including Kerala were also allocated additional foodgrains as per 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and March, 2000 population estimates of Registrar General of India (RGI) upto 30.06.2016 only. Pursuant to the decision of the State of Kerala to implement NFSA, 2013, allocation as per NFSA entitlement is being made covering all the eligible beneficiaries identified by the State Government. A tide over allocation is also being made to the State of Kerala to protect average annual offtake of last three years before the NFSA came into effect. The foodgrain is allocated to Kerala as per above policy which is uniformly applicable in all 36 States/UTs.

Implementation of Digital India Programme by NIC

1203. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NIC is proposed to become the main agency to implement the digital India programme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what is being done to strengthen NIC in terms of infrastructure and manpower?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) NIC has been designing and developing IT Systems for Government since last four decades. It plays an active role in exploring and advising on different dimensions of ICT in Government. NIC has its presence in wide range of IT services/products/platforms including digitization of Land Records, e-Courts, e-Counseling for Medical/Engineering Colleges admissions, e-Prisons and Elections at all levels etc.

Under Digital India Programme, NIC developed and launched “MyGov Portal” and “Digital India Portal”. NIC is also involved in IT Platform for Messages, Government Greetings (eGreetings), Aadhaar enabled Biometric Attendance for Central and State Government employees, Secure email within Government, Jeevan Pramaan (Life certificate) for Pensioner, eProcurement (for electronic Government tenders), eOffice (for digital office files), Digital Payment Systems (Dashboard), eSampark (communication of information related to Government programmes), Content Management Framework for Government websites, eHospital (automation of hospital processes) and patient appointments using online registration through Online Registration System.

(b) NIC has initiated the following steps for strengthening of NIC in terms of Infrastructure and Manpower:—

- (i) Establishment of new Data Centres at Bhubaneswar and Bhopal.
- (ii) Upgradation and augmentation of existing Data Centre at Hyderabad.
- (iii) Upgradation and augmentation of existing 708 NIC-District Centres all over the country.
- (iv) Proposal(s) for creation of 355 posts for Cyber Security and another proposal for creation of 1407 posts at different levels in NIC have been mooted to fulfill these posts.

BPO schemes in Telangana

1204. SHRI DHARAMPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is contemplating opening and developing Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) units with a view to expand the Electronics and Information Technology in rural areas as a part of the Digital India Programme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Ministry has identified any places in Telangana for this purpose, if so, the details thereof, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Under Digital India programme, the Government has launched two BPO promotion schemes namely India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) and North East BPO Promotion Scheme (NEBPS), for creation of employment opportunities and promotion of investment in IT/ITES sector across the country particularly in small cities/towns including rural areas, by incentivizing setting up of 48,300 and 5,000 seats BPO/ITES operations by 31.03.2019 with an outlay of ₹ 493 crore and ₹ 50 crore respectively.

These schemes provide capital support along with several special incentives like encouraging employment to women and physically disabled persons, promoting local entrepreneurs, upto ₹ 1 lakh/seat in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) etc. Further, details of these schemes are available at www.meity.gov.in/ibps, <https://ibps.stpi.in> and www.meity.gov.in/nebps

For the State of Telangana 1,200 seats have been allocated. Whole Telangana State (excluding Hyderabad) is covered under IBPS. Eligible companies can participate in online bidding of IBPS to setup BPO/ITES operations in Telangana. Till date, one company has entered into a preliminary agreement with Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), the implementing agency of IBPS, to setup BPO/ITES operations of 200 seats at Karimnagar District, Telangana.

Cyber crimes

1205. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cyber crimes reported during the last two years and the present status of the said crimes;

(b) the percentage increase in such crimes during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to tackle cyber crime incidents with stringent cyber laws to make online transactions fool proof; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) With the proliferation of Information Technology and related services there is a rise in instances of cyber crimes in the country like elsewhere in the world. As per the data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 9622 and 11592 cyber crime cases were registered during the years 2014 and 2015 respectively,

showing a rise of 20% during 2014 to 2015. This includes cases registered under the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 and related sections of Indian Penal Code and Special & Local Laws involving computer as medium/target. State/UT-wise data during 2014-2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Government has taken various steps to tackle the cyber crime incidents on the Internet. It includes:—

- (i) The IT Act, 2000 provides a comprehensive legal framework to address the issues connected with cyber crime, cyber attacks and security breaches of information technology infrastructure.
- (ii) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has recently notified the scheme for evaluating any Department, body or agency of the Central Government or a State Government to notify them as Examiner of Electronic Evidence under section 79A of IT Act, 2000.
- (iii) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis. CERT-In has issued 17 advisories since Nov. 27, 2016 for security safeguards covering Point of Sale (POS), Micro ATMs, electronic Wallets, online banking, smart phones, unified payment interface, Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), RuPay, SIM cards, wireless access points/routers, mobile banking, cloud and Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS). Advisory has also been sent by CERT-In to RBI, National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) and Payment Card Industry Organizations covering precautions to be taken to avoid similar attacks as those that occurred recently with credit/debit cards.
- (iv) CERT-In is conducting cyber security trainings for IT/cyber security professionals including Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of Government and critical sector organisations. 18 such training programs were conducted covering 580 participants during the year 2016. In addition 2 workshops on security of digital payments systems have been conducted for stakeholder organisations covering 110 participants.
- (v) Cyber Crime Cells have been set up in all States and Union Territories for reporting and investigation of Cyber Crime cases.
- (vi) With respect to the banking sector, in order to focus more attention on IT related matters, RBI has taken various action which includes:—
 - RBI has set up a Cyber Security and IT Examination (CSITE) cell within its Department of Banking Supervision in 2015.

- The Bank has issued a comprehensive circular on Cyber Security Framework in Banks on June 2, 2016 covering best practices pertaining to various aspects of cyber security.
- RBI carries out IT Examination of banks separately from the regular financial examination of banks from last year with focus on cyber security and communicates outcomes to banks for remedial action.
- RBI has also set up Cyber Crisis Management Group to address any major incidents reported including suggesting ways to respond and recover to/from the incidents.
- Department of Banking Supervision under RBI also conducts cyber security preparedness testing among banks on the basis of hypothetical scenarios with the help of CERT-In.
- RBI also has set up an IT subsidiary, which would focus, among other things, on cyber security within RBI as well as in regulated entities.
- RBI has issued circular on 09th December, 2016 on Security and Risk mitigation measure for all authorised entities/banks issuing Prepaid Payment Instrument (PPI) in the country.
- In addition, RBI issues Circulars/advisories to all Commercial Banks on phishing attacks and preventive/detective measures to tackle phishing attacks.

Statement

Details of State/UT-wise cyber crime data for the year 2014-15

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014#	2015#	% variation in 2015 over 2014
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	282	536	90.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	6	-66.7
3.	Assam	379	483	27.4
4.	Bihar	114	242	112.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	123	103	-16.3
6.	Goa	62	17	-72.6
7.	Gujarat	227	242	6.6
8.	Haryana	151	224	48.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	38	50	31.6

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	34	-8.1
11.	Jharkhand	93	180	93.5
12.	Karnataka	1020	1447	41.9
13.	Kerala	450	290	-35.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	289	231	-20.1
15.	Maharashtra	1879	2195	16.8
16.	Manipur	13	6	-53.8
17.	Meghalaya	60	56	-6.7
18.	Mizoram	22	8	-63.6
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0.0
20.	Odisha	124	386	211.3
21.	Punjab	226	149	-34.1
22.	Rajasthan	697	949	36.2
23.	Sikkim	4	1	-75.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	172	142	-17.4
25.	Telangana	703	687	-2.3
26.	Tripura	5	13	160.0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1737	2208	27.1
28.	Uttarakhand	42	48	14.3
29.	West Bengal	355	398	12.1
TOTAL STATES		9322	11331	21.6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	6	-53.8
31.	Chandigarh	55	77	40.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	-100.0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.0
34.	Delhi UT	226	177	-21.7
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	-100.0
36.	Puducherry	1	0	-100.0
TOTAL UTs		300	261	-13.0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		9622	11592	20.5

Source: Crime in India.

Private sector participation in curbing cyber crimes

1206. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assocham-PwC report has suggested Government to design policies entailing incentive and tax breaks to encourage private sector participation in curbing cyber crimes; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government intend to increase budget for cyber security related initiatives such as capacity building, training of workforce, implementing awareness programmes and Research and Development to check cyber crimes, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether comprehensive cyber security policies and framework would be developed to effectively curb cyber incidents and to reduce response time by various agencies; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) During its 9th Annual Summit on Cyber and Network Security held on 29 July, 2016, PwC in association with Assocham launched a report on “Protecting interconnected systems in the cyber era”. One of the recommendations of the report was that Government and regulators should develop comprehensive cyber security policies and frameworks from the perspective of incentives, tax breaks and technological development. The policies should be such that they encourage private sector participation in public sector research and promote the commercialisation of research and development and generation of intellectual property.

(b) Rupees 500 Crores has been allocated for Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) in the 12th Plan period (2012-17) for Cyber Security Programme including cyber security related initiatives such as capacity building, training of workforce, implementing awareness programmes and Research and Development to check cyber crimes. In the year 2017-18, the total allocated budget for cyber security related initiative for MeitY is ₹ 153.48 crore.

(c) In order to enhance cyber security and effective resolution of incidents the following key actions are taken:

- (i) All organizations have been mandated to report cyber security incidents to Indian Computer Emergency Response Team expeditiously.

- (ii) Government has formulated a Cyber Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks for implementation by all Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
- (iii) Cyber security mock drills are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organizations in Government and critical sectors. Till date, 11 such drills have been conducted by the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) involving 110 organisations from different sectors.
- (iv) Government has empanelled 32 security auditing organisations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.

**Analysis of official websites of Ministries and Departments
of Central Government**

1207. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ever undertaken any comparative analysis of the efficacy, user-friendliness and overall performance of official websites of various Ministries and Departments of Central Government;

(b) the Ministries and Departments, the websites of which are attracting highest number of visitors; and

(c) the Ministries or Departments where there is a structured and systematic mechanism of analyzing the feedback of users periodically?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) National Informatics Centres (NIC), MeitY had initiated a project titled “Index of Government Websites” to carry out the comparative study of the websites. This project was executed by IIT, Delhi in 2012 and the comparative analysis was done on number of parameters. However, since then, majority of the websites have been redesigned.

(b) While NIC hosts the Indian Government Websites, however respective Ministries/Departments are responsible for their Websites along-with the Content. NIC does not maintain such data.

(c) Respective Ministries/Departments manage their websites. User feedback goes to the Web Manager of the Ministry/Department concerned. NIC does not maintain such data.

Aadhaar enabled payments

1208. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to make Aadhaar-enabled payments and wants to reduce the use of credit and debit cards;

(b) how Unique Identification Authority of India is planning to increase biometric authentication capacity of Aadhaar to push Aadhaar enabled payments to create a cashless society, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to create awareness about this mode of transaction to the people, particularly people in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) is one of the payment systems being used by Banks to provide service to their customers. It is a part of digital payments initiatives of Government of India wherein emphasis is being laid on usage of Unified Payments Interface (UPI), Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), Immediate Payment Service (IMPS), Debit Cards and Aadhaar, to achieve the objective of moving towards less cash society by adopting digital payments.

(b) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is in process of procurement of necessary hardware for enhancing its authentication capacity to 10 crore transactions/day.

(c) Ministry has undertaken various steps to create awareness about Aadhaar enabled digital payments. These mainly cover:—

- (i) **Participation in DigiDhan Melas and other regional level events:** UIDAI put up stalls and offered live demo of Aadhaar based digital payments, which received good footfalls in these regional events where many non-urban residents were briefed about the benefits and usage of AePS (Aadhaar enabled Payment System).
- (ii) **Informational Campaigns via Social Media:** Detailed campaigns undertaken on the topic which are revisited every month. These are carried out on UIDAI's official Facebook Page, Twitter Profile, Google+ Page and YouTube Channel. Residents have also shared their queries related to Aadhaar enabled payments which have been duly answered from time to time.
- (iii) **Website Banners:** Over 6 lakh persons visit UIDAI website every day. Prominent Banners have been put up on the website to further create awareness and give information related to AePS.

- (iv) **Creating Awareness and Access through Common Service Centres:** A new component entitled 'Digital Finance for Rural India: Creating Awareness and Access through Common Service Centres (CSCs)' under the Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA) Scheme was approved in November 2016 for conducting awareness sessions on digital finance options available for rural citizens as well as enabling various mechanisms of digital financial services such as AEPS, USSD, UPI, IMPS, e-wallets, point of sale (POS) etc. So far, 2.03 crore citizens have been registered/trained and 9.44 lakh merchants have been enabled under this programme.
- (v) **Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA):** PMGDISHA has been approved by the Cabinet on 08.2.2017 with an outlay of ₹ 2,351.38 crore to usher in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 Crore rural households by 31.03.2019. This is in line with the announcement made by Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Union Budget 2016-17. Use of financial tools for undertaking digital cashless transactions have been included as part of the training content. Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) mode is part of the course and training on the same would be provided to all 6 Crore rural candidates under the scheme.
- (vi) **DigiShala TV Channel:** Awareness is being created about Digital payment including Aadhar enabled payment system (AePS) through DigiShala (a free to air TV Channel on Doordardhan Free Dish and Dish TV) in rural areas.
- (vii) **Outreach Vans:** The outreach vans of Digital India are creating awareness about Digital payment including AePS in rural and semi urban areas.

Implementation of Digital Literacy Mission

1209. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of Digital Literacy Mission State-wise; and;
- (b) the steps Ministry is taking to cover more households under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Government has implemented two Schemes for providing Digital Literacy to the masses viz. Scheme for IT Mass Literacy renamed as National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM) and Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA) with a cumulative target of 52.5 lakh persons across the country. The State-wise details of achievements made under NDLM and DISHA Schemes is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government has recently approved a new scheme titled “Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)” to usher in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households by 31.03.2019.

Statement

Details of State-wise achievement made under NDLM/DISHA programme

Sl. No.	State	Total Certified
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	409
2.	Andhra Pradesh	165586
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	212
4.	Assam	2998
5.	Bihar	403141
6.	Chandigarh	13643
7.	Chhattisgarh	172355
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	181
9.	Daman & Diu	1366
10.	Delhi	80068
11.	Goa	1180
12.	Gujarat	334251
13.	Haryana	132075
14.	Himachal Pradesh	31211
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	121485
16.	Jharkhand	114751
17.	Karnataka	349824
18.	Kerala	49326
19.	Lakshadweep	20
20.	Madhya Pradesh	365368
21.	Maharashtra	403732
22.	Manipur	30976
23.	Meghalaya	0
24.	Mizoram	8234
25.	Nagaland	12997

Sl. No.	State	Total Certified
26.	Odisha	121100
27.	Puducherry	19016
28.	Punjab	96962
29.	Rajasthan	372029
30.	Sikkim	10625
31.	Tamil Nadu	291151
32.	Telangana	184346
33.	Tripura	42941
34.	Uttar Pradesh	610189
35.	Uttarakhand	101881
36.	West Bengal	641735
TOTAL		5346770

Hacking of airport websites

1210. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a server containing 148 domains of Indian airport websites including Cochin and Trivandrum was hacked by Pakistani cyber criminals, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether data on the server was stolen and domains compromised; and

(c) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard and its preparedness to deal with such cyber attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The official websites of Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram International airports were not hacked. It has been reported that some private websites in the name of Kochi airport and Thiruvananthapuram airport were hacked in December 2016. These hacked websites are registered and hosted in USA.

(b) and (c) As the official websites Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram International airports were not hacked, no official data of these websites were stolen.

Government has taken the following steps to prevent cyber attacks and secure the websites:—

- (i) All Government websites and applications are required to be audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The auditing of the websites and applications is being conducted on a regular basis after hosting also. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has empanelled 32 security auditing organisations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
- (ii) NIC which hosts the government websites is continuously engaged in upgrading and improving the security posture of its hosting infrastructure.
- (iii) CERT-In is regularly tracking the hacking of websites and alerts the website owners concerned to take actions to secure the websites to prevent recurrence. CERT-In also issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis.
- (iv) Government has formulated a Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
- (v) Comprehensive Cyber Security Mock Drills are being regularly held to assess preparedness of organizations to withstand cyber attacks. So far, 11 such drills have been conducted with participation from 110 organizations.
- (vi) CERT-In has published guidelines for securing IT infrastructure, which are available on its website (www.certin.org.in) and are used by Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments to secure their IT Infrastructure.

Rural BPOs

†1211. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether information technology-based service sector in rural areas, *i.e.* rural BPOs, are not only promoting IT-based infrastructure but are also instrumental in creation new job opportunities in rural areas, if so, the total number of BPOs functioning in the rural areas of the country including Maharashtra; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to promote BPOs in rural areas and the amount provided as grant of the total cost of establishment of BPOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian IT-BPM industry provides employment to about 10 lakh persons in BPO

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

sector and continues to be a net hirer. As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the BPO Industry over the last few years have significantly enhanced their presence in non-metro locations including rural areas; many of the new centres are being set-up away in non-metro locations and during the last three years the industry has trained and provided gross employment to about 30,000 people in the rural areas.

As per Department of Telecommunications (DoT), Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells register the Other Service Providers (OSPs) throughout the country in their respective jurisdiction which includes call centres/BPOs also. Separate data of rural call centres/BPOs is not maintained by TERM Cells. The OSP means a company providing Application Services like call centre, tele-banking, tele-medicine, tele-education, tele-trading, e-commerce, network operation centre and other IT Enabled Services, by using Telecom Resources provided by Authorised Telecom Service Providers. The revised Terms and Conditions for the registration of the OSP were issued *vide* No.18-2/2008-CS-I Dated: 5th August, 2008. These terms and conditions and their amendments are available on DoT website at the link <http://dot.gov.in/relatedlinks/registration-under-other-service-providers-osp-category>.

In Telecom sector, country is divided into 22 License Service Area (LSA) which generally are co- terminus with States, and each LSA has a TERM Cell. As on 31.12.2016, total 10,152 OSPs were registered with various LSA. The details thereof are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Under Digital India programme, the Government has launched two BPO promotion schemes namely India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) and North East BPO Promotion Scheme (NEBPS), for creation of employment opportunities and promotion of investment in IT/ITES sector across the country particularly in small cities/towns including rural areas, by incentivizing setting up of 48,300 and 5,000 seats BPO/ITES operations by 31.03.2019 with an outlay of ₹ 493 crore and ₹ 50 crore respectively.

These schemes provide capital support along with several special incentives like encouraging employment to women and physically disabled persons, promoting local entrepreneurs, upto ₹ 1 lakh/seat in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF). Further, details of these schemes are available at www.meity.gov.in/ibps, <https://ibps.stpi.in> and www.meity.gov.in/nebps

Statement*Details of Registered OSP Data as on 31.12.2016*

Sl. No.	Licensed Service Area (LSA)	Total Registered OSP as on 31.12.2016	Area of Jurisdiction
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1133	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana
2.	Assam	28	Assam
3.	Bihar	26	Bihar, Jharkhand
4.	Delhi	2094	Delhi including Ghaziabad, NOIDA, Faridabad and Gurgaon
5.	Gujarat	418	Gujarat including UT of Daman and Diu and UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli
6.	Haryana	7	Haryana excluding Faridabad and Gurgaon
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	Jammu and Kashmir
9.	Karnataka	1387	Karnataka
10.	Kerala	205	Kerala and UT of Lakshdweep
11.	Kolkata	816	Kolkata
12.	Madhya Pradesh	128	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
13.	Maharashtra	825	Maharashtra excluding Mumbai
14.	Mumbai	1304	Mumbai
15.	North East	8	Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur
16.	Odisha	37	Odisha
17.	Punjab	338	Punjab and UT of Chandigarh
18.	Rajasthan	123	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	1061	Tamil Nadu and UT of Pudducherry
20.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	90	UP(E)
21.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	65	UP(W) (excluding Ghaziabad and Noida city) + Uttarakhand
22.	West Bengal	26	West Bengal (excluding Kolkata) + Sikkim + UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands
TOTAL		10152	

Employment generation through call centres

†1212. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had made an announcement to open Call Centres with a view to generate employment in small cities of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of such Call Centres opened across the country so far, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether any target has been set for the coming years in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Under Digital India programme, the Government has launched two BPO promotion schemes namely India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS) and North East BPO Promotion Scheme (NEBPS), for creation of employment opportunities and promotion of investment in IT/ITES sector across the country particularly in small cities/towns including rural areas, by incentivizing setting up of 48,300 and 5,000 seats of BPO/ITES operations by 31.03.2019 with an outlay of ₹ 493 crore and ₹ 50 crore respectively.

These schemes provide capital support along with several special incentives like encouraging employment to women and physically disabled persons, promoting local entrepreneurs, upto ₹ 1 lakh/seat in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF). Further, details of these schemes are available at www.meity.gov.in/ibps, <https://ibps.stpi.in> and www.meity.gov.in/nebps

(b) and (c) Under IBPS, till now about 70 companies have entered into a preliminary agreement with Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), the implementing agency of IBPS, to setup BPO/ITES operations for a total of 14,900 seats distributed around 60 locations covering 19 States and 2 UTs. Under NEBPS, till now 10 companies have entered into a preliminary agreement with Software Technology Parks of India (implementing agency of NEBPS) to setup BPO/ITES operations for a total of 1,460 seats distributed across 5 States of NER. The time to commence BPO/ITES operations is six months from the issuance of Inprinciple Approval (IPA), which can be extended by six months with penalty. The State-wise details of seats allocated and commencement of BPO/ITES operations under IBPS and NEBPS are given in the Statement (*See below*). Bidding under IBPS and NEBPS has been conducted in continuous manner by Software Technology Parks of India (implementing agency for IBPS and NEBPS).

The target is to setup 48,300 seats BPO/ITES operations under IBPS and 5,000 seats BPO/ITES operations under NEBPS till 31.03.2019.

Statement

*State-wise details of seats allocated and commencement
of operations reported under IBPS*

State	Number of seats for which IPA accepted	Commencement Reported for number of seats	Number of units commenced Operations
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2350	300	2
Bihar	1910		0
Chandigarh	100	100	1
Chhattisgarh	500	--	--
Gujarat	500	--	--
Haryana	300	--	--
Himachal Pradesh	250	100	1
Jammu and Kashmir	350	50	1
Karnataka	300	100	1
Kerala	200	100	1
Madhya Pradesh	100	--	--
Maharashtra	1860	350	3

1	2	3	4
Odisha	750	100	1
Puducherry U.T.	100	--	--
Punjab	100	--	--
Rajasthan	100	--	--
Tamil Nadu	1900	300	3
Telangana	200	--	--
Uttar Pradesh	2830	350	1
Uttarakhand	100	--	--
West Bengal	100	--	--
TOTAL	14,900	1850	15

Seats Allocated and Commencement of Operations reported under NEBPS

State	Number of seats for which IPA accepted	Commencement Reported for number of seats	Number of units commenced Operations
Assam	660	100	1
Manipur	150	100	1
Arunachal Pradesh	50	--	--
Nagaland	400	--	--
Meghalaya	200	--	--
TOTAL	1460	200	2

Benefits of e-Governance through common service centres

1213. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of increase in number of people taking benefits of e-Governance through Common Service Center in the last five years;

(b) whether there is any yearly target set by Government to ensure certain percentage of increase in the number of users of Common Service Centre, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Common Services Centres (CSCs) provide services through electronic mode. CSC platform captures the number of transactions.

The number of e-transactions done through CSCs on the “Digital Seva Portal” is shown below:—

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017 (During Jan’17-Feb’17)
No. of Transaction (In Lakh)	71.26	902.10	1,175.30	101.00

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

India BPO promotion scheme

†1214. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Call Centres set up till date by Government under the India BPO Promotion Scheme and the number of youths getting an employment therein; and

(b) the name of the States where these Centres have been set up till date and the number of Call Centres yet to be opened, the details thereof, State-wise and seat-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Government does not set up Call Centres directly under India BPO Promotion Scheme. However, under Digital India programme, Government is providing capital support up to ₹ 1 lakh/seat to the eligible companies to setup BPO/ITES operations under India BPO Promotion Scheme (IBPS). Till date about 70 companies have entered into preliminary agreement with Software Technology Parks of India (implementing agency of IBPS) to setup BPO/ITES operations under IBPS for a total of 14,900 seats distributed around 60 locations covering 19 States and 2 UTs. The time to commence BPO/ITES operations is six months from the issuance of Inprinciple Approval (IPA), which can be extended by 3 months with penalty. Till date, 15 units have reported commencement of operations under IBPS for a total of 1,850 seats. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). The employment target under IBPS is 1.5 times number of seats. The disbursement of capital support under the scheme is directly linked

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

with employment generation by the BPO/ITES unit. The details of the scheme are available at www.meity.gov.in/ibps and <https://ibps.stpi.in>

Statement

*State-wise details of seats allocated and commencement of operations
reported under IBPS*

State	Total Seats	Number of seats for which IPA accepted	Commencement Reported for number of BPO/ ITES seats
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	--	--
Andhra Pradesh	2200	2350	300
Bihar	4600	1910	--
Chandigarh	100	100	100
Chhattisgarh	1100	500	--
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100	--	--
Daman and Diu	100	--	--
Goa	100	--	--
Gujarat	2700	500	--
Haryana	1000	300	--
Himachal Pradesh	300	250	100
Jammu and Kashmir	600	350	50
Jharkhand	1500	--	--
Karnataka	2300	300	100
Kerala	1500	200	100
Lakshadweep	100	--	--
Madhya Pradesh	3200	100	
Maharashtra	3900	1860	350
Odisha	1900	750	100
Puducherry U.T.	100	100	--

1	2	3	4
Punjab	1200	100	--
Rajasthan	3000	100	--
Tamil Nadu	2800	1900	300
Telangana	1200	200	--
Uttar Pradesh	8800	2830	350
Uttarakhand	400	100	--
West Bengal	3400	100	--
TOTAL	48,300	14,900	1850

Safety measures for avoiding data theft

1215. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether along with promoting the usage of digital technology by the users Government is also promoting the safety measures of the digital technology to avoid data theft and its safety issues through cyber crime; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has taken various steps in the form of legal framework, awareness, training, and implementation of best practices to address these issues. The steps include:

- (i) The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 provides a comprehensive legal framework to address the issues connected with cyber crime, cyber attacks and security breaches of information technology infrastructure. There are provisions in the Act for data theft and security of data in digital form. Further, Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under Section 79 provides for grievance redressal mechanism.
- (ii) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) is conducting programs to generate information security awareness. Specific books, videos and online materials are developed for children, parents and general users about information security which are disseminated through Portals like “www.infosecawareness.in”, “www.secureelectronics.in” and “www.cert-in.org.in”.

- (iii) All authorised entities/banks issuing Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs) in the country have been advised by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team through the Reserve Bank of India to carry out audit by the empanelled auditors of Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) on a priority basis and take immediate steps thereafter to comply with the findings of the audit report and ensure implementation of security best practices.
- (iv) All organizations providing digital payment services have been mandated to report cyber security incidents to CERT-In expeditiously.
- (v) Government has formulated Cyber Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks for implementation by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
- (vi) Cyber security mock drills are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organizations in Government and critical sectors. Till date, 11 such drills have been conducted by the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) involving 110 organisations from different sectors including Finance sector. The last drill was conducted on 30th September, 2016 in coordination with Reserve Bank of India for Finance Sector.
- (vii) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers and mobile phones on regular basis. 21 advisories have also been issued regarding safeguards for users and institutions to secure digital payments.
- (viii) Government has established Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre. The centre is providing detection of malicious programs and free tools to remove the same for banks as well as common users.
- (ix) RBI issued a comprehensive circular on June 2, 2016 related to Cyber Security Framework in Banks. The circular covered covers best practices pertaining to various aspects of cyber security. Banks were advised to improve and maintain customer awareness and education with regard to cyber security risks.
- (x) In order to focus more attention on IT related matters, Reserve Bank has set up a Cyber Security and IT Examination (CSITE) Cell within its Department of Banking Supervision in 2015.
- (xi) RBI has also set up an IT Subsidiary, which would focus, among other things, on cyber security within RBI as well as in regulated entities.

- (xii) An inter-disciplinary Standing Committee on Cyber Security as indicated in the Statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies issued along with the Sixth Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement, 2016-17 announced on February 8, 2017 has been constituted by RBI. The Committee would, inter alia, review the threats inherent in the existing/emerging technology and suggest appropriate policy interventions to strengthen cyber security and resilience.

Subsidy to mini mills of pulses

1216. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has discontinued the scheme of providing subsidy to Mini Mills of Pulses since April 1, 2015, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has received representations from various State Governments, including Government of Tamil Nadu to continue the scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government's decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme—National Mission on Food Processing (CSS-NMFP) implemented through States/UTs in 12th Plan (w.e.f. 01.04.2012). The Mission was implemented in the ratio of 75:25 by Government of India and States; North Eastern States @ 90:10 and 100% grant for UTs. The grant in aid to Mini Mills of Pulses was also one of the activities considered for financial assistance by the States/UTs under the CSS-NMFP.

In the Union Budget (2015-16), Government of India (GOI) had delinked CSS-NMFP from Central Government support. The decision of de-linking of CSS-NMFP was conveyed to State Governments accordingly to decide to continue (or not) NMFP scheme w.e.f. 01.04.2015 and onwards, out of their increased resources resulting from the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission.

In view of de-linking of NMFP, this Ministry has requested all the State Governments to ensure the release of funds to all the ongoing projects approved by State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) including that of the committed liabilities from the States own resources.

(b) and (c) The State/UT Governments including Tamil Nadu State have been sending representations for release of central funds (i.e. Government of India share)

for meeting the pending committed liabilities of the projects approved by them under CSS-NMFP before de-linking and also for continuation of the scheme.

The matter was considered by the Government of India and it was decided and reiterated that the CSS-NMFP had been de-linked from Central Government as a consequence of higher devolution of funds to States and the State Govt. need to implement the CSS-NMFP scheme from the States' own increased resources.

Investments in food processing units after demonetisation

1217. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was huge investment in cash in the food processing units after demonetisation, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is monitoring such investments in food processing units, if so, State/UT-wise details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, whether Government has any mechanism or plans to unearth black money invested in these units, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not maintain such information.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Assistance to FPIS in Jharkhand and Gujarat

1218. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided assistance to the Food Processing Industries (FPIs) in Jharkhand and Gujarat during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether Government has set any time-frame with regard to receipt of proposal and release of assistance, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to reduce the time involved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries was implemented during 11th Plan. This scheme was subsequently subsumed in the

Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) with effect from 01.04.2012 till 31.03.2015. Thereafter, the said scheme got delinked from Government of India's assistance and it was left to the State Governments to decide on its continuance from their increased resources as per recommendation of 14th Finance Commission. The committed/spillover liabilities of cases received upto end of 11th Plan are being considered by Ministry of Food Processing Industries for sanction of Grant in Aid during the 12th Plan under the said scheme as per availability of funds and merits of proposals. The details of financial assistance provided under its committed/spillover liabilities to Food Processing Industries in Jharkhand and Gujarat during the last three years and current year, industry and location-wise are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of food processing units assisted by Ministry of Food Processing Industries in Jharkhand and Gujarat during the last three years and current years

Sl. No.	State	District	Numbers of Unit	Amount
2013-14				
1.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	17	24787500
2.	Gujarat	Amreli	1	1361500
3.	Gujarat	Anand	2	817500
4.	Gujarat	Banaskantha	3	6356000
5.	Gujarat	Bharuch	3	5716500
6.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	17	32535000
7.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	1	2500000
8.	Gujarat	Junagadh	7	13287875
9.	Gujarat	Kheda	2	3350000
10.	Gujarat	Kutch	1	2140250
11.	Gujarat	Mehsana	1	1995000
12.	Gujarat	Navsari	1	1107250
13.	Gujarat	Panchamahals	3	4288250
14.	Gujarat	Rajkot	6	12667750
15.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	5	7920000
16.	Gujarat	Surat	3	7767000
17.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	1	2500000
18.	Gujarat	Vadodara	2	3302040

Sl. No.	State	District	Numbers of Unit	Amount
19.	Gujarat	Valsad	4	8687500
20.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	1	1266500
21.	Jharkhand	Singhbhum (East)	1	2500000

2014-15

1.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	21	31416319
2.	Gujarat	Amreli	1	1361500
3.	Gujarat	Anand	6	6109000
4.	Gujarat	Banaskantha	1	2500000
5.	Gujarat	Bharuch	1	2439500
6.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	13	23747500
7.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	3	5811000
8.	Gujarat	Junagadh	3	7500000
9.	Gujarat	Kheda	2	3000000
10.	Gujarat	Kutch	2	2836250
11.	Gujarat	Mehsana	4	6362713
12.	Gujarat	Navsari	2	2222250
13.	Gujarat	Panchamahals	1	1327000
14.	Gujarat	Porbandar	1	2500000
15.	Gujarat	Rajkot	4	6103250
16.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	1	2500000
17.	Gujarat	Surat	2	6250000
18.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	1	2500000
19.	Gujarat	Vadodara	1	1021000
20.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1	2500000
21.	Jharkhand	Saraikela Kharsoana	2	5000000
22.	Jharkhand	Singhbhum (East)	2	4315500

2015-16

1.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	12	20480787
2.	Gujarat	Anand	3	3361500
3.	Gujarat	Banaskantha	2	1909500

Sl. No.	State	District	Numbers of Unit	Amount
4.	Gujarat	Bharuch	2	4939500
5.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	3	5510500
6.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	2	5000000
7.	Gujarat	Junagadh	4	8518750
8.	Gujarat	Mehsana	5	9258000
9.	Gujarat	Panchamahals	2	2326250
10.	Gujarat	Porbandar	1	2500000
11.	Gujarat	Rajkot	9	13224875
12.	Gujarat	Surat	8	19116000
13.	Gujarat	Vadodara	1	2500000
14.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1	2500000
15.	Jharkhand	Saraikela Kharsoana	1	2500000
16.	Jharkhand	Singhbhum (East)	1	1680500

2016-17

1.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	11	13553194
2.	Gujarat	Anand	2	2266500
3.	Gujarat	Banaskantha	1	2500000
4.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	23	47877250
5.	Gujarat	Junagadh	4	8516250
6.	Gujarat	Kheda	2	3350000
7.	Gujarat	Kutch	2	5000000
8.	Gujarat	Mehsana	4	3833125
9.	Gujarat	Navsari	2	4248000
10.	Gujarat	Panchamahals	1	518000
11.	Gujarat	Porbandar	1	2500000
12.	Gujarat	Rajkot	6	8340875
13.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	3	4984000
14.	Gujarat	Surat	8	19116000
15.	Gujarat	Vadodara	1	802040
16.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	3	10000000

Mega food parks in Maharashtra

1219. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) how much more time is likely to be taken to make the three Mega Food Parks at Wardha, Aurangabad and Satara operational;

(b) the action plan Government has drawn for setting up more food parks in Maharashtra in view of success stories of co-operative movement in the State; and

(c) the reasons Government has not contemplated setting up Mega Food Parks in western Maharashtra, including Kolhapur in farmers interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Ministry has approved three Mega Food Park projects in Maharashtra to M/s Wardha Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd in Wardha District, M/s Paithan Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd. in Aurangabad District and M/s Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. in Satara District. As per the Scheme Guidelines, the time schedule for completion of a project is 30 months from the date of issue of final approval unless extended by Inter-Ministerial Approval Committee. The two Mega Food Park projects at Satara and Aurangabad are at advanced stage of implementation. The Mega Food Park at Wardha has been given final approval on 13.01.2016 and is at initial stage of implementation. The progress of implementation of these projects is reviewed by the Government from time to time to expedite their completion at the earliest.

(b) and (c) Ministry has been implementing Mega Food Park Scheme (MFPS) to create modern infrastructure for the food processing. The Scheme of Mega Food Parks is project oriented and not state or region specific. Under the Mega Food Park Scheme, applications for setting up Mega Food Park Projects, are invited through the Expression of Interest (EOI) which is uploaded on the website of the Ministry and widely published in the newspapers. Selection of the suitable proposals is made through a transparent and elaborate procedure involving evaluation by Program Management Agency, Technical Committee and Inter-Ministerial Approval Committee. Approval is accorded to the Mega Food Park projects on merit based on marks obtained against evaluation parameters notified in scheme guidelines. State Government /State Government entities/Co-operatives, Private Sector Companies/Firms, individuals are eligible to apply against the EoI. Government has sanctioned 42 Mega Food Park projects in the country. Presently there is no vacant slot to sanction a new Mega Food Park.

Law Commission's recommendation for appointment of Judges

1220. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that courts in the country require 70,000 Judges to clear the pending cases;

(b) the number of proposals pending with the Ministry for appointment of Judges in High Courts;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Law Commission has recommended for having 44,000 Judges to effectively tackle the number of pending cases, but the country has just 18,000 judges as of now; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not implementing recommendations of the Law Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The matter relating to the appointment of Judges/Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts falls within the domain of State Governments and the High Courts. However, in the case of *Imtiyaz Ahmed versus State of Uttar Pradesh* and others, the Supreme Court had asked the Law Commission of India to evolve a method for scientific assessment of the number of additional courts to clear the backlog of cases. In 245th report (2014), the Law Commission has observed that filing of cases *per capita* varies substantially across geographic units as filings are associated with economic and social conditions of the population. As such the Law Commission did not consider the judge population ratio to be a scientific criterion for determining the adequacy of the judge strength in the country. The Law Commission found that in the absence of complete and scientific approach to data collection across various High Courts in the country, the “Rate of Disposal” method to calculate the number of additional judges required to clear the backlog of cases as well as to ensure that new backlog is not created, is more pragmatic and useful. In May, 2014, the Supreme Court asked the State Governments and the High Courts to file their response to the recommendations made by the Law Commission. In August 2014, the Supreme Court asked the National Court Management System Committee (NCMS) to examine the recommendations made by the Law Commission and to furnish their recommendations in this regard. NCMS submitted its report to the Supreme Court in March, 2016. It has, *inter alia*, observed that in the long term, the judge strength of the subordinate courts will have to be assessed by a scientific method to determine the total number of “Judicial Hours” required for disposing

of the case load of each court. In the interim, the Committee has proposed a “weighted” disposal approach—disposal weighted by the nature and complexity of cases in local conditions. The matter is sub-judice before the Supreme Court, at present. As per the direction of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 02.01.2017, the Department of Justice has forwarded a copy of interim report of the NCMS Committee to all State Governments and High Courts to enable them to take follow up action to determine the required Judges Strength of district judiciary based on the NCMS report. As per the Supreme Court, the sanctioned strength and working strength of Judges and Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts is 21,374 and 16,528 respectively as on 30.09.2016.

At present 201 proposals for appointment of Judges in High Courts are at various stages of processing.

Filling up of posts of Judges in Patna High Court

†1221. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of posts of Judges vacant in Patna High Court;
- (b) since when these posts are lying vacant;
- (c) by when these vacancies would be filled up;
- (d) whether there is a rule to start the process of filling the vacant posts six months before the date on which they fall vacant; and
- (e) whether these processes are being followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) As on 1.3.2017 there were 23 posts of Judges lying vacant in Patna High Court. These vacancies have arisen during the period July, 2013 to February, 2017. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges and increase in the Judge strength of High Courts. Filling up of vacancies in High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process of the Judiciary and the Executive. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. Hence, the time frame for filling up of the vacancies cannot be indicated. During 2016, 6 new Judges were appointed in the Patna High Court.

As per the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for appointment and transfer of Chief Justices and Judges of High Courts, when a permanent vacancy is expected to

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

arise in any year in the Office of a Judge, the Chief Justice will as early as possible, but at least six months before the date of occurrence of the vacancy, communicate to the Chief Minister of the State, his views as to the persons to be selected for appointment.

Appointment of Judges

1222. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in reaching an understanding with the Supreme Court on selection/promotion/ transfer of Judges in the higher judiciary, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the stumbling blocks in quickening the filling up of vacancies in High Courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Supreme Court pronounced its Order on improvement in the “Collegium System” on 16.12.2015. *Vide* this order they have decided that the Government of India may finalize the existing Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) by supplementing it in consultation with the Supreme Court Collegium (SCC). The Supreme Court has indicated broad categories under which existing MoP can be supplemented such as eligibility criteria, transparency in the appointment process, Secretariat and complaint mechanism etc. The Government of India after due deliberations, proposed changes in the draft MoP’s which were sent to the former Chief Justice of India *vide* letter dated 22.3.2016.

The response of the former Chief Justice of India was received on 25.5.2016 and 01.07.2016. The SCC has agreed with some of the suggestions made in the revised MoP while it has not accepted some other provisions. The views of Government were conveyed to the SCC on 3.8.2016.

(b) Filling of vacancies of Judges in the High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process of the Judiciary and Executive. As the process of finalization of the revised MoP was likely to take some time, on the initiative of the Government of India the matter was taken up with the Supreme Court and the process of appointment of Judges was resumed, pending finalization of the revised MoP. During 2016, 131 Additional Judges have been made permanent and 126 fresh appointments of Judges have been made in the High Courts. During the current year, as on 1.3.2017, 9 fresh appointments of Judges have been made in the High Courts and 16 Additional Judges have been made permanent.

Electoral reforms

†1223. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to bring any proposal to conduct elections of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies simultaneously throughout the country, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that no action is taken on the report regarding violation of Model Code of Conduct for reforming elections after the elections are over, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is considering any proposal to register mobile numbers of the voters in voters' list under election reform programme so that voting can be ensured, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The matter regarding conduct of simultaneous elections for Lok Sabha and State Assemblies was examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice. The Committee in its 79th Report has given certain recommendations which are under examination of the Government.

(b) The Election Commission has informed that as soon as a complaint on violation of Model Code of Conduct is received, the Commission inquire into it through the Chief Electoral Officer of the State concerned or through the Cabinet Secretary in case the matter relates to the Ministries of the Central Government. In case the complaint is found to be true, corrective/punitive action is invariably taken in each case. In most of the cases, the Commission takes action before completion of the elections. In case, if any matter is delayed and the election gets over, the Commission still takes action on such cases.

The Commission has further stated that during the elections to the State Legislative Assemblies of Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Puducherry held in 2016, after receiving some complaints against their manifestos, the Commission had issued notice to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) and All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK). Both the parties had submitted their explanations in the matter. On finding the reply given by AIADMK as unsatisfactory, the Commission censured the party and advised them to be more circumspect and adhere to the provisions of Model Code of Conduct. Wherever a notice is issued to any Party/Candidate by the Commission, the same is uploaded on the Commission's Website.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Election Commission has informed that there is no provision of reflecting mobile number of the elector in the electoral roll. However, there is an optional provision for mentioning mobile number in the application form for inclusion of name in the electoral roll. However, the very purpose of providing mobile number in the application form is to inform the applicant about the processing status of his application. It is also used for the purpose of informing the applicant about the various electoral activities and programmes from time to time.

Report on speedy and affordable justice delivery

1224. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Justices of High Courts and the Chief Ministers of States met in April, 2016 to find ways to make speedy and affordable justice a reality;

(b) whether the concerns expressed in the conclave have been recorded and submitted to Government in a recent Report prepared by the Supreme Court's Centre for Research and Planning;

(c) whether the report shows that apart from shortage of judges, there are other shortcomings and inadequacies on Court infrastructure and room accommodation; and

(d) the other salient features of this Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Joint Conference of the Chief Ministers of the States and Chief Justices of the High Courts was held on 24th April, 2016 in New Delhi to discuss various issues relating to Justice Sector. The minutes of the meeting were circulated to all concerned for taking follow up actions.

The report titled "Access to Justice in Subordinate Courts of India-2016" available on the website of the Supreme Court contains information concerning the manpower requirements of Indian Judiciary at District level and the related factors like infrastructure and supporting staff. The Report makes the projection for judicial manpower requirements in subordinate courts by the year 2025 and 2040 on the basis of Human Development Index and Literacy Rate Index besides judge population ratio which has not found favour by National Court Management System Committee report submitted to the Supreme Court in the matter of Imtiyaz Ahmed case. However, it is the primary responsibility of the State Government concerned to provide adequate manpower and infrastructure for subordinate judiciary in the State.

Pending cases and vacancies of Judges in District Courts

†1225. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been mentioned in the Annual Report (2015-2016) of the Supreme Court that 2.81 crore cases are pending in District Courts and there is a shortage of almost five thousand Judicial Officers in these Courts which is a serious cause for concern; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to appoint Judicial Officers in required number for early disposal of pending cases in Courts by following the recommendations given and in view of the facts mentioned in the Report of the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Annual Report 2015-16 published by the Supreme Court does not mention that “2.81 crore cases are pending in District Courts and there is a shortage of almost 5000 Judicial Officers in these Courts which is a serious cause of concern.” However, as per the Court News (July-September, 2016) of Supreme Court, 2.85 crore cases were pending and 4846 posts of Judges and Judicial Officers were vacant in the District and Subordinate Courts as on 30.9.2016.

(b) The subject matter relating to filling up of vacancies in the District and Subordinate Courts falls within the domain of the High Courts and the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has no role in the appointment of subordinate judiciary.

Simultaneous elections for Lok Sabha and State Assemblies

1226. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the President has given his consent for simultaneous polls in the country;

(b) whether any consultations have been held with the Election Commission in this regard, if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether there are any countries in the world where simultaneous elections are being held for National Assembly and Provinces, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the experience of such countries along with the advantages and disadvantages of simultaneous elections?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir. The matter regarding conduct of simultaneous elections for Lok Sabha and State Assemblies was examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice. The Committee in its 79th Report has given certain recommendations in this regard.

(b) The Election Commission was consulted before submission of the aforesaid Report by the Parliamentary Standing Committee. The Commission supported the idea subject to certain suggestions and observations.

(c) As indicated in the Report of the Standing Committee, in South Africa elections to national as well as provincial legislatures are held simultaneously for five years and municipal elections are held two years later. In Sweden election to national legislature and provincial legislature/country council and local bodies/municipal Assemblies are held on a fixed date.

(d) The Government has no information with regard to other countries' experience of holding simultaneous elections.

Electoral reforms

1227. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has sent several memoranda during 2010-15 emphasizing the need for looking into electoral reforms, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the view taken by Government with regard to those suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Electoral reform is an ongoing and continuous process. The Election Commission of India has been forwarding proposals for electoral reforms at different points of time in the past. However, the issue of electoral reforms, in its entirety, was referred to the Law Commission of India in 2013. The Law Commission, after due examination and in consultation with all stake-holders, including Election Commission of India, submitted its 244th and 255th Reports containing recommendations on various aspects of electoral reforms. These recommendations are under examination of the Government.

Reports of Commission

1228. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many reports and crucial issues are pending with the Law Commission to recommend changes in various current laws, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of reports submitted by the Law Commission during the last five years and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Law Commission of India has informed that following 13 issues/projects are under their examination:-

1. Identification of Obsolete Laws.
2. Comprehensive review of criminal justice system.
3. Need for Bail Act in India.
4. Proposal regarding examination of matters relating to Uniform Civil Code.
5. Regulation of Legal profession
6. Consideration of statutory Appeals directly to the Supreme Court from orders of Tribunals.
7. Sedition
8. Hate Speech
9. Regularization of Betting and Gambling.
10. Bringing BCCI under the purview of the RTI Act.
11. Exemption from Income Tax of maintenance settled on minors.
12. Examination of National Litigation Policy, 2016.
13. Examination of various issues relating to registration of marriages.

(b) During the last five years (*i.e.* from 2012-2017) the Law Commission of India has submitted 26 report. All the reports submitted by the Law Commission of India have been forwarded as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, to the concerned Ministry/Department for examination/implementation of the recommendation made therein. However, Report number 239 was submitted by the Nineteenth Law Commission on the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (C) No. 341/2004 in the matter of Virender Kumar Ohri *Vs.* Union of India and Ors., no action on this Report is to be taken by the Government, as the matter is sub-judice.

Setting up of Special Courts

1229. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Special Courts created by various Statutes during the last two years in view of large number of cases pending in various Courts;

- (b) the number of cases pending in the above said Special Courts;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any study to see if these Special Courts have been able to dispose of cases speedily; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The creation of Special Courts, their functioning and any study on disposal rate of cases by Special Courts, fall under the domain of the State Governments, which in consultation with the High Courts set up such Courts as per their requirement keeping in view the number of cases pending. The number of Special Courts created as such by various States during the last two years and the number of cases pending in these courts are not maintained centrally.

Cases pending in Family Courts of Gujarat

†1230. MAHANT SHAMBHU PRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state whether Government has any data of the number of cases pending in Family Courts in the State of Gujarat, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): The data in respect of cases pending in the Family Courts are not maintained centrally. As per the information received from the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat, there are 33117 cases pending in various Family Courts in the State of Gujarat as on 31.1.2017

Status of websites of the Supreme Court and High Courts

1231. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of websites of the Supreme Court, High Courts and District Courts in the country;
- (b) the type of material uploaded on these websites;
- (c) whether judgements and orders of these Courts are made available on the same day on these websites;
- (d) the yearly expenditure involved in maintenance of these websites; and
- (e) the plans, if any, proposed to upgrade and modernise these websites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Websites of the Supreme Court, High Courts and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

District Courts are available for public access. The address of one such website is www.ecourts.gov.in.

(b) The type of material uploaded on these websites include details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders, final judgments etc.

(c) Judgements and orders of these Courts are made available regularly on priority, at the earliest, by respective Courts.

(d) For maintenance of websites, funds to the tune of Rs.8.79 crore for current financial year have been released to High Courts for subordinate judiciary under the eCourts Mission Mode Project.

(e) The upgradation and modernisation of websites are part of ongoing activities and are done on regular basis.

Status of legal Aid Clinics

1232. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of progress of setting up Legal Aid Clinics in various National Law Universities;

(b) whether any feasibility studies have been conducted to assess the establishment of Legal Aid Clinics which is a mandatory requirement for law colleges, covered by the Bar Association of India, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to conduct such a study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Details of Legal Aid Clinics set up in National Law Universities are not maintained separately. However, as per available information a total of 1575 such Legal Aid Clinics have been set up in National Law Universities including Law Colleges and other institutions.

(b) and (c) The Government has not conducted any study to assess the establishment of Legal Aid Clinics in above mentioned institutions. It was resolved in the 14th All India Meet of the State Legal Services Authorities held on 9-10 April, 2016 at Hyderabad that a Legal Services Clinic shall be established in every Law College/ Universities in terms of National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) (Legal Services Clinics in Universities, Law Colleges and other institutions) Scheme, 2013. Accordingly, all State Legal Service Authorities have been requested to set up Legal Aid Clinics in all Law Colleges and Law Universities.

High speed rail lines

1233. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total budgetary allocation for High Speed Rail (HSR) lines projects to be implemented in the country;

(b) the total number of railway lines that are planned to be dedicated to HSR lines; and

(c) the time-frame by which these HSR lines would be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) For implementation of Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail, a Budgetary provision of ₹ 200 crore in 2015-16 and ₹ 300 crore in 2016-17 has been made.

(b) As of now, dedicated High Speed Rail lines are planned to be constructed between Mumbai and Ahmedabad only.

(c) Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail project is targeted for completion in 2023.

Menace of pests and insects in railway coaches

1234. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are aware that due to menace of bed bugs, cockroaches, rodents and other pests and insects, the condition of travel in sleeper coaches becomes very difficult for long distance travellers;

(b) whether Railways have identified these coaches and sectors where these problems occur frequently; and

(c) the fool-proof remedy that Railways propose to take to ensure that this menace is completely eradicated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The coach(es) where specific complaints are received, is/are detached from rake and intensive pest control treatment is done.

(c) All AC, Non AC reserved and un-reserved coaches including pantry cars are being attended for disinfestations treatment at primary maintenance depots.

- AC and Pantry Cars are having more frequency of attention.
- Rat pads are being provided in coaches to control the rodents.
- In addition to coaches, Rodent Control is being done in pit lines, maintenance yards and Railway stations to have full control.
- Bedbugs treatment for all the coaches is included in the Pest and Rodent Control Contracts.

Use of it generated data for revenue generation

1235. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the policy of Government regarding usage of huge IT generated data for revenue generation without disclosing the identity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): The Government of India has notified a policy on data sharing and accessibility namely National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy(NDSAP)-2012, which aims to facilitate the access to Government of India owned shareable data and information in both human readable and machine readable forms through a network all over the country in a proactive and periodically updatable manner, within the framework of various related policies, Acts and rules of Government of India, thereby permitting a wider accessibility and use of public data and information. It applies to all data and information created, generated, collected and archived using public funds provided by Government of India directly or through authorized agencies by various Ministries/Departments/Organizations/Agencies and Autonomous bodies.

Specific provisions exist under the Information Technology Act, 2000 within Section 43, Section 43A and Section 72A which provides both policy guidelines and legal action in cases of breach of privacy.

Quality of food served in trains plying to Kerala

1236. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are in receipt of complaints about inferior quality of food served, denials of rate cards and menu in trains plying to Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether any concrete proposals are under consideration of Railways to address them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received. Improvement of

catering services is an on-going process. In its endeavour to provide quality and hygienic food to the passengers, Railways have developed and operationalized an institutionalized mechanism for monitoring of quality and hygiene of catering services through regular inspections at various levels to address catering complaints. Penal action has been initiated on defaulting licensees as per extant provisions depending on the gravity of the lapse. Further, new Catering Policy, 2017 has been issued on 27.02.2017. With the objective to provide quality food to rail passengers, unbundling of catering services on trains has been envisaged in the new Catering Policy. IRCTC has been mandated to carry out the unbundling by creating a distinction primarily between food preparation and food distribution. In order to upgrade quality of food preparation, IRCTC shall be setting up new kitchens and upgrading existing ones.

Shortage of foot plating staff

†1237. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI. VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loco inspectors (foot plating) are present with the drivers in engine while the train is running with a view to take note of various safety measures and to submit various suggestions regarding rail tracks;

(b) the number of foot plating staff and other staff found indolent of their duty when an inspection was carried out by stopping the train suddenly and the details of action taken against them; and

(c) the details and status of the shortage of loco pilots and foot plating staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Loco Inspectors are present with Loco Pilots during footplate as per laid down frequency.

(b) No such case was reported.

(c) There are 16,828 vacancies of Loco Pilots on Zonal Railways as on 31.12.2016.

Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and indents against these vacancies have been placed with Railway Recruitment Boards. In the last two years, panels of Loco Pilots for 24,000 vacancies have been given by the Railway Recruitment Boards.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Transaction charge on e-tickets

†1238. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) since when transaction charge on e-tickets has not been charged or reduced post demonetization; and

(b) the amount of concession given on e-tickets after Railways stopped taking transaction charge following demonetization, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) In order to help passengers and incentivize the payment through digital modes for booking of reserved tickets, service charge on online booking of tickets has been withdrawn for the tickets booked from 23.11.2016 to 31.03.2017.

(b) Approximately, an amount of ₹ 184 crore has not been realized from passengers on account of service charge and service tax thereon on reserved tickets booked online from 23.11.2016 to 28.02.2017.

Reasons for increase in number of train accidents

†1239. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts are of the opinion that one of the reasons for increasing number of train accidents is the fact that senior Divisional Managers (Engineering) are more interested and devote a better part of their time on different tenders instead of carrying out the site inspection of railway tracks, the details thereof;

(b) the details of steps taken to beef up the security of railway tracks in view of sabotage activities regarding railway tracks carried out by miscreants in the wake of surgical strikes; and

(c) the details of the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. Schedule of inspections of track for various

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Divisional Engineering Officials including Divisional Engineers (DENs)/Senior Divisional Engineers (Sr.DENs) has been stipulated. The inspections carried out by Divisional Engineering Officials are monitored by Higher Officials. Divisional Engineers/Senior Divisional Engineers are also responsible for planning/organizing maintenance/renewal of fixed Engineering assets for which they are required to deal with tenders also.

(b) and (c) Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP). In addition, concerned District Police is responsible for security of tracks, bridges, tunnels and law and order issues. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of Government Railway Police (GRP) by providing better protection and security of passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith. Proper co-ordination is being maintained by the Railways with District Police/Government Railway Police (GRP) authorities for security of railway tracks.

Zero tolerance in train accidents

1240. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of derailments and accidents have increased in the last one year due to human negligence and mechanical failure;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported in the last three years;

(c) whether Government is committed towards zero tolerance in train accidents; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken by Government in this regard, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) During the year 2015-16, there have been 65 consequential train derailments in comparison to 63 derailments in the year 2014-15. Total consequential train accidents decreased from 135 to 107 in 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15.

However, in the current year from 1st April, 2016 to 28th February, 2017, the consequential train derailments increased from 60 to 76 as compared to corresponding period of the previous year. Total consequential train accidents have remained almost at the same level from 100 to 99 in 2016-17 as compared to the same period in 2015-16.

Number of Consequential train accidents on account of human negligence and failure on mechanical account from 2013-14 to 2015-16 and the current year from 1st April, 2016 to 28th February, 2017 are as under:-

Years	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total consequential train accidents	118	135	107	99
Number of train accidents due to Human Negligence*	108	118	93	83
Percentage	91.5%	87.4%	86.9%	83.8%
Failure on mechanical account	7	14	6	8
Percentage	5.9%	10.4%	5.6%	8.1%

*includes the accidents at unmanned level crossings which are caused due to negligence of road vehicle users.

(c) and (d) To prevent accidents attributable to human failures, priority is accorded to training including induction training, refresher courses and promotional courses. Defaulting staff are also dealt appropriately with the imposition of major/minor penalties.

All possible steps are also undertaken on a continuing basis to prevent accidents by way of replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of tracks, rolling stock, signaling and interlocking systems, etc. Safety devices introduced to prevent accidents include provision of Train Protection Warning System (TPWS), Anti-Collision Device (ACD), Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS) and Vigilance Control Device (VCD).

Every train accident is enquired into either by the Commission of Railway Safety or the Departmental Inquiry committee depending upon the severity of the accident. Findings and recommendations of the Commission and Inquiry Committees are examined by the concerned departments of Indian Railways for compliance if feasible, and remedial actions are undertaken.

Extending jurisdiction of sambalpur division

1241. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Railways are considering to extend the jurisdiction of Sambalpur Division of East Coast Railway to include Jharsuguda-Barsuan-Kiriburu, Rourkela-Nuagoun and Jharsuguda-Hemgiri lines as per the demands submitted by the Government of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): At present, there is no decision to extend the jurisdiction of Sambalpur Division.

Recommendations of anil kakodkar committee

1242. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the recommendations of the Anil Kakodkar Committee being implemented; and
- (b) the recommendations of the Committee not being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) The High Level Safety Review Committee (Kakodkar Committee) has made 106 recommendations of which 68 recommendations have been found fully acceptable and 19 partially acceptable. Of the accepted recommendations, 27 recommendations have been fully implemented and the remaining recommendations are at various stages of implementation. 19 recommendations have not found acceptance with the Ministry of Railways.

Reasons for train accidents

1243. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of train accidents that have taken place in the last three years;
- (b) the main reasons for these unfortunate accidents;
- (c) whether possibility of sabotage is there behind these accidents, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is a fact that a large number of safety staff posts are vacant in Railways; and
- (e) whether recommendations made by various inquiries have been followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Number of consequential train accidents (including incidents at unmanned level crossings (UMLC) caused due to negligence of road vehicle users) from 2013-14 to 2015-16 and the current year from 1st April, 2016 to 28th February, 2017 are given below:

Year	No. of Consequential Train Accidents	Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4
2013-14 ⁺	118	152	234
2014-15*	135	292	457

1	2	3	4
2015-16 [@]	107	122	188
2016-17 [#]	99	232	353
(01.04.2016 to 28.02.2017)			

+ In 2013-14 out of 118, 47 consequential train accidents occurred at UMLCs caused due to negligence of road vehicle users. In these accidents, 98 persons were killed and 116 got injured.

* In 2014-15 out of 135, 50 consequential train accidents occurred at UMLCs caused due to negligence of road vehicle users. In these accidents, 130 persons were killed and 85 got injured.

@ In 2015-16 out of 107, 29 consequential train accidents occurred at UMLCs caused due to negligence of road vehicle users. In these accidents, 58 persons were killed and 41 got injured.

In 2016-17 (upto February, 2017) out of 99, 17 consequential train accidents occurred at UMLCs caused due to negligence of road vehicle users. In these accidents, 34 persons were killed and 16 got injured.

(b) and (c) Causes of Consequential train accidents from 2013-14 to 2015-16 and the current year from 1st April, 2016 to 28th February, 2017 are given below:-

Broad Cause	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (01.04.2016 to 28.02.2017)
Failure of Railway Staff	51	60	55	64
Failure of other than Railway staff	57	58	38	19
Failure of equipment	3	4	2	1
Sabotage	3	3	1	2
Combination of factors	-	-	1	3
Incidental	4	8	9	7
Could not be established/None Held responsible	-	2	1	-
Under Investigation	-	-	-	3*
TOTAL	118	135	107	99

*causes are under investigation:

09 consequential train accidents from 2013-14 to 2015-16 and in the current year *i.e.* 2016-17 (upto February, 2017) are attributable to sabotage.

(d) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process through various modes of intake. There is always a time lag between occurrence of vacancies and processing the same for filling up, which involves notification of vacancies, holding examinations, finalization of select panels and issue of appointment letters.

(e) All train accidents on Indian Railways are inquired either by Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) or Departmental Inquiry Committee. Based on the findings and recommendations of the CRS/ Departmental Inquiry Committee, action is initiated to improve safety performance. Disciplinary action is also taken against the erring staff. Each and every accident inquiry is examined in detail and all shortcomings identified from the inquiry report forms the part of the steps to be taken on a continuous basis to prevent accidents in future and enhance safety.

**Mou with Government of Andhra Pradesh for
setting up of a JV company**

1244. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed Memorandum of Understanding(MoU) with Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of a Joint Venture (JV) company for taking up major railway projects, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the funding pattern for the projects to be developed and whether Railways would contribute a major share;

(c) whether setting up of Zonal Railway at Visakhapatnam was also included in the projects being identified; and

(d) if not, by when the Zonal Railway would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Ministry of Railways and State Government of Andhra Pradesh have signed the Joint Venture (JV) Agreement on 30.12.2016 to incorporate a State level JV Company with its Headquarter at Amaravathi, Vijayawada. The shareholding pattern of the JV Company is 51% from Government of Andhra Pradesh and 49% from Ministry of Railways. No third party shall join as shareholder at State JV Company level. The JV Company will undertake the survey and development of mutually identified viable Railway Projects including projects with viability gap funding.

(b) Specific projects will be implemented through Project Specific SPV with equity participation of State JV and other stakeholders such as Banks, Public Sector Undertakings, Ports, Mines etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As per Item 8 of Schedule 13 (Infrastructure) of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, Ministry of Railways constituted a Committee of senior officers to, inter-alia, examine the feasibility of establishing a new Railway Zone in the successor

State of Andhra Pradesh. The Committee has been asked to consult various stake holders, including the Members of Parliament, State Governments etc. before a final decision is taken.

Sanctioned robs for Telangana

1245. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have sanctioned nine RoBs for Telangana in the last three years, *i.e.*, 2013-14 to 2015-16, if so, the details of RoBs sanctioned, district-wise;

(b) the status of the above RoBs, RoB-wise;

(c) by when they are likely to be completed; and

(d) the details of RoBs and RuBs sanctioned for 2017-18 to be taken up in Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) District-wise data of Road Over Bridges (ROBs) is not being maintained. During the last three years (2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16), 09 Road Over Bridges (ROBs) have been sanctioned in the State of Telangana. The details are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Work (Railway Section and Level Crossing (LC) No.)
1.	Secunderabad-Kazipet- ROB in lieu of LC No.54.
2.	Kazipet-Vijayawada –ROB in lieu of LC No.67
3.	Kazipet-Vijayawada –ROB in lieu of LC No.80
4.	Kazipet-Vijayawada –ROB in lieu of LC No.64
5.	Kazipet-Balharshah-ROB in lieu of LC No.01
6.	Kazipet-Vijayawada –ROB in lieu of LC No.90
7.	Kazipet-Vijayawada –ROB in lieu of LC No.60
8.	Bisugirsharif-Jamikunta ROB in lieu of LC No.24
9.	Uppal-Jamikunta-ROB in lieu of LC No.14

So far as status of ROBs is concerned, Railway undertakes construction of ROBs in Railway Bridge Portion whereas approaches are being constructed by State Government. Completion of ROB depends on various factors like removal of encroachment, land acquisition, availability of funds and other regional priorities.

Railways shall make every effort to complete its portion of work alongwith that of approaches by State Government.

(d) For the period 2017-18, 12 Road Over Bridges and 07 Road Under Bridges have been sanctioned in the State of Telangana.

Adarsh railway stations

†1246. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had identified 1253 railway stations of the country for developing them into Adarsh stations, out of which only 1011 stations have been developed, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any time-frame has been fixed by the Ministry for developing rest of the stations as Adarsh stations; and

(c) whether proposals from public representatives have been received by Government for developing Ambikapur, Baikunthpur and Surajpur railway stations of Chhattisgarh as Adarsh stations, if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 1253 stations have been identified for development under Adarsh Station Scheme. Out of 1253 stations, 1017 stations have already been developed and remaining railway stations are planned to be developed by 2017-18. Zone-wise details of these 1017 Railway stations are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Ambikapur has already been developed under this scheme. No representations have been received for development of Baikunthpur and Surajpur stations under this scheme.

Statement

Zone-wise details of 1017 Railway Station developed under Adarsh Station Scheme.

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	No. of stations developed under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme
1	2	3
1.	Central Railway	67
2.	East Coast Railway	27
3.	East Central Railway	26

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
4.	Eastern Railway	276
5.	North Central Railway	30
6.	North Eastern Railway	34
7.	Northeast Frontier Railway	83
8.	Northern Railway	73
9.	North Western Railway	26
10.	South Central Railway	62
11.	South East Central Railway	19
12.	South Eastern Railway	82
13.	Southern Railway	106
14.	South Western Railway	30
15.	West Central Railway	20
16.	Western Railway	56
TOTAL		1017

Railway line between Nadikudi and Srikalahasti

1247. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of proposed new broad-gauge railway line between Nadikudi and Srikalahasti;

(b) the estimated cost of the new railway line and how much funds Railways have released so far;

(c) whether survey for the proposed railway line has been completed;

(d) if so, the estimated time-line to complete the railway line for commencement of operations; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in commencing of work on this project announced in the Railway Budget of 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Detailed Estimate amounting to `2289 crore has been sanctioned for 309 km. length of Nadikudi-Srikalahasti new railway line project. Government of Andhra Pradesh has agreed for providing land free of cost and sharing 50%

construction cost of project. The work has been planned in 3 phases and phase-I i.e. Piduguralla-Nakarikallul-Rompicherla-Savalyapuram (46 km) has been taken up. In this section, land acquisition has been completed and tenders for earth work and minor bridges for Piduguralla-Rompicherla(30 km) have been awarded. For rest of the section, land acquisition process has been taken up with the State Government.

Expenditure incurred upto March 2016 is ₹ 8.09 crore. Railway has given the outlay of ₹ 190 crore for 2016-17 and further outlay of ₹ 340 crore has been proposed for 2017-18.

(c) Yes, sir.

(d) and (e) Completion of project depends upon several factors including complete handing over of encumbrance-free land by the State Government, shifting of utilities etc. As most of these factors are beyond the control of Ministry of Railways, target date for completion of the above project has not been fixed.

Mechanism to control and regulate crowd at railway stations

†1248. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any effective mechanism for controlling and regulating crowd within and outer premises of railway stations of major cities of the country, including the metro cities, the details thereof and the measures taken thereon; and

(b) the action plan for maintenance, improvement and expansion of other platforms at railway stations besides platform number 1, with regard to the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. The following mechanism/measures are being taken by the Railways:-

1. There are separate entry and exit points at stations to facilitate easy ingress and egress of passengers. The entry and exit points are being manned by staff of Railway commercial department and RPF/GRP at major and important railway stations, round the clock.
2. Queue system is maintained for hassle free boarding of passengers in general coaches of important trains at originating stations.
3. Parking and non-parking areas have clearly been demarcated to avoid haphazard parking and overcrowding.
4. Traffic regulations are implemented in coordination with Traffic/Local Police.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

5. During festive seasons, special deployment of Commercial and Security personnel is made.
6. E-ticket booking system, automatic ticket vending machines, City Booking office, mobile app etc. have been provided at important stations/cities for the convenience of passengers and to reduce rush at passenger reservation systems and booking offices at the stations.
7. In order to decongest the platform, the rate of platform tickets has been increased from ₹ 5 to ₹ 10 from 01.04.2015. Further, the power has also been delegated to Divisional Railway Managers to increase the rate of platform tickets beyond ₹ 10 to regulate rush at platforms during specific requirements like mela, rally etc.
8. Close Circuit Television Surveillance System, Access Control Mechanism are used to regulate and monitor the crowd at major railway stations in general and specifically during festive seasons and other such occasions, in addition to adequate deployment of staff in co-ordination with concerned Government Railway Police/Local Police and Station Manager.

(b) Maintenance/improvement/augmentation of amenities including platforms at railway stations is a continuous process and works in this regard are undertaken as per need, inter-se priority of works and availability of funds.

Cleanliness at railway stations and in trains

†1249. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of regular arrangements made for cleanliness/sanitation of inner and outer premises, including platforms of railway stations and trains, and the details of daily/weekly/monthly remuneration/wages paid to regular and contractual workers doing these jobs along with the method of payment in this regard; and

(b) the details of arrangement for cleanliness and sanitation within the boundary limits of railway land around railway tracks pertaining to railway stations of cities and metro cities, and the measures taken for review and improvement of this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Regular intensive campaigns/drives have been organised over the Indian Railways with the sole objective towards significant and sustainable improvements in cleanliness standards of Trains and Railway premises, including

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Railway stations. Some of the major initiatives taken by Indian Railways towards improvement of sanitation/cleanliness are as follows:

- (i) Pace of fitment of bio-toilets in coaches has been increased. More than 25000 bio-toilets were fitted in the last two years and target for this year is 30,000. Fitment of Bio-toilets in coaches will prevent discharge of human waste during train journeys directly onto the track.
- (ii) The facility of On-Board Cleaning has been extended to more than 800 trains which is being monitored through a closed loop 'APP' based passenger feedback system.
- (iii) Railways is resorting to SMS-based, web-based and APP-based complaint redressal system. Daily IVRS-based passenger feedback is randomly being taken from about 1 lakh passengers.
- (iv) To assess the impact of cleanliness efforts at major stations, a third party survey on cleanliness indicators has been done at 407 stations in 2016 involving feedback from 1.3 lac passengers.
- (v) Additional toilets at Railway Stations, including Pay & Use toilets, have been provided.
- (vi) Enforcement of Indian Railways (Penalties for activities affecting cleanliness at railway premises) Rules, 2012 has been intensified.
- (vii) Use of CCTVs extended for monitoring of cleanliness activities at major stations.
- (viii) Weekly intensive cleanliness drives have been undertaken at various Railway stations, by Zonal Railways.
- (ix) Various theme-based drives have been undertaken from time to time with focus on cleanliness in different areas of Railways.

The regular cleanliness of inner and outer premises including platforms of the Railway Stations and the trains is being maintained utilising Departmental staff, contractual manpower and mechanised cleaning wherever available. Departmental staff are paid monthly wages as per Railway pay scales and contractual staff are paid as per applicable provisions of the Minimum Wages Act.

Increase in incidents of derailments

1250. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of derailments in Railways have been increasing year by year since 2013-14;

(b) if so, the number of derailments occurred since 2013-14, year-wise, and the number of people died/injured in those incidents;

(c) whether it is also a fact that various enquiry reports, including Parliamentary Panel reports on train accidents are there but no action has been taken to improve the safety standards of Indian Railways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for ignoring recommendations of various reports on accidents in Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Number of consequential train derailment accidents and number of persons killed and injured therein during the last three years *i.e.* from 2013-14 to 2015-16 and in the current year *i.e.* from 1st April, 2016 to 28th February 2017 are given below:-

Year	No. of Consequential train derailment accidents	Killed	Injured
2013-14	53	6	93
2014-15	63	104	265
2015-16	65	36	100
2016-17	76	193	309
(01.04.2016 to 28.02.2017)			

(c) and (d) Safety standards adopted by Indian Railways are followed rigorously and meticulously. All train accidents on Indian Railways are inquired either by Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) or Departmental Inquiry Committee. Based on the findings and recommendations of the CRS/ Departmental Inquiry Committee, action is initiated to improve safety performance. Disciplinary action is also taken against the erring staff. Each and every accident inquiry is examined in detail and all shortcomings identified from the inquiry report forms the part of the steps to be taken on a continuous basis to prevent accidents in future and enhance safety.

Model railway stations

1251. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations upgraded as Model stations at present along with the details thereof, Zone-wise;

(b) the details of additional facilities provided at these stations *vis-a-vis* other stations;

(c) whether any target has been fixed to develop all railway stations of the country as Model stations and if so, the time by which it is likely to be done along with the details thereof; and

(d) the names of stations which are proposed to be upgraded as Model stations during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) Development of stations under 'Model' Station Scheme was in vogue from June, 1999 to November, 2008. Under this scheme, 594 stations were identified for development and all stations have already been developed. Zone-wise details of 'Model' Stations are given in the Statement (*See below*).

'Model' Stations are provided with "Desirable Amenities", depending upon the category of the station, such as, retiring room, waiting room, public address system/ computer based passenger announcement system, electronic train indicator board, water coolers, standardized signages, Pay and Use toilets etc.

At present, stations are upgraded under the Adarsh Station Scheme. Till date 1253 Railway stations have been identified for development as Adarsh Station. At present there is no plan to develop all the railway stations as Adarsh Station under this scheme.

Statement

Zone-wise details of 'Model' stations

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	No. of 'Model' stations
1.	Central Railway	35
2.	East Coast Railway	24
3.	East Central Railway	55
4.	Eastern Railway	51
5.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	1
6.	North Central Railway	21
7.	North Eastern Railway	34
8.	Northeast Frontier Railway	35
9.	Northern Railway	80

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	No. of 'Model' stations
10.	North Western Railway	26
11.	South Central Railway	64
12.	South East Central Railway	11
13.	South Eastern Railway	22
14.	Southern Railway	48
15.	South Western Railway	22
16.	West Central Railway	20
17.	Western Railway	45
TOTAL		594

Derailment of Hirakhand Express train

1252. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has investigated the derailment of Odisha-bound Hirakhand Express train which derailed on Saturday, 21 January, 2017 midnight at Kureru of Komarada Mandal of Vizianagaram in Andhra Pradesh, causing several deaths and injuries, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the investigations done and the action taken against the persons found responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the derailment of Train No. 18448 Jagdalpur-Bhubaneswar Hirakhand Express at Kureru station on Singapuram Road-Vizianagaram Section of East Coast Railway on 21.01.2017 wherein 40 passengers lost their lives, 25 passengers suffered sustained grievous injuries and 13 passengers suffered simple injuries, a case *vide* Cr. No.06/2017 u/s 174 Cr.P.C. dated 22.01.2017 was registered by Government Railway Police/Vizianagaram. The case was subsequently transferred to CID/Andhra Pradesh where a case *vide* No.CID/17/1306 dated 07.02.2017 has been registered. Simultaneously, National Investigation Agency/Hyderabad has also registered a case *vide* No.RC-01/2017/NIA-HYD dated 27.01.2017. Also, Statutory Inquiry into the said derailment has been ordered to determine the causes and responsible factors of the accident to be conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), South Central Circle, Secunderabad under the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Field trial of Talgo coaches

1253. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the field trials of Talgo coaches, on the existing New Delhi-Mumbai route last year, were meant for the limited purpose of assessing the savings in transit time;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Railways are not going to use these coaches for passenger service;

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

(d) the further steps taken/proposed to be taken by Railways on the outcome of the field trials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Last year, field trials of Talgo coaches were carried out in three phases. In phase-I and phase-II, safety, stability and riding assessment of Talgo coaches were checked on Bareilly-Moradabad section of Northern Railway and Mathura-Palwal section of North Central Railway respectively. In phase-III, timing assessment trials were carried out on New Delhi-Mumbai route. During this trial, the train took 11 hours and 40 minutes from New Delhi to Mumbai at a maximum permissible speed of 150 kmph.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has constituted a Committee of Additional Members to examine technical and commercial aspects of potential use of such coaches on Indian Railways.

Frequent rail fractures leading to derailments

1254. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been frequent rail fractures resulting in derailments, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Central Railway has tightened patrolling of tracks; and

(c) if so, whether senior railway officials have been trained for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) In the current year *i.e.* 2016-17 from 1st April, 2016 to 28th February, 2017 a total of 76 consequential train derailments have taken place over Indian Railways. Based on inquiries completed into these train derailments, 13 accidents can be attributed to 'Rail Fractures'.

(b) There is a well laid down procedure for patrolling of tracks over Indian Railways, Central Railway regularly undertakes patrolling of tracks in all seasons as per existing instructions and laid down norms.

(c) Regular refresher courses are conducted for railway officials at recognized Railway Training Institutes.

Coach and loco manufacturing facility for high speed rail in Gujarat

1255. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government regarding setting up of coach and loco manufacturing facility for High Speed Rail in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the status of the proposal submitted by Government of Gujarat;

(c) whether Government has an extent policy to support such an important manufacturing activity; and

(d) if not, whether Government has a plan to support such High Speed Rail coach and loco manufacturing facility by way of policy intervention for setting up the facility in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) A letter from Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board (GIDB), a Government of Gujarat body, has been received by Ministry of Railways evincing Government of Gujarat's interest in locating the High Speed Rail Manufacturing Unit at Dahod. The agreement with Government of Japan for construction of Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail entails a "Make in India" component for manufacture of rolling stocks for high speed trains. However, it is premature to take any decision in this regard at this stage.

Vacancies in Railways

1256. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for shortage of railway staff, Zone-wise and category-wise;

(b) the details of all the vacancies in Railways, Zone-wise; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to fill up the vacancies in Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process through various modes of intake. There is always a time lag between occurrence of vacancies and processing

the same for filling up, which involves notification of vacancies, holding examinations, finalization of select panels and issue of appointment letters.

(b) The vacancy position zone wise in Group 'C' and erstwhile Group 'D' as on 01.04.2016 (Provisional) is as under:

Zonal Railway	Vacancy
Central	21578
East Coast	6997
East Central	16682
Eastern	22066
Metro	801
North Central	13569
North Eastern	11144
Northeast Frontier	10217
Northern	25395
North Western	11475
South Central	12814
South East Central	6478
South Eastern	16235
Southern	10233
South Western	5047
West Central	11434
Western	15204
TOTAL	217369

(c) Total number of persons empanelled for various Group 'C' and erstwhile Group 'D' posts during the last five years is 1,92,026.

Measures to check train accidents

1257. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of train accidents which have occurred since 2009-10 till date and how many people were killed and injured in those accidents;

(b) whether Government has ascertained causes of these accidents and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of measures taken to check train accidents; and

(d) the details of projects concerning railway safety pending for implementation and since when, and by which date those projects will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Number of Consequential train accidents from 2009-10 to 2015-16 and the current year from 1st April, 2016 to 28th February, 2017 are given below:-

Year	No. of Consequential train accidents (including accidents at Unmanned Level Crossings)	Killed	Injured
2009-10	165	238	397
2010-11	141	381	461
2011-12	131	319	717
2012-13	122	204	381
2013-14	118	152	234
2014-15	135	292	457
2015-16	107	122	188
2016-17 (01.04.2016 to 28.02.2017)	99	232	353

(b) Causes of Consequential train accidents from 2009-10 to 2015-16 and the current year from 1st April, 2016 to 28th February, 2017 are given below:-

Broad Cause	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Failure of Railway Staff	63	56	52	46	51	60	55	64
Failure of other than Railway staff	75	57	63	59	57	58	38	19
Failure of equipment	6	5	5	6	3	4	2	1
Sabotage	14	16	6	3	3	3	1	2
Combination of factors	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	3
Incidental	4	4	3	7	4	8	9	7

Broad Cause	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Could not be established/ None Held Responsible	2	-	1	1	-	2	1	-
Under Investigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3*
TOTAL	165	141	131	122	118	135	107	99

*causes are under investigation:

(c) and (d) Improvement in train safety is a continuous process. Constant upgradation of technology is being incorporated in all spheres of Railway operations and infrastructure to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being used to prevent accidents include complete track circuiting, provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Colour Light LED Signals, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), usage of 60kg rails and Pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers, long rail panels, better welding technology, progressive use of Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) Coaches, Centre Buffer Couplers with Integral Coach Factory (ICF) Coaches, etc.

Inquiry into train accidents

1258. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the two major train accidents in the past month, raising questions on passenger safety;

(b) whether Government has constituted any inquiry into the accidents and its causes;

(c) if so, the details and the preliminary findings thereof; and

(d) whether Government plans to take any concrete measures to prevent such repeated accidents in future, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Two major consequential train accidents have occurred

in respect of Train No. 19321 Indore-Rajendra Nagar Terminal (Patna Express) on 20.11.2016 between Pokhrayan and Malasa stations on Jhansi-Kanpur section of North Central Railway and Train No. 18448 Jagdalpur-Bhubaneswar Hirakhand Express at Kureru station on Singapuram Road-Vizianagaram Section of East Coast Railway on 21.01.2017. Statutory inquiries in respect of these accidents have been ordered to be conducted to determine the causes of the accidents by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), Eastern Circle, Kolkata and the Commissioner of Railway Safety, South Central Circle, Secunderabad respectively under the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(d) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis including upgradation of technology to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include complete track circuiting of stations, Axle Counter for Automatic clearance of Block Section Counters (BPAC), Electrical/Electronic Interlocking System, Interlocking of Level Crossing Gates, Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Vigilance Control Device (VCD) in locomotives, Colour Light LED Signals, Train Protection Warning System (TPWS), Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS), Fog Safe Device (FSD), use of 60kg rails and Pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers, long rail panels, better welding technology in the tracks, digital types of machines for Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD), electronic monitoring of tracks using Track Recording Cars (TRC) and portable Oscillation Monitoring System (OMS), progressive use of Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) coaches, Centre Buffer Couplers in Integral Coach Factory (ICF) design coaches, Remote Monitoring and Management of Locomotives and Trains (REMMLOT), Air Conditioning (AC) of locomotive cabs and installation of video/voice recording system on locomotives.

Bringing porters under social security net

1259. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the poor working, social and living conditions of porters at various railway stations;

(b) if so, whether Government plans to bring them under social security net;

(c) if so, the details of the scheme and its funding; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The licensed porters are licensees who are granted license for carrying passengers' luggage. They have to pay license fee and are entitled to charge portage at prescribed rates directly from the passengers. Though they are

not Railway employees, the following measures have been taken by the Government from time to time for the welfare of the licensed porters:

1. Station-wise train to train survey is conducted for the actual requirement of the Licensed Porters at each station. If there is low earning/demand of license porters at some station, they are redeployed at other busy station.
2. Licensed porters are eligible for outdoor medical facilities in Railway hospitals and health units for self, wife and dependent children.
3. One set of complimentary privilege pass/for self only and one set of Privilege Ticket Order (PTO) for self and spouse in second/sleeper class are given once in a year to enable them to travel from the station of working to any station on Indian Railways and back.
4. Free educational facilities for their wards in the schools run by the Railways/ Railwaymen organization/Mahila Samities.
5. Two red shirts are supplied every year as uniform and one woollen shirt is also given to them once in two years.
6. Rest rooms facilities are provided at various important stations.
7. In the event of death or when a porter becomes old, infirm, very sick and is unable to carry out his duties properly, Porter is permitted to transfer his badge in favour of close or near relatives.
8. Porters were imparted training regarding courteous behaviour with passengers and sensitized to other aspects relevant to their services.
9. Recently porters have been re-designated as “Sahayak”.

Redevelopment and modernisation of railway stations

1260. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have decided to rope in private companies to redevelop and modernise 23 railway stations, including the iconic Howrah Junction, Mumbai Central and Chennai Central, if so, the State-wise names thereof;

(b) whether any company or companies have been selected by Railways to undertake modernisation of these stations;

(c) by when the work on these stations is likely to start;

(d) whether any time-limit has been set for completion of the modernisation work; and

(e) the details thereof along with the total expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (e) 23 railway stations have been taken up for bidding recently in the first phase. The State-wise details of these stations are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Station	State
1.	Lokmanya Tilak (Terminal)	Maharashtra
2.	Pune	Maharashtra
3.	Thane	Maharashtra
4.	Mumbai Central	Maharashtra
5.	Bandra Terminus	Maharashtra
6.	Borivali	Maharashtra
7.	Howrah	West Bengal
8.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Kanpur Central	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Kamakhya	Assam
12.	Udaipur City	Rajasthan
13.	Faridabad	Haryana
14.	Jammu Tawi	Jammu and Kashmir
15.	Secunderabad	Andhra Pradesh
16.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
17.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
18.	Chennai Central	Tamil Nadu
19.	Kozhikode	Kerala
20.	Yashwantpur	Karnataka
21.	Bangalore Cantt	Karnataka
22.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
23.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh

The entire cost of station redevelopment is to be met by leveraging commercial development of land and air space in and around the stations. Accordingly, these stations are proposed to be redeveloped at no cost to Railways.

After the award of the bids, the redevelopment work is planned to be completed in approximately three years. The selection of agency/developer is through open bidding process. Presently, developer has not been fixed for any of the above stations.

Sanctioned and in-position strength of RPF

1261. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present strength of Railway Protection Force (RPF) personnel has decreased *vis-a-vis* its sanctioned strength during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, Zone-wise and the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by Government to fill such gap along with results thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study/assessment of coordination between RPF personnel and other security agencies, including State Police, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by Government to augment railway security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Recruitment of 16388 Constables and 511 Sub-Inspectors has been completed in the year 2014-15. Since filling up of vacancies in RPF/RPSF is an ongoing process, vacancies arising from time to time are filled up through direct recruitment.

(c) and (d) To ensure better security and smooth train operations over Indian Railways, coordination is maintained by RPF with Government Railway Police (GRP) and district Police. RPF is also part of Multi Agency Centre (MAC) and designated RPF officers regularly attend meeting of Multi Agency Centre (MAC) at National level and in Subsidiary Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) at State level.

Unmanned level crossings in Rajasthan

1262. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many unmanned level crossings are there in Rajasthan;

(b) how many accidents have taken place during last three years at these crossings;

(c) whether Railways have conducted any inquiry into these accidents, if so, the details/outcome thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) in how much time, the Ministry proposes to eliminate these unmanned level crossings; and

(e) the details regarding the alternative methods which will be used to eliminate these unmanned level crossings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) As on 01.04.2016, there are 940 unmanned level crossings in the State of Rajasthan.

(b) Number of consequential train accidents taken place, year-wise at unmanned level crossings in Rajasthan are as follows:

Year	No. of Unmanned Level Crossing (UMLC) accidents
2013-14	12
2014-15	10
2015-16	7
2016-17 (upto Feb 2017)	2

(c) All consequential train accidents on Indian Railways are inquired into either by Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) under the Ministry of Civil Aviation or Departmental Inquiry Committee of the Railways. All of these accidents were caused due to negligence of road vehicle users.

(d) and (e) The unmanned level crossings on Broad Gauge are targeted for elimination by March 2020. It is the endeavor of Railways to eliminate all unmanned level crossings in a phased manner by either of the following:-

- **Closure-** Closing unmanned level crossings having NIL/negligible Train Vehicle Unit (TVU).
- **Merger-** Merger of unmanned level crossing gate to nearby manned/unmanned level crossing or subway/Road Under Bridge (RUB)/Road Over Bridge (ROB) by construction of diversion road.
- **Provision of Subways/RUBs.**
- **Manning-** Phased manning of unmanned level crossings which cannot be eliminated by above means.

Female employees working in railways

1263. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of employees working in Railways;
- (b) the total number and percentage of female employees working in Railways;
- (c) the details of steps being taken to increase the number of female employees

in Railways as railway is one of the largest employment generation public sectors of the country and it needs to set an example of having the best male to female ratio of its employees; and

(d) the details of the time-line Government has fixed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The total number of employees working in Railways as on 01.04.2016 is 13,28,809 (provisional).

(b) The total number and percentage of female employees working in Railways as on 01.04.2016 is as under:

Total number of women employees	Percentage of women employees
94,909	7.14%

(c) and (d) To give more representation to women candidates in recruitments for Group 'C' posts through RRBs, following steps have been taken-

- (i) The examination fee for female candidates has been waived off.
- (ii) Widows, divorced women and women judicially separated from husband but not remarried are provided with relaxation in upper age limit.
- (iii) There is no discrimination on ground of gender in the Railways. All posts are open for the women candidates who apply and get selected. Their participation in Railway Recruitment process has increased owing to measures taken like waiver of examination fee, relaxation in Physical efficiency Test standards etc. However, no fixed timeline can be spelt out.

Vacancies in Railways

1264. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many vacancies exist as on 31 December, 2016 in various departments of Railways;

(b) how many vacancies exist in the case of loco running staff and by when they would be filled up;

(c) how many vacancies exist related to railway safety; and

(d) how many more posts are being created to ensure railway safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The vacancy position in various Departments of Zonal Railways in Group 'C' and erstwhile Group 'D' as on 31.12.2016 is 225823 (Provisional).

(b) There are 17464 vacancies (Provisional) of Loco Running Staff as on 31.12.2016. Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process through various modes of intake. There is always a time lag between occurrence of vacancies and processing the same for filling up, which involves notification of vacancies, holding examinations, finalization of select panels and issue of appointment letters.

(c) There are 122911 vacancies (Provisional) in Safety categories as on 31.12.2016.

(d) Creation of posts in Safety Categories is a continuous activity in view of creation of new assets and new organizations.

Capital expenditure on Railways

1265. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) finalized and joint ventures formed as the capital expenditure on Railways for 2016-17, estimated at approximately ₹ 1,21,000 crore, was to be implemented through joint ventures with States and new frameworks for PPP;

(b) the measures being implemented, apart from installing of Wi-Fi facilities at some stations, as a digital push was sought to be given to Railways by implementing various measures, Zone-wise details thereof; and

(c) the foreign investments received by the sector after clearance of 100 per cent FDI therein, Zone-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) A Joint Venture Company to implement Bhuj-Nalia-Vayor (126 kms, Gauge Conversion/New Line) costing ₹ 827 crore has been formed in 2016-17.

State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Kerala, Odisha and Jharkhand have signed Joint Venture agreement with Ministry of Railways. Government of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Kerala have already formed JV companies. A Joint Venture company already exists with Government of Karnataka.

Besides the above, State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh have participated in project-specific joint ventures with Ministry of Railways or its Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).

(b) To provide digital push, Ministry of Railways has taken various measures including withdrawal of service charges on booking of e-ticketing through Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC), discount on online booking of retiring rooms/e-catering services, free insurance of ₹ 10 lakh for tickets booked online,

integration of new payment option *i.e.* Paytm and Mobikwik for booking of tickets through UTS (Unreserved Ticketing System) Mobile Application 'UTSONMOBILE' and installation of 3,400 POS (Point of Sale) terminals at 1,800 locations. The above measures are on pan India basis.

(c) Two locomotive factories at Madhepura (Electric) and Marhowra (Diesel) costing about ₹ 2600 crore entailing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow in Rolling stock manufacturing have already been awarded to Alstom and General Electric (GE) respectively in 2015.

Establishment of railway factories in West Bengal

1266. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sixteen factories have been established by Railways in West Bengal, as declared during the UPA II; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) The details alongwith the status of the sixteen factories in West Bengal declared during the UPA II for establishment are as under:-

Sl. No.	Industrial Unit	Status
1.	Setting up of factory for manufacture of components and sub assemblies for Electro Motive Diesel (EMD) locos and institute for training at Dankuni	The factory has been commissioned and production has started.
2.	Electric loco assembly and ancillary unit of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works at Dankuni.	Construction of the factory has been completed and assembly of locomotives has started.
3.	Noapara Rake Rehabilitation facility	Civil and Electrical works have since been completed. Some of the M&P items have been received.

Sl. No.	Industrial Unit	Status
4.	Coach manufacturing factory in the Kanchrapara Halisahar Railway Complex.	Two stage bidding process has been initiated for this project. Request For Qualification (RFQ) applications were opened on 15.09.2016. Three bidders have been shortlisted on 10.11.2016 for participation in Request For Proposal (RFP) stage. The Procurement cum Maintenance Agreement for this project is under finalization.
5.	Setting up of cold storage and temperature controlled perishable cargo centres under Kisan Vision project at Singur.	The Perishable cargo centre was made functional on 18.12.2011. However, due to very low utilization, the service provider abandoned the contract.
6.	Development of Automobile and Ancillary Hub at Shalimar	Automobile and ancillary hub has been notified and is functional since 13th March 2010.
7.	Centre of Excellence for wagon prototyping at Kharagpur workshop.	Work awarded on turnkey basis to Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL). However, work has been kept on hold at present.
8.	Wagon manufacturing factory at Burdwan (Kulti).	The wagon manufacturing factory at Kulti has been set up by SAIL-RITES Bengal Wagon Industry Private Limited (SRBWIPL). The factory has been commissioned.
9.	2x660 Mega Watt Railways' captive, coal based thermal power plant at Adra, District Purulia, in joint venture with National Thermal Power Corporation.	A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on 31.10.2010 between NTPC and Railways for setting up of a 2x660 MW coal based power plant at Adra, West Bengal. Coal block allocation and water allocation for this plant is yet to be finalized.

Sl. No.	Industrial Unit	Status
10.	Coach Mid Life Rehabilitation workshop at Anara (Adra).	Work given to RVNL for turnkey execution. The work has been put on hold due to issue of availability of water.
11.	Factory for Composite Brake Blocks at Tindharia	Expression of Interest was floated but there was no response.
12.	Rail axle manufacturing factory at New Jalpaiguri.	The factory is to be set up by Rastriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.(RINL). The need for setting up this factory is under review.
13.	Fiat Bogie frame at Budge Budge.	The factory has been commissioned and dedicated to the nation in June, 2016.
14.	Rail Electronic Signal Component Factory at New Coochbehar.	Rail Electronic Signal Component Factory (RESCF) has been sanctioned at New Cooch Behar, West Bengal, at a cost of ₹ 78.38 crore under PH-42. The implementation plan for the above is under process of review/examination.
15.	Wagon component factory for manufacture of high capacity bogies, couplers and draft gear at Jellingham.	Wagon Component factory for manufacture of high capacity bogie couplers, draft gear at Jellingham project is a Joint Venture between Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Burn Standard Company Limited. The Joint Venture Company named "SAIL Bengal Alloy Castings Private Limited" has been registered in February, 2013 for setting up of wagon component factory. The 50% land of the proposed Jellingham factory falls under the Coastal Regulatory Zone (CRZ) as per survey done by Institute of Environmental Studies and Wetland Management, Kolkata. The relocation and need for factory is under review.
16.	Diesel Multiple Unit (DMU) manufacturing factory at Haldia.	Phase-I of the project has been completed and production has commenced.

EMU/MEMU services for peri-urban areas

1267. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have been striving hard to expand travel facilities to peri-urban areas by introduction of EMU/MEMU services;

(b) whether of late, Northern Railway has been curtailing suburban commuter services between Delhi and Ghaziabad *via* Anand Vihar, serving lakhs of commuters from neighbouring towns in Uttar Pradesh and NCR region, for no valid reasons; and

(c) whether the daily EMU service 64032 from Shakurbasti to Ghaziabad has been quietly withdrawn four months ago and not restored till now, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Introduction of trains including EMU/MEMU trains on peri-urban areas is an ongoing process over Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the operational feasibility, traffic justification, resource availability etc.

(b) Suburban commuter services were curtailed temporarily due to foggy weather for smooth and safe running of other mail/express trains. However, most of these services have been restored.

(c) 64032 Shakurbasti-Ghaziabad EMU, which was cancelled due to foggy weather, has already been restored.

Shortage of cotton in market

1268. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton prices across the country are ruling high on subdued arrivals, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether lack of demand in Apparel industry has also impacted arrivals and although farmers are getting high prices, they are preferring to hold back because of the currency shortage in market;

(c) whether, although the country has contracted some six lakh bales for export to countries, including Bangladesh and Vietnam, traders are finding it difficult to meet contractual obligations because there is no cotton in the market; and

(d) if so, whether Government is considering to intervene in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) No, Sir. Though cotton prices are ruling higher than previous cotton year, present arrival is hovering around 1.80 to 1.90 lakh bales per day as against 1.25 to 1.30 lakh bales during corresponding period last year.

(b) No, Sir. At present, the progressive kapas arrivals are 209.33 lakh bales *i.e.* less by only 2-3% as against 215.20 lakh bales during corresponding period last year. Further, on the basis of past experiences, when kapas prices rule above Minimum Support Price (MSP), it is the common tendency that farmers hold their kapas in expectation of getting higher prices for their produce. Besides, presently, there is no report about currency shortages in the market.

(c) No, Sir. Upto January 2017, approximately 30 lakh cotton bales have been exported to various countries including Bangladesh and Vietnam. At present kapas arrivals are close to last year's kapas arrivals.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (c) above.

**Opening Regional Office of Development Commissioner
(Handicrafts) at Bhubaneswar**

1269. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal from Government of Odisha to open a Regional Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) at Bhubaneswar is pending with the Ministry; and

(b) if so, whether Government will take a decision in this regard considering the handicrafts potential of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal pending.

(b) Not Applicable.

Insurance schemes for textile workers

1270. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of insurance schemes for textile workers of the country and the premium charged therefor; and

(b) the number of textile workers covered under various types of insurances during each of the last two years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) The following schemes are implemented to provide insurance coverage to textile workers/weavers:-

- (i) The Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana which provides insurance cover to handloom weavers in the case of natural/accidental death and for total/partial disability as well as scholarship to their children. The total premium is ₹ 470/- of which the worker/weaver has to contribute only ₹ 80/ premium.
- (ii) The Health Insurance Scheme to provide access to health facilities for handloom weavers was implemented on the pattern of Rajiv Gandhi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW). The premium is borne by Central and State Governments. The premium for RSBY is different in different set of districts.
- (iii) The Group Insurance Scheme for powerloom weavers/workers implemented as a Social Security/Welfare measure for the benefit of Powerloom weavers providing coverage for all natural/accidental death as well as permanent/partial disability due to accident as well as scholarship to their children. The total premium is ₹ 470/- of which the worker/weaver has to contribute only ₹ 80/- premium.

(b) The number of textile workers/weavers covered under the above insurance schemes during the last two years are given in the Statement.

Statement

(A) Details of Weavers Benefitted/enrolled under the Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme during the last two years (2014-2016)

Name of State	Health Insurance Scheme		Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yoiana	
	2014-15 (upto 30.09.14)	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	140043	0	87704	62234
Arunachal Pradesh	6000	0	0	0
Assam	387563	0	54627	61021

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	46300	0	309	0
Chhattisgarh	4953	0	5148	488
Delhi	00	0	0	0
Gujarat	5018	0	6381	7637
Goa	0	0	0	0
Haryana	23000	0	378	110
Himachal Pradesh	12030	0	6161	4940
Jammu and Kashmir	16265	0	563	515
Jharkhand	15002	0	745	745
Karnataka	45000	0	41263	53628
Kerala	13084	0	5233	8446
Madhya Pradesh	15720	0	1010	434
Maharashtra	1687	0	2714	135
Manipur	51135	0	5368	3579
Meghalaya	30919	0	15837	165
Mizoram	1386	0	0	0
Nagaland	39501	0	0	0
Odisha	46531	0	5418	26488
Puducherry	0	0	1027	990
Punjab	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	4983	0	2220	2698
Sikkim	342	0	129	87
Tamil Nadu	270296	194294	232739	226677
Telangana		0	19503	16385
Tripura	9367	0	1266	970
Uttar Pradesh	178316	0	15959	1353
Uttarakhand	3297	0	1588	955
West Bengal	381714	0	61500	91447
TOTAL	1749452	194294	574790	583853

(B) Details regarding State/UT/Year-Wise Enrollment of Powerloom Weavers/Workers under Group Insurance Scheme Upto January 2016

Sl. No.	Regional Office	State	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	20766	15663
		Daman	---	---
		Dadra and Nagar Haveli	----	----
2.	Amritsar	Punjab	4241	2975
		Himachal Pradesh	----	30
		Jammu and Kashmir	3	---
		UT of Chandigarh	----	----
3.	Bangalore	Andhra Pradesh	5612	4350
		Telangana	7090	7930
4.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	30657	30055
		Kerala	1406	2701
		Pondicherry	----	----
6	Kolkata	West Bengal	1211	1520
		Bihar	2048	2165
		Odisha	541	590
		Jharkand	40	40
		Assam	183	174
		Manipur	---	---
7	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	11384	17298
8	Noida	Rajasthan	3833	3894
		Haryana	2151	2111
		Uttar Pradesh (Noida)	4026	4927
9	KSPDC	Karnataka	24964	11186
10	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	4871	3841
		Chhattisgarh	77	---
TOTAL			125104	111441

SC/ST/OBC employees in NIFT

†1271. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Other Backward Class employees in National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT); and

(b) if so, the centre-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Centre-wise details of Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe/Other Backward Class employees in National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) are as under:-

Name of NIFT Centre	Scheduled Caste (SC)	Scheduled Tribe (ST)	Other Backward Class (OBC)
NIFT Head Office	20	04	18
Bengaluru	07	05	29
Bhopal	04	01	05
Bhubaneswar	05	02	06
Chennai	29	0	51
Gandhinagar	15	03	09
Hyderabad	14	0	25
Jodhpur	0	02	04
Kangra	08	1	06
Kannur	05	0	17
Kolkata	11	02	07
Mumbai	19	03	12
New Delhi	26	01	14
Patna	04	01	02
Raebareli	10	0	11
Shillong	04	26	0
Srinagar	0	0	0
TOTAL	181	51	216

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development of handloom industry in Andhra Pradesh

1272. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to develop Handloom industry in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of funds being allocated in this financial year for development of Handloom industry in the State; and

(c) whether the Ministry has received any proposals from Government of Andhra Pradesh with regard to development of handloom clusters, financial assistance for handlooms etc., the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) The Government of India through the office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms is implementing following schemes for development of handloom industry in the country, including Andhra Pradesh:-

- (1) National Handloom Development Programme
- (2) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (3) Yarn Supply Scheme
- (4) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme

(b) Under the above schemes, State-wise allocations of funds are not made. The viable proposals received from the States/Implementing Agencies are considered for release of financial assistance, subject to availability of funds.

(c) Yes, Sir. Proposals for financial assistance for 86 block level cluster projects have been recently received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, of which 03 projects in Krishna district have already been sanctioned. Besides, 34 block level cluster projects were sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh in 2015-16.

Effects of demonetisation on small and medium weavers

1273. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any study on the effects of demonetisation on small and medium weavers and the Handloom industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three months; and

(c) the comparative production figures from November to January for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) No such study has been made by Ministry of Textiles.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Data for production in Jan., 2017 are not yet available. Comparative figures for the corresponding period Nov. to Dec. are as under:—

Sl. No.	Years	Production (Mn Sq. Mtrs)
1.	2014-15 (Nov – Dec' 2014)	1256.85
2.	2015-16 (Nov – Dec' 2015)	1312.12
3.	2016-17 (Nov – Dec' 2016)	1290.37

Technical training to handicraft artisans

†1274. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Technical Training Workshop is proposed to be set up for development of handicrafts in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether it is a fact that artisans of old handicrafts are on the verge of unemployment due to lack of technical training; and

(c) whether there is any plan to encourage these handicraft artisans for manufacturing modern clothes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Eight numbers of Technical training programs have already been sanctioned for development of handicrafts in Chhattisgarh. Chhattisgarh Handicrafts Development Corporation has also submitted a special project of Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts at a project cost of ₹ 23 crores for the promotion and development of all the Handicraft Artisans of the state seeking Government of India assistance. Certain information is awaited from the state on this proposal.

(c) No, Sir.

Textile and garment exports

1275. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N.VEGAD:

MAHANT SHAMBHU PRASADJI TUNDIYA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state whether Government has any data regarding increase in export of textile and garments in the last three years, if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): As per the data available, the export of textiles and garments has shown marginal decrease during the last three years. The details of the same are as under:-

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	CAGR
Exports (In US\$ Bn.)	40.3	40.7	40.0	-0.4%

Source: Director General of Commerce Intelligence and Statistics Database

Schemes for employment generation in textile sector

1276. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Textile sector generates employment opportunities next only to Agriculture sector in the country;

(b) if so, the new schemes prepared to provide employment to youth and women in the Textile sector; and

(c) whether Government is considering to prepare any policy for the success of Make-in-India programme and making the Textile sector job-oriented, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) As per Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) which provides information on employment only for the formal sector, Textiles and Wearing Apparel sector had the highest share of 18.28% in 2013-14. A major part of Textiles and Apparel is however understood to be in the informal sector for which employment data is not available.

(b) The recent initiatives launched by the Ministry for providing employment for youth and women in the Textile sector, include the announcement of the Special package for Garments and Madeups, both of which segments are employment intensive and have a special women focus. The Skill development programme implemented by the Ministry also aims at enhancing *inter alia* the employment potential of women and youth. Besides the above, all other infrastructure related programmes, silk, wool, jute and Powerloom, handloom and handicraft development programmes implemented by the Ministry also lead to employment generation amongst women and youth.

(c) New National Textile Policy is under formulation, which will also ensure Make-in-India programme successful and the Textile sector job-oriented.

***WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED
QUESTIONS SET FOR THE 9th MARCH, 2017**

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Declassification of files relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

*91. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has requested countries like Russia, United States of America, United Kingdom, Japan, Myanmar and Singapore for declassification of files relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose; if any lying there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) to (c) Yes Sir. Ministry of External Affairs had made request to Foreign Governments to declassify Netaji files if they have any. The responses received from various Governments in this regard are as follows:-

(i) **Government of Russian Federation:** They have informed that consequent upon receiving the fresh request of the Indian Government, a fresh search was conducted and no documents pertaining to Netaji Bose's death were found in the Russian Archives.

(ii) **Government of the United States of America:** The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) have informed that locating documentation relating to Netaji will require extensive search through the records of a number of different U.S. Government agencies. Locating documents of interest to us will require review of a large number of files from various agencies and since these are widely dispersed, NARA cannot undertake the extensive research necessary to examine the records.

(iii) **Government of the U.K.:** Most material on Netaji is already available at the websites of The National Archives and the British Library. There are about 62 files available in public domain. Copies of these files can be obtained costing each copy £ 8.24 and would require 24 days to obtain the copies after formally placing the order.

* The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Thursday, the 9th March, 2017 was adjourned on account of passing away of Shri Puttapaga Radhakrishna, ex-member; Shri P. Shiv Shanker, ex-member; Haji Abdul Salam, sitting member; Shri Syed Shahabuddin, ex-member; and Shri Ravi Ray, ex-member. Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Friday, the 10th March, 2017.

- (iv) **Government of Japan:** Government of Japan has declassified two files relating to Netaji. These files have been transferred to their Archives and can be accessed by general public as per their procedure. Regarding any other documents that Japanese Government may have, they have conveyed that the documents are declassified as per their policies after prescribed time period based on an internal review mechanism.

2. We have also approached Governments of Myanmar and Singapore and their replies are awaited.

**Development of infrastructural facilities around
heritage sites under HRIDAY**

†*92. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of infrastructural facilities around cultural and historical heritage sites developed under the Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) launched in the year, 2015;

(b) whether any review of this scheme has been conducted by Government, till date;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the quantum of funds spent till date out of the annual budget earmarked for this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):

(a) The details of facilities being developed under HRIDAY are given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) HRIDAY is a pilot scheme covering 12 cities and a formal review of the scheme would be undertaken at the end of the pilot phase in November 2018.

(d) The quantum of funds spent out of the annual budget earmarked for the scheme is as under:—

Year	Allocated amount (₹)	Amount spent (₹)
2016-17	150 crore	137.51 crore (Till February, 2017)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of infrastructural facilities around cultural and historical heritage sites being developed under the Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of Sanction	Approved Project Cost	Amount Released so far
1	2	3	4	5
(A) Ajmer				
1.	Development of Heritage Walk connecting Akbari Quila and Soniji ki Nasiya for Ajmer	5.01.2016	5,72,07,486	1,14,41,497
2.	Development of Jaipur Road Precinct at Ajmer	4.07.2016	3,54,01,794	70,80,358
3.	Development of Pushkar Heritage Walk at Ajmer	4.07.2016	6,16,24,553	4,92,99,642
4.	Development of Subhash Udyan at Ajmer	4.07.2016	8,30,66,244	1,66,13,248
5.	Annasagar Lakefront Up-gradation at Ajmer	19.10.2016	11,69,77,102	9,35,81,681
TOTAL			35,42,77,179	17,80,16,426
(B) Amaravati				
1.	Up-gradation of Approach roads to Heritage Sites and Development of Heritage Walk in Amravati.	28.10.2015	12,33,60,136	9,86,88,108
2.	Development of Heritage Park at Amravati.	31.03.2016	6,41,17,107	1,28,23,421
TOTAL			18,74,77,243	11,15,11,529
(C) Amritsar				
1.	Landscape Improvements and Historic Edge Deligation of the Rambagh Garden	7.12.2015	1,87,39,013	37,47,802
2.	Provision of surface parking in Rambagh Garden	7.12.2015	1,12,82,019	22,56,403

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Restoration and Adaptive Reuse of Rambagh Gate	7.12.2015	1,08,78,172	21,75,634
4.	Comprehensive road development and up-gradation of 21 major roads leading to Golden Temple	10.10.2016	31,99,30,661	12,79,72,264
5.	Development of Public Plaza along the southern edge of Rambagh Garden	10.10.2016	99,73,550	39,89,420
6.	Reorganising Connectivity and Linkages through Streetscape and Landscape improvement at GolBagh	10.10.2016	4,99,95,177	1,99,98,070
7.	Comprehensive Improvement of a mobility corridor along the outer and inner circular road at Amritsar	10.10.2016	4,99,77,500	1,99,91,000
8.	Revitalization and Infrastructure Development at 40 Khoo, or 40 Wells and Colonial Period Power House	10.10.2016	4,99,88,131	1,99,95,252
9.	Development of an Environmental Park at the UBDC Canal at Amritsar	10.10.2016	99,87,027	39,94,810
10.	Structural retrofitting and up-gradation of the historic fabric of the colonial period building of the current Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar's Office at Amritsar	10.10.2016	1,99,74,276	79,89,710
11.	Up-gradation of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh Panorama	10.10.2016	50,28,281	20,11,312
12.	Interpretative Signage in the City with Sensors	14.10.2016	5,34,05,200	2,13,62,080

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Additional payment to AMC for Rejuvenation of Rambagh Garden at Amritsar	9.11.2016	63,65,270	12,73,054
TOTAL			61,55,24,277	23,67,56,811

(D) Badami

1.	Development of Sullage Treatment Plant in Takkote Village.	23.06.2016	51,08,505	10,21,701
2.	Zero Waste Management for Badami Town	29.06.2016	2,30,00,000	46,00,000
3.	Improvement of Historic, Vernacular Building Façade and Streetscape at Badami	29.06.2016	2,09,20,259	41,84,051
4.	Integrated Development and Improvement of Arterial Road, Transportation Infrastructure, Parking and Road Signage at Badami	29.06.2016	13,76,85,253	2,75,37,050
TOTAL			18,67,14,017	3,73,42,802

(E) Dwarka

1.	Vegetable market square	4.07.2016	3,71,20,274	74,24,054
2.	Sidheshwar Mahadev Precinct	4.07.2016	3,23,76,346	64,75,269
3.	Darshan Path–Teen Batti	4.07.2016	1,97,83,367	39,56,673
4.	Development of heritage zone 01 Dwarkadhish temple square	14.10.2016	2,74,90,728	1,09,96,291
5.	Development of heritage zone 04 Main Processional Street (Darshan Path) from Iskon Gate to Dwarkadhish temple	14.10.2016	7,24,65,701	2,89,86,280
6.	Development of Bet Dwaraka Darshan Circuit	-	16,26,88,702	Release under process
TOTAL			35,19,25,118	5,78,38,567

1	2	3	4	5
(F) Gaya				
1.	Development of Ghats and Sarovars at Gaya: Brahmsat and Baitarani Sarovar	31.03.2016	5,86,56,678	1,17,31,336
2.	Development of Ghat and Vishnupad temple complex (Zone-1) at Gaya	29.12.2016	8,78,35,350	3,51,34,140
3.	Development of Akshay Vat Complex (Zone-2) at Gaya	29.12.2016	1,61,71,860	64,68,744
4.	Development of Connecting pathway-Dungeshwari hill to Mahabodhi temple (Zone-6) at Bodh Gaya	29.12.2016	18,42,09,030	7,36,83,612
TOTAL			34,68,72,918	12,70,17,832
(G) Kancheepuram				
1.	Deveolpment and Infrastructure Up-gradation around Ekambareswarar Temple	17.02.2016	9,89,72,482	1,97,94,496
2.	Development and Infrastructure Up-gradation around Varadharaja Perumal Temple Zone	17.02.2016	7,63,85,356	1,52,77,071
TOTAL			17,53,57,838	3,50,71,567
(H) Mathura				
1.	Development of Vrindawan Parikrama Marg	8.03.2016	10,56,87,008	2,11,37,401
2.	Development of Krishna Janmbhumi area	29.12.2016	13,02,44,310	5,20,97,724
3.	DPR for Revitalization of the Historic Chatta Bazaar at Mathura	29.12.2016	6,15,06,212	2,46,02,485
4.	DPR for Rejuvenation of the Historic Vishram Ghat at Mathura	29.12.2016	3,62,73,882	1,45,09,553
TOTAL			33,37,11,412	11,23,47,163

1	2	3	4	5
(I) Puri				
1.	Development of Landscape Garden by using treated water from waste water treatment plant at BankiMuhana at Puri.	31.03.2016	3,66,36,255	73,27,251
2.	Landscape development of Shri Jagannatha Ballabh Matha Garden at Puri	10.10.2016	8,80,10,609	3,52,04,243
3.	Landscape development etc along the River Front Atharnala at Puri	10.10.2016	1,99,62,300	79,84,920
4.	Improvement and facades up-gradation of Bada Odiya Matha and Ganga Mata Matha at Puri	10.10.2016	1,84,66,004	73,86,401
5.	Revival of Pokharis, Ponds located in 7 Jagaghara at Puri	10.10.2016	1,14,75,546	45,90,218
6.	Retrofitting of building facades along the Parikrama Marg (periphery) of Shri Jagannatha Temple at Puri	10.10.2016	2,97,59,836	1,19,03,934
TOTAL			20,43,10,550	7,43,96,967
(J) Varanasi				
1.	Construction of 10 approach Roads to various Heritage sites at Varanasi	1.06.2015	7,91,00,000	6,33,31,300
2.	Development of Dashashwamedh-Godowlia Culture Quarter	18.04.2016	2,04,07,530	40,81,506
3.	Redevelopment of Town Hall as Heritage Centre	18.04.2016	2,58,02,671	51,60,534
4.	Development of 24 Roads leading to various Heritage Sites at Varanasi	13.04.2016	29,89,73,518	21,69,68,110

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Development of Heritage precinct of Road Connecting Durgakund, Kurushetra Pokhra and Assi Ghat at Varanasi	29.06.2016	1,86,81,500	37,36,300
6.	Carrying out Heritage Artistic Paint Work at Varanasi	23.08.2016	7,26,000	7,26,000
7.	Heritage Walk around Kabir Chaura and Piplani Katra	14.10.2016	2,51,47,696	1,00,59,078
8.	Development of 86 heritage sites of Varanasi	14.10.2016	10,75,48,369	4,30,19,347
9.	Implementation of heritage sensitive infrastructure for LED street lights at Old Kashi	-	26,54,00,000	Release under process
10.	Thematic Development of 10 Roads leading to Various Heritage Sites in Varanasi	-	6,00,90,806	Release under process
TOTAL			90,18,78,090	34,70,82,175
(K) Velankanni				
1.	Development of support infrastructure	21.12.2015	97,09,736	77,67,789
2.	Heritage linked infrastructure development of Three Delineated zones (Town Core, Beach Civic and Recreational zone, Transit mode)	29.12.2016	10,37,28,952	4,14,91,580
TOTAL			11,34,38,688	4,92,59,369
(L) Warangal				
1.	Bhadrakali Lake Foreshore Development at Warangal	14.10.2015	14,94,00,000	11,12,29,518
2.	Development work at 1000 pillar temple area	28.03.2016	94,05,598	18,81,119
3.	Development work at Kazipeth Dargah	28.03.2016	1,78,63,824	35,72,765

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Rejuvenation of pond at Padmakshi Temple	28.03.2016	2,03,35,260	40,67,052
5.	Revival and Development of Fort Warangal	14.10.2016	15,29,95,318	6,11,98,127
TOTAL			35,00,00,000	18,19,48,581
GRAND TOTAL			412,14,87,330	154,85,89,789

Smart cities in Bihar

†*93. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in Bihar which are to be developed as smart cities during the next three years;

(b) the criteria fixed for inclusion of such cities from each State of the country; and

(c) whether these criteria have been conveyed to the respective State Governments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):

(a) and (b) Hundred (100) smart cities have been allocated among States/UTs based on the urban population and the number of statutory towns in the States/UTs. Based on this formula, three smart cities were allocated to Bihar. Later on, based on the request from the Government of Bihar, Patna has also been allowed to participate in the Smart City Challenge. Therefore, from Bihar four cities can be developed as smart cities provided they qualify in the Challenge. The period of development of each city is different and depends on the Smart City Proposal of the City.

(c) The criteria are the part of the Smart Cities Mission Guidelines and were prepared in consultation with the States and stakeholders. The Mission Guidelines were released on 25th June 2015 and before this, consultations were held on 12th September, 2014, 30-31 January, 2015 and 26th February 2015 with the States and Cities.

Availability of NCERT textbooks

*94. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has decided

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to make National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) textbooks mandatory for all CBSE schools across the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether NCERT is prepared to make available, adequate number of textbooks in all subjects through its district vendors from the academic session 2017-18, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any cell has been created to deal with the complaints from parents about non-availability of NCERT books on schedule; and

(d) if not, how Government/CBSE is going to resolve the complaints from parents?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) primarily follow textbooks published by National Council of Educational Research and Training/Central Board of Secondary Education (NCERT/CBSE). Ministry has been receiving many complaints from parents and public with regard to spending exorbitant amount for purchasing of books of private publishers. Ministry has not made NCERT books compulsory. However, keeping in view of such complaints CBSE has created a link on its website (www.cbse.nic.in) in February-2017 for raising online indent for requirement of NCERT books for CBSE affiliated schools to facilitate parents and students. The facility made available online resulted in receiving indents from 2091 CBSE affiliated schools for 51.61 lakhs NCERT books from across the country. NCERT and CBSE have also collaborated to resolve complaints with regard to non-availability of NCERT Textbooks.

Funds for upgradation of ITIs

*95. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allocated for setting up/upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been delay in releasing funds to the State Governments and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any anomalies/discrepancies have been found in purchase of equipments/machineries at these ITIs and if so, the details of action taken against the persons/institutions flouting the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Directorate General

of Training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is assisting State Governments for upgradation/establishment of ITIs through following schemes:

1. **Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism:** The scheme envisages establishment of 47 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in 47 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism in 10 States. An amount of ₹ 129.53 crore (includes 75% Central and 25% State share) has been released for the purpose. The State-wise details of allocation are given in Statement-I (*See below*).
2. **Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim:** The scheme envisages establishment of 22 new ITIs, establishment of 3 new trades in each of 20 existing ITIs and supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment in each of 28 existing ITIs in 8 Northeastern States. An amount of ₹ 143.33 crore (includes 90% Central and 10% State share for new ITIs only, other parts are 100% Centrally funded) has been released for the purpose. The State-wise details of allocation are given in Statement-I (*See below*).
3. **Externally Aided Project (EAP) - World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP):** The Project envisages upgradation of 400 Government ITIs. 34 States/Union Territories (UTs) are participating under the project. An amount of ₹ 1633 crore, including 75% Central and 25% State share (90:10 for North Eastern States) has been released for the purpose. State-wise details of funds allocated are given in Statement-II (*See below*).
4. **Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs:** Under the scheme, existing Government ITI in a State is upgraded as Model ITI. An amount of ₹ 85 crore, including 70% Central and 30% State share (90:10 for North Eastern States) has been released for the purpose. State/UT-wise details of funds allocated are given in Statement-III (*See below*).
5. **Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP):** A total of 1227 Government ITIs have been covered in 31 States/UTs. Interest free loan amounting to ₹ 3067.50 crore @ ₹ 2.50 crore/ITI was released directly to the Institute Management Committees (IMCs) Society of ITIs. The release of funds ended in March 2012. State/UT-wise details of funds allocated are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(b) The funds are released to the States/UTs in installments and subsequent installment is released based on the utilisation of earlier released funds.

(c) The procurement of tools and equipment are done by States/UTs. No anomalies have been reported in purchase of equipment/machinery by the State Governments.

Statement-I

(A) State-wise details of coverage and allocation under the scheme
 “Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism”

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Number of new ITIs	Allocation (75% Central Share + 25% State share)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	734.60
2.	Telangana	1	532.60
3.	Bihar	9	6611.40
4.	Chhattisgarh	9	5197.40
5.	Jharkhand	16	11147.60
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	532.60
7.	Maharashtra	2	1267.20
8.	Odisha	6	3397.60
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1	532.60
10.	West Bengal	1	532.60
TOTAL		47	30486.20

(B) State-wise details of coverage and allocation under the scheme
 “Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim”

Sl. No.	States	Number of			Allocation (₹ in lakh) Includes 10% State share for new ITIs
		New ITIs	Existing ITIs for Up-gradation*	Existing ITIs for Supplementing Deficient Infrastructure#	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	3	3	4860.86
2.	Nagaland	2	2	5	3031.52
3.	Sikkim	1	0	3	1374.29
4.	Manipur	2	3	8	3668.00
5.	Mizoram	3	1	3	3486.48

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Meghalaya	2	4	4	3314.47
7.	Assam	5	6	1	6164.57
8.	Tripura	3	1	1	3203.62
TOTAL		22	20	28	29103.80

***Up-gradation:** Upgradation of 20 ITI by introducing 3 new Trades in existing ITIs.

Supplementing Deficient Infrastructure: Supplementing Deficient Infrastructure in 28 ITIs by construction of new hostel, boundary wall and supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment of 3 trades in each ITI.

Statement-II

State-wise details of coverage and allocation under the scheme

“Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP)”

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total no of ITIs covered	Total allocation* (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	8302.52
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	237.67804
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	376.55
4.	Assam	7	2529.13
5.	Bihar	8	2743.33
6.	Chhattisgarh	18	5883.60
7.	Daman and Diu	1	203.92
8.	Delhi	3	1055.13
9.	Goa	7	3077.32
10.	Gujarat	29	14961.15
11.	Haryana	16	7663.91
12.	Himachal Pradesh	11	4690.10
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	2820.97
14.	Jharkhand	3	1093.88
15.	Karnataka	30	14765.76
16.	Kerala	7	3040.68
17.	Lakshadweep	1	76.68

1	2	3	4
18.	Madhya Pradesh	28	13047.70
19.	Maharashtra	87	35796.39
20.	Manipur	2	411.59
21.	Meghalaya	1	409.09
22.	Mizoram	1	412.68
23.	Nagaland	1	369.33
24.	Odisha	9	5464.34
25.	Puducherry	1	318.17
26.	Punjab	27	14150.67
27.	Rajasthan	10	3194.10
28.	Sikkim	1	331.42
29.	Tamil Nadu	17	8237.57
30.	Telangana	8	4104.54
31.	Tripura	1	522.83
32.	Uttar Pradesh	16	7154.70
33.	Uttarakhand	10	3511.51
34.	West Bengal	10	3857.42
TOTAL		400	174843.60

*Includes Central and State Share in the ratio of 75:25 (90:10 for NE States)

Statement-III

*State-wise details of coverage and allocation under the scheme
“Upgradation of Existing ITIs into Model ITIs”*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Location of the ITI	Approved allocation* (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ITI Gajuwaka	1000.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	ITI Yupia	435.00
3.	Bihar	ITI Marhowrah	1000.00

1	2	3	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	ITI Bhilai	1000.00
5.	Delhi	ITI Pusa	843.00
6.	Goa	ITI Panaji	500.00
7.	Gujarat	ITI Dashrath	910.00
8.	Haryana	ITI Gurgaon	1000.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	ITI Nalagarh	913.00
10.	Jharkhand	ITI Ranchi	1000.00
11.	Karnataka	ITI Bangalore	1000.00
12.	Kerala	ITI Kalamassery	1000.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	ITI Bhopal	1000.00
14.	Maharashtra	ITI Nashik	899.00
15.	Odisha	ITI Barbil	710.00
16.	Punjab	ITI Ludhiana	1000.00
17.	Rajasthan	ITI Udaipur	500.00
18.	Sikkim	ITI Namchi	500.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	ITI Coimbatore	1000.00
20.	Tripura	ITI Indranagar (W)	800.00
21.	Telangana	ITI Malleshpally	1000.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	ITI Meerut	1000.00
23.		ITI Varanasi	900.00
24.	Uttarakhand	ITI Jagritpur, Haridwar	750.00
25.	West Bengal	ITI Durgapur	1000.00
TOTAL			21660.00

* Includes Central and State Share in the ratio of 70:30 (90:10 for NE States)

Statement-IV

*State-wise details of coverage and allocation under the scheme
“Upgradation of 1396 ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP)”*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of ITIs covered	Allocation/Loan released (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	77.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	10.00
3.	Assam	17	42.50
4.	Bihar	13	32.50
5.	Chandigarh	1	2.50
6.	Chhattisgarh	42	105.00
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2.50
8.	Delhi	9	22.50
9.	Goa	1	2.50
10.	Gujarat	91	227.50
11.	Haryana	52	130.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	33	82.50
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	34	85.00
14.	Jharkhand	8	20.00
15.	Karnataka	76	190.00
16.	Kerala	26	65.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	74	185.00
18.	Maharashtra	250	625.00
19.	Meghalaya	1	2.50
20.	Mizoram	2	5.00
21.	Nagaland	7	17.50
22.	Odisha	14	35.00
23.	Puducherry	4	10.00

1	2	3	4
24.	Punjab	76	190.00
25.	Rajasthan	105	262.50
26.	Tamil Nadu	32	80.00
27.	Telangana	30	75.00
28.	Tripura	7	17.50
29.	Uttar Pradesh	115	287.50
30.	Uttarakhand	43	107.50
31.	West Bengal	28	70.00
TOTAL		1227	3067.50

Encouraging young scientists to take up research work

*96. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking due measures to encourage young scientists to take up research work;

(b) the main characteristics of Young Scientist Research Programme together with the details of funds allocated for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) what is the age eligibility for obtaining benefits of this programme and the details of achievements made under this programme so far;

(d) whether Government is offering any special plan or scholarships under this programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has instituted several schemes/programmes aimed at enhancing the research capabilities of young scientists and provide a platform to develop as independent researchers; and thereby elevating the S&T landscape of the country. The schemes are designed to identify promising young researchers with innovative ideas and provide them with training and research opportunities in niche areas of basic science and engineering. Ease of funding, speed of delivery, attractive fellowships etc. are some of the characteristics of the young scientist

research programmes. The funds allocated exclusively for young scientist research programmes during 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and the current year by the Ministry of Science and Technology are ₹ 726.6 crore, ₹ 803.2 crore, ₹ 987.9 crore and ₹ 1135.1 crore respectively.

(c) The required age groups for obtaining benefit from the following popular young scientist schemes are given below:

Scheme/Programme	Age group: Upper age limit of
Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Faculty Scheme of Department of Science and Technology (DST)	32 years with relaxation of three years to applicants belonging to SC/ST categories
National Post-doctoral Fellowship of Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB)	35 years with relaxation of five years to applicants belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Physically Challenged/Women categories
Early Career Research Award of SERB	37 years with relaxation of three years to applicants belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Physically Challenged/Women categories
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) Fellowship Schemes	35 years
Rapid Grant for Young Investigators Scheme of Department of Biotechnology (DBT)	40 years

A number of quality publications in high impact journals and patents have emanated from the Young Scientist's projects. The schemes have helped many young researchers in the progress of their career in S&T, got appointment in academic and research institutions and received recognitions in the form of awards, membership in science and engineering academies.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) CSIR provides Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Fellowship to certain top ranking JRF-National Eligibility Test (NET) qualified candidates to nurture the budding scientific talent and to nourish the objective of pursuit of scientific research. Thematic Fellowship programmes in Solar Energy, Building Energy Efficiency Higher and Advanced Network, Bioenergy and Water Research have been initiated by DST to

support young faculty and research scholars for conducting research in US R&D and academic institutions.

Lengthy question paper for CBSE board examinations

*97. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students of twelfth class education board examinations in Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), invariably face one or two very lengthy and tough questions and this leads to fatal attempts by students due to fear of failure;

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

(c) the details of procedures adopted by the question paper setters to assess the length of question papers;

(d) whether the question papers are attempted and tested for their genuine duration before they are finalized for examination, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) The question papers of Board examination of CBSE for class-XII are completely based on the design of question paper given in the syllabus prescribed by the Board and as per the opinion of experts, doable within stipulated time for examination. Syllabus of few popular subjects also delineates the percentage of Difficult, Average and Easy questions. The Board also develop Sample Question Papers available in the public domain by the November end every year to give students ample opportunity to have a fare idea of the nature and pattern of the main examination.

As per the prescribed syllabus and design of question paper, question papers are set by the paper setters with a view that student with Higher order Thinking skills and even average student can score good marks. The question papers developed by an expert are moderated by another veteran expert who is well conversant with the examination papers and check whether the question paper is doable within stipulated time. After moderation and vetting question papers are finalized. Even after examination, the Board calls a meeting of a wider group of experts to discuss the question papers. On the basis of comments of experts and considering the feedback of stakeholders, the subject experts prepare the standard marking scheme for assessing the answer sheets of the students across the region.

Soldiers in captivity of Pakistan

*98. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the number of Indian soldiers/officers missing in action or Prisoners of War (PoW) in captivity of Pakistan and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of such soldiers/officers from Rajasthan;

(c) what steps have been taken to secure their release and what has been the result, the details thereof; and

(d) whether families of such soldiers/officers are given benefits like enhanced pension, gratuity etc. which are given to martyred soldiers and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) to (d) According to available information, 74 Missing Defence Personnel (MDP) including 54 Prisoners of War (PoWs) are believed to be in Pakistani jails. This includes one MDP from the State of Rajasthan.

Government has repeatedly taken up the matter with Government of Pakistan through diplomatic channels and during high-level contacts for the release of Indian PoWs believed to be in Pakistan. However, Pakistan does not acknowledge the presence of any Indian PoW in its custody.

During the visit of External Affairs Minister to Pakistan in January 2007, Pakistan government was persuaded to receive a delegation of relatives of MDP to permit them to visit prisons in Pakistan, where they are believed to be incarcerated. A delegation of relatives, accordingly, visited 10 jails in Pakistan from June 1-14, 2007. The delegation could not conclusively confirm the physical presence of the Indian PoWs. Pursuant to the visit of the delegation of relatives of MDPs, a tri-Service Committee for monitoring matters on the subject was formed by the Ministry of Defence. The matter was raised with Pakistan during India-Pakistan Home/Interior Secretary talks held in Islamabad on May 24-25, 2012 and India-Pakistan Foreign Secretary level talks in New Delhi on July 4-5, 2012. However, there has been no change in Pakistan's official position.

The families or next-of-kin of the PoWs were given liberalized pension benefits, as per extant rules. Further, in compliance with the December 23, 2011 judgement of the High Court of Gujarat, where ever possible the families of the PoWs were paid service and retirement benefits as if the PoWs had retired on superannuation.

Shortage of qualified faculty in IITs and NITs

*99. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of qualified faculty is affecting the quality of education in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs);

(b) if so, the details of faculty positions and other staff lying vacant in each IIT and NIT; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken and the time-frame to fill those vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) No Sir. The IITs and NITs maintain highest academic standards in engineering education.

In IITs, out of the 8,116 sanctioned faculty strength, 5,000 are in position. Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*). In NITs, out of 6,935 sanctioned faculty strength, 5,428 are in position. Details are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Although there are 3,116 vacancies in IITs and 1,507 vacancies in NITs of faculty, the teaching programme in these institutions is supported by large number of research scholars, contract, adjunct and visiting faculty.

The permanent vacancies are filled as and when suitable candidates with strong academic credentials are found. For this purpose, IITs take steps such as: year-round open advertisements, invitation through search-cum-selection procedures to alumni/scientists/faculty, advertisements in international journals, and appointment of NRIs and PIOs to faculty positions etc. Steps such as outstanding young faculty awards, mobility of faculty from one Central Educational Institute to another, and pay parity to faculty have also been taken to attract best faculty in these Institutions.

Statement-I***Details of Faculty in respect of IITs***

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Faculty Strength sanctioned by MHRD/as per norms	Faculty in position (temporary and permanent)	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
1.	IIT Bombay	1017	629	388
2.	IIT Delhi	776	524	252
3.	IIT Kanpur	651	419	232

1	2	3	4	5
4.	IIT Kharagpur	1153	627	526
5.	IIT Madras	800	572	228
6.	IIT Guwahati	559	409	150
7.	IIT Roorkee	776	429	347
8.	IIT BHU (Varanasi)	532	245	287
9.	IIT Hyderabad	211	174	37
10.	IIT Jodhpur	90	54	36
11.	IIT Bhubaneswar	170	111	59
12.	IIT Gandhinagar	120	90	30
13.	IIT Patna	126	103	23
14.	IIT Indore	115	106	9
15.	IIT Ropar	110	100	10
16.	IIT Mandi	91	107	-16
17.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	711	277	434
18.	IIT Tirupati	45	11	34
19.	IIT Palakkad	45	13	32
20.	IIT Jammu	18	0	18
21.	IIT Bhilai*			
22.	IIT Dharwad*			
23.	IIT Goa*			
TOTAL		8116	5000	3116

*These are newly established IITs. Faculty posts have not yet been sanctioned. Recruitment process in these IITs has not yet started.

Statement-II

Details of Faculty in respect of NITs

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Sanctioned Strength	In Position (Permanent and Temporary)	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agartala	219	229	-10
2.	Allahabad	362	245	117
3.	Bhopal	355	291	64

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Calicut	483	321	162
5.	Durgapur	285	190	95
6.	Hamirpur	261	187	74
7.	Jaipur	473	259	214
8.	Jalandhar	288	236	52
9.	Jamshedpur	246	185	61
10.	Kurukshetra	298	282	16
11.	Nagpur	335	240	95
12.	Patna	173	158	15
13.	Raipur	266	244	22
14.	Rourkela	534	303	231
15.	Silchar	202	187	15
16.	Srinagar	198	150	48
17.	Surat	296	253	43
18.	Surathkal	375	315	60
19.	Tiruchirapalli	393	322	71
20.	Warangal	420	229	191
21.	Goa	38	36	2
22.	Puducherry	38	32	6
23.	Delhi	50	39	11
24.	Uttarakhand	70	84	-14
25.	Mizoram	38	41	-3
26.	Meghalaya	56	85	-29
27.	Manipur	54	68	-14
28.	Nagaland	38	42	-4
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	53	64	-11
30.	Sikkim	38	37	1
31.	Andhra Pradesh	0	74	-74
TOTAL		6935	5428	1507

Fund for hostels for disabled under RMSA

†*100 SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds are sanctioned for hostels under the scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) component of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA); and

(b) if so, the details of amount sanctioned to different States during the year 2016-17, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no special scheme and provision for sanctioning fund for hostels under the Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) component of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

However RMSA envisages to enable all disabled children to have access to secondary education (class IX to XII) and to improve their enrolment and retention in the education system. It provides for various facilities to students with disabilities including expenses on books and stationery, expenses on uniform, transport allowance, reader allowance, escort allowance, hostel accommodation and actual cost of equipment. The scheme also supports the appointment of special teachers, provision for resource rooms and removal of architectural barriers in schools.

Talks with Britain on visas

*101. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has opened talks with Britain to facilitate short-term visa for Indian students, businessmen and academics;

(b) whether it is a fact that Britain has shown a discriminatory visa policy against Indians as opposed to other Asian countries like China; and

(c) what steps Government would take to negotiate with Britain to reduce the visa fee for Indians?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (c) Government of India has been regularly taking up the issue of visa-related difficulties faced by the Indian nationals, with the Government of the UK including

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

those faced by Indian students and skilled professionals. It was stated in the Joint Statement issued during the visit of the Prime Minister of the UK to India from 6-8 November 2016 that 'the two Prime Ministers recognised that mobility can strengthen people-to-people relations between the two countries. To this end, both parties agreed that visa regimes need to be as simple and efficient as possible for students, businesses, professionals, diplomats and officials and other travellers, including facilitating short-term mobility of skilled personnel between the two countries.' The UK visa regime for students, businessmen, academics and skilled professionals is the same for all non-European Economic Area (EEA) citizens including those of India and other countries. Visa fee is part of the overall visa policy and Government of India continues to urge the UK to address our concerns and liberalise its visa regime for Indian students, business people and professionals in the interest of bilateral economic engagement, people-to-people ties and the valuable contributions they make to the UK's own economy and growth.

Job-oriented school education

†*102. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the steps taken to make school education job-oriented are inadequate and organisations concerned with school education have been emphasizing on the need to make school education job-oriented and qualitative;

(b) whether the Ministry has conducted any study on making school education job-oriented and to improve quality of education at primary level so that the tendency of dropping out may be contained; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The department of School Education and Literacy is taking several steps to make school education job-oriented and qualitative. The Department is implementing a component of Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education under Centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) with an aim to prepare educated, employable and competitive youth for various sectors of the economy and global market. It also envisages to fill the gap between educated and employable, reduce the drop out rate at the secondary level and decrease the pressure on academic higher education. The scheme involves introduction of job-oriented vocational subjects in sectors like Retail, Automobile, Agriculture,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Telecommunication, Healthcare, Beauty and Wellness, IT-ITes, Electronics, Security, Media and Entertainment, etc. along with the general education subjects from class IX to class XII.

For granting academic equivalence to students of Industrial training Institutes (ITIs) affiliated with National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT), Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), an autonomous organisation of Ministry of Human Resource Development with the Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship on 15th July, 2016. The MoU provides a mechanism for grant of Secondary and Senior Secondary certificate to ITI students/passouts who have pursued two years of ITI course, after class 8th and 10th respectively.

In order to provide quality education to students at the secondary level, various interventions are funded under RMSA. These include provisions for: (i) additional Teachers to improve Pupil Teacher ratio, (ii) induction and In-service training for Teachers and Principals including leadership training, (iii) Maths and Science kits, (iv) ICT facilities in school, (v) Lab equipments, (vi) Special teaching for learning enhancement.

Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications, additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratio, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, continuous and comprehensive evaluation to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies statutory duties and responsibilities of teachers and lays down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in elementary schools. Under SSA, textbooks are provided to all children in Government/Local Body and Government aided schools, including Madaras desirous of introducing the State curriculum, within an upper ceiling of ₹ 150/- per child at primary level and ₹ 250/- per child at upper primary level. The SSA norms also provide for 2 Sets of uniforms to children from the deprived community viz. all girls, SC, ST and BPL boys, @ ₹ 400 per head. It also supports States/UTs on early grade reading, writing & comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) in classes I and II.

Further the Government has launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme on 09.07.2015, *inter alia*, as a sub-component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and RMSA to motivate and engage children of the age group of 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.

For improving the quality of school education, the School Standards and Evaluation framework, known as 'Shaala Siddhi' has been developed by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), to enable schools to evaluate their performance in a more focused and strategic manner and to facilitate them to make professional judgments for improvement.

(b) and (c) No study has been conducted by this Department on making school education job-oriented. However, in order to improve quality of education, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in grade III, V, VIII and X. Four rounds of National Achievement Survey (NAS) have been conducted so far for grade V and three rounds for classes III and VIII. These reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from first round to fourth round. From the current year onwards, the Government has decided to conduct annual National Achievement Surveys covering all students from class 1-8 in all Government and Government aided schools. The students learning assessment will be according to the Learning Outcomes developed by NCERT for all subjects covering all classes in the elementary cycle.

Collection of betterment fee

*103. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to collect special charges or betterment fee if any for major infrastructure projects with public investment such as metro rail, express ways, industrial corridors or Special Economic Zones;

(b) whether the betterment fee or impact fee on land sale would be in addition to the stamp duty paid by buyers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):

(a) No, Sir. As Urban Development is a State subject, betterment fee or similar special charges are collected by State Governments/Urban Local Bodies.

(b) The method of levying betterment fee or impact fee is to be decided by the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Fund for skill development and training through CSR

*104. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) in what manner technical/vocational education and training is being financed in the country;

(b) whether the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is permitted in skill development and training; and

(c) if so, the details of funds, so far, provided by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and private companies, company-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) There are two broad financing models for technical/vocational education and training:

(i) Fee based model where the cost of training is met by the trainees and

(ii) Grant based model where the cost of training is fully/partially met through grant in aid by the Government.

(b) Skill development is listed as an activity under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects.

(c) The National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) is a public Trust set up by the Government of India for raising funds both from Government and Non Government sectors for skill development in the country. The Fund is contributed to by various Government sources, and other donors/contributors to enhance, stimulate and develop the skills of Indian youth by various sector specific programs. National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with several PSUs and Corporates to promote skill development initiatives under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Most of the MoUs are tripartite agreements between, National Skill Development Fund (NSDF), National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and the respective Companies. Details of the MoUs signed are given in Statement.

Statement-I

Details of the MoUs signed by NSDF with PSUs and Corporates to promote skill development initiatives under CSR

Sl. No.	Agency with which MoU was signed	MoU Start Date	Duration (Months)	Total Funds Committed (in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Powergrid	14.01.2015	30	65,296,875
2.	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC I)	08.05.2015	23	65,008,125
3.	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC II)	26.06.2015	57	300,000,000
4.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (RECL)	22.08.2015	27	100,000,000
5.	Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL)	01.10.2015	24	2,670,000
6.	Hindustan Computers Limited (HCL)	14.09.2015	18	4,818,000
7.	National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)	29.02.2016	36	12,000,000
8.	National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)	19.11.2015	34	13,120,045
9.	Department of Public Enterprises (DPE)	29.09.2016	6	37,300,000
10.	Coal India Limited (CIL)	03.05.2015	23	150,000,000
11.	Computer Age Management Services (CAMS)	07.09.2015	7	2,400,000
12.	Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited (CIFCL)	31.03.2015	12	5,000,000
13.	Airports Authority of India	08.06.2016	36	52,500,000
14.	GE Power	22.12.2016	8	50,31,000
15.	Ingersoll Rand	13.02.2017	6	3,234,854

1	2	3	4	5
16.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC)	09.01.2017	14	30,186,000
17.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	08.02.2017	12	4,628,064
TOTAL				848,161,963

Logistics University in Andhra Pradesh

*105. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has been considering to establish Logistics University in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to this effect and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details regarding the quantum of fund being allocated and the commencement of the University?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) There is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Human Resource Development to set up a Logistics University in Andhra Pradesh. However, it is informed by the Ministry of Shipping that a proposal for establishment of Logistics University in Andhra Pradesh was received by them from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Ministry of Shipping has advised the State Government to set up the University under the Andhra Pradesh Universities Act.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Establishment of new atomic power plants

†957. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the quantity of electricity estimated to be generated by the atomic power plants proposed to be established by the previous and the present Government;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the States where the proposals for establishing new atomic power plants were approved after 2014, State-wise; and

(c) by when the construction work of those power plants would be completed and the details of plans proposed to fulfil the increasing future demand of electricity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The target and generation in the current and last two Five Year Plans in respect of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has been as follows:

	X Plan (2002-2007)	XI Plan (2007-2012)	XII Plan (2012-2017)
Generation Target in Million Units (MU)	82495	124608@	237149
Actual Generation in Million Units (MU)	90354	109642	179710* (up to Feb-2017, including 3348 MU and 2086 MU infirm generation from KKNPP-1&2 respectively)

*Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Unit 2 (KKNPP-2) is presently generating infirm power and is expected to start commercial operation in this financial year.

@Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) Target

(b) and (c) The setting up of a nuclear power plant is a spread out activity over a period of time that involves various phases *viz.* site selection, 'in-principle' approval of site, pre-project activities, administrative approval and financial sanction, statutory clearances followed by construction, commissioning and start of operation. These activities are taken up sequentially.

The plant-wise and State-wise status appraisal of Nuclear Power since 2014:

(A) Ongoing—Capacity Addition

KKNPP 1&2 (2X1000 MW), Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	Unit-1 (1000 MW) started commercial operation since Dec-2014. Unit-2 (1000 MW) connected to grid in Aug-2016 and generating infirm power, expected to start commercial operation in this financial year.
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(B) New Projects

Gorakhpur Unit-1&2 (7 NP 5&6)
(2X700 MW), Haryana

Financial sanction accorded, being readied for launch. Pre-project activities like land acquisition, environmental clearances, regulatory siting clearances completed. Site infrastructure works in advance stage, long delivery equipment are under placement of order.

Chutka Unit-1&2 (7NP 7&8) (2X700 MW),
Madhya Pradesh

'In principle' approval accorded, Pre-project activities are in various stages.

Mahi Banswara Unit-1 to 4
(4 x 700 MW), Rajasthan

'In principle' approval accorded, Pre-project activities are in various stages.

Kaiga Unit-5&6 (2 x 700 MW), Karnataka

'In principle' approval accorded, Pre-project activities are in various stages.

Bhimpur Unit-1&2 (2 x 700 MW), Madhya
Pradesh

'In principle' approval accorded.

KKNPP 3&4 (2X1000 MW) Kudankulam,
Tamil Nadu

Site launched with laying of foundation concrete in Oct-2016 and excavation nearly completed.

KKNPP 5&6 (2X1000 MW), Kudankulam,
Tamil Nadu

Proposal for administrative and financial sanction under consideration of Government.

JNPP 1 to 6 (6X1650 MW), Jaitapur,
Maharashtra

Pre-project activities are in progress, project proposal under discussion with EdF, France

Kovvada Unit-1 to 6 (6X1500 MW),
Andhra Pradesh

'In-principle' approval of site accorded, pre-project activities including land acquisition are in various stages. Project unit capacity revised to 1208 MW.

500 MW Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) being constructed by Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), a Public Sector Undertaking under administrative control of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu is at final stage of commissioning and it may start operation by October 2017.

Use of radiation in agriculture

958. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of radiation in agriculture has resulted in developing improved varieties of seeds and this has increased the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country;

(b) how many varieties of seeds have been improved by the Department using this technology;

(c) whether these seeds have any hazardous effect on the human health; and

(d) if so, what precautions are being taken to avoid these health hazards which may occur by use of radiation for improved seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Using radiation induced mutagenesis technology, Department of Atomic Energy has developed 42 varieties in oilseeds (groundnut, mustard, soyabean and sunflower), pulses (urdbean, mungbean, pigeonpea, cowpea), rice and jute, which have been released and notified for commercial cultivation across the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

Projects under NERAMAC

959. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC);

(b) the names of existing projects under NERAMAC, State-wise; and

(c) the names of future projects proposed to be brought under NERAMAC, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) North Eastern Regional

Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC) *inter alia* facilitates processing of horticulture produce; assists processing units to market their products; and helps in developing linkages of farmers with the market.

(b) Name of existing Units of NERAMAC state-wise:

State	Project	Status
Tripura	Fruit Juice Concentration Plant, Nalkata, Tripura	Closed.
Assam	Cashew Processing Plant at Teldhala, Mankachar, Assam	Not Yet Commissioned
Tripura	Cashew Nut Processing Plant at Agartala	Closed.
Meghalaya	Integrated Ginger Processing Plant, Byrnihat, Meghalaya	Closed.

(c) Future strategy for business operations involves restructuring of company with a focus on its role as aggregator and establishment of effective backward linkages with farmers and forward linkages with terminal markets for marketing of agro-horticulture produce *viz.* pineapples, ginger, cashew nut, chilli, large cardamom etc.

Achievement of NE States by special category status

960. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether conferring Special Category status on North-Eastern States has helped their economic development;

(b) if so, the achievements of these States on various developmental indicators during last five years; and

(c) growth of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Per Capita Income, industrialization and employment provided and investments received during the last five years in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Special Category Status enabled fund flow on largely concessional terms benefitting the NE States in undertaking developmental activities. The 14th Finance Commission has not made any distinction between Special Category States and General Category States in applying the horizontal devolution formula while providing for higher devolution of 42% of the divisible pool to the States compared to 32% recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission. However, under the rationalized Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 90:10 sharing pattern

for the North Eastern States have been continued in respect to 6 “Core of the Core Schemes” and 20 “Core Schemes”. For the 2 Optional Schemes, the funding pattern for NE States would be 80:20. It has also been decided to continue with existing pattern of transfers for externally aided projects for North East and Himalayan States in the grant loan ratio of 90:10 during the Fourteenth Finance Commission award period.

(b) and (c) As per available information, the details of development indicators pertaining to North Eastern States regarding Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Per Capita Income during last five years are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*). As per the available information, during last five years *i.e.* from 2011-12 to 2015-16, the details of no. of industrial units established, investments made and employment generated are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of gross state domestic product at constant (2011-12) prices

	(₹ in crore)			
States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Arunachal Pradesh	11063	11288	12338	13110
Assam	143175	147342	154525	166709
Manipur	12915	12985	14116	15030
Meghalaya	19918	20354	20726	21002
Mizoram	7259	7778	9038	9634
Nagaland	11839	12442	13826	14115
Sikkim	11165	11421	12114	12882
Tripura	19208	20873	22819	25086
ALL-INDIA GDP (2004-05 base)	8736039	9226879	9839434	10552151

Statement-II

*Details of per capita net State domestic product (NSDP)
at constant (2011-12) prices*

	(in Rupees)			
States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Arunachal Pradesh	73068	72740	77043	79958
Assam	41142	41609	43002	45692

States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Manipur	39762	38927	41445	43348
Meghalaya	60013	59703	58681	58363
Mizoram	57654	60261	67591	70552
Nagaland	51314	53364	58784	58998
Sikkim	158667	160553	168897	177441
Tripura	47079	50366	54429	58888
ALL-INDIA Per Capita NNI (2004-05 base)	63460	65664	68867	72889

Statement-III

Details of number of industrial units established, investments made and employment generated during the last five years from 2011-12 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Year	Units established	Investments made (₹ in crore)	Employment Generated
1	2011-12 to 2015-16	12537	5007.786	111089

Installation of DWRs in Himachal Pradesh

961. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) installed in the country, location-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether some of DWRs are not functioning for a long time and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government to ensure their functioning; and

(c) whether Government proposes to install DWRs in Kangra and other districts of Himachal Pradesh and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) The details of the Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) system installed in the country, location and state-wise are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Currently only one Doppler Weather Radar at Delhi (Palam) is under service for want of spare parts. Whereas DWR at Mumbai is under maintenance and at Karaikal and Paradeep, there is a temporary breakdown of DWRs.

With an in-house inventory of spares, despite the staff crunch, radars purchased prior to 2006 are maintained by technical staff of India Meteorological Department (IMD). The annual maintenance contract is awarded for the maintenance of the radars procured after 2010.

At times radars remain non-functional due to failure of support systems/ for want of critical spares/parts. As and when non-functionality scenario develops, the said 24X7 severe weather surveillance is carried out through half-hourly updates of geostationary satellites (INSAT-3D and INSAT-3DR) and other polar orbital satellites covering India and its neighborhood. Although, endeavors are always made to ensure uninterrupted functionality of various observing systems including DWRs over land and ocean, systems become dysfunctional at times. Prioritized action is always launched so as to make the system functional with minimum break-downs to the extent possible.

(c) Augmentation of observing system networks including DWR network is a continuing process that shall be taken up as per the emerging needs from time to time. Additional DWRs will be placed in a phased manner based on service requirements related to land and associated infrastructure in various parts of the country including in Kangra and other districts of Himachal Pradesh.

Statement

*Details of the Doppler Weather Radar system installed in the country,
location and state-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Commissioned on	Radar status
1.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	22.02.2002	Installed and functional
2.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	29.01.2003	Installed and functional
3.	Machilipatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	08.12.2004	Installed and functional
4.	Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	27.07.2006	Installed and functional
5.	Delhi (Palam) (Delhi)	22.04.2010	Under service for want of spares
6.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	16.07.2010	Installed and functional
7.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	28.02.2011	Installed and functional
8.	Agartala (Tripura)	13.03.2011	Installed and functional
9.	Patna (Bihar)	27.05.2011	Installed and functional

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Commissioned on	Radar status
10.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	16.08.2011	Installed and functional
11.	Patiala (Punjab)	13.10.2011	Installed and functional
12.	Mohanbari (Assam)	02.06.2012	Installed and functional
13.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	06.11.2013	Installed and functional
14.	Paradip (Odisha)	19.11.2015	Installed and in temporary breakdown
15.	Karaikal (Tamil Nadu)	29-10-15	Installed and in temporary breakdown
16.	Goa (Goa)	-	Under Installation
17.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	25.08.2015	Under maintenance
18.	Bhuj (Gujarat)	-	Under Installation
19.	Mausam Bhawan (Delhi)	19.12.2011	Installed and functional
20.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	28.01.2012	Installed and functional
21.	Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir)	01-05-15	Installed and functional
22.	Gopalpur (Odisha)	-	Under Installation
23.	Kochi (Kerala)	-	Under installaion
24.	Cherrapunji (Meghalaya)	-	Under installaion
25.	Sriharikota (Andhra Pradesh)	-	Under upgradation

Forecast of earthquakes and cloud burst

962. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the technology used by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) to forecast and prevent earthquake and cloud-burst situations in the country;

(b) whether Government is planning to improve the current forecasting technology so as to predict and prevent wide scale destruction from earthquakes and cloud-bursts in the country, especially in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) At present, there is no scientific technique available

anywhere in the world to predict the occurrence of earthquakes with reasonable degree of accuracy with regard to space, time and magnitude. Nevertheless, efforts are being made world-over including India, to monitor and study various earthquake precursory phenomena in critical seismotectonic regions, which would not only help understand the earthquake generation processes better but also lead to identifying possible earthquake precursors, which may serve as useful predictors in future.

Cloudburst is short lived extreme weather event in which, heavy rainfall occurs over a localised area at a faster rate (100mm/hr). In India cloudbursts occur during monsoon season over orographically dominant regions like Himalayan region, north-eastern States and Western Ghats. Accurate prediction of cloud burst is a challenging task not only in India but world over. This is mainly attributed to small size, short duration and sudden development characteristic of the event and also due to the complexity of associated atmospheric processes which prevail in tropical regions like India.

(b) and (c) National Centre for Seismology (NCS) maintains a country wide network to detect and locate earthquakes occurring in and around the country and disseminates information to the concerned disaster management authorities and other user agencies in the least possible time. A tsunami early warning system is also in place at Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad to provide early warning on tsunamis likely to be generated in the Indian Coastal region by large magnitude under sea earthquakes.

In order to minimize hazards due to earthquake, seismic hazard vulnerability of the country has been assessed and seismic zoning map of India has been prepared by Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) [IS 1983 (Part I):2002]. The country is grouped into four seismic zones *viz.* Zone-II, -III, -IV and -V. Of these, Zone V is seismically the most prone region, while Zone II is the least. The regions of Uttarakhand and Himanchal Pradesh fall in seismic zone IV and V. BIS has published criterion for construction of earthquake resistant structures and guidelines for retrofitting in existing structures. In addition to this, Housing and Urban Development Corporation and Building Materials Technology Promotion Council (HUDCO and BMTPC) have also published guidelines and brochures for construction and retrofitting of buildings.

The conditions leading to cloud burst phenomena are monitored by using satellite data and Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) data, which can be used for nowcasting (3-6 hour forecasts) of cloudburst. India Meteorological Department (IMD) is also attempting to increase the accuracy of prediction of cloudbursts by employing state of the art high resolution numerical models.

Damage due to oil spill on chennai coastal line

963. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) has been able to correctly predict the scale of damage done due to recent oil spill on Chennai coastline;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to consult other stakeholders to revise the National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (NOS-DCP) so as to minimize damage in future due to such incidents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) INCOIS, MoES is involved in oil spill trajectory prediction during the occurrence of oil spills. Based on the information provided by Indian Coast Guard such as location, type of oil and approximate quantity. INCOIS predicted the drift pattern of the spilled oil since 28.01.2017, 04.00 hrs, with the help of the oil spill trajectory prediction system. As per the trajectory prediction, the length of the coastline that was likely to get affected is tabulated below. In addition to that, the quantity of the spilled oil that is floating, beached and evaporated was also predicted and sent to Indian Coast Guard for response operations.

Date/time	Predicted length of the affected coastline (km)	Landmark
1	2	3
Spill on 28.01.2017, 04.00 hrs	-	Lat: 13.228166° N Lon: 80.363333° E (Off Ennore)
28.01.2017, 14.00 hrs	7	North of Thiruvottiyur
29.01.2017, 04.00 hrs	13	Ennore Fishing Harbour
30.01.2017, 04.00 hrs	18	Sathya Nagar
31.01.2017, 04.00 hrs	24	North of Adyar river mouth
02.02.2017, 23.00 hrs	30	Thiruvannamiyur
04.02.2017, 23.00 hrs	36	Palavakkam

1	2	3
06.02.2017, 23.00 hrs	45	South east of VGP Beach
07.02.2017, 23.00 hrs	51	Kovalam Beach
08.02.2017, 23.00 hrs	52	AMET university

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (NOS-DCP) has been developed for implementation to deal with the oil spills occurring along the coast of India. The Indian Coast Guard works with relevant stakeholders *viz.*, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change and the Ministry of Earth Sciences. The NOS-DCP was revised in 2015 incorporating the international requirements and standard practices, which needs to be strengthened incorporating the legal provisions for enforcement.

Uncertainties in weather patterns

964. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is facing uncertainties in weather patterns for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to provide the information to individuals, farmers, fishermen etc. regarding changes in the weather and its likely impact; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Monsoon rainfall over India varies on different spatial and temporal scales. Extreme rainfall events that occur at some isolated places (*viz.*, heavy rainfall over Uttarakhand, 2013; Jammu and Kashmir, 2014; Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in 2015) are highly localized and are largely part of the natural variability of the Indian monsoon system itself. Moreover, the report of Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and our country's own assessment using regional climate models indicate that extreme rainfall and heat wave events are likely to be more frequent in future. Although, the monsoon rainfall at all India level does not show any trend, areas of increasing and decreasing trends at regional level are discerned.

(c) and (d) The Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva (GKMS) of ESSO-IMD has been successful in providing crop specific advisories to farmers at district level twice weekly through different print/visual/Radio/IT based wider dissemination media including short message service (SMS) and Integrated Voice Response System (IVRS). Agrometeorological Advisories are sent to 24.3 million farmers currently across the country through SMS that contains abrupt changes if any, in weather and its impact on crops.

Indian National Center for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) uses the latest information technology tools to reach out to user communities (including fishermen community). INCOIS is providing daily updated seven day forecast on few wave parameters (including wave heights) to fishermen through various dissemination modes using tools such as mobile phones (text SMS, voice SMS in local languages and English); Electronic Display Boards at the Fish Landing Centres. INCOIS is providing specialized services on winds, waves, currents and tides for nearly 600 fish landing centers presently and likely to increase in future. INCOIS also developed Android based Mobile apps to provide this information to Fishermen community.

In addition to this, INCOIS also provides Potential Fishing Zone (PFZ) Advisories that directs fishermen directly to fish aggregating locations instead of searching for fish shoals in sea and thereby provides cost-effective fishing operations for them.

High Wave Alerts cautioning fishermen not to venture out into sea during bad weather conditions is also provided through these modes. Information dissemination on wave heights is also supported by NGOs for last mile connectivity. Information is also passed to all the concerned using Local TVs, FM radios, All India Radio, Whatsapp, Facebook and emails.

Damage to Marine Ecosystem

965. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether marine eco-systems in Indian seas and sea coasts have been damaged due to Sea-warming, acidification, oil spills and other factors;

(b) if so, the details thereof with its impact on the marine life system; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard the natural habitat for marine species and to protect fragile eco-system including coral reefs, salt marshes, seagrass beds, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Although there is no significant damage

reported, research studies indicate that there were disturbances in marine eco-systems in the seas around India which are sporadic and episodic in nature. These changes are due to warming of sea water, coastal pollution, mass bleaching of Indian corals etc. These are caused both by anthropogenic and natural variability viz., human activities, oceanic processes, climate events like Indian Ocean Dipole El Nino, Southern Oscillation.

(b) The Ministry has been implementing a program for assessment of health of the coastal waters of India by periodically monitoring the pollutant levels in the seawaters of India. There were occasionally marginal increases in the levels of pollutants in few locations in the Indian coast. The increase in marine pollution was specific to a few locations and increasing trend is localized in nature primarily relating to nutrient flux like nitrate and microbial activity due to discharge of untreated domestic sewage in coastal waters. The data on coastal pollution is being provided to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to minimize pollution load into the coastal waters.

(c) A massive sewage treatment scheme has been implemented for treatment sewage of Mumbai by the State Government. Incentives have been provided to the industries for installation of pollution control equipment by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Common Effluent treatment plants have been installed in several industrial estates for treatment of wastes from small and medium scale industries. The Ministry of Earth Sciences is also undertaking satellite based Indian Coral Watch studies and issuing their monthly status bulletins. The Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change is also performing studies to manage and conserve these fragile ecosystems. NCSCM has mapped the boundaries of coastal ecologically sensitive areas (ESAs) (CRZ I areas) areas which include mangroves, coral reefs, salt marshes, seagrass beds, turtle nesting grounds, etc., for the entire country as per the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) 2011 notification, issued under the Environment Protection Act, 1986. Besides, the National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (NOS-DCP) has been developed for implementation to deal with the oil spills around the coast of India. The Indian Coast Guard, responsible for implementation of this plan which was revised in 2015 incorporating the international requirements and standard practices.

Bilateral agreements with Portugal

966. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has entered into bilateral agreements with Portugal during the visit of Portuguese President to Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) the details of bilateral agreements entered into for mutual cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Yes. Seven Government-to-Government MoUs were signed during the visit of Portuguese Prime Minister to India in January 2017 in the areas of renewable energy; marine research and resources; defence; agriculture and allied sectors; information technology and electronics; agreement on exemption of visa for holders of diplomatic passports and establishment of ICCR Chair in Lisbon University. The details of the MoUs are:

- (i) **Renewable Energy:** The MoU aims to promote innovative technologies and exchange of expert training programme, technical visits etc.
- (ii) **Marine Research and Resources:** The MoU enhances cooperation in areas of oceanography, marine ecology, technical and scientific development of aquaculture, bio-geo chemistry and ocean acidification;
- (iii) **Defence:** The MoU envisages defence cooperation; high level visits; working level education and training exchanges;
- (iv) **Agriculture and Allied Sectors:** The MoU aims to exchange scientific and technical information, organizing training programmes, promote agricultural trade including market access of agricultural products;
- (v) **Information Technology and Electronics:** The MoU promotes cooperation in areas of IT and Electronics through specific projects between public and private sector institutions;
- (vi) **Agreement on Exemption of Visa for Holders of Diplomatic Passports:** MoU allows visa free travel for diplomatic passport holders of India and Portugal in each other's country for short term visit; and
- (vii) Establishment of ICCR Chair in Lisbon University

Exchanging lists of prisoners with Pakistan

967. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Pakistan have exchanged lists of nationals, including civil prisoners and fishermen of each country lodged in their respective jails;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the efforts being made by both the countries to release those prisoners?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) As per India-Pakistan 'Agreement on Consular Access' signed on 21 May

2008, separate lists of civil prisoners and fishermen of each country lodged in the jails of the other are exchanged on 1 January and 1 July of every year.

According to the lists exchanged on 1 January 2017, there were 297 Indian fishermen and 54 Indian civil prisoners in Pakistan's custody and 55 Pakistani fishermen and 287 Pakistani civil prisoners in India's custody.

(c) Government regularly takes up with the Pakistan authorities the issue of early release and repatriation of apprehended Indian fishermen as well as getting regular consular access to them and ensuring their welfare. In addition, the High Commission of India in Islamabad also carries out welfare measures such as distributing items of daily necessity through Pakistani jail authorities.

Due to Government's efforts, 218 Indian fishermen were released by Pakistan on 6 January 2017. Thirty nine Pakistani prisoners, including fishermen, were released and repatriated on 1 March 2017.

Liberalisation of passport rules

968. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has liberalized passport rules making it easier for single mothers, adopted children and *sadhus* to apply by reducing paper work and documentation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to come up with more reforms in the issuance of passport so that the paper work is further reduced; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) and (b) Yes. In order to streamline, liberalize and ease the process of issue of passport, the Ministry of External Affairs has taken a number of steps in the realm of passport policy to ease the process of issue of passports. The details of these steps are given below:-

A. Documents in support of proof of Date of Birth

As per the extant statutory provisions of the Passport Rules, 1980, all the applicants born on or after 26.01.1989, in order to get a passport, had to,

hitherto, mandatorily submit the Birth Certificate as the proof of Date of Birth (DOB). It has now been decided that all applicants of passports can submit any one of the following documents as the proof of DOB while submitting the passport application:

- (i) Birth Certificate (BC) issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths or the Municipal Corporation or any other prescribed authority whosoever has been empowered under the Registration of Birth and Deaths Act, 1969 to register the birth of a child born in India;
- (ii) Transfer/School leaving/Matriculation Certificate issued by the school last attended/recognized educational board containing the DOB of the applicant;
- (iii) PAN Card issued by the Income Tax Department with the DOB of applicant;
- (iv) Aadhaar Card/E-Aadhaar having the DOB of applicant;
- (v) Copy of the extract of the service record of the applicant (only in respect of Government servants) or the Pay Pension Order (in respect of retired Government Servants), duly attested/certified by the officer/in-charge of the Administration of the concerned Ministry/Department of the applicant, having his DOB;
- (vi) Driving license issued by the Transport Department of concerned State Government, having the DOB of applicant;
- (vii) Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) issued by the Election Commission of India having the DOB of applicant;
- (viii) Policy Bond issued by the Public Life Insurance Corporations/Companies having the DOB of the holder of the insurance policy.

B. Other Changes:

- (i) The online passport application form now requires the applicant to provide the name of father or mother or legal guardian, *i.e.*, only one parent and not both. This would enable single parents to apply for passports for their children and to also issue passports where the name of either the father or the mother is not required to be printed at the request of the applicant.
- (ii) The total number of Annexes prescribed in the Passport Rule, 1980, has been brought down to 9 from the present 15. Annexes A, C, D, E, J, and K have been removed and certain Annexes have been merged.
- (iii) All the annexes that are required to be given by the applicants would be in the form of a self declaration on a plain paper. No attestation/swearing by/before any Notary/Executive Magistrate/First Class Judicial Magistrate would be henceforth necessary.

- (iv) Married applicants would not be required to provide the erstwhile Annexure K or any marriage certificate.
- (v) The passport application form does not require the applicant to provide the name of her/his spouse in case of separated or divorced persons. Such applicants for passports would not be required to provide even the Divorce Decree.
- (vi) In case of children not born out of wedlock, the applicant for the passport of such children should submit only extant Annexure C while submitting the passport application.
- (vii) In case of issue of passport to in-country domestically adopted children, submission of the registered adoption deed would no longer be required. In the absence of any deed to this effect, the passport applicant may give a declaration on a plain paper confirming the adoption.
- (viii) Government servants, who are not able to obtain the Identity Certificate (extant Annexure-A)/No-Objection Certificate (extant Annexure-G) from their concerned employer and intend to get the passport on urgent basis can now get the passport by submitting a self-declaration in extant Annexure-‘H’ that he/she has given prior Intimation Letter to his/her employer informing that he/she was applying for an ordinary passport to a Passport Issuing Authority.
- (ix) *Sadhus/Sanyasis* can apply for a passport with the name of their spiritual Guru mentioned in the passport application in lieu of their biological parent(s) name(s) subject to their providing of at least one public document such as Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) issued by the Election Commission of India, PAN card, Aadhaar Card, etc wherein the name of the Guru has been recorded against the column(s) for parent(s) name(s).

GSR 1170(E) and 1171(E) dated 26.12.2016 and other executive instructions have been issued bringing into force these changes with effect from 26 December, 2016. All the above changes are expected to benefit the citizens of India applying for a passport.

(c) and (d) It is the constant effort of the Government to make the process of issue of passports simpler and more citizen friendly so that passports could be issued to the applicants in an expeditious, transparent and swift manner. With this aim, the Government, from time to time reviews the existing passport policies and makes changes necessary for the above purpose.

Passport Seva Kendras in post offices

969. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has embarked upon opening of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in Post Offices of every district headquarter;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that such kendras are being set up in Kurnool and Kadapa districts of Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when these kendras would be operational?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):
(a) and (b) The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and the Department of Posts (DOP) announced on 24 January, 2017 their decision to utilize the Head Post Offices (HPO) in the various States as Post Office Passport Seva Kendra (POPSK) for delivering passport related services to the citizens of the country. The objective of this partnership is to extend passport services on a larger scale and to ensure wider area coverage. The pilot projects for this joint venture between MEA and DOP was inaugurated on 25 January, 2017 at the Post Offices at Mysuru in Karnataka and at Dahod in Gujarat. The POPSK at these two places have been running successfully since their inauguration. With the successful operationalization of these two pilot projects, the Government has now decided to scale up this programme by opening 64 POPSKs. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Out of these 64 POPSK, nine POPSK at Vidisha, Rourkela, Asansol, Kavaratti, Pathanamthitta, Kota, Udhampur, Raiganj and Salem have since been inaugurated.

(c) and (d) Yes. Two POPSK at Kurnool and Kadapa districts of Andhra Pradesh have been announced. MEA and DOP are working closely for the early commencement of passport related services from these POPSKs.

Statement

List of POPSKs to be opened by the Government

Sl. No.	Locations	State
1.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Kadappa	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Silchar	Assam

Sl. No.	Locations	State
4.	Purnia,	Bihar
5.	Gopalganj	Bihar
6.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar
7.	Bhagalpur	Bihar
8.	Siwan	Bihar
9.	Surguja	Chhattisgarh
10.	Daman	Daman
11.	Diu	Diu
12.	Silvasa	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
13.	East Delhi	Delhi
14.	Noth East Delhi,	Delhi
15.	North West Delhi	Delhi
16.	South Delhi	Delhi
17.	West Delhi	Delhi
18.	Bhuj	Gujarat
19.	Palanpur	Gujarat
20.	Hisar	Haryana
21.	Karnal	Haryana
22.	Faridabad	Haryana
23.	Palampur	Himachal Pradesh
24.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh
25.	Leh	J&K
26.	Udhampur	J&K
27.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
28.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
29.	Deoghar	Jharkhand
30.	Belgaum	Karnataka
31.	Devangere	Karnataka
32.	Hassan	Karnataka
33.	Gulbarga	Karnataka

Sl. No.	Locations	State
34.	Pathanamthitta	Kerala
35.	Kasargod	Kerala
36.	Kavaratti	Lakshadweep
37.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
38.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh
39.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
40.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh
41.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra
42.	Beed	Maharashtra
43.	Ghatkopar	Maharashtra
44.	Mumbai North Central	Maharashtra
45.	Mumbai South Central	Maharashtra
46.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra
47.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
48.	Pimpri Chinchwad	Maharashtra
49.	Rourkela	Odisha
50.	Sambalpur	Odisha
51.	Koraput	Odisha
52.	Kota	Rajasthan
53.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan
54.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan
55.	Bikaner	Rajasthan
56.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan
57.	Salem	Tamil Nadu
58.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu
59.	Mehbubnagar	Telangana
60.	Warangal	Telangana
61.	North Kolkata	West Bengal
62.	Asansol	West Bengal
63.	Nadia	West Bengal
64.	Raiganj	West Bengal

Raisina dialogue-2017

970. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has explored prospects and opportunities in gathering opinion/views of participating countries in the recently concluded Raisina Dialogue-2017 regarding various issues including India's entry into Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and China vetoing India's efforts on imposing ban on JeM Chief;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) to (c) The Raisina Dialogue, organized by Ministry of External Affairs in partnership with Observer Research Foundation, is India's flagship geo-political conference. It is an open forum for discussion on emerging regional and global issues between decision makers, policy practitioners, business and industry representatives, academia and media from around the world. The second edition of the Raisina Dialogue had as its overall theme "The New Norm: Multilateralism with Multipolarity", around which a number of panel discussions were organized. While broad deliberations were held on nuclear issues and terrorism, the issues mentioned in the question were not discussed specifically. These matters are pursued suitably by the Ministry through appropriate bilateral and multilateral platforms.

Issuing of indian passport to foreigners

†971. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of issuing Indian passports to foreigners in an illegal manner have come to the light;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard, so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) to (c) No case has recently come to the knowledge of the Ministry where Indian passports have been issued to foreigners. However, as per law, Indian passports are issued to Indian citizens after confirming the passport applicant's identity including name, address and citizenship, on the basis of documentary proof of identity and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

address submitted by the applicant as well as the Police Verification Reports either before or after issuance of passports. Whenever cases of suspected foreign nationals obtaining Indian passports or those with false identity obtaining Indian passports or those obtaining multiple passports are reported, appropriate action such as revoking of the passports and initiation of criminal proceedings are taken as stipulated under the Passports Act, 1967 and the Rules framed thereunder.

Issue of visa by Indian embassies in Europe

972. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that obtaining an Indian visa in European countries is a cumbersome process because the foreign nationals are issued visa only through couriers which charges hefty amount as high as ₹ 15,000 equivalent in Indian currency;

(b) whether applicants would not only save time but also a substantial amount of money which otherwise goes to the couriers and not to the Indian exchequer if such visas are delivered by hand; and

(c) whether Government would consider the matter and provide the facility of delivery of visas by hand if requested specifically?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) No. Indian visas in European and other countries are delivered by the Indian Embassies and Consulates by hand or sent through courier if requested by the applicant. Wherever, the visa services are outsourced, the same procedures are followed by the Indian Visa Application Centre (IVAC) in the country concerned. The charges for courier services are fixed by the Embassies/Consulates for the Service Provider as per local market rates. The applicant can also authorise his/her own couriers to pick up the documents from the Embassy or the IVAC as the case may be. Depending on the country and the type of courier services sought by the applicants, the charges vary between ₹ 180/- and ₹ 2160/-

(b) Applicants in Europe usually prefer to pick up visas through courier to save travel time and expenses. Since the cost of courier charges are borne by the applicants, the question of any money coming to the Indian exchequer does not arise.

(c) The option to pick up visas by hand is a normal facility always available to the applicants in Indian Embassies and IVACs including those in the European countries.

Foreign aid under Development Partnership Administration

973. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is a net recipient or donor of foreign aid;
- (b) the details of aids received and given by India during the last three years, country-wise;
- (c) the details of all schemes during the last three years under Development Partnership Administration, DPA-I and DPA-III divisions along with status of these projects;
- (d) whether the DPA has any plans for the coming year to provide aid to foreign countries; and
- (e) if so, the details of these projects along with their status?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) No, India has been providing more aid to foreign countries, than it has been receiving annually in the last 3 years.

(b) The details of aid received by India from foreign countries/institutions in the last 3 years, as well as aid provided by India to foreign countries are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The details of all schemes which have been implemented or ongoing or under process are given in Statement-III and Statement-IV respectively..

Statement-I

Details of Aid (Grants) received by India from foreign countries/institutions during last three years

(in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Country/Organisation	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Asian Development Bank	0	2.41	0
2.	European Union	622.41	0	287.64
3.	GEF-UNDP	1.02	2.19	0.72
4.	Global Fund	1,728.91	695.50	1,483.50
5.	Germany	16.88	23.43	29.84
6.	France	0	0	0

Sl. No.	Country/Organisation	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
7.	Japan	4.37	0	29.06
8.	United Kingdom	855.01	601.77	224.28
9.	United States of America	43.42	0	4.70
10.	IBRD	69.63	85.91	66.95
11.	IDA	1.23	5.97	0
12.	IFAD	3.47	0	0
13.	IFAD	0	0	0
14.	UNDP	37.15	40.58	22.63
15.	UNFPA	0.65	1.41	1.21
GRAND TOTAL		3,384.14	1,459.16	2,150.52

Statement-II*Details of Aid (Grants) provided by India to foreign countries*

(in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Country	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Bangladesh	604.66	197.84	155.68
2.	Bhutan	2458.29	2281.75	2127.66
3.	Nepal	381.37	303.26	309.94
4.	Sri Lanka	420.80	499.70	403.80
5.	Maldives	9.67	26.07	55.04
6.	Myanmar	164.85	104.34	117.06
7.	Africa	251.92	142.86	283.83
8.	Eurasia	14.30	11.94	19.37
9.	Mongolia	1.50	2.28	7.49
10.	Latin America	4.99	12.17	15.03
11.	Afghanistan	585.30	723.51	880.44
12.	Other Developing Countries	61.28	54.13	103.50
GRAND TOTAL		4958.93	4359.85	4478.84

Statement-III*Details of Schemes/Projects being implemented by DPA-I during last three years*

				(Expenditure in ₹ crores)		
Sl. No.	Country	Details of Project	Status	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Botswana	Supply of Computers, Printers and UPS.	Completed	1.1	0	0
2.	Botswana	Supply of Medical Entomolgy lab equipment	Completed	0	0.21	0.21
3.	Ethiopia	Supply of CT Scan machine	Completed	0	0	6.48
4.	Kenya	Supply of 30 field ambulances	Completed	0	0	0.01
5.	Liberia	Procurement and supply of 15 Buses.	Completed	0	4.57	4.57
6.	Malawi	Supply of 34 tractors.	Completed	0	3.17	4.53
7.	Malawi	Supply of medicines	Completed	0	0	0.62
8.	Rwanda	Supply of Solar photo voltaic equipment to 35 schools.	Completed	1.81	0.52	0.26
9.	Seychelles	Supply of Hospital Equipment to Victoria Hospital	Completed	0.46	0	0
10.	Ghana	Pilot Project for Tomato processing in agriculture sector in Ghana	Ongoing	0	1.24	2.84
11.	Liberia	Supply of Medical equipments	Ongoing	0	0	0.25
12.	Madagascar	Establishment of Centre on Geo-informatics Applications in Rural Development	Ongoing	0	0	0

13.	Namibia	Supply of IT equipments	Ongoing	0	0	6.75
14.	Seychelles	Supply of medicines through Directorate General Armed Force Medical Services (DGAFMS)	Ongoing	0	0	0
15.	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Housing Project	Ongoing	376.04	461.34	294.63
16.	Somalia	Supply of Mini Buses	Ongoing	0	0	0.01
17.	Tanzania	Establishment of Business Incubation Centre	Ongoing	0	0	0.05
18.	Algeria	Establishment of Centre on Geo-informatics Applications in Rural Development	Stage	0	0	0
19.	Cote d'Ivoire	Establishment of Rural Technology Park Project	Approvals Stage	0	0	0
20.	Djibouti	Development of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Sector	Approvals Stage	0	0	0
21.	Malawi	Establishment of Rural Technology Park Project	Approvals Stage	0	0	0
22.	Mali	Procurement and Donation of 5 Medical Ambulances	Approvals Stage	0	0	0
23.	Niger	Establishment of Centre on Geo-informatics Applications in Rural Development project	Approvals Stage	0	0	0
24.	Tanzania	Establishment of Rural Technology Park Project	Approvals Stage	0	0	0
25.	Tanzania	Donation of 10 Ambulances	Approvals Stage	0	0	0
26.	Zimbabwe	Establishment of Rural Technology Park Project	Approvals Stage	0	0	0

Statement-IV*Details of Schemes/Projects being implemented by DPA-III during last three years*

				(Expenditure in ₹ crores)		
Sl. No.	Country	Project/Schemes	Status	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Afghanistan	Afghanistan India Friendship Dam	Completed (2016)	203	279.23	260.59
2.	Afghanistan	Construction of Afghan Parliament building	Completed (2015)	91.8	246.33	325.08
3.	Afghanistan	Construction of Doshi and Charikar Substations in Afghanistan	Completed (2016)	29	45.59	36.19
4.	Afghanistan	Restoration of Stor Palace in Afghanistan	Completed (2016)	5.5	12	10.79
5.	Afghanistan	Setting up of a Diagnostic Centre at Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health at Kabul	Completed	0.21	4.56	12.80
6.	Myanmar	Setting up of Language Laboratories and E-resource centre at Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon	Completed (2014)	1.32	0.8	-
7.	Myanmar	Upgradation of India Myanmar Centre for Enhancement of IT Skills at Yangon	Completed (2014)	0.01	1.2	-
8.	Myanmar	Supply of 100 Desktop Computers and UPSs to the Land Records Department, Min. of Agriculture, Myanmar	Completed	0.00	0.59	0.18
9.	Nepal	Package I of the Terai Roads Project (Phase-I)	Completed (2015)	16.36	19.95	37.17

10.	Nepal	Construction of Bharat Nepal Maitri Emergency and Trauma Centre at Kathmandu	Completed (2014)	9.23	10.73	7.45
11.	Nepal	Supply of 17 numbers of Fire Tenders to Nepal	Completed (2016)	0.01	0.00	1.32
12.	Maldives	Construction of Composite Training Centre at Male, Maldives	Completed	0.00	13.49	25
13.	Sri Lanka	Construction of Hospital building at Dickoya, Sri Lanka and Supply of Medical Equipment for Dickoya Hospital	Hospital Building Completed (2014) and Supply of Medical Equipment is under-way	11.85	6.10	4.64
14.	Afghanistan	Small Development Projects-I&II	Ongoing	0.31	11.79	31.68
15.	Afghanistan	Small Development Projects-III				
16.	Afghanistan	Special Scholarship Scheme for Afghan Nationals (1000 ICCR Scholarship scheme)	Ongoing	29.75	62.7	45.58
17.	Afghanistan	India Afghanistan Fellowship Programme through DARE/ ICAR	Ongoing	2.00	2.00	4.65
18.	Afghanistan	Establishment of Afghanistan National Agricultural Sciences and Technology University at Kandahar	Ongoing	1.85	2.19	2.02
19.	Afghanistan	Establishment of Mining Institute in Afghanistan	Ongoing (DPR prepared)	2.58	1.96	1.27
20.	Afghanistan	Supply of Buses to Afghanistan	Ongoing	0.00	0.00	2.80

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Sl. No.	Country	Project/Schemes	Status	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
21.	Myanmar	Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project	Ongoing	118.75	56.00	54.44
22.	Myanmar	Construction of 69 Bridges on the Tamu-Kyigone-Kalewa Section of the Trilateral Highway in Myanmar	Ongoing	0.00	2.75	0.00
23.	Myanmar	Construction/Upgradation of the Kalewa-Yargi Road section (120.74 kms) of the Trilateral Highway in Myanmar	Ongoing	0.00	1.33	0.60
24.	Myanmar	Construction/Upgradation of the Rih-Tedim Road Section (100.495 kms) in Myanmar	Ongoing	0.00	0.69	0.00
25.	Myanmar	Establishment of Myanmar Institute of Information Technology at Mandalay	Ongoing	0.35	1.00	2.85
26.	Myanmar	Establishment of Advanced Centre for Agriculture Research and Education	Ongoing	0.05	0.05	3.28
27.	Myanmar	Upgradation of Yangon Children Hospital and Sittwe General Hospital	Ongoing	15.00	1.20	15.95
28.	Myanmar	Establishment of Rice Bio- Park at Nay Pi Taw in Myanmar	Ongoing	0.02	3.11	0.00
29.	Nepal	Construction of India-Nepal Cross Border Rail Links	Ongoing	85.50	85.13	60.00

30.	Nepal	Cosntruction of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at Birgunj and Biratnagar in Nepal	Ongoing	13.00	18.12	11.00
31.	Nepal	Construction of Nepal Bharat Maitri Polytechnic at Hetauda	Ongoing	0.00	0.15	0.30
32.	Nepal	Construction of New India- Nepal Transmission Lines under Mid-term measures	Ongoing	0.14	0.14	2.56
33.	Nepal	Construction of Nepal Bharat Maitri Pashupati Dharmashala	Ongoing	0.01	0.00	0.00
34.	Maldives	Setting of Institute for Security and Law Enforcement Studies at Addu City in Maldives	Ongoing	0.00	0.00	3.45
35.	Maldives	Renovation of Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital at Male	Ongoing	4.50	7.37	20.63
36.	Sri Lanka	Construction of a Cultural Centre at Jaffna in Sri Lanka	Ongoing	0.00	2.09	0.00
37.	Sri Lanka	Restoration of Thiruketheeswaram Temple at Mannar in Sri Lanka	Ongoing	4.18	4.00	0.00
38.	Maldives	Construction of Ministry of Defence (MOD) Building at Male	Construction yet to commence	-	-	-

Budgetary allocation for implementation of foreign policy

974. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of adequate budgetary allocations has resulted in lack of coherence in foreign policy implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the budgetary allocations for the year 2017-18 is adequate;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Ministry for getting more budgetary allocations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (Retd.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (e) The Ministry prioritizes and rationalizes its expenditure within allocated budgetary ceilings while ensuring that foreign policy priorities and objectives are addressed and met. The Ministry will continue its efforts to seek enhancement of funds allocation from Ministry of Finance, including projecting its requirements with justifications in the Supplementary Demands for Grants and at Revised Estimates stage of FY 2017-18.

Fishermen and boats in custody of Pakistan

975. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 207 Indian fishermen are in the custody of Pakistan;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government for their release;

(c) whether it is also a fact that ninety fishing boats are in their custody;

(d) if so, what steps are being taken for release of those boats; and

(e) whether Government has any data of these boats released so far by Pakistani authority, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) As per available information, presently there are 301 fishermen who are Indian or believed-to-be Indian in Pakistan's custody.

The Government attaches high importance to the safety and security of the Indian fishermen and makes continuous efforts, including through diplomatic channels, for

the early release and repatriation of the Indian fishermen in the custody of Pakistan authorities. Pursuant to Government's efforts, 218 Indian fishermen were released by Pakistan in January 2017.

Government continues to make regular efforts for the release and repatriation of remaining fishermen who are currently in Pakistan's custody.

(c) to (e) As per available information, there are around 897 boats belonging to Indian fishermen in Pakistan's custody. Pakistan, however, does not acknowledge the number of Indian Fishing Boats (IFBs) in their custody. Pursuant to Government's efforts, 57 IFBs were repatriated on 23 March 2015. In March 2016, a 4-member Indian delegation visited Karachi for inspection of 22 IFBs and to facilitate their repatriation. However, subsequent visit of an Indian delegation to take delivery of the boats has not materialised due to lack of response from Pakistan side.

Indian national languishing in jail of Pakistan

976. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian national named Hamid Ansari is languishing in prison of Pakistan for many years without any charges pending against him;

(b) whether Government is going to take necessary steps to secure his release and bring him back to India; and

(c) the steps taken by Government, if any, or proposed to be taken to ensure his early release?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) to (c) According to available information, Shri Hamid Nehal Ansari, an Indian citizen has been in custody of the Pakistani authorities since November 2012. The matter was repeatedly taken up with the Pakistan authorities and Shri Ansari's custody was formally acknowledged by them in February 2014. However, despite repeated requests at various levels, the Government of Pakistan has neither granted consular access nor provided details about the charges leveled against him.

According to the reports in Pakistan's media, Shri Ansari was tried by Pakistani Military Court and sentenced to three years of imprisonment.

The Government continues to seek consular access and has requested the Pakistan authorities to ensure safety and security of Shri Ansari while in Prison. We have also conveyed to Pakistan that according to our understanding Shri Ansari has already completed three years sentence and that he should be released and repatriated at the earliest.

Retrieval of boats from custody of Sri Lanka

977. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of repeated requests by the State Government of Tamil Nadu and fishermen organisations in the State, Government is unable to retrieve boats seized by Sri Lankan Navy while arresting fishermen on false and frivolous grounds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps proposed to be taken in future to retrieve such boats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (c) Government regularly takes up with the Government of Sri Lanka the matter of early release of Indian fishing boats. India has consistently maintained that the fishermen issues involve longstanding livelihood and socio-economic practices and humanitarian concerns on both sides. It has been conveyed to the Sri Lankan side at the highest levels that the issue needs to be handled with great care and sensitivity. A Joint Working Group (JWG) on Fisheries has been set up as a bilateral institutional mechanism to help find a permanent solution to all fishermen issues. It has also been agreed that Ministers for Fisheries of the two countries would meet every six months to review the progress. The first meeting of the JWG on Fisheries was held in New Delhi on 31 December 2016 and the first ministerial meeting was held on 2 January 2017 in Colombo.

Indian workers affected by visa/travel policy of USA

978. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indians, particularly those working in the IT sector in the United States of America (USA) are going to be affected by the new visa/travel policy being adopted by the USA administration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) The new Trump Administration has so far not announced any comprehensive policy changes impacting high-skill visa programmes.

(b) Government of India has been engaging with the U.S. Administration and the U.S. Congress at senior levels in regard to movement of skilled professionals.

The Government has emphasized that Indian skilled professionals have contributed to the growth and development of the US economy and have helped the US retain its competitive edge and innovation advantage. They are a big stakeholder in India-US relations and their backward linkages to India have helped US businesses.

Visa ban by US administration

979. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a note of visa ban imposed by United States of America (USA) Administration;

(b) whether Government has assessed the loss to Indian IT industry due to such a ban; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) There is no visa ban by the new US Administration impacting Indian nationals or Indian IT workers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of India has been engaging with the US Administration and the US Congress at senior levels in regard to movement of skilled professionals, including under the H1B visa programme. The Government has emphasized that Indian skilled professionals have contributed to the growth and development of the US economy and have helped the US retain its competitive edge and innovation advantage. They are a big stakeholder in India-US relations and their backward linkages to India have helped US businesses.

Granting of H1B visa by USA

980. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been granted H1B visas by the United States of America (USA);

(b) the number of Indians in the information Technology (IT) industry in USA; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to protect Indians holding H1B visas in USA and suggest reforms to the new visa policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) H1B visas are issued to nationals of Singapore and Chile as per their bilateral Free Trade Agreements with the US. Indian nationals are granted H1B visas. According to data released by the US Department of State, the total number of persons as well as the Indian nationals granted H1B visas in last five years are as follows:—

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Indians	72,438	80,630	99,705	108,817	119,952
TOTAL	129,134	135,530	153,223	161,369	172,748

(b) The US Government does not provide country-wise data on total number of IT workers.

(c) Government of India has been engaging with the US Administration and the US Congress at senior levels in regard to movement of skilled professionals, including under the H1B visa programme. The Government has emphasized that Indian skilled professionals have contributed to the growth and development of the US economy and have helped the US retain its competitive edge and innovation advantage. They are a big stakeholder in India-US relations and their backward linkages to India have helped US businesses.

China's position in Arabian Sea

981. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether China has strengthened its position in the Arabian Sea;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether Pakistan is helping China in this matter; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to protect the security interests of the country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (c) Government is aware of China's maritime activities in the Arabian Sea and adjoining regions, including its interest in developing ports in the littoral countries in the region. China is engaged in development of the Gwadar Port in Baluchistan and has conveyed its intention to link up Gwadar Port with Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region through transport and energy infrastructure. Government has also seen reports regarding Chinese submarines visiting Karachi harbour in Pakistan and China conducting joint naval exercise with Pakistan in November, 2016 in the Arabian Sea.

(d) Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Work on India-Myanmar-Thailand connectivity project

982. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on major connectivity projects linking India with Myanmar through Kaladan Multi-modal Transit Transport Project and India-Myanmar with extension further to Thailand through India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Project are still in progress;

(b) if so, what is the time-frame fixed for their completion; and

(c) whether both the projects are progressing behind the schedule and what special measures Government proposes to take to speed up the work for ease of commercial interaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes, work on major connectivity projects linking India with Myanmar through Kaladan Multi-modal Transit Transport Project and with Myanmar and Thailand through Trilateral Highway is in progress.

(b) The time-frame for completion of these projects are as below:—

- (i) **Kaladan Multi-modal Transit Transport Project:** The original waterways component is almost complete and the construction of road component would take 36 months from the award of work, which is expected shortly as tendering process is in the advanced stage.
- (ii) **Construction of 69 Bridges on Tamu-Kyigone-Kalewa section of Trilateral Highway:** The construction period is 36 months from the date of award of work, which is expected later in 2017 as the re-tendering process is underway.
- (iii) **Construction/upgradation of Kalewa-Yargi road section of Trilateral Highway:** The construction period is 36 months from the date of award of work, which is expected early in FY 2017-18 as the tendering process is underway.

(c) While the original waterways component under Kaladan Multi-modal Transit Transport Project is near completion, its road component as also the bridges and road projects under Trilateral Highway are behind schedule. Government is taking the required measures, including security and other clearances from host country, revised tender conditions, evaluation etc., for expeditious award of work.

Popularisation of National Urban House Construction Scheme

983. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Urban House Construction Scheme was launched in 4,042 towns in the country;

(b) if so, the list of the towns;

(c) what action the Ministry is taking to popularise or publicise the scheme; and

(d) the States which are implementing the scheme lackadaisically and the steps Government is taking to rein in such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Government of India has launched 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)' Mission on 25.6.2015 to provide Central assistance to States/UTs for facilitating housing to all eligible urban poor. Under the PMAY (U) scheme guidelines, all 4041 statutory towns as per Census 2011 and towns notified subsequently would be eligible for coverage under the mission. States/UTs will have flexibility to also include in the Mission, the Planning area as notified with respect to the statutory town and which surrounds the concerned municipal area. So far, 3888 cities proposed by the State Governments/UTs, have been approved for inclusion under PMAY (U) Mission. Details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

In order to spread awareness, meetings and workshops are regularly held at city, State and regional levels to explain the salient features of the PMAY (U) Mission. The Project Management Unit set up under the Mission and other senior officers also visit States/UTs to interact with the various Stakeholders. To publicise the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of the mission, radio spots have been broadcast in eleven languages, including Hindi. Also, Social media and the medium of street plays have also been used effectively to engage with the stakeholders.

34 States/UTs have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for implementation of PMAY (U) Mission. So far, a total of 3,302 projects of 1,892 cities in 30 States/UTs have been accepted under PMAY (U) Mission (including subsumed RAY projects) for construction of 16,20,089 Economically Weaker Section (EWS) houses with Central share of ₹ 25,487.72 crore of which ₹ 7,112.33 crore has been released. State-wise details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise list of 3888 statutory towns included in the PMAY (Urban) mission*

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		27.	Kadiri
1	Port Blair	28.	Kakinada
TOTAL	1	29.	Kalyandurg
Andhra Pradesh		30.	Kandukur
1.	Addanki	31.	Kanigiri
2.	Adoni	32.	Kavali
3.	Allagadda	33.	Kurnool
4.	Amadalavalasa	34.	Machilipatnam
5.	Amalapuram	35.	Madakasira
6.	Amaravati	36.	Madanapalle
7.	Anantapur	37.	Mandapeta
8.	Atmakur	38.	Mangalagiri
9.	Bhimavaram	39.	Markapur
10.	Bobbili	40.	Mummidivaram
11.	Chilakaluripet	41.	Mydukur
12.	Chimakurthy	42.	Naidupeta
13.	Chirala	43.	Nandigama
14.	Chittoor	44.	Nandikoturu
15.	Dharmavaram	45.	Nandyal
16.	Eluru	46.	Narasaraopet
17.	Giddalur	47.	Narsipatnam
18.	Gollaprolu	48.	Nellimarla
19.	Gooty	49.	Nellore
20.	Gudivada	50.	Ongole
21.	Gudur	51.	Palacole
22.	Guntakal	52.	Palakonda
23.	Guntur	53.	Palasa Kasibugga
24.	Hindupur	54.	Pamidi
25.	Jangareddigudem	55.	Parvathipuram
26.	Kadapa	56.	Peddapuram

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
57.	Pithapuram	2.	Anini
58.	Ponnur	3.	Basar
59.	Proddatur	4.	Boleng
60.	Puttaparthi	5.	Bomdila
61.	Rajahmundry	6.	Changlang
62.	Ramachandrapuram	7.	Daporijo
63.	Rayachoti	8.	Deomali
64.	Rayadurg	9.	Dirang
65.	Salur	10.	Dumporijo
66.	Samalkota	11.	Hawai
67.	Sattenapalli	12.	Itanagar
68.	Srikakulam	13.	Jairampur
69.	Srikalahasti	14.	Khonsa
70.	Sulluru	15.	Koloriang
71.	Tadepalligudem	16.	Longding
72.	Tadipatri	17.	Mariyang
73.	Tenali	18.	Miao
74.	Tirupati	19.	Naharlagun
75.	Tiruvuru	20.	Namsai
76.	Tuni	21.	Palin
77.	Vijayawada	22.	Pasighat
78.	Visakhapatnam	23.	Roing
79.	Vizianagaram	24.	Sagalee
80.	Vuyyuru	25.	Seppa
81.	Yelamanchili	26.	Tawang
82.	Yeleswaram	27.	Tezu
83.	Yemmiganur	28.	Yingkiong
84.	Yerraguntla	29.	Ziro
TOTAL	84	TOTAL	29
Arunachal Pradesh		Assam	
1.	Aalo	1.	Abhayapuri

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
2.	Amguri	33.	Gauripur
3.	Badarpur	34.	Goalpara
4.	Barpathar	35.	Gohpur
5.	Barpeta	36.	Golaghat
6.	Barpeta Road	37.	Goreswar
7.	Basugaon	38.	Gossaigaon
8.	Bihpuria	39.	Guwahati
9.	Bijni	40.	Haflong
10.	Bilasipara	41.	Hailakandi
11.	Biswanath Chariali	42.	Hamren
12.	Bokajan	43.	Hojai
13.	Bokakhat	44.	Howli
14.	Bokolia	45.	Howraghat
15.	Bongaigaon	46.	Jorhat
16.	Chabua	47.	Kajalgam
17.	Chapakhowa	48.	Kampur Town
18.	Chapar	49.	Karimganj
19.	Demow	50.	Kharupatia
20.	Dergaon	51.	Kokrajhar
21.	Dhakuakhana	52.	Lakhipur
22.	Dhekiajuli	53.	Lakhipur (TC)
23.	Dhemaji	54.	Lala
24.	Dhing	55.	Lanka
25.	Dhubri	56.	Lumding
26.	Dibrugarh	57.	Mahur
27.	Digboi	58.	Maibong
28.	Diphu	59.	Majuli
29.	Doboka	60.	Makum
30.	Dokmoka	61.	Mangaldoi
31.	Donkamokam	62.	Margherita
32.	Doom Dooma	63.	Mariani

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
64.	Marigaon	94.	Tinsukia
65.	Moranhat	95.	Titabor Town
66.	Nagaon	96.	Udalguri
67.	Naharkatiya	97.	Umrangso
68.	Nalbari	TOTAL	97
69.	Namrup	Bihar	
70.	Narayanpur	1.	Amarpur
71.	Nazira	2.	Araria
72.	North Guwahati	3.	Areraj
73.	North Lakhimpur	4.	Arrah
74.	Palasbari	5.	Arwal
75.	Patacharkuchi	6.	Aurangabad
76.	Pathsala	7.	Bagaha
77.	Raha	8.	Bahadurganj
78.	Rangapara	9.	Bairgania
79.	Rangia	10.	Bakhri
80.	Sapatgram	11.	Bakhtiarpur
81.	Sarbhog	12.	Balia
82.	Sarthebari	13.	Banka
83.	Sarupathar	14.	Banmankhi Bazar
84.	Silapathar	15.	Barahiya
85.	Silchar	16.	Barauli
86.	Simaluguri	17.	Barbigha
87.	Sivasagar	18.	Barh
88.	Sonai	19.	Begusarai
89.	Sonari	20.	Belsand
90.	Tangla	21.	Benipur
91.	Teok	22.	Bettiah
92.	Tezpur	23.	Bhabua
93.	Tihu	24.	Bhagalpur

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
25.	Biharsharif	56.	Jagdishpur
26.	Bihat	57.	Jainagar
27.	Bihiya	58.	Jamalpur
28.	Bikram	59.	Jamui
29.	Bikramganj	60.	Janakpur Road
30.	Birpur	61.	Jehanabad
31.	Bodh Gaya	62.	Jhajha
32.	Buxar	63.	Jhanjharpur
33.	Chakia	64.	Jogabani
34.	Chanpatia	65.	Kahalgaon
35.	Chapra	66.	Kanti
36.	Dalsinghsarai	67.	Kasba
37.	Danapur (Dinapur Nizamat)	68.	Kataiya
38.	Darbhangha	69.	Katihar
39.	Daudnagar	70.	Kesaria
40.	Dehri	71.	Khagaria
41.	Dhaka	72.	Khagaul
42.	Dighwara	73.	Kharagpur
43.	Dumra	74.	Khusrupur
44.	Dumraon	75.	Kishanganj
45.	Ekma Bazar	76.	Koath
46.	Fatwah	77.	Kochas
47.	Forbesganj	78.	Koilwar
48.	Gaya	79.	Lakhisarai
49.	Ghoghardiha	80.	Lalganj
50.	Gogri Jamalpur	81.	Madhepura
51.	Gopalganj	82.	Madhubani
52.	Hajipur	83.	Maharajganj
53.	Hilsa	84.	Mahnar Bazar
54.	Hisua	85.	Mahua
55.	Islampur	86.	Mairwa

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
87.	Makhdumpur	118.	Raxaul Bazar
88.	Maner	119.	Revelganj
89.	Manihari	120.	Rosera
90.	Marhaura	121.	Saharsa
91.	Masaurhi	122.	Sahebganj
92.	Mehsi	123.	Samastipur
93.	Mirganj	124.	Sasaram
94.	Mohania	125.	Shahpur
95.	Mokama	126.	Sheikhpura
96.	Motihari	127.	Sheohar
97.	Motipur	128.	Sherghati
98.	Munger	129.	Silao
99.	Murliganj	130.	Simri Bakhtiyarpur
100.	Muzaffarpur	131.	Sitamarhi
101.	Nabinagar	132.	Siwan
102.	Narkatiaganj	133.	Sonepur
103.	Nasriganj	134.	Sugauli
104.	Naubatpur	135.	Sultanganj
105.	Naugachhia	136.	Supaul
106.	Nawada	137.	Teghra
107.	Nirmali	138.	Thakurganj
108.	Nokha	139.	Tikari
109.	Pakri Dayal	140.	Warisaliganj
110.	Parsa Bazar	TOTAL	140
111.	Patna	Chandigarh	
112.	Phulwari Sharif	1.	Chandigarh
113.	Piro	TOTAL	1
114.	Purnia	Chhattisgarh	
115.	Rafiganj	1.	Ahiwara
116.	Rajgir	2.	Akaltara
117.	Ramnagar	3.	Ambikapur

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
4.	Arang	36.	Korba
5.	Bade Bacheli	37.	Kumhari
6.	Bagbahara	38.	Kurud
7.	Baikunthpur	39.	Mahasamund
8.	Balod	40.	Mana-Camp
9.	Baloda	41.	Manendragarh
10.	Baloda Bazar	42.	Mungeli
11.	Bemetara	43.	Naila-Janjgir
12.	Bhatapara	44.	Narayanpur
13.	Bhilai Charoda	45.	Nawagarh
14.	Bhilai Nagar	46.	Pandariya
15.	Bijapur	47.	Pendra
16.	Bilaspur	48.	Raigarh
17.	Birgaon	49.	Raipur
18.	Champa	50.	Rajim
19.	Chirmiri	51.	Rajnandgaon
20.	Dalli-Rajhara	52.	Ratanpur
21.	Dantewada	53.	Sakti
22.	Dhamtari	54.	Saraipali
23.	Dipka	55.	Shivrinarayan
24.	Dongargarh	56.	Sirgitti
25.	Durg	57.	Sukma
26.	Gobra Nawapara	58.	Takhatpur
27.	Jagdulpur	59.	Tilda Newra
28.	Jamul	TOTAL	59
29.	Jashpur Nagar	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	
30.	Kanker	1.	Silvassa
31.	Kasdol	TOTAL	1
32.	Kawardha	Daman and Diu	
33.	Khairagarh	1.	Daman
34.	Kharsia	2.	Diu
35.	Kondagaon	TOTAL	2

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
Goa		15.	Bavla
1.	Bicholim	16.	Bayad
2.	Canacona	17.	Bhabhar
3.	Concolim	18.	Bhachau
4.	Curchorem-Cacora	19.	Bhanvad
5.	Mapusa	20.	Bharuch
6.	Margao	21.	Bhavnagar
7.	Mormugao	22.	Bhayavadar
8.	Panaji	23.	Bhuj
9.	Pernem	24.	Bilimora
10.	Ponda	25.	Bopal
11.	Quepem	26.	Boriavi
12.	Sanguem	27.	Borsad
13.	Sanquelim	28.	Botad
14.	Valpoi	29.	Chaklasi
TOTAL	14	30.	Chalala
Gujarat		31.	Chanasma
1.	Ahmedabad	32.	Chhaya
2.	Amod	33.	Chhota Udaipur
3.	Amreli	34.	Chorvad
4.	Anand	35.	Chotila
5.	Anjar	36.	Dabhoi
6.	Anklav	37.	Dakor
7.	Anklesvar	38.	Damnagar
8.	Babra	39.	Deesa
9.	Bagasara	40.	Dehgam
10.	Balasinor	41.	Devgadbaria
11.	Bantwa	42.	Dhandhuka
12.	Bardoli	43.	Dhanera
13.	Bareja	44.	Dharampur
14.	Barwala	45.	Dholka

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
46.	Dhoraji	77.	Kansad
47.	Dhrangadhra	78.	Kapadvanj
48.	Dhrol	79.	Karamsad
49.	Dohad	80.	Karjan
50.	Dwarka	81.	Kathlal
51.	Gadhada	82.	Keshod
52.	Gandevi	83.	Khambhalia
53.	Gandhidham	84.	Khambhat
54.	Gandhinagar	85.	Kheda
55.	Gariadhar	86.	Khedbrahma
56.	Godhra	87.	Kheralu
57.	Gondal	88.	Kodinar
58.	Halol	89.	Kutiyana
59.	Halvad	90.	Lathi
60.	Harij	91.	Limbdi
61.	Himatnagar	92.	Lunawada
62.	Idar	93.	Mehsana
63.	Jafrabad	94.	Mahudha
64.	Jambusar	95.	Mahuva
65.	Jamjodhpur	96.	Maliya
66.	Jamnagar	97.	Manavadar
67.	Jasdan	98.	Mandvi
68.	Jetpur Navagadh	99.	Mandvi
69.	Jhalod	100.	Mangrol
70.	Junagadh	101.	Mansa
71.	Kadi	102.	Mehmedabad
72.	Kadodara	103.	Modasa
73.	Kalavad	104.	Morbi
74.	Kalol	105.	Nadiad
75.	Kalol	106.	Navsari
76.	Kanjari	107.	Ode

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
108.	Okha	139.	Surat
109.	Padra	140.	Surendranagar Dudhrej
110.	Palanpur	141.	Sutrapada
111.	Palitana	142.	Talaja
112.	Pardi	143.	Talala
113.	Patan	144.	Talod
114.	Patdi	145.	Tarsadi
115.	Pethapur	146.	Thangadh
116.	Petlad	147.	Thara
117.	Porbandar	148.	Tharad
118.	Prantij	149.	Thasra
119.	Radhanpur	150.	Umbergaon
120.	Rajkot	151.	Umreth
121.	Rajpipla	152.	Una
122.	Rajula	153.	Unjha
123.	Ranavav	154.	Upleta
124.	Rapar	155.	Vadali
125.	Raval	156.	Vadnagar
126.	Sachin(CT)	157.	Vadodara
127.	Salaya	158.	Vallabh Vidyanagar
128.	Sanand	159.	Vallabhipur
129.	Santrampur	160.	Valsad
130.	Saputara	161.	Vanthali
131.	Savarkundla	162.	Vapi
132.	Savli	163.	Veraval
133.	Shehera	164.	Vijalpor
134.	Sidhpur	165.	Vijapur
135.	Sihor	166.	Viramgam
136.	Sikka	167.	Visavadar
137.	Sojitra	168.	Visnagar
138.	Songadh	169.	Vyara

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
170.	Wadhwan	28.	Hodal
171.	Wankaner	29.	Indri
TOTAL	171	30.	Jhajjar
Haryana		31.	Jind
1.	Ambala	32.	Julana
2.	Assandh	33.	Kaithal
3.	Ateli	34.	Kalanaur
4.	Bahadurgarh	35.	Kalanwali
5.	Barara	36.	Kalayat
6.	Barwala	37.	Kanina
7.	Bawal	38.	Karnal
8.	Bawani Khera	39.	Kharkhoda
9.	Beri	40.	Kurukshetra
10.	Bhinwani	41.	Ladwa
11.	Bhuna	42.	Loharu
12.	Charkhi Dadri	43.	Maham
13.	Cheeka	44.	Mahendragarh
14.	Dharuhera	45.	Mandi Dabwali
15.	Ellenabad	46.	Nagal Chaudhry
16.	Faridabad	47.	Naraingarh
17.	Farrukhnagar	48.	Narnaund
18.	Fatehabad	49.	Narnual
19.	Ferozepur jhirka	50.	Narwana
20.	Ganaur	51.	Nilokheri
21.	Gharaunda	52.	Nissing
22.	Gohana	53.	Nuh
23.	Gurgaon	54.	Palwal
24.	Hailey Mandi	55.	Panchkula
25.	Hansi	56.	Panipat
26.	Hathin	57.	Pataudi
27.	Hisar	58.	Pehowa

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
59.	Punahana	8.	Chamba
60.	Pundri	9.	Chaupal
61.	Radaur	10.	Chowari
62.	Rajound	11.	Dalhousie
63.	Rania	12.	Daulatpur
64.	Ratia	13.	Dehra
65.	Rewari	14.	Dharmsala
66.	Rohtak	15.	Gagret
67.	Safidon	16.	Ghumarwin
68.	Samalkha	17.	Hamirpur
69.	Sampla	18.	Jawalamukhi
70.	Shahbad	19.	Jawali
71.	Sirsa	20.	Jogindarnagar
72.	Siwani	21.	Jubbal
73.	Sohna	22.	Kangra
74.	Sonipat	23.	Karsog
75.	Taoru	24.	Kotkhai
76.	Taraori	25.	Kullu
77.	Tohana	26.	Manali
78.	Uchana	27.	Mandi
79.	Uklana Mandi	28.	Mehatpur Basdehra
80.	Yamunanagar	29.	Nadaun
TOTAL	80	30.	Nagrota Bagwan
Himachal Pradesh		31.	Nahan
1.	Arki	32.	Naina Devi
2.	Baddi	33.	Nalagarh
3.	Baijnath-Paprola	34.	Narkanda
4.	Banjar	35.	Nerchowk
5.	Bhota	36.	Nurpur
6.	Bhuntar	37.	Palampur
7.	Bilaspur	38.	Paonta Sahib

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
39.	Parwanoo	14.	Kupwara
40.	Rajgarh	15.	Leh Ladakh
41.	Rampur	16.	Pulwama
42.	Rawalsar	17.	Punch
43.	Rohru	18.	R.S. Pora
44.	Santokhgarh	19.	Rajauri
45.	Sarkaghat	20.	Ramban
46.	Shimla	21.	Samba
47.	Solan	22.	Shupiyan
48.	Sujanpur	23.	Sopore
49.	Sundarnagar	24.	Srinagar
50.	Suni (Seoni)	25.	Udhampur
51.	Tahliwal	26.	Akhnoor
52.	Talai	27.	Jourian
53.	Theog	28.	Khour
54.	Una	29.	Ghomanhasan
TOTAL	54	30.	Bishna
Jammu and Kashmir		31.	Arnia
1.	Anantnag	32.	Billawar
2.	Badgam	33.	Lakhanpur
3.	Baramula	34.	Parole
4.	Bashohli	35.	Hiranagar
5.	Bhaderwah	36.	Katra
6.	Bijbehara	37.	Reasi
7.	Doda	38.	Thattri
8.	Ganderbal	39.	Surankote
9.	Handwara	40.	Vijaypur
10.	Jammu	41.	Bari Brahmana
11.	Kargil	42.	Ramgarh
12.	Kathua	43.	Ramnagar
13.	Kishtwar	44.	Chenani

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
45.	Banihal	76.	Watergam
46.	Batote	77.	Bandipora
47.	Sunderbani	78.	Sumbal
48.	Nowshera	79.	Hajin
49.	Thanamandi	80.	Langate
50.	Kalakote	TOTAL	80
51.	Achabal	Jharkhand	
52.	Kokernag	1.	Basukinath
53.	Mattan	2.	Bishrampur
54.	Pahalagam	3.	Bundu
55.	Qazigund	4.	Chaibasa
56.	Aishmuquam	5.	Chakardharpur
57.	Seer Hamdan	6.	Chakulia
58.	Dooru Verinag	7.	Chas (Bokaro Steel City)
59.	Devsar	8.	Chatra
60.	Kulgam	9.	Chirkunda
61.	Yaripora	10.	Deoghar
62.	Frisal	11.	Dhanbad
63.	Pampore	12.	Dumka
64.	Tral	13.	Garhwa
65.	Khrew	14.	Giridih
66.	Awantipora	15.	Godda
67.	Khansahib	16.	Gumla
68.	Magam	17.	Hazaribagh
69.	Beerwah	18.	Hussainabad
70.	Chadoora	19.	Jamshedpur
71.	Charari Sharief	20.	Jamtara
72.	Gulmarg/Tangmarg	21.	Jhumri Tilaiya
73.	Kunzer	22.	Khunti
74.	Pattan	23.	Kodarma
75.	Uri	24.	Latehar

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
25.	Lohardaga	14.	Athni
26.	Madhupur	15.	Attibele
27.	Majhion	16.	Aurad
28.	Medininagar	17.	Badami
29.	Mihijam	18.	Bagalkot
30.	Nagar Uttari	19.	Bagepalli
31.	Pakaur	20.	Bail Hongal
32.	Phusro	21.	Balganur
33.	Rajmahal	22.	Bangarapet
34.	Ramgarh Cantonment	23.	Bankapura
35.	Ranchi	24.	Bannur
36.	Sahibganj	25.	Bantval
37.	Seraikela	26.	Basavakalyan
38.	Simdega	27.	Basavana Bagevadi
	Other than above	28.	Bangalore (BBMP)
	(Adityapur+Jugsalai+Mongo)	29.	Belagali
TOTAL	38	30.	Belgaum (Belagavi)
Karnataka		31.	Bellary
1.	Afzalpur	32.	Beltangadi
2.	Ainapur	33.	Belur
3.	Aland	34.	Bhadravati
4.	Almel	35.	Bhagyanagar
5.	Alnavar	36.	Bhalki
6.	Alur	37.	Bhatkal
7.	Aminagad	38.	Bidadi
8.	Anekal	39.	Bidar
9.	Ankola	40.	Bijapur
10.	Annigeri	41.	Bilgi
11.	Arabhavi	42.	Birur
12.	Arkalgud	43.	Bommasandra
13.	Arsikere	44.	Boragaon

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
45.	Byadgi	76.	Gudibanda
46.	Chadchan	77.	Gulbarga (Kalaburagi)
47.	Challakere	78.	Guledgudda
48.	Chamarajanagar	79.	Gundlupet
49.	Chandapura	80.	Gurmatkal
50.	Channagiri	81.	Guttal
51.	Channapatna	82.	Hagaribommanahalli
52.	Channarayapatna	83.	Haliyal
53.	Chikkaballapura	84.	Hangal
54.	Chikmagalur	85.	Hanur
55.	Chiknayakanhalli	86.	Harapanahalli
56.	Chikodi	87.	Harihar
57.	Chinchali	88.	Harugeri
58.	Chincholi	89.	Hassan
59.	Chintamani	90.	Haveri
60.	Chitapur	91.	Hebbagodi
61.	Chitgoppa	92.	Heggadadevankote
62.	Chitradurga	93.	Hirekerur
63.	Dandeli	94.	Hiriyur
64.	Davanagere	95.	Holalkere
65.	Devadurga	96.	Hole Narsipur
66.	Devanahalli	97.	Homnabad
67.	Devara Hippargi	98.	Honavar
68.	Dod Ballapur	99.	Honnali
69.	Examba	100.	Hoovina Hadagalli
70.	Gadag-Betigeri	101.	Hosadurga
71.	Gajendragarh	102.	Hosakote
72.	Gangawati	103.	Hosanagara
73.	Gauribidanur	104.	Hospet
74.	Gokak	105.	Hubli-Dharwad
75.	Gubbi	106.	Hukeri

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
107.	Hungund	138.	Kollegal
108.	Hunsur	139.	Konnur
109.	Ilkal	140.	Koppa
110.	Indi	141.	Koppal
111.	Jagalur	142.	Koratagere
112.	Jali	143.	Kotekara
113.	Jamkhandi	144.	Kotturu
114.	Jevargi	145.	Kowtal
115.	Jigani	146.	Krishnarajanagara
116.	Jog Kargal	147.	Krishnarajpet
117.	Kaapu	148.	Kudathini
118.	Kabbur	149.	Kudchi
119.	Kadur	150.	Kudligi
120.	Kalghatgi	151.	Kuknoor
121.	Kallolli	152.	Kumta
122.	Kamalapuram	153.	Kundapura
123.	Kamatgi	154.	Kundgol
124.	Kampli	155.	Kunigal
125.	Kanakapura	156.	Kurekuppa
126.	Kanakgiri	157.	Kurugodu
127.	Kankanawadi	158.	Kushalnagar
128.	Karatgi	159.	Kushtagi
129.	Karkal	160.	Lakshmeshwar
130.	Karwar	161.	Lingsugur
131.	Kekkeru	162.	M. K. Hubli
132.	Kembhavi	163.	Maddur
133.	Kerur	164.	Madhugiri
134.	Khanapur	165.	Madikeri
135.	Kittur	166.	Magadi
136.	Kolar	167.	Mahalingpur
137.	Kolhar (Old)	168.	Malavalli

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
169.	Malebennur	200.	Navalgund
170.	Mallapur (P.G.)	201.	Nayakanahatti
171.	Malur	202.	Nelamangala
172.	Managuli	203.	Nidagundi
173.	Mandya	204.	Nipani
174.	Mangalore	205.	Pandavapura
175.	Manolli (Munavalli)	206.	Pavagada
176.	Manvi	207.	Piriyapatna
177.	Mariyammanahalli	208.	Puttur
178.	Maski	209.	Rabkavi Banhatti
179.	Molakalmuru	210.	Raichur
180.	Mudalgi	211.	Ramanagara
181.	Mudbidri	212.	Ramdurg
182.	Muddebihal	213.	Ranibennur
183.	Mudgal	214.	Raybag
184.	Mudhol	215.	Robertson Pet
185.	Mudigere	216.	Ron
186.	Mugalkhod	217.	Sadalgi
187.	Mulbagal	218.	Sagar
188.	Mulgund	219.	Sakleshpur
189.	Mulki	220.	Saligram
190.	Mundargi	221.	Sandur
191.	Mundgod	222.	Sankeshwar
192.	Mysore	223.	Saragur
193.	Nagamangala	224.	Saundatti-Yellamma
194.	Naganur	225.	Savanur
195.	Nalatawad	226.	Sedam
196.	Nanjangud	227.	Shahabad
197.	Narasimharajapura	228.	Shahpur
198.	Naregal	229.	Shedbal
199.	Nargund	230.	Shiggaon

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
231.	Shikarpur	262.	Ugar Khurd
232.	Shimoga	263.	Ullal
233.	Shirhatti	264.	Vijayapura
234.	Shorapur	265.	Virajpet
235.	Shrirangapattana	266.	Vittal
236.	Siddapur	267.	Wadi
237.	Sidlaghatta	268.	Yadgir
238.	Sindgi	269.	Yelandur
239.	Sindhur	270.	Yelbarga
240.	Sira	271.	Yellapur
241.	Siralkoppa	TOTAL	271
242.	Sirsi	Kerala	
243.	Siruguppa	1.	Adoor
244.	Sirwar	2.	Alappuzha
245.	Somvarpet	3.	Aluva
246.	Sorab	4.	Angamaly
247.	Sringeri	5.	Anthoor
248.	Srinivaspur	6.	Attingal
249.	Sulya	7.	Chalakyady
250.	Talikota	8.	Changanassery
251.	Tarikere	9.	Chavakkad
252.	Tawargera	10.	Chengannur
253.	Tekkalakote	11.	Cherplassery
254.	Terdal	12.	Cherthala
255.	Tiptur	13.	Chittur-Thathamangalam
256.	Tirthahalli	14.	Eloor
257.	Tirumakudal Narsipur	15.	Erattupetta
258.	Tumkur	16.	Ettumanoor
259.	Turuvekere	17.	Feroke
260.	Turvihal	18.	Guruvayoor
261.	Udupi	19.	Haripad

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
20.	Irinjalkuda	51.	Muvattupuzha
21.	Iritty	52.	Nedumangad
22.	Kalamassery	53.	Neyyattinkara
23.	Kalpetta	54.	Nilambur
24.	Kanhangad	55.	Nileswarem
25.	Kannur	56.	Ottapalam
26.	Karunagappally	57.	Palai
27.	Kasaragod	58.	Palakkad
28.	Kattappana	59.	Pandalam
29.	Kayamkulam	60.	Panoor
30.	Kochi	61.	Parappanangadi
31.	Kodungallur	62.	Paravoor-South
32.	Kollam	63.	Paravur- North
33.	Kondotty	64.	Pathanamthitta
34.	Koothattukulam	65.	Pattambi
35.	Koothuparamba	66.	Payyannur
36.	Kothamangalam	67.	Payyoli
37.	Kottakkal	68.	Perinthalmanna
38.	Kottarakkara	69.	Perumbavoor
39.	Kottayam	70.	Piravom
40.	Kottuvally	71.	Ponnani
41.	Kozhikode	72.	Punalur
42.	Kunnamkulam	73.	Quilandy
43.	Malappuram	74.	Ramanattukara
44.	Mananthavady	75.	Shoranur
45.	Manjeri	76.	Sreekanthapuram
46.	Mannarkad-I	77.	Sulthan Bathery
47.	Maradu	78.	Taliparamba
48.	Mattannur	79.	Thalassery
49.	Mavelikkara	80.	Thanur
50.	Mukkom	81.	Thiruvalla

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
82.	Thiruvananthapuram	18.	Ashoknagar
83.	Thodupuzha	19.	Ashta
84.	Thrikakara	20.	Athana
85.	Thrippunithura	21.	Athner
86.	Thrissur	22.	Babai
87.	Tirur	23.	Badagaon
88.	Tirurangadi	24.	Badagaon
89.	Vadakara	25.	Badamalhera
90.	Vaikom	26.	Badarwas
91.	Valanchery	27.	Badawada
92.	Varkala	28.	Badi
93.	Wadakkanchery	29.	Badkuhi
TOTAL	93	30.	Badnagar
Madhya Pradesh		31.	Badnawar
1.	Agar	32.	Badod
2.	Ajaigarh	33.	Badoda
3.	Akoda	34.	Badoni
4.	Akodia	35.	Bagli
5.	Alampur	36.	Baihar
6.	Alirajpur	37.	Baikunthpur
7.	Alot	38.	Balaghat
8.	Amanganj	39.	Baldeogarh
9.	Amarkantak	40.	Bamhani
10.	Amarpatan	41.	Bamor
11.	Amarwara	42.	Banda
12.	Ambah	43.	Bankhed
13.	Amla	44.	Baraily
14.	Anjad	45.	Barela
15.	Antari	46.	Barghat
16.	Anuppur	47.	Barhi
17.	Aron	48.	Barigarh

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
49.	Barwaha	80.	Burhar
50.	Barwani	81.	Buxwaha
51.	Basoda	82.	Chachaura-Binaganj
52.	Begamganj	83.	Chakghat
53.	Beohari	84.	Chand
54.	Beraidh	85.	Chandameta-butaria
55.	Berasia	86.	Chanderi
56.	Betma	87.	Chandia
57.	Betul	88.	Chandla
58.	Betul-Bazar	89.	Chhanera
59.	Bhainsdehi	90.	Chhapiheda
60.	Bhander	91.	Chhapra
61.	Bhanpura	92.	Chhattarpur
62.	Bhaurasa	93.	Chhindwara
63.	Bhavra	94.	Chichli
64.	Bhedaghat	95.	Chicholi
65.	Bhikangaon	96.	Chitrakoot
66.	Bhind	97.	Chourai
67.	Bhitarwar	98.	Churhat
68.	Bhopal	99.	Daboh
69.	Biaora	100.	Dabra
70.	Bichhiya	101.	Dahi
71.	Bichua	102.	Damoh
72.	Bijawar	103.	Damua
73.	Bijuri	104.	Datia
74.	Bilaua	105.	Deori
75.	Bina-Etawa	106.	Depalpur
76.	Birsinghpur	107.	Devendranagar
77.	Boda	108.	Dewas
78.	Budni	109.	Dhamnod
79.	Burhanpur	110.	Dhamnod

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
111.	Dhanpuri	142.	Isagarh
112.	Dhar	143.	Itarsi
113.	Dharampuri	144.	Jabalpur
114.	Diken	145.	Jaisinghnagar
115.	Dindori	146.	Jaithari
116.	Dongar parasia	147.	Jaitwara
117.	Gadarwara	148.	Jamai
118.	Gairatganj	149.	Jaora
119.	Garhakota	150.	Jatara
120.	Garhi-malhera	151.	Jawad
121.	Garoth	152.	Jawar
122.	Ghuwara	153.	Jeron Khalsa
123.	Gohad	154.	Jhabua
124.	Gormi	155.	Jhundpura
125.	Gotegaon	156.	Jiran
126.	Govindgarh	157.	Jirapur
127.	Guna	158.	Jobat
128.	Gurh	159.	Joura
129.	Gwalior	160.	Kaarahiand Pandlyakhurd
130.	Hanumana	161.	Kailaras
131.	Harda	162.	Kakarhati
132.	Harpalpur	163.	Kanad
133.	Harrai	164.	Kannod
134.	Hatod	165.	Kantaphod
135.	Hatpiplya	166.	Kareli
136.	Hatta	167.	Karera
137.	Hindoria	168.	Kari
138.	Hoshangabad	169.	Karnawad
139.	Ichhawar	170.	Kasrawad
140.	Indergarh	171.	Katangi
141.	Indore	172.	Katangi

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
173.	Khacharod	204.	Loharda
174.	Khajuraho	205.	Machalpur
175.	Khand	206.	Maharajpur
176.	Khandwa	207.	Maheshwar
177.	Khaniyadhana	208.	Mahidpur
178.	Khargapur	209.	Maihar
179.	Khargone	210.	Majhauili-Sidhi
180.	Khategaon	211.	Majholi
181.	Khetia	212.	Makdon
182.	Khilchipur	213.	Makronia Buzurg
183.	Khirkiya	214.	Maksi
184.	Khujner	215.	Malajkhand
185.	Khurai	216.	Malhargarh
186.	Kolaras	217.	Manasa
187.	Kotar	218.	Manawar
188.	Kothi	219.	Mandav
189.	Kothri	220.	Mandideep
190.	Kotma	221.	Mandla
191.	Kukdeshwar	222.	Mandleshwar
192.	Kukshi	223.	Mandsaur
193.	Kumbhraj	224.	Mangawan
194.	Kurawar	225.	Manpur
195.	Kurwai	226.	Mau
196.	Kymore	227.	Mauganj
197.	Lahar	228.	Meghnagar
198.	Lakhnadon	229.	Mehgaon
199.	Lanji	230.	Mhowgaon
200.	Lateri	231.	Mihona
201.	Laundi	232.	Mohgaon
202.	Lidhora Khas	233.	Morena
203.	Lodhikheda	234.	Multai

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
235.	Mundi	266.	Pali
236.	Mungaoli	267.	Palsud
237.	Murwara (Katni)	268.	Panagar
238.	Nagda	269.	Pandhana
239.	Nagod	270.	Pandhurna
240.	Nagri	271.	Panna
241.	Naigarhi	272.	Pansemal
242.	Nainpur	273.	Pasan
243.	Nalkheda	274.	Patan
244.	Namli	275.	Patera
245.	Narayangarh	276.	Patharia
246.	Narsimhapur (Narsinghpur)	277.	Pawai
247.	Narsingharh	278.	Petlawad
248.	Narwar	279.	Phuphkalan
249.	Nasrullaganj	280.	Pichhore
250.	Nayagaon	281.	Pichhore
251.	Neemuch	282.	Pipalrawan
252.	Nemawar	283.	Pipariya
253.	Nepanagar	284.	Piplanarayanwar
254.	Neuton-Chikhli Kalan	285.	Piploda
255.	New Ramnagar	286.	Piplya Mandi
256.	Niwari	287.	Pithampur
257.	Niwas	288.	Polaykalan
258.	Nowgong	289.	Porsa
259.	Nowrozabad	290.	Prithvipur
260.	Obedullaganj	291.	Raghogarh-Vijaypur
261.	Omkareshwar	292.	Rahatgarh
262.	Orchha	293.	Raisen
263.	Paankhedi (Kalapipal)	294.	Rajgarh
264.	Pachore	295.	Rajgarh
265.	Palera	296.	Rajnagar

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
297.	Rajpur	328.	Seondha
298.	Rampur Baghelan	329.	Seoni
299.	Rampura	330.	Seoni-Malwa
300.	Rampur-naikin	331.	Shadora
301.	Ranapur	332.	Shahdol
302.	Ratangarh	333.	Shahganj
303.	Ratlam	334.	Shahgarh
304.	Rau	335.	Shahpur
305.	Rehli	336.	Shahpur
306.	Rehti	337.	Shahpura
307.	Rewa	338.	Shahpura
308.	Runji-Gautampura	339.	Shajapur
309.	Sabalgarh	340.	Shamgarh
310.	Sagar	341.	Shamshabad
311.	Saikeda	342.	Sheopur
312.	Sailana	343.	Shivpuri
313.	Salichauka	344.	Shujalpur
314.	Sanawad	345.	Sidhi
315.	Sanchi	346.	Sihora
316.	Sarangpur	347.	Silwani
317.	Sardarpur	348.	Singoli
318.	Sarni	349.	Singrauli
319.	Sarwaniya Maharaj	350.	Sirmour
320.	Satai	351.	Sironj
321.	Satna	352.	Sitamau
322.	Satwas	353.	Sohagpur
323.	Sausar	354.	Sonkatch
324.	Sawer	355.	Soyatkalan
325.	Sehore	356.	Sultanpur
326.	Semaria	357.	Susner
327.	Sendhwa	358.	Suthaliya

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
359.	Suwasara	9.	Ambarnath
360.	Tal	10.	Amravati
361.	Talen	11.	Arvi
362.	Tarana	12.	Aurangabad
363.	Tarichar Kalan	13.	Badlapur
364.	Tendukheda	14.	Ballarpur
365.	Tendukheda	15.	Baramati
366.	Teonthar	16.	Barshi
367.	Thandla	17.	Basmath
368.	Tikamgarh	18.	Bhadravati
369.	Timarni	19.	Bhagur
370.	Tonkkhurd	20.	Bhandara
371.	Udaipura	21.	Bhiwandi Nizampur
372.	Ujjain	22.	Bhokar
373.	Umaria	23.	Bhusawal
374.	Unchehara	24.	Bid
375.	Unhel	25.	Brahmapuri
376.	Vidisha	26.	Buldana
377.	Vijaypur	27.	Chalisgaon
378.	Vijayraghavgarh	28.	Chandrapur
379.	Waraseoni	29.	Chikhli
TOTAL	379	30.	Chiplun
Maharashtra		31.	Chopda
1.	Achalpur	32.	Daund
2.	Ahmadnagar	33.	Deolali (CB)
3.	Ahmadpur	34.	Dharmabad
4.	Akkalkot	35.	Dhule
5.	Akola	36.	Dondaicha-Warwade
6.	Akot	37.	Erandol
7.	Alibag	38.	Gadchiroli
8.	Amalner	39.	Gondiya

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
40.	Greater Mumbai	71.	Malwan
41.	Hadgaon	72.	Manmad
42.	Hinganghat	73.	Mhaswad
43.	Hingoli	74.	Mira-Bhayandar
44.	Ichalkaranji	75.	Morshi
45.	Igatpuri	76.	Murtijapur
46.	Indapur	77.	Nagpur
47.	Jalgaon	78.	Nanded Waghala
48.	Jalna	79.	Nandgaon
49.	Jamner	80.	Nandurbar
50.	Kagal	81.	Nashik
51.	Kalyan-Dombivli	82.	Navi Mumbai
52.	Kamptee	83.	Nawapur
53.	Kankavli	84.	Osmanabad
54.	Karad	85.	Pachora
55.	Karanja	86.	Palghar
56.	Karjat	87.	Pandharkaoda
57.	Karmala	88.	Pandharpur
58.	Katol	89.	Panvel
59.	Khamgaon	90.	Parbhani
60.	Khed	91.	Parola
61.	Khopoli	92.	Pathardi
62.	Kinwat	93.	Pen
63.	Kolhapur	94.	Phaltan
64.	Kopargaon	95.	Pimpri Chinchwad
65.	Latur	96.	Pulgaon
66.	Lonavala	97.	Pune
67.	Mahad	98.	Pusad
68.	Malegaon	99.	Rahta Pimplas
69.	Malkapur	100.	Rahuri
70.	Malkapur	101.	Ratnagiri

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
102.	Raver	133.	Vengurla
103.	Risod	134.	Vita
104.	Sangamner	135.	Wai
105.	Sangli Miraj Kupwad	136.	Wani
106.	Sangole	137.	Wardha
107.	Sasvad	138.	Warora
108.	Satara	139.	Washim
109.	Savner	140.	Yavatmal
110.	Sawantwadi	141.	Yawal
111.	Shahade	142.	Yevla
112.	Shirdi	Other than above (Khalapur)	
113.	Shirpur-Warwade	TOTAL	142
114.	Shirur	Manipur	
115.	Shrigonda	1.	Andro
116.	Shrirampur	2.	Bishnupur
117.	Shrivardhan	3.	Heirok
118.	Sinnar	4.	Imphal
119.	Solapur	5.	Jiribam
120.	Talegaon Dabhade	6.	Kakching
121.	Thane	7.	Kakching Khunou
122.	Trimbak	8.	Kumbi
123.	Tuljapur	9.	Kwakta
124.	Tumsar	10.	Lamlai
125.	Udgir	11.	Lamsang
126.	Ulhasnagar	12.	Lilong (Imphal West)
127.	Umarga	13.	Lilong (Thoubal)
128.	Umarkhed	14.	Mayang Imphal
129.	Uran	15.	Moirang
130.	Uran Islampur	16.	Moreh
131.	Vadgaon Kasba	17.	Nambol
132.	Vasai-Virar	18.	Ningthoukhong

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
19.	Oinam	8.	Khawzawl
20.	Samurou NP	9.	Kolasib
21.	Sekmai Bazar	10.	Lawngtlai
22.	Sikhong Sekmai	11.	Lengpui
23.	Sugnu	12.	Lunglei
24.	Thongkhong Laxmi Bazar	13.	Mamit
25.	Thoubal	14.	N. Kawnpui
26.	Wangjing	15.	North Vanlaiphai
27.	Wangoi	16.	Saiha
28.	Yairipok	17.	Sairang
TOTAL	28	18.	Saitual
Meghalaya		19.	Serchhip
1.	Baghmara	20.	Thenzawl
2.	Jowai	21.	Tlabung
3.	Mairang	22.	Vairengte
4.	Nongpoh	23.	Zawlnuam
5.	Nongstoin	TOTAL	23
6.	Resubelpara	Nagaland	
7.	Shillong	1.	Aboi
8.	Shillong CB	2.	Changtongya
9.	Tura	3.	Chumukedima
10.	Williamnagar	4.	Dimapur
TOTAL	10	5.	Jalukie
Mizoram		6.	Kiphire
1.	Aizawl	7.	Kohima
2.	Bairabi	8.	Longleng
3.	Biate	9.	Medziphema
4.	Champhai	10.	Meluri
5.	Darlawn	11.	Mokokchung
6.	Hnahthial	12.	Mon
7.	Khawhai	13.	Naganimora

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
14.	Noklak	20.	Bellaguntha
15.	Peren	21.	Belpahar
16.	Pfutsero	22.	Bhadrak
17.	Phek	23.	Bhanjanagar
18.	Shamator	24.	Bhawanipatna
19.	Tseminyu	25.	Bhuban
20.	Tuensang	26.	Bhubaneswar
21.	Tuli	27.	Binika
22.	Wokha	28.	Biramitrapur
23.	Zunheboto	29.	Brahmapur
TOTAL	23	30.	Brajarajnagar
Odisha		31.	Buguda
1.	Anandpur	32.	Burla
2.	Anugul	33.	Champua
3.	Asika	34.	Chhatrapur
4.	Athagad	35.	Chikiti
5.	Athmallik	36.	Choudwar
6.	Attabira	37.	Cuttack
7.	Balangir	38.	Daspalla
8.	Baleshwar	39.	Debagarh
9.	Baliguda	40.	Dhamanagar
10.	Balimela	41.	Dhenkanal
11.	Balugaon	42.	Digapahandi
12.	Banapur	43.	G. Udayagiri
13.	Banki	44.	Ganjam
14.	Barapali	45.	Gopalpur
15.	Barbil	46.	Gudari
16.	Bargarh	47.	Gunupur
17.	Baripada	48.	Hindol
18.	Basudebpur	49.	Hinjilicut
19.	Baudhgarh	50.	Hirakud

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
51.	Jagatsinghapur	81.	Nimapada
52.	Jajapur	82.	Nuapara
53.	Jaleshwar	83.	Padmapur
54.	Jatani	84.	Paradip
55.	Jeypur	85.	Paralakhemundi
56.	Jharsuguda	86.	Patnagarh
57.	Joda	87.	Pattamundai
58.	Junagarh	88.	Phulabani
59.	Kabisurjyanagar	89.	Pipili
60.	Kamakshyanagar	90.	Polasara
61.	Kantabanji	91.	Puri
62.	Karanjia	92.	Purusottampur
63.	Kashinagar	93.	Rairangpur
64.	Kendrapara	94.	Rajagangapur
65.	Keonjargarh	95.	Rambha
66.	Kesinga	96.	Ranapur
67.	Khalikote	97.	Raurkela
68.	Khandapada	98.	Rayagada
69.	Khariar	99.	Redhakhol
70.	Khariar Road	100.	Sambalpur
71.	Khordha	101.	Sonapur/Subarnapur
72.	Kochinda	102.	Soro
73.	Kodala	103.	Sunabeda
74.	Konark	104.	Sundargarh
75.	Koraput	105.	Surada
76.	Kotpad	106.	Talcher
77.	Malkangiri	107.	Tarbha
78.	Nabarangapur	108.	Titlagarh
79.	Nayagarh	109.	Tushura
80.	Nilagiri	110.	Udala

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
111.	Umarkote	19.	Barnala
112.	Vyasanagar	20.	Bassi Pathana
TOTAL	112	21.	Batala
Puducherry		22.	Bathinda
1.	Karaikal	23.	Begowal
2.	Kurumbapet	24.	Bhadaur
3.	Mahe	25.	Bhadson
4.	Ozhukarai	26.	Bhagta Bhai Ka
5.	Puducherry	27.	Bhairupa
6.	Yanam	28.	Bhawanigarh
TOTAL	6	29.	Bhikhi
Punjab		30.	Bhikhiwind
1.	Abohar	31.	Bhogpur
2.	Adampur	32.	Bhucho Mandi
3.	Ahmedgarh	33.	Bhulath
4.	Ajnala	34.	Boha
5.	Alawalpur	35.	Budhlada
6.	Amargarh	36.	Chamkaur Sahib
7.	Amloh	37.	Chaoke
8.	Amritsar	38.	Cheema
9.	Anandpur Sahib	39.	Dasua
10.	Arniwala Shekhsuban	40.	Dera Baba Nanak
11.	Badhni Kalan	41.	Dera Bassi
12.	Bagha Purana	42.	Dhanaula
13.	Balachaur	43.	Dharamkot
14.	Ballianwali	44.	Dhariwal
15.	Banga	45.	Dhilwan
16.	Banur	46.	Dhuri
17.	Bareta	47.	Dina Nagar
18.	Bariwala	48.	Dirba

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
49.	Doraha	79.	Khem Karan
50.	Faridkot	80.	Kot Fatta
51.	Fatehgarh Churian	81.	Kot Ise Khan
52.	Fazilka	82.	Kot Kapura
53.	Firozpur	83.	Kot Shamir
54.	Gardhiwala	84.	Kotha Guru
55.	Garhshankar	85.	Kurali
56.	Ghagga	86.	Lalru
57.	Ghanaur	87.	Lehra Mohabat
58.	Gidderbaha	88.	Lehragaga
59.	Gobindgarh	89.	Lohian Khass
60.	Goniana	90.	Longowal
61.	Goraya	91.	Ludhiana
62.	Gurdaspur	92.	Machhiwara
63.	Guru Har Sahai	93.	Mahilpur
64.	Handiaya	94.	Majitha
65.	Haryana	95.	Makhu
66.	Hoshiarpur	96.	Malerkotla
67.	Jagraon	97.	Mallanwala Khass
68.	Jaitu	98.	Maloud
69.	Jalalabad	99.	Malout
70.	Jalandhar	100.	Maluka
71.	Jandiala	101.	Mamdot
72.	Joga	102.	Mandi Kalan
73.	Kapurthala	103.	Mansa
74.	Kartarpur	104.	Maur
75.	Khamanon	105.	Mehatpur
76.	Khanauri	106.	Mehraj
77.	Khanna	107.	Moga
78.	Kharar	108.	Moonak

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
109.	Morinda	139.	Rayya
110.	Mudki	140.	Rupnagar
111.	Mukerian	141.	S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)
112.	Muktsar	142.	Sahnawal
113.	Mullanpur Dakha	143.	Samana
114.	Nabha	144.	Samrala
115.	Nadala	145.	Sanaur
116.	Nakodar	146.	Sangat
117.	Nangal	147.	Sangrur
118.	Nathana	148.	Sardulgarh
119.	Nawanshahr	149.	Shahkot
120.	Naya Gaon	150.	Sham Chaurasi
121.	Nihal Singhwala	151.	Sirhind Fatehgarh Sahib
122.	Nurmahal	152.	Sri Hargobindpur
123.	Pathankot	153.	Sujanpur
124.	Patiala	154.	Sultanpur
125.	Patran	155.	Sunam
126.	Patti	156.	Talwandi Bhai
127.	Payal	157.	Talwandi Sabo
128.	Phagwara	158.	Talwara
129.	Phillaur	159.	Tapa
130.	Qadian	160.	Tarn Taran
131.	Rahon	161.	Urmar Tanda
132.	Raikot	162.	Zira
133.	Raja Sansi	163.	Zirakpur
134.	Rajpura	TOTAL	163
135.	Raman	Rajasthan	
136.	Ramdas	1.	Abu Road
137.	Rampura	2.	Ajmer
138.	Rampura Phul	3.	Aklara

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
4.	Alwar	34.	Bissau
5.	Amet	35.	Bundi
6.	Antah	36.	Chaksu
7.	Anupgarh	37.	Chhabra
8.	Asind	38.	Chhapar
9.	Baggar	39.	Chhoti Sadri
10.	Bagru	40.	Chirawa
11.	Bali	41.	Chittorgarh
12.	Balotra	42.	Chomu
13.	Bandikui	43.	Churu
14.	Banswara	44.	Dausa
15.	Baran	45.	Deeg
16.	Bari	46.	Deogarh
17.	Bari Sadri	47.	Deoli
18.	Barmer	48.	Deshnoke
19.	Bayana	49.	Dhaulpur
20.	Beawar	50.	Didwana
21.	Begun	51.	Dungargarh
22.	Behror	52.	Dungarpur
23.	Bhadra	53.	Falna
24.	Bharatpur	54.	Fatehnagar
25.	Bhawani Mandi	55.	Fatehpur
26.	Bhilwara	56.	Gajsinghpur
27.	Bhinder	57.	Ganganagar
28.	Bhinmal	58.	Gangapur
29.	Bhiwadi	59.	Gangapur City
30.	Bhusawar	60.	Gulabpura
31.	Bidasar	61.	Hanumangarh
32.	Bikaner	62.	Hindaun
33.	Bilara	63.	Indragarh

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
64.	Jahazpur	93.	Kumher
65.	Jaipur	94.	Kushalgarh
66.	Jaisalmer	95.	Lachhmangarh
67.	Jaitaran	96.	Ladnu
68.	Jalor	97.	Lakheri
69.	Jhalawar and Jhalrapatan	98.	Lalsot
70.	Jhunjhun	99.	Losal
71.	Jobner	100.	Makrana
72.	Jodhpur	101.	Malpura
73.	Kaithoon	102.	Mandalgarh
74.	Kaman	103.	Mandawa
75.	Kanor	104.	Mangrol
76.	Kapasan	105.	Merta City
77.	Kaprain	106.	Mount Abu
78.	Karanpur	107.	Mukandgarh
79.	Karauli	108.	Mundwa
80.	Kekri	109.	Nadbai
81.	Keshoraipatan	110.	Nagar
82.	Kesrisinghpur	111.	Nagaur
83.	Khairthal	112.	Nainwa
84.	Khandela	113.	Nathdwara
85.	Kherli	114.	Nawa
86.	Khetri	115.	Nawalgarh
87.	Kishangarh	116.	Neem-Ka-Thana
88.	Kishangarh Renwal	117.	Nimbahera
89.	Kota	118.	Niwai
90.	Kotputli	119.	Nohar
91.	Kuchaman City	120.	Nokha
92.	Kuchera	121.	Padampur

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
122.	Pali	151.	Salumbar
123.	Parbatsar	152.	Sambhar
124.	Phalodi	153.	San chore
125.	Phulera	154.	Sangaria
126.	Pilani	155.	Sangod
127.	Pilibanga	156.	Sardarshahar
128.	Pindwara	157.	Sarwar
129.	Pipar City	158.	Sawai Madhopur
130.	Pirawa	159.	Shahpura
131.	Pokaran	160.	Shahpura (M)
132.	Pratapgarh	161.	Sheoganj
133.	Pushkar	162.	Sikar
134.	Raisinghnagar	163.	Sirohi
135.	Rajakhera	164.	Sojat
136.	Rajaldesar	165.	Sri Madhopur
137.	Rajgarh	166.	Sujargarh
138.	Rajgarh(M)	167.	Sumerpur
139.	Rajsamand	168.	Surajgarh
140.	Ramganj Mandi	169.	Suratgarh
141.	Ramgarh	170.	Takhatgarh
142.	Rani	171.	Taranagar
143.	Ratangarh	172.	Tijara
144.	Ratannagar	173.	Todabhim
145.	Rawatbhata	174.	Todaraisingh
146.	Rawatsar	175.	Tonk
147.	Reengus	176.	Udaipur
148.	Sadri	177.	Udaipurwati
149.	Sadulshahar	178.	Uniara
150.	Sagwara	179.	Vidyavihar

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
180.	Vijainagar	15.	Alangulam
181.	Vijainagar(M)	16.	Alanthurai
182.	Viratnagar	17.	Alur
183.	Weir	18.	Alwarkurichi
TOTAL	183	19.	Alwarthirunagiri
Sikkim		20.	Ambasamudram
1.	Gangtok	21.	Ambur
2.	Gyalshing	22.	Ammainaickanur
3.	Jorethang	23.	Ammapettai
4.	Mangan	24.	Ammapettai*
5.	Namchi	25.	Ammoor
6.	Nayabazar	26.	Anaimalai
7.	Rangpo	27.	Anakaputhur
8.	Singtam	28.	Ananthapuram
TOTAL	8	29.	Andipatti Jakkampatti
Tamil Nadu		30.	Anjugrammam
1.	A.Vellalapatti	31.	Annamalai Nagar
2.	Abiramam	32.	Annavasal
3.	Achampudur	33.	Annur
4.	Acharapakkam	34.	Anthiyur
5.	Adikaratti	35.	Appakudal
6.	Adirapattinam	36.	Arachalur
7.	Aduthurai <i>alias</i> Maruthuvakudi	37.	Arakandanallur
8.	Agaram	38.	Arakonam
9.	Agastheeswaram	39.	Aralvaimozhi
10.	Alagappapuram	40.	Arani
11.	Alampalayam	41.	Arani*
12.	Alanganallur	42.	Aranthangi
13.	Alangayam	43.	Arasiramani
14.	Alangudi	44.	Aravakurichi

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
45.	Arcot	75.	Bhavani
46.	Arimalam	76.	Bhavanisagar
47.	Ariyalur	77.	Bhuvanagiri
48.	Ariyappampalayam	78.	Bikketti
49.	Arumanai	79.	Bodinayakanur
50.	Arumbavur	80.	Boothapandi
51.	Arumuganeri	81.	Boothipuram
52.	Aruppukkottai	82.	Chengalpattu
53.	Athani	83.	Chengam
54.	Athanur	84.	Chennai
55.	Athur	85.	Chennasamudram
56.	Athur*	86.	Chennimalai
57.	Attayampatti	87.	Cheranmadevi
58.	Attur	88.	Chetpet
59.	Avadi	89.	Chettiarpatti
60.	Avalpoondurai	90.	Chettipalayam
61.	Avanashi	91.	Chidambaram
62.	Ayakudi	92.	Chinnakkampalayam
63.	Aygudi	93.	Chinnalapatti
64.	Ayothiappattinam	94.	Chinnamanur
65.	Ayyalur	95.	Chinnasalem
66.	Ayyampalayam	96.	Chithode
67.	Ayyampettai (TP)	97.	Chitlapakkam
68.	Azhagiapandipuram	98.	Cholapuram
69.	B. Meenakshipuram	99.	Coimbatore
70.	B. Mallapuram	100.	Colachel
71.	Balakrishnampatti	101.	Coonoor
72.	Balasamudram	102.	Courtalam
73.	Bargur	103.	Cuddalore
74.	Belur	104.	Denkanikottai

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
105.	Desur	135.	Gingee
106.	Devadanapatti	136.	Gobichettipalayam
107.	Devakottai	137.	Gopalasamudram
108.	Devarshola	138.	Gudalur
109.	Dhali	139.	Gudalur*
110.	Dhaliyur	140.	Gudalur*
111.	Dharapuram	141.	Gudiyatham
112.	Dharasuram	142.	Gummidipoondi
113.	Dharmapuri	143.	Hanumanthampatti
114.	Dindigul	144.	Harur
115.	Edaganasalai	145.	Highways
116.	Edaicode	146.	Hosur
117.	Edakalinadu	147.	Huligal
118.	Edappadi	148.	Idikarai
119.	Elathur	149.	Ilampillai
120.	Elumalai	150.	Ilanji
121.	Eral	151.	Ilayangudi
122.	Eraniel	152.	Iluppur
123.	Eriodu	153.	Irugur
124.	Erode	154.	Jagathala
125.	Erumaipatti	155.	Jalakandapuram
126.	Eruvadi	156.	Jambai
127.	Ethapur	157.	Jayankondam
128.	Ettayapuram	158.	Jolarpet
129.	Ettimadai	159.	Kadambur
130.	Ezhudesam	160.	Kadathur
131.	Ganapathipuram	161.	Kadayal
132.	Gangaikondan	162.	Kadayampatti
133.	Gangavalli	163.	Kadayanallur
134.	Ganguvarpatti	164.	Kalakad

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
165.	Kalambur	195.	Kariamangalam
166.	Kalappanaickenpatti	196.	Kariapatti
167.	Kalavai	197.	Karumandi Chellipalayam
168.	Kaliyakkavilai	198.	Karumathampatti
169.	Kalladaikurichi	199.	Karungal
170.	Kallakurichi	200.	Karunguzhi
171.	Kallakudi	201.	Karuppur
172.	Kallukuttam	202.	Karur
173.	Kalugumalai	203.	Kasipalayam (G)
174.	Kamayagoundanpatti	204.	Kattumannarkoil
175.	Kambainallur	205.	Kattuputhur
176.	Kambam	206.	Kaveripakkam
177.	Kamuthi	207.	Kaveripattinam
178.	Kanadukathan	208.	Kayalpattinam
179.	Kanam	209.	Kayatharu
180.	Kancheepuram	210.	Keelakarai
181.	Kandanur	211.	Keeramangalam
182.	Kangeyam	212.	Keeranur
183.	Kaniyur	213.	Keeranur*
184.	Kanjikoil	214.	Keeripatti
185.	Kannamangalam	215.	Keezhkulam
186.	Kannampalayam	216.	Kelamangalam
187.	Kannankurichi	217.	Kembainaickenpalayam
188.	Kannivadi	218.	Kethi
189.	Kannivadi*	219.	Kilampadi
190.	Kanniyakumari	220.	Kilapavoor
191.	Kappiyarai	221.	Kilkunda
192.	Karaikkudi	222.	Killai
193.	Karamadai	223.	Killiyoor
194.	Karambakkudi	224.	Kilpennathur

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
225.	Kilvelur	255.	Kumbakonam
226.	Kinathukadavu	256.	Kundrathur
227.	Kodaikanal	257.	Kunnathur
228.	Kodavasal	258.	Kurinjpadi
229.	Kodumudi	259.	Kurumbalur
230.	Kolappalur	260.	Kuthalam
231.	Kolathupalayam	261.	Kuthanallur
232.	Kolathur	262.	Kuzhithurai
233.	Kollancode (Kollemcode)	263.	Labbaikudikadu
234.	Kollankoil	264.	Lakkampatti
235.	Komaralingam	265.	Lalgudi
236.	Kombai	266.	Lalpet
237.	Konganapuram	267.	Madambakkam
238.	Koothappar	268.	Madathukulam
239.	Koradacheri	269.	Madukkarai
240.	Kotagiri	270.	Madukkur
241.	Kothanallur	271.	Madurai
242.	Kottaiyur	272.	Maduranthakam
243.	Kottakuppam	273.	Mallankinaru
244.	Kottaram	274.	Mallasamudram
245.	Kottur	275.	Mallur
246.	Kovilpatti	276.	Mamallapuram
247.	Krishnagiri	277.	Mamsapuram
248.	Krishnarayapuram	278.	Manachanallur
249.	Kuchanur	279.	Manalmedu
250.	Kuhalur	280.	Manalurpet
251.	Kulasekaram	281.	Manamadurai
252.	Kulithalai	282.	Manapparai
253.	Kumarapalayam	283.	Manavalakurichi
254.	Kumarapuram	284.	Mandaikadu

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
285.	Mandapam	315.	Mukkudal
286.	Mangadu	316.	Mulagumudu
287.	Mangalampet	317.	Mulanur
288.	Manimutharu	318.	Musiri
289.	Mannargudi	319.	Muthupet
290.	Maraimalainagar	320.	Muthur
291.	Marakkanam	321.	Mylaudy
292.	Marandahalli	322.	Naduvattam
293.	Markayankottai	323.	Nagapattinam
294.	Marudur	324.	Nagercoil
295.	Marungur	325.	Nagojanahalli
296.	Mayiladuthurai	326.	Nallampatti
297.	Mecheri	327.	Nalloor
298.	Melacheval	328.	Namagiripettai
299.	Melachokkanathapuram	329.	Namakkal
300.	Melagaram	330.	Nambiyur
301.	Melathiruppanthuruthi	331.	Nandivaram-Guduvancheri
302.	Melattur	332.	Nangavalli
303.	Melpattampakkam	333.	Nangavaram
304.	Melur	334.	Nanguneri
305.	Melvisharam	335.	Nannilam
306.	Mettupalayam	336.	Naranammalpuram
307.	Mettupalayam*	337.	Narasimhanaicken-Palayam
308.	Mettur	338.	Narasingapuram
309.	Minjur	339.	Naravarikuppam
310.	Modakurichi	340.	Nasiyanur
311.	Mohanur	341.	Natham
312.	Moolakaraipatti	342.	Natrampalli
313.	Mopperipalayam	343.	Nattarasankottai
314.	Mudukulathur	344.	Nazerath

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
345.	Needamangalam	375.	Palladam
346.	Neikkarapatti	376.	Pallapalayam
347.	Nellikuppam	377.	Pallapalayam*
348.	Nelliyalam	378.	Pallapatti
349.	Nemili	379.	Pallathur
350.	Nerkuppai	380.	Pallavaram
351.	Nerunjipettai	381.	Pallikonda
352.	Neyyoor	382.	Pallipalayam
353.	Nilakkottai	383.	Pallipattu
354.	O' Valley	384.	Palugal
355.	Odaipatti	385.	Pammal
356.	Odaiyakulam	386.	Panagudi
357.	Oddanchatram	387.	Panaimarathupatti
358.	Odugathur	388.	Panapakkam
359.	Olagadam	389.	Pandamangalam
360.	Omalur	390.	Pannaikadu
361.	Orathanadu	391.	Pannaipuram
362.	Othakalmandapam	392.	Panpoli
363.	P.J. Cholapuram	393.	Panruti
364.	P.Mettupalayam	394.	Papanasam
365.	P.N.Patti	395.	Papparpatti
366.	Pacode	396.	Pappireddipatti
367.	Padaiveedu	397.	Paramakudi
368.	Padmanabhapuram	398.	Paramathi
369.	Palakkodu	399.	Parangipettai
370.	Palamedu	400.	Paravai
371.	Palani	401.	Pasur
372.	Palani Chettipatti	402.	Pathamadai
373.	Palappallam	403.	Pattinam
374.	Palayam	404.	Pattiveeranpatti

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
405.	Pattukkottai	435.	Poolampatti
406.	Peerankaranai	436.	Pooluvapatti
407.	Pennadam	437.	Poonamallee
408.	Pennagaram	438.	Pothanur
409.	Pennathur	439.	Pothatturpettai
410.	Peraiyur	440.	Pudukkottai
411.	Peralam	441.	Pudupalayam
412.	Perambalur	442.	Pudupatti (C)
413.	Peranamallur	443.	Pudur (S)
414.	Peravurani	444.	Puduvayal
415.	Periya Negamam	445.	Puliankudi
416.	Periyakodiveri	446.	Puliyur
417.	Periyakulam	447.	Pullampadi
418.	Periyanaicken-palayam	448.	Punjai Thottakurichi
419.	Pernampattu	449.	Punjaipugalur
420.	Perumagalur	450.	Punjaipuliampatti
421.	Perundurai	451.	Puthalam
422.	Perungalathur	452.	Puthukkadai
423.	Perungulam	453.	Puvalur
424.	Perur	454.	R. Pudupatti
425.	Pethampalayam	455.	R.S. Mangalam
426.	Pethanaickenpalayam	456.	Rajapalayam
427.	Pillanallur	457.	Ramanathapuram
428.	Pollachi	458.	Rameswaram
429.	Polur	459.	Ranipettai
430.	Ponmanai	460.	Rasipuram
431.	Ponnamaravathi	461.	Rayagiri
432.	Ponnampatti	462.	Reethapuram
433.	Ponneri	463.	Rudravathi
434.	Poolambadi	464.	S. Kannanur

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
465.	S. Kodikulam	495.	Sirugamani
466.	Salangapalayam	496.	Sirumugai
467.	Salem	497.	Sithayankottai
468.	Samalapuram	498.	Sivaganga
469.	Samathur	499.	Sivagiri
470.	Sambavar Vadagarai	500.	Sivagiri*
471.	Sankagiri (Sankari)	501.	Sivakasi
472.	Sankaramanallur	502.	Srimushnam
473.	Sankarankoil	503.	Sriperumbudur
474.	Sankarapuram	504.	Sriramapuram
475.	Sankarnagar	505.	Srivaikuntam
476.	Sarcarsamakulam	506.	Srivilliputhur
477.	Sathankulam	507.	St. Thomas Mount-cum-Pallavaram
478.	Sathyamangalam	508.	Suchindrum
479.	Sattur	509.	Suleeswaranpatti
480.	Sayalgudi	510.	Sulur
481.	Sayapuram	511.	Sundarapandiam
482.	Seerapalli	512.	Sundarapandiapuram
483.	Seithur	513.	Surandai
484.	Sembakkam	514.	Swamimalai
485.	Senthamangalam	515.	T. Kallupatti
486.	Sentharapatti	516.	Tambaram
487.	Sethiathoppu	517.	Tenkasi
488.	Sevugampatti	518.	Thadikombu
489.	Shenkottai	519.	Thakkolam
490.	Sholavandan	520.	Thalainayar
491.	Sholingur	521.	Thamaraikulam
492.	Sholur	522.	Thammampatti
493.	Singampuneri	523.	Thanjavur
494.	Sirkali	524.	Tharamangalam

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
525.	Tharangambadi	555.	Thiruthuraipoondi
526.	Thathaiyangarpet	556.	Thiruvaiyaru
527.	Thazhakudy	557.	Thiruvalam
528.	Thedavur	558.	Thiruvallur
529.	Thengampudur	559.	Thiruvarur
530.	Theni Allinagaram	560.	Thiruvattar
531.	Thenkarai	561.	Thiruvenkadam
532.	Thenkarai*	562.	Thiruvennainallur
533.	Thenthamaraikulam	563.	Thiruvidaimarudur
534.	Thenthiruperai	564.	Thiruvithancode
535.	Therur	565.	Thisayanvilai
536.	Thevaram	566.	Thondamuthur
537.	Thevur	567.	Thondi
538.	Thiagadurgam	568.	Thoothukkudi
539.	Thingalnagar	569.	Thorapadi
540.	Thirparappu	570.	Thottiyam
541.	Thirukarungudi	571.	Thuraiyur
542.	Thirukkattupalli	572.	Thuvakudi
543.	Thirumalayampalayam	573.	Timiri
544.	Thirumangalam	574.	Tindivanam
545.	Thirumazhisai	575.	Tiruchendur
546.	Thirumuruganpoondi	576.	Tiruchengode
547.	Thirunageswaram	577.	Tiruchirappalli
548.	Thiruneermalai	578.	Tirukalukundram
549.	Thirunindravur	579.	Tirukkoyilur
550.	Thiruporur	580.	Tirunelveli
551.	Thiruppanandal	581.	Tirupathur
552.	Thirupuvanam	582.	Tirupathur*
553.	Thirupuvanam*	583.	Tiruppur
554.	Thiruthangal	584.	Tiruttani

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
585.	Tiruvannamalai	615.	Vadugapatti
586.	Tiruverkadu	616.	Vadugapatti*
587.	Tiruvethipuram	617.	Vaitheeswarankoil
588.	Tittacheri	618.	Valangaiman
589.	Tittakudi	619.	Valavanur
590.	TNPL Pugalur	620.	Vallam
591.	Udangudi	621.	Valparai
592.	Udayarpalayam	622.	Valvaithankoshtam
593.	Udhagamandalam	623.	Vanavasi
594.	Udumalaipettai	624.	Vandavasi
595.	Ulundurpettai	625.	Vaniputhur
596.	Unjalur	626.	Vaniyambadi
597.	Unnamalaikadai	627.	Varadarajanpettai
598.	Uppidamangalam	628.	Vasudevanallur
599.	Uppiliapuram	629.	Vathalagundu (Batlagundu)
600.	Usilampatti	630.	Vathirairuppu
601.	Uthamapalayam	631.	Vazhapadi
602.	Uthangarai	632.	Vedapatti
603.	Uthayendram	633.	Vedaranyam
604.	Uthiramerur	634.	Vedasandur
605.	Uthukkottai	635.	Veeraganur
606.	Uthukuli	636.	Veerakkalpudur
607.	V. Pudur	637.	Veerapandi
608.	V.Pudupatti	638.	Veerapandi*
609.	Vadakarai Keezhpadugai	639.	Veeravanallur
610.	Vadakkanandal	640.	Velankanni
611.	Vadakkuvalliyur	641.	Vellakoil
612.	Vadalur	642.	Vellalur
613.	Vadamadurai	643.	Vellimalai
614.	Vadipatti	644.	Vellore

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
645.	Vellottamparappu	6.	Badepalle
646.	Velur	7.	Bellampalle
647.	Vengampudur	8.	Bhainsa
648.	Venkarai	9.	Bhongir
649.	Vennanthur	10.	Bhupalpalle
650.	Veppathur	11.	Bodhan
651.	Verkilambi	12.	Devarakonda
652.	Vettaikaranpudur	13.	Dubbaka
653.	Vettavalam	14.	Gadwal
654.	Vikramasingapuram	15.	Gajwel
655.	Vikravandi	16.	GHMC
656.	Vilapakkam	17.	Husnabad
657.	Vilathikulam	18.	Huzurabad
658.	Vilavur	19.	Huzurnagar
659.	Villukuri	20.	Ibrahimpattanam
660.	Viluppuram	21.	Ieeja
661.	Virudhachalam	22.	Jagtial
662.	Virudhunagar	23.	Jammikunta
663.	Walajabad	24.	Jangaon
664.	Walajapet	25.	Kagaznagar
665.	Wellington	26.	Kalwakurthy
666.	Zamin Uthukuli	27.	Kamareddy
	Others (Udayendiram)	28.	Karimnagar
TOTAL	666	29.	Khammam
Telangana		30.	Kodad
1.	Achampet	31.	Kollapur
2.	Adilabad	32.	Korutla
3.	Andole-Jogipet	33.	Kothagudem
4.	Armoor	34.	Madhira
5.	Badangpet	35.	Mahabubabad

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
36.	Mahbubnagar	66.	Warangal
37.	Mancherial	67.	Yellandu
38.	Mandamarri	68.	Zahirabad
39.	Manuguru	TOTAL	68
40.	Medak	Tripura	
41.	Medchal	1.	Agartala
42.	Metpally	2.	Amarpur
43.	Miryalaguda	3.	Ambassa
44.	Nagarkurnool	4.	Belonia
45.	Nalgonda	5.	Bishalgarh
46.	Narasannapeta	6.	Dharmanagar
47.	Narayanpet	7.	Jirania
48.	Nirmal	8.	Kailasahar
49.	Nizamabad	9.	Kamalpur
50.	Palwancha	10.	Khowai
51.	Parakal	11.	Kumarghat
52.	Pedda Amberpet	12.	Melaghar
53.	Pedapalli	13.	Mohanpur
54.	Ramagundam	14.	Panisagar
55.	Sadasivpet	15.	Ranirbazar
56.	Sangareddy	16.	Sabroom
57.	Sathupalli	17.	Santir Bazar
58.	Shadnagar	18.	Sonamura
59.	Siddipet	19.	Teliamura
60.	Sircilla	20.	Udaipur
61.	Suryapet	TOTAL	20
62.	Tandur	Uttar Pradesh	
63.	Vemulawada	1.	Achhalda
64.	Vikarabad	2.	Achhnera
65.	Wanaparthy	3.	Adari

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
4.	Afzalgarh	34.	Auraiya
5.	Agarwal Mandi (Tatiri)	35.	Aurangabad
6.	Agra	36.	Auras
7.	Ahraura	37.	Awagarh
8.	Ailam	38.	Ayodhya
9.	Ajhuwa	39.	Azamgarh
10.	Akbarpur (NP)	40.	Azmatgarh
11.	Akbarpur (NPP)	41.	Babarpur Ajitmal
12.	Aliganj	42.	Baberu
13.	Aligarh	43.	Babralla
14.	Allahabad	44.	Babugarh
15.	Allahganj	45.	Bachhraon
16.	Allapur	46.	Bachhrawan
17.	Amanpur	47.	Baghpat
18.	Ambehta	48.	Bah
19.	Amethi	49.	Bahadurganj
20.	Amethi (NP)	50.	Baheri
21.	Amila	51.	Bahjoi
22.	Aminagar Sarai	52.	Bahraich
23.	Amraudha	53.	Bahsuma
24.	Amroha	54.	Bahuwa
25.	Anandnagar	55.	Bajna
26.	Antu	56.	Bakewar
27.	Anupshahr	57.	Bakshi Ka Talab
28.	Aonla	58.	Baldeo
29.	Ashrafpur Kichhauchha	59.	Ballia
30.	Atarra	60.	Balrampur
31.	Atasu	61.	Banat
32.	Atrauli	62.	Banda
33.	Atrauliya	63.	Bangarmau

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
64.	Banki	94.	Bhawan Bahadur Nagar
65.	Bansdih	95.	Bhingra
66.	Bansgaon	96.	Bhogaon
67.	Bansi	97.	Bhojpur Dharampur
68.	Baragaon	98.	Bhokarhedi
69.	Baraut	99.	Bidhuna
70.	Bareilly	100.	Bighapur
71.	Barhalganj	101.	Bijnor
72.	Barhani Bazar	102.	Bikapur
73.	Barkhera	103.	Bilari
74.	Barsana	104.	Bilariaganj
75.	Barua Sagar	105.	Bilaspur
76.	Barwar	106.	Bilaspur (NPP)
77.	Basti	107.	Bilgram
78.	Behat	108.	Bilhaur
79.	Bela Pratapgarh	109.	Bilram
80.	Belthara Road	110.	Bilsanda
81.	Beniganj	111.	Bilsi
82.	Beswan	112.	Bindki
83.	Bewar	113.	Bisalpur
84.	Bhabnan Bazar	114.	Bisanda Buzurg
85.	Bhadarsa	115.	Bisauli
86.	Bhadohi	116.	Bisharatganj
87.	Bhagwant Nagar	117.	Biswan
88.	Bharatganj	118.	Bithoor
89.	Bhargain	119.	Budaun
90.	Bharthana	120.	Budhana
91.	Bharwari	121.	Bugrasi
92.	Bhatni Bazar	122.	Bulandshahr
93.	Bhatpar Rani	123.	Chail

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
124.	Chakia	154.	Derapur
125.	Chandauli	155.	Dewa
126.	Chandausi	156.	Dhampur
127.	Charkhari	157.	Dhanaura
128.	Charthawal	158.	Dhaura Tanda
129.	Chaumuhan	159.	Dhaurehra
130.	Chhaprauli	160.	Dibai
131.	Chharra Rafatpur	161.	Dibiyapur
132.	Chhata	162.	Dildarnagar Fatehpur Bazar
133.	Chhatari	163.	Doghat
134.	Chhibramau	164.	Dohrighat
135.	Chilkana Sultanpur	165.	Domariyaganj
136.	Chirgaon	166.	Dostpur
137.	Chitbara Gaon	167.	Dudhi
138.	Chitrakoot Dham	168.	Ekdil
139.	Chopan	169.	Erich
140.	Chunar	170.	Etah
141.	Churk Ghurma	171.	Etawah
142.	Colonelganj	172.	Etmadpur
143.	Dadri	173.	Faizabad
144.	Dalmau	174.	Faizganj
145.	Dankaur	175.	Farah
146.	Dariyabad	176.	Faridnagar
147.	Dasna	177.	Faridpur
148.	Dataganj	178.	Faridpur (NP)
149.	Daurala	179.	Fariha
150.	Dayalbagh	180.	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh
151.	Deoband	181.	Fatehabad
152.	Deoranian	182.	Fatehganj Pashchimi
153.	Deoria	183.	Fatehganj Purvi

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
184.	Fatehpur	214.	Gopamau
185.	Fatehpur	215.	Gopiganj
186.	Fatehpur Chaurasi	216.	Gorakhpur
187.	Fatehpur Sikri	217.	Gosainganj
188.	Firozabad	218.	Gosainganj (NP)
189.	Gajraula	219.	Govardhan
190.	Gangaghat	220.	Gulaothi
191.	Gangapur	221.	Gulariya
192.	Gangoh	222.	Gulariya Bhindara
193.	Ganj Dundawara	223.	Gunnaur
194.	Ganj Muradabad	224.	Gursahaiganj
195.	Garautha	225.	Gursarai
196.	Garhi Pukhta	226.	Gyanpur
197.	Garhmukhteshwar	227.	Haidergarh
198.	Gaura Barhaj	228.	Haldaur
199.	Gauri Bazar	229.	Hamirpur
200.	Gawan	230.	Handia
201.	Ghatampur	231.	Hapur
202.	Ghaziabad	232.	Hardoi
203.	Ghazipur	233.	Harduaganj
204.	Ghiraaur	234.	Hargaon
205.	Ghorawal	235.	Hariharpur
206.	Ghosi	236.	Harraiya
207.	Ghosia Bazar	237.	Hasanpur
208.	Ghughuli	238.	Hasayan
209.	Gohand	239.	Hastinapur
210.	Gokul	240.	Hata
211.	Gola Bazar	241.	Hathgram
212.	Gola Gokaran Nath	242.	Hathras
213.	Gonda	243.	Hyderabad

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
244.	Iglas	274.	Jhinjhana
245.	Ikauna	275.	Jhusi
246.	Ittifatganj Bazar	276.	Jiyanpur
247.	Islamnagar	277.	Joya
248.	Itaunja	278.	Jyoti Khuriya
249.	Jafarabad	279.	Kabrai
250.	Jagner	280.	Kachhauna Patseni
251.	Jahanabad	281.	Kachhla
252.	Jahangirabad	282.	Kachhwa
253.	Jahangirpur	283.	Kadaura
254.	Jais	284.	Kadipur
255.	Jaithara	285.	Kaimganj
256.	Jalalabad (NPP)	286.	Kairana
257.	Jalalabad (NP)	287.	Kakod
258.	Jalalabad (NP)	288.	Kakori
259.	Jalali	289.	Kakrala
260.	Jalalpur	290.	Kalinagar
261.	Jalaun	291.	Kalpi
262.	Jalesar	292.	Kamalganj
263.	Jangipur	293.	Kampil
264.	Jansath	294.	Kandhla
265.	Jarwal	295.	Kannauj
266.	Jasrana	296.	Kanpur
267.	Jaswantnagar	297.	Kanth
268.	Jatari	298.	Kanth (NP)
269.	Jaunpur	299.	Kaptanganj
270.	Jewar	300.	Karari
271.	Jhalu	301.	Karhal
272.	Jhansi	302.	Karnawal
273.	Jhinjhak	303.	Kasganj

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
304.	Katghar Lalganj	334.	Kithaur
305.	Kathera	335.	Koeripur
306.	Katra	336.	Konch
307.	Katra Medniganj	337.	Kopaganj
308.	Katra (NP)	338.	Kora Jahanabad
309.	Kauriaganj	339.	Koraon
310.	Kemri	340.	Kosi Kalan
311.	Kerakat	341.	Kotra
312.	Khadda	342.	Kul Pahar
313.	Khaga	343.	Kunda
314.	Khair	344.	Kundarki
315.	Khairabad	345.	Kunwargaon
316.	Khalilabad	346.	Kuraoali
317.	Khamaria	347.	Kurara
318.	Khanpur	348.	Kursath
319.	Kharela	349.	Kursath (NP)
320.	Khargupur	350.	Kushinagar
321.	Kharkhoda	351.	Kusmara
322.	Khatauli	352.	Laharpur
323.	Khekada	353.	Lakhimpur
324.	Kheragarh	354.	Lakhna
325.	Kheri	355.	Lal Gopalganj Nindaura
326.	Khetasarai	356.	Lalganj
327.	Khudaganj	357.	Lalitpur
328.	Khurja	358.	Lar
329.	Khutar	359.	Lawar
330.	Kiraoali	360.	Loni
331.	Kiratpur	361.	Lucknow
332.	Kishni	362.	Machhlishahr
333.	Kishunpur	363.	Madhoganj

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
364.	Madhogarh	394.	Mauranipur
365.	Maghar	395.	Maurawan
366.	Mahaban	396.	Mawana
367.	Maharajganj	397.	Meerut
368.	Maharajganj (NPP)	398.	Mehdawal
369.	Mahmudabad	399.	Mehnagar
370.	Mahoba	400.	Mendu
371.	Maholi	401.	Milak
372.	Mahona	402.	Miranpur
373.	Mahrajganj	403.	Mirganj
374.	Mahroni	404.	Mirzapur-cum- Vindhyachal
375.	Mailani	405.	Misrikh-cum-Neemsar
376.	Mainpuri	406.	Modinagar
377.	Majhauriraj	407.	Mogra Badshahpur
378.	Malihabad	408.	Mohammadabad (NP)
379.	Mallawan	409.	Mohammadabad (NPP)
380.	Mandawar	410.	Mohammadi
381.	Manikpur	411.	Mohan
382.	Manikpur Sarhat	412.	Mohanpur
383.	Maniyar	413.	Moradabad
384.	Manjhanpur	414.	Moth
385.	Mankapur	415.	Mubarakpur
386.	Marehra	416.	Mughalsarai
387.	Mariahu	417.	Muhammadabad
388.	Maswasi	418.	Mundera Bazar
389.	Mataundh	419.	Mundiya
390.	Mathura	420.	Muradnagar
391.	Mau Aima	421.	Mursan
392.	Maudaha	422.	Musafirkhana
393.	Maunath Bhanjan	423.	Muzaffarnagar

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
424.	Nadigaon	454.	Pachperwa
425.	Nagina	455.	Padrauna
426.	Nagram	456.	Pahasu
427.	Nai Bazar	457.	Paintepur
428.	Najibabad	458.	Pali
429.	Nakur	459.	Pali (NP)
430.	Nanauta	460.	Paliya Kalan
431.	Nandgaon	461.	Parikshitgarh
432.	Nanpara	462.	Parsadepur
433.	Naraini	463.	Patala
434.	Narauli	464.	Patiyali
435.	Naraura	465.	Patti
436.	Naugawan Sadat	466.	Phalauda
437.	Nautanwa	467.	Phaphund
438.	Nawabganj (NP)	468.	Phulpur
439.	Nawabganj (NPP)	469.	Phulpur (NP)
440.	Nawabganj (NPP)	470.	Pihani
441.	Nawabganj (NPP+OG)	471.	Pilibhit
442.	Nehtaur	472.	Pilkhana
443.	Nichlaul	473.	Pilkuwa
444.	Nidhauli Kalan	474.	Pinahat
445.	Niwari	475.	Pipiganj
446.	Nizamabad	476.	Pipraich
447.	Noorpur	477.	Pipri
448.	Nyoria Husainpur	478.	Powayan
449.	Nyotini	479.	Pratapgarh City
450.	Obra	480.	Pukhrayan
451.	Oel Dhakwa	481.	Puranpur
452.	Orai	482.	Purdilnagar
453.	Oran	483.	Purquazi

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
484.	Purwa	514.	Sadat
485.	Rabupura	515.	Safipur
486.	Radhakund	516.	Sahanpur
487.	Rae Bareli	517.	Saharanpur
488.	Railway Settlement Roza	518.	Sahaspur
489.	Raja Ka Rampur	519.	Sahaswan
490.	Rajapur	520.	Sahatwar
491.	Ramkola	521.	Sahawar
492.	Ramnagar (NP)	522.	Sahjanwan
493.	Ramnagar (NPP)	523.	Sahpau
494.	Rampur	524.	Saidpur
495.	Rampur Karkhana	525.	Saidpur (NP)
496.	Rampur Maniharan	526.	Sainthal
497.	Rampura	527.	Saiyad Raza
498.	Ranipur	528.	Sakhanu
499.	Rasra	529.	Sakit
500.	Rasulabad	530.	Salempur
501.	Rasulabad (NP)	531.	Salon
502.	Rath	532.	Sambhal
503.	Raya	533.	Samdhan
504.	Renukoot	534.	Samthar
505.	Reoti	535.	Sandi
506.	Richha	536.	Sandila
507.	Risiya Bazar	537.	Sarai Aquil
508.	Rithora	538.	Sarai Mir
509.	Rudauli	539.	Sardhana
510.	Rudayan	540.	Sarila
511.	Rudrapur	541.	Sarsawa
512.	Rura	542.	Sasni
513.	Sadabad	543.	Satrikh

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
544.	Saunkh	574.	Sikandra
545.	Saurikh	575.	Sikandrabad
546.	Seohara	576.	Sikandrarao
547.	Sewalkhas	577.	Singahi Bhirauro
548.	Sewarhi	578.	Sirathu
549.	Shahabad	579.	Sirauli
550.	Shahabad (NP)	580.	Sirsa
551.	Shahganj	581.	Sirsaganj
552.	Shahi	582.	Sirsi
553.	Shahjahanpur	583.	Sisauli
554.	Shahpur	584.	Siswa Bazar
555.	Shamli	585.	Sitapur
556.	Shamsabad	586.	Soron
557.	Shamsabad (NPP)	587.	Suar
558.	Shankargarh	588.	Subeha
559.	Shergarh	589.	Sultanpur
560.	Sherkot	590.	Sumerpur
561.	Shikarpur	591.	Suriyawan
562.	Shikohabad	592.	Swamibagh
563.	Shishgarh	593.	Talbehat
564.	Shivli	594.	Talgram
565.	Shivrajpur	595.	Tambaur-cum-Ahamdabad
566.	Shohratgarh	596.	Tanda
567.	Siana	597.	Tanda (NPP)
568.	Siddharthnagar	598.	Thakurdwara
569.	Siddhaur	599.	Thana Bhawan
570.	Sidhauli	600.	Thiriya Nizamat Khan
571.	Sidhpura	601.	Tikait Nagar
572.	Sikanderpur	602.	Tikri
573.	Sikanderpur (NP)	603.	Tilhar

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
604.	Tindwari	4.	Bageshwar
605.	Tirwaganj	5.	Bajpur
606.	Titron	6.	Banbasa
607.	Tondi Fatehpur	7.	Barkot
608.	Tulsipur	8.	Berinaag
609.	Tundla	9.	Bhagwanpur
610.	Ugu	10.	Bhikiyasain
611.	Ujhani	11.	Bhimtal
612.	Ujhari	12.	Bhowali
613.	Umri	13.	Bindukhatta
614.	Umri Kalan	14.	Chamba
615.	Un	15.	Chamoli Gopeshwar
616.	Unchahar	16.	Champawat
617.	Unnao	17.	Chaukutia
618.	Usawan	18.	Chiniyalisaun
619.	Usehat	19.	Dehradun
620.	Uska Bazar	20.	Devaprayag
621.	Utraula	21.	Dharchula
622.	Varanasi	22.	Didihat
623.	Vijaigarh	23.	Dineshpur
624.	Vrindavan	24.	Dogadda
625.	Warhapur	25.	Doiwala
626.	Wazirganj	26.	Dwarahat
627.	Zaidpur	27.	Gadarpur
628.	Zamania	28.	Gairsain
TOTAL	628	29.	Gangolihaat
Uttarakhand		30.	Gangotri
1.	Almora	31.	Ghansali
2.	Augustmuni	32.	Gochar
3.	Badrinathpuri	33.	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
34.	Hardwar	65.	Naugaun
35.	Herbertpur	66.	Pauri
36.	Jasipur	67.	Piran Kaliyar
37.	Jhabrera	68.	Pithoragarh
38.	Jonk	69.	Pokhri
39.	Joshimath	70.	Purola
40.	Kaladhungi	71.	Ramnagar
41.	Kapkoot	72.	Ranikhet
42.	Karnaprayag	73.	Rishikesh
43.	Kashipur	74.	Roorkee
44.	Kedarnath	75.	Rudraprayag
45.	Kela Khera	76.	Rudrapur
46.	Khatima	78.	Selaqui
47.	Kichha	79.	Shaktigarh
48.	Kirtinagar	80.	Shivalik Nagar
49.	Kotdwara	81.	Sitarganj
50.	Laksar	82.	Srinagar
51.	Lalkuan	83.	Sultanpur
52.	Lamgaun	84.	Tanakpur
53.	Landhaura	85.	Tehri
54.	Lohaghat	86.	Tharali
55.	Mahua Dabra Haripura	87.	Ukhimath
56.	Mahua Kheraganj	88.	Uttarkashi
57.	Manglaur	89.	Vikasnagar
58.	Muni Ki Reti	TOTAL	89
59.	Munsyari	West Bengal	
60.	Mussoorie	1.	Alipurduar
61.	Nainital	2.	Arambag
62.	Nanakmatta	3.	Asansol
63.	Nandprayag	4.	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh
64.	Narendranagar	5.	wBaduria

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
6.	Baidyabati	37.	Dhulian
7.	Balurghat	38.	Dhupguri
8.	Bangaon	39.	Diamond Harbour
9.	Bankura	40.	Dinhata
10.	Bansberia	41.	Domkal
11.	Baranagar	42.	Dubrajpur
12.	Barasat	43.	Dum Dum
13.	Barddhaman	44.	Durgapur
14.	Barrackpore	45.	Egra
15.	Baruipur	46.	English Bazar
16.	Basirhat	47.	Gangarampur
17.	Beldanga	48.	Garulia
18.	Berhampore	49.	Gayeshpur
19.	Bhadreswar	50.	Ghatal
20.	Bhatpara	51.	Gobardanga
21.	Bidhannagar	52.	Guskara
22.	Birnagar	53.	Habra
23.	Bishnupur	54.	Haldia
24.	Bolpur	55.	Haldibari
25.	Budge Budge	56.	Halisahar
26.	Buniadpur	57.	Haora
27.	Chakdaha	58.	Haringhata
28.	Chamdpani	59.	Hugli-Chinsurah
29.	Chandannagar	60.	Islampur
30.	Chandrakona	61.	Jalpaiguri
31.	Contai	62.	Jangipur
32.	Cooper's Camp	63.	Jaynagar Mazilpur
33.	Dainhat	64.	Jhalda
34.	Dalkhola	65.	Jhargram
35.	Dankuni	66.	Jiaganj-Azimganj
36.	Darjiling	67.	Kaliaganj

Sl.No.	City	Sl.No.	City
68.	Kalimpong	98.	North Dumdum
69.	Kalna	99.	Old Malda
70.	Kalyani	100.	Panihati
71.	Kamarhati	101.	Panskura
72.	Kanchrapara	102.	Pujali
73.	Kandi	103.	Puruliya
74.	Katwa	104.	Raghunathpur
75.	Kharagpur	105.	Raiganj
76.	Kharar	106.	Rajpur Sonarpur
77.	Khardah	107.	Ramjibanpur
78.	Khirpai	108.	Rampurhat
79.	Koch Bihar	109.	Ranaghat
80.	Kolkata	110.	Rishra
81.	Konnagar	111.	Sainthia
82.	Krishnanagar	112.	Santipur
83.	Kurseong	113.	Serampore
84.	Madhyamgram	114.	Siliguri
85.	Maheshtala	115.	Sonamukhi
86.	Mal	116.	South Dum Dum
87.	Mathabhanga	117.	Suri
88.	Medinipur	118.	Taherpur
89.	Mekhliganj	119.	Taki
90.	Memari	120.	Tamluk
91.	Mirik	121.	Tarakeswar
92.	Murshidabad	122.	Titagarh
93.	Nabadwip	123.	Tufanganj
94.	Naihati	124.	Uluberia
95.	Nalhati	125.	Uttarpara Kotrung
96.	New Barrackpore		
97.	North Barrackpore	TOTAL	125

* Town with similar name but in different district.

Statement-II

*State-wise physical and financial progress of PMAY(Urban) in Centrally sponsored components
(ISSR, AHP and BLC) including subsumed projects of RAY*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Cities included in mission	Project Proposal Considered	Financial Progress (₹ in crore)		Physical Progress (Nos.)		
				Central Assistance involved	Central Share Released	Houses involved (EWS)	Houses grounded for Construction	Houses Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84	112	2,938.47	549.29	1,94,764	53,387	1,288
2.	Bihar	140	149	1,073.07	407.42	62,966	22,592	1,382
3.	Chhattisgarh	59	51	436.98	171.01	29,268	14,539	834
4.	Goa	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Gujarat	171	163	1,806.50	735.81	1,33,347	76,797	16,462
6.	Haryana	80	5	218.32	113.49	3,985	2,841	584
7.	Himachal Pradesh	54	18	56.33	20.53	2,214	1,377	-
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	80	44	103.79	8.32	6,223	221	62
9.	Jharkhand	38	111	704.44	303.17	44,417	42,846	1,631
10.	Karnataka	271	508	2,008.72	587.34	1,14,455	30,678	9,884

11.	Kerala	93	34	274.66	76.55	16,566	1,692	98
12.	Madhya Pradesh	379	140	2,800.47	579.73	1,80,155	56,857	1,296
13.	Maharashtra	142	49	1,774.75	371.58	1,19,102	-	-
14.	Odisha	112	63	791.02	279.81	46,626	17,275	1,356
15.	Punjab	163	329	596.55	67.35	42,497	-	-
16.	Rajasthan	183	56	670.08	330.52	36,575	25,965	9,779
17.	Tamil Nadu	666	1,004	3,460.63	742.95	2,26,572	41,598	3,944
18.	Telangana	68	145	1,229.46	461.04	81,679	5,204	158
19.	Uttar Pradesh	628	53	448.51	180.87	19,695	3,725	3,076
20.	Uttarakhand	89	41	198.92	93.40	7,805	3,217	652
21.	West Bengal	125	153	2,168.21	542.72	1,44,016	35,527	3,227
SUB-TOTAL (STATES)		3,639	3,228	23,759.87	6,622.90	15,12,927	4,36,338	55,713
North-East States								
22.	Arunanchal Pradesh	29	5	78.44	56.61	1,606	1,536	-
23.	Assam	97	8	365.10	-	24,340	-	-
24.	Manipur	28	9	145.88	18.54	9,725	98	-
25.	Meghalaya	10	2	0.48	0.19	32	29	-
26.	Mizoram	23	9	163.78	15.69	10,428	142	38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Nagaland	23	13	229.25	76.77	13,559	1,054	455
28.	Sikkim	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Tripura	20	24	721.36	317.31	45,901	31,854	150
SUB-TOTAL (NE States)		238	70	1,704.29	485.12	1,05,591	34,713	643
Union Territories								
30.	A&N Island (UT)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1	1	12.05	-	803	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu (UT)	2	1	0.72	-	48	-	-
34.	Delhi (UT)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshdweep (UT)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry (UT)	6	2	10.80	4.32	720	-	-
SUB-TOTAL (UT)		11	4	23.57	4.32	1,571	-	-
GRAND TOTAL		3,888	3,302	25,487.72	7,112.33	16,20,089	4,71,051	56,356

* MoA not signed.

Basic services to urban poor in Jharkhand and Gujarat

984. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aims and objectives of implementing the Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) scheme in the country are achieved and accomplished, if so, to what extent;

(b) whether some of the works/projects sanctioned under the scheme have missed their deadline, if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the works/projects sanctioned, completed and under progress State/UT-wise, particularly in Jharkhand and Gujarat; and

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilised, State/UT-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in December, 2005 for assisting States/UTs in providing housing and basic civic facilities like water, sanitation etc. to urban poor/ slum dwellers initially in 65 select cities under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Government has extended the period of BSUP and IHSDP schemes of JNNURM Mission period upto 31.03.2017 for completing on-going work only in the projects sanctioned upto 31.03.2012.

Under BSUP, a total of 477 projects with a total project cost of ₹ 23,122.63 crore involving Central share of ₹ 11,239.91 crore for construction of 7,88,953 houses have been approved. Till now, construction of 6,87,231 houses have been completed of which 5,65,230 houses have been occupied by the beneficiaries.

(b) and (c) Some of the works/projects sanctioned under the scheme have been delayed due to institutional weakness of the State agencies, non-availability of encumbrance free land, cost escalation due to rise of prices of construction materials, reluctance of slum dwellers/beneficiaries to shift temporarily in cases of *in-situ* redevelopment projects etc. The details of the ongoing works/projects with sanctioned, completed and under progress houses as well as funds allocated, released and utilises State-UT wise and project-wise under BSUP including those of State of Jharkhand and Gujarat are given in Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise and project wise details of present status of projects w.r.t. central assistance sanctioned, released and utilised along with houses completed and under construction including for the States of Jharkhand and Gujarat under for Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) Scheme (as on 1st March 2017)

(₹ in crores)									
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of City/Town	Project Title	Central Assistance Sanctioned	Central Share Released*	Central Share Utilized	Dwelling Units Sanctioned	Houses Under Progress	Houses Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	15000 DUs Rehabilitation of flood victims of River Krishna and Budameru Vagu along with Infra in VMC area of Andhra Pradesh.	118.67	129.37	118.67	13,760	96	12,896
2.		Vijayawada	3200 DUs BSUP at Gollapudi Jakkampudi Village in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation Phase-I, Andhra Pradesh	41.15	36.74	25.72	2,688	768	320
3.		Tirupati	Project of Housing Development at Vikruthamala Layout for construction of 1800 DUs at Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	54.13	54.13	23.67	1,800	816	984

4.		Tirupati	3360 DUs with Infrastructure to Slum dwellers at relocation site at Padipera and Avilala-I, Tirupati, Chittor Distt, Andhra Pradesh	58.94	58.61	36.30	3,360	2,472	888
		ANDHRA PRADESH TOTAL		272.90	278.86	204.36	21,608	4,152	15,088
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	752 DUs BSUP project for Karsingsa, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	40.59	40.59	30.36	752	752	-
		ARUNACHAL PRADESH TOTAL		40.59	40.59	30.36	752	752	-
1.	Assam	Guwahati	1028 Dwelling Units Integrated Housing and Infrastructure development of Slums in Guwahati, Phase-II, Assam	49.04	24.52	9.27	1,028	1,028	-
2.		Guwahati	1232 Dwelling Units Basic Services to urban poor at 3 Slums at Guwahati, Assam	48.56	48.56	24.28	1,232	816	416
		ASSAM TOTAL		97.60	73.08	33.54	2,260	1,844	416
1.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Revised Project for Construction of 976 Dwelling Units Raipur, Phase-II, Chhattisgarh	29.60	23.68	23.68	976	16	896
2.		Raipur	Curtailed BSUP project for Raipur, Project-1 for Location 1-15, Chhattisgarh	23.04	31.27	23.24	1,780	452	1,328

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.		Raipur	Curtailed BSUP project for Raipur (CG), Phase-1 Project 3 for Location 31-45, Chhattisgarh	34.02	53.12	21.32	3,408	560	2,848
4.		Raipur	Curtailed BSUP project for Raipur (CG), Phase-1 Project 4 for Location 46-61, Chhattisgarh	14.60	22.33	10.05	1,496	984	512
5.		Raipur	Construction of 2048 Dwelling Units at Raipur (CG), DPR-III Chhattisgarh	36.85	16.85	11.84	1,120	824	296
6.		Raipur	Construction of 1040 Dwelling Units at Raipur (CG), DPR-IV Chhattisgarh	18.17	8.32	5.85	568	512	56
	CHHATTISGARH TOTAL			156.28	155.57	95.98	9,348	3,348	5,936
1.	Delhi	Delhi	4560 DUs for Construction of 5 Storeyed Low Cost Housing for Slum Dwellers at Poothkhurd. Phase-II (Bawana-III)	115.52	92.42	28.88	4,560	4,560	-
2.		Delhi	Construction of 7400 DUs (G+4) EWS houses at Pkt.-II Bhalaswa, Jahangir Puri, Delhi	173.48	130.11	130.11	7,400	7,400	-

3.		Delhi	7720 DUs (G+4) Low Cost Housing for Slum Dwellers at Poothkhurd Phase-III, (Bawana-III), Delhi	159.75	97.88	97.88	6,300	6,300	-
4.		Delhi	8420 DUs (G+4) Five storeyed EWS housing for Slum dwellers at Tikri Kalan, Phase-I, Delhi	149.95	175.97	149.95	5,740	5,740	-
		DELHI TOTAL		598.70	496.37	406.82	24,000	24,000	-
1.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Revised In-situ development for slum dwellers for construction of new 1512 Dwelling Units at Rajkot, Gujarat	26.43	26.43	18.43	1,512	1,362	150
2.		Surat	7392 Dwelling Units for Urban Poor at Kosad (H4-H5)- (DPR-V), Surat, Gujarat	45.83	47.06	47.06	7,200	1,376	5,824
3.		Vadodara	6096 DUs in-situ project of Housing Development and Upgradation of Slums Phase-III: 2009-11, Vadodara, Gujarat	74.83	74.83	74.83	6,096	548	5,548
		GUJARAT TOTAL		147.09	148.31	140.32	14,808	3,286	11,522
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Ashiana-II a Housing Scheme for the poor of Shimla town Dhalli-2, Himachal Pradesh	5.14	5.61	2.80	176	58	118
		HIMACHAL PRADESH TOTAL		5.14	5.61	2.80	176	58	118

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	811 DUs Rehabilitation of Urban Poor families at 21 locations in Jammu City	28.64	22.81	13.87	811	69	577
2.		Jammu	608 DUs Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers of Rajiv Nagar, Jammu City	11.53	8.65	8.65	608	272	64
3.		Srinagar	622 DUs Housing for Urban Poor project of Srinagar city, Jammu and Kashmir	19.69	9.85	9.09	622	28	259
4.		Srinagar	4600 DUs on Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Slum Dwellers of Dal at Srinagar city, Jammu and Kashmir	73.36	18.34	18.34	4,600	46	157
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR TOTAL			133.21	59.64	49.94	6,641	415	1,057
1.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	1090 Dwelling Units BSUP project at Dhanbad Phase-II, Jharkhand	0.48	4.08	-	32	6	26
2.		Ranchi	856 Dwelling Units BSUP project at Ranchi (Phase-IV), Jharkhand	7.73	5.25	-	315	7	308
3.		Ranchi	1080 Dwelling Units BSUP project at Ranchi (Phase-V), Jharkhand	6.46	7.64	-	228	68	156
4.		Ranchi	1622 Dwelling Units BSUP project at Ranchi (Phase-VI), Jharkhand	7.03	10.55	-	270	54	216

5.		Ranchi	2358 Dwelling Units for Ranchi (Greater Ranchi Development Agency Phase-II), Jharkhand	13.36	12.98	-	607	70	537
6.		Ranchi	1396 Dwelling Units for Ranchi (Greater Ranchi Development Agency Phase-III), Jharkhand	4.63	7.41	-	218	58	160
	JHARKHAND	TOTAL		39.68	47.91	-	1,670	263	1,403
1.	Karnataka	Bangalore	160 DUs- BMP Pilot Slums at Kodihalli, Bakashi Garden and Netaji subash Chandra Bose Slum- Malleshwaram (3 slum locations), Karnataka	2.67	2.41	2.00	160	40	120
2.		Mysore	1806 DUs for Mysore City Phase-IV by Mysore Municipal Corporation at Karnataka	38.08	34.27	22.63	1,806	23	1,783
3.		Mysore	Mysore Phase-1 -Rehabilitation of 20 selected slums in Mysore city under JnNURM, Karnataka	33.13	33.13	33.13	2,788	6	2,782
	KARNATAKA	TOTAL		73.87	69.80	57.76	4,754	69	4,685
1.	Kerala	Kochi	1728 DUs (new 1531 and renovation houses 197) BSUP Programme for Kochi (Ph-I) Kerala.	10.70	11.98	7.84	1,279	17	1,262

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.		Kochi	8086 Dwelling Units Kochi City Phase-II, Kerala	49.41	52.22	39.17	7,650	766	6,350
3.		Kochi	576 DUs (127 new, 217 upgrade and 232 individual toilet) at Kochi Corporation, Phase-III, Kerala	1.91	1.68	1.15	474	7	467
4.		Thiruvananthapuram	2680 DUs BSUP Programme for Thirunananthapuram Municipal Corporation, Phase-II, Kerala	26.02	26.85	20.42	2,337	320	2,017
5.		Thiruvananthapuram	340 DUs (new 233 and renovation 107 houses) for Thirunananthapuram (Ph-I) Municipal Corporation, Kerala	2.81	3.02	1.87	229	16	213
6.		Thiruvananthapuram	1369 DUs (1035 new and 334 upgrade houses) at Thiruvanthapuram, Ph-IV, Kerala	22.72	28.06	12.52	1,082	57	758
7.		Thiruvananthapuram	8798 DUs (new 8565 and improvement of 233 units) at Thiruvanthapuram, Ph-III, Kerala	99.88	90.62	58.10	8,728	975	5,931
		TOTAL		213.44	214.44	141.06	21,779	2,158	16,998
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Construction of 4132 DUs Slum Redevelopment Scheme at different Location Indore, Madhya Pradesh	13.91	22.49	22.49	1,916	12	1,904

2.	Jabalpur	Construction of 2076 Houses with Basic Infrastructure facilities in Jabalpur, (Bagradafai), Madhya Pradesh	4.82	10.41	7.10	864	200	664	
3.	Jabalpur	Revised project for Construction of 2136 Houses with Infrastructure in Jabalpur (Lal Kuan), Madhya Pradesh	9.63	11.12	11.12	1,664	96	1,568	
4.	Ujjain	Construction of 1320 DUs Slum Rehabilitation Scheme of Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	13.26	11.94	11.94	1,320	220	1,100	
	TOTAL		41.61	55.97	52.65	5,764	528	5,236	
1.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Revised project for Construction of 219 DUs in Panch Zopda and Gopal Nagar Slums of Nagpur, Maharashtra	4.82	3.86	3.83	219	20	199
2.		Nagpur	Revised project for Construction of 456 DUs in 5 slums of North Nagpur in Nagpur Maharashtra	3.27	5.81	4.11	287	3	284
3.		Nagpur	Construction of 360 DUs in 1-slum namely New Pandharbodi slum at Nagpur, Maharashtra	6.28	5.02	3.14	260	55	150

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.		Nagpur	Revised project for 365 DUs in Gopal Nagar and Bh. Anand Kausalyayan Nagar slums in Nagpur Maharashtra	9.32	9.32	8.30	365	67	298
5.		Nagpur	376 DUs in 2 slum namely Bezonbagh-II (Gautam Nagar) and Lumbini Nagar Slum at Nagpur, Maharashtra	8.36	6.69	4.16	255	8	247
6.		Nagpur	850 DUs in 3 slum namely Sravasthi Nagar, Sanjay Nagar and Sewadal Nagar at Nagpur, Maharashtra	22.31	22.31	14.39	850	105	745
7.		Nagpur	Revised project for 1694 Houses at 4- locations of Nagpur City for Rehabilitation of Urban/Poor- PPP Scheme.	14.75	45.72	8.61	544	192	352
8.		Nanded-Waghala	Implementation of Integrated housing Projects (788 DUs) at Nanded City. Dist. Nanded. Maharashtra. (DPR-VIII	23.58	23.58	15.10	788	61	608
9.		Nanded-Waghala	Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects (1002 DUs) at Nanded City. Distt. Nanded. Maharashtra	28.96	28.96	17.66	1,002	39	730

10.	Nanded-Waghala	Implementation of Integrated Housing projects (958 DUs) at Nanded City. Distt. Nanded. Maharashtra (DPR-V	30.56	30.56	19.14	958	39	761
11.	Nanded-Waghala	Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects (1183 DUs) at Nanded city. Dist. Nanded. Maharashtra (DPR-VI	38.87	32.33	25.02	1,183	42	935
12.	Nanded-Waghala	Implementation of Integrated Housing projects (1567 DUs) at Nanded City. Distt. Nanded. Maharashtra (DPR-IX	51.91	44.26	35.19	1,567	42	1,283
13.	Nanded-Waghala	Implementation of Integrated Housing projects (1621 DUs) at Nanded City. Distt. Nanded. Maharashtra (DPR-IV	55.91	46.25	38.47	1,621	22	1,199
14.	Nanded-Waghala	4132 DUs Revised in DPR-I Development of Slums at Nanded, Maharashtra	70.41	79.60	79.60	3,655	149	3,506
15.	Nanded-Waghala	1678 DUs Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects at Nanded City, Dist, Nanded, Maharashtra	71.87	57.50	26.40	1,678	314	768

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

Questions of 9 March, 2017 459

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.		Nanded-Waghala	2100 DUs for Urban Poor at Nanded Taroda (KH&BK) new area of NWCMC, Nanded, Maharashtra (DPR-X)	71.56	71.56	63.49	2,100	257	1,843
17.		Nashik	1840 DUs for the Urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands and elogically dangerous locations in Nashik (S. No-907), Maharashtra	9.05	13.01	9.05	960	48	912
18.		Nashik	4160 DUs for the Urban poor staying in slums on public purpose lands and elogically dangerous locations in Nashik (S. No-809), Maharashtra	26.39	29.41	26.39	2,800	384	2,416
19.		Navi Mumbai	Construction of 1634 DUs BSUP Scheme for Kulgaon Badlapur, Distt. Thane, Maharashtra	35.15	35.15	17.57	1,634	220	800
20.		Navi Mumbai	Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects at Kalyan Dombivli Muncpal Corporation Area, District Thane, Maharashtra, Phase-IV	47.62	47.62	22.03	1,756	1,756	-

21.	Navi Mumbai	2376 New DUs at Kalyan Dombivili Municipal Cor, Are, Distt Thane, Maharashtra	47.39	47.39	22.05	1,841	1,568	273
22.	Navi Mumbai	Revised Integrated Rehabilitation Project for Urban Poor Staying in Slums on public purpose land ecologically dangerous location of nalla banks on 155.62 kms in Thane.	83.36	96.96	72.72	3,973	1,272	2,701
23.	Navi Mumbai	Construction of 4136 DUs in Jantanagar and Kashi Church slums in Mira Bhayandar, Greater Mumbai, Maharashtra	64.97	51.98	40.28	2,351	1,205	1,146
24.	Navi Mumbai	Implementation of Integrated Housing project at Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corp area, District Thane, Mumbai, Maharashtra	87.17	87.17	77.55	4,591	1,947	2,644
25.	Navi Mumbai	Proposal for LIG Houses for Textile Mill Workers and Transit Shelter for tenants of old dilapidated building at Mumbai. MHADA (Maharashtra)	247.46	247.46	247.46	12,000	1,835	10,165

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.		Navi Mumbai	Proposal for LIG Houses for Textile Mill Workers and Transit Shelter for tenants of old dilapidated building at Mumbai. MHADA (Maharashtra)	49.11	12.28	12.28	1,142	614	528
27.		Navi Mumbai	1160 DUs (DPR-III) Redevelopment of slum at Naupada under BSUP, Thane, Maharashtra	26.04	20.83	20.83	612	612	-
28.		Pune	Revised in Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor staying in slums on public purpose lands in Pimpri Chinchwad (Vetalnagar Slum).	11.36	16.38	11.06	1,008	112	896
29.		Pune	4960 DUs Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor living in dangerous locations in Pimpri chindwad (Project-II), Pune, Maharashtra	17.51	45.23	27.14	1,920	380	1,540
30.		Pune	4960 DUs Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor living in dangerous locations in Pimpri chindwad (Project-II), Pune, Maharashtra	64.01	64.01	59.21	4,000	518	3,482

31.	Pune	Revised in Integrated Rehabilitation Project for Urban Poor Generation of Affordable Housing Stock for the urban Poor and EWS in Pimpri Chinchwad.	114.04	112.43	112.42	6,720	996	5,724	
	TOTAL		1,443.35	1,440.60	1,144.65	64,640	14,882	47,135	
1.	Meghalaya	Shillong	300 Housing for EWS and Urban Poor including slum rehabilitation at Nongmynsong. Shillong (Ph-II), Meghalaya	12.31	12.31	9.62	300	252	48
2.		Shillong	300 Housing for EWS and Urban Poor including Slum rehabiliation at Nongmynsomg, Shillong (Ph-I), Meghalaya	11.47	11.47	11.47	300	92	208
	TOTAL		23.77	23.77	21.08	600	344	256	
1.	Mizoram	Aizawl	320 Dwelling Units Durtlang BSUP Housing Project, Aizawl, Mizorm	23.57	23.57	23.57	320	5	315
2.		Aizawl	368 Dwelling Units, BSUP Scheme at Rangvamual, Aizawl, Mizoram	27.63	27.63	27.63	368	8	360
3.		Aizawl	Revised (Combined) project for Lawipu Housing project (408 DUs), Aizawl, Mizoram	28.53	28.53	28.53	408	5	403
	TOTAL		79.73	79.73	79.73	1,096	18	1,078	

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Nagaland	Kohima	Revised project- Housing Development in relocation and in-situ up-gradation of slums at Kohima (3504 DUs), Nagaland	105.60	105.60	79.20	3,504	68	3,436
		TOTAL		105.60	105.60	79.20	3,504	68	3,436
1.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	1135 DUs, BSUP Scheme for Bharatpur Vikash Nagar at Bhubaneswar, Odisha	21.50	24.06	12.81	939	113	826
2.		Bhubaneswar	753 DUs for Dumuduma (Raghunath Nagar, Suka Vihar, Satya Nagar, Sastri Nagar, Barabari) at Bhubaneswar, Odisha	15.04	11.51	11.51	660	11	463
3.		Bhubaneswar	73 Dwelling Units for Nayapalli Sabar Sahi Slum at Bhubaneswar, Odisha	1.35	1.36	0.72	73	7	65
4.		Puri	60 Dwelling Units for Mattitota and Mishranolia Sahi Slum at Puri, Odisha	0.99	1.01	0.22	47	27	20
5.		Puri	295 Dwelling Units for the town of Puri (Phase-II), Odisha	3.89	3.37	1.47	170	69	101
		TOTAL		42.77	41.31	26.73	1,889	227	1,475

1.	Puducherry (UT)	Puducherry	1136 DUs with infrastructure at Lambert Saravanan Nagar, Reddiyar Palayam, Oulgret Municipality, Puducherry	22.12	21.04	21.04	896	80	816
		TOTAL		22.12	21.04	21.04	896	80	816
1.	Punjab	Ludhiana	4832 DUs for Slum Development (Bhagat Singh Nagar, Rajiv Gandhi), Ludhiana City, Punjab	25.01	33.27	24.95	3,632	192	3,440
		TOTAL		25.01	33.27	24.95	3,632	192	3,440
1.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Integrated Housing and Slum development for Notified Slum area Rangpo Gangtok-I	21.78	21.78	14.70	202	33	169
		TOTAL		21.78	21.78	14.70	202	33	169
1.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	827 Houses and Infrastructure facilitise for Alandur Municipality, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	5.09	5.09	3.82	827	261	566
2.		Chennai	Construction of 10452 tenements with infrastructure facilities (Ph-I) at Perumbakkam, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	203.38	203.38	203.38	10,452	1,388	9,064
3.		Chennai	Construction of 1370 houses and Infrastructure facilities for Chennai corporation. Tamil Nadu	50.71	50.71	23.36	1,370	212	1,158

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.		Coimbatore	Construction of 10973 houses and Infrastructure facilities (Phase-II) for Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	96.59	96.59	72.44	10,973	2,913	8,060
5.		Madurai	9563 houses and Infrastructure facilities (Ph-II) for Madurai Corporation, Tamil Nadu	50.92	50.92	50.92	9,563	3,485	6,078
6.		Madurai	Construction of 10688 houses and infrastructure facilities (Ph-III) for Madurai, Tamil Nadu	87.13	87.13	87.13	10,688	3,173	7,515
		TOTAL		493.82	493.82	441.05	43,873	11,432	32,441
1.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Revised-23239 DUs with infrastructure in GHMC area and Ranga Reddy Districts. Phase-I by GHMC, Hyderabad under the 49000 DUs BSUP Project	107.97	116.20	93.45	21,594	72	21,522
2.		Hyderabad	Revised-4550 DUs with infrastructure facilities in GHMC area and Ranga Reddy Districts, by GHMC, Hyderabad, Telangana	59.30	59.30	34.83	4,550	40	4,510
3.		Hyderabad	Revised project Phase-I for construction of 1976 DUs and provision of infrastructure facilities by GHMC, Telangana	31.37	31.37	18.36	1,952	368	1,584

4.	Hyderabad	Revised project Phase-III for 1942 DUs and provision of infrastructure facilities by in GHMC area, Ranga Reddy Districts, Telangana	22.44	25.84	12.14	1,494	310	1,184
5.	Hyderabad	Revised project Phase-II for construction of 1712 DUs with infrastructure facilities by GHMC, Telangana	26.49	31.45	17.18	1,616	624	992
6.	Hyderabad	Revised project Phase-IV for the construction of 1576 DUs with Infrastructure facilities in GHMC area, Telangana	18.62	33.82	16.66	1,184	42	1,142
7.	Hyderabad	Revised project Phase-V for 2756 DUs with infrastructure facilities in GHMC area and Ranga Reddy Districts, Telangana	40.88	48.13	25.48	2,740	395	2,345
8.	Hyderabad	Revised project Phase-VI for construction of 2755 DUs with infrastructure in GHMC area and Ranga Reddy Districts, Telangana	41.93	47.97	25.73	2,755	32	2,723
9.	Hyderabad	Revised project Phase-VII for 2800 Houses with infrastructure facilities in GHMC area and Ranga Reddy Districts Telangana	42.64	48.08	25.50	2,800	1,093	1,707

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.		Hyderabad	Revised project (Jawaharnagar and Gachi Bowli) Phase-VIII for construction of 2328 DUs in GHMC area by GHMC, Telangana	32.72	33.92	16.71	2,048	944	1,104
11.		Hyderabad	Revised project Phase-IX for 2352 DUs with infrastructure in GHMC area and Ranga Reddy Districts, Telangana	21.98	23.90	16.75	1,384	838	546
12.		Hyderabad	Revised project Phase-X for construction of 2624 DUs with infrastructure in GHMC area by GHMC, Telangana	40.95	40.95	25.58	2,512	1,024	1,488
		TOTAL		487.29	540.93	328.36	46,629	5,782	40,847
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Revised in Sanctioned DPR-BSUP project at Agra (1285 DUs), Uttar Pradesh	24.17	24.17	22.03	1,285	75	1,210
2.		Agra	Revised in Sanctioned DPR-BSUP project at Agra (1908 DUs), Uttar Pradesh	37.55	37.55	26.91	1,908	98	1,810
3.		Agra	1360 DUs BSUP Scheme for the city of Agra, (Phase-III), Uttar Pradesh	24.64	24.64	18.48	1,360	750	610

4.	Agra	Construction of 3640 Dwelling Units at Naraich, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	59.47	59.47	49.60	3,640	1,048	2,592
5.	Agra	632 DUs Integrated Development of Manniya Shri Kanshi Ram Jee Kalindi Vihar I & II, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	7.88	7.88	6.91	632	207	425
6.	Kanpur	Revised in Implementation of BSUP Project at Kanpur (343 DUs), Uttar Pradesh	5.56	6.49	4.87	292	9	283
7.	Kanpur	Revised in Implementation of BSUP Project at Kanpur (439 DUs), Uttar Pradesh	11.67	16.99	12.74	439	3	436
8.	Kanpur	Revised in Implementation of BSUP Project at Kanpur (554 DUs), Uttar Pradesh	10.78	13.61	13.61	554	75	479
9.	Kanpur	Revised in Implementation of BSUP Project at Kanpur (499 DUs), Uttar Pradesh	8.80	13.22	12.11	499	16	483
10.	Kanpur	Revised in Implementation of BSUP Project at Kanpur (604 DUs), Uttar Pradesh	11.21	14.72	12.04	604	34	570

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.		Kanpur	Revised in Implementation of BSUP Project at Kanpur (683 DUs), Uttar Pradesh	11.05	13.20	13.20	683	20	663
12.		Kanpur	Revision in Sanctioned DPR—BSUP project at Kanpur—(854 Dus to 677 Dus), Distt. Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	13.43	16.93	14.71	677	35	642
13.		Kanpur	Revision in Sanctioned DPR—BSUP project at Kanpur—(871 DUs to 504 DUs), Distt. Kanpur, U.P.	.9.90	12.86	12.86	504	7	497
14.		Kanpur	Revision in Sanctioned DPR—BSUP project at Kanpur—(887 Dus to 681 Dus), Distt. Kanpur, U.P.	13.08	16.98	16.98	681	12	669
15.		Lucknow	336 DUs for the town of Chak Malhauri, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	5.96	5.96	5.96	336	32	304
16.		Lucknow	Under Relocation. 176 DUs at UMRAO HATA. NISHATGANJ, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	2.82	2.82	2.12	176	64	112
17.		Mathura	Revised project at Radheshyam Colony, (1580 DUs) Distt Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	51.15	51.15	36.63	1,580	50	1,530

18.	Mathura	Revised DPR–BSUP project at Govindpur, (156 DUs) Distt. Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	2.16	3.33	2.59	156	60	96
19.	Meerut	629 DUs BSUP Scheme for the City of Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	14.82	14.82	11.12	629	40	589
20.	Meerut	Implementation of 852 DUs (681 new and 171 Upgrade) BSUP Scheme at Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	14.36	14.36	10.77	852	12	840
21.	Meerut	731 DUs BSUP Project at Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	15.98	15.98	11.99	731	9	722
22.	Meerut	Project for construction of 768 DUs with infrastructure facilities at Meerut, Distt. Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	15.83	15.83	11.87	768	8	760
23.	Meerut	BSUP scheme for the Meerut City Ph-II (744 DUs), Uttar Pradesh	8.37	8.37	6.28	744	32	712
24.	Meerut	BSUP Scheme for construction of insitu 655 DUs for the City of Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	13.88	13.88	10.41	655	5	650
25.	Varanasi	Revised in Implementation of BSUP project at Varanasi (677 DUs), Uttar Pradesh	12.44	12.44	7.71	677	284	393

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.		Varanasi	Revised in Implementation of BSUP project at Varanasi (1167 DUs), Uttar Pradesh	19.07	19.70	11.17	1,167	485	682
27.		Varanasi	Revised in Implementation of BSUP project at Varanasi (558 DUs), Uttar Pradesh	8.53	8.61	5.74	558	255	303
28.		Varanasi	Revised in Implementation of BSUP project at Varanasi (575 DUs), Uttar Pradesh	10.73	10.73	5.96	575	260	315
29.		Varanasi	Revised in Implementation of BSUP project at Varanasi (638 DUs), Uttar Pradesh	10.61	10.61	5.60	638	328	310
30.		Varanasi	Revised in Implementation of BSUP project at Varanasi (612 DUs), Uttar Pradesh	9.60	10.62	6.02	612	327	285
31.		Varanasi	Revised in BSUP Scheme for Maheshpur Slum in the City of Varanasi, Distt. Varanasi, U.P.	1.87	1.87	1.22	115	2	113
32.		Varanasi	Revised in BSUP Scheme for Rupanpur slum in the City of Varanasi, Distt. Varanasi, U.P.	3.39	3.39	2.20	225	10	215

33.		Varanasi	Revised BSUP Project at Newada NAT BASTI (144 DUs), Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	1.62	1.62	0.98	144	13	131
		TOTAL		472.39	504.82	393.36	25,096	4,665	20,431
1.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	28 Dwelling Units for Shanti Kusth Ashram (Main Basti) Dehradun, Uttrakhand	1.10	1.10	0.61	28	2	26
2.		Dehradun	34 Dwelling Units for Rotary Kussthrog Ashram, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	1.16	1.16	0.46	34	6	28
3.		Dehradun	148 Dwelling Units at Kaath Bangla Slum (Malin Basti), Dehradun, Uttarakhand	4.85	3.88	3.88	148	148	-
4.		Nainital	200 DUs Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Durgapur, Nainital, Uttarakhand	7.43	7.43	3.71	200	40	160
		TOTAL		14.53	13.56	8.66	410	196	214
1.	West Bengal	Asansol	1024 Dwelling Units for the town of Kulti Asansol, West Bengal	5.63	8.22	4.27	702	429	273
2.		Asansol	1057 DUs for the town of Jamuria Municipality (Phase-I), Asansol, West Bengal	5.21	5.21	3.65	673	283	390

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.		Asansol	977 DUs for the town of Raniganj Municipality (Phase-I), Asansol, West Bengal	4.65	4.37	3.47	520	9	511
4.		Asansol	1169 Dwelling Units for the town of Jamuria (Phase-II) under JnNURM, West Bengal	6.54	5.23	4.27	550	269	217
5.		Asansol	1306 DUs for the town of Raniganj (Phase-II) under Asansol region, West Bengal	8.98	7.78	5.71	754	198	552
6.		Asansol	1371 DUs Low Cost Housing for Urban Poor in Asansol under BSUP of JnNURM, West Bengal	5.09	8.05	3.24	434	38	396
7.		Asansol	912 Relocation DUs for the Town of Durgapur (Phase-IV), Burdwan, West Bengal	17.89	17.89	7.01	912	408	504
8.		Asansol	1937 Dwelling Units for the town of Kulti Phase-II, West Bengal	12.40	12.43	5.53	966	591	375
9.		Asansol	2232 Dwelling Units for the town of Asansol Phase-II, Bardhaman, West Bengal	29.08	29.08	18.81	2,232	329	1,903
10.		Asansol	Rehabilitation of Slums in Asansol, Asansol Urban Area (through ADDA), (Phase-I). West Bengal	44.46	44.46	33.16	4,000	591	3,409

11.	Asansol	Rehabilitation of Slums in Durgapur Phase-I, Asansol Urban Area (through ADDA), West Bengal	53.01	53.01	46.39	4,000	101	3,899
12.	Asansol	4626 Dwelling Units for the town of Asansol Phase-III, Bardhaman, West Bengal	65.43	65.43	54.56	4,626	196	4,430
13.	Kolkata	4626 Dwelling Units for the town of Asansol Phase-III, Bardhaman, West Bengal	1.33	1.33	0.77	78	32	46
14.	Kolkata	Revised project for the town of Serampore Municipality (Ph-I) Kolkata, West Bengal	2.51	2.51	1.01	320	320	-
15.	Kolkata	Revised in BSUP Scheme for the town of South Dum Dum (Phase-I), West Bengal	0.47	1.26	-	55	1	54
16.	Kolkata	550 Dwelling Units for the town of Pujali (Phase-II) under Kolkata Region, West Bengal	5.65	4.88	4.32	478	46	432
17.	Kolkata	500 DUs for the town of Bidhannagar Phase-II, North 24 Paragans. West Bengal	1.14	1.70	-	84	32	52
18.	Kolkata	562 DUs for the town of Bansberia Phase-II, Kolkata Region KMDA, West Bengal	6.89	6.37	3.82	562	41	521

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.		Kolkata	1103 DUs BSUP Scheme for the town of Pujali, Phase-I, West Bengal	7.72	8.46	5.13	1,006	4	1,002
20.		Kolkata	Rehabilitation of 9 slums in Rajarhat Gopalpur Municipality Phase-I, Kolkata, West Bengal	8.57	8.57	6.26	973	13	960
21.		Kolkata	858 DUs for the town of Hooghly Chinsurah (Ph-II) under Kolkata Region, West Bengal	10.65	10.65	3.83	858	20	838
22.		Kolkata	Rehabilitation of 25 slums in Uttarpa Kotrung Municipality (Phase-I) Kolkata, West Bengal	10.84	10.84	7.66	1,286	58	1,228
23.		Kolkata	1526 DUs for 29 slums in 3 clusters in the towns of North Barrackpore, Kolkata region KMDA, West Bengal	13.32	13.32	7.23	1,526	39	1,487
24.		Kolkata	1341 DUs BSUP Scheme Scheme for the town of Bansberia Phase-1, Kolkata, West Bengal	12.70	12.70	9.52	1,341	7	1,334
25.		Kolkata	2021 Dwelling Units for the town of Hooghly Chinsurah Phase-I, Kolkata, West Bengal	13.44	13.44	8.82	2,021	25	1,996

26.	Kolkata	1120 DUs BSUP Scheme for the town of Garulia (Kolkata MA), West Bengal	16.38	16.38	8.86	1,120	145	975
27.	Kolkata	1130 DUs for the town of Budge Budge Ph-II. Distt. 24 Parganas (South), Kolkata Metropolitan Area, West Bengal	4.78	4.10	3.51	330	24	306
28.	Kolkata	1330 DUs for the town of Khardah (Phase-II), Kolkata, West Bengal	16.78	16.78	12.23	1,330	15	1,315
29.	Kolkata	1206 DUs for the town of Panihati (Phase-II) under Kolkata region, West Bengal	17.75	17.75	11.27	1,206	232	974
30.	Kolkata	1435 DUs for the town of Madhyamgram Phase-II in Kolkata Metropolitan Area, West Bengal	19.87	19.87	13.33	1,435	5	1,430
31.	Kolkata	899 DUs in 17 slums for Titagarh Municipal Area Phase-II, Kolkata, West Bengal	21.90	21.90	10.12	899	343	556
32.	Kolkata	1788 DUs for the town of Rajpur Sonarpur (Phase-II) under Kolkata Region, West Bengal	15.55	16.68	12.96	1,250	20	1,230
33.	Kolkata	Revised BSUP Scheme for the Town of Panihati Phase-I (1700 DUs), KMDA, West Bengal	15.88	15.88	11.55	1,700	34	1,666

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34.		Kolkata	Rehabilitation of 15 slums in Rajpur Sonarpur (Phase-1), Kolkata, West Bengal	20.86	22.23	16.21	2,017	22	1,995
35.		Kolkata	1197 DUs for the Town of Konnagar (Phase-3), Hooghly, West Bengal	8.49	6.79	6.09	412	20	392
36.		Kolkata	2325 DUs for the town of Naihati in Kolkata Metropolitan Area, West Bengal	13.15	13.14	5.37	1,163	3	1,160
37.		Kolkata	Revised in Sanctioned DPR-BSUP Scheme for Baruipur (Ph-II), KMA, Kolkata, West Bengal	19.36	20.94	10.91	1,419	24	1,395
38.		Kolkata	Project for Anandnagar (ward 59) Jalpara (ward 58) Garden Reach I (ward 138) under BSUP in Kolkata, West Bengal	3.25	6.35	-	320	100	220
39.		Kolkata	2167 Dwelling Units for the town of Maheshtala (Phase-II), Kolkata, West Bengal	28.00	28.00	17.60	2,167	148	2,019
40.		Kolkata	2180 DUs for the town of Rajarhat Gopalpur (Phase-II), KMA, Kolkata, West Bengal	28.64	28.64	21.48	2,180	28	2,152

41.	Kolkata	4110 DUs for the town of Bhadreswar Municipality, Kolkata, West Bengal	25.66	28.75	16.56	4,110	35	4,075
42.	Kolkata	Revised project for the town of Maheshtala (Ph-I), South 24 Paraganas, West Bengal	25.14	28.73	19.51	2,622	189	2,433
43.	Kolkata	Rehabilitation of 16 Slums in Howrah Municipal Corporation Phase-I, Kolkata, West Bengal	3.73	7.28	-	416	32	384
44.	Kolkata	Revised project for 2092 DUs in the town of Champdani Phase-II, Distt. Hooghly, West Bengal (KMDA)	21.41	21.41	13.57	2,092	359	1,733
45.	Kolkata	2485 DUs for the town of Gayeshpur (Phase-II) under Kolkata region, West Bengal	35.07	35.07	28.13	2,485	17	2,468
46.	Kolkata	1469 DUs for the Town of Rajarhat Gopalpur (Phase-IV), North 24 Parganas, West Bengal	35.68	35.68	23.81	1,469	130	1,339
47.	Kolkata	1406 Units for the town of Madhyamgram (Phase-III), West Bengal	37.51	37.51	28.13	1,406	1	1,405
48.	Kolkata	Revised BSUP Scheme for the Town of Dankuni (Phase-1), Hooghly, West Bengal	38.16	38.16	36.96	1,499	19	1,480
49.	Kolkata	1573 DUs for the town of Rajarhat Gopalpur (Phase- III). North 24 Paraganas. West Bengal	38.72	38.72	27.58	1,573	119	1,454

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

Questions of 9 March, 2017 479

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
50.		Kolkata	3488 Dwelling Units for the town of Kalyani (Phase-III) under Kolkata region, West Bengal	42.02	42.02	24.87	3,488	1,542	1,946
51.		Kolkata	2000 DUs of Slums for the town of North Dum Dum (Phase-3), 24 Paraganas (North), West Bengal	45.27	45.27	45.20	2,000	10	1,990
52.		Kolkata	BSUP Scheme for the town of Maheshtala, Phase-III 24 Paraganas (South), West Bengal	13.71	13.71	6.92	500	84	416
53.		Kolkata	BSUP project for construction of 1034 DUs (<i>in-situ</i>) in 8 slums of Bhatpara Municipality (Phase-III), West Bengal	21.59	21.59	21.32	1,034	1	1,033
54.		Kolkata	BSUP project for construction of 799 DUs (<i>in-situ</i>) in 5 slum of Bhatpara Municipality (Phase-IV), West Bengal	19.06	19.06	18.74	799	1	798
55.		Kolkata	1000 DUs for the town of Ultadanga, under Kolkata Improvement Trust (KIT), West Bengal	18.35	11.86	6.02	780	460	320
TOTAL				1,025.33	1,037.41	727.24	76,178	8,242	67,868
GRAND TOTAL				6,077.62	6,003.78	4,526.35	3,82,205	87,034	2,82,065

*Central share released may be more due to the fact that project has been curtailed on account of non start of houses.

Survey of homeless poor people under BPL category

985. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted survey with regard to the homeless poor people under the Below Poverty Line (BPL) category;

(b) if so, the list of such people, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any scheme to provide temporary houses to such poor homeless people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) As per census 2011, total houseless population in India is 1,772,889. Details of State/UT-wise houseless population as per census 2011 are given in Statement (*See* below). However, this does not include data under BPL category separately.

(c) and (d) It is the primary responsibility of Governments of the States/ Union Territories to provide shelter for the urban homeless population. In order to complement and supplement the efforts in this regard, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is administering a scheme 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)' as one of the seven components of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), which is implemented through respective States/ UTs. SUH focuses on providing permanent shelters along with basic facilities to the urban homeless. The SUH guidelines provide for survey by ULBs for identification of urban homeless beneficiaries to assess the number of shelters required. So far, about 68438 beneficiaries have been identified by ULBs of 24 States/UTs. As per information received from the States/UTs, as on 28.02.2017, a total of 1263 shelters have been sanctioned by 24 States/UTs. Out of the shelters sanctioned, 658 shelters have become operational and rest of them are under different stages of construction/refurbishment.

Statement*Details of State-wise Houseless Population in India as per census-2011*

States/Union Territories	Houseless Population (in numbers)				
	Total	Rural		Urban	
		Population	% age	Population	% age
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh*	145,211	69,354	47.8	75857	52.2
Arunachal Pradesh	1556	1243	79.9	313	20.1
Assam	12,919	10,392	80.4	2527	19.6
Bihar	45,584	32,993	72.4	12591	27.6
Chhattisgarh	24,214	17,681	73.0	6533	27.0
Goa	3,051	1,358	44.5	1693	55.5
Gujarat	144,306	59,484	41.2	84822	58.8
Haryana	51,871	28,082	54.1	23789	45.9
Himachal Pradesh	4,098	3,226	78.7	872	21.3
Jammu and Kashmir	19,047	8,199	43.0	10848	57.0
Jharkhand	23,391	16,424	70.2	6967	29.8
Karnataka	76,735	41,262	53.8	35473	46.2
Kerala	11,853	4,092	34.5	7761	65.5
Madhya Pradesh	146,435	80,380	54.9	66055	45.1
Maharashtra	210,908	99,535	47.2	111373	52.8
Manipur	3,061	1,730	56.5	1331	43.5
Meghalaya	1,241	1,064	85.7	177	14.3
Mizoram	152	48	31.6	104	68.4
Nagaland	876	532	60.7	344	39.3
Odisha	34,061	20,008	58.7	14053	41.3
Punjab	46,714	28,340	60.7	18374	39.3
Rajasthan	181,544	108,308	59.7	73236	40.3
Sikkim	277	245	88.4	32	11.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	50,929	13,812	27.1	37117	72.9
Tripura	3225	1873	58.1	1352	41.9
Uttar Pradesh	329,125	148,196	45.0	180929	55.0
Uttarakhand	11,824	6,268	53.0	5556	47.0
West Bengal	134,040	29,073	21.7	104967	78.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	95	30	31.6	65	68.4
Chandigarh	4,139	6	0.1	4133	99.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,004	723	72.0	281	28.0
Daman and Diu	737	146	19.8	591	80.2
Delhi	47,076	352	0.7	46724	99.3
Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	-
Puducherry	1,590	82	5.2	1508	94.8
INDIA 2011	1,772,889	834,541	47.1	938348	52.9

*Andhra Pradesh means the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh i.e., the area now comprising the present-day State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Source: Primary Census Abstract: Houseless Population, office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Universal basic income for poverty alleviation

1986. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to introduce a Universal Basic Income (UBI) as an alternative to subsidies for poverty alleviation in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent this can alleviate the poverty in urban areas of country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) No proposal to introduce a Universal Basic Income as an alternative to subsidies for poverty alleviation in urban areas, is under consideration of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Dwelling unit to BPL families

†987. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any step to provide at least one dwelling unit to every Below Poverty Line (BPL) family free of cost, one dwelling unit to the persons of lower income category at 50 per cent construction cost and one dwelling unit to those poor families, who cannot pay the cost of unit at one go, by providing them one time interest free loan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Certificates issued to street vendors

988. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the current status of surveys conducted on street vendors, as per the discussion on the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2013;

(b) the number of certificates issued to street vendors upon completion of their survey, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the details of the ensuring rules formulated from the analysis of these surveys?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) In order to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has enacted the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 which came into force w.e.f. 1st May, 2014. The Act, *inter alia*, provides for survey of street vendors and issue of certificates of vending by the Urban Local Bodies and Town Vending Committees as per the Rules/Schemes framed by the State/UT Governments. As per the information furnished by the States/UTs, so far, 11,06,929 Street vendors have been identified in 1211 cities and identity cards have been issued to the 2,63,524 street vendors. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise details of street vendors identified in various cities of the country and the number of identity cards issued to them

Sl. No	Name of the States/UTs	No. of cities in which vendor survey started as on January 2017 (Cumulative)	No. of cities completed vendor survey as on January 2017	No. of Street vendors identified in surveyed cities as on January 2017 (Cumulative)	No. of street vendors issued ID cards as on January 2017 (Cumulative)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32	32	62901	39027
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	17	1706	736
3.	Assam	25	21	17477	102
4.	Bihar	42	42	54580	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	28	28	11885	7567
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	17	7	4351	0
8.	Haryana	16	0	16840	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31	11	2582	700
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	6021	498
11.	Jharkhand	28	28	23900	0
12.	Karnataka	200	200	105787	48842
13.	Kerala	93	25	11499	92
14.	Madhya Pradesh	55	55	68777	63683
15.	Maharashtra	42	24	247498	61622
16.	Manipur	5	1	540	396
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	595	97
18.	Mizoram	8	8	3000	0
19.	Nagaland	2	2	776	0
20.	Odisha	40	23	43874	262

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Punjab	163	149	30884	0
22.	Rajasthan	190	140	74478	250
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	40	38	39062	16063
25.	Telangana	69	64	57761	18746
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14	7	194872	3797
28.	Uttarakhand	16	0	3661	1044
29.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	21622	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
ALL INDIA		1211	945	1106929	263524

Housing units under PMAY

989. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of housing units sanctioned against the targets under various categories in the last three years and in the current year under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), State-wise;

(b) the Central and State share in the construction of houses in each State; and

(c) the details of target fixed by Government to build housing units for poor under PMAY and the total number of houses completed in the last three years, State-wise and category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)], launched on 25.6.2015, with the aim to provide assistance to all States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the urban poor through four different components.

Government also implemented Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for providing houses along with basic civic and social infrastructure for slum dwellers and urban poor. RAY has been discontinued and liabilities against 183 ongoing RAY projects have been subsumed in PMAY-HFA(U).

State-wise details of housing units accepted in this Ministry for central assistance under PMAY(U) Mission including subsumed projects of RAY since inception of the Mission, central share and State share involved and component-wise details of houses completed under PMAY(U) since its inception and under RAY during last three years and current year are given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of number of houses sanctioned in various categories in PMAY(U) since inception including subsumed projects of RAY and involved central assistance and State/UTs share along with houses constructed under PMAY(U) since inception and houses constructed in subsumed projects of RAY during last three years and current year
(as on 6th March 2017)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Central assistance approved in PMAY(U)	Financial assistance through State Share	Overall houses in various categories of PMAY(U)	Houses Completed in various categories of PMAY(U)					Total houses constructed in PMAY(U)
					Houses constructed during last three years and current year in subsumed projects of RAY	Houses completed since inception of PMAY(U)				
						CLSS	ISSR	AHP	BLCS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
States										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,943.34	7,750.40	1,95,022	21	215	-	1,288	72	1,596
2.	Bihar	1,074.19	1,623.52	63,033	1,382	54	-	-	30	1,466
3.	Chhattisgarh	444.03	2,306.84	29,944	96	648	-	738	-	1,482
4.	Goa	0.20	0.82	10	-	5	-	-	-	5
5.	Gujarat	1,985.11	7,375.47	1,42,690	11,919	8,743	-	4,543	-	25,205
6.	Haryana	222.86	107.42	4,221	584	207	-	-	-	791
7.	Himachal Pradesh	56.56	75.18	2,230	-	12	-	-	-	12

8.	Jammu and Kashmir	103.93	187.16	6,233	62	8	-	-	-	70
9.	Jharkhand	705.04	977.44	44,456	1,205	35	-	-	524	1,764
10.	Karnataka	2,019.17	3,139.48	1,15,042	6,968	524	-	-	2,916	10,408
11.	Kerala	277.85	316.32	16,756	98	160	-	-	-	258
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2,823.39	10,979.83	1,81,561	1,296	1,230	-	-	-	2,526
13.	Maharashtra	1,886.53	11,375.59	1,24,618	-	4,572	-	-	-	4,572
14.	Odisha	791.66	1,251.60	46,730	1,356	83	-	-	1	1,440
15.	Punjab	599.22	596.37	42,637	-	115	-	-	2	117
16.	Rajasthan	681.03	1,945.21	37,617	9,779	986	-	-	-	10,765
17.	Tamil Nadu	3,479.43	4,770.67	2,27,700	2,599	950	-	32	1,397	4,978
18.	Telangana	1,236.21	3,742.82	82,023	-	320	-	158	-	478
19.	Uttar Pradesh	462.10	575.73	20,467	3,076	628	-	-	-	3,704
20.	Uttarakhand	199.69	304.68	7,852	652	38	-	-	1	691
21.	West Bengal	2,174.17	3,692.08	1,44,337	192	249	-	-	3,043	3,484
SUB TOTAL		24,165.71	63,094.63	15,35,179	41,285	19,782	-	6,759	7,986	75,812

North East States

22.	Arunachal Pradesh	78.44	19.72	1,606	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Assam	365.32	364.28	24,353	-	6	-	-	-	6
24.	Manipur	146.25	110.57	9,748	-	23	-	-	-	23
25.	Meghalaya	0.72	1.80	48	-	16	-	-	-	16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Mizoram	164.04	54.14	10,456	38	25	-	-	-	63
27.	Nagaland	229.27	105.87	13,560	455	1	-	-	-	456
28.	Sikkim	0.02	0.08	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
29.	Tripura	721.44	542.01	45,905	150	4	-	-	-	154
SUB TOTAL		1,705.50	1,198.47	1,05,677	643	76	-	-	-	719
Union Territories										
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.10	0.54	5	-	5	-	-	-	5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	12.58	16.39	828	-	23	-	-	-	23
33.	Daman and Diu (UT)	0.72	0.94	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Delhi (UT)	2.72	15.28	200	-	103	-	-	-	103
35.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry (UT)	11.07	20.37	734	-	11	-	-	-	11
SUB TOTAL		27.20	53.52	1,815	-	142	-	-	-	142
GRAND TOTAL		25,898.41	64,346.62	16,42,671	41,928	20,000	-	6,759	7,986	76,673

Houses constructed under PMAY in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

990. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of houses constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) since beginning of the Mission in June, 2015 in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, district-wise;

(b) the details of target set by the Ministry for 2015 and 2016;

(c) whether any Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) is entered into between the Ministry and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana under PMAY; and

(d) if so, details of MoA and the status of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) District-wise details of houses constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} including those of the subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana since beginning of the Mission in June, 2015, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No State-specific year-wise target for construction of houses under PMAY(U) has been fixed. The States has to complete demand survey for assessing actual demand of houses and to submit project proposals as per their demand assessment. The construction of houses is to be completed within the Mission period *i.e.* by the year 2022, as per time schedule mentioned in the project proposals.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Agreement has been entered into between the Ministry and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana under PMAY(U) Mission whereby the States have agreed to participate in the Mission to meet the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and other urban poor of the State by the year 2022 alongwith the mandatory reforms to be undertaken as provided in the Mission guidelines to ease administrative and regulatory bottlenecks.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has so far approved 112 projects for construction of 1,95,022 houses in EWS category and also achieved 5 reforms out of 6 reforms as required under the Mission.

The State Government of Telangana has so far approved 145 projects for construction of 82,023 houses in EWS category and also achieved 1 reform out of 6 reforms as required under the Mission.

Statement

District-wise details of houses constructed in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana under PMAY (Urban) including those of subsumed projects of RAY since beginning of the mission

State	District	Construction of houses completed out of total approved houses
Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapur	30
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	24
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	17
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	51
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	56
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	19
Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	38
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	6
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	202
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	1,087
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	51
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	5
Andhra Pradesh	YSR KADAPA	10
TOTAL IN ALL DISTRICTS		1,596
Telangana	Adilabad	18
Telangana	Hyderabad	54
Telangana	Karimnagar	41
Telangana	Khammam	17
Telangana	Mahabubnagar	179
Telangana	Medak	11
Telangana	Nalgonda	24
Telangana	Nizamabad	5
Telangana	Rangareddy	103
Telangana	Warangal	26
TOTAL IN ALL DISTRICTS		478

Low-cost housing complexes for slum dwellers

991. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of slums and population of slum dwellers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the number of low-cost housing complexes that have been constructed in the last three years and in the current year; and

(c) the details of the number of such houses that have been allotted, so far and the number of houses that are still lying empty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) As per the 69th Round (July 2012-December 2012) sample survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), estimated number of slums in the country is 33510 which include 13761 notified and 19749 non-notified slums. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The State-wise details of slum population in the country, as per the Census 2011, are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) A total of 4,66,236 low cost houses have been constructed during the last three years and current year under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) including the subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

(c) As on date, out of 11,44,473 houses constructed under JNNURM and PMAY(U) including the subsumed projects of RAY, 9,64,577 houses are occupied and 2,00,677 houses are unoccupied.

Statement-I***State-wise Estimated Number of slums in India***

(in numbers)

State	Estimated number of slums		
	Notified	Non-Notified	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	3224	1315	4539
Bihar	*	636	655

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	632	446	1079
Gujarat	*	2058	2923
Karnataka	716	708	1424
Madhya Pradesh	1327	308	1635
Maharashtra	1954	5769	7723
Odisha	*	744	756
Rajasthan	947	653	1600
Tamil Nadu	1208	1156	2364
Uttar Pradesh	836	978	1814
West Bengal	1274	2684	3957
ALL INDIA**	13761	19749	33510

*: Number of sample slums less than 10, hence estimates not presented.

** : Based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown in this statement.

Source: Urban slums in India-2012, 69th Round, Reports No. 561 of NSSO.

Statement-II

State-wise details of Slum Population in India as per Census-2011

(in numbers)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Slum Reported Towns	Total Population Slum@
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125	10186934
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	15562
3.	Assam	31	197266
4.	Bihar	88	1237682
5.	Chhattisgarh	94	1898931
6.	Goa	3	26247
7.	Gujarat	103	1680095
8.	Haryana	75	1662305
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22	61312
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40	662062
11.	Jharkhand	31	372999
12.	Karnataka	206	3291434

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Slum Reported Towns	Total Population	Slum@
13.	Kerala	19	202048	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	303	5688993	
15.	Maharashtra	189	11848423	
16.	Manipur	0	0	
17.	Meghalaya	6	57418	
18.	Mizoram	1	78561	
19.	Nagaland	11	82324	
20.	Odisha	76	1560303	
21.	Punjab	73	1460518	
22.	Rajasthan	107	2068000	
23.	Sikkim	7	31378	
24.	Tamil Nadu	507	5798459	
25.	Tripura	15	139780	
26.	Uttar Pradesh*	293	6239965	
27.	Uttarakhand	31	487741	
28.	West Bengal	122	6418594	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	14172	
30.	Chandigarh	1	95135	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	
33.	NCT of Delhi*	22	1785390	
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	
35.	Puducherry	6	144573	
INDIA		2613	65494604	

Note: *: Andhra Pradesh means the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh *i.e.*, the area now comprising the present-day State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

@ Slum Population estimated for 2613 slum reported cities/towns (includes 20 Census towns) out of 4041 statutory towns in Census 2011.

Technical cells under PMAY

992. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned Technical Cells at city and State level under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY);

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

(c) if not, the reason for not sanctioning Technical Cells, at city and State level in various States particularly in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As on date, approval for establishment of State Level Technical Cell (SLTC) for 28 States/UTs including the State of Rajasthan has been accorded by this Ministry under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] Mission. Further, a total of 718 City Level Technical Cells (CLTCs) for 28 States/UTs including the State of Rajasthan have also been approved by this Ministry under PMAY (U) Mission. State-wise details of number of CLTCs are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Question does not arise.

Statement

State/UT-wise details State Level Technical Cells (SLTCs) and No. City Level Technical Cells (CLTCs)

Sl. No.	State	SLTC* approved	No. of CLTCs Sanctioned (Nos.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	10
4.	Assam	Yes	35
5.	Bihar	Yes	55
6.	Chandigarh (UT)		-
7.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	8
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		-
9.	Daman and Diu		-

1	2	3	4
10.	Delhi		-
11.	Goa		-
12.	Gujarat	Yes	74
13.	Haryana	Yes	21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	13
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	9
16.	Jharkhand	Yes	17
17.	Karnataka	Yes	12
18.	Kerala	Yes	66
19.	Lakshadweep		-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	24
21.	Maharashtra	Yes	36
22.	Manipur	Yes	7
23.	Meghalaya	Yes	3
24.	Mizoram	Yes	8
25.	Nagaland	Yes	15
26.	Odisha	Yes	18
27.	Puducherry		-
28.	Punjab	Yes	9
29.	Rajasthan	Yes	33
30.	Sikkim	Yes	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	34
32.	Telangana	Yes	10
33.	Tripura	Yes	7
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	75
35.	Uttarakhand	Yes	10
36.	West Bengal	Yes	48
TOTAL			718

*Per State single SLTC

Monitoring Division-MoHUPA

IHSDP in Rajasthan

993. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds approved and released to Government of Rajasthan in last three years under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), Phase-III;

(b) whether proposals for releasing second instalment under this scheme have been received from the Government of Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Details of projects under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) along with release of Central Assistance including those of second instalment during the last three years and current year are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) In some projects Central Assistance could not be released for want of Utilisation Certificates, Project Completion Certificates, clarifications from State Government of Rajasthan on issues raised by the Ministry.

Statement

Details of projects under IHSDP of JNNURM alongwith release of Central assistance including those of 2nd installment during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	City Approved Date	Project Title	Central assistance approved in the project	Fund released during last three years and current year	Proposal received to release 2nd Installment of Central assistance for amount (₹ in crore)	Central Assistance Released against the proposal for release of 2nd Installment of Central assistance	Net Cumulative Central assistance released in the project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Anta 28-Feb-2012	Revised project for construction of 322 DUs with infrastructure in Anta, Distt. Baran, Rajasthan	3.78	-	-	-	5.81
2.	Anupgarh 05-Aug-2010	Revised project for construction of 449 DUs with infrastructure in Anoopgarh, Distt. Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan	8.13	-	5.37	5.37	10.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Asind 28-Sep-2006	694 DUs (227-New and 467-Upgradation) IHSDP Program for Asind Town, Bhilwara Distt. Rajasthan	3.41	-	1.95	1.95	3.91
4.	Bali 28-Sep-2006	523 DUs (110-New and 413-Upgrade) IHSDP Program (IHSDP) for Bali Town, Distt. Pali, Rajasthan	1.81	-	1.32	1.32	2.64
5.	Balotra 24-Jan-2008	447 DUs (304-new and 143- upgrade) IHSDP Scheme for the construction of at Balotra, Rajasthan	5.47	-	2.73	2.73	5.47
6.	Banswara 05-Aug-2010	Insitu 188 and Upgradation 29 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the town of Banswara Distt. Banswara, Rajasthan	1.80	-	1.33	-	1.33
7.	Baran 08-Dec-2006	407 DUs (270-New and 137-Upgradation) IHSDP Scheme at Baran, Rajasthan	7.37	-	3.68	3.68	7.37
8.	Barmer 24-Jan-2008	1281 DUs (1071-New and 210-upgrade) IHSDP Scheme for the town of Barmer, Rajasthan	15.22	7.61	7.61	7.61	15.22

9.	Bhadra 17-Jan-2011	1332 DUs (1153-New and 179- Upgrade) for the town of Bhadra, District Hanumangarh, Rajasthan	24.25	12.12	12.12	12.12	24.25
10.	Bhawani Mandi 28-Sep-2006	114 DUs (97-New and 17-Upgrade) Relocation and development of slum at Bhawani Mandi, Rajasthan	1.36	-	0.72	0.72	1.43
11.	Bhilwara 21-Mar-2007	1704 DUs (652-New houses and 1052-upgrade) IHSDP Scheme for Bhilwara, Rajasthan	14.37	-	7.55	7.55	15.10
12.	Bhinmal 27-Jan-2010	Revised project for construction of 500 DUs with infrastructure in Bhinmal, Distt. Jalore, Rajasthan	4.27	-	2.69	2.69	5.38
13.	Bikaner 30-Mar-2006	Provision of Infrastructure facilities (Community toilets, roads and drainage) in Bikaner, (Ph-I), Rajasthan	2.66	-	1.33	1.33	2.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Bikaner 30-Sep-2008	1216 DUs (1041- new houses and 175 upgrade) IHSDP Scheme for the town of Bikaner, (Ph-II), Rajasthan	0.76	-	-	-	10.95
15.	Bilara 17-Jan-2011	574 DUs (460-New and 114- Upgrade) IHSDP Scheme for the town of Bilara, District Jodhpur, Rajasthan	5.72	-	4.68	-	4.68
16.	Chhabra 28-Sep-2006	312 DUs (210-New and 102-Upgrade) IHSDP Scheme for the town of Chhabra in 3 slums of area, Rajasthan	2.85	-	1.79	1.79	3.58
17.	Chhoti Sadri 17-Jan-2011	380 DUs (331- New and 49- Upgrade) for the town of Chhoti Sadri, Pratapgarh, Rajasthan	4.52	1.41*	1.41	1.41*	4.52
18.	Chittaurgarh 28-Sep-2006	540 DUs Upgradation of Infra facilities in Gandhi Nagar Slum and planned resettlement of part slum at Ram Devji ka Chanderia, Rajasthan	3.32	-	2.56	2.56	5.12

19.	Chittaurgarh 05-Aug-2010	433 DUs (380-New and 53-Upgrade) IHSDP Scheme for the Town of Chittorgarh Distt. Chittorgarh, Rajasthan	3.95	-	3.66	-	3.66
20.	Deshnok 28-Feb-2012	391 Dwelling Units IHSDP Scheme at Deshnok, Distt Bikaner, Rajasthan	8.84	-	-	-	4.65
21.	Gangapur 26-Sep-2007	Implementation of IHSDP project (161 DUs) at Gangapur City, Distt. Sawaimadhopur, Rajasthan	2.46	-	1.23	1.23	2.46
22.	Gulabpura 30-Mar-2006	Provision of Infrastructure facilities (roads, drainage and Community Centers) in Gulabpura, Rajasthan	1.00	-	0.50	0.50	1.00
23.	Hanumangarh 21-Mar-2007	651 DUs (440-new and 211 upgrade) IHSDP Scheme for the town of Hanumangarh, Rajasthan	17.54	-	8.77	8.77	17.54
24.	Jaisalmer 26-Sep-2007	1042 DUs (941-new and 101-upgrade) IHSDP Scheme at Jaisalmer City, Distt. Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	11.56	-	6.32	6.32	12.64

Written Ans. to Unstarred

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Jaisalmer 29-Sep-2010	<i>Insitu</i> new construction of 1491 DUs and Upgradation 6 DUs for the Town of Jaiselmer, Rajasthan	18.97	10.94	10.94	10.94	21.87
26.	Jaitaran 14-Aug-2008	214 DUs (166-new houses and 48-upgrade) for the town of Jaitaran, Distt-Pali, Rajasthan	2.56	-	1.61	1.61	3.23
27.	Jhalore 30-Sep-2008	263 DUs (243-new and 20-upgradation) for the town of Jhalore, Rajasthan	3.47	-	2.45	2.45	4.89
28.	Jhalrapatan 28-Sep-2006	413 DUs (200- New and 213- Upgrade) IHSDP Development of the Slums at Jhalrapatan, Rajasthan	1.50	-	-	-	1.58
29.	Jodhpur 28-Feb-2012	373 DUs (new <i>insitu</i> -42, 331-upgrade) IHSDP Scheme Jodhpur Phase-III, Distt. Jodhpur, Rajasthan	5.51	2.75*	2.75	2.75*	5.51
30.	Jodhpur 24-Jan-2008	883 DUs (new-764 and 119-upgrade) IHSDP Scheme for the town of Jodhpur Phase-I, Rajasthan	5.80	6.07	6.07	6.07	12.14

31.	Jodhpur 27-Feb-2008	1832 DUs (New-1599 and upgrade- 233 Nos) IHSDP Scheme for the town of Jodhpur, Phase-II, Rajasthan	14.86	-	-	-	13.26
32.	Kaithoon 26-Aug-2010	<i>Insitu</i> new construction of 116 DUs and Upgradation 211 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the Kaithoon, Distt. Kota, Rajasthan	3.45	1.73	1.73	1.73	3.45
33.	Kekri 14-Dec-2010	871 DUs (558- New and 313-Upgrade) for the Town of Kekri, district Ajmer, Rajasthan	6.96	6.38	6.38	6.38	12.77
34.	Kota 21-Mar-2007	Revised project 350 DUs for the town of Kota Phase-I, Rajasthan	4.04	-	-	-	8.52
35.	Kota 09-Feb-2011	845 DUs IHSDP Scheme for the town of Kota (Phase II), Rajasthan	15.14	-	7.57	7.57	15.14
36.	Kota 20-Jan-2012	Relocation of 752 dwelling units under IHSDP at Kota Phase-III, Rajasthan	13.34	-	6.67	-	6.67

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
37.	Mangrol 02-Mar-2012	476 DUs (439- <i>insitu</i> and 37-upgrade) IHSDP project at Mangrol, Baran Distt., Rajasthan	10.48	6.20*	6.20	6.20*	12.40
38.	Nimbahera 05-Aug-2010	457 DUs (428- New and 29- Upgrade) for the town of Nimbahera Distt. Chittorgarh, Rajasthan	7.27	-	3.79	3.79	7.59
39.	Pali 21-Mar-2007	2722 DUs (1643-new and 1079- upgrade) for the town of Pali, Rajasthan	17.64	-	8.82	8.82	17.64
40.	Falna 11-Oct-2006	361 DUs (290- New and 71- Upgrade) for the town of Falna, Distt. Pali, Rajasthan	3.52	-	1.76	1.76	3.52
41.	Phalodi 15-Jul-2009	764 DUs (605- New and 159-Upgrade) for the town of Phalodi, Distt. Jodhpur, Rajasthan	13.79	6.90	6.90	6.90	13.79
42.	Phalodi 28-Feb-2012	626 DUs (551-new and 75-upgrade) for Phalodi Phase- II, Distt. Jodhpur, Rajasthan	11.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	11.00

43.	Pilibanga 29-Sep-2010	Construction of 244 DUs for the town of Pilibanga Distt. Hanumangarh, Rajasthan	4.27	-	2.14	2.14	4.27
44.	Pindwara 29-Sep-2010	Construction of 622 DUs and Upgradation 64 DUs for the town of Pindwara Distt. Sirohi Rajasthan	8.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	8.00
45.	Pipar 28-Feb-2012	654 DUs (488-new and 166-upgrade) IHSDP Scheme Pipar, Dist Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	12.73	6.36*	6.36	6.36*	12.73
46.	Pokaran 15-Jul-2009	787 DUs (705- New and 82-Upgrade) for the town of Pokaran, Distt. Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	12.20	-	6.10	6.10	12.20
47.	Pratapgarh 26-Sep-2007	590 DUs (<i>insitu</i> -590 and upgrade- 121) Implementation of IHSDP project Pratapgarh, Rajasthan	5.60	-	3.60	3.60	7.20
48.	Ramganj Mandi 02-Mar-2012	75 DUs (38- <i>insitu</i> and 37-upgrade) IHSDP Scheme of Ramganj Mandi (75 DUs), Kota, Rajasthan	1.48	-	0.74	-	0.74

Written Ans. to Unstarred

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
49.	Rani Nagar 28-Sep-2006	19 Dwelling Units IHSDP Scheme at Rani Nagar, Rajasthan	0.63	-	0.32	0.32	0.63
50.	Rawatbhata 14-Dec-2010	1439 DUs (1375-New and 64- Upgrade) for the Town of Rawatbhata district Chittorgarh Rajasthan	16.30	12.58	12.58	12.58	25.16
51.	Rawatsar 26-Aug-2010	<i>Insitu</i> new construction of 1278 DUs and Upgradation of 120 DUs for the Town of Rawatsar, Distt. Hanumangarh, Rajasthan	10.45	9.26	9.26	9.26	18.51
52.	Sadri 28-Sep-2006	46 DUs (36- New and 10- Upgrade) IHSDP Scheme for the town of Sadri, Rajasthan	1.03	-	0.52	0.52	1.03
53.	Sanchore 27-Jan-2010	390 DUs (241-New and 149-Upgrade) IHSDP Scheme for Sanchor, district Jalore, Rajasthan	0.97	-	-	-	2.66
54.	Sangod 14-Dec-2010	442 DUs (282-New and 160- Upgrade) for the town of Sangod, district Kota, Rajasthan	2.70	-	-	-	3.04

55.	Sardarshahar 02-Mar-2012	Construction of 1802 <i>insitu</i> dwelling units in 17 slums of Sardarsahar Town, Rajasthan	15.35	10.74	10.74	10.74	21.47
56.	Sawai Madhopur 29-Oct-2007	976 DUs (782-new houses and 194- upgrade) IHSDP Scheme for the town of Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan	9.93	-	4.96	4.96	9.93
57.	Shahpura 02-Mar-2012	317 DUs (240- <i>insitu</i> and 77-upgrade) IHSDP Scheme of Shahpura, Bhilwara, Rajasthan	5.25	2.63	2.63	2.63	5.25
58.	Sheoganj 28-Feb-2012	Construction of 489 DUs (391 new and 98 upgrade) in Sheoganj, Rajasthan	5.12	3.51	3.51	3.51	7.03
59.	Sikar 28-Sep-2006	IHSDP Scheme 556 DUs for the town of Sikar, Rajasthan	2.00	-	-	-	2.18
60.	Sojat 08-Dec-2006	196 DUs (48- New and 148- Upgradation) IHSDP Scheme for the town of Sojat, Rajasthan	2.53	-	1.27	1.27	2.53
61.	Sumerpur 26-Aug-2010	Construction of 469 DUs and Upgradation of 60 DUs for the Town of Sumerpur, Distt. Pali, Rajasthan	6.09	3.32	3.32	3.32	6.64

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
62.	Suratgarh 30-Sep-2008	1493 DUs (new houses-897 and Upgradation-596) for the Town of Suratgarh, Rajasthan	22.10	11.05	11.05	11.05	22.10
63.	Takhatgarh 15-Jul-2009	635 DUs (399-New and 236-Upgrade) for the town of Takhatgarh, Distt. Pali, Rajasthan	8.39	4.63	4.63	4.63	9.25
64.	Tonk 30-Mar-2006	Augmentation of Infrastructure facilities in 3 slums and Rehabilitation scheme at Baher Basti, Tonk (Ph- I), Rajasthan	3.57	-	1.78	1.78	3.57
65.	Tonk 14-Dec-2010	384 Dwelling Units IHSDP Scheme for the Town of Tonk Phase-II, Rajasthan	4.54	2.99*	2.99	2.99*	5.97
66.	Udaipur 20-Dec-2007	1737 DUs (1317-new and 420-upgrade) Implementation of IHSDP at Udaipur, Rajasthan	15.49	8.03	8.03	8.03	16.07
TOTAL [Rajasthan for 66 project(s)]			492.40	146.70	258.99	241.90	535.50

* Release against the proposal has been made through adjustment orders against the excess Central assistance with the State on account of surrendering of non-starter dwelling units/projects. Cases where Central assistance released are in excess of approved amount are due to surrender/cancelation of houses.

Disbursal of funds for Murshidabad centre of AMU

994. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of setting up of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) centres in Murshidabad, Malappuram, Kishanganj, Bhopal and Pune;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that ₹ 60 crore out of ₹ 107.80 crore earmarked for the Murshidabad centre has been disbursed;

(c) whether the remaining funds would be disbursed soon; and

(d) if so, by when and whether such amount would lapse by March 31, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) Centres are already set up at three places, namely, Murshidabad, Malappuram and Kishanganj. No proposal is under consideration to set up new Centres at Bhopal and Pune.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has allocated an amount of ₹ 107.80 crore for the Murshidabad centre and out of this, an amount of 60.00 crore has already been released. As informed by the UGC, the University has not incurred the expenditure upto 70% of the grant released as per the guidelines as on date. Further release of funds to the Murshidabad centre depends upon receipt of utilisation certificate/statement of expenditure for the 70% grant released earlier for this centre.

As per the Memorandum for Expenditure Finance Committee, the allocation of ₹ 107.80 crore for Murshidabad centre is upto XII Plan period only.

Braille printers in schools

995. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools in the country which have Braille printers for the children with special need;

(b) whether there is any deadline by which such printers would be installed in all Government schools of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) There is no provision

for installing Braille printers in government schools. Free textbooks to all children is an entitlement under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. Accordingly, free textbooks are given to all children including Braille books to the children with special needs.

The Government of India is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for universalising elementary education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years. Under the SSA, based on the proposals received from States and UTs, the Government allocates funds for free Braille and large print books to the visually challenged children enrolled in primary and upper primary schools. These books are mainly provided through National Institute of Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, Non-Governmental Organisations and local Braille presses.

Refund on cancellation of vacancies

†996. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether bank drafts, postal orders of ₹ 1000 to ₹ 2000 are demanded from applicants for vacancies in Central Universities and if these vacancies are cancelled the aforesaid amount is not returned to the applicants;

(b) whether it is part of a big scam;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, the policy of Government to refund such amount to applicants in case of cancellation of vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) The Central Universities are statutory autonomous institutions governed under the provisions of their Act, Statutes and Ordinances framed thereunder and they are competent to take decisions in all academic and administrative matters including refund of application fee to the applicants in the event of cancellation of vacancies.

Cancellation of vacancies is not a regular phenomenon in Central Universities, however, sometimes it becomes inevitable to re-advertise the vacancies in order to conform to the revised rules and regulations relating to the recruitment process. No instances of repeated cancellation of vacancies by Central Universities have come to the notice of the Government.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Poor admission rate under RTE

997. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that admission rate is very poor under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of seats kept reserved for admission under RTE during the year 2017, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood private unaided schools in Class I or below to the extent of at least 25 percent of the strength of that class.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a flagship programme of the Central Government through which State Governments and Union Territories are financially assisted for universalization of elementary education. The SSA Framework has been amended with effect from 1st April, 2014 to assist the States/UTs towards reimbursement of costs incurred with respect to admissions under Section 12(1)(c) of the Act. The reimbursement is based on per child cost norms notified by the State/UT concerned for classes I to VIII.

In the year 2016-17, under the SSA an amount of 49269.88 lakh has been approved for 11.14 lakh children of ten States which have submitted duly completed proposals, against the expenditure incurred by them for fee reimbursement to private schools for admitting children under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act during the year 2015-16. There are no pending proposals for fee reimbursement as stipulated under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 with the Central Government.

(c) State-wise data regarding number of seats kept reserved for admission of economically weaker sections under RTE Act is not maintained Centrally.

Targets for reducing dropout rates of girl students

998. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the dropout rates of girl students after matriculation examination during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the targets for reducing dropout rates of girl students after matriculation during the next three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of Government's plans to achieve these targets, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) State-wise and year-wise details of dropout rate of girl students at secondary and higher secondary level during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No specific targets have been set for reducing dropout rate of girl students after matriculation. However, in order to reduce dropout rate of girl students at secondary and higher secondary level, the department, under the aegis of the centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is undertaking several interventions through the States/UTs. The girls hostels component of RMSA provides for financial assistance to States/UTs for setting up and operation of one 100 bedded girls hostels in each Educationally Backward Block (EBB) as per the norms of the scheme.

Other steps being undertaken under RMSA include stipend to girls with disabilities under IEDSS component, motivation and counselling camps for girls, self defence training to girl students, provision of residential quarters for female teachers and construction of toilet blocks for girls. A module on gender sensitisation is an integral part of in service training programmes for teachers under RMSA.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise details of girl students at Secondary and Higher Secondary level during 2012-13 to 2014-15

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Secondary			Higher Secondary		
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.55	5.98	8.16	10.15	12.2	12.21
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13.25	13.37	15.60	-	10.85	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.77	12.75	15.81	2.14	15.49	17.44
4.	Assam	27.79	32.10	29.28	4.5	6.83	-
5.	Bihar	31.28	26.05	26.62	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	10.09	8.49	8.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Chhattisgarh	14.89	22.72	19.92	-	2.13	4.14
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22.00	26.83	15.08	4.81	5.33	4.77
9.	Daman and Diu	12.25	20.33	29.73	-	4.89	36.05
10.	Delhi	4.21	6.64	9.80	9.6	11.45	13.15
11.	Goa	6.26	7.19	7.68	5.8	8.38	9.39
12.	Gujarat	12.95	19.81	23.24	0.3	6.18	5.26
13.	Haryana	9.93	13.27	15.30	-	3.16	5.12
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8.40	8.83	5.80	7.64	5.54	5.57
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.96	16.14	17.65	9.36	6.2	11.20
16.	Jharkhand	19.20	23.32	24.56	-	-	4.18
17.	Karnataka	39.07	26.57	24.52	11.26	-	-
18.	Kerala	6.38	11.40	9.52	-	5.9	-
19.	Lakshadweep	9.17	7.65	4.96	10.65	2.59	3.21
20.	Madhya Pradesh	16.39	27.91	25.97	-	2.83	0.73
21.	Maharashtra	15.72	13.78	12.58	3.94	3.89	1.60
22.	Manipur	11.35	15.28	15.86	10.06	3.08	-
23.	Meghalaya	25.02	23.99	20.27	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	20.65	17.37	20.73	-	-0.53	4.85
25.	Nagaland	26.33	36.08	18.47	17.87	12.96	3.19
26.	Odisha	49.62	49.57	29.37	-	-	-
27.	Puducherry	11.72	10.02	9.36	3.87	9.28	3.69
28.	Punjab	10.30	8.71	8.39	6.53	3.2	3.67
29.	Rajasthan	14.49	20.06	13.40	-	-	-
30.	Sikkim	8.64	12.14	14.39	4.92	11.92	11.17
31.	Tamil Nadu	5.86	7.99	4.36	2.33	4.35	2.34
32.	Telangana		16.86	14.50		13.2	-
33.	Tripura	26.99	25.70	28.83	9.49	9.06	8.89
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	7.35	10.60	-	-	2.45
35.	Uttarakhand	10.45	7.44	9.46	1.85	-	2.61
36.	West Bengal	19.41	19.77	19.06	8.49	7.76	8.04

Note: States reporting negative dropout rate have not been reported.

Source: UDISE Statistics.

Promotion of day care schools

999. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any strategy to promote day care schools for 10th, 11th and 12th standards in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Government is presently implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) for secondary schools and for some interventions in higher secondary schools. The scheme envisages establishment of new Government Secondary Schools and strengthening of existing Government Secondary Schools to ensure universal access to secondary education, besides having provisions for improvement of quality and equity. There is no provision in the scheme for promoting day care schools for 10th, 11th and 12th standards in the country.

Fake educational institutes

1000. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that fake educational institutes are giving education certificates in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A considerable number of fake universities and fake technical institutions awarding degrees/certificates without approval of University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have come to the notice of the Government. Presently, 23 universities and 279 technical institutions have been listed as fake universities and fake technical institutions by UGC and AICTE respectively. State-wise break-up of fake universities and fake technical institutions are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of fake universities identified by UGC	No. of fake technical institutions identified by AICTE
1.	Andhra Pradesh	---	7
2.	Bihar	1	17
3.	Chandigarh	---	7
4.	Delhi	7	66
5.	Goa	---	2
6.	Gujarat	---	8
7.	Haryana	---	18
8.	Himachal Pradesh	---	1
9.	Jharkhand	---	4
10.	Karnataka	1	23
11.	Kerala	1	2
12.	Maharashtra	1	17
13.	Odisha	2	1
14.	Punjab	---	5
15.	Rajasthan	---	3
16.	Tamil Nadu	---	11
17.	Telangana	---	36
18.	Uttarakhand	---	3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8	22
20.	West Bengal	2	26
TOTAL		23	279

The details of fake universities and fake technical institutes are available on the website of UGC www.ugc.ac.in and the website of AICTE www.aicteindia.org respectively.

(c) Several steps have been taken against fake universities. The Ministry *vide* its D.O. letter No. 12-3/2015/U3A dated 21st July, 2015 requested the Chief Secretaries of respective State Governments to investigate the matter and register complaints in police station against these fake universities with a further request to initiate prosecution against those who are involved in defrauding and cheating students by misrepresenting themselves as “Universities” awarding degrees with their name.

Apart from above, the following action has been taken by UGC to stop mushrooming of fake universities and also to warn people against such universities:—

- (i) For the awareness of general public/students/parents, the UGC puts up the list of fake institutions on its website *i.e.* www.ugc.ac.in. All self-styled unrecognized and unapproved institutions are cautioned that running of Undergraduate and Postgraduate degree courses and giving misleading advertisements shall attract severe action under the provisions of appropriate laws including the UGC Act and the Indian Penal Code, etc.
- (ii) At the beginning of every academic session, the UGC issues Press Release and Public Notice and state-wise list of fake universities in the country in national dailies and Newspapers in Hindi and English to warn the aspiring students, guardians and the public at large not to take admission in the courses run by the self-styled, unauthorized fake universities/institution of higher education functioning in different parts of the country.
- (iii) Cases have also been filed in various courts by UGC against fake universities/institutions. Various cases are pending in the court of law filed by the fake universities/unrecognized institutes.
- (iv) UGC has also sent letters to the State/UT Principal Secretaries/Education Secretaries to take appropriate action against the fake universities located in their jurisdiction. A reminder letter has also been issued by UGC in April, 2016.

Further, the AICTE has initiated the following action against fraudulent/unapproved institutions:—

- (i) Send the list of unapproved/unregulated technical institutions to Principal Secretary/Director, Technical Education/concerned State authorities for taking appropriate action against such societies/individuals/companies/trust etc. which are offering courses programmes without obtaining statutory approval of AICTE.
- (ii) Issue Public notices in newspapers cautioning the students not to take admission in such unapproved institutions for the benefit of Stakeholders.
- (iii) Update the list of such fake institutions on AICTE website.
- (iv) Issue Notices to unapproved institutions available on record of AICTE to close down the programmes or to approach AICTE for seeking approval. The copy of notices is also endorsed to concerned state authorities for information and necessary action.

Appointments in National Book Trust

1001. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Book Trust has been without an Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees for over a year now;

(b) whether in the absence of Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees, NBT could not take any major decisions during the last one year;

(c) whether NBT has already forwarded their recommendations for members to be appointed to the Board of Trustees long back and Government is yet to take action on it; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in appointing the members in the Board of Trustees of NBT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir. The Board of Trustees and Executive Committee both have been constituted on 8th December, 2016.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Single entrance test for engineering and architecture

1002. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to have a single entrance test for all engineering and architecture seats from next year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the manner in which the Ministry would have one single exam when syllabus in various States are different;

(d) whether any consultations have been held with State Governments and other stakeholders; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (e) With a view to maintaining good standards of education in engineering education, AICTE Council considered a proposal to introduce a single national level entrance examination for

undergraduate engineering courses and decided that detailed discussions with various stakeholders including all the State Governments/UT be held before taking a final decision.

Centres for National Eligibility cum Entrance Test in Telangana

1003. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has announced only a few examination centres in Telangana for conducting National Eligibility cum Entrance Test though the number of students appearing for the test is considerably more;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any request from the State Government for increasing the examination centres to facilitate the students to take the test and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the response of CBSE to such requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Hyderabad and Warangal were made examination centres for National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) in 2016 and the same cities have been made examination centres for NEET to be conducted on 7.5.2017 considering number of candidates opting these cities as examination centres.

(c) and (d) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has not received such request from the State Government.

Separate toilets for boys and girls in co-educational schools

1004. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-educational public schools in Maharashtra;

(b) whether all the co-educational public schools have separate toilets for boys and girls;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the number of co-educational public schools that still requires toilets/separate toilets for boys and girls; and

(e) the number of such toilets constructed in these schools under Swachh Bharat Mission since 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The State of Maharashtra has reported that as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) data, there are 65,321 co-educational Government and local body schools in Maharashtra.

(b) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates the appropriate Governments to provide school infrastructure for elementary education in accordance with the norms prescribed in the Schedule to the RTE Act.

Ministry of Human Resource Development has directed all States and UTs including Maharashtra to ensure availability of separate toilets for girls and boys in all recognised schools including unaided schools in accordance with the provision under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

The State of Maharashtra has informed that toilet facilities are available in all co-educational public schools. In a few schools where permanent toilets are not available due to non-availability of land, schools running in private building or construction restrictions in areas such as forests etc, temporary facilities have been provided. Out of 65,321 Government and local body schools in Maharashtra, 63,882 schools have permanent boys' toilets and 64,369 schools have permanent girls' toilets. Temporary boys' and girls' toilet facilities are being provided by School Management Committees in 1,439 schools and 952 schools respectively.

The Central Government has prioritized girls' education. Therefore, the Department of School Education and Literacy launched Swachh Vidyalaya initiative under the ambit of Swachh Bharat Mission to ensure that every government school in country has a separate toilet for girls and boys. The number of toilets constructed in co-educational public schools in States and UTs including Maharashtra under Swachh Bharat has not been maintained at central level.

Hostel facilities for girls in Educationally Backward Blocks

†1005. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for opening hostels in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) under the girls hostel scheme;

(b) the details of criteria fixed for identification of EBB;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the target would be achieved by making arrangement for lodging of merely 100 girls in an EBB; and

(d) if not, by when the arrangement for extension of hostels would be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has provision for setting up of Girls Hostels under Girls Hostel component of Rashtriya Madhyamik Abhiyan (RMSA) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) component under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the Educationally Backward Block (EBBs)

(b) The FBBs have been identified on the basis of composite criteria of blocks with a rural Female Literacy Rate (FLR) below the national average of 46.13% and Gender Gap in Literacy higher than the national average of 21.59% as per Census 2001.

(c) and (d) The Girls Hostels for secondary and higher secondary stage under RMSA have a capacity of 100 and KGBVs for elementary stage have a capacity of 50 to 100. As on date, 1118 girls hostels under RMSA are functional with a total enrollment of 99870 girls students. Under SSA, 3600 KGBVs are operational with an enrollment of 3.66 lakh girls students. There is no proposal at present to extend the capacity of the hostels.

Quality assessment survey of students

1006. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no regular surveys conducted to check the basic learning level of students in schools other than formal examinations;

(b) whether Government is planning to involve NGOs and other civil societies to conduct regular quality assessment survey of students; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has been engaged since 2000 in the conduct of National Achievement Survey (NAS) at different grade periodically with view to study the learning levels of students at Classes III, V and VIII under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and at class X under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha

Abhiyan (RMSA). Four cycles of NAS under SSA and one cycle under RMSA have already been completed.

(b) and (c) From the current year onwards, Government has decided to conduct Annual Survey of Learning Outcomes in Government and Government aided schools at the elementary level. The students' learning assessment will be according to the Learning Outcomes developed by NCERT. Non-Governmental Organizations and other civil societies may be involved in the conduct of the Survey.

Scholarship for students pursuing education in foreign universities

1007. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing any scholarship for students undertaking higher education in foreign universities in the field of art, agriculture, law, medicine, engineering, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Government scholarships for students undertaking higher education in foreign universities in the field of art, agriculture, law, medicine, engineering are as follows:—

1. **National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe students:** The scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to meritorious Scheduled Tribe students for pursuing Master level courses, Ph.D. and Post-Doctoral Research Programmes in foreign universities in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science. The family income ceiling of the candidates/parents is ₹ 6.00 lac per annum.
2. **National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students:** The scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for pursuing Master level course and Ph.D. in foreign universities in the field of Pure and Applied Sciences, Social Science, Agricultural Science etc. The family income ceiling of the candidates/parents is ₹ 6.00 lac per annum. The number of awards available is 100 per annum.

3. **Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for the Students belonging to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Economically Backward Classes (EBCs):** The scheme is implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The objective of the scheme is to provide interest subsidy to meritorious OBC and EBC students so as to provide them opportunities to pursue higher education abroad in the field of Arts, Engineering, Medical and Agriculture. The income ceiling is ₹ 3 lakh per annum for OBCs and ₹ 1 lakh for EBCs. 50% of the outlay is earmarked to girl students.
4. **Padho Pardesh:** The Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing the scheme wherein interest subsidy is provided to minority students to pursue Master's Level Courses, M.Phil and Ph.D. in foreign universities in the field of Arts, Engineering, Agriculture and Medical. The family income ceiling of the candidates/parents is ₹ 6.00 lakh per annum.
5. **Overseas Doctoral Fellowship Programme:** The scheme is implemented by Science and Engineering Research Board, a statutory body of Department of Science and Technology. The objective of the scheme is to build national capacity where the talent supply of researchers in areas of interest to the country is sub-critical. The selected fellow is provided US \$ 24,000 per annum for a period of 4 years for undertaking the doctoral research program in Science, Technology, Engineering and Medicine from overseas top ranking universities.

Scholarship for college going students

1008. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the various scholarship schemes for college going students run by Government;
- (b) the details of beneficiaries under each scholarship programmes, State-wise, especially from Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (c) the reasons for delay in providing scholarships to the shortlisted candidates and the plans of Government to reduce such delay and increase transparency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the (i) Central

Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students and (ii) Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) The State-wise details of beneficiaries under the schemes for the Financial Year 2016-17 are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) To avoid inordinate delay and increase transparency, both the schemes have been brought under the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) programme. There are some cases of delay in disbursement of scholarship due to incorrect bank details provided by the beneficiary.

Statement

*State-wise details of beneficiaries under the Scheme for the
Financial Year 2016-17 (01.4.2016 to 28.02.2017)*

Sl. No.	State	Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students No. of Beneficiaries	Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir** No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1.	CBSE	6463	-
2.	CISCE	8	-
3.	Andhra Pradesh	3646	-
4.	Assam	6	-
5.	Bihar	36	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	750	-
7.	Chandigarh*	-	-
8.	Delhi*	-	-
9.	Goa	104	-
10.	Gujarat	1670	-
11.	Haryana	2394	-
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2163	-
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	42	2208

1	2	3	4
14.	Jharkhand	15	-
15.	Karnataka	13056	-
16.	Kerala	485	-
17.	Maharashtra	5390	-
18.	Madhya Pradesh	4774	-
19.	Manipur	54	-
20.	Nagaland	57	-
21.	Odisha	987	-
22.	Punjab	5436	-
23.	Rajasthan	3042	-
24.	Sikkim*	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	3442	-
26.	Telangana	4302	-
27.	Tripura	132	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	955	-
29.	Uttarakhand	1	-
30.	West Bengal	2117	-
31.	Puducherry	366	-
TOTAL		61893	2208

*Scheme is being implemented through the State Education Boards. Chandigarh, Delhi and Sikkim does not have their own Education Board.

**The scheme is exclusively for the students of Jammu and Kashmir who after passing class XII from the schools located in Jammu and Kashmir have taken admission outside the State to pursue undergraduate level course.

Survey by NCERT to test learning skills

1009. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether NCERT is considering to undertake a survey to test children's learning skills;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the learning outcomes would become part of the Right to Education;
- (d) whether a number of States were positive about the methods and discussions that are going on to bring them on board as Government is hoping to introduce it out from the next academic session; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has been engaged since 2000 in the conduct of National Achievement Survey (NAS) at different grade periodically with view to study the learning levels of students at Classes III, V and VIII under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and at class X under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). Four cycles of NAS and once cycle under RMSA have already been completed.

From current year onwards, Government has decided to conduct annual National Achievement Surveys covering all students from Classes I to VIII in all government and government aided schools. The students learning assessment will be according to the Learning Outcomes developed by NCERT for all subjects covering all classes at the elementary level.

(c) to (e) In the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) meeting held on 25.10.2016 under the Chairmanship of Human Resource Development Minister which was attended by Education Ministers of 21 State, representative of 28 States and Union Territories, wherein it was agreed that learning outcomes should be codified and be made part of rules of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE). Accordingly, the RTE Rules, 2010 have been amended *vide* notification G.S.R. (155(E) dated 20th February, 2017 called the RTE (Amendment) Rules, 2017 mandating the academic authority, specified under Section 29(1) of the RTE Act, 2009, to prepare class-wise, subject-wise learning outcomes for all elementary classes and prepare guidelines for putting into practice continuous and comprehensive evaluation, to achieve the defined learning outcomes.

Autonomy for IITs under Public-Private Partnership

1010. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a Bill is under consideration for providing greater

autonomy to the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) under Public-Private Partnership (PPP);

(b) if so, the status thereof; and

(c) if not, whether such a proposal would be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Process for introduction of a IIIT-PPP Bill, 2017 is underway in the Ministry. As a first step, the draft of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership) Bill, 2017 has been sent for consideration by the Cabinet. The draft IIIT-PPP Bill, 2017 proposes to declare Indian Institutes of Information Technology established in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode as Institutions of National Importance, to develop new knowledge in information technology, to enable these institutions to grant degree to its students, to provide manpower of global standards for the information technology industry and to provide for certain other matters connected with such institutions or incidental thereto.

(c) Question does not arise.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Jammu and Kashmir

1011. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Jammu and Kashmir, district-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of forces are deployed in the State requiring more schools; and

(c) if so, the number of new Kendriya Vidyalayas proposed, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) At present 37 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functional in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The district-wise details are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of KVs
1.	Anantnag	2
2.	Doda	1
3.	Bandipur	1
4.	Kathua	3

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of KVs
5.	Kargil	1
6.	Leh	2
7.	Rajouri	2
8.	Budgam	1
9.	Kulgam	1
10.	Baramula	2
11.	Pulwama	1
12.	Jammu	10
13.	Samba	1
14.	Srinagar	3
15.	Udhampur	3
16.	Reasi	1
17.	Kishtwar	1
18.	Akhnoor	1
TOTAL		37

(b) and (c) The KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-Military personnel by providing a common programme of education. Proposals for opening of new KVs are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/Union Territories Administrations thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as the availability of necessary sanction of the Government. KVs are not opened on the criteria of State-wise/District-wise or area/location-wise.

Admission of foreign students in IITs

1012. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IITs have decided to open their gates for students from many countries from next year onwards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the students from these countries would be allowed to skip Joint Entrance Examination [JEE (main)] and appear directly for JEE (advanced); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. With a view to providing opportunity for foreign students to study in IITs (without reducing the seat availability for the Indian students), IITs have been authorized to create supernumerary seats of upto 10% of total number of seats in each course. However, they have to clear the JEE (Advanced) exam (which is the qualifying exam for IIT admission) for securing admission in the IITs.

Fees for foreign students in IITs

1013. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided against granting any fee subsidy to foreign undergraduate and postgraduate students in IITs;

(b) whether such students can avail of scholarships provided through the Indian Council of Cultural Relations or institutional funding on a case to case basis;

(c) whether a committee set up by Government to look into the fee structure for foreign students, stated that such students should be charged the same fee as Indian students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The foreign students who secure seat for study in IITs by clearing the JEE (Advanced) exam, will not be eligible for subsidized fee currently available to the Indian students. However, a request has been made to the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) for making available scholarships for deserving students on a case-to-case basis.

Quality education scheme in rural areas

1014. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce quality education scheme in Government schools and Government aided schools;

(b) in what manner the Ministry proposes to improve the quality of education in rural and remote area schools run and managed by Government; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to amend the present RTE Act in order to ensure quality education for poor children of rural and remote areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in grade III, V, VIII and X. Four rounds of National Achievement Survey (NAS) have been conducted so far for grade V and three rounds for classes III and VIII. These reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from first round to fourth round. Since only first round of NAS has been conducted at class X level, it is not possible to comment on the comparative learning achievement or decline of students of Grade X.

The Central Government implements Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) for improvement of elementary and secondary education, respectively.

Under SSA, the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies statutory duties and responsibilities of teachers and lays down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in elementary schools. For the year 2016-17, 10% of the funds under SSA have been clearly earmarked for quality interventions.

Recently, the Central Government has notified Learning Outcomes for all elementary classes which will help teachers and parents to benchmark learning levels of students.

Additionally, the States and UTs are supported for early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme of SSA namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) in classes I and II. Further the Government has launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme on 09.07.2015, *inter alia*, as a sub-component of SSA and RMSA, to motivate and

engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.

In order to provide quality education to students at the secondary level, various interventions are funded under the RMSA, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. These include provision for : (i) additional teachers to improve Pupil Teacher Ratio, (ii) induction and in-service training for Principals, Teachers , Master Trainers and Key Resource Persons, (iii) Maths and Science kits, (iv) Lab equipments, (v) Special teaching for learning enhancement, (vi) ICT facilities in schools, (vii) introduction of vocational education component at the secondary level.

Further, for improving the quality of school education, the School Standards and Evaluation framework, known as 'Shaala Siddhi' has been developed by NUEPA, to enable schools to evaluate their performance in a more focused and strategic manner and to facilitate them to make professional judgments for improvement.

(b) and (c) The Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education (RTE), Act, 2009 provides free education to all the children between the age group of 6-14 years irrespective of caste, religion or area.

To ensure access to children, all the States and UTs have notified area or limits of their neighbourhood norms, factoring in their state specific conditions, for opening of schools in accordance with the Central Rules. Under SSA, provisions have also been made for residential schools/hostels for example Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have also been sanctioned to the States for improving access to marginalised girls particularly out of school, either drop out or never enrolled and transportation/escort facility for children living in sparsely populated areas, children living in areas where schools cannot be opened due to unavailability of land and children in need of care and protection. Special training is also provided to all such children who are school dropouts and long absentees. Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood private unaided schools in Class I or below to the extent of at least 25 percent of the strength of that class.

For improving the access of all students, including students from ST community at the secondary level of schooling, RMSA provides for new secondary schools and by provisioning for additional classrooms, science laboratory, library, computer rooms, art/craft/culture rooms, toilets, drinking water facilities etc. in the new secondary schools and existing secondary schools. Interventions like survey and identification

of out of school children, awareness programme, bridge courses, special teaching for learning enhancement etc. have also been supported under RMSA to increase the enrolment of all students.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar

†1015. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the numbers of Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened in Bihar;
- (b) the numbers of Kendriya Vidyalayas needed to be opened in view of requirement of people of the State;
- (c) the numbers of Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened in this financial year; and
- (d) the numbers of Kendriya Vidyalayas proposed to be opened as per the fixed criteria, during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) There is no decision to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Bihar.

(b) to (d) The KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-Military personnel by providing a common programme of education. Proposals for opening of new KVs are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/Union Territories Administrations thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as the availability of necessary sanction of the Government.

Steps against dropout rate

†1016. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the rate and the total number of dropouts from fifth, eighth, tenth and twelfth class in various States till date;
- (b) the number of students seeking admission in colleges out of those passing class twelfth, their number and percentage and the rate of dropouts at this level; and
- (c) the steps taken to improve the situation due to massive dropout rate?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2015-16 maintained by National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA), State-wise details of annual average dropout rates of students at primary, upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Registration of students in higher education is measured in terms of total enrolment in higher education out of the eligible population in the age group of 18-23 years. Total enrolment in higher education as percentage of the population in the 18-23 years age group is defined as Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER). As per the report of All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), GER in Higher Education during 2015-16 is 24.5%. Details of Enrolment of students in Higher Education for the year 2015-16 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Central Government is implementing several schemes in collaboration with State Governments and UT Administrations for educational development in the country. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme provides a number of incentives to encourage enrolment and retention and to reduce dropouts of children in schools. These include enhancing access to primary, upper primary and secondary schools, strengthening school infrastructure like school building, additional classrooms, toilets, drinking water facilities etc., improving the Pupil-Teacher ratio (PTR) as well as strategies for gender positive textbooks, gender sensitization of teachers and educational administrators. In addition, 3602 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas which are residential schools for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities at upper primary level in educationally backward blocks of the country have been set up. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in schools. Further, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) which has been launched for universal access to secondary education, aims at removing gender and socio-economic disparities in access to education.

To increase the percentage of students to continue studies in institutions of higher education, the Government has taken several initiatives such as opening of new institutions, scholarship and interest subsidy on educational loans availed by the students. Extensive use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) applications is also being made in furtherance of higher education in the country. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan a new scheme called the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been launched with the aim to achieve equity, access and excellence in state higher education system. The scheme supports components

such as upgrading autonomous colleges to universities, clustering colleges to establish a university, setting up of new professional colleges in un-served and underserved areas as well as providing infrastructure grants to universities and colleges to scale up capacity.

Statement-I

State-wise details of annual average dropout rate of students

State/UT	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Class XI-XII
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.51	1.69	9.87	16.93
Andhra Pradesh	6.72	5.20	15.71	-
Arunachal Pradesh	10.82	6.71	17.11	18.42
Assam	15.36	10.51	27.06	-
Bihar	-	4.08	25.90	-
Chandigarh	-	0.44	-	10.55
Chhattisgarh	2.91	5.85	21.26	2.76
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.47	4.02	16.77	9.47
Daman and Diu	1.11	3.11	32.27	40.48
Delhi	-	0.76	11.81	17.32
Goa	0.73	0.07	11.15	13.91
Gujarat	0.89	6.41	25.04	7.04
Haryana	5.61	5.81	15.89	5.75
Himachal Pradesh	0.64	0.87	6.07	7.41
Jammu and Kashmir	6.79	5.44	17.28	12.65
Jharkhand	5.48	8.99	24.00	3.41
Karnataka	2.02	3.85	26.18	1.96
Kerala	-	-	12.32	0.47
Lakshadweep	-	2.78	6.76	3.12
Madhya Pradesh	6.59	9.20	24.77	-

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	1.26	1.79	12.87	1.83
Manipur	9.66	4.20	14.38	-
Meghalaya	9.46	6.52	20.52	-
Mizoram	10.10	4.78	21.88	6.91
Nagaland	5.61	7.92	18.33	6.97
Odisha	2.86	3.81	29.56	-
Puducherry	0.37	0.56	12.19	4.50
Punjab	3.05	3.22	8.86	5.83
Rajasthan	5.02	3.07	13.48	-
Sikkim	2.27	1.57	15.89	11.76
Tamil Nadu	-	-	8.10	3.41
Telangana	2.08	2.30	15.53	0.77
Tripura	1.28	1.99	28.42	8.93
Uttar Pradesh	8.58	2.70	10.22	2.10
Uttarakhand	4.04	1.19	10.40	3.01
West Bengal	1.47	4.30	17.80	8.11
ALL INDIA	4.13	4.03	17.06	-

Source: UDISE: 2015-16

Statement-II

Details of estimated State wise enrolment in Higher Education

Sl. No.	State/UT	Enrolment
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11024
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1724538
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	46452
4.	Assam	570955
5.	Bihar	1602860
6.	Chandigarh	99992
7.	Chhattisgarh	466030

Sl. No.	State/UT	Enrolment
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5454
9.	Daman and Diu	3122
10.	Delhi	1014876
11.	Goa	47266
12.	Gujarat	1487129
13.	Haryana	831659
14.	Himachal Pradesh	241705
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	332556
16.	Jharkhand	581643
17.	Karnataka	1857946
18.	Kerala	939155
19.	Lakshadweep	501
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1725182
21.	Maharashtra	3987312
22.	Manipur	99340
23.	Meghalaya	71567
24.	Mizoram	31463
25.	Nagaland	36892
26.	Odisha	914675
27.	Puducherry	65412
28.	Punjab	878479
29.	Rajasthan	1761460
30.	Sikkim	29550
31.	Tamil Nadu	3235354
32.	Telangana	1474235
33.	Tripura	74035
34.	Uttar Pradesh	6003076
35.	Uttarakhand	405386

Sl. No.	State/UT	Enrolment
36.	West Bengal	1926500
	ALL INDIA	34584781

Source: AISHE: 2015-16

Let us read together Campaign

1017. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to organize “Let us read together Campaign” pan-India, taking forward Madhya Pradesh's initiative;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the outcomes of such Campaign in Madhya Pradesh held on February 18, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) The Government of India has launched the ‘Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat’ (PBBB) as a sub-programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented to support the States and UTs for universalization of elementary education across the country. The objectives of the programme are to promote early reading and writing with comprehension skills in children, along with basic numeracy skills.

Under PBBB, story-telling is used as one of the strategies of teaching-learning, particularly in the early classes at primary level. All Government and Government-aided primary schools across India are targeted under PBBB.

The Central Government has launched ‘Vidyanjali’, a School Volunteer programme on 16th June, 2016. It is an initiative to enhance community and private sector involvement in Government schools to strengthen implementation of co-scholastic activities through the services of volunteers. Volunteers under the programme will offer their services to Government schools through an online portal developed by MyGov.in. The Volunteers will conduct one or more co-scholastic activities with children such as reading to children; helping children with creative writing; public speaking; play acting and preparing story books.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh organized a one-day drive called “Mil-Banche

Madhya Pradesh” on 18 February, 2017 in all Government primary and upper-primary schools of the State in order to inculcate children’s interest in textbooks and other books. In this programme 1,12,073 Government primary and upper-primary schools were involved, total number of volunteers registered were 2,00,457, in which 29% were Government servants and 22% were women. Hon’ble Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, various Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of State Legislative Assembly, Members of Local Bodies and various famous personalities from different fields participated in the programme.

The Central Government is sharing this initiative of the Madhya Pradesh Government as a “best practice” with all State and UT Departments of Education.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in maoist affected districts

1018. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to set up 11 Kendriya Vidyalayas in Maoist affected districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has also plans to set up Navodaya Vidyalayas in these affected districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) There is no decision to set up 11 Kendriya Vidyalayas in Maoist affected districts.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. JNVs have been established in all the 35 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) worst affected districts in the country.

Financial status of students seeking fee waiver in IIT

1019. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether from January this year the Indian Institutes of Technology would begin verifying economic status of students seeking fee waiver to prevent misuse of the scheme aimed at helping pupils belonging to low income families;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this move is part of a plan to review the scheme following a sharp rise in undergraduate students seeking exemption from paying tuition fee after it was increased to 2 lakh from 90,000 per year from April, 2016; and

(d) if so, the details there of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The IIT Council has decided to verify the income certificates submitted by the students who sought fee waiver claiming household income less than ₹ 5 lakhs a year. Any review of the fee system can be done only by the IIT Council when it meets next.

Salaries for teachers under SSA

1020. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are cases where teachers in Government schools working under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan have not received their due salaries during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) what action/steps have been taken to ensure that the teachers employed under SSA get salaries without interruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been designated as the vehicle for implementing the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Section 7(1) of the RTE Act, 2009, states that both the Centre and the State shall have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of the Act. Section 7(2) states that estimates for implementing the Act shall be prepared and the Project Approval Board (PAB) outlay may be taken as the estimates prepared in compliance with this sub-section. Further, Section 7(3) states that the Central Government shall provide to the State Government, as grants-in-aid of revenues, such percentage of expenditure as it may determine, while, Section 7(5) states that the State Government shall, taking into consideration the sums provided by the Central Government to a State Government, be responsible to provide funds for the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

The outlay or estimates of expenditure to States and UTs in terms of Section 7(2) of the RTE Act are made by the PAB based on their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, which includes the share of both the centre and state. The approved outlay is apportioned between central and state share as per the existing funds sharing pattern of 60:40 (90:10 for North-Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States). 100% central share is provided to Union Territories. The releases of due central share are made in different installments subject to, amongst other things, the availability of budgetary resources at the Budget Estimate/Revised Estimate stage. Under the SSA programme, budgetary support is provided towards implementation of the different components of the Scheme including the payment of teacher salary etc. However, the intervention/component-wise releases of central share have not been made. Further, details of teachers who have not been paid are not maintained centrally.

With the acceptance of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission by the Government of India, the devolution of funds to the States has increased from 32% to 42 % of the net Union Tax Receipts. With the enhanced devolution of funds, States may consider allocating more funds to SSA so as to carry out the functions and responsibilities conferred upon the States by Section 7(5) of the RTE Act, 2009.

Construction of Kitchen-cum-Store in Mid Day Meal Scheme

1021. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 81 given in the Rajya Sabha on 2nd February, 2017 and to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided by Government for construction of Kitchen-cum-Store for cooking and safe storage of food grains in Schools under Mid Day Meal Scheme across the country during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of Kitchen-cum-Store constructed in Schools across the country during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether cases of irregularities/corruption/under-utilisation of funds meant for construction of Kitchen-cum-Stores have come to the notice of Government during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise, and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Under Mid-Day

Meal Scheme, financial assistance is provided for construction of Kitchen-cum-Stores as per the prescribed funding pattern, which has been revised w.e.f. 1.4.2015 and is 90:10 between Centre and States for North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States; 100% for Union Territories and 60:40 for all other States. The Central Government has released ₹ 8009.02 crore for construction of 10,05,477 Kitchen-cum-Stores during 2006-07 to 2015-16 out of which 7,96,319 kitchen-cum-stores have been constructed by the respective States/UTs. The State/UT-wise details of financial assistance provided by Government for construction of Kitchen-cum-Stores during the last three years and current year are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The State/UT-wise details of sanction and construction of Kitchen-cum-Stores are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) During the last 3 years and current year, only one complaint was received regarding irregularity in utilization of funds release for construction of kitchen-cum-stores in Uttar Pradesh. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested to furnish an Action Taken Report (ATR) in the matter.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of financial assistance provided by Government for construction of Kitchen-cum-Store during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Unit	Amount (in lakhs)	Unit	Amount (in lakhs)	Unit	Amount (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	573	553.14	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	5209	9415.72	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	3906	11975.59	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala						
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2289	2643.80	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	6000	7834.98	-	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	110	346.50
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	77	168.94	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	530	851.33	160	292.61	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Uttarakhand	39	50.14	-	-	-	-
29.	West Bengal	13129	19693.50	-	-	-	-
30.	Andaman and Nicobhar Islands	251	802.30	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		31752	53187.13	160	292.61	110	346.50

Note: So far no financial assistance has been provided for Kitchen-cum-Stores during the year 2016-17.

Statement-II*Details of Physical Progress on Construction of Kitchen-cum-Stores*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Kitchen-cum-Stores sanctioned during 2006-07 to 2015-16	Constructed No. of Kitchen-cum-Stores	
			No.	%
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44875	16009	36%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4131	4084	99%
3.	Assam	56795	40193	71%
4.	Bihar	66550	53482	80%
5.	Chhattisgarh	47266	40585	86%
6.	Goa	0	0	0%
7.	Gujarat	25077	24303	87%
8.	Haryana	11483	9031	79%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14959	14319	96%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11815	7118	60%
11.	Jharkhand	39001	27311	70%
12.	Karnataka	40477	37883	91%
13.	Kerala	2450	2450	99%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	100751	93657	93%
15.	Maharashtra	71783	54268	80%
16.	Manipur	3053	661	22%
17.	Meghalaya	9491	9059	95%
18.	Mizoram	2506	2396	96%
19.	Nagaland	2223	2223	100%
20.	Odisha	69152	37544	54%
21.	Punjab	18969	18969	100%
22.	Rajasthan	77298	61358	79%
23.	Sikkim	936	936	100%
24.	Tamil Nadu	28470	18470	65%
25.	Telangana	30408	10077	33%

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tripura*	5304	5565	105%
27.	Uttar Pradesh	122572	112763	92%
28.	Uttarakhand	15933	15416	97%
29.	West Bengal	81314	75930	93%
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	251	96	38%
31.	Chandigarh	10	7	70%
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	32	64%
33.	Daman and Diu	32	32	100%
34.	Delhi	0	0	0%
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0%
36.	Puducherry	92	92	100%
TOTAL		1005477	796319	79%

*Tripura has constructed 261 more Kitchen-cum-Store than sanctioned.

Interest subsidy on education loans for students from Rajasthan

1022. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Central scheme to provide interest subsidy on education loans;

(b) the achievements of the said scheme;

(c) the number of students benefited from the said scheme since its inception;

(d) the number of students from Rajasthan who have benefited from the scheme;

(e) whether Government has received complaints for denial of subsidy on education loans to eligible students and other corrupt practices in implementation of scheme during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, along with the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) 23,62,438 students have benefitted under the Scheme.

(d) 1,44,038 students from Rajasthan have been benefitted from the Scheme.

(e) and (f) Canara Bank *i.e.* the Nodal Bank for the Scheme has mentioned that none of the complaints received at its end pertains to denial of subsidy on education loans to eligible students, or other corrupt practices in the implementation of the Scheme.

Statement

Salient features of Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme (CSISS)

1. The Scheme was launched with effect from 01.04.2009.
2. The aims and objectives of the Scheme are to enable students from economically weaker sections to access higher education in technical and professional streams, in recognized institutions in India.
3. Salient features of the CSISS are as follows:—
 - CSISS is based on the Model Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks Association (IBA).
 - Scheme provides for full interest subsidy during the period of moratorium (course period plus one year) on loans taken by students belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) from Scheduled Banks of Reserve Bank of India 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.
 - Interest Subsidy is linked with the existing Scheme of IBA and restricted to students enrolled in professional/technical courses after 12th Standard.
 - Interest payable for the period of moratorium is to be borne by the Government and thereafter by the students.
 - Upper limit of parental/family income for eligibility is ₹ 4.5 lakh per annum.
 - Subsidy is admissible only once either for undergraduate or for post-graduate or for integrated course.
 - Subsidy is not admissible for those who discontinue the course or are expelled from the institution for any reason other than discontinuation on medical grounds.

Fake educational boards

1023. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the fake educational boards (excluding universities) are running in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken to close these fake boards;
- (c) how many fake board runners have been sent to jail during the last five years; and
- (d) the details of fake educational boards in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) does not maintain data in respect of number of Fake Boards functioning and number of students who have fallen prey to such Boards. However, MHRD issued instructions on 20.11.2008 to all States/Union Territories to initiate action against Fake Education Boards. Education being in the concurrent list of the constitution, majority of education boards come under the administrative control of the respective State Governments and it is for them to curb the activities of such education boards in the respective States.

Seats in NITs

1024. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has increased the seats in the National Institutes of Technology (NITs); and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof along with the actual demands of each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The National Institutes of Technology (NITs) are autonomous Institutions of national importance governed by the provisions of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (NITSER) Act, 2007 and the First Statutes framed under the Act. The seats in NITs have marginally increased due to starting of new programmes at both under graduate and post graduate levels.

As per provisions contained under the NITSER Act, 2007 and the First Statutes, the Senate of the respective Institution has the control over the academic affairs of

the Institute. Therefore, NITs take decision regarding increase in seats themselves. The Senate in each of the Institute is to periodically review the activities of the Departments or Centres and to make suitable recommendations to the Board of Governors of the Institute with regard to creation or restructuring of its Departments or Programmes or Centres and the abolition of existing Departments or Centres thereof.

Verification of law degrees

1025. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has directed the universities to verify the certificates of practicing advocates in the wake of large scale complaints of fake law degrees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are 1.3 million lawyers in India as per 2011 survey and their certificates need to be verified by January, 2017;

(d) whether the drive is aimed at weeding out bogus advocates holding fake educational certificates; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in its order dated 20th October, 2016, in the Transfer Case (Civil) No. 126/2015 directed the University Grants Commission (UGC) to request the universities in the country to carry out verification of certificates of advocates in respect of their law degrees with the concerned Bar Councils on or before 31.01.2017. Accordingly, UGC had issued a circular dated 30.11.2016 to the Vice-Chancellors of all Universities requesting them to carry out such verification of certificate(s) of the learned advocates and complete the exercise by 31.01.2017.

(c) Bar Council of India (BCI) which regulates the legal practice and legal education in India, has informed that it had not conducted any survey on number of lawyers in India in the year 2011. However, during the verification drive of advocates, 6,22,122 number of lawyers have submitted verification forms to various State Bar Councils within the due date of such submission i.e. 30.11.2016.

(d) and (e) BCI has intimated that the sole intention of the verification exercise is to weed out fake and bogus advocates from the legal profession. Verification of certificates of advocates in respect of their law degrees is monitored by the Supreme Court of India under Transfer Case (Civil) No. 126/2015.

Funds for women specific schemes

1026. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether budgetary allocations for women specific schemes have declined during the last three years;

(b) if so, reasons there for; and

(c) the action proposed to get more funds from the Ministry of Finance, to accelerate womens empowerment programmes and comprehensive welfare schemes for older single women, including widows?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) There is no decline in the budgetary allocation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes specifically for girls during the last three years in both the Departments of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) *i.e.* Department of School Education and Literacy and Department of Higher Education.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Does not arise. No such welfare scheme for older single women, including widows is being implemented in MHRD.

Number of attempts for NEET

1027. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to fix the minimum age of applicants/students appearing for this year's National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) examination;

(b) whether the number of attempts for NEET would be calculated from this year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Government has not decided to fix the minimum age of applicants/students appearing for this year's National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) examination. The number of attempts which a candidate can avail at NEET-UG examination shall be limited to 3 (three) uniformly to all the candidates. Appearance in NEET-2017 will be counted as first attempt.

Full autonomy to IIMs

1028. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any plan to give full autonomy to the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) to run their institutes and award degrees to their graduates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government plans to bring any legislation in Parliament during the current session; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) Bill 2017 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 9th February, 2017 to grant statutory status to Indian Institutes of Management to enable them to grant degrees to their students in the academic courses conducted by these institutes. The Bill intends to ensure greater synergy and functional autonomy along with commensurate accountability in academic and financial matters.

Committee on various aspects of education

1029. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Group of Secretaries on Education and Social Development has been constituted recently to look into various aspects of education;

(b) if so, the details of terms of reference given to the group;

(c) whether the group has recommended to make English compulsory in all schools and there should be at least one Government school in each block which should teach English;

(d) if so, the details thereof and what are other recommendations made by the group; and

(e) the details of action taken by Government on each of the recommendation made, recommendation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Asectoral Group of Secretaries was formed to look into 'Education and Social Development'.

(b) The terms of Reference of the Group was as follows:—

- (i) A Mid-Term Review of Major Policies/Programs/Schemes/Projects (including Flagship Schemes) of each Ministry/Department in the Group and suggest realignment of physical targets, financial outlays and implementation strategies up to the year 2018-19, wherever considered necessary. The implementation strategies may be framed keeping in view the different priorities and capabilities of various State Governments. In this context, focus may also be given to measures for reduction in regional disparities. The Group was expected to carry out a critical review of Schemes with a view to preparing an Action Plan with corrective measures and monitoring mechanism;
- (ii) Pinpoint the possibilities of convergence between programs/schemes of various Ministries;
- (iii) Recommend new Tax and Non-Tax initiatives for the Budget 2017-18, with emphasis on creative, innovative and practical ideas for each Ministry/Department;
- (iv) Suggest new policy initiatives in light of emerging trends & challenges in the sector and make specific recommendations for job creation, harnessing the demographic dividend and for meeting the rising aspirations of the weaker section of society;
- (v) Review processes, procedures and institutions with focus on Citizen centric simplification/fast-tracking;
- (vi) Review all autonomous Organizations within their fold in terms of their continuance etc.;
- (vii) Review role of CPSUs, their JVs and Subsidiaries (excluding those which have been reviewed by NITI Aayog) and suggest appropriate actions in regard to them;
- (viii) Review Implementation of Observations and directions given by Hon'ble Prime Minister/Ministries and PMO in the last two and half years;
- (ix) Develop foolproof mechanisms for eliminating parking of funds under various schemes.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Group of Secretaries made the following recommendation under the theme of 'Promote English and Science in school education' of School Education Sector:—

- (i) English to be a compulsory subject in schools from standard 6 onwards;
- (ii) At least one English medium school in every block;
- (iii) Science education facility to be ensured in a radius of 5 kilometers.

(d) and (e) The Report of the Group of Secretaries on Education and Social Development incorporates recommendations of the Group made across all the themes. The excerpt from the report describing this recommendation and action points in particular on promoting English and Science in school education is as under:—

- (i) English to be a compulsory subject in schools from standard 6 onwards: English will be a subject from standard 6 to 10 in all schools.
- (ii) At least one English medium school in every block: This proposal has been endorsed.
- (iii) Science education facility to be ensured in a radius of 5 kilometers: Guidelines have been issued under RMSA to all the States/UTs to facilitate them for establishment, maintenance and management of Integrated Science and Mathematics Laboratory for Secondary Stage (Classes IX and X).

Shanghai technique for study of maths

1030. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian academicians are now experimenting with the Shanghai technique of making study of mathematics a cakewalk and which is increasingly adopted all over Europe and Singapore;

(b) whether educationists in Hyderabad commenting on the adaptability of Shanghai technique to Indian classrooms called for a middle path approach between the Shanghai model and the local variant; and

(c) whether many Shanghai teachers are already working in UK and Singapore is also keen to emulate the Shanghai model for its mathematics classrooms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Government has neither initiated any such activity nor issued any instructions for adoption of Shanghai technique for study of mathematics in schools in the country.

Tribal University in Chhattisgarh

†1031. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Tribal University is proposed to be opened in Bastar in Chhattisgarh; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, by when and if not, whether Government would consider it so that the educational standard of this scheduled region may be uplifted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal to establish a new Central Tribal University in Bastar in Chhattisgarh. During 12th Plan (2012-17) as approved by National Development Council (NDC) the thrust is on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion would be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. The Central Government has launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to open new institutions. Since 'Education' is a concurrent subject, State Governments are also taking various initiatives to enhance the access to higher education in the respective States along with other Private Universities/Institutions.

MGAMD in Nagaland

1032. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahatma Gandhi Academy of Human Development (MGAMD) under Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) is a society, organisation, institution, or centre;

(b) whether Government is a stakeholder in MGAMD, TISS;

(c) if so, what kind of recognition the Government has given to MGAMD, TISS, at Chuchuyimlang, Mokokchung, Nagaland; and

(d) the details of UGC mandate on this and whether it is approved by UGC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The Mahatma Gandhi Academy of Human Development (MGAMD) is a collaborative initiative of Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), a Deemed to be University and Nagaland Gandhi Ashram (NGA), Chuchuyimlang, Mokokchung, Nagaland a Trust registered under Public and Charitable Trust Act, 1908.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) There is no recognition given by Government or UGC for this Centre.

Mahatma Gandhi Academy for Human Development

1033. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of registration of society/ academy/institute of Mahatma Gandhi Academy for Human Development (MGAHD), Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Chuchuyimlang, Mokokchung, Nagaland, under Government of India;

(b) the authority who supervises and manage it, and its current status; and

(c) the future objective of Government regarding MGAHD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The Mahatma Gandhi Academy of Human Development (MGAHD) is a collaborative initiative of Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), a Deemed to be University and Nagaland Gandhi Ashram (NGA), Chuchuyimlang, Mokokchung, Nagaland a Trust registered under Public and Charitable Trust Act, 1908. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between TISS Deemed to be University (Guwahati Off-Campus) and NGA, Chuchuyimlang, Mokokchung, Nagaland on 29th April, 2014. The academic programmes being offered at MGAHD are being administered by the Guwahati Off-Campus of TISS.

(c) There is no role of Central Government for establishment of MGAHD. It is functioning as per MoU signed between TISS and NGA.

Universities for minorities in Gujarat

†1034. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to set up some universities for minorities;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to open such universities in Gujarat also; and

(c) if so, the locations thereof and by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Human Resource Development for setting up Universities for Minorities. However, the Ministry of Minority Affairs

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has informed that Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), a society registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 and working under its aegis has decided to establish five Institutes having world class facilities covering faculties like Engineering, Medicine, Management, Finance and traditional subjects like Ayurveda, Unani also, in different parts of the country. The General Body of MAEF has constituted a High Level Committee to go into the modalities of the same.

Change in no-detention policy

†1035. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to change the no-detention policy for students failing in examination;

(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 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Section 16 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 stipulates that 'No child admitted in a school shall be held back in any class or expelled from school till the completion of elementary education'. Thus, the policy covers elementary stage of schooling covering classes 1 to 8.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted in the 59th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held on 6th June, 2012, a Sub-Committee was constituted for assessment of implementation of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in the context of No-Detention provision in the RTE Act, 2009. The Sub-Committee submitted its report in August, 2014. The report of the Sub-Committee was placed before CABE in its meeting held on 19.8.2015, wherein it was decided to request all States/UTs to share their views on the No-Detention policy. 28 States have shared their views on the No Detention policy out of which 23 States have suggested modification to the No Detention policy.

In pursuance of the decision taken in the CABE Committee meeting held on 19.8.2016, another Sub-Committee under the Chairpersonship of Prof. Vasudev Devnani, Minister of Education, Government of Rajasthan was constituted on 26.10.2015 *inter-alia*, to review the feedback received from States/UTs on the 'No-Detention' policy. The recommendations of the Committee are as under:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) There should be an examination at Class 5. It should be left to the States and UTs to decide whether this exam will be at the school, block, District or State Level.
- (ii) If a child fails then allow the child an opportunity to improve. There should be additional instruction provided to children and the child should be given an opportunity to sit for another exam. If the child is unable to pass the exam in the second chance, then detain the child.
- (iii) At Classes 6 and 7, there should be a school based exam for students.
- (iv) At Class 8, there should be an external exam. In case the child fails, the child should be given additional instruction and then appear for an improvement exam. If fails again then detain.

The matter regarding amendment to Section 16 of the RTE Act, 2009 is under the active consideration of this Ministry.

Schemes requiring mandatory Aadhaar identification

1036. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes under the Ministry to be covered under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016;

(b) the number of schemes under the Ministry that require mandatory Aadhaar identification; and

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to make Aadhaar mandatory for all its schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Details of schemes to be covered under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) In all schemes which are notified under Section (7) of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, the beneficiaries are required to furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar or undergo Aadhaar authentication and if not enrolled for Aadhaar shall have to apply for Aadhaar enrolment by the stipulated date mentioned therein.

Provided that till the time Aadhaar is assigned to the individual, he or she shall be entitled for benefit subject to the production of the following document, namely:—

- (i) If he or she has enrolled, his or her Aadhaar Enrolment ID slip; or
 - (ii) A copy of his or her application made for Aadhaar enrolment; and
 - (iii) Any one of the documents mentioned in the notification.
- (c) No, Sir.

Statement

Details of schemes to be covered under the Aadhaar Act, 2016

(A) Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

Sl. No.	Scheme
1.	QIP for faculty deputed for Ph.D. studies at QIP centers
2.	PMSSS for J and K Students admitted in rest of India
3.	Saksham Scholarship for differently abled students of Diploma Institutes
4.	Saksham Scholarship for differently abled students of Degree College
5.	Pragati Scholarship for girls Diploma Institutes
6.	Pragati Scholarship for girls in Degree Colleges
7.	PG Scholarship for GATE qualified PG Students
8.	EMERITUS Fellowship
9.	Dr. S. Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship in Sciences
10.	Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women
11.	Post- Doctoral Fellowship for SC or ST Candidates
12.	BSR Doctoral Fellowship in Sciences
13.	Junior Research Fellowship in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences
14.	P.G. Scholarship for University Rank Holders
15.	P.G. Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child
16.	P.G. Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC or ST candidates
17.	Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students
18.	Ishan Uday Special Scholarship Scheme for North Eastern Region
19.	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowship in Humanities and Social Science
20.	Swami Vivekananda Single Girl Child Fellowship for Research in Social Sciences

(B) Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development

Sl. No.	Scheme
1.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasa (SPQEM)
2.	Mid-Day Meal Scheme
3.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
4.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
5.	Scheme of Support to NGOs Institutions and SRCs for Adult Education and Skill Development
6.	Sakshar Bharat
7.	Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage
8.	National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education
9.	National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme

Toilets for girls in schools of West Bengal

1037. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many schools in West Bengal still do not have toilet for girls;

(b) the details of number of schools along with the number of schools lacking girls toilet block-wise in each district of the State;

(c) the funds allocated and spent on building girls toilet, State-wise during the last three years; and

(d) the details of any audit mechanism in place to check the usage and maintenance of currently built toilets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected.

Ban on smoking scenes on Doordarshan

†1038. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to issue guidelines to be followed before giving permission for the screening of serials or movies showing the scenes of smoking on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status regarding imposing a ban on the scenes of smoking in movies and in the serials of Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Prasara Bharati has informed that the films telecast by Doordarshan are certified by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) who ensure compliance of all related guidelines. CBFC has implemented the notification issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare *vide* their notification No. GSR 708(E) dated 21.9.2012 containing guidelines regarding health spots to be carried during depiction of smoking scenes in films screened in film theatres. The scenes depicting on smoking in movies including serials/programmes are telecast on Doordarshan with statutory warning scrolled during such scenes.

Steps for effecting integrity amongst employees

1039. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government during the last two years to effect integrity and probity amongst Government employees;

(b) whether any cases of corruption/financial misdemeanors have come to the notice against Group A officers in the Central Government during that period; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Central Government has taken various measures to ensure integrity and probity amongst Government employees which *inter alia* include reviewing the performance of officers as per the provisions of Fundamental Rules 56 (j) as well as other Service Rules as applicable to the various services, identification and declaration of posts as sensitive/non-sensitive, implementation of rotational transfer policy and expediting disciplinary proceedings.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

It is the endeavour of the Government to improve overall performance of its officers through adoption of various measures such as promoting transparency and accountability in their functioning, regular monitoring of their performance, capacity building through training at various levels, welfare activities like adventure sports, yoga etc.

(b) and (c) CBI has registered 267 cases against Group 'A' Officers of the Central Government relating to corruption/financial misdemeanours during the last two years.

Appeals pending with CIC

1040. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals pending with the Central Information Commission (CIC) and State Information Commissions along with the time since these are pending;

(b) whether Government is satisfied with the working of Right to Information (RTI) Act and the period/time taken for disposal of the appeals; and

(c) what steps Government has taken/ proposes to take to reduce the pendency of appeals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Number of cases (appeals/complaints) pending with the Central Information Commission is as under. The data in respect of State Information Commissions is not maintained centrally.

Year-wise pendency as on 02.03.2017

Year	No. of cases
2009	31
2010	55
2011	351
2012	1438
2013	627
2014	1554
2015	4445
2016	14781
2017	7009
TOTAL	30291

(b) and (c) As per the Right to Information Act, 2005 it is mandatory on the part of Public Information Officer either to provide the information or reject the request for any of the reasons specified by the RTI Act within 30 days of receipt of the request. However, information concerning life or liberty of a person has to be provided in forty-eight hours of the receipt of request.

Similarly, as per the RTI Act, an appeal shall be disposed of within 30 days on the receipt of the appeal by the First Appellate Authority or within such extended period not exceeding a total of 45 days from the date of filing thereof, as the case may be, for reasons to be recorded in writing.

The Act, however, does not prescribe time limit for disposal of 2nd appeal/complaint by the Central Information Commission.

For speedy disposal of pending cases the Government has taken several steps like capacity building through training and issue of guidelines for Public Information Officers and First Appellate Authorities, so as to enable them to supply information/dispose of first appeal effectively, resulting into less number of 'First Appeals' and 'Appeals' to the Information Commission.

The Government from time to time has issued instructions impelling upon the Public Authorities to disclose maximum information proactively so as to reduce the need for filing RTI applications by the citizens.

Concluding corruption cases

1041. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fight against corruption is not so encouraging as corruption cases constitute just 0.06 per cent of total crimes during the last 15 years as per the study conducted by the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is not even a single conviction in five States in the last 15 years;

(c) whether the acquittal is 100 per cent in three States; and

(d) if so, how the Ministry looks at these figures and what plans it has to bring corruption cases to their logical end?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) A report on the study conducted by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) on 'Government's Efforts

to Combat Corruption' based on National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) Statistics of total crime in the last 15 years, *i.e.* 2001-2015, is available on the website of CHRI.

It is pertinent to mention that the Government has not entrusted any such study to CHRI.

As informed by CBI, during the year 2016, out of 925 cases (Regular Cases) registered by CBI, 673 cases were registered under Prevention of Corruption Act which is 72.7%.

(b) and (c) No Centralised data is maintained regarding conviction in cases where procedure is launched by agencies of State Government

(d) The Central Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and has taken several measures to combat corruption and improve the functioning of the Government. These *inter alia* include:—

- (i) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (ii) Enactment of Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013;
- (iii) Enactment of Whistle-blowers Protection Act, 2011;
- (iv) Issue of Instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurement activities; State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (v) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedure and systems;
- (vi) Issue of Citizen Charters;
- (vii) Ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011;
- (viii) Placing of details of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain; and
- (ix) Setting up of 92 additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different States.

Training of IAS officers

1042. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1057 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 24th November 2016 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a capacity to train only 180 IAS probationers in the country resulting in increasing the gap between requirement and existing strength of IAS officers; and

(b) if so, in what manner, Government is planning to increase the training strength of these officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) is currently conducting training of IAS Officer trainees as per the present requirements. Any number above 180 would (a) compromise quality; (b) exceed LBSNAA's capacity; and (c) lead to a distortion in a career pyramid of IAS officers, particularly for senior posts in the Government of India. Government will provide all assistance to LBSNAA to augment the infrastructure.

Review of training programmes

1043. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times, Government has reviewed various training programmes within the country and abroad during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of IAS, CSS, State Civil Services and other Group-A officers attending those programmes during the above period;

(c) whether any of the training programmes, which were not found effective during the review, have been dropped during the above period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the targets fixed for training of various level officers during the current year and the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) The Department of Personnel & Training has reviewed the domestic and foreign training programmes during the year 2016 and it was decided to continue the domestic and foreign training programmes in the present form. Some modifications have been made in respect of curtailment of foreign attachments and duration of training period in the Mid- career Training Programmes for IAS/CSS Officers and Induction Training Programmes for Promotee IAS Officers. None of the training programmes has been dropped after review. The training of officers at various levels is to be continued during the current as well as next two years depending on the availability of funds and the number of officers to be trained.

Details of officers who have attended the various training programmes during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of officers who have attended various training programmes during the last three years and the current year

(1) Training programme conducted by LBSNAA

Year	Foundation Course (Officers of All India Services and Central Services)	Phase I (IAS officers)	Phase II (IAS officers)	MCTP Phase III (IAS officers)	MCTP Phase IV (IAS officers)	MCTP Phase V (IAS officers)	Induction Training Programme for Promotee IAS officers
2014	277	181	171	104	54	100	44
2015	353	181	177	112	67	94	75
2016	377	181	181	104	57	88	56
TOTAL	1007	543	529	320	178	282	175

(2) Training programme conducted by ISTM

Category	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (upto February, 2017)
Group A Officers	1638	865	1295	1137
CSS	1104	1047	2908	1611
SCS	1007	1053	369	732
TOTAL (Number of Trainees in all Training programmes)	6527	6101	7433	6651

(3) Foreign Training Programme**(i) Long term**

Year	IAS	GP. A and Other AIS	CSS	SCS	Total
2013-14	17	14	1	7	39
2014-15	15	21	1	7	44
2015-16	17	18	-	-	35
2016-17	12	9	-	-	21

(ii) Short Term

Year	IAS	GP. A and Other AIS	CSS	SCS	Total
2013-14	177	114	9	62	362
2014-15	167	71	14	29	281
2015-16	148	67	6	25	246
2016-17	196	62	9	25	292

(iii) Partial Funding

Year	IAS	GP. A and Other AIS	CSS	SCS	Total
2013-14	1	7	-	-	8
2014-15	5	4	-	-	9
2015-16	3	12	-	-	15
2016-17	3	5	-	-	8

(4) Domestic Training Programme

(i) Long Term

Year	IAS	CSS	SCS	Other Gr 'A'	Total
2013-14	4	2	2	62	70
2014-15	2	2	-	71	75
2015-16	6	-	1	86	93
2016-17	2	2	-	38	42
GRAND TOTAL	14	6	3	257	280

(ii) Short Term

Year	IAS	CSS	SCS	Other Gr 'A'	Total
2013-14	397	-	11	76	484
2014-15	337	3	16	159	515
2015-16	268	19	12	60	359
2016-17	271	26	5	100	402
GRAND TOTAL	1273	48	44	395	1760

Disparity in general trend of marks

1044. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is cognisant of the disparity in the general trend of marks secured by candidates in various optional subjects in the Civil Services Mains Examination;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether UPSC has developed/ adopted any objective criterion so as to minimise the disparity in the marks trend across various optional disciplines in order to ensure a level playing field among candidates from various disciplines;

(d) if so, the details of moderation or scaling methods implied; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) has informed that inter subject moderation is done in Civil Services (Main) Examination in order to bring parity between candidates opting for different subjects. This is done on a holistic perspective based on statistics of marks secured by candidates in different papers to ensure level playing field on account of difference in scope and coverage of syllabi, difficulty level of question papers and standards of evaluation, which can vary from year to year across subject/ papers.

Disposal of appeals received under RTI act

1045. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Information Commission (CIC) is taking more time than the prescribed one for disposal of applications/appeals received under the Right to Information (RTI) Act and it could not meet the disposal target during the last two years;

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

(c) the action plan being formulated by Government for time bound disposal of applications/appeals received under RTI Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the

Right to Information Act, 2005 it is mandatory on the part of Public Information Officer either to provide the information or reject the request for any of the reasons specified by the RTI Act within 30 days of receipt of the request. However, information concerning life or liberty of a person has to be provided in forty-eight hours of the receipt of request.

Similarly, as per the RTI Act, an appeal shall be disposed off within 30 days on the receipt of the appeal by the First Appellate Authority or within such extended period not exceeding a total of 45 days from the date of filing thereof, as the case may be, for reasons to be recorded in writing.

No time limit or target has been prescribed for disposal of appeal and complaint by the Commission under the RTI Act, 2005.

The number of cases registered and disposed in the last two years are given below:—

Year	Registered	Disposed
2015-16	25,960	28,188
2016-17 (Upto Feb., 2017)	21,872	27,252

Compensation to civil service aspirants

1046. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that civil service aspirants have demanded compensation in the form of additional attempts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they had lost the chance for additional attempts due to a discriminatory civil service aptitude test paper during the preliminary examination;

(c) whether the civil service aspirants have demanded that there should be a level playing field for all aspirants across the country, irrespective of their background; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Certain changes were introduced in the preliminary part with effect from Civil Services Examination-2011. Several representations have been received from the Civil Services aspirants demanding additional attempts in Civil Services Examination due to change in the pattern from CSE-2011.

The Government had taken a policy decision of providing additional attempt in Civil Services Examination 2015 to those candidates who appeared in Civil Services Examination 2011 and General Studies (paper-II) of preliminary examination was made qualifying with effect from CSE-2015. Further the Government decided to allow two additional attempts to all category of candidates with effect from Civil Services Examination (CSE)-2014, with consequential relaxation of maximum age, if required.

(c) and (d) The Government always strives to ensure a level playing field for all the aspirants. Further UPSC has constituted an Expert Committee under chairmanship of Shri B.S. Baswan to comprehensively examine the various issues, raised from time to time regarding the Civil Services Examination, with respect to the eligibility, syllabus, scheme and pattern of the Examination *vide* notice dated 12.08.2015. The report of Baswan Committee is currently under the consideration of the UPSC and the recommendations of the UPSC on the report are yet to be received.

Role of cow urine and dung in curing diseases

1047. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to critically evaluate the role of cow urine and dung in curing diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no money has been committed or allocated for the said purpose; and

(d) whether the proposal is yet to pass strict scientific scrutiny?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A programme on “Scientific Validation and Research on Panchgavya (स्वरूप/SVAROP)” has been initiated recently by Centre for Rural Development and Technology (CRDT)-Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)-Delhi, under Unnat Bharat Abhiyaan. In this endeavour, a “National Brainstorming Cum-Consultative Workshop on SVAROP” was organized at IIT, Delhi on 18-19 December, 2016. In this Workshop, scientists, researchers and practitioners from various IITs, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and Department of Science and Technology (DST), Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India, besides Voluntary Organizations participated. During the Workshop, proposals were invited by IIT, Delhi under five components of Panchgavya (Cow dung, urine, milk, curd and

ghee) in order to be a part of scientific validation process for their respective roles including role of cow urine and dung in curing diseases. After the Workshop, about 50 Research and Development proposals have so far been received by IIT-Delhi.

ITIs in Himachal Pradesh

1048. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up Industrial Training Institutes in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which they are likely to be set up; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to boost vocational education in various States including Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) The Vocational Training is a concurrent subject under the Constitution (entry 23). The Central Government is entrusted with responsibility of formulation of policy, laying down training standards, norms, conduct of examinations and certification and affiliation/ de-affiliation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) etc. whereas opening of ITIs, day to day administration and admissions in ITIs is under the domain of respective State/UTs. The details of the ITIs, State/UT-wise are available on NCVT MIS Portal at link <https://ncvtmis.gov.in/Pages/ITI/Search.aspx>. As per data available on portal, a total of 86 Government and 145 Private ITIs, affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) are admitting trainees in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Following steps have been taken in the State of Himachal Pradesh to boost vocational education:

- (i) Apart from training being imparted in ITIs, one Heavy Machinery Operator Training School is also functioning.
- (ii) The Government, ITI Nalagarh has been upgraded as Model ITI under a centrally sponsored scheme and funds amounting to ₹ 9.13 crore have been sanctioned as Central and State share in the ratio of 70:30.
- (iii) Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI) for women is also functioning in temporary building at Jundla in Distt. Shimla which will be moved to new building under Directorate General of Training, Government of India.

(iv) Skill Development Project funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB):

A total of 50 Government ITIs are being modernised/strengthened with latest Machinery and Equipment as per norms laid down by NCVT. Besides, Kaushal Vikas Kendra's are being established in the selected Government ITIs for optimum utilization of resources.

(v) 14 Government ITIs have been covered under Vocational Training improvement project.**Special Indian service of skill development**

1049. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is coming up with a proposal of creating a special Indian Service of Skill Development on the line of IAS and IPS, etc.; and

(b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) In order to have an organized service, the Government has already notified Indian Skill Development Service Rules, 2017, *vide* notification No.G.S.R.5(E) dated 4th January, 2017, constituting a Service to be known as Indian Skill Development Service consisting of 263 Group 'A' posts.

New skill development and technical courses

1050. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the increasing unemployment in non-technical trades in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken by Government to remove unemployment;

(c) whether Government contemplates to increase the employment opportunities by starting different new skill development and technical courses in the coming years; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposals prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Government

is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 to enable a large number of youths to take up industrial relevant classroom-cum-practical training for securing better placement and self employment. Industries are actively participating as accredited and affiliated training partners/centers in imparting training-cum-placement activities as per National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) Norms. The schemes runs across 221 job roles related to 35 Sector Skill Councils which is a diverse and exhaustive representation of the industry which includes 53 non-technical courses in about 15 SSCs. Scheme incentivizes Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Partners (TPs) for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. TCs are mandated to organize placement/rozzgar melas every six month with the support of Sector Skill Council and to ensure the participation of the local industry. The last 20% payment to training partner would be made only after wage employment of self-employment to atleast 70% of the trained candidates. Additionally, post placement supports at the rate of ₹ 1450 per month are provided to women, candidates from special areas and for PWDs. PMKVY (2016-20) has targeted to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Training and 40 lakh under RPL) over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore.

Job roles approved by the Sector Skill Councils have mandatory fixed theoretical training hours as well as practical training hours. Each of the trainee is imparted regular practical training and assessed on the practical knowledge gained during training. The Training Centers are mandated to maintain prescribed list of equipment for practical training and have to strictly adherence to mandatory laboratory set-up requirements of each job role as prescribed by the SSCs. Certain Job Roles do have component of On-Job Training (OJT) and over and above the recently introduced new apprenticeship scheme facilitates new candidates to get hand on industry experience besides other financial benefits after the skilling courses. In addition to above, OJT has also been introduced as compulsory part of Dual learning module in the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) from the current year itself to promote practical training.

Appraisal of public representatives regarding Skill Development Programmes

1051. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is implementing skill development programmes by establishing skill development centres in every constituency and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that public representatives like MPs/MLAs are not being apprised about the programmes being organised in their constituencies and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to keep the local public representatives aware of such programmes that are being organised in his constituency/jurisdiction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra(s) (PMKKs) scheme on pan-India basis for skill development of prospective youths. Under PMKK, NSDC aims to promote through their Training Partners Model Skill Centre in every district for imparting skill training to aspirational youths through PMKVY. The scheme envisage to create benchmark institutions, focus on elements of quality, sustainability and connect with stakeholders and to transform skills delivery mandate to a sustainable institutional model. As of 7th February 2017, PMKKs in 443 districts have been allocated and 78 PMKKs had been set up, out of which 65 have been inaugurated by the Hon'ble MPs.

Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs) are mandated to encourage presence of MPs, MLAs, DMs, SDMs, DLOs, Chief Judicial Magistrates, Municipal Commissioners and/or District Employment Officers as far as possible during the process of implementation of scheme.

Skill development centres under PMKVY

1052. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of skill development centres under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) presently functioning, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to open such centres in each district of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has reviewed PMKVY to ascertain its shortcomings and the number of persons who got employment through it and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to make PMKVY more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The States/UTs wise details of skill development centres under PMKVY are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Ministry is also implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan-India basis to cover the prospective youths. Under the scheme, Government intends to establish a Model Skill Centre in every district for imparting skill training to aspirational youths through PMKVY. As of 7th February 2017, PMKKs in 443 districts have been allocated, out of which 65 have been inaugurated by the Hon'ble MPs.

(c) and (d) After successful implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during 2015-16, Government has modified its guidelines to make scheme more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented.

Under PMKVY (2015-16), it was not mandatory for NSDC's training partners to report employment data. However, 2.37 lakh candidates have been provided with the placement offers under PMKVY 2015-16. However, under modified PMKVY (2016-20), launched on 2nd October, 2016, skill trainings are currently underway and it is mandatory for TCs to report employment data. Also, the focus on employment has been significantly enhanced. Scheme incentivizes Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Partners (TPs) for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. TCs are mandated to organize placement/rozzgar melas every six month with the support of Sector Skill Council. Further, the reimbursement of last 20% of training cost to TCs would be made only after wage employment or self employment to at least 70% of the trained candidates. Various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate, SMART portal based Accreditation & Affiliation of TCs etc. have been ensured. All candidates are provided the course curriculum booklet along with the customized Induction kit. Additionally, there is a special provision in the scheme to provide post placement support to women, PwDs and candidates from special areas (LWE, North East region and Jammu and Kashmir).

Statement

The States/UTs-wise list of skill development centres under PMKVY

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of TCs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35
2.	Assam	28
3.	Bihar	51
4.	Chandigarh	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	14
6.	Delhi	67

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of TCs
7.	Goa	2
8.	Gujarat	23
9.	Haryana	87
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3
11.	Jammu and kashmir	26
12.	Jharkhand	12
13.	Karnataka	33
14.	Kerala	22
15.	Madhya Pradesh	65
16.	Maharashtra	62
17.	Manipur	3
18.	Meghalaya	2
19.	Nagaland	5
20.	Odisha	50
21.	Puducherry	2
22.	Punjab	66
23.	Rajasthan	139
24.	Sikkim	2
25.	Tamil Nadu	113
26.	Telangana	54
27.	Tripura	2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	220
29.	Uttarakhand	22
30.	West Bengal	61
TOTAL		1272

Regional vocational training centres for women

†1053. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the parameters to set up regional vocational training centres to provide training and employment to women under skill development in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of regional vocational training institutes established recently for women in the country, State-wise; and

(c) number of women who were provided training and employment in the said institutes during the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and the current fiscal year, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) National/Regional Vocational Training Institutes (NVTI/RVTIs) under Directorate General of Training were established with an objective to augment social development and economic growth of women through vocational training. These institutes provide skill training facilities to women in various trades to help them get wage/self-employment. Till 2014, there were 11 women training institutes under central sector located at Noida (U.P.), Mumbai (Maharashtra), Bengaluru (Karnataka), Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala), Panipat (Haryana), Kolkata (West Bengal), Tura (Meghalaya), Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh), Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Vadodara (Gujarat) and Jaipur (Rajasthan).

In 2014, an initiative was taken by Govt. to extend vocational training facilities exclusively to women and set up 08 new Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) in the States where there were no existing RVTIs.

(b) 05 new Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) under Central Sector have been established recently for women in the States of Punjab, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Tripura.

(c) The State-wise details of women who have been provided training in NVTI/RVTIs during financial year 2014-15, 2015-16 and current financial year is given below:

Sl. No.	State/UT-Wise	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (current financial year)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2482	1896	1204
2.	Haryana	687	834	495
3.	Rajasthan	686	504	481
4.	Meghalaya	184	806	384
5.	West Bengal	332	619	296
6.	Karnataka	632	478	416
7.	Kerala	425	384	343

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Madhya Pradesh	400	368	250
9.	Gujarat	429	440	693
10.	Maharashtra	440	433	441
11.	Punjab	-	111	93
12.	Bihar	-	66	102
13.	Himachal Pradesh	-	90	203
14.	Tamil Nadu	-	08	208
15.	Tripura	-	15	21

Model ITIs for skill development

†1054. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to State:

(a) the details of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) established during the last three years and in current year by Government, State-wise/Union-Territory-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to convert the existing ITIs into model ITIs for skill development;

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when they are likely to be converted State-wise/UT-wise;

(d) whether Government also proposes to initiate public private partnership in the operation of ITIs to ensure job placement after vocational training; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and by when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The Vocational Training is a concurrent subject under the Constitution (entry 23). The Central Government is entrusted with responsibility of formulation of policy, laying down training standards, norms, conduct of examinations and certification and affiliation/de-affiliation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) etc. whereas opening of ITIs, day to day administration and admissions in ITIs is under the domain of respective State/UTs.

The details of number of Government ITIs, State-wise, granted affiliation during last three years and in current year are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled 'Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs'. Under the scheme, existing Government ITI(s) in the States/UTs is/are upgraded as Model ITI. The Institute Management Committee (IMC) society is to be formed for each ITI with chairperson from Industry. The scheme was approved in December 2014 for implementation period of 3 years *i.e.* till FY 2016-17. A total of 25 existing Government ITIs have been identified and State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Under the scheme of 'Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP)', a total of 1227 Government ITIs have been covered in 31 States/UTs. An Institute Management Committee (IMC) is constituted in each ITI and is headed by the Industry Partner. The IMC is registered as a Society. Interest free loan of ₹ 2.50 crore per ITI was released directly to the IMC Society of the ITI during the XI Plan period (*i.e.* from FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12). Financial and academic autonomy has been given to the IMC society. The objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of training by involving the private sector. This would also support in better employability of ITI pass-outs.

Statement-I

Details of number of Government ITIs, State-wise, granted affiliation during last three years and in the current year

Sl. No.	Name of State	Increase in number of ITIs	
		During last three years <i>i.e.</i> 2013-15	In the current session <i>i.e.</i> 2016-17
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	1	0
2.	Gujarat	1	6
3.	Haryana	8	2
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2
5.	Jharkhand	1	1
6.	Karnataka	0	1
7.	Odisha	2	18
8.	Punjab	1	1
9.	Rajasthan	0	3
10.	Tamil Nadu	1	0
11.	Telangana	69	0

1	2	3	4
12.	Tripura	4	0
13.	Uttarakhand	1	1
14.	West Bengal	0	74
TOTAL		91	109

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of the funds under the scheme titled 'Upgradation of Government ITIs into Model ITIs' (Status as on 10.02.2017)

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Location of the ITI	Approved allocation	Central Allocation	Central funds released till date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ITI Gajuwaka	1000.00	700.00	175.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	ITI Yupia	435.00	392.00	98.00
3.	Bihar	ITI Marhowrah	1000.00	700.00	175.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	ITI Bhilai	1000.00	700.00	350.00
5.	Delhi	ITI Pusa	843.00	590.00	295.00
6.	Goa	ITI Panaji	500.00	350.00	87.50
7.	Gujarat	ITI Dashrath	910.00	637.00	318.50
8.	Haryana	ITI Gurgaon	1000.00	700.00	350.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	ITI Nalagarh	913.00	639.00	319.50
10.	Jharkhand	ITI Ranchi	1000.00	700.00	350.00
11.	Karnataka	ITI Bangalore	1000.00	700.00	214.00
12.	Kerala	ITI Kalamassery	1000.00	700.00	350.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	ITI Bhopal	1000.00	700.00	350.00
14.	Maharashtra	ITI Nashik	899.00	629.30	157.33
15.	Odisha	ITI Barbil	710.00	497.00	447.30
16.	Punjab	ITI Ludhiana	1000.00	700.00	350.00
17.	Rajasthan	ITI Udaipur	500.00	350.00	175.00
18.	Sikkim	ITI Namchi	500.00	450.00	225.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Tamil Nadu	ITI Coimbatore	1000.00	700.00	175.00
20.	Tripura	ITI Indranagar (W)	800.00	720.00	111.06
21.	Telangana	ITI Mallepally	1000.00	700.00	228.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	ITI Meerut	1000.00	700.00	350.00
23.		ITI Varanasi	900.00	630.00	157.50
24.	Uttarakhand	ITI Haridwar	750.00	525.00	79.00
25.	West Bengal	ITI Durgapur	1000.00	700.00	165.00
TOTAL			21660.00	15509.30	6052.69

Skill development centres in Telangana

1055. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to establish Skill Development Centres in Telangana and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any request from the State Government has been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government on such request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Ministry is implementing two flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan-India basis to cover the prospective youths. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youths for taking short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. Under PMKK, Government intends to establish a Model Skill Centre in every district for imparting skill training to aspirational youths through PMKVY which includes districts of State of Telangana.

Under PMKVY 2015-16, 1,09,472 candidates have been trained in 54 Training Centres in the State of Telangana. Further, under PMKVY 2016-2020, there is a State-Engagement component which provides flexibility to state skill missions to identify additional job roles as per the local need. The total target for State of Telangana is 1,74,471 for Short Term Training including 59,611 (*i.e.* 14,903 per year) under the State Engagement component and additional 1,31, 358 for RPL. However, no

proposal with respect to State-Engagement component under PMKVY (2016-20) has been received so far from State Skill Mission of State of Telangana.

NGOs associated with the Ministry

1056. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are associated with various skill development programmes under the Ministry;

(b) if so, names of such NGOs and courses offered by each NGOs, State-wise; and

(c) how many people have got benefited from such skill trainings so far, State- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Yes, Sir. 15 NGOs are associated with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) for imparting skill trainings under the fee based model and 42 NGOs under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).

(b) and (c) The names of NGO's associated with NSDC under the fee based model and PMKVY 2.0, State-wise, along with courses offered by them and the number of beneficiaries who received training/enrolled for training, are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Details of NGOs associated with NSDC under the fee based model and PMKVY 2.0, State-wise along with the courses offered by them

State	Partner Name	Course Master Name	Trainings for FY16-17 as on January 2017
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	Gayathri Educational Society	Quality Assurance Chemist	384
		Quality Control Chemist	354
		Retail Trainee Associate	150
		Smart Phone Repair Technician	338
		UPS Inverter Field Technician	250
Assam	Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation (DBGF)	Weaving Training	60
Bihar	Anudip Foundation for Social Welfare Kherwadi Social Welfare Association (Yuva Parivartan)	MAST (Market Aligned Skilled Training)	86
		Basic Beautician	54
		Basic Computer	94
		Basic Tailoring	34
		DTP	7
		Mobile Repairing	10

1	2	3	4
		Nursing Assistant	18
		TALLY	12
Chhattisgarh	Ambuja Cement Foundation	Assistant Electrician	56
		Assistant Mason	
		Light motor Vehicle driver Level 3	60
		Taxi Driver	28
		Wireman control panel	
	Kherwadi Social Welfare	Basic Beautician	113
	Association (Yuva	Basic Computer	24
	Parivartan)	Basic Tailoring	34
		Mobile Repairing	9
		Nursing Assistant	3
		TALLY	1
Delhi	Care Education and Welfare	Cashier	1439
	Society	Sales Associate	1166
		Trainee Associate	898
	Kherwadi Social Welfare	Basic Beautician	19
	Association (Yuva Parivartan)		

		Basic Computer	87
		Basic Tailoring	39
		DTP	4
		Fashion Designing	
		Mehendi	12
		Mobile Repairing	2
		Nursing Assistant	15
		TALLY	37
	Samta Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan (Power to empower)	Electrician	150
		General Duty Assistant	60
		Medical Lab Technician	
		Pharmacy Assistant	
		Tungsten Inert Gas Welder	
	Syadwad Jain Edu. and Social Trust	General Duty Assistant	
		Medical Laboratory Technician	
		Medical Record and Administrative Assistant	
Gujarat	Ambuja Cement Foundation	Assembly Operator–RAC	71

1	2	3	4
		Assistant Manual Metal Arc Welding/Shielded Metal Arc Welding Welder	24
		Fabric Cutter	18
		Field Technician computing and peripherals	19
		Fitter Fbrication	
		Fitter Mechanical Assembly	39
		General Duty Assistant	89
		Manual Metal Arc Welding/ Shielded Metal Arc Welding	14
		Meet and Greet Officer	49
		PCB Assembly Oprator	17
		Sales Associate	45
		Sewing Machine Operator	176
		Smart Phone Repair Technician	26
		Wireman control panel	190
	Kherwadi Social Welfare Association (Yuva Parivartan)	Basic Beautician	10

Haryana	Mass Infotech Society	Basic Computer	22
		Basic Tailoring	18
		Wireman	10
		Assistant Electrician	66
		Assistant Manual Metal Arc	21
		Welding/Shielded Metal Arc	
		Welding Welder	
		Customer Care Executive (Call Center)	129
		Handset Repair Engineer (Level II)	76
		Sales Associate	23
Himachal Pradesh	Ambuja Cement Foundation	Sheet Metal Worker- Hand Tools and Manually Operated Machines	21
		Assistant Beauty Therapist	18
		Assistant Electrician	48
		Domestic Data Entry Operator	12
		Fabric Cutter	15
		Field Technician computing and peripherals	

1	2	3	4
		Knitting Machine Operator—Flat bed Knitting	50
		Sewing Machine Operator	
Jharkhand	Anudip Foundation for Social Welfare	MAST (Market Aligned Skilled Training)	97
	Mass Infotech Society	Handset Repair Engineer (Level II)	
Karnataka	Deshpande Educational Trust	Deshpande Fellowship Program	118
		Deshpande Koutilya Fellowship	194
		Deshpande Susandhi Electrician Program	27
		Deshpande Susandhi Fellowship	74
	Kherwadi Social Welfare Association (Yuva Parivartan)	Basic Computer	59
		Basic Tailoring	83
		Mehendi	
		TALLY	20
Madhya Pradesh	Ambuja Cement Foundation	Assistant Beauty Therapist	
		Assistant Electrician	21
		Assistant Mason	58
		Meet and Greet Officer	9

		Micro-finance Executive	
		Sewing Machine Operator	77
		Unarmed Security Guard	55
	Kherwadi Social Welfare	Basic Beautician	220
	Association (Yuva Parivartan)	Basic Computer	72
		Basic Tailoring	223
		Mehendi	9
		Mobile Repairing	10
		Nursing Assistant	36
	Samta Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan	Electrician	199
	(Power to empower)	General Duty Assistant	10
		Medical Lab Technician	
		Pharmacy Assistant	
Maharashtra	Ambuja Cement Foundation	Assistant Beauty Therapist	188
		Assistant Electrician	59
		Assistant Manual Metal Arc	69
		Welding/Shielded Metal Arc	
		Welding Welder	
		Assistant Mason	

1	2	3	4
		Field Technician computing and peripherals	37
		Fitter Fabrication	
		General Duty Assistant	14
		Micro-finance Executive	20
		Smart Phone Repair Technician	66
		Wireman control panel	27
	Kherwadi Social Welfare Association (Yuva Parivartan)	Basic Beautician	12578
		Basic Computer	3282
		Basic Tailoring	29172
		Computer Hardware	97
		DTP	104
		Mehendi	533
		Mobile Repairing	772
		Motor Mechanic	24
		Nursing Assistant	545
		RAC	5
		TALLY	642

		Wireman	767
	Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini	Assistant Beautician	
Odisha	Anudip Foundation for Social Welfare	MAST (Market Aligned Skilled Training)	300
	Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation (DBGF)	Assistant Beautician/ Beauty Therapist	
		Home Health Aide	
	Kherwadi Social Welfare Association (Yuva Parivartan)	Nursing Assistant	
Punjab	Mass Infotech Society	Customer Care Executive (Call Center)	230
	Sarthak Educational Trust	CRM Domestic Voice	22
		House-Keeping Attendant	60
		Sales Associate	75
Rajasthan	Ambuja Cement Foundation	Assistant Beauty Therapist	140
		Assistant Electrician	97
		Auto Service Technician (Two and three wheelers)	59
		Fabric Cutter	38
		Food and Beverage Service-Trainee	59

1	2	3	4
		Front office associate	37
		Housekeeping Executive	19
		Lead courier	96
		Micro-finance Executive	133
		Sales Associate	103
		Smart Phone Repair Technician	35
	Care Education and Welfare Society	Cashier	
		Trainee Associate	
	Kherwadi Social Welfare Association (Yuva Parivartan)	Basic Beautician	129
		Basic Computer	21
		Basic Tailoring	67
		DTP	
		Mehendi	
		Mobile Repairing	12
		Nursing Assistant	
		TALLY	9
	Sarthak Educational Trust	CRM Domestic Voice	23
		House-Keeping Attendant	93

		Sales Associate	87
	Suraj Narayan Uchh Takniki Shikshan Sansthan	Diploma in Computer Operations and Data Base Management	100
		Fashion Designing	45
		Interior Designer	
Tamil Nadu	Dalmia Bharat Group Foundation (DBGF)	Home Health Aide	12
		Sewing Machine Operator	7
Telangana	Nalanda educational society	welder assistant	
Uttar Pradesh	Ambuja Cement Foundation	Assistant Beauty Therapist	33
		Fabric Cutter	15
		Field Technician computing and peripherals	50
		General Duty Assistant	45
		Micro-finance Executive	40
		Smart Phone Repair Technician	15
	Care Education and Welfare Society	Cashier	29
		Sales Associate	60
		Sales Consultant	90
	Kherwadi Social Welfare Association (Yuva Parivartan)	Basic Beautician	27
		Basic Computer	15

1	2	3	4
		Basic Tailoring	91
		Mobile Repairing	3
		Nursing Assistant	
		RAC	68
		Wireman	50
	Samta Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan (Power to empower)	Electrician	67
		General Duty Assistant	613
		Medical Lab Technician	18
	Sarthak Educational Trust	CRM Domestic Voice	9
		House-Keeping Attendant	32
		Sales Associate	28
	Society for Child Development	Avacayam: Hand Rolled Agarbatti Maker	2269
	Syadwad Jain Educational and Social Trust	Home Health Aide	80
		Operating Theater Technician	
Uttarakhand	Ambuja Cement Foundation	Assistant Electrician	43

West Bengal	Ambuja Cement Foundation	Assistant Manual Metal Arc Welding/Shielded Metal Arc Welding Welder	28
		Fabric Cutter	14
		Fitter Mechanical Assembly	22
		Micro-finance Executive	
		Smart Phone Repair Technician	
		Assembly Operator – RAC	10
		Assistant Beauty Therapist	135
		Assistant Electrician	48
		Assistant Manual Metal Arc Welding/Shielded Metal Arc Welding Welder	16
		Auto Service Technician (Two and three wheelers)	74
		Field Technician computing and peripherals	30
		Housekeeping Executive	11
		Meet and Greet Officer	40
		Sales Associate	33

1	2	3	4
		Sewing Machine Operator	20
		Smart Phone Repair Technician	39
	Anudip Foundation for Social Welfare	MAST (Market Aligned Skilled Training)	1710
	GRAND TOTAL		66,223

Statement-II

Details of the number of beneficiaries who received training/enrolled for training under PMKVY

State	Partner Name	Course Master Name	Enrolled	Trained
Andhra Pradesh	JB Skill Development Centre Private Limited	Unarmed Security Guard-Level-4	0	0
Assam	DAMINI INFOTECH	Hair Stylist-Level-4	0	0
		Distributor Salesman-Level-4	0	0
		Assistant Hair Stylist-Level-3	0	0
		Retail Sales Associate-Level-4	0	0
Chandigarh	Stellar Edge Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Domestic Data entry Operator-Level-4	0	0
		Retail Trainee Associate-Level-3	0	0
		Retail Sales Associate-Level-4	0	0

Delhi	Computer Institution of Information Tutorial Society	Field Technician-Computing and Peripherals-Level-4	0	0
	Pragya Network Educational Society	Export Assistant-Level-4	0	0
		Self Employed Tailor-Level-4	0	0
Gujarat	Aspire Disruptive Skill Foundation	Field Technician-Computing and Peripherals-Level-4	53	22
		Solar PV Installer-Electrical-Level-4	0	0
Haryana	Dr. Radhakrishnan Institute of Information Technology and Research Center	Consumer Energy Meter Technician-Level-3	0	0
	Rana Shiksha Samiti	Assistant Beauty Therapist-Level-3	0	0
		Self Employed Tailor-Level-4	0	0
		Assistant Electrician-Level-3	0	0
		Domestic Data entry Operator-Level-4	0	0
	Damini Infotech	Self Employed Tailor-Level-4	0	0
	Ravi Pvt ITI	Assistant Electrician-Level-3	0	0
		Welding and Quality Technician-Level-3	0	0
	Jupiter Crafts	Self Employed Tailor-Level-4	0	0
	Freedom Fighter Raghunath Rai Memorial Education Society	Domestic Data entry Operator-Level-4	0	0

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

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State	Partner Name	Course Master Name	Enrolled	Trained
Jammu and Kashmir	Jeewan Technical Institute Pvt. Ltd.	Retail Sales Associate-Level-4	0	0
	ITRC Technologies Private Limited	Customer Care Executive-(Telecom Call Centre)-Level-4	0	0
		Assistant Electrician-Level-3	0	0
		Telecom -In-store promoter-Level-4	0	0
		Distributor Salesman-Level-4	0	0
		Dealership Telecaller Sales Executive- Level-4	0	0
		Showroom Hostess-Customer Relationship Executive-Level-4	0	0
	Evergreen Computer Institute	Retail Sales Associate-Level-4	0	0
	Regional Educational Society	Self Employed Tailor-Level-4	0	0
		Domestic Data entry Operator-Level-4	0	0
		Plumber General-Level-3	0	0
		Field Technician-Computing and Peripherals-Level-4	0	0
		Plumber General-Level-3	0	0
		Self Employed Tailor-Level-4	0	0

Jharkhand	Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre	General Housekeeper-Level-3	0	0
		Housekeeper cum cook-Level-3	0	0
Kerala	Association of Automobile Workshops, Kerala	Automotive Service Technician (Two and Three Wheelers)-Level-4	0	0
		Showroom Hostess-Customer Relationship Executive-Level-4	0	0
		Dealership Telecaller Sales Executive-Level-4	0	0
	MWT Institute of Health and Management	Home Health Aide-Level-4	0	0
		General Duty Assistant-Level-4	0	0
	Tangicepts Human Capital Solution Private Limited	CCTV Installation Technician-Level-4	0	0
Madhya Pradesh		Field Technician-Networking and Storage-Level-4	0	0
		Retail Trainee Associate-Level-3	0	0
	ITRC Technologies Private Limited	Fitter Mechanical Assembly-Level-3	0	0
		Assistant Electrician-Level-3	0	0
		Self Employed Tailor-Level-4	0	0

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

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State	Partner Name	Course Master Name	Enrolled	Trained
Maharashtra	Disha Shikshan and Samaj Kalyan Samiti	Domestic Data entry Operator-Level-4	0	0
		Customer Care Executive-(Telecom Call Centre)-Level-4	0	0
		Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra)-Level-4	0	0
		Fitter-Electrical and Electronic Assembly-Level-3	0	0
		Draughtsman-Mechanical-Level-4	0	0
		Welding and Quality Technician-Level-3	0	0
Nagaland	THE PEOPLE CHANNEL	Plumber General-Level-3	0	0
		Housekeeping Attendant (Manual Cleaning)-Level-3	0	0
		F & B Service: Steward-Level-4	0	0
		Front Office Associate-Level-4	0	0
Odisha	Balasore Chamber of Industries and Commerce	Carpenter-Wooden Furniture-Level-4	0	0
	Sri Guru Trust	Assistant Electrician-Level-3	0	0
		Manual Metal Arc Welding/Shielded Metal Arc Welding Welder-Level-3	0	0

		CNC Operator Turning-Level-3	0	0
		Fitter Mechanical Assembly-Level-3	0	0
	SSEPL Skills Private Limited	Customer Care Executive-(Telecom Call Centre)-Level-4	0	0
		Retail Sales Associate-Level-4	0	0
		Sewing Machine Operator-Level-4	0	0
		CNC Operator Turning-Level-3	0	0
	Shree Infotech	Retail Sales Associate-Level-4	0	0
		Retail Trainee Associate-Level-3	0	0
Puducherry	Capital Coaching Center	CCTV Installation Technician-Level-4	0	0
Rajasthan	Paritika computer	Handmade Gold and Gems-set Jewellery-Goldsmith-Frame-Level-4	0	0
		Cast and diamonds-set jewellery-Hand Sketch Designer (Basic)-Level-3	0	0
		Jewellery Retail-Jewellery Retail Sales Associate-Level-4	0	0
	Dr. Radhakrishnan Institute of Information Technology and Research Center	Domestic Data entry Operator-Level-4	0	0

State	Partner Name	Course Master Name	Enrolled	Trained
Tamil Nadu	Anuna Education Network Pvt. Ltd.	Field Technician-Computing and Peripherals-Level-4	0	0
	Ashvi Computers	Field Sales Executive-Telecom Plans and Services-Level-4	0	0
	Santosh Takniki And Shekshanik Vikas Samiti	LED Light Repair Technician-Level-4	0	0
		Field Technician-Other Home Appliances-Level-4	0	0
	UIT Educational Trust	Customer Care Executive-(Telecom Call Centre)-Level-4	0	0
		Field Technician-Networking and Storage-Level-4	0	0
	Rescue Skills Private Limited	Hand Embroiderer-Level-4	0	0
		Life Insurance Agent-Level-4	0	0
		Assistant Hair Stylist-Level-3	0	0
		Assistant Beauty Therapist-Level-3	0	0
		Self Employed Tailor-Level-4	0	0
Telengana	Noble Educational Empowerment Society	Self Employed Tailor-Level-4	0	0
		Jewellery Retail-Jewellery Retail Sales Associate-Level-4	0	0

Uttar Pradesh	ADS Global	Solar PV Installer-Civil-Level-4	0	0
	Knowledge Academy Private Limited	Solar PV Installer-Electrical-Level-4	0	0
		Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra)-Level-4	0	0
	Rana Shiksha Samiti	Beauty Therapist-Level-4	30	0
	Modern Training Institute	Domestic Data entry Operator-Level-4	0	0
	Anuna Education Network Pvt. Ltd.	General Duty Assistant-Level-4	0	0
		Home Health Aide-Level-4	0	0
		Solar PV Installer-Electrical-Level-4	0	0
		Rotoartist-Level-4	0	0
		Modeller-Level-3	0	0
		Field Technician-Computing and Peripherals-Level-4	0	0
	Krishna Atuomation	Machining and Quality Technician-Level-3	0	0
	Vision India Services Pvt. Ltd.	Retail Sales Associate-Level-4	0	0
		Retail Trainee Associate-Level-3	0	0
		Field Technician-Networking and Storage-Level-4	0	0
		DTH Set Top Box Installation and Service Technician-Level-4	0	0

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

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State	Partner Name	Course Master Name	Enrolled	Trained
Uttarakhand	Rastriya Bal Vikas Samiti	Distributor Salesman-Level-4	0	0
		Front Office Associate-Level-4	0	0
		Assistant Beauty Therapist-Level-3	0	0
		Sewing Machine Operator-Level-4	0	0
		Pvt. Ltd.	0	0
West Bengal	Octane Edutech Pvt. Ltd.	Domestic Data entry Operator-Level-4	0	0
		Assistant Beauty Therapist-Level-3	0	0
		Hair Stylist-Level-4	0	0
		Sewing Machine Operator-Level-4	0	0
		Riya Educational and Technical Institute	0	0
		Jewellery Retail-Jewellery Retail Sales Associate-Level-4	0	0
		Cast and diamonds-set jewellery-CAD Operator-Level-4	0	0
GRAND TOTAL			83	22

National skill development fund

1057. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total Money accrued in the National Skill Development Fund and the amount so far used for skilling the people, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that National Skill Development Corporation is entering into Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with various agencies, Ministries, etc., to promote and expand skill development in the country; and

(c) if so, details of each of such MoU and status of their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Details of total funds accrued in National Skill Development fund (NSDF) from the Government and funds disbursed by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under various programmes are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with several PSUs and Corporates to promote skill development initiatives under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Most of the MoUs are tripartite agreement between, National Skill Development Fund (NSDF), National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and the Companies. . Details of MoUs signed are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of funds accrued in National Skill Development fund (NSDF) from the Government and funds disbursed by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under various programmes

NSDF, NSDC Fund Movement

(in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Total
(A) Fund Allocation from GoI to NSDF		
(i)	Non Scheme (Skilling Project)	1745.1
(ii)	UDAAN	226.59
(iii)	STAR	1000
(iv)	PMKVY	1335
(v)	PMKVY 2	550

Sl. No.	Particulars	Total
(vi)	PMKK	232.75
	TOTAL (allocation)	5089.44

(B) Funds Transfer from NSDF to NSDC

(i)	Non Scheme (Skilling Project)	1243.95
(ii)	UDAAN	226.59
(iii)	STAR	1000
(iv)	PMKVY	1335
(v)	PMKVY 2	550
(v)	PMKK	75
	TOTAL (amount transferred from NSDF to NSDC)	4430.54

Statement-II*Details of the MoUs signed by NSDC and the companies*

CSR/CSEC Projects	Project Objective	Target	Trained	Ongoing	Certified	Placed
Powergrid	To provide skill training to 5000 Indian youths and women across 33 locations through NDSC approved training providers, with required trades in each location identified through Baseline Study	5000	4928	120	2386	2845
National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC I)	To provide skill training to 5000 Indian youths and women across 22 locations through NDSC approved training providers, with required trades in each location identified through Baseline Study	5000	3850	875	1158	1077

CSR/CSEC Projects	Project Objective	Target	Trained	Ongoing	Certified	Placed
National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC II)	To train 25000 candidates across under-served locations	25000	7972	75	3858	4038
Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (RECL)	To provide vocational training to 8250 youth, women and school going students over a period of 2 years as per NSQF in Central and Eastern regions of India including Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, etc.	8250	3514	1220	442	1108
National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC)	To train 2000 people in 6 states across multiple sectors	2000	0	0	0	0
Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL)	To train 200 persons over a period of 2 years as per NSQF in its operational areas and neighboring regions.	200	100	50	32	51
Hindustan Computers Limited (HCL)	To train 574 persons in the following areas: -Recognition of Prior Learning for unskilled and semi-skilled workers -Skill Training and certification for contract workers -Fresh Skilling for youth and women in operational areas	574	574	0	512	70
National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)	To explore opportunities for Skill Development of employees, Substantially affected persons, locals, and	1620	90	150	0	0

CSR/CSEC Projects	Project Objective	Target	Trained	Ongoing	Certified	Placed
	provide employment and apprenticeship opportunities - To provide facilities, equipment, expertise To support Training for world-class standards - Will work with NSDC To evaluate centers of excellence in Mining sector					
National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)	To provide skill development training to 1200 Non NMDC stakeholders like contract labors engaged in various activities of their projects	1600	438	0	396	NA
Coal India Limited (CIL)	To provide training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) as per the National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) to 2.7 Lac persons over a period of 2 years in CIL's operational areas and neighboring regions	268000	31114	572	12800	NA
Department of Public Enterprises (DPE)	Covering 2000 VRS/VSS Optees/ dependents under Counselling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) scheme	2000	0	25	0	0
HPCL	Skill Development Institute- Visakhapatnam, has been set-	600	0	340	0	0

CSR/CSEC Projects	Project Objective	Target	Trained	Ongoing	Certified	Placed
	up with a view to enhance skills in the unemployed youth from the weaker section of the society to make them industry fit for placements and thereby improving their standard of living.					
Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	To ensure access to opportunities in industry jobs and self-employment by training 400 youth in and around Barauni Refinery in Begusarai district of Bihar in five trades viz. Plumber General, Mason General, Electrical Technician, Mechanical Fitter and Welding Operator.	400	0	0	0	0
Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited (CIFCL)	To train 410 candidates across 3 States (Maharashtra, MP, Tamil Nadu) in BFSI and Automotive Sector	410	410	0	268	223
Computer Age Management Services (CAMS Online)	To train 400 urban poor youth from Chennai and Coimbatore in entry level ITES skills tailor made for Back-end operations in financial services and such other back office operations.	472	472	0	0	210

CSR/CSEC Projects	Project Objective	Target	Trained	Ongoing	Certified	Placed
GE Power	to train 500 women in Agri, Healthcare and Apparel across Vadodara and Gulbarga	500	0	0	0	0
Ingersoll Rand	To train 195 people in Automotive sector with 30% women participation	195	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		3,21,821	53,462	3,427	21,852	9,622

Establishment of small ITIs

1058. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is making any efforts to establish small Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and promote technical education in various parts of the country particularly in Maharashtra;

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

(c) the details of ITIs established in the country as on date State-wise; and

(d) the details of funds provided/utilized under various heads for ITIs in the country during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Affiliation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) is continuous process and is granted to the institutes conforming to the norms laid down by National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT). The details of the ITIs, State/U.T-wise are available on NCVT MIS Portal at link <https://ncvtmis.gov.in/Pages/ITI/Search.aspx>. As per data available on portal, a total of 417 Government and 465 Private ITIs, affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) are admitting trainees in the State of Maharashtra. During the session 2016-17, affiliation has been granted to 55 ITIs (Government 01+ Private 54) in the State of Maharashtra.

(c) As per data available on NCVT MIS Portal as on date, the details of ITIs admitting trainees, affiliated to NCVT are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) As opening of ITIs is in the domain of respective state, the funds are provided by state Government and private entities for private ITIs. However, the Government

of India is implementing following schemes for upgradation of existing Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs):—

1. **Externally Aided Project (EAP)-** World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP): The Project envisages upgradation of 400 Government ITIs. The State/ UT wise details of funds provided during last two years and utilised under are given in Statement-II (*See below*).
2. **Upgradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs:** Under the scheme, existing Government ITI in a State is upgraded as Model ITI. The State/ UT wise details of funds provided during last two years and utilised are given in Statement-III (*See below*).
3. **Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP):** A total of 1227 Government ITIs have been covered in 31 States/ UTs. The interest free loan @ ₹ 2.50 crore/ITI was released directly to the Institute Management Committees (IMCs) Society of ITIs. The release of funds ended in March 2012. The State/UT wise details loan amount released and utilised are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).
4. **Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism—** The scheme envisages establishment of 47 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in 47 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism in 10 States. An amount of ₹ 128.96 crore (includes 75% Central and 25% State share) has been released for the purpose. The State-wise details are given in Statement-V (*See below*).
5. **Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim-** The scheme envisages establishment of 22 new ITIs, establishment of 3 new trades in each of 20 existing ITIs and supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment in each of 28 existing ITIs in 8 North-Eastern States. An amount of ₹ 144.23 crore (includes 90% Central and 10% State share for new ITIs only, other parts are 100% Centrally funded) has been released for the purpose. The State-wise details are given in Statement-VI.

Statement-I

State-wise details of ITIs admitting trainees, affiliated to NCVT

Sl. No.	State	ITI Count	Seat sanctioned*	Remarks
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	699	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	479	128140	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	1477	

Sl. No.	State	ITI Count	Seat sanctioned*	Remarks
4.	Assam	30	6948	
5.	Bihar	1030	216557	
6.	Chandigarh	2	1322	
7.	Chhattisgarh	186	30398	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	221	
9.	Daman and Diu	2	410	
10.	Delhi	57	19299	
11.	Goa	14	5042	
12.	Gujarat	397	102577	
13.	Haryana	317	83382	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	231	44488	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	38	4749	
16.	Jharkhand	246	80839	
17.	Karnataka	1421	179477	
18.	Kerala	594	99597	
19.	Lakshadweep	1	94	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	919	163360	
21.	Maharashtra	883	291253	
22.	Manipur	1	288	
23.	Meghalaya	7	1192	
24.	Mizoram	3	1018	
25.	Nagaland	2	267	
26.	Odisha	631	165533	
27.	Puducherry	15	2382	
28.	Punjab	379	86337	
29.	Rajasthan	1820	339015	
30.	Sikkim	3	809	

Sl. No.	State	ITI Count	Seat sanctioned*	Remarks
31.	Tamil Nadu	625	118697	
32.	Telangana	286	75685	
33.	Tripura	15	2867	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2337	500856	
35.	Uttarakhand	145	26735	
36.	West Bengal	227	70546	
TOTAL		13353	2852556	

*Includes 30% supernumerary

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of releases under the World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No of ITIs covered	Allocation including State share (SS)*	Total funds released*			Expenditure (Audited) till September 2016 (including State Share)	Total funds released during Project period (FY 07-08 to FY 16-17)
				FY 2014-15 (CS+SS)	FY 2015-16 (CS+SS)	FY 2016-17 (CS+SS)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	8302.52	0.00	681.83	0.00	7082.07	7805.41
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	237.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	262.91	235.43
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	376.55	0.00	0.00	36.10	289.68	375.64
4.	Assam	7	2529.13	161.52	0.00	0.00	2754.96	2373.98
5.	Bihar	8	2743.33	110.49	84.59	0.00	1758.48	2233.10
6.	Chhattisgarh	18	5883.60	0.00	124.00	0.00	6476.53	5366.12
7.	Daman and Diu	1	203.92	48.31	9.47	0.00	186.48	201.66
8.	Delhi	3	1055.13	25.00	0.00	0.00	767.08	797.52
9.	Goa	7	3077.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	2571.27	2872.46
10.	Gujarat	29	14961.15	44.00	0.00	0.00	13696.59	14276.75

11.	Haryana	16	7663.91	527.51	163.89	0.00	7821.86	7652.92
12.	Himachal Pradesh	11	4690.10	381.33	194.67	94.67	4482.12	4672.82
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	2820.97	0.00	261.33	0.00	1969.64	2454.74
14.	Jharkhand	3	1093.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	998.20	1081.67
15.	Karnataka	30	14765.76	736.37	0.00	0.00	13401.89	13248.20
16.	Kerala	7	3040.68	130.00	0.00	0.00	3141.60	3208.56
17.	Lakshadweep	1	76.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.87	34.41
18.	M.P	28	13047.70	792.71	318.45	396.00	12923.78	13032.55
19.	Maharashtra	87	35796.39	171.75	0.00	0.00	31175.82	33887.05
20.	Manipur	2	411.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	351.46	334.01
21.	Meghalaya	1	409.09	49.54	73.40	0.00	207.68	353.28
22.	Mizoram	1	412.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	288.37	356.57
23.	Nagaland	1	369.33	22.90	33.93	0.00	414.29	368.05
24.	Odisha	9	5464.34	574.33	6.00	0.00	5426.06	5432.06
25.	Puducherry	1	318.17	11.15	0.00	0.00	274.53	288.93
26.	Punjab	27	14150.67	770.67	0.00	0.00	9609.89	11843.39
27.	Rajasthan	10	3158.33	22.44	0.00	35.77	2892.22	3052.47
28.	Sikkim	1	331.42	15.60	23.11	1.47	376.78	326.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29.	Tamil Nadu	17	8237.57	530.87	195.21	0.00	7365.43	7495.64
30.	Telangana	8	4104.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	2443.71	2970.15
31.	Tripura	1	522.83	31.32	46.40	0.00	516.58	516.24
32.	Uttar Pradesh	16	7154.70	405.85	0.00	353.44	6590.80	7138.68
33.	Uttarakhand	10	3511.51	210.00	0.00	0.00	2992.88	3216.25
34.	West Bengal	10	3857.42	0.00	363.16	0.00	3606.08	3808.08
TOTAL		400	174807.82	5773.66	2579.44	917.45	155164.83	163338.38

*Funding pattern between Centre and State is 75:25 (for NE States 90:10)

Statement-III

Details of funds released to the State Government under the scheme 'Upgradation of Government ITIs into Model ITIs' during the last two years

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Location of the ITI	Approved allocation under the scheme	Releases FY 2014-15	Releases FY 2015-16	Releases FY 2016-17	Total funds released (including equivalent State share*)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ITI Gajuwaka	1000.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	250.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	ITI Yupia	435.00	0.00	0.00	108.89	108.89

3.	Bihar	ITI Marhowrah	1000.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	250.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	ITI Bhilai	1000.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	250.00
5.	Delhi	ITI Pusa	843.00	0.00	0.00	421.43	421.43
6.	Goa	ITI Panaji	500.00	0.00	125.00	0.00	125.00
7.	Gujarat	ITI Dashrath	910.00	324.07	0.00	130.93	455.00
8.	Haryana	ITI Gurgaon	1000.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00
9.	Himachal Pr	ITI Nalagarh	913.00	269.93	0.00	186.50	456.43
10.	Jharkhand	ITI Ranchi	1000.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00
11.	Karnataka	ITI Bangalore	1000.00	305.71	0.00	0.00	305.71
12.	Kerala	ITI Kalamassery	1000.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	250.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	ITI Bhopal	1000.00	105.00	0.00	395.00	500.00
14.	Maharashtra	ITI Nashik	899.00	0.00	224.76	0.00	224.76
15.	Odisha	ITI Barbil	710.00	313.30	41.70	0.00	355.00
16.	Punjab	ITI Ludhiana	1000.00	252.86	0.00	247.14	500.00
17.	Rajasthan	ITI Udaipur	500.00	183.86	0.00	0.00	183.86
18.	Sikkim	ITI Namchi	500.00	0.00	195.00	0.00	195.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	ITI Coimbatore	1000.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	250.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Tripura	ITI Indranagar (W)	800.00	123.40	0.00	0.00	123.40
21.	Telangana	ITI Mallepally	1000.00	325.71	0.00	0.00	325.71
22.	Uttar Pradesh	ITI Meerut	1000.00	280.00	0.00	220.00	500.00
		ITI Varanasi	900.00	0.00	0.00	225.00	225.00
23.	Uttarakhand	ITI Haridwar	1000.00	0.00	112.86	0.00	112.86
24.	West Bengal	ITI Durgapur	1000.00	0.00	235.71	0.00	235.71
TOTAL			21910.00	2483.83	2685.03	2434.89	7603.76

* Funding pattern between Centre and State is 70:30 (for NE States 90:10)

Statement-IV

Details of State/UT-wise financial progress under the scheme of 'Up-gradation of 1396 ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP)'

Sl. No	State/UT	No. of ITIs covered	Fund released ₹ in crore	Expenditure including seed money ₹ in crore
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	77.50	68.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	10.00	10.89
3.	Assam	17	42.50	27.94
4.	Bihar	13	32.50	25.31
5.	Chandigarh	1	2.50	1.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	42	105.00	72.90
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2.50	4.15
8.	Delhi	9	22.50	14.57
9.	Goa	1	2.50	1.20
10.	Gujarat	91	227.50	211.23
11.	Haryana	52	130.00	162.27
12.	Himachal Pradesh	33	82.50	120.94
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	34	85.00	62.44
14.	Jharkhand	8	20.00	10.45
15.	Karnataka	76	190.00	102.66
16.	Kerala	26	65.00	72.63
17.	Madhya Pradesh	74	185.00	63.27
18.	Maharashtra	250	625.00	311.09
19.	Meghalaya	1	2.50	2.95
20.	Mizoram	2	5.00	7.26
21.	Nagaland	7	17.50	16.01
22.	Odisha	14	35.00	24.51
23.	Puducherry	4	10.00	5.36
24.	Punjab	76	190.00	184.15
25.	Rajasthan	105	262.50	171.61

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Tamil Nadu	32	80.00	61.06
27.	Telangana	30	75.00	53.43
28.	Tripura	7	17.50	16.81
29.	Uttar Pradesh	115	287.50	320.40
30.	Uttarakhand	43	107.50	58.67
31.	West Bengal	28	70.00	48.27
TOTAL		1227	3067.50	2313.74 (75%)

Statement-V

State-wise details of funds released and utilised under Skill Development Scheme in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism

Sl. No.	States	No. of new ITIs	Fund released and Utilisation of fund (includes 75% Central and 25% State Share) (₹ in lakh)				
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Since inception	
						Total fund released	Fund Utilised
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Telangana	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	399.45	0.00
3.	Bihar	9	379.58	0.00	0.00	2169.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	9	0.00	0.00	920.68	2807.52	2520.94
5.	Jharkhand	16	0.00	457.58	0.00	2775.36	1768.58
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0.00	192.38	0.00	532.60	277.84
7.	Maharashtra	2	742.98	0.00	0.00	676.27	232.18
8.	Odisha	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	2662.99	2245.13
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	532.60	532.60
10.	West Bengal	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	339.70	294.18
TOTAL		47	1122.56	649.96	920.68	12895.49	7871.44

Statement-VI*Details of funds released and utilised under the scheme Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim*

Sl. No.	States	No of ITIs			Fund released and utilisation of fund (includes 90% Central and 10% State Share for new ITIs and 100% Central share for others) (₹ in lakh)				Central share Utilised since inception (₹ in lakh)
		New	Existing for Up-gradation*	Existing for SDI#	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total fund released since inception	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	3	3	169.43	611.14	628.60	2800.24	664.02
2.	Nagaland	2	2	5	688.57	0.00	0.00	1802.30	1470.16
3.	Sikkim	1	0	3	380.78	0.00	0.00	688.98	650.90
4.	Manipur	2	3	8	0.00	0.00	594.97	1791.26	1169.51
5.	Mizoram	3	1	3	417.76	848.89	88.46	2353.38	1322.78
6.	Meghalaya	2	4	4	0.00	277.78	0.00	801.97	241.96
7.	Assam	5	6	1	0.00	0.00	584.53	2091.21	590.30
8.	Tripura	3	1	1	627.13	0.00	766.51	2093.56	1206.04
TOTAL		22	20	28	2283.67	1737.81	2663.06	14422.90	7315.67

*Up-gradation: Upgradation of 20 ITI by introducing 3 new trades in existing ITIs.

#SDI: Supplementing Deficient Infrastructure in 28 ITIs by construction of new hostel, boundary wall and supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment of 3 trades in each ITI.

Skill development training centres in Bihar and Jharkhand

1059. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has any plan to open skill development training centres in Bihar and Jharkhand;
- (b) the present number of these centres in both the States, separately;
- (c) the steps taken to ensure that these centres have adequate infrastructure to give effective training to the youth of these States;
- (d) whether any data has been prepared of those boys and girls who have been gainfully employed since the inception of the Ministry; and
- (e) if so, the number of such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra(s) (PMKKs) scheme on pan-India basis for skill development of prospective youths. Under PMKK, NSDC aims to promote through their Training Partners Model Skill Centre in every district which includes districts of Bihar and Jharkhand, for imparting skill training to aspirational youths through PMKVY. The scheme envisage to create benchmark institutions, focus on elements of quality, sustainability and connect with stakeholders and to transform skills delivery mandate to a sustainable institutional model. As on 7th February 2017, out of the total 443 allocated districts under PMKKs, 16 districts in Bihar and 10 districts in Jharkhand, have been allocated.

(d) and (e) Under PMKVY (2015-16), it was not mandatory for NSDC's training partners to report employment data. However, 2.37 lakh candidates have been provided with the placement offers under PMKVY 2015-16. Under PMKVY (2016-20), launched on 2nd October, 2016, skill trainings are currently underway and it is mandatory for TCs to report employment data.

Advance training institute in Andhra Pradesh

1060. SHRI C.M RAMESH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTERPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has written a letter and submitted a proposal for setting up of Advance Training Institute in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proposal has been submitted almost two years ago; and

(c) if so, the steps Ministry has taken to set up the same and by when it is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. the Hon'ble CM of Andhra Pradesh has written a letter dated 04.05.2015 and submitted a proposal for setting up of Advanced Training Institute (ATI) in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The Planning Commission had accorded 'in principle' approval for setting up of 15 ATIs and 12 Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) under PPP mode in 2011. During that period Andhra Pradesh was not bifurcated and there are already 2 ATIs located at Hyderabad. Hence, setting up of another ATI in the State was not proposed. States where there was no ATI were considered for setting up of ATI in PPP mode. Accordingly, bidding process has been started for 12 ATIs in First Phase for those States which have provided the land.

Training centres in Tamil Nadu

1061. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of accredited and affiliated training partners/training centres notified in the State of Tamil Nadu for imparting short term fresh training and recognition of prior learning (RPL) to youths;

(b) the details of youths enrolled for training in these centres; and

(c) the amount released to these centres during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16, 1,69,213 candidates have been trained at 113 Training Centres in the State of Tamil Nadu in short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). After the successful implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 2015-16, the scheme has been modified to make it more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented. PMKVY 2016-20, launched on 2nd October, 2016, aims to train 10 million youth for the period of 2016-2020 with a total outlay of ₹ 12,000 crores. Under PMKVY 2016-20, till date, a target 80,524 persons has been allocated to 132 Training Centres in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Collaboration with institute of technical education (ITE) of Singapore

1062. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government would open six institutes of Skills in India to be developed on the lines of Singapore's Institute of Technical Education (ITE);

(b) if so, the States where these institutes would be opened;

(c) whether Government, in partnership with the ITE, has decided to open an institute inspired by the Singapore model of training and if so, where; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) The Government has decided to set up Indian Institute of Skills (IIS) at four locations including Kanpur based on the requirement of industry in terms of skilled manpower. The proposed institute at Kanpur is inspired from the ITE Singapore.

National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has also signed an MoU with ITE Singapore in the field of Technical and Vocational Education and Training.

Amendment in guidelines of PMKVY

†1063. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any amendments in the guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and if so, the details of the salient features of the amended scheme;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by Government in the amended scheme for adequately focusing on employment and for streamlining the appointment of trained candidates and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government provides any other help to women, the differently-abled people and candidates of naxal affected areas after their appointment under this scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) After successful implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2015-16, Government has modified its guidelines to make scheme more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented. The modified scheme, PMKVY (2016-20) has targeted to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under fresh training and 40 lakh under RPL) over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore.

The salient features of the modified scheme includes NSQF based quality assurance framework, alignment with common norms, market relevant training programmes, recognition of prior learning, curriculum alignment, national certification, employable skills, placements etc. Under the modified scheme, the focus on employment has been significantly enhanced. Scheme incentivizes Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Partners (TPs) for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. TCs are mandated to organize placement/rozzgar melas every six month with the support of Sector Skill Council. Further, the reimbursement of last 20% of training cost to TCs would be made only after wage employment or self employment to at least 70% of the trained candidates. Various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, biometric attendance of candidate, SMART portal based accreditation and affiliation of TCs etc have been ensured. All candidates are provided the course curriculum booklet along with the customized induction kit.

Additionally, upon successful completion and certification of non-residential skill training programs, candidates belonging to special group *i.e.* women, PwDs and candidates from special areas (LWE, North East region and Jammu and Kashmir) are provided with an allowance for expenses incurred in travelling to and from the Training Center. The allowance is ₹ 1000/1500 per trainee per month depending upon whether a TC is within District of Domicile of the candidate. On the similar lines, Post placement support of ₹ 1450 per month per trainee is applicable for special groups/special areas for 2 or 3 months depending on placement within or outside the District of Domicile of the candidate.

Skill development and employment in naxal affected areas

†1064. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is running any scheme to provide skill development and employment to youths in Naxal affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government has any such proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a scheme titled “Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism” to promote skill development in 47 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts of 10 States. The scheme envisages establishment of 47 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in these districts along with establishment of 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) and skill training of 5340 youths in 34 districts of 9 States. The objective of the scheme is to run demand driven vocational training courses to meet the requirement of various sectors of economy in and around these areas, and consequently provide opportunities to youth for decent livelihood. The scheme is being implemented by Directorate General of Training under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. An amount of ₹ 172.87 crore (includes 75% Central and 25% State share) has been released for the purpose. The details of the scheme are given in Statement (*See below*).

Further, under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016-2020), the flagship outcome-based Skill Training Scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, upon successful completion and certification of non-residential skill training programs, the candidates belonging to special groups, which includes candidates from LWE areas, are provided additional incentives like travelling allowance, post placement support etc. to encourage and promote their participation in skill development programs.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of the scheme “Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism”

The scheme has provision for Central assistance to ten States in following components:

- Establishment of 47 ITIs in 47 districts of 10 States affected by Left Wing Extremism.
- Funding the Institute Management Committee (IMC) chaired by local industry partner @ ₹ 1.00 crore per ITI for 47 ITIs.

The other components related to establishment of Skill Development Centers (SDCs) and Skill Training are restricted to 34 districts only.

The state-wise detail of districts covered is given below:-

Sl. No.	States	No. of Distt.	Districts covered earlier		Districts added in revised scheme	
			Name	Nos.	Name	Nos.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	--	0	Vishakhapatnam	1
2.	Telangana	1	Khammam	1	--	0
3.	Bihar	9	Jamui, Gaya, Aurangabad, Rohtas, Jehanabad, Arwal	6	Muzzafarpur, Banka and Nawada	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	9	Dantewada, Bastar, Kanker, Surguja, Rajnandgaon, Bijapur, Narayanpur	7	Sukma and Kondagaon	2
5.	Jharkhand	16	Chatra, West Singhbhum, Palamu, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Bokaro, Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar, Hazaribagh	10	Girdih, Khunti, Ranchi, Dumka, Ramgarh and Simdega	6
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Balaghat	1	--	0
7.	Maharashtra	2	Gadchiroli and Gondia	2	--	0
8.	Odisha	6	Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Deogarh, Sambalpur	5	Koraput	1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Sonebhadra	1	--	0
10	West Bengal	1	Paschim Midnapur (Lalgarh Area)	1	--	0
TOTAL		47		34		13

Education to children begging on roads

†1065. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA:

SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has any scheme to provide education to children begging on roads; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Women and Child Development have informed that they are implementing a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for the improvement in the well-being of children in difficult circumstances. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations for, *inter alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs). Under the Scheme, institutional care is provided through CCIs, as a rehabilitative measure in these CCIs, children are provided age appropriate education either within the institution or outside in a formal education system through convergence with other Schemes and Programs of the Government or civil society.

Ministry of Human Resource Development have informed that the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages universalizing access to secondary schools by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance (5 kilometer) of every habitation, improving quality of education through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms and removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for opening of new government secondary schools along with (i) Class Rooms, (ii) Integrated Science Laboratory, (iii) Library (iv) Art and Craft Room, (v) Toilet Blocks, (vi) Drinking Water Provisions, (vii) Head Master Room, (viii) Office Room. As part of strengthening of existing government secondary schools (i) Additional Class Rooms, (ii) Science Laboratory, (iii) Library, (iv) Art and Craft Room, (v) Toilet Blocks, (vi) Drinking water provisions etc are funded under the programme.

Scheme for welfare of senior citizens

1066. SHRI AHMED PATEL:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes started and operated by Government which have been aimed at welfare of senior citizens;

(b) how much funds have been allocated/released to States for the welfare of the senior citizens and how much of these funds have been spent during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the amount allocated has not been fully utilised and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has received requests from various State Governments for enhancing funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which grants-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of *inter alia*, Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units, etc. The main objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of life of Older Persons by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities etc. Implementing agencies eligible for assistance under the Scheme are Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies, Non-Governmental Voluntary Organizations, Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous/subordinate bodies, Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/Nursing Homes, and Recognized Youth Organizations such as Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sanghathan (NYKS) and in exceptional cases the State Governments/UT administrations.

(b) Funds are released to the NGOs in the States. Details of the funds released to each State under the Scheme of IPOP during the last three years are given in Statementn (*See below*).

(c) The amount allocated is fully utilised.

(d) No sir.

(e) Does not arise

Statement

Details of State-wise/UT-wise details of funds released during the last three years under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
		Funds released	Funds released	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
ROC States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	347.24	352.91	389.02
2.	Bihar	8.21	5.6	4.43

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	4.88	0	13.85
4.	Goa	0.00	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0	0
6.	Haryana	56.45	10.22	45.86
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9.82	7.54	11.99
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0
10.	Karnataka	84.10	114.39	386.18
11.	Kerala	11.33	5	16.62
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11.60	25.19	29.2
13.	Maharashtra	157.04	71.92	291.38
14.	Odisha	354.43	203.98	324.4
15.	Punjab	16.71	14.91	18.26
16.	Rajasthan	17.59	10.29	16.44
17.	Tamil Nadu	30.73	190.07	469.98
18.	Telangana	0.00	34.45	47.24
19.	Uttar Pradesh	60.73	37.17	40.08
20.	Uttarakhand	26.75	7.32	12.12
21.	West Bengal	182.36	108.63	120
UTs				
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0
23.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0
27.	Delhi	46.67	55.15	60.91
28.	Pudicherry	0.00	0	0
NE Region States				
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	1.13

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Assam	50.07	99.26	186.41
31.	Manipur	79.90	131.26	252.02
32.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0
33.	Mizoram	0.00	3.1	3.77
34.	Nagaland	0.00	1.13	8.1
35.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0
36.	Tripura	0.00	9.58	8.67
TOTAL		1556.61	1499.07	2758.06

Separate ministry for backward classes

1067. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than fifty per cent of population in the country belongs to backward classes;

(b) whether there is a need to have separate legislation for backward classes on the lines of legislation for SC/ST;

(c) if so, what steps Government is taking therefor;

(d) whether backward class unions have also been demanding for a separate Ministry for themselves;

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal to have a separate Ministry for backward classes; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Data on backward classes are not separately collected in Census conducted by the office of Registrar General of India. However, as per National Sample Survey Office's (NSSO) 62nd round survey report published in September, 2008, the OBC population was estimated at 40.2%.

(b) and (c) A statutory Act namely the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 is already in existence since 1993. As per Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, the Commission shall examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of

any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate.

(d) to (f) There have been sporadic demands from various quarters for creation of a separate Ministry for Other Backward Classes. However, there is a full fledged Backward Classes Division with sufficient staff in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to look after the welfare measures of OBCs. Therefore, creation of a separate Ministry for the OBCs is not considered as necessary.

Care and protection of disabled people in West Bengal

1068. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions in West Bengal for care and protection of disabled people along with the number of trained staff working in these institutions;

(b) whether these institutions have the required manpower to take care of current demand of disabled people and the details of plan to expand the same;

(c) the details of facilities provided during the last three years including the funds allocated and disbursed, year-wise; and

(d) whether Government is entering into partnerships with NGOs for welfare of disabled people there and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme the funds are released to various Implementing Agencies to assist the needy disabled persons (Divyangjan) throughout the country including West Bengal in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.

The District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRCs) set up by the Department provide comprehensive services to the persons with disabilities at the grass root level and for facilitating creation of the infrastructure and capacity building at the district level for awareness generation, rehabilitation and training of rehabilitation professionals. 12 DDRCs have been set up in the State of West Bengal. These are: Bardhaman, Purulia, Bankura, Howrah, Gooch Behar, Birbhum, Maida, Nadia, Jalpaigudi, Murshidabad, Hooghly, Dakshin Dinajpur.

The State Government of West Bengal has also intimated that : (i) 547 organizations are registered under PwD Act, 1995 for providing care, protection, skill development and rehabilitation services to Persons with Disabilities. (ii) 74 sponsored special schools and 83 recognised special schools of Mass Education Extension and Library Science deptt. (iii) NGO run special school 182 (iv) presently 3768 special educators are engaged in special schools and under SSA. A total number of 11 staff is prescribed for DDRCs. The staff are engaged by the DDRC depending upon the requirement and availability of qualified professionals. The State Government of West Bengal has also intimated that more trained manpower is required to take care of disabled people. Efforts are being made to engage more trained manpower.

(c) Under the ADIP scheme, funds utilized for conducting the various activities and beneficiaries assisted for the State of West Bengal is detailed below:

(Rupees in lakh)

Year	Funds utilised	Beneficiaries covered
2013-14	684.87	16592
2014-15	476.58	16246
2015-16	1150.98	18783
2016-17	850.50	13311
(as on 28.2.2017)		

DDRCs provide rehabilitative support to persons with disabilities through

- Survey and identification of persons with disabilities through camp approach;
- Awareness Generation for encouraging and enhancing prevention of disabilities, early detection and intervention etc;
- Early Intervention;
- Assessment of need of assistive devices, provision/fitment of assistive devices, follow up/repair of assistive devices;
- Therapeutic Services e.g. Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Speech Therapy etc.;
- Facilitation of disability certificate, bus passes and other concession/facilities for persons with disabilities;
- Referral and arrangement of surgical correction through Government and Charitable institutes, etc.

Details of grants-in-aid released to the DDRCs in West Bengal during last three years and current year and number of staff working in the DDRCs are as under:

(As on 06.03.2017)

(Amount in ₹)

DDRC	Implementing Agency	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	No. of staff
Malda	Haiderpur Shelter of Malda, Malda	17,20,000	1,61,465	8,56,500	2,76,575	11
Nadia	Red Cross Society, Hooghly	17,20,000				11
Jalpaiguri	Pratibandhi Punarvasan Kendra, Jalpaigudi	7,37,140		3,93,262		10
Hooghly	Karimpur Social Welfare Society, Hooghly		17,20,000			11

The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, namely, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) running projects for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) aimed at enabling to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels. The funds allocated and disbursed under DDRS during the last three years in the State of West Bengal is as under:

Year	Funds Allocated (₹ in lakhs)	Funds Disbursed (₹ in lakhs)
2014-15	1000.00	143.43
2015-16	358.00	304.34
2016-17	281.00	361.66
(as on 07.03.2017)		

The State Government of West Bengal has also intimated that:

Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Scholarship to PwDs below class-VIII	2.5 crore	2.5 crore	2.5 crore
Scholarship to PwDs class-IX onwards	0.26 crore	0.26 crore	0.26 crore
Economic Rehabilitation Grant	68.90 lakh	74.30 lakh	88.9 lakh
Prosthetic Aids and Appliances	40.50 lakh	72.0 lakh	74.30 lakh
Assistance to NGOs	15 Lakh	15 Lakh	15 Lakh
Disability Pension	36.30 crore	36.30 crore	36.30 crore
National Indira Gandhi Disability Pension (State Share)	11.41 crore	15.41 crore	15.67 crore
Unemployment assistance to PwDs	2.82 crore	2.75 crore	2.26 crore

(d) Grants-in-aid to NGOs, State Government's organization are released on the proposals recommended by the concerned State Government/Union Territory. The Implementing Agency of DDRCs are preferably a Red Cross Society or an autonomous/semi-autonomous body of State Government or a reputed NGO. To plan and monitor the activities of DDRC, a District Management Team (DMT) is formed under the chairmanship of District Magistrate. The State Government of West Bengal intimated that Skill development and coaching for competitive examinations through NGOs.

Funds for post-matric scholarship to SC students

1069. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that States are not getting funds in time for the centrally assisted post-matric scholarship schemes for students belonging to Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to release old dues and make payments in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) Centrally sponsored Scheme of Post matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students (PMS-SC) is an open ended scheme, with no limit on the number of eligible beneficiaries and amount of tuition fees that can be charged by the educational institutions. Inadequate funding for the scheme in the past has led to accumulated pending

arrears. Executive guidelines have been issued to States/UTs to put in place proper monitoring system to implement deduplication and check misuse of fund. Government has issued notification dated 16th February 2017 under Section 7 of Aadhar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 making Aadhar as identifier for Central Sector and Centrally sponsored Schemes including PMS(SC).

Abolition of reservation policy for jobs

1070. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to abolish the reservation policy for jobs in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

Inclusion of muslims in OBC list of Karnataka

1071. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received a proposal from the State Government of Karnataka for deletion of serial number 179 in the Central Other Backward Classes (OBC) List for Karnataka and inclusion of Muslim caste listed in category I and II A of Karnataka State OBC List;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that the above inclusion was recommended by the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission in March, 2016; and

(c) if so, what steps the Ministry has taken to include Muslims in Karnataka State's OBC List?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Ministry has not received such reference from the State Government of Karnataka.

(b) Karnataka Backward Classes Commission in March, 2016 has sent a proposal to the National Commission for Backward Classes who have asked for demographic data from the State Government of Karnataka.

(c) The Government of India notifies castes/communities in the Central List of Other Backward Classes for different States/Union Territories on examining the advice tendered by National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) under Section 9(1) of the NCBC Act, 1993. At present, no such advice is pending in this Ministry.

Accessible India campaign

1072. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Accessible India Campaign, the Ministry had targeted to make at least fifty most important Government buildings fully accessible in many cities by July, 2016;

(b) if so, the status of the targets achieved, city-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether all international airports and A1, A and B category of railway stations were also to be made fully accessible by July, 2016;

(e) if so, the current status thereof; and

(f) if the targets have not been achieved the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Initially the target was July, 2016. However, it has been revised to December, 2017.

(b) Details of indicating status of target achieved, city-wise are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The shortcoming in achieving target is due to non-receipt of financial estimates for retrofitting of Buildings from States/UTs, and pending utilization Certificates for previous years under SIPDA.

(d) The target date for making all international airports and A1, A and B category of railway stations fully accessible was December, 2016.

(e) to (f) Ministry of Civil Aviation has informed that 25 out of 32 international airports are made accessible and remaining 7 will be made accessible by March, 2017. The Ministry of Railways has informed that 601 out of 709 A1, A and B category of railway stations are made short term accessible. Details received from Ministry of Civil Aviation and Ministry of Railways indicating the current status are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of status of target achieved, city-wise under the accessible India Campaign*

Sl. No.	City (State)	No. of Buildings identified	No. of buildings Audited	Proposal Received under SIPDA from State Government	No. of buildings for which Funds are disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agartala (Tripura)	15	-	-	-
2.	Agra	40	39	Not received	-
3.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	16	16	Not received	-
4.	Aizwal (Mizoram)	33	33	33	-
5.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	50	50	14	-
6.	Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	50	50	29	21
7.	Bangaluru (Karnataka)	50	50	21	-
8.	Chandigarh (Punjab)	44	44	43	43
9.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	25	25	3	3
10.	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	24	24	14	6
11.	Daman and Diu	State completed the audit itself and Made 20 Buildings accessible			
12.	Delhi	26	23	16	16
13.	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	26	26	6	4
14.	Faridabad (Haryana)	47	47	16	-
15.	Gandhinagar (Gujarat)	27	27	Not received	-
16.	Gangtok (Sikkim)	36	36	35	-
17.	Gurgaon (Haryana)	42	42	13	-
18.	Guwhati (Assam)	25	25	10	-
19.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	20	19	Not received	-
20.	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	50	50	Not received	-
21.	Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)	25	24	Not received	-
22.	Imphal (Manipur)	50	47	Not received	-
23.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	90	88	88	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh)	9	9	9	-
25.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	20	20	20	-
26.	Kohima (Nagaland)	29	29	25	-
27.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	42	42		-
28.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	22	22	21	-
29.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	21	20	Not received	-
30.	Lakshadweep	58	58	24	-
31.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	53	53	46	46
32.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	51	51	36	36
33.	Nasik	26	26	25	25
34.	Noida (Uttar Pradesh)	40	34	Not received	-
35.	Panaji (Goa)	31	31	Not received	-
36.	Patna (Bihar)	28	28	Not received	-
37.	Port Blair	25	25	Not received	-
38.	Pune (Maharashtra)	50	50	35	35
39.	Puducherry	30	30	Not received	-
40.	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	58	58	23	-
41.	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	50	49	Not received	-
42.	Silvassa (Dadra and Nagar Haveli)	50	50	Not received	-
43.	Surat (Gujarat)	6	6	Not received	-
44.	Shillong (Meghalaya)	23	23	Not received	-
45.	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	22	22	Not received	-
46.	Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir)	25	25	11	7
47.	Trivandrum (Kerala)	51	51	Not received	-
48.	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	12	12	10	-
49.	Varodara	3	3	Not received	-
50.	Vishakhapatnam	41	41	Not received	-
TOTAL		1707	1653	626 buildings	242

Statement-II

*(A) Details of implementation of accessible India campaign
by the Ministry of Civil Aviation*

Sl. No.	Airport	Facilities Available in Passenger Terminal Building International Airport			
		Ramps	Toilets for Handicapped Passengers	LIFTS	
				Braille Symbols	Auditory Signals
1	2	3	4	5	6
A	International Airports of AAI				
1.	Ahmadabad	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Amritsar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Bhubaneswar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Calicut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	Chennai	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	Coimbatore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	DIAL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Guwahati	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Imphal	Yes	Yes	Single level. No lift available for passengers	
10.	Jaipur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.	Kolkata	Yes	Yes	Yes	28 Nos.-Works awarded (RPDC- 31.01.2017)
12.	Lucknow	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13.	Mangalore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14.	MIAL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Nagpur (MIHAN)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
16.	Thiruvananthapuram	Yes	Yes	Yes	PPDC- 20.01.2017
17.	Triuchirapalli	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
18.	Varanasi	Yes	Yes	RPDC- 31.01.2017	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Goa (CE)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
20.	Port Blair (CE)	Yes	Yes	Single level. No lift available for passengers	
21.	Srinagar (CE)	Yes	Yes	1 No.	Yes
				4 Nos.	RPDC-15.02.2017
Customs Airports of AAI					
22.	Aurangabad	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.	Gaya	Yes	Yes	PDC-31.01.2017	
24.	Madurai	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25.	Patna	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
26.	Bagdogra (CE)	Yes	Yes	1 No.	Admn. Block Yes
				1 No.	Terminal Building
				Works Awarded-PDC: 31.03.2017	
27.	Chandigarh (CE)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
28.	Pune (CE)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
29.	Visakhapatnam (CE)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
International Airports of JV					
30.	BIAL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
31.	CIAL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
32.	HIAL	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

(B) Summary of facilities provided at stations on Zonal Railways for the Persons with Disabilities (PwD) as on 31.10.2006

Sl. No.	Short Term Facilities	A1		A		B		A1, A and B	
		Total No. of Stations	No. of Stations where facilities provided	Total No. of Stations	No. of Stations where facilities provided	Total No. of Stations	No. of Stations where facilities provided	Total No. of Stations	No. of Stations where facilities provided
1.	Provision of standard ramp	75	75	332	314	302	260	709	649
2.	Earmarking two parking lots for physically challenged	75	75	332	309	302	251	709	635
3.	Provision of nonslippery walkway from parking to Station Building	75	75	332	322	302	252	709	649
4.	Provision of signages	75	75	332	321	302	258	709	654
5.	Provision of atleast one drinking water tap	75	75	332	318	302	254	709	647
6.	Provision of atleast one disable friendly toilet	75	75	332	313	302	243	709	631
7.	May I help you booth Long Term Facilities	75	75	332	305	302	221	709	601
8.	Engraving of edges of Platforms	75	71	332	299	302	240	709	610
9.	Trolley path at ends of platforms	75	75	332	286	302	225	709	586

Inclusion of Mandula and Konda Kumman in ST list

1073. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested for inclusion of Mandula and Konda Kumman in the list of Scheduled Tribes (ST) in 2009 and 2011 respectively;

(b) if so, what are the reasons behind taking more than seven years in finalising the inclusion of above castes in ST list; and

(c) what is the present status of each of the above proposal and the details of comments made by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs *vide* their Office Memorandum dated 06.03.2017 has informed that proposal for inclusion of Mandula community in the list of Scheduled Tribes (STs) of Andhra Pradesh was received in the year 2009. The proposal was examined as per approved Modalities, in consultation with the Registrar General of India (RGI), who had not supported the proposal on the ground that there was no evidence in the ethnographic information that the Mandula community possess any tribal characteristics. Observations of the RGI were conveyed to the State Government in the year 2010 with a request to review or further justify their recommendation. However, no information has been received from the State Government. As far as proposal for inclusion of Konda Kumman community is concerned, it is stated that no such proposal has been received.

Proposal for declaration of SC/ST/OBC

†1074. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received proposals from States during the year 2015 and 2016 for declaring the castes as the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Backward Classes;

(b) if so, the number of proposals received from January, 2015 to December, 2016, State-wise and caste-wise; and

(c) the details of names of castes as received in the proposals which have been included under the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) State-wise and community-wise details of proposals for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) received during January, 2015-December, 2016 are as under:—

State	Number of castes/communities		
	SCs	STs	OBCs
1	2	3	4
1. Bihar	2	1	-
2. Chhattisgarh	2	-	-
3. Jharkhand	-	4	1
4. Himachal Pradesh	-	1	-
5. Karnataka	1	-	-
6. Manipur	-	1	-
7. Odisha	5	16	-
8. Uttar Pradesh	1	-	-
9. Uttarakhand	1	-	-

(c) No community has been included in the list of SCs, STs and OBCs from the proposals received during the years 2015 and 2016.

Budgetary allocation for SCSP/TSP

1075. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that budgetary allocations for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Scheduled Tribes Sub-Plan (TSP) is coming down from ₹ 50,000 crore and ₹ 32,000 crore respectively during 2014-15 to ₹ 38,000 crore and ₹ 24,000 crore respectively during 2016-17;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) which are the programmes and schemes that the Ministry has given less allocation in view of reduction in the budget;

(d) what is the allocation made during 2017-18 and whether it is sufficient to run all programmes/schemes for SCSP and TSP; and

(e) if not, how the Ministry is going to pool resources for these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) No, the revised estimate under SCSP and TSP in 2015-16 was ₹ 34674.74 crore and ₹ 20963.17 crore respectively and in 2016-17 is ₹ 40919.70 crore and ₹ 25062.08 crore respectively.

(c) Since, the allocations have not been reduced under SCSP and TSP, this does not arise.

(d) and (e) Budget Estimates for the year 2017-18 for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Welfare of Scheduled Tribes is ₹ 52392.55 crore and ₹ 31919.51 crore respectively.

Implementation of welfare programmes for disabled

1076. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that due to lack of uniform procedures across the country, there is inordinate delay in implementing various welfare programmes envisaged in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would come forward to solve this problem on pan-India basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Disability certificate is the primary document required for a person with disability to avail the benefits of various schemes/programmes implemented by State Governments as well as Central Government. The procedure for issuance of disability certificate has been streamlined by the Central Government *vide* the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Amendment Rules, 2009 notified on 30th December, 2009. These Rules are uniformly applicable throughout the country. However, it has been brought to the notice of this Ministry that the disability certificates issued by one State Government/UT are not considered valid in other States/UTs.

(c) and (d) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 has been notified by the Government on 28.12.2016. As per the provisions of this Act, the disability certificate issued by a certifying authority would now be valid across the country. Further, the Ministry has developed a web-based software application for issuance of disability certificate along with Unique Identity Card to all persons with disabilities across the country.

Accommodation for persons with locomotor disabilities

1077. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to provide reasonable accommodation for persons with locomotor disability as per the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 to ensure that they enjoy and exercise their rights equally with others in the community;

(b) whether the Ministry has received petitions from persons with such disability during 2017 for providing accommodation; and

(c) if so, the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Government has notified the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 on 28.12.2016 which mentions a new concept of reasonable accommodation. Section 3(5) of the said Act mandates the appropriate Government to ensure reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities including persons with Locomotor disabilities. Rules under the Act are being framed. Once the rules are finalized, the Central Government will notify the date of implementation of the above Act in terms of Section 1(2) of the Act.

(b) and (c) No petition specifically regarding reasonable accommodation under the new Act has been received in the Ministry.

Devices for assistance to senior citizens below poverty line

†1078. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a plan to provide devices for assistance to senior citizens living below poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expected number of beneficiaries, State/ Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether Government has written letters to all the Chief Ministers to start the process of identifying beneficiaries;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response received thereto; and

(e) whether Government has constituted any committee to ensure proper identification of beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (e) Yes. The Department has announced a Scheme namely, "Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana". The Scheme aims at providing senior citizens belonging to BPL category and suffering from any of the age-related disability/infirmity namely, low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and locomotor disability, with such assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions, overcoming the disability/infirmity. The assisted devices will be of high quality and conforming to the standards laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), wherever feasible.

In the current financial year, the Scheme is proposed to be launched in two Districts namely Nellore (Andhra Pradesh) and Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh), targeting 2000 beneficiaries-senior citizens in each of the Districts. A Committee at the District level under the Chairmanship of the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner concerned for the purpose of identification of the beneficiaries under the Scheme has been constituted. All the Chief Ministers of the States have been addressed and there is a positive response.

Reconstitution of commissions

1079. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and National Commission for Safai Karamcharis;

(b) the reasons for delay in their reconstitutions;

(c) whether there is a proposal to do away with these commissions;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, how long it would take to reconstitute these Commissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes are permanent Constitutional bodies discharging their functions as per the provisions of Article 338 and Article 338A in the Constitution through the Constitution (89th Amendment) Act, 2003 of Constitution. National Commission for Safai Karamcharis is a temporary Commission whose term has been extended upto 31.03.2019 at present.

(b) The proposal to fill the vacant posts in these Commissions is under process.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) The proposal to reconstitute these Commissions by appointment of suitable persons is under process.

Rehabilitation of mentally ill patients

1080. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of facilities available for the rehabilitation of persons with mental illness in the country;
- (b) whether Government has started any rehabilitation schemes for such persons; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Relief to the disabled is a State subject by virtue of Entry 9 of State List of Constitution of India. The PwD Act, 1995 enacted by the Central Government is the Principal Legal Instrument for empowerment of PwD, which includes person with mental illness. This Act provides various entitlements for PwDs and mandates the appropriate Government to take measures for their rehabilitation which includes persons with mental illness.

The following facilities available for the rehabilitation of persons with mental illness:

- (i) Under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), Grand-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for their projects including Special School for Mentally Retarded (MR), aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels.
- (ii) National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities Chennai has provided the following facilities : Centre Based Services for Mentally ill, Community participation in mental health through village leaders, Home based follow ups for psychiatric patients, Psychiatric camps, Life skill education programme, District Mental Health programme, Teaching and training, Research and Development.
- (iii) Under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme, the funds are released to various Implementing Agencies to assist the needy disabled persons including the persons with

mental illness throughout the country in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.

Fellowships in space law

1081. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to provide fellowships in the field of research in space law;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. As of now, Department of Space (DOS) has no proposal to provide fellowships in the field of research in space law. However, support is provided by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)/DOS towards conduct of conferences and seminars on space law by academic institutions and professional bodies. ISRO/DOS has also been providing support for the participation of Indian Law student teams in Manfred Lachs space law Moot Court competition conducted annually by International Institute of Space Law (IILS), Paris.

Plans for commercial space tourism and travel

1082. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department plans to foray into commercial space tourism and travel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is willing to tie up with other corporate entities both national and international to carry out such projects in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Use of satellites to improve agricultural production

1083. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is easy to monitor, assess and advise the progress of agriculture produce using satellites;

(b) whether common agriculturists are not getting any benefits from the information provided by satellites;

(c) what was the percentage of agriculturists in the country who were benefitted and improved their agriculture production because of information provided by satellites during the last five years; and

(d) what steps Government is taking to improve this facility which could eventually help in increasing agricultural production and help the poor farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Satellite data helps in inventory, monitoring and assessing the condition of major crops. Satellite derived information is primarily used for enabling decision makers in planning agricultural inputs, post-harvest management, import/export policies, impact assessment due to droughts, floods and extreme weather events. ISRO collaborates with Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare on various applications using satellite data and geospatial technology in agriculture sector, which include — (i) multiple in-season crop production forecasts for major crops, (ii) agricultural drought assessment and monitoring, (iii) horticultural crop inventory and site suitability for expansion in under-utilised areas.

(b) Satellite based information is an integral part of National Agro-advisory Service bulletins, which are disseminated to Agro-Met Field units (AMFUs) located in different State agricultural universities. The nodal officers in AMFUs use this information to issue advisories for the benefit of farmers and common agriculturalists. The satellite-enabled services in conjunction with ground data include weather forecasting, agro-advisory, agromet services, soil moisture and agricultural extension activities to support farming operations in the country by India Meteorology Department (IMD), Ministry of Earth Sciences.

(c) The satellite data in conjunction with ground based information helps in mapping of culturable wastelands for reclamation measures; site suitability for crop intensification in under-utilised areas; assessing water resources. This information helps the concerned departments, field level implementation agencies and decision makers to undertake suitable measures towards improving agricultural production. However, specific data is not available on percentage of agriculturists in India who were benefitted.

(d) Various steps being taken up by ISRO include – (i) improvements in scale and frequency of mapping, (ii) enabling improved weather forecasts in terms of resolution and time, (iii) enhancing geospatial services and mobile applications towards soil health cards, crop damage assessment and agro-advisory services (iv) constellation of satellites for improved revisit.

Record in deployment of satellites in orbit

1084. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether with ISRO deploying as many as 104 satellites in the orbit with a record breaking launch on February 15, 2017, the country has made a record of sorts, marking a huge leap from the Russian record of 37 satellites;

(b) whether the historic launch of PSLV C37 has catapulted the country to global satellite market with immense commercial potential with its 714 kg cartosat carrying 96 American Nanosats as its piggyback load; and

(c) whether the country is nearing its ultimate manned space mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The PSLV-C37 was the 38th successful PSLV mission in a row, which has once again demonstrated the versatility and reliability of the PSLV vehicle. While PSLV has already established itself as a preferred launch vehicle, in its class, in the global satellite market, this mission is expected to further strengthen the commercial footprint of PSLV in the global market for launch services, especially for smaller satellites.

(c) No Sir. As of now, Manned Space Programme is not an approved programme. Currently, ISRO is working on a few critical technologies relevant for human spaceflight.

Achievements in research and launching

†1085. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made so far in space research and launch of satellites during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of targets and action plan fixed for the next five years, space research centre-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Major achievements of Department of Space during last three years, year-wise, are given below:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2014-15:

During 2014-15, a total of 10 missions were accomplished, which include 5 launch vehicles, 4 satellites and 1 technology demonstrator mission.

- Insertion of India's "Mars Orbiter Mission" in to Mars orbit. ISRO became the fourth space agency to successfully send a spacecraft to Mars and India became the first country in the world to do so in its first attempt.
- First experimental flight of GSLV-Mk III (with passive cryogenic stage) towards building indigenous capability to launch four Ton class of satellites. The unmanned Crew Module Atmospheric Re-entry Experiment (CARE) was also accomplished successfully, during this flight.
- Launch of three navigation Satellites viz. IRNSS-1B, 1C and 1D.
- Launch of GSAT-16 communication satellite, to augment INSAT/GSAT system capacity for telecommunication, DTH and societal benefits.
- Launch of five foreign satellites from four countries viz. France, Germany, Canada and Singapore.

2015-16:

During 2015-16, a total of 11 missions were accomplished, which include 6 launch vehicles and 5 satellite missions.

- GSAT-6, the Communication satellite was successfully launched onboard GSLV- D6, with indigenous Cryogenic Upper Stage.
- There were 2 important accomplishments from this mission, (a) India took a major stride in building indigenous capability for launching 2 Ton class satellites with this GSLV flight. (b) GSAT-6 deployed an indigenously built 6m S-Band Unfurlable Antenna in space.
- Placed first observatory in space "ASTROSAT" enabling simultaneous multi-wavelength (UV to X-Ray) observations of stars and galaxies. ISRO Enabled the development and realization of scientific instruments by academic institutions, namely, Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA), Bangalore, Inter University Centre for Astronomy & Astrophysics (IUCAA), Pune and Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai, in the country. Announcement of Opportunity was done in June 2016 for Indian researchers to explore the universe using ASTROSAT.
- Launch of communication satellite "GSAT-15", carrying Ku-band transponders and also the GAGAN payload. DGCA Certification of GAGAN for space based safety-of-life applications in civil aviation sector.

- Launch of two navigation satellites viz. IRNSS-1E and 1F.
- Launch of 17 foreign satellites from five countries viz. Canada, Indonesia, Singapore, United Kingdom and USA.
- As a major initiative towards greater emphasis on space applications, a national meet was organized in Delhi during September 2015 wherein 58 central ministries and all State Governments participated with an objective of “Enhanced use of Space technology for national development”

2016-17:

During 2016-17, a total of 15 missions were accomplished, which include 6 launch vehicles, 7 satellites and 2 technology demonstrator missions.

- Realized space segment of the Indian Navigation Satellite System, NavIC (Navigation-Indian Constellation) to provide Position, Navigation and Timing services in Indian mainland and surrounding region up to 1500 Km.
- India's GSLV-F05 with indigenous CUS, launched weather satellite INSAT-3DR. Along with INSAT-3D (launched in 2013), INSAT-3DR provides meteorological data every 15 minutes.
- Augmented Indian Earth Observation capability with four remote sensing satellites viz. Resourcesat-2A, Scatsat-1 and two Cartosat-2 series.
- Successful conduct of two technology demonstrator missions viz. India's first winged body aerospace vehicle, Reusable Launch Vehicle-Technology Demonstrator (RLV-TD) and Scramjet Engine, an Air Breathing Propulsion System.
- ASTROSAT is opened to Indian researchers as an observatory by allocating time for such activities, wherein 35% of observing time is allotted to Indian researchers. As an outcome, about 140 proposals from Indian researchers are under execution. Currently, 43 research papers are published, based on scientific instruments development and initial results.
- Successful testing of Indigenously developed Cryogenic Upper Stage “C25” for GSLV MkIII for a full flight duration of 640 seconds.
- Successfully launched 104 satellites in a single go, onboard PSLV C37, of which 101 belonged to foreign countries (Israel (1), Kazakhstan (1), Netherlands (1), Switzerland (1), UAE (1) and USA (96)), while 3 satellites were from ISRO.
- Launch of 123 foreign satellites from ten countries viz. Algeria, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, Switzerland, UAE and USA.

(b) As per the Department's plan for next five years, the targets include realization of high-throughput satellites and dedicated broadcasting satellites to increase the available transponder capacity, leased capacity from foreign satellites to be moved to indigenous satellite system, Geo-Imaging Capability, Advanced cartography satellite, continuity of services with regard to Satellite Navigation and GAGAN systems, Resourcesat, Oceansat, RISAT and weather/meteorological services, Building Constellation of High Resolution Satellites, development of Advance Launch Vehicle systems for low cost access to Space, realization of semi-cryogenic engine, Undertaking Space Science Missions for study of Sun, Moon and other planets and strengthening information support system for Disaster Management, weather forecasting, Environment/Climate Change Studies, space based support for natural resource monitoring and citizen centric services.

Financial criterion for malnourished children

†1086. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had fixed ₹ 6/- and ₹ 9/- per day to every malnourished and seriously malnourished children respectively in the age group of 6 months to 6 years by means of enhancing financial criterion for supplementary nutritious food in 2012 under strengthening and restructuring of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS);

(b) whether supplementary nutritious food is possible to be procured in ₹ 6/- and ₹ 9/- to malnourished and seriously malnourished children considering the rise in rates of food items in the last five years; and

(c) if not, whether Government would enhance the financial criterion and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government is aware of the rise in rates of food items since last revision of supplementary nutrition cost norms in 2012. Government is taking the necessary steps to remedy the situation.

Time/cost overrun of infrastructure projects

1087. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) how many infrastructure projects with a cost of more than ₹ 150 crore or above have been delayed with respect to their original schedules, the details thereof;

(b) whether the reasons for delay were analysed and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the pro-active suggestions made or actions taken to complete the major infrastructure projects on time to avoid time and cost overrun?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Government through the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors on-going central sector infrastructure projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above on time and cost overruns through its online computerization monitoring system (OCMS) on the basis of information provided by the project implementation agencies. As on 31st December 2016, 1186 projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above were on the monitor of this ministry. Of these 1186 projects, 336 projects were delayed with respect to their original schedules. The details of 336 delayed projects are available in Annexure-VI of the Flash Report for the month of December 2016 at www.cspm.gov.in/publication.

(b) The reasons for delay are project-specific. However, as reported by the project implementing agencies, the main reasons for delay in timely completion of the Projects are law and order problems, delay in land acquisition, delay in environment and forest clearances, fund constraints, rehabilitation and resettlement issues, local body/municipal permissions, utility shifting, contractual issues, etc.

(c) The major steps undertaken to ensure timely completion of projects include: rigorous project appraisal; on line computerized monitoring system (OCMS) for better monitoring; setting up standing committees in the Ministries for fixation of responsibilities; and setting up of Central Sector Project Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in states under Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating and speedy implementation of major projects.

Merging of institutes

1088. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state whether the merger of Institute of Mathematics and Application, Bhubaneswar with Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata would be considered during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): No such proposal is being considered by this Ministry.

NCRPB plans to control pollution

1089. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the meeting of the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) Government has asked the concerned States to submit action plans to control air pollution in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof and of the States which have submitted the plans;

(c) whether the States like Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi etc. have been asked to increase forest and tree cover in NCR in a phased manner; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the projection of forest cover to be increased during the next 20 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Regional Plan-2021 for National Capital Region, prepared by National Capital Region Planning Board and notified in 2005, has provided the following:

“In view of the very low existing forest cover (4.02%), it is imperative to bring more areas under forest so as to maintain the ecological balance in this region. Accordingly, all wastelands identified in the existing Land Use 1999 and proposed Land Use Plan 2021, ROW of irrigation canals, drains, roads, railway lines and village common lands are proposed to be brought under forest cover. The total forest cover has been proposed to be 10% of the total area of the region”.

The policies and proposals of the Regional Plan -2021 are to be implemented by the National Capital Region participating States.

Occupied Bungalows in Lutyens' Bungalows zone

1090. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of bungalows occupied by political parties in Lutyens' Zone in spite of having been allotted land at other locations for the purpose;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of these bungalows and flats have been used as guest accommodation for a long time against the rules;

(c) if so, what are the addresses of such bungalows and flats being used as guest accommodation; and

(d) what are the guidelines in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Political Parties are allowed to occupy government bungalow as Party Office for a period of three years after taking possession of the land allotted to them for Party Office in Delhi. Three Type VIII bungalows are in occupation of All India Congress Committee (AICC) after taking possession of the land allotted to AICC on 25.6.2010.

(b) and (c) No such incidence has come to notice.

(d) As per the existing guidelines, the National Political Parties, recognized by Election Commission of India can retain/secure one housing unit from General Pool in Delhi, for a period of three years, during which the party should acquire a plot of land in an institutional area and construct its own accommodation for party office. As far as recognized State level Political Parties are concerned, such parties who have a minimum strength of four Members in both Houses of the Parliament, could be considered for one double suite accommodation in Vitthalbhai Patel House. A copy of guidelines is given in the Statement.

Statement

Copy of guidelines regarding allotment of Government accommodation to political parties



No.12014/2/96-Pol.II (Vol.II)

Government of India

Ministry of Urban Development

Directorate of Estates

Nirman Bhavan,
New Delhi-110 108.

Dated the 31st July, 2014

Office Memorandum

Sub: Consolidated instructions for allotment of government accommodation from General Pool to National and State level Political Parties.

The undersigned is directed to invite attention to the Directorate of Estates, Ministry of Urban Development the revised guidelines for allotment of government accommodation from general pool to Political parties issued *vide* O.M.No.12014/2/96-Pol.II dated 20.7.2000 and O.M.No.12014/2/96-Pol.II (Vol.II) 29.8.2013 and the guidelines for allotment of government accommodation from general pool to State level Political Parties issued *vide* O.M.No.12/11/2000-CDN-I/Pol.II dated 4.5.2001 and O.M.No.12014/1/2010-Pol.II dated 15.3.2010. The content of these instructions on the subject mentioned above have been consolidated for the facility of reference and necessary action. The revised instructions shall be as under:

- (i) The National Political Parties, which have been recognised as such by the Election Commission of India, shall be allowed to retain/secure allotment of one housing unit from General Pool in Delhi for their office use on payment of licence fee under FR 45A *i.e.* the normal licence fee.
- (ii) The said accommodation will be provided for a period of three years during which the party would acquire a plot of land in an institutional area and will construct its own accommodation for party office.
- (iii) One residential accommodation would be allotted/allowed to be retained by the Party President of a recognized National Party provided that no other accommodation has been allotted to him/her in any other capacity.
- (iv) The other buildings allotted or in occupation of any political party stand cancelled. However, a period of six months or upto the time the allotment has been made, whichever is earlier would be given to the party to make alternate arrangement and vacate the Government accommodation.
- (v) Only those recognized State level Political parties that have a minimum strength of four Members in both Houses of the Parliament could be considered for allotment of officer-residence in Vitthalbhai Patel House.
- (vi) Such accommodation may be provided in V.P. House only.
- (vii) One double suite accommodation in V.P. House may be allotted to the recognized State level party.
- (viii) The said accommodation will be provided to the State level party as long as it is recognized by the Election Commission of India and has adequate representation in the Parliament as decided by the CCA.

This O.M. supersedes the Directorate of Estates O.M.No.12014/2/96-Pol.II dated

20.7.2000, O.M.No.12/11/2000-CDN-I/Pol.II dated 4.5.2001 and O.M.No.12014/1/2010-Pol.II dated 15.3.2010 and O.M.No.12014/2/96-Pol.II(Vol.II) 29.8.2013.

(M. K. Sharma)

Deputy Director of Estates (Policy)

Tele. No. 2306 2816

To

1. All Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors of Directorate of Estates
2. LO(MP)

Copy for information to:

1. PS to UDM
2. PSO to Secretary, MoUD
3. PPS to JS(L&E), MoUD
4. PS to DE
5. Sr. Technical Director, NIC, Nirman Bhavan
– with a request to upload the OM on the website of Directorate of Estates

(M. K. Sharma)

Deputy Director of Estates (Policy)

Conversion of properties from leasehold to freehold

1091. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry, L&DO and DDA launched the schemes of conversion from leasehold to freehold of prime location properties and flats in Delhi and elsewhere;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the dates on which these schemes were launched;
- (d) the details of prime location properties, plot holders, flat holders and others benefitted under the schemes, scheme-wise; and
- (e) whether the provisions of any law prohibit the change of floor of freehold flats to ground floor and if so, whether there is any proposal to amend those laws for the benefit of divyangjan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme was launched to provide relief to residential plots and flat owners to enable them to convert their property from leasehold to freehold. The details of the scheme is available on website www.ldo.nic.in

(c) The scheme was initially launched on 14.2.1992 to convert purely residential properties from leasehold to freehold measuring upto 500 sq. mts. In June 1999 the ceiling of 500 sq. mts. was removed and in June 2003 the Scheme was extended to industrial, commercial and mixed land use properties without any ceiling.

(d) The scheme does not define location of property as prime or non-prime. As per information available 1, 23,771 properties have been converted from leasehold to freehold by DDA & L&DO.

(e) As informed by DDA, freehold allotment of flats can be changed to ground floor flat, if available, before giving possession of the flat to the allottee, if he/she comes under the category of divyangjan. However, where the flat has been converted from leasehold to freehold and title of the flat has been conveyed by way of execution/registration of conveyance deed, the floor cannot be changed. Presently, there is no proposal to amend the policy/guidelines.

Level of open defecation

1092. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, under the Swachh Bharat Mission Government is to construct 2.5 lakh community toilets, 2.6 lakh public toilets and a solid waste management facility in 4401 towns of the country in five years and if so, the details of the target achieved, till now; and

(b) whether the level of open defecation has gone up or down during the last five years with the construction of toilets, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Government of India has launched Swachh Bharat Mission for Urban Areas on 2nd October 2014 with the aims and objectives to eliminate Open Defecation, Manual Scavenging and Scientific Management of Municipal Solid Waste by 2nd October 2019. Till date, 515 cities and 33039 wards have been declared as Open Defecation Free, 30.70 Lakhs Individual Household Toilets and 1.15 lakh Community and Public Toilets have been constructed. 145 Compost plants are functional/sub-optimal and 7 Waste to Energy plants are operational.

(b) The level of open defecation has gone down considerably after the launch of the Mission. Till now, 515 cities have been declared as open Defecation Free. 30.70 lakhs IHHTs and 1.15 lakhs Community and Public Toilets have been constructed which has enabled the cities to achieve ODF Status.

Rise in metro fare

1093. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to raise metro fare;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the formula for calculating the proposed enhancement; and
- (d) whether it would discourage people to use the public transport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The initial metro fare is fixed by the Metro Railway Administration (MRA) and subsequent metro fare revisions are decided by the MRA on the basis of recommendations of the Fare Fixation Committee (FFC) constituted by the Central Government under Sections 33 and 34 of the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance), Act, 2002.

Improvement of roads in metropolitan cities

1094. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to get a special study conducted about the existing condition and the annual maintenance schedule of main arterial roads of major metropolitan cities, in view of their very bad state of maintenance;
- (b) whether there is any plan to take over the maintenance of these roads from the concerned municipal authorities and hand them over to CPWD or National Highway Authority or a new public sector undertaking for better maintenance and upkeep; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There is no plan regarding a special study about the existing conditions and annual maintenance schedule of main roads of metropolitan cities.

(b) No, Sir. There is no plan to take over the maintenance of such roads and hand them over to CPWD.

(c) Question does not arise.

Houses in different departmental pools

1095. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses of different types in General Pool Accommodation in Delhi, type-wise and area-wise;

(b) the total number of such houses in different Department Pools, type-wise;

(c) the ratio of houses compared to General Pool vis-à-vis in Departmental Pool in different types in Delhi; and

(d) the number of vacant houses in different types in General Pool, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) The details are given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I*A. Details of total number of houses of different types in General Pool Accommodation in Delhi, Type-wise and Area-wise*

Sl. No.	Colony/Area	Type-I	Type-I-S (Sub-standard)	Type-II	Type-II Hostel	Type-III	Type-IV	Type-IV (Spl.)	Type-VA	Type-VB	Type-VIA	Type-VIB	Type-VII	Type-VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andrews Ganj	783	-	-	-	337	1	-	65	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andrews Ganj Extension	-	-	-	-	-	-	254	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Aram Bagh	634	-	678	-	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Akbar Road	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18
5.	Albert Square	-	-	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Aliganj	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Alipur Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
8.	Aurangzeb Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
9.	Ashoka Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	11
10.	Asian Games Village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Atul Grove Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Babar Place	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Bapa Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	35	-	-
14.	Bks Marg	-	-	73	-	322	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15.	Bhagwan Das Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
16.	Bharti Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-
17.	Bungalow Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Br Mehta (Curzon) Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
19.	Canning Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	-
20.	Chanakyapuri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	92	-	-	-
21.	Chitragupta Road	-	-	-	-	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Circular Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
23.	College Road	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Chelmsford Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
25.	Cornwallis Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Court Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Common Wealth Games Village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293	-	89	-	39
28.	Copernicus Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
29.	Diz Area	267	-	1868	-	762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Dev Nagar	-	-	-	48	612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

31.	Deen Dayal Upadhaya Marg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	102	-	-	-
32.	Dwarka	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Defence Colony	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Dupleix Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
35.	Dupleix Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
36.	Dr. Hc Mathur Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
37.	Dr. Bishambar Das Marg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
38.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
39.	Dr. Zakir Hussain Marg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
40.	Foch Square	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	--	--	-	-
41.	Gulmohar Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
42.	Guard Barracks	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43.	Greater Kailash	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44.	Gulabi Bagh	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45.	Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	-
46.	H C Mathur Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
47.	Hauz khas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

Questions of 9 March, 2017 663

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
48.	Hanuman Road	-	-	183	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
49.	Hari Nagar	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.	Hudco Place	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	59	-	-	-
51.	Hudco Place Extension	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	-	198	-	-	-	-
52.	Ina Rajya Sabha Awas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53.	Jal Vihar Colony	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
54.	Jaisalmer House	3	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55.	Jawahar Market	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56.	Jam Nagar	1	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57.	Jor Bagh Nursery	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58.	Janpath	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9
59.	Jantarantar Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
60.	Kali Bari Marg	325	-	643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61.	Kasturba Nagar	1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62.	Kidwai Nagar (East)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63.	Karkar Dooma	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64.	Kaka Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	131	-	-	-	-	-
65.	Kali Bari Apartment	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

66.	Kidwai Nagar West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	-	-	-
67.	Kingsway Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
68.	K. Kamraj Marg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
69.	Krishna Menon Marg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
70.	Kushak Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
71.	Lancer Road	142	-	212	-	60	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
72.	Laxmi Bai Nagar	-	-	1098	-	21	692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73.	Lodhi Colony	-	-	446	-	1102	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74.	Lodhi Road Complex	-	-	2013	-	21	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-
75.	Lodi Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	21	2
76.	Lodi Garden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
77.	Lucknow Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
78.	Mahadev Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	6	-	-
79.	M B Road	2643	1	4144	-	1192	124	97	2	-	-	-	-	-
80.	Mayapuri Press Colony	123	-	62	-	-	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81.	Mall Road	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82.	Mathura Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
83.	Meena Bagh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

Questions of 9 March, 2017 665

102.	Nanak-Pura	-	-	940	-	342	583	-	44	-	-	-	-	-
103.	Narela Police Colony	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
104.	Nouroji Nagar	-	-	425	-	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105.	North Avenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
106.	Nimri Colony	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107.	Ps Krishna Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108.	Peshwa Road	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
109.	Pandara Road	-	-	-	-	-	372	-	100	-	-	-	12	-
110.	Pandara Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	27	-	-
111.	Panchkuian Road	776	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
112.	Prem Nagar	405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113.	Prithvi Raj Lane	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
114.	Pusa Road	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
115.	Press Block	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
116.	Press Lane	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
117.	Park Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
118.	Park Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
119.	Paschim Vihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
120.	Probyn Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

Questions of 9 March, 2017 667

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
121.	Prithvi Raj Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
122.	Purana Kila Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
123.	Pt. Pant Marg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	1
124.	Rk Puram	2370	-	4598	-	963	2182	128	124	293	104	-	-	-
125.	Rajouri Garden	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
126.	Race Course Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
127.	Rajaji Marg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
128.	Rajpur Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
129.	Raisina Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
130.	Rohini	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
131.	Rabindra Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-
132.	Rouse Avenue	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
133.	Sardar Patel Marg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-
134.	Sadiq Nagar	45	-	653	-	725	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
135.	Shrinivas Puri	509	-	650	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
136.	Sujan Singh Park	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
137.	Saket	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138.	Sarojini Nagar	-	-	-	-	3413	173	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
139.	Shalimar Garden	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

140.	Sidhartha Extension	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141.	Safdarjung Airport	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
142.	Safdarjung Develop Area	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
143.	Safdarjung Enclave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
144.	Safdarjung Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
145.	Safdarjung Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
146.	Shahajahan Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	47	-	11	-
147.	Shyama Prasad Marg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
148.	South Avenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
149.	South Avenue Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
150.	Sunhari Bagh Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
151.	Talkatora Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
152.	Talkatora Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1
153.	Timarpur	429	-	1214	-	260	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
154.	Teen Murti House	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
155.	Teen Murti Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
156.	Teen Murti Marg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
157.	Telegraph Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
158.	Tilak Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	40	1	-	-

Written Ans. to Unstarred

[10 March, 2017]

Questions of 9 March, 2017 669

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
159.	Tilak Marg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	6	-
160.	Tansen Marg	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161.	Tees January Marg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
162.	Thomson Road	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
163.	Todar Mal Square	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
164.	Todar Mal Road	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
165.	Tughlak Crescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
166.	Tughlak Lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	4	2
167.	Tughlak Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
168.	Thyagraja Marg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
169.	Udp Nehru Nagar	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170.	Upper Bela Road	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
171.	Vasant Vihar	9	-	30	-	652	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
172.	Vasant Kunj	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
173.	Vikas Puri	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
174.	Vinay Marg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	1	-	-	-	-
175.	Windsor Place	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
176.	Wilingdon Crescent	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	5	2
TOTAL		13869	367	22702	48	12113	5213	791	1281	1278	901	259	231	212

B. Details of Hostel Accommodation in Delhi

Sl. No.	Colony/Area	Single Suite (SS)	Single Kitchen (SK)	Double Suite (DS)
1.	Aliganj	-	-	6
2.	Asia House	-	3	128
3.	Curzon Road	129	90	221
4.	Hudco Place Extension	-	-	315
5.	Minto Road (Old)	-	63	32
6.	New Minto Road Hostel	-	-	180
7.	Pragat Vihar	-	-	718
8.	R. K. Puram	-	70	35
9.	Tagore Road	-	64	32
TOTAL		129	290	1667

Statement-II

*Total number of Government Accommodation in different department pools,
Type-wise in Delhi*

Departmental Pool-Type Wise		
Sl. No.	TYPE	
1	1	1747
2	1S	101
3	2	1660
4	3	1173
5	4	530
6	4S	19
7	5A	422
8	5B	73
9	6A	81
10	6B	202
11	7	133
12	8	46
13	DS	113
14	SK	8
15	SS	24
TOTAL		6332

Statement-III*Details of ratio between general pool and departmental pool accomodation in Delhi*

Sl. No.	Type	Total Houses in GP	Total Houses In DP	Ratio (% of Departmental Pool houses of the Total General Pool houses including Departmental Pool)
1.	1	13869	1747	11.19
2.	1S	367	101	21.58
3.	2	22702	1648	6.77
4.	2H	48	12	20
5.	3	12113	1173	8.83
6.	4	5213	530	90.23
7.	4S	791	19	2.35
8.	5A	1281	422	24.78
9.	5B	1278	73	5.40
10.	6A	901	81	8.25
11.	6B	259	202	43.82
12.	7	231	133	36.54
13.	8	212	46	17.83
14.	DS	1667	113	6.35
15.	SK	290	8	2.68
16.	SS	129	24	15.69

Statement-IV

*Details regarding number of vacant houses in different types
in General Pool Accomodation in Delhi
Vacant Quarters-Type Wise (GP)*

Sl. No.	Type	No. of Qtrs.
1.	1	1461*
2.	2	1171*
3.	3	854*
4.	4	407*

Sl. No.	Type	No. of Qtrs.
5.	4S	25
6.	5A	73
7.	5B	36
8.	6A	22
9.	6B	7
10.	7	3
11.	8	1
12.	DS	230#
13.	SK	81#
14.	SS	4
TOTAL		4375

* Large no. of vacant quarters in Type-I to Type-IV is due to vacation of houses of the 7 proposed redevelopment colonies which has 13000 occupants.

These Hostel accommodations are under renovation and repair work and will be allotted after completion of renovation work.

Status of AMRUT in Karnataka

1096. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Scheme in Karnataka;

(b) the number of cities selected in that State and the funds released so far, under the scheme for developing these cities; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to expedite the work under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation covers 27 cities in Karnataka. The State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) approved for the State and the funds releases are given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	SAAP Size	Central Assistance released
2015-16	1258.54	118.46
2016-17	1624.72	154.32

Against these two approved SAAPs, projects costing ₹ 2082 crore have been awarded while another ₹ 859 crore worth of projects are at various stages of tendering. The third and final SAAP of the State amounting to ₹ 2069.61 crore has also been approved.

The State had achieved the required milestones in Reforms prescribed in the Mission Guidelines for the year 2015-16. An incentive of ₹ 29.92 crore was released during 2016-17 for the same.

(c) To expedite the implementation of projects under the Mission, the Ministry has communicated the entire Mission period allocation to the States and Union Territories including Karnataka. This will enable them to plan in advance, identify projects in priority sectors, ensure land availability and take preparatory action to take the projects forward expeditiously. Besides this, the States are fully empowered regarding preparation, appraisal and approval of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and their implementation. Further, the funds have been made fully fungible and States can use them as per actual progress of different projects.

Development partners in Swachh Bharat Mission

1097. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many development partners in Swachh Bharat Mission and if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the role of such partners and how much financial aid from Asian Development Bank (ADB) is received for the Swachh Bharat Mission, the details thereof;

(c) what is the role and how much financial aid is received from United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for the Swachh Bharat Mission, the details thereof; and

(d) what is the role and how much financial aid received from the World Bank for the Mission, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. There are 2 Development Partners in Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). They are (i) United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and (ii) Bill and Melinda Gates Foundations. Ministry of Urban Development, GOI has signed Memorandum of Understanding on 13.1.2015 with these agencies.

(b) to (d) These Development Partners are providing technical assistance. No financial assistance has been received from ADB and World Bank to Government of India for Swachh Bharat mission so far.

Redevelopment plan of Delhi

†1098. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of areas of Delhi which have been notified in redevelopment plan;
- (b) the time-frame given to allottees of these areas to vacate the place;
- (c) whether there is any plan to start work simultaneously in all the areas; and
- (d) the amount likely to be given to these allottees for compulsory shifting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Seven of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) viz. (1) Sarojini Nagar, (2) Nauroji Nagar, (3) Netaji Nagar, (4) Srinivaspuri, (5) Kasturba Nagar, (6) Thyagaraj Nagar and (7) Mohammadpur have been approved for redevelopment.

(b) Vacation of flats in colonies identified for redevelopment is done in a phased manner. The occupants are given three months period to participate in the bidding process through Automated System of Allotment (ASA), from the date of notice to vacate the house, failing which allotment is done by the Directorate of Estates, based on available inventory. So far, notices have been issued to the occupants in Nauroji Nagar, Netaji Nagar, Thyagaraj Nagar and Mohammadpur. Occupants have to vacate their existing accommodation within 15 days of alternate accommodation allotted to them becoming habitable. General allotment of Type-I to Type-IV quarters has been suspended for all other categories.

(c) The work in these seven GPRA colonies will be completed in a phased manner within a period of five years subsequent to handing over of hindrance free land to the implementing agencies for commencement of work.

- (d) Does not arise.

Land census

1099. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state;

- (a) whether the Prime Minister's Office has directed all the land owning agencies

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in the country such L&DO, DDA, DRDO etc. to initiate land census in the country to ascertain the quantum of ownership and encroachment;

(b) whether any timeline has been fixed for the agencies to reply; and

(c) if so the details thereof and the benefits expected from this drive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to devise an institutional framework to create a centralized data bank of all Government lands including that belonging to Government Controlled Statutory Authorities and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). The data bank will include ownership details, both freehold as well as leasehold, permissible land use alongwith satellite images and GIS mapping

(b) Yes, Sir. The land owning agencies have been asked to complete the exercise by 30.04.2017.

(c) The objective of the exercise is to sensitize the Government about land resources at its disposal and its optimum utilisation and free it from all type of encroachments, if any.

Assistance to States under Nirbhaya Fund

1100. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation has sent a proposal on women safety for financial assistance under Nirbhaya Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action contemplated by the Ministry on the above proposal, so far; and

(d) the status of assistance provided to various States under Nirbhaya Fund so far, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) Karnataka State Government has forwarded the proposal of Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC) proposing various New Initiatives to ensure women safety such as, training of women for Heavy Passenger Vehicle (HPV) licenses, CCTV cameras in buses, depots and control room, Gender Sensitization and Women Safety Protocol training for ground staff, Increase the number of Sarati Squads/Mobile police patrol Vehicles, etc. BMTC were requested to submit the revised proposal after re-working on the components

relating to training of women for heavy passenger vehicle license, campaign of women safety and women lounges at important bus stations. The comments of MoRTH have been sought for considering this proposal in the meeting of Empowered Committee of Officers.

(d) Under Nirbhaya fund proposals submitted by various Ministries/State Government are appraised and recommended by the empowered committee. The details of the status of assistance provided to various States under Nirbhaya Fund are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the status of assistance provided to various States under Nirbhaya Fund

1. One Stop Centre

(A) Fund Sanctioned under One Stop Centre during 2015-16

(In ₹)

Sl. No.	Proposal Received States/UT	Fund Released
1.	Chhattisgarh	48,30,596
2.	Chandigarh	13,19,120
3.	Uttarakhand	13,19,120
4.	Sikkim	45,88,047
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,19,120
6.	Assam	38,84,120
7.	Nagaland	45,88,047
8.	Daman and Diu	45,88,047
9.	Andhra Pradesh	13,19,120
10.	Punjab	43,82,120
11.	Tamil Nadu	45,88,047
12.	Tripura	45,88,047
13.	Goa	45,88,047
14.	Haryana	36,40,870
15.	Telangana	45,88,047
16.	Madhya Pradesh	45,88,047
17.	Uttar Pradesh	45,88,047

Sl. No.	Proposal Received States/UT	Fund Released
18.	Maharashtra	45,88,047
19.	Meghalaya	13,19,120
20.	Odisha	10,28,060
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	13,19,120
22.	Jharkhand	10,26,800
23.	Rajasthan	12,12,120
24.	Karnataka	45,88,047
25.	Puducherry	37,00,000
26.	Kerala	45,08,047
27.	Manipur	12,89,120
28.	Bihar	13,19,120
29.	Gujarat	45,88,047
30.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	43,37,582
31.	Jammu and Kashmir	45,88,047
32.	Mizoram	37,68,927
33.	Himachal Pradesh	37,68,927
TOTAL		11,02,55,740

(B) Fund Sanctioned under One Stop Centre during 2016-17

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Amount Sanctioned (In ₹)
1.	Bihar	1,98,90,150
2.	Jharkhand	56,82,900
3.	Nagaland	48,69,372
4.	Uttar Pradesh	4,54,63,200
5.	Rajasthan	3,36,21,750
6.	Andhra Pradesh	2,68,97,400
7.	Meghalaya	28,41,450
8.	Maharashtra	2,13,55,950
9.	Assam	75,65,800
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	28,41,450

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Amount Sanctioned (In ₹)
11.	Haryana	1,16,48,700
12.	Goa	1941450
13.	Uttarakhand	58,24,350
14.	Telangana	1,55,31,600
15.	Chhattisgarh	6,53,30,350
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4,02,04,650
17.	Kerala	1,13,65,800
18.	Gujarat	38,82,900
19.	Punjab	97,07,250
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,91,31,600
21.	Karnataka	85,24,350
TOTAL		36,41,22,422

2. Women Helpline

(C) Fund released during 2015-16

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund Sanctioned (In ₹)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51,58,000
2.	Odisha	28,86,000
3.	Chhattisgarh	51,58,000
4.	Sikkim	47,25,000
5.	Uttarakhand	43,10,000
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	49,70,000
7.	Kerala	51,58,800
8.	Delhi	49,78,000
9.	Telangana	28,86,000
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17,00,000
11.	Chandigarh	17,00,000
12.	Nagaland	49,70,000
13.	Mizoram	51,08,000
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	51,58,000

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund Sanctioned (In ₹)
15.	Gujarat	62,70,000
16.	Uttar Pradesh	62,70,000
17.	Jharkhand	34,54,000
18.	Bihar	62,70,000
19.	Meghalaya	49,70,000
20.	Himachal Pradesh	49,70,000
21.	Tripura	49,70,000
22.	Karnataka	62,70,000
23.	Haryana	51,58,000
24.	Manipur	49,70,000
25.	West Bengal	62,70,000
26.	Tamil Nadu	62,70,000
27.	Madhya Pradesh	62,70,000
28.	Rajasthan	62,70,000
29.	Daman and Diu	1700000
30.	Maharashtra	62,70,000
31.	Assam	34,54,000
32.	Punjab	28,86,000
33.	Goa	27,90,000
TOTAL sanctioned till date		15,46,17,800

3. Central Victim Compensation Fund

(D) Funds released during 2016-17.

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	Amount allocated (in Lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33
3.	Assam	860
4.	Bihar	722
5.	Chhattisgarh	685
6.	Goa	50

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	Amount allocated (in Lakh)
7.	Gujarat	390
8.	Haryana	550
9.	Himachal Pradesh	120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	170
11.	Jharkhand	450
12.	Karnataka	995
13.	Kerala	760
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2180
15.	Maharashtra	1765
16.	Manipur	34
17.	Meghalaya	50
18.	Mizoram	48
19.	Nagaland	10
20.	Odisha	1060
21.	Punjab	410
22.	Rajasthan	1545
23.	Sikkim	23
24.	Tamil Nadu	565
25.	Telangana	590
26.	Tripura	115
27.	Uttarakhand	2810
28.	Uttar Pradesh	125
29.	West Bengal	1265
TOTAL STATE(S)		19042
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15
31.	Chandigarh	23
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
33.	Delhi	10
34.	Daman and Diu	880

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	Amount allocated (in Lakh)
35.	Lakshadweep	10
36.	Puducherry	10
TOTAL UT(s)		958
TOTAL ALL INDIA		20000

4. Emergency Response Support system (ERSS)

The funds to the extent of ₹ 24.00 crore have been released to Delhi Government.

5. Mahila Police Volunteer

The funds to the extent of ₹ 77.51 lakh have been released to Government of Haryana.

Gender budgeting concept

1101. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's efforts in implementing various women and child development programmes/schemes are hamstrung due to inadequate budget allocation amounting to a mere one per cent of total outlay with a stagnant share of gender budget allocations amounting to 5 per cent of outlay;

(b) whether the gender budgeting concept introduced in 2005 has not seen much headway with the current allocation remaining abysmally low and inadequate;

(c) whether Government expects the NGO and the corporate sector to make up for the resource crunch, coming forward to sponsor many of the Government initiatives; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) In order to mainstream gender across sectors and all levels of governance, Government of India, has adopted Gender Budgeting as a tool in 2004-05. Ministry of Women and Child Development has been consistently promoting gender budgeting across the country as a pathway to ensure gender mainstreaming at all levels and stages of the budgetary process. Gender Budget Statement was introduced as a part of the Union Budget in 2005-06. To facilitate integration of gender analysis in policies, programmes and schemes, the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Ministry of Women and Child

Development had issued a Gender Budget Charter on 8th March, 2007 outlining the composition and functions of the Gender Budgeting Cells (GBCs). The most important milestone in this regard has been the institutionalization of the progress through formation of GBCs in various Ministries and Departments. As of now, 57 Central Ministries/Departments have set up GBCs. Another important progress made in the Gender Budgeting system is inclusion of a column on gender impact in the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) document with effect from 1st April, 2014 for inclusion of women's concerns at the planning stage and inclusion of a gender perspective in the Outcome Budget Process. The magnitude of Gender Budget as reflected in the GB Statement shows allocations made for women by different Ministries/Departments has increased from ₹ 14,378.68 crores in 2005-06 to ₹ 90,624.76 crores in 2016-17.

(c) and (d) Funds are released to Central/State Government/autonomous institutions for carrying out the training programmes for enhancing gender sensitivity and gender expertise, training of the Gender Budgeting Cells for mainstreaming gender concerns across levels of governance. Government autonomous institutions both at the national level and state level have been supported by the Ministry to develop in-house GB expertise and have started imparting training to various other stakeholders. To support the training programmes in a structured and sustained way the Ministry is in the process of designating nodal centres at the state level. 20 States have already designated their nodal centre and at the Central level, National Institute of Financial Management Faridabad has been designated as the nodal centre by the Ministry for undertaking gender budgeting activities.

Functional Anganwadi Centres in Rajasthan

1102. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi and mini-Anganwadi Centres which are functional in Rajasthan, as on date, district-wise;

(b) how many of them are having basic facilities like drinking water, toilets, buildings, kitchen, etc.; and

(c) what steps Government proposes to take to provide basic facilities in all the centres of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The number of Anganwadi and mini-Anganwadi Centres (AWCs/mini-AWCs) presently functional in Rajasthan

along with basic facilities like drinking water, toilets, buildings etc. as on 31.12.2016 is as under:

Sanctioned AWCs/mini-AWCs	62010
Operational AWCs/mini-AWCs	60684
AWCs/mini-AWCs having drinking water facilities	39878 (63.62%)
AWCs/mini-AWCs having toilet facilities	34656 (57.11%)
Number of AWCs/mini-AWCs running from pucca buildings	58546 (96.48%)

District-wise details of operational AWCs/mini-AWCs in Rajasthan are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development to construct 4 lakh AWC buildings in the country including Rajasthan during the next 4 years @ 1 lakh unit per year in convergence with Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Rural Development. Joint Guidelines in this regard have been issued on 17.02.2016. States/UTs have been advised to construct toilets and provide drinking water facilities at AWCs by leveraging grants sanctioned to the States/UTs under the 14th Finance Commission.

The States/UTs including Rajasthan have also been advised to leverage funds for construction of AWC buildings from other schemes such as MPLADS, MLALADS, Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI), Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) of Ministry of Minority Affairs etc.

Statement

Details of district-wise number of operational Anganwadi and Mini-Anganwadi Centres in Rajasthan as on 31.12.2016

Sl. No.	District	No. of Operational Anganwadi and Mini-Anganwadi Centres		
		Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)	Mini-AWCs	Total AWCs/mini-AWCs
1	2	3	4	5
State: Rajasthan				
1.	Banswara	1984	132	2116
2.	Dungarpur	1625	471	2096
3.	Chhitorgarh	1426	354	1780
4.	Pratapgarh	1085	139	1224

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Udaipur	2779	361	3140
6.	Rajsamand	1038	110	1148
7.	Jodhpur	2225	242	2467
8.	Barmer	2977	398	3375
9.	Pali	1677	129	1806
10.	Jaisalmer	631	103	734
11.	Jalore	1401	279	1680
12.	Sirohi	797	46	843
13.	S. Gangannagar	1793	147	1940
14.	Bikaner	1293	124	1417
15.	Churu	1561	110	1671
16.	Haumangarh	1148	79	1227
17.	Bhilwara	1946	241	2187
18.	Ajmer	1727	205	1932
19.	Nagaur	2689	150	2839
20.	Tonk	1227	248	1475
21.	Dausa	1318	8	1326
22.	Alwar	3227	209	3436
23.	Jaipur	4022	200	4222
24.	Jhunjhunu	1543	24	1567
25.	Sikar	2037	93	2130
26.	Bharatpur	1856	128	1984
27.	Dholpur	933	84	1017
28.	S. Madhupur	1008	85	1093
29.	Karouli	1201	101	1302
30.	Baran	1357	203	1560
31.	Bundi	1009	190	1199
32.	Jhalawar	1294	191	1485
33.	Kota	1120	146	1266
TOTAL		54954	5730	60684

Nutritious food to expecting mothers

1103. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to deal with the problem of expecting mothers and malnourished children in Odisha;

(b) the support/schemes proposed or assistance provided to States to tackle the issue; and

(c) the target date to ensure that nutritious food reaches expecting mothers and malnourished children in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition especially among children and women and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through States/UTs to address one or other aspects related to nutrition. This Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme throughout the country including the State of Odisha.

Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, a package of six services, viz., supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services, is provided to children below 6 years of age and pregnant and lactating women. Supplementary Nutrition (SNP) is provided to ICDS beneficiaries as per the nutritional norms provided under Schedule-II of the National Food Security Act, 2013. SNP is meant to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and Average Dietary Intake (ADI).

The Ministry is also implementing Maternity Benefit Programme, which is a Centrally Sponsored, Conditional Cash Transfer scheme for Pregnant and Lactating women. The scheme attempts to partly compensate for wage loss to Pregnant and Lactating women both prior to and after delivery of the child by providing ₹ 6,000/- in two installments upon fulfillment of certain health and nutrition conditions in accordance with the National Food Security Act, 2013.

Slow pace of schemes for safety of women

1104. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of schemes/measures for ensuring safety of women in the country are being implemented at a slow pace;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the present status of such schemes/measures; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government for speedy implementation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development recognizes that incidence of crime against women cannot be controlled unless mindsets of people, in general, are made to change. There are many reasons behind increasing crimes against women such as unequal economic, social and political status of women and the deeply entrenched socio-cultural stereotypes etc.

Safety and security of women and children in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has enacted various special laws relating to women such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; and the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA). The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 has been enacted making the punishment more stringent for offences like rape.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing scheme of One Stop Centre to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence and a Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence. Also, the Ministry of Finance, Government of India has set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund in 2013, for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security of women in the country. Ministry of Finance (DEA) has issued guidelines by which an Empowered Committee of Officers was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, WCD for appraising and recommending various schemes/projects proposed by the Ministries/Departments to be funded from the Nirbhaya Fund. The Empowered Committee of Officers, which is an inter-ministerial committee appraises and recommends various proposals/projects proposed by different Ministries/Departments/States. The concerned Ministries then take up the sanction and implementation of the schemes/proposals so appraised as they do for their other schemes/projects. This Committee regularly reviews the implementation of projects from time to time with the concerned Ministries. Under Nirbhaya fund, 16 proposals amounting to ₹ 2348.85 Crores have been received so far, out of which 15 proposals amounting to ₹ 2047.85 Crores have been appraised and recommended by the Empowered Committee. The proposals so appraised are at different stages of implementation and fund is utilized as per the requirement of the

project. Details of project appraised and recommended by the Empowered Committee of Officers under Nirbhaya Fund are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Ujjawala scheme, which is a comprehensive scheme to combat trafficking, is being implemented in all over the country. The norms of the scheme have been revised effective from 01.04.2016. The Scheme is presently being implemented through the States/UTs. During the current Financial Year, *i.e.* 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 14.19 crores has been released to the States/UTs for further disbursal to the end beneficiary/ implementing agencies for implementation of the scheme.

The Swadhar and Short Stay Homes Schemes have now been merged and revised as “Swadhar Greh” w.e.f. 01.01.2016. Swadhar Greh Scheme targets the women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for the women victims of difficult circumstances. Swadhar Greh Scheme is a sub-scheme of the Centrally Sponsored Umbrella Scheme “Protection and Empowerment” and is being implemented through States/UTs. Till date an amount of ₹ 22.15 Crores has been released to States/UTs in the financial year 2016-17 for implementation of the Scheme.

Statement

List of proposals appraised and recommended under Nirbhaya Fund

Sl. No.	Name of the proposal and Ministry	Cost of appraisal
1.	Emergency Response Support system, MHA	₹ 321.69 Crore
2.	Creation of Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF), MHA	₹ 200.00 Crore
3.	Creation of Investigative Units for Crime against Women (IUCAW), MHA	₹ 324.00 Crore
4.	Organized Crime Investigative Agency (OCIA), MHA	₹ 83.20 Crore
5.	Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC), MHA	₹ 244.32 Crore
6.	Proposal for providing facility of Social Workers/ Counsellors at the District and Sub-Divisional Police Station Level in Delhi, Delhi Police/MHA	₹ 6.20 Crore
7.	New building with women centric facilities for Special Unit for Women and Children (SPUWAC) and Special Unit for North East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura, Delhi Police/MHA	₹ 23.53 Crore

Sl. No.	Name of the proposal and Ministry	Cost of appraisal
8.	Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IEMRS), Ministry of Railways	₹ 500.00 Crore
9.	Development and Field Testing of panic Switch based safety Device for Cars and Buses for aiding Women's Safety, MeiTY	₹ 3.50 Crore
10.	Abhaya Project Proposal for safety of women and girl child, Government of Andhra Pradesh	₹ 138.49 Crore
11.	Chirali Proposal, Women Empowerment Directorate, Govt. of Rajasthan	₹ 10.20 Crore
12.	One Stop Centre, MWCD	₹ 119.69 Crore
13.	Universalisation of Women Helpline, MWCD	₹ 69.49 Crore
14.	(a) Mahila Police Volunteers for Karnal and Mohindergarh District, Haryana	₹ 1.29 Crore
14.	(b) Government of Andhra Pradesh's proposal for implementation of Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) at Village level in 2 districts of Anantapur and Kadapa on pilot basis.	₹ 2.25 Crore

**Child marriages and underage deliveries in
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

1105. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problems of child marriages and underage deliveries are serious in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(b) if so, what steps Government is taking to reverse such trends through developmental scheme, awareness programmes and regulatory measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHANA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Government of India is concerned about the prevalence of child marriages in the country and has enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006. As the issue concerning child marriage are deeply rooted in poverty, socio-culture mindset, there is a need to step up awareness by undertaking drives highlighting the evil effects of this practice. This is a continuous process and Government undertakes media campaigns and outreach programmes to address this issue.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, have also taken many steps to prevent child marriages which includes Training and Capacity Building Programmes at State, District and Mandal and Village Level, special watch on auspicious occasions and mass marriages *i.e.* Akshya Trithiya, use of existing Self Help groups and Social action Committees to promote anti child marriage pressures groups within the community, etc. District Child Protection Unit have started filing FIRs against forced child marriage that have resulted in pregnancy under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences and Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

Foster care scheme for orphan children

1106. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there exists or Government is planning to initiate a foster care scheme for orphan children in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and what are the alternative living options for such children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development had issued the Model Guidelines for Foster Care, 2016 to be adopted/adapted by the States/UTs as per their requirement. The Model Guidelines are revised in the light of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015 by the Ministry. These guidelines have added components of group foster care where a group of unrelated children are placed with a foster family or under the care of foster care givers in a family like setting who may/may not be having their own biological children. These guidelines also provide for adoption of the foster child by the same foster parents after keeping that child in foster care for a minimum period of five years on the orders of the Child Welfare Committee.

- (c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b).

Details of Nirbhaya project

1107. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a Nirbhaya project worth ₹ 79.6 crore was devised in the year 2015-16 for the safety of women; and
- (b) if so, the details of the project and the amount spent, so far, and purposes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Ministry of Finance, Government of India has set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund in 2013, for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country. As per the guidelines of Ministry of Finance (DEA) an Empowered Committee of Officers was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, WCD for appraising and approving various schemes/projects proposed by the Ministries/ Departments to be funded from the Nirbhaya Fund. Under Nirbhaya fund, 16 proposals amounting to ₹ 2348.85 crores have been received so far, out of which 15 proposals amounting to ₹ 2047.85 crores have been appraised and recommended by the Empowered Committee. No proposal amounting ₹ 79.6 crore has been received for consideration under Nirbhaya Fund.

Malnourished children

1108. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that every third malnourished child of the world is in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that 150 million Indian children are at the risk of becoming malnourished as on date and out of the total infant mortality cases, 59 per cent are girls; and

(c) if so, what steps Government proposes to take for proper growth, development and survival of children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per the Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates, 2016, of UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group, India accounts for around 31 per cent of stunted children in the world.

(b) In India, the prevalence of stunted under-5 children is 38.4% (as per NFHS-4, 2015-16) which is around 48 million under five children in the country. As per Registrar General of India (SRS), 2015, Infant Mortality Rate in India is 37 per 1000 live births and infant mortality rate in girls is 39/1000 live births.

(c) This Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Scheme for Adolescent Girls (Sabla) and Maternity Benefit Programme as direct targeted interventions to improve the nutritional status of

women and children. Further, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has undertaken following programmes for proper growth, development and survival of children in the country:

- India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of “Single Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate” and “Single Digit Stillbirth Rate”, by 2030.
- Promotion of Institutional Deliveries and Essential Newborn Care through cash incentives in the form of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).
- Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) by incentivizing ASHAs for promotion of essential newborn care including breast feeding practices, early identification and referral of neonatal illnesses has been initiated.
- Facility Based Newborn Care (FBNC) is being scaled up for care of small or sick newborns by establishing Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) at district hospitals and medical colleges and Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at the level of FRUs to provide round the clock services for sick newborns.
- Promotion of Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children with special emphasis on pneumonia, diarrhoea and malnutrition is being promoted for care of children at community as well as facility level.
- Promotion of early detection and prompt referral of children with common ailments like pneumonia and diarrhoea by ASHA.
- Increase awareness about use of ORS and Zinc in diarrhoea through an Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (IDCF) is being observed during July-August, with the ultimate aim of ‘zero child deaths due to childhood diarrhoea’.
- Mission Indradhanush with the objective to achieve 90% full immunization coverage of India by year 2020.
- Newer interventions to reduce newborn mortality - Vitamin K injection at birth, Antenatal corticosteroids in preterm labour, Kangaroo Mother Care and empowering ANMs to provide Injection Gentamycin to young infants for possible serious bacterial infection.
- “MAA - Mothers’ Absolute Affection” programme to improve breastfeeding coverage and appropriate breastfeeding practices in the country.
- Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) at facility level to provide medical and nutritional care to Severe Acute Malnourished (SAM)

children under 5 years of age who have medical complications. In addition, the mothers are also imparted skills on child care and feeding practices so that the child continues to receive adequate care at home.

- National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI) which includes provision of supervised bi-weekly iron folic acid supplementation by ASHA for all under-five children and bi-annual deworming to address anaemia.
- National deworming days are being organised to for children below 19 years of age for prevention of Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis (STH) infections.
- Bi-annual Vitamin A supplementation is being done for all children below five years of age.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are also being organized for imparting nutritional counselling to mothers and to improve child care practices.
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) provides child health screening for 30 common health conditions by expanding the reach of mobile health teams at block level and establishment of District Early Intervention Centres (DEICs) at the districts for early interventions services.

Payment for child birth

1109. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of child births during the last three years in the country;
- (b) how many children died during delivery in these years; and
- (c) how much money would be needed annually to pay these mothers ₹ 6,000/- at the time of delivery as declared by the Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per the Health Management Information System (HMIS) the number of deliveries reported during the last three years is as under:

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
No. of deliveries	2,04,61,498	2,02,35,029	2,02,25,324

(b) As per the Health Management Information System (HMIS) the number of still births reported during the last three years is as under:

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
No. of still births	3,33,252	3,16,337	3,00,956

(c) There is an allocation of ₹ 2700.00 crores as Government of India's share for implementation of the Maternity Benefit Programme during 2017-18.

Beneficiaries of Nirbhaya Fund

1110. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of beneficiaries of 'Nirbhaya Fund' since its inception;
- (b) the quantum of funds unutilized year-wise and the reasons for underutilization; and
- (c) what specific steps have been taken by the Ministry to curb the menace of rape/molestation of women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) Ministry of Finance, Government of India has set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund in 2013, for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country. Ministry of Finance (DEA) has issued guidelines by which an Empowered Committee of Officers was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, WCD for appraising and recommending various schemes/projects proposed by the Ministries/Departments to be funded from the Nirbhaya Fund.

The Empowered Committee of Officers, which is an inter-ministerial committee appraises and recommends various proposals/projects proposed by different Ministries/Departments/States. The concerned Ministries then take up the sanction and implementation of the schemes/proposals so appraised as they do for their other schemes/projects. This Committee regularly reviews the implementation of projects from time to time with the concerned Ministries. Under Nirbhaya Fund, 16 proposals amounting to ₹ 2348.85 crores have been received so far, out of which 15 proposals amounting to ₹ 2047.85 crores have been appraised and recommended by the Empowered Committee and expenditure incurred is ₹ 296.34 crores. The proposals so appraised are at different stages of implementation and fund is utilized as per the requirement of the project.

Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing three schemes under Nirbhaya Fund namely, One Stop Centre (OSC), Women Helpline(WHL) and

Mahila Police Volunteer. One Stop Centres have been set up to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical, legal, and psychological support to women affected by violence to be funded through Nirbhaya Fund. The One Stop Centres will be integrated with 181 and other existing helplines. So far, 84 One Stop Centres have become operational. The number of women assisted as informed by the States is 1143.

Schemes for benefit of widows, destitute and aged women

1111. SHRI. R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey and research in recent times to have a census of widows, destitute women and aged women population in the country; and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is implementing any special schemes for the benefit of widows, destitute and aged women, and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total funds allocated during the last three years, year-wise in various States/UTs for various such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The details regarding number of widows and female aged 60 years and above as per census 2011, as provided by Registrar General of India, are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Swadhar Greh Scheme which targets the women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity. The Scheme envisages providing shelter, food, clothing and health as well as economic and social security for the women victims of difficult circumstances which includes widows, destitute women and aged women.

(c) The details of the total funds allocated during the last three years, year-wise in various States/UTs under Swadhar/Swadhar Greh Scheme are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

*Details of number of widows and female aged 60 and above as per Census 2011
as provided by Registrar General of India*

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Females	
		Widows	Aged 60 and above
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	43261478	52777168
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	283650	440076
2.	Himachal Pradesh	293475	362134
3.	Punjab	928158	1422155
4.	Chandigarh	24496	32245
5.	Uttarakhand	387215	458912
6.	Haryana	773297	1105134
7.	NCT of Delhi	456613	570690
8.	Rajasthan	1983634	2679875
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4856188	7402771
10.	Bihar	2238793	3600552
11.	Sikkim	13717	18280
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	31787	30450
13.	Nagaland	39496	47947
14.	Manipur	77990	100225
15.	Mizoram	28569	34283
16.	Tripura	164969	147624
17.	Meghalaya	84825	71963
18.	Assam	1156042	1023727
19.	West Bengal	3792184	3891068
20.	Jharkhand	1027878	1174933
21.	Odisha	1612627	1990178
22.	Chhattisgarh	973787	1075750
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2160609	2943760

1	2	3	4
24.	Gujarat	2015742	2540958
25.	Daman and Diu	6816	6488
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7378	7533
27.	Maharashtra	4520764	5853226
28.	Andhra Pradesh	4297481	4371913
29.	Karnataka	2989429	3043960
30.	Goa	77935	89180
31.	Lakshadweep	2448	2596
32.	Kerala	2010984	2309798
33.	Tamil Nadu	3856398	3848532
34.	Puducherry	73579	67017
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12525	11235

Statement-II

Details of total funds allocated during the last three years, year-wise in various States/UTs under Swadhar/Swadhar Greh Scheme

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount released 2013-14	Amount released 2014-15	Amount released 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	184.77	93.78	48.21
2.	Assam	97.98	128.91	43.47
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	33.01	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	7.17	7.00	5.26
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Delhi	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	27.75	19.20	7.58
12.	Goa	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	9.07	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	7.79	28.58	6.46
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.23	5.99	17.74
17.	Karnataka	270.96	268.04	67.94
18.	Kerala	16.10	20.79	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	114.58	76.12	50.77
21.	Maharashtra	301.49	279.06	35.89
22.	Mizoram	8.64	2.51	2.48
23.	Manipur	148.52	106.63	47.76
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	16.20	104.86	269.16
27.	Punjab	1.80	0	0
28.	Puducherry	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	58.65	23.35	9.13
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	120.63	38.53	12.48
32.	Telangana	0	74.85	63.24
33.	Tripura	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	144.39	247.03	1490.89
35.	Uttarakhand	0	60.91	3.63
36.	West Bengal	128.81	74.18	154.48
37.	CSWB for Short Stay Home	3355.57	1195.06	2521.25
TOTAL		5074.11	2855.38	4857.82

Rehabilitation of trafficked women and children from North East

1112. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trafficked women and children during 2015 and 2016 in the country, State-wise particularly in the States of North East; and

(b) the name of schemes/projects for rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of trafficked women and children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The details regarding number of trafficked women and children during 2015 and 2016 in the country, State-wise including the States of North-East, as per data provided by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home affairs are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry is implementing Ujjawala scheme which is a comprehensive scheme for rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

Statement

Details of total number of women and children trafficked during the year 2015 and 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015		2016		Data not received for the month
		Women	Children (Below 18 Year)	Women	Children (Below 18 Year)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	320	74	355	44	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	11	3	2	
3.	Assam	187	129	163	130	
4.	Bihar	50	230	45	196	
5.	Chhattisgarh	100	101	132	138	
6.	Goa	80	2	86	2	
7.	Gujarat	334	335	460	485	
8.	Haryana	68	63	97	13	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	91	7	115	4	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	4	0	0	
11.	Jharkhand	162	198	130	90	
12.	Karnataka	643	178	786	332	
13.	Kerala	14	66	176	83	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	64	55	54	97	
15.	Maharashtra	1379	295	1066	172	
16.	Manipur	0	3	16	9	
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	8	1	
18.	Mizoram	0	0	2	2	
19.	Nagaland	2	2	0	0	Dec.
20.	Odisha	152	143	226	191	
21.	Punjab	1	103	2	48	
22.	Rajasthan	909	2387	975	2519	
23.	Sikkim	0	0	1	1	
24.	Tamil Nadu	761	143	1064	317	
25.	Telangana	670	300	368	7	
26.	Tripura	1	5	5	6	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	19	14	102	822	
28.	Uttarakhand	39	14	20	3	
29.	West Bengal	2064	1792	3559	3113	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	0	5	0	
31.	Chandigarh	5	27	1	1	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	
33.	Daman and Diu	2	1	10	1	
34.	Delhi UT	167	465	87	275	Nov. and
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	Dec.
36.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	
TOTAL		8300	7148	10119	9104	

Note: Data is Provisional, as complete data from Nagaland and Delhi is still awaited for the year 2016.

Gas stoves and cylinders for preparation of mid-day meal

1113. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that preparation of mid-day meals at Anganwadi Centres is making adverse impact on the health of persons engaged in preparation of nutritious food using chullah;

(b) whether Government would come forward to mitigate their problem by providing gas stoves and gas cylinders so that their health is not affected;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (d) Under the strengthened and restructured Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, there is a provision of expenditure of ₹ 7000/- and ₹ 5000/- once in every five years at Anganwadi Centres/Mini-Anganwadi Centres respectively on gas burner with connection, utensils, mat/carpet and other necessary equipments.

State-wise grants for anganwadis

1114. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the emoluments paid to Angandwadi Workers per month, State-wise; and

(b) the grants released therefor State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers are honorary workers and are paid fixed honorarium per month as decided by the Government from time to time. Presently, Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) are paid honoraria @ ₹ 3000/- and ₹ 1500/- per month w.e.f. 01.04.2011. Anganwadi Workers of Mini-Anganwadi Centres are paid honoraria @ ₹ 2250/- per month w.e.f. 04.07.2013. In addition, most of the States/UTs are also paying additional honorarium to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers out of their own resources for any additional work assigned to them from time to time. Details are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) The payment of honorarium to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers is met from the funds released under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

(General). The details of grants released to States/UTs under ICDS (General) are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

Details of additional monthly honorarium paid to Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi Helpers by the States/UTs from their own resources-(as on 31.12.2016)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Additional honorarium given by States/UTs (In ₹)	
		Anganwadi Workers	Anganwadi Helpers
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3000	2500
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1200	700
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	1000	500
5.	Bihar	750	375
6.	Chandigarh	2000	1000
7.	Chhattisgarh	1000	500
8.	Dadra and Nagar Heveli	1000	600
9.	Daman and Diu	1000	600
10.	Delhi	2000	1000
11.	Goa	3062-11937*	3000-6000
12.	Gujarat	1750	900
13.	Haryana	2500	1000
14.	Himachal Pradesh	300	200
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	600	340
16.	Jharkhand	1400	700
17.	Karnataka	2000	1000
18.	Kerala	2000	2000
19.	Lakshdweep	1600	1000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1000
21.	Maharashtra	2000	1000
22.	Manipur	100	50

1	2	3	4
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
24.	Odisha	1000	500
25.	Puducherry	600	300
26.	Punjab	2000	1000
27.	Rajasthan	1724-1736*	1065
28.	Sikkim	2225	1500
29.	Uttarakhand	3000	1500
30.	West Bengal	1300	1300
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	500
32.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
33.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
34.	Tamil Nadu	6750	4275
		(that includes pay- 2500, GP-500 and DA-3750)	(that includes pay- 1500, GP-400 and DA 2375)
35.	Telangana	4000 (w.e.f. 01.03.2015)	3000 (w.e.f. 01.03.2015)
36.	Tripura	2865	1924

*Depending on the qualification and number of years of service

Statement-II

Details of funds released (including honorarium to AWWs/Helpers) to States/UTs under ICDS (General) under ICDS Scheme for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 upto 6.3.2017

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17 upto 6.3.2017
		Funds released including honorarium to AWWs/Helpers	Funds released including honorarium to AWWs/Helpers
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29903.77	14590.85
2.	Bihar	31869.23	32823.24

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	16188.12	16921.47
4.	Goa	625.43	458.83
5.	Gujrat	30862.36	24625.56
6.	Haryana	10163.42	12893.84
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15191.05	8203.57
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	22849.90	13150.22
9.	Jharkhand	27300.88	13325.75
10.	Karnataka	36236.35	16235.33
11.	Kerala	18264.67	10254.53
12.	Madhya Pradesh	47019.97	31629.71
13.	Maharashtra	62704.71	58533.84
14.	Odisha	24195.11	38085.80
15.	Punjab	10120.80	11246.52
16.	Rajasthan	25556.94	17726.76
17.	Tamil Nadu	36251.13	15731.91
18.	Uttarakhand	11491.10	12043.25
19.	Uttar Pradesh	69995.93	95627.23
20.	West Bengal	35748.46	27805.02
21.	Telangana	18357.03	9654.88
22.	Delhi	6723.78	6560.79
23.	Puducherry	1333.23	590.87
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1142.59	934.06
25.	Chandigarh	884.69	404.57
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	148.59	274.35
27.	Daman and Diu	93.31	100.38
28.	Lakshadweep	86.54	59.19

1	2	3	4
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	8585.96	4295.76
30.	Assam	56936.62	41463.08
31.	Manipur	6766.17	4928.86
32.	Meghalaya	4720.59	4973.09
33.	Mizoram	3618.97	1999.35
34.	Nagaland	6982.73	1925.38
35.	Sikkim	1551.68	768.68
36.	Tripura	9284.88	4872.25
GRAND TOTAL		689756.70	555718.77

Income criteria for grant of widow pension

†1115. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the income criteria of adult family members of a widow while considering her for pension, State-wise;

(b) whether the application of a widow could be approved in case the adult members of her family do not provide her subsistence allowance;

(c) when the amount of widow pension was prescribed and the details of proposals for amending it, in view of current trend of inflation; and

(d) the details of steps taken to approve or reject the pension of a widow on the basis of her own income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHANA RAJ): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has informed that under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

central assistance of ₹ 300/- per month is provided to the widows of the age of 40-79 years belonging to below poverty line (BPL) household. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of benefit under the Schemes of NSAP is done by the States/UTs.

Cases of harassment of women

1116. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 41 per cent of Indian women face violence before the age of 19;

(b) whether it is also a fact that six per cent of females experience harassment before they are 10 years old;

(c) whether low conviction is responsible for rising crime on women; and

(d) if so, whether Government is considering to address this issue effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHANA RAJ): (a) and (b) There is no official information about such reports.

(c) and (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.

There are many reasons behind crimes against the women such as unequal economic, social and political status of women which is as outcome of patriarchy and the deeply entrenched socio-cultural stereotypes; symbolization of women as bearers of the "family or community honor" etc. Lack of fear for the Law, may be due to delay in the completion of trial or due to low conviction rate, is one of the reasons for continued occurrence of crime.

The Ministry regularly reviews the implementation of various legislations and if required, necessary amendments are carried out for their effective implementation. Amendments in criminal justice system is a continuous process to make the laws in sync with the social changes.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

The Compulsory Health Insurance for Senior Citizens, Mentally Retarded Children and Disabled Persons Bill, 2016

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory health insurance for the senior citizens, mentally retarded children and physically disabled persons to be funded by the Government and for free of cost treatment of insured persons by all hospitals including private hospitals and clinics, etc., and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Youth (Eradication of Unemployment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 2016

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the eradication of unemployment amongst the youth by granting right to work to every eligible youth and for payment of unemployment allowance during the period of unemployment and for making all the sanctioned posts in Government employment non-lapsable and free from abolition and establishment of right to work fund for funding unemployment allowance and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Water Conservation Authority of India Bill, 2016

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Water Conservation Authority for the conservation of water of the rivers, ground and rainwater through traditional means of ponds, wells, canals, trenches, etc. and by building reservoirs, bunds and check dams, reviving dried rivers, making trenches in riverbeds, building recharge shafts, deepening and widening canals and ponds, building permanent water conservation structures by means of rainwater harvesting to recharge the groundwater, encouraging

[Shri Rajkumar Dhoot]

people to participate in water conservation movement and plantation of trees in a big way and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The High Courts (Use of Official Languages) Bill, 2016

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि उच्च न्यायालयों की कार्यवाहियों में राजभाषा का प्रयोग तथा तत्संसक्त और उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2016 (Amendment of Article 324)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The National Waterways (Amendment) Bill, 2016

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the National Waterways Act, 2016.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2016 (Amendment of Article 51A)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Central Himalayan States Development Council Bill, 2016

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि केंद्रीय हिमालयी क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले पर्वतीय राज्यों के संतुलित एवं चहुंमुखी विकास हेतु विकास योजनाएं और स्कीमें तैयार

करने तथा उनके कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करने के लिए केंद्रीय हिमालयी राज्य विकास परिषद् नामक एक परिषद् की स्थापना करने तथा तत्संसक्त और उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूं।

The Voluntary Organisation (Regulation) Bill, 2016

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की मान्यता और उनका विनियमन तथा तत्संसक्त अथवा उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूं।

The Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill, 2016

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत में मृत्युदण्ड का उत्सादन करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, 'The Children with Specific Learning Disabilities (Identification and Support in Education) Bill, 2016. Shrimati Vandana Chavan, not present. The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh, not present.

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2016

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code Bill, 1860.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2016

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Indian Evidence (Amendment) Bill, 2016

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Surrogate Advertisements (Prohibition) Bill, 2016

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit surrogate advertisements and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education
(Amendment) Bill, 2016**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2016 (Amendment of Tenth Schedule). Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy, not present. Now, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Amendment of article 51 A). Shri Prabhat Jha. Not present. Now, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra Rao.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, in view of the injustice that was done to the hon. Member previously, have you made sure that this Bill is not a Money Bill?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not a valid point of order. Sit down.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Insertion of
New Articles 121A and 211A)**

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I move for leave to

introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Declaration of Countries as Sponsor of Terrorism Bill, 2016 — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we were considering the Bill by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, and Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu was speaking. Mr. Rapolu, was your speech over or do you want to continue the speech?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): I have to continue my speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. But remember the time allotted to the Bill is two hours and time already taken is twenty-two minutes. Mr. Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, you can speak for ten minutes and not more than that. Okay, you speak.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I was in the midway of my speech while there was a break. To continue my submission on the Private Members' Bill moved by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, to begin with, I pay homage to the Indian martyr, Srinivas Kuchibhotla, who shed his blood on the American soil to highlight the gradually spreading hatred that could even take the shape of terror. His bereaved wife, Sunayna Dumala, while grieving and crying, asked on the soil of America at Kansas, "Whether I belong to this land or not, *i.e.*, America?" It has sensated whole of the world, and the Kansas killing has drawn the attention of the enlightened citizenry of globe to think about humanity and accommodativeness. Secondly, I take another important mention and salute Insha Mushtaq, the 15 year old girl studying in 9th class, the native child of Shopian, just 70 kilometres away from Srinagar, who got blinded with the unleash of the pellet guns about eight about months ago in July, 2016. She got completely blinded, but, bravo, that child has thronged to her school at Shopian, recently, to pursue and continue her studies. Her new incapacity has given her a challenge and she is ready to continue her studies even with her latest blindness and she is becoming another Malala Yousafzai. On this occasion, there is a submission from the Indian side for announcing the neighbourhood as the terror sponsorer. How are we moving towards that? Though, we may not totally encourage and appreciate the approach of Donald Trump, the American President, but with his latest warning, what is happening on the other side of our borders; how are they tightening their nuts and bolts; how are they looking at their own civil rights and human rights? Within people all along the world, there is no difference. We always strive for equality and equity. We wish for an inclusive globe, but, at the same time, the increasing hatred is leading to

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

terror, and unmindful terrorism is creating such havoc. But when the State and the Government itself is encouraging and sponsoring terror tacts and acts and running away from the opportunities without having the diplomatic decency, then the necessity of the diplomacy and the shrewdness of the diplomacy will get highlighted. In this context, from our Indian side, where exactly do we stand? How attentive are we on our diplomatic mission? How are we having our bilateral relations? How are we positioning ourselves on the wealth? Have we ever considered on the economic and trade fronts first to impose sanctions and to declare a nation as an enemy State? As far as our information and knowledge are concerned, the Indian Government is not at all having the assessment criteria to look at from that angle whether to put at rest already established trade pacts and put certain agreements at a standstill and to announce any State as an enemy State. Until and unless we focus on trade and economic sanctions between the countries, the yield of any effort will be very meagre. Those are examples available across the globe. But my friend, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar is asking for declaration of the neighbouring country, Pakistan as a terrorist State. The Indian Government doesn't have the basic formula to look at the economic and trade sanctions, and to bring certain pacts and agreements to a standstill. Take the irrigation agreement between the two countries, or, any other inter dependence pact. When you are not ready to look at those things, straightaway announcing a neighbouring State as a terrorist State is going to pose a bigger challenge between people to people of the Indian sub-continent. We are having our own affinity. We are having cultural, religious and traditional affinities across the communities.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, conclude.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: At the same time, Pakistan is always looking at our country in a way which will create hurdles and hurt our expectations. But that country is being promoted by several other countries. When we look at the tightening of the environment linked with Pakistan and other nations which are promoting Pakistan, it will be a futile exercise to announce Pakistan as a terrorist State and is not going to yield any result. However, I understand and appreciate the concern of the hon. Member, Shri Rajeev Chndrasekhar about the need to focus on the impending complications that are prevalent across the border to harmonise and attain the peace between the two nations. This is a priority subject for the Union Government to look at the latest condition and with the diplomatic shrewdness. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Subramanian Swamy, not present. Shri K. T. S. Tulsii.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I am not opposed to the Bill. But I am a bit uncertain of its practical utility. So, I want to place my doubts before the House that a Bill, in essence, seeks to declare the States which sponsor or support a terrorist act, directly or indirectly, as a terrorist State, and withdraw economic and trade links with such nations. But I do not know whether this Bill by itself can achieve anything. The States always have the power to impose legal, economic or travel sanctions. Even without this Bill, States have the executive authority; if they think that it is in the national interest, it can always be done.

It is, of course, well-known that Pakistan does more to enable terrorists than to fight them. The spy agency of Pakistan, ISI, has actively supported various militant groups in Kashmir. There are three such groups, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammad. The United States has already declared these to be terrorist organisations. Yet, Pakistan continues with its activities. We can't forget the attack on the Indian Parliament on the 13th of December, 2001, the twin-car bombings in Dubai and the Mumbai attack on 26th November, 2009 in which 160 people were killed. There have been enough provocations, but it was not considered necessary, simply because a mere declaration does not achieve anything. India took solid action in each of these; whatever was necessary to be done was done.

Now, I believe, this Bill has been proposed in the wake of Uri. I really feel, if this Bill is capable of doing anything in the direction of increasing the international pressure and to unite in the fight against terror, I would welcome it. But we have seen that various countries have taken action against Pakistan, suspended economic and military aid to Pakistan and, yet, terrorists continue to be sponsored by them. For instance, United States took direct action in the case of sanctuary given to Osama Bin Laden. So, it is the action that is required. India has similarly taken adequate action, whatever action was required.

So, I don't know whether a mere declaration of a particular State would make a difference. Yes, if it was being considered by a block of nations, then, it might be a different matter. But, I doubt, our declaring a particular State as a terrorist State would make any difference. These organisations are already 'declared' terrorist organisations by the United States. So, we need to consider as to what is going to be the practical utility of a Bill like this.

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह बिल पाकिस्तान को आतंकवाद प्रायोजक देश घोषित करने के उद्देश्य से जो हमारे माननीय सदस्य राजीव जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं इस बिल पर अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से राय रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बात सत्य है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ भारत के जो संबंध वर्तमान में हैं या अतीत में रहे हैं, उनमें पाकिस्तान की तरफ से लगातार ऐसी हरकतें होती हैं, जिनसे वे संबंध प्रभावित होते हैं

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

3.00 P.M.

और हमारी जो इच्छा पड़ोसी देशों के साथ अच्छे संबंध बनाने की है, उसमें अवरोध आता है। जहां तक आतंकवाद का सवाल है, इसमें भी कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि भारत के अंदर अधिकांश आतंकवादी गतिविधियां पाकिस्तान की जमीन से संचालित होती हैं, उन संगठनों के द्वारा संचालित होती हैं जो पाकिस्तान में रह करके अपनी कार्यवाहियों को अंजाम देते हैं, लेकिन जब हम संसद में कोई कानून बनाते हैं, कोई एक्ट पास करते हैं तो उसका प्रथम उद्देश्य यह होता है कि इससे हम कोई सफलता हासिल कर पाएंगे, अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त कर पाएंगे या नहीं। यह बिल, जो माननीय सदस्य ने यहां प्रस्तुत किया है, अगर यह पास भी हो जाता है तो मुझे नहीं लगता कि भारत आतंकवाद को रोकने की दिशा में कोई कारगर कदम उठा पाएगा। हम जानते हैं कि पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जो गतिविधियां हो रही हैं, वे हमारे देश के विरोध में हैं, हमारे देश को विखंडित करने के लिए हैं और हम अगर कोई कानून बनाकर, सख्त कानून बनाकर इस बात का ऐलान करते हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से हम इस बात पर अपनी सहमति व्यक्त करते हैं कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में या दुनिया का जनमत बनाने में हमारे कूटनीतिक प्रयास विफल हो गए हैं और अब हम सारी उम्मीदें छोड़ चुके हैं, इसलिए हम पाकिस्तान को अब आतंकवादी राष्ट्र घोषित करना चाहते हैं। इससे हमारा कोई मकसद पूरा नहीं हो सकता। हमारा मकसद तब पूरा होगा, जब विश्व का जनमत पाकिस्तान को आतंकवादी गतिविधियां रोकने के लिए मजबूर करे। हम जानते हैं कि अकेले हमारे घोषित करने से, कि पाकिस्तान एक आतंकवादी राष्ट्र है या आतंकवाद का प्रायोजक राष्ट्र है, मसला हल नहीं होता — हम तो कर देंगे, लेकिन क्या दूसरे देश, क्या अमेरिका ऐसा करेगा? आजकल, जब से unipolar world हुआ है, यहां से दूसरी शक्ति का संतुलन जब से खत्म हुआ है, तब से कोई भी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय फैसला लेने के लिए या ऐसा फैसला लेने के लिए, जिसका अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रभाव होता है, अमेरिका की तरफ सभी लोग नज़र उठाकर देखते हैं। हम घोषित कर देंगे, लेकिन क्या हम अमेरिका को मजबूर कर पाएंगे कि वह पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ इस प्रकार की आर्थिक नाकेबंदी या उसे मजबूर करने के प्रयास करे, जैसा हम करना चाहते हैं? अभी हाल ही के वर्षों में चीन के साथ भी हमारे बहुत मधुर संबंध हुए हैं। चीन और पाकिस्तान का आज जो गठजोड़ हो रहा है, इस क्षेत्र के अंदर आज पाकिस्तान जो कुछ कर रहा है, वह अकेले करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। पाकिस्तान के अंदर इतनी हिम्मत या इतना बूता नहीं है कि वह अकेले भारत के खिलाफ इस तरह की घटनाओं को अंजाम दे सके। कहीं न कहीं पाकिस्तान को चीन का मूक समर्थन प्राप्त है और कहीं न कहीं पाकिस्तान के सिर पर अमेरिका का हाथ है। तो हम लोगों को इस बात पर भी गौर करना पड़ेगा कि क्या ऐसा विधेयक पास करने से, ऐसा कानून बनाने से हम अपने मकसद में सफल हो रहे हैं या नहीं हो रहे? मुझे नहीं मालूम कि किसी राष्ट्र को आतंकवादी देश घोषित करने के बारे में कितने देशों ने कानून बना रखा है। मैंने जो जानकारी हासिल की, उसके मुताबिक अमेरिका में तो ऐसा कानून है, जिससे वे दूसरे देशों को आतंकवादी राष्ट्र घोषित करते हैं। उनके अनुभव से भी हमें कुछ सीखने की जरूरत है। आज तक उन्होंने कितने देशों को आतंकवादी राष्ट्र या आतंकवाद प्रायोजक राष्ट्र घोषित किया है। वर्तमान में तो तीन देश उनकी सूची में हैं, लेकिन उससे पहले उन्होंने क्यूबा को आतंकवादी राष्ट्र घोषित किया था, इराक को घोषित किया था, लीबिया, नॉर्थ कोरिया और साउथ यमन को भी घोषित किया था। जब उन्होंने क्यूबा को आतंकवादी राष्ट्र घोषित किया, तब उसके बावजूद दुनिया के अनेक देश, बल्कि मैं कहूंगा कि विश्व का विशाल जनमत

ک्यूبا کے ساتھ خدایا ہوا تھا۔ ک्यूبا کو isolate کرنے کے بجائے ک्यूبا کے سوال پر ویشو جنمات کی نجر میں امریکا کو isolate ہوا تھا۔ امریکا کو ک्यूبا کی آর্থیک ناکیبندی کرکے کوئی لایا ہاسیل نہیں ہوا، اس سمان ک्यूبا کا ہلے ہی تھوڑا-بھوت ناکسان ہو گیا ہو۔ میں تو یھاں تک جاننا ہوں کی آاتکواوی راٹڑ ڈویش کرانے کے باء ک्यूبا کے خیلاف جب انھوں نے آর্থیک ناکیبندی لگایا ...**(سامی کی ڈنٹی)**... تو دنیا کے بھوت سے ڈشوں نے اسکو سمارٹن دیا اور اسکے یھاں آর্থیک ناکیبندی کے ڈو ڈوہماو پڑ رہے تھے، اسکے خیلاف بھی وے خڈے ہو۔ ہمارے ہارت سے ہی بھوت سارے راجنئیک دلوں نے، گئر-سارکاری سینگٹوں نے اور راجی سارکاروں نے بھی جھاڑ کے جھاڑ رساء کے روپ میں وھاں پر ہجے تھے۔ ...**(سامی کی ڈنٹی)**... سر، میں اک مینٹ اور لنگا۔ تو ہمیں یھ ڈرخنا جڑری ہے کی اگر ہم کسی ڈش کو آاتکواوی راٹڑ ڈویش کرتے ہیں، تو اسسے ہمارا کوئی وڈش سفل ہو رہا ہے یا نہیں ہو رہا؟

ڈوسری باء، میں یھ کھنا چاھتا ہوں کی آاں اکلا پاکستان نہیں ہے، ڈو آاتکواوی گتیویشیوں کو اپنی جمین سے سंचالیت کرانے کی اڑاڑت اءتا ہے۔ اس دنیا کے انءر اک ڈش ہے، جسکا نام اڑرااٹل ہے۔ اڑرااٹل آاں دنیا میں، خاس تاور سے پشیم ایشیا میں، مڈی ایشیا میں آاتکواو کا پورے کا پورا ...**(سامی کی ڈنٹی)**.... جیتنے بھی ڈشوں کی سیماء اڑرااٹل سے میلٹی ہیں....

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اڑرڈیش): مانئہ اپ سبھاتی جی، یہ بل پاکستان کو تنک واء پرایوآک ڈیش گھوش کرانے کے اڈیش سے ڈو ہمارے مانئے ساءئے راجیو جی نے پیش کیا ہے، میں اس بل پر اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے رائے رکھنے کے لیئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ یہ باء سٹیہ ہے کہ پاکستان کے ساتھ بھارت کے ڈو سمبندھ ورمان میں ہیں یا اٹیٹ میں رہے ہیں، ان میں پاکستان کی طرف سے لگاتار ایسی حرکتیں ہوتی ہیں، جن سے وہ سمبندھ پربھاوت ہوتے ہیں اور ہماری ڈو اچھا پڑوسی ڈیشوں کے ساتھ اچھے سمبندھ بنانے کی ہے، اس میں اوروڈھا تا ہے۔ جہاں تک ا تنک واء کا سوال ہے، اس میں بھی کوئی ڈو رائے نہیں ہے کہ بھارت کے انءر اڈھیکانشا تنک وادی گتی وڈھیاں پاکستان کی زمین سے سंचالت ہوتی ہیں، اس سینگٹھنوں کے ڈریعہ سंचالت ہوتی ہیں ڈو پاکستان میں رہے کرکے اپنی کارروائیوں کو انجام دیتے ہیں، لیکن جب ہم سانسء میں کوئی قانون بناتے ہیں، کوئی ایکٹ پاس کرتے ہیں تو اس کا پرتھم اڈیش یہ ہوتا ہے کہ اس سے ہم کوئی سفلٹا حاصل کرپائیں گے، اپنے اڈیش کو حاصل کرپائیں گے یا نہیں۔

یہ بل، ڈو مانئے ساءئے نے یہاں پیش کیا ہے، اگر یہ پاس بھی ہوجاتا ہے تو مجھے نہیں لگتا کہ بھارتا تنک واء کو روکنے کی ڈشا میں کوئی کارگر ادم تو اٹھاپائے گا۔ ہم جانتے ہیں کہ پاکستان کی طرف سے ڈو گتی وڈھیاں ہورہی ہیں، وہ ہمارے ڈیش کے وروڈھ میں ہیں، ہمارے ڈیش کو وکھنڈٹ کرانے کے لیئے ہیں اور ہم اگر کوئی قانون بناکر، سخت قانون بناکر اس باء کا اعلان کرتے ہیں، تو نَشِچت

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

‘روپ سے ہم اس بات پر اپنی سہمتی ویکت کرتے ہیں کہ انٹراشٹریہ سٹر پر سنیکٹ راشٹر سنگھ میں یا دنیا کا جنمت بنانے میں ہمارے کوٹ نیتیک پریاس وِفل ہوگئے ہیں اور اب ہم ساری امیدیں چھوڑ چکے ہیں، اس لیے ہم پاکستان کو اب ا تنک وادی راشٹر گھوشت کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ اس سے ہمارا کوئی مقصد پورا نہیں ہو سکتا۔ ہمارا مقصد تب پورا ہوگا، جب وِشو کا جنمت پاکستان کو ا تنک وادی گتی وِدهیاں روکنے کے لیے مجبور کرے۔ ہم جانتے ہیں کہ اکیلے ہمارے گھوشت کرنے سے، کہ پاکستان ایک ا تنک وادی راشٹر ہے، مسئلہ حل نہیں ہوتا۔ ہم تو کردیں گے لیکن کیا دوسرے دیش، کیا امریکہ ایسا کریگا؟ ا ج کل جب سے unipolar world ہوا ہے، یہاں سے دوسری شکتی کا سنت اُن جب سے ختم ہوا ہے، تب سے کوئی بھی انٹراشٹریہ فیصلہ لینے کے لیئے یا ایسا فیصلہ لینے کے لیئے، جس کا انٹراشٹریہ پرہاؤ ہوتا ہے، امریکہ کی طرف سبھی لوگ نظر اٹھا کر دیکھتے ہیں۔ ہم گھوشت کردیں گے، لیکن کیا ہم امریکہ کو مجبور کرپائیں گے کہ وہ پاکستان کے خلاف اس پرکار کیا رتھک ناکہ بندی یا اسے مجبور کرنے کے پریاس کرے، جیسا ہم کرنا چاہتے ہیں؟ ابھی حال ہی کے ورشوں میں چین کے ساتھ بھی ہمارے بہت مڈھر سمبندھ ہوئے ہیں۔ چین اور پاکستان کا ا ج جو گٹھ جوڑ ہو رہا ہے، اس شیت کے اندر ا ج پاکستان جو کچھ کر رہا ہے، وہ اکیلے کرنے کی استھتی میں نہیں ہے۔ پاکستان کے اندر اتنی ہمت یا اتنا بوطا نہیں ہے کہ وہ اکیلے بھارت کے خلاف اس طرح کی گھٹناؤں کو انجام دے سکے۔ کہیں نہی کہیں پاکستان کو چین کا موک سمرتنہن پرپت ہے اور کہیں نہ کہیں پاکستان کے سر پر امریکہ کا ہاتھ ہے۔ تو ہم لوگوں کو اس بات پر بھی غور کرنا پڑیگا کہ کیا ایسا وِدهیک پاس کرنے سے، ایسا قانون بنانے سے ہم اپنے مقصد میں کامیاب ہو رہے ہیں یا نہیں ہو رہے ہیں؟ مجھے نہیں معلوم کہ کسی راشٹر کو ا تنک وادی دیش گھوشت کرنے کے بارے میں کتنے دیشوں نے قانون بنا رکھا ہے۔ میں نے جو جانکاری حاصل کی، اس کے مطابق امریکہ میں تو ایسا قانون ہے، جس سے وہ دوسرے دیشوں کو ا تنک وادی راشٹر گھوشت کرتے ہیں۔ ان کے تجربہ سے بھی ہمیں کچھ سیکھنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ آج تک انہوں نے کتنے دیشوں کو ا تنک واد راشٹر یا ا تنک واد پرایوجک راشٹر گھوشت کیا ہے۔ وِرتمان میں تو تین دیش ان کی لسٹ میں ہیں، لیکن اس سے پہلے انہوں نے کیوبا کو ا تنک وادی راشٹر گھوشت کیا تھا، عراق کو گھوشت کیا تھا، لیبیا، نارٹھ کوریا اور ساؤتھ یمن کو بھی گھوشت کیا تھا۔ جب انہوں نے کیوبا کو ا تنک وادی راشٹر گھوشت کیا، تب اس کے باوجود دنیا کے انیک دیش، بلکہ میں کہوں گا کہ وِشو کا وِشال جنمت کیوبا کے ساتھ کھڑا ہوا تھا۔ کیوبا کو isolate کرنے کے بجائے کیوبا کے

سوال پر وِشو جنمت کی نظر میں امریکہ خود isolate ہوا تھا۔ امریکہ کو کیوبا کی ارتھک ناکہ بندی کر کے کوئی لابلہ حاصل نہیں ہوا، اس وقت کیوبا کا بھلے ہی تھوڑا بہت نقصان ہو گیا ہو۔ میں تو یہاں تک جانتا ہوں کہ اتنک وادی راشٹر گھوشت کرنے کے بعد کیوبا کے خلاف جب انہوں نے ارتھک ناکہ بندی لگائی --- (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ تو دنیا کے بہت سے دیشوں نے اس کو سمرتھن دیا اور اس کے یہاں ارتھک ناکہ بندی کے جو دوش پر بھاؤ پڑ رہے تھے، اس کے خلاف بھی وہ کھڑے ہوئے۔ ہمارے بھارت سے ہی بہت سارے راجنیتک دلوں نے، غیر سرکاری سنگٹھنوں نے اور راجیہ سرکاروں نے بھی جہاز کے جہاز رسد کے روپ میں وہاں پر بھیجے تھے۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ سر، میں ایک منٹ اور لونگا۔ تو ہمیں یہ دیکھنا ضروری ہے کہ اگر ہم کسی دیش کو اتنک وادی راشٹری گھوشت کرتے ہیں تو اس سے ہمارا کوئی اڈیش سفل ہو رہا ہے یا نہیں ہو رہا ہے؟

دوسری بات، میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج پاکستان نہیں ہے، جو آتنک وادی گتی - ودھیوں کو اپنی زمین سے سنجالت کرنے کی اجازت دیتا ہے۔ اس دنیا کے اندر ایک دیش ہے، جس کا نام اسرائیل ہے۔ اسرائیل آج دنیا میں، خاص طور سے پچھم ایشیا میں، مدھیہ ایشیا میں آتنکواد کا پورے کا پورا، --- (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ جتنے بھی دیش دیشوں کی سیمائیں اسرائیل سے ملتی ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Sir, we are the third largest party, इसलिए हमें थोड़ा सा टाइम दीजिए।

† جناب جاوید علی خان: اس لئے ہمیں تھوڑا سا ٹائم دیجئے۔

श्री उपसभापति: आप conclude कीजिए। आप conclude कीजिए।

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, इतनी हमारी उपेक्षा मत किया कीजिए। सर, हम थर्ड नम्बर की पार्टी हैं। इतनी उपेक्षा हमारी मत कीजिए।

† جناب جاوید علی خان: سر، اتنی ہماری اپیکشا مت کیجئے، سر، ہم تھرڈ نمبر کی پارٹی ہیں۔ اتنی اپیکشا ہماری مت کیجئے۔

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी पार्टी के लिए पूरे 9 मिनट का समय है। आपकी पार्टी से एक और सदस्य ने बोलना है। आप 7 मिनट बोल चुके हैं, बाकी दो मिनट का समय बचा है। श्री अमर सिंह ने नाम दिया है।

श्री जावेद अली खान: आपने मुझे 5 मिनट से ही रोकना शुरू कर दिया।

† جناب جاوید علی خان: آپ نے مجھے 5 منٹ سے ہی روکنا شروع کر دی

श्री उपसभापति: आप मेरी बात सुनिए।

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मैं कोई विशेष ज्यादा नहीं बोलता हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان: سر، میں کوئی خاص زیادہ نہیں بولتا ہوں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you argue with me?

श्री जावेद अली खान: मैंने तो देखा है...

† جناب جاوید علی خان: میں نے تو دیکھا ہے۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not fair.

श्री जावेद अली खान: मैं तो कभी-कभी बोलता हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان: میں تو کبھی کبھی بولتا ہوں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not fair.

श्री जावेद अली खान: मेरा दो मिनट का समय तो बाकी है।

† جناب جاوید علی خان: میرا دو منٹ کا وقت تو باقی ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, this kind of argument with the Chair is not acceptable.

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: I respect the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. Your party has a total time of nine minutes. There are two speakers. How much time can you get? Five minutes.

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Sir, my party has given only one name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I have got one more. Is Mr. Amar Singh not in your party?

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): No, Sir; he is not in the SP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: My party has given only one name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not in the SP? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry.

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Then, you should not say that I argue with the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, then you may take two more minutes.

श्री जावेद अली खान: मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इज़राइल भी एक ऐसा देश है, जब हम कोई कानून बना रहे हैं, जब हम कोई पोजिशन ले रहे हैं एक ऐसे सवाल पर जिस पर पूरी दुनिया का ध्यान जाएगा, तो उसमें हमें बहुत संकीर्ण होकर अपना स्टैंड डिक्लेयर नहीं करना चाहिए। जहां तक भारत का सवाल है, उसके लिए यह जरूरी है, लेकिन भारत का ताल्लुक दुनिया के बहुत सारे देशों से रहा है और हमारे दोस्ताना संबंध हैं। अगर हमारे दोस्त और हमारे मित्र देश किसी दूसरे देश जो आतंकवादी घटनाओं को प्रायोजित कर रहा है, उससे आतंकित हैं या परेशान हैं, तो उसका भी गौर हमको करना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि राजीव चंद्रशेखर जी का यह बिल अगर पास होता है इस सदन के द्वारा और हमारी पूरी संसद के द्वारा, तो जिस अनुसूची में आपने पाकिस्तान का नाम लिखा है, उस अनुसूची में मेहरबानी करके इज़राइल का नाम भी लिखा जाना चाहिए क्योंकि वह आतंकवाद को जन्म देने वाला देश है।

आखिरी बात, चूंकि आपने समय कम दिया है और जो दिया है, उसमें भी आपको मेरे बोलने से बहुत सुखद स्थिति नहीं लग रही है, इसलिए मैं अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल को पास करने से हमारा क्या फायदा होगा, क्या नुकसान होगा? आज इसी संसद के अंदर एक हम दूसरे बिल पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, उसकी प्रक्रिया जारी है, The Citizenship Amendment Act. यह हमारे दोनों सदनों की ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने विचाराधीन है। उसमें क्या स्थिति है? हम मानते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के अंदर धार्मिक आधार पर उत्पीड़न होता है, लोगों के साथ ज्यादती होती है, तो पाकिस्तान के जो लोग वहां धार्मिक उत्पीड़न के शिकार हैं, वे भारत में आएँ और उनको नागरिकता देने में हम शर्तों को सरल करें। जब हम एक देश को आतंकवादी घोषित कर देंगे, जैसा कि इसके उद्देश्य में लिखा हुआ है कि वहां के नागरिक यहां की यात्रा तक नहीं कर पाएंगे, बल्कि हमारे देश के ऊपर से वे उड़ भी नहीं पाएंगे, तो ऐसी स्थिति में हम उन लोगों के साथ भी अन्याय करेंगे। लिहाजा मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि उस बात पर भी हमें गौर करना चाहिए, जो हमारे देश के विद्वानों ने, हमारे देश के जो पूर्व नेता रहे हैं, उन्होंने कही थी। हम दुनिया से कैसे संबंध बनाना चाहते हैं और खास तौर से अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ कैसा संबंध बनाना चाहते हैं? डॉक्टर राम मनोहर लोहिया की बहुत मशहूर एक थ्योरी है कि हम भारत-पाकिस्तान का एक महासंघ बनाना चाहते हैं और जब बंगलादेश बन गया, तो इस देश के समाजवादियों ने इस बात को आगे बढ़ाया कि हम भारत-पाकिस्तान-बंगलादेश का महासंघ बनाकर के इस क्षेत्र को स्थायी शांति दे सकते हैं और इस बात को मैं ही नहीं, आज हमारी जो सरकार है, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार के जो वरिष्ठ नेता हैं, आज वे मार्ग दर्शक मंडल में हैं। मुझे याद है, जब मैं राजनीति में कार्य करता था और शुरुआती दौर में छात्र जीवन में था ...(समय की घंटी)...

† جناب جاوید علی خان: میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اسرائیل بھی ایک ایسا دیش ہے جب ہم کوئی قانون بنا رہے ہیں، جب ہم کوئی پوزیشن لے رہے ہیں ایک ایسے سوال پر جس پر پوری دنیا کا دھیان جائے گا، تو اس میں ہمیں بہت سنکیرن بوکر اپنا اسٹینڈ ڈکٹر نہیں کرنا چاہئے۔ جہاں تک بھارت کا سوال ہے، اس کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے، لیکن بھارت کا تعلق دنیا کے بہت سارے دیشوں سے رہا ہے اور

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

ہمارے دوستانہ سمبندھ ہیں۔ اگر ہمارے دوست اور ہمارے متر دیش کسی دوسرے دیش جو آتک وادی گھٹناؤں کو پرایوجت کر رہا ہے، اس سے آتکت ہیں یا پریشان ہیں، تو اس کا بھی غور ہم کو کرنا چاہئے۔ اس لئے میں چاہوں گا کہ راجیو چندر شیکھر جی کا یہ بل اگر پاس ہوتا ہے اس سدن کے ذریعے اور ہماری پوری سنسد کے ذریعے، تو جس انوسوچی میں آپ نے پاکستان کا نام رکھا ہے، اس انوسوچی میں مہربانی کر کے اسرائیل کا نام بھی لکھا جانا چاہئے کیوں وہ آتک واد کو جنم دینے والا دیش ہے۔

آخری بات، چونکہ آپ نے وقت کم دیا ہے اور جو دیا ہے، اس میں بھی آپ کو میرے بولنے سے بہت سکھد استتھی نہیں لگ رہی ہے، اس لئے میں اپنی بات ختم کرنا چاہوں گا کہ اس بل کو پاس کرنے سے ہمارا کیا فائدہ ہوگا، کیا نقصان ہوگا؟ آج اسی سنسد کے اندر ایک ہم دوسرے بل پر چرچا کر رہے ہیں، اس کی پرکریا جاری ہے، The Citizenship Amendment Act. یہ ہمارے دونوں سدنوں کی جوائنٹ سلیکٹ کمیٹی کے سامنے وچاردھین ہے، اس میں کیا استتھی ہے؟ ہم مانتے ہیں کہ پاکستان کے اندر دھارمک آدھار پر اٹیڑن ہوتا ہے، لوگوں کے ساتھ زیادتی ہوتی ہے، تو پاکستان کے جو لوگ وہاں دھارمک اٹیڑن کے شکار ہیں، وہ بھارت میں آئیں اور ان کو ناگرکتا دینے میں ہم شرطوں کو آسان کریں۔ جب ہم ایک دیش کو آتک وادی گھوشت کر دیں گے، جیسا کہ اس کے اڈیشے میں لکھا ہوا ہے کہ وہاں کے ناگرک یہاں کا سفر تک نہیں کر پائیں گے، بلکہ ہمارے دیش کے اوپر سے وہ اڑ بھی نہیں پائیں گے، تو ایسی استتھی میں ہم اس لوگوں کے ساتھ بھی، انیائے کریں گے۔ لہذا میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بات پر بھی ہمیں غور کرنا چاہئے جو ہمارے دیش کے ودوانوں نے، ہمارے دیش کے جو سابق نیتا رہے ہیں، انہوں نے کہی تھی۔ ہم دنیا سے کیسے سمبندھ بنانا چاہتے ہیں اور خاص طور سے اپنے پڑوسی دیشوں کے ساتھ کیسا سمبندھ بنانا چاہتے ہیں؟ ڈاکٹر رام منوبر لوبیا جی کی بہت مشہور ایک تھیوری ہے کہ ہم بھارت پاکستان کا ایک مہا سنگھ بنانا چاہتے ہیں اور جب بنگلہ دیش بن گیا، تو اس دیش کے سماج وادیوں نے اس بات کو آگے بڑھایا کہ ہم بھارت - پاکستان - بنگلہ دیش کا مہا سنگھ بنا کر کے اس چھیت کی

استھائی شانتی دے سکتے ہیں اور اس بات کو میں ہی نہیں، آج ہماری جو سرکار ہے، بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کی سرکار کے جو سینئر نیتا ہیں، آج وہ مارگ -درشک منڈل میں ہیں۔ مجھے یاد ہے، جب میں راجنیتی میں کام کرتا تھا اور شروعاتی دور میں چھتر جیون میں تھا --- (وقت کی گھنٹی) ---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री जावेद अली खान: उस वक्त लालकृष्ण आडवाणी जी ने भी इस बात की पैरोकारी की थी। पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश का महासंघ बनाना चाहिए। यह एक धारणा रही है(व्यवधान)... जनमत की कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के संबंध ...(व्यवधान)... अच्छे होने चाहिए और ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب جاوید علی خان: اس وقت لال کرشن ایڈوانی جی نے بھی اس بات کی پیروکاری کی تھی۔ پاکستان اور بنگلہ دیش کا مہاسنگھ بنانا چاہیئے۔ یہ ایک دھارنا رہی ہے۔ --- (مداخلت) --- اچھے ہونے چاہیئے اور --- (مداخلت) ---

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री जावेद अली खान: हमारा एक ऐसा गठजोड़ बनना चाहिए, जो एशिया ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया में अपनी तरफ से शांति का प्रस्ताव दे सके। ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب جاوید علی خان: ہمارا ایک ایسا گٹھ جوڑ بننا چاہیئے، جو ایشیا ہی نہیں بلکہ دنیا میں اپنی طرف سے شانتی کا پرستاؤ دے سکے۔ --- (مداخلت) ---

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए, बैठिए। Okay, please conclude. आप बैठिए, बैठिए। श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी ।

श्री जावेद अली खान: राजीव जी, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक आपके बिल का सवाल है, इस बिल की भावना बहुत अच्छी है कि आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई होनी चाहिए, लेकिन इस तरीके के बिल का मुझे कोई लाभ नहीं लग रहा है, जब तक सरकार की इच्छाशक्ति न हो।

† جناب جاوید علی خان: راجیو جی، میں یہ کہنا چاہوں گا کہ جہاں تک آپ کے بل کا سوال ہے، اس بل کی بھاؤنا بہت اچھی ہے کہ آتک واد کے خلاف لڑائی ہونی چاہیئے، لیکن اس طریقے کے بل کا مجھے کوئی لاہ نہیں لگ رہا ہے، جب تک سرکار کی اچھا شکتی نہ ہو۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijayasai Reddy. Practically, how much time? Two-three minutes you take.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Please give me seven minutes' time. I will not ask for more than that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you can take three minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Five minutes, at least. I will quickly conclude, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, you take five minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the Bill, as introduced by Rajeev Chandrasekharji and as I have understood, is applicable to those countries which sponsor terrorism and should be declared as terrorist countries. This is the sum and substance of the Bill. I am only suggesting the Government and also trying to find out whether this Bill is *ultra vires* the Constitution of India. If it is going to violate the UN Charter or UN Conventions, probably, it will be *ultra vires* the Constitution. Therefore, I request the Government of India to look into that aspect. However, I may be permitted to highlight both positive and negative aspects of the Bill so that the Government of India will take care of these issues. In fact, YSR Congress Party, on behalf of our Party President, Jaganmohan Reddy Garu, supports this Bill. However, I would like to pinpoint certain issues which may go against the Government of India in case if this Bill is enacted and those issues can be taken care of. So, kindly give me five minutes from now onwards. It is like introduction.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After five minutes are over, you will say like this.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, since 1994, till now it is now 22 years, so far in these 22 years approximately about 25,000 civilians and about 10,000 security personnel have been killed because of the Pak-sponsored terrorism in India. It is a fact. Further, approximately 78,000 square kilometers of our own Indian land is in the illegal occupation of Pakistan as Pak Occupied Kashmir. Further, Sir, in Pakistan, leave about India, the religious minorities such as Hindus, Christians, Shias, Ahmediyas, Islamias and various other religious communities even today are being targeted, being persecuted and subjected to so much targeted attacks. Therefore, it is an undeniable fact that Pakistan is a sponsor of terrorism and, therefore, it has to be taught a lesson. But how? It has to be in a legal framework and it should stand for judicial scrutiny. That is what my point is. In fact, the fact that it is a terrorist sponsored State can be substantiated with reference to some more facts also. In 19th Asian Security Conference which has been held at the Institute of Defence Studies, former National Security Advisor of Pakistan, General Mahmood Ali Durani, himself has admitted that 26/11 terror attacks in India in Mumbai had been orchestrated by Pakistan. That attack is a reminder to us. We can remember that 166 people had been killed, including some of the foreigners. The Pakistan Government has itself accepted that it is sponsoring terrorism in India. What more evidence is required? That itself is evidence. Sir, one more point is, Pakistan has got

a dual policy insofar as terrorism is concerned. According to Pakistan's dictionary, there are two definitions. One is bad terrorists and another is good terrorists. Who are bad terrorists? Bad terrorists, according to Pakistan, are the terrorists who attack Pakistan military installations, Pakistan civilians and Pakistan Police. Good terrorists, according to Pakistan's dictionary, are the terrorists who attack Indian Police, Indian military and Indian establishment. This is the dual policy which is being adopted by the Pakistan Government so far as terrorism is concerned. Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House one important issue, when it comes to violation of rules that have been framed under Vienna Convention. I draw your kind attention to Article 62 of the Vienna Convention which states "a fundamental change of circumstances". Why? How can Pakistan be declared as a terrorist State? I am only referring to Article 62. According to Article 62, it is "a fundamental change of circumstances". That is very important. Wherever there is a fundamental change of circumstances which occurred with regard to those existing at the time of conclusion of a treaty, it may be invoked as a ground for terminating or withdrawing from the treaty. Therefore, what I am trying to say, Sir, is, even though there is a Vienna Convention and we are also party to that, still it is very much justified and it is within our fundamental right that because there is a change in the 'fundamental change of circumstances', as per the article of Vienna Convention, it is very much justified that we can withdraw economic and trade relations with Pakistan. Therefore,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, just a few more minutes. It is a very important issue. I would really like to put forth to your goodself. Sir, let us see the international perception of Pakistan insofar as terrorist State is concerned. Sir, in September 2016, in the U.S. House of Representatives a Congressman named Ted Poe introduced a Bill 'Pakistan State Sponsor of Terrorism Designation Act (HR 6069). It means that the U.S. also has confirmed it. In fact, he is the Chairman of the Committee on Terrorism. The U.S. itself has recognized that Pakistan is sponsoring terrorism. This is an indication. Secondly, in December, 2016, the President of Afghanistan has accused Pakistan of waging an "undeclared war" against Afghanistan and he further confirmed that Taliban insurgents battling against his Government may not last long without sanctuary of Pakistan Government. Therefore, it is not only against India, but also against Afghanistan and other countries also, Pakistan is waging an undeclared war and also encouraging terrorism. Finally, Sir, one more point. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, you please give me one more minute. Sir, whether the lenient attitude of India towards Pakistan is really yielding any result or not. According to me, it is not yielding any positive result. In fact, hon. late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehruji, in the case of Indus Water Treaty, had clearly stated that he is

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

giving 80 per cent of water to Pakistan so far as tributaries to Indus river, Jhelum and Chenab, are concerned. Eighty per cent of water is given to Pakistan. That is the goodwill gesture. Is Pakistan really responding and reciprocating positively to the goodwill gesture that India is sending? In fact, I say, 'no'. I can say even our own Prime Minister...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(Time-bell rings)... You took eight minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, just one more minute. Let me conclude.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; please conclude. You took eight minutes. In place of two minutes, you took eight minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I will conclude. Sir, I will finally conclude. Sir, Pakistan, post-independence, almost for 30 years, is under military rule. Even if the civilian Government wants to cooperate with the Indian Government, still the military of Pakistan will not allow the civilian Government of Pakistan to cooperate with India. Thirdly, Sir, according to me, in the light of the circumstances, India should enhance people-to-people contact and use its soft power. And, further,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Alright. You have taken nine minutes in place of two minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: ...even today 68 per cent of the people of Pakistan want good relationship with India.

In the light of this fact, I support the Bill and want that Pakistan has to be taught a lesson.

Thank you.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (Rajasthan): Sir, let me first start by commending the propounder of this Bill, Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar, our colleague, and I think his zeal, good intentions, research oriented approach is not in doubt. His *bona fides* is not in doubt.

Although I am going to show how the Bill does not really achieve any objective and suggest some changes, I think, the fact that he has generated a great awareness on this subject in a very short time is highly commendable.

Sir, the issue is not whether Pakistan terrorizes India. The issue is not how many people and how many lives we have lost. The issue is not that the international perception clearly is that Pakistan is a huge exporter of terrorism. The issue is not

that Pakistan plays multiple hypocrisies and has many, many standards in dealing with terrorism. I think, all that is a given one. There would not, perhaps, be a single Member of this House or the other august House to oppose it. So, I think, as far as the sentiment is concerned, the whole of this House fully support the fact that Pakistan deserves to be treated as a terror exporting State, particularly with respect to India. The real question, however, is none of these. The real question is: Does this Bill add any value? And, with the best of intentions, I would say that value may not be added. Why does it not add value? We have already declared and we have had Parliamentary resolutions and declarations and, perhaps, we should have another one saying exactly what Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar's Bill propounds. We can have a Parliamentary resolution in two minutes saying, 'Pakistan is a terrorist exporting nation and is a terrorizer of India.' But, there is a difference between a resolution or declaration and an Act or a Bill of Parliament. A Bill must have some teeth. It must give some actionable points by which the Government is bound. It must be the law of the land. Now, the heart of this Bill is clause 3. It gives some 7-8 penal provisions. It permits travel and Visa restrictions. It permits trade restrictions. It permits receiving and grant of remittances, manufacturing, maritime fishing, trading, over-flight restrictions, credit transfers and so on and so forth. There is a very comprehensive list. The question is, each one of them, as I had just mentioned, can be done by a simple notification by the Government of India requiring no Parliamentary enactment. To put restrictions on trading or on fiscal front, there are statutes which permit notification. Even today, as we sit here, we can ban any travel or restrict any Visa. Therefore, clearly, with the best of intentions, Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar, needs to go back to the drawing board and use his very, very impressive intellect and vast resources to come up with a better model. Now, let me suggest a better model. I am saying it only constructively. I am sure he will be able to do it much better.

If you accept that a Bill or an Act of Parliament must have teeth, then how do you punish? The whole idea of Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar is, to some sense, to punish Pakistan when it does all that. Well, I suggest, merely saying, 'the Government of India may do it' is not enough. You need to create a calibrated hierarchy of both events and punishments. Let me explain what I mean very, very briefly. I will be finishing it in a couple of minutes. If Pakistan is found in any particular event — Uri or anywhere else — in India to have a hand, on the basis of the Government of India's inquiry, within a short period, that is offence number one. In the event that Pakistan is found after another three months to have done a second event, then that is offence number two and so on and so forth. So, a future, better and improved Bill of Mr. Chandrasekhar should say that the moment the Government of India comes to a finding that there have been three events of this kind or two events of this

[Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi]

kind, which are based on the Government of India's reports and inquiries, then the first of a calibrated list of consequences 'must' follow, not 'may' follow. It is not an Act of Parliament that the Government has an option. The Government already has options in all these Acts to have notification issued. It must follow. Now, what is that calibrated list of penalties? And, I am not saying that this is the right way; I am saying that these are only suggestions. The first could be, an official Government warning. Under this Act of Parliament, having found offence one, two and three, the first is a warning; then, having found the fourth offence, the next is that we must exercise the right of curtailing travel or curtailing visas for a particular segment, which hurts Pakistan, but at a lower level; if it continues as a habitual offender, then, the third can, for example, purely by way of example, a fishing restriction; fourth can be a trade restriction in a particular commodity which hurts Pakistan more than the first three. It is this kind of a calibrated specific list of penal consequences, in turn, based on multiple findings of repeat offences recorded by the Government of India, which alone will make this from a mere declaration of intent into an Act of Parliament, if ever it becomes an Act of Parliament. Obviously, that is what the intention is. And, I think, it will have the entire might of the sovereign State of India; it will have the entire might of the Parliament. And, since it is based on Government findings and inquiries, which show Pakistan with a hand here killing ten people, with a hand there killing twenty people, with a hand there hurting so many people, the Government, in that case, is bound by its own conclusions. Therefore, the necessary consequences in a calibrated manner must follow. I am sure, you can leave a little bit of play in the joints; I am sure, you can leave a little bit of flexibility. But that is the kind of model on which we must all collectively work together. And, indeed, it will be a unique model. It will be a model, as far as I know, not available in most of the countries. The US is a wrong example because they have so much of financial assistance, so much of trading of different kinds. If it simply declares someone a terrorist State that stops their funding. India does not necessarily have that financial assistance power. So, our Act must be differently styled and, I think, it will be the first of its kind. And, I am sure, that in the near future Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar will be author of a better and a more efficacious Bill. Thank you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all I think the sentiments of the House seem to be to compliment Mr. Chandrasekhar for thinking of this, articulating this, and producing a Bill. The best way to understand the Bill is to read the Objects and Reasons, which are on page 6 of the Bill. Of course, the object is to declare Pakistan as a terror-promoting or sponsoring State. How disappointed we are with what Pakistan is doing. My predecessor speaker spoke

about calibrating. I wonder whether we have long past that time. When partition was created, the hope was that the elements, which constituted Pakistan leadership, would work for peace with India as they had got a separate country. But that did not happen. In fact, if you read the debates of the British Parliament on the Indian Independence Act, which created Pakistan, the speakers after speakers said in that debate, and this was endorsed by the then British Government, that the aim is to create a Muslim-governed Pakistan and a Hindu-governed India, which led Ambedkar to say, "Let's have a population exchange." But some Indian leaders, particularly Mahatma Gandhi, felt that that would be wrong and that we should continue with the experiment of trying to live in peace with all communities. But, over a period of time, we have found that it has become increasingly difficult.

In 1971, we were compelled to break Pakistan into two because of the fact that a heavy burden was imposed on us on account of an internal conflict. So, the question now will become: How do we deal with this question of Pakistan now? We have tried all this calibration during the 10 years of the UPA; all we have got is more terrorist attacks. Some relief has come after the surgical strike by our Government, but that is not enough. We need a much more macro-surgical strike, and, for that, we have to prepare ourselves. In fact, yesterday, Mr. Chandrasekhar, just informed me and showed me a publication. One of the Senates has introduced a Bill to declare Pakistan as a terror-sponsor State. So, it is not only we who think it is. The biggest patron of Pakistan today thinks so. There are people who are lawmakers there who think that it is so. And, now with Mr. Trump becoming President, it is just possible that they all will go in that direction. We are the ones who are the affected people. How many incidents have taken place? So, what is the answer? Each time, you can't say, peace, peace, peace. There has to be, at some stage, a retaliation. And, the first retaliation, in my opinion, would be — if the Government is ready to do it — of an executive action, as Mr. Tulsi has suggested, or, by seeing the sentiments in this House, accept this Bill, or, say that we will come forth with our own Bill in this matter, or, a statement in the House. I would like to say that one of the greatest tributes to India's composite culture is that the founder of Pakistan, Mohd. Ali Jinnah, had only one daughter, and she chose to live in India. She made a public statement disowning Pakistan, and her only son today is one of our prominent industrialists. So, this itself is something that we have not publicised. But it is something that bothers Pakistan, which keeps referring to it time and again. This shows that, ultimately, the civilian society in Pakistan may be for India, but the fact is that the civilian society does not run Pakistan. There may be an election and there may be an elected Government, but, ultimately, it is the military, the ISI and the terrorists. Today, with ISIS coming into, on its own, as an

[Dr. Subramanian Swamy]

identity, there is a vast influx of ISIS people into Pakistan, and that is spilling over to India today. We saw that in Lucknow, we saw that in Bhopal, we are seeing this in Kerala, we are seeing it in Ramanathapuram in Tamil Nadu. The ISIS is very clear that India has to be converted into a caliphate. Whether they succeed in it or not, but they are going to try. Therefore, you have to prepare for it. We may, again, be forced to intervene in Pakistan's structure, like we did at the time of Bangladesh. There are States within Pakistan which do not want to remain any more with Pakistan. Like Balochistan, there are movements in Sindh. One of these days, it might become necessary for us to enforce — like we did it in the case of Bangladesh — Pakistan into four separate countries to reduce the hotbed, the basis for Pakistan terrorism, namely, what is now called as Punjab in Pakistan. So, now, it is no more a question of debating and looking for conciliatory approaches. We have tried everything. Today, we have nothing but to take action, but what kind of action? The first signal is, if the United States is doing this, we can coordinate with the United States. Of course, the Israelis are very good friends, despite some ideological problems of the people on that side. But the fact is that they have been supportive of us. They have been helping us in our fight against terrorism. So, the United States, Israel and India become natural partners in dealing with terrorism. Therefore, I would very strongly recommend our Government that on the basis of the facts assembled by Mr. Chandrasekhar, let us move forward, declare Pakistan as a terror-sponsoring State, and remove the Most Favoured Nation status that we have given them for trading. Today, Pakistan's cement comes here at a price lower than that of our own cement manufacturers. They are dumping cement here. There are so many trades where they are benefitting. This money, then, ultimately, gets funnelled into the military, and, from there into terrorism. So, it is about time for us to stop talking in terms of all this goody-goody stuff, having their cinema stars come here, playing cricket. These are all over. They are not going to produce results. They just make a mockery; they make fun of us on this issue. What we need to do is, take a hard look at Pakistan and see whether this state deserves to exist in this present form. For that, the first step will be declaring it as a terror-sponsoring state. Thank you very much.

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): उपसभापति जी, आज इस सदन में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने लखनऊ की घटना के सम्बन्ध में दो बातें कहीं। एक तो उन्होंने आतंकवाद के बारे में बात कही और दूसरा, आतंकवादी के परिवार, उसके पिताजी की बात कही कि उन्होंने कैसे अपने पुत्र को disown किया। महोदय, भारत में आज जो एक नई सोच हो रही है, वह पाकिस्तान के प्रति, आतंकवाद के प्रति एक नई भावना जाग्रत कर रही है। माननीय राजीव जी का यह प्रस्ताव भी इसी नई सोच की एक उपज है।

महोदय, आजादी के पहले हम एक थे। "बांटो और राज करो" के तहत हम बँट गए। धर्म के नाम पर देश को बांटने का आधार बनाया गया, लेकिन उस बँटवारे के बाद आज भी भारत में लाखों लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके जख्म भर नहीं पा रहे हैं। कहते हैं कि time heals. समय के साथ-साथ यह जख्म भर जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन यह भरता नहीं। जब इसके भरने की प्रक्रिया शुरू होती है, तो उसे बीच-बीच में कुरेद दिया जाता है। इस तरह से घाव भरने नहीं दिया जा रहा है। सामान्य तौर पर कई पीढ़ियाँ गुजर गईं और अब तक हमारे सम्बन्ध सुधर जाने चाहिए थे, हमारे घाव भर जाने चाहिए थे, लेकिन यह भर नहीं रहा। हमारा कसूर क्या है, यह भी आज तक कोई स्पष्ट नहीं बता पा रहा है। उन्होंने धर्म के आधार पर पाकिस्तान तो बनाया, हम राजी भी हुए, लेकिन वे अपने देश को एक न रख पाए। इसमें हमारा क्या कसूर है? हमारे हजारों जवान इस प्रक्रिया में शहीद हो गए, हमारे सामान्य नागरिक भी आतंकवाद की भेंट चढ़ रहे हैं, अरबों रुपए भी खर्च हो रहे हैं, लेकिन आखिर कब तक हम अपने गरीबों की रोटी छीन कर इनके ऊपर खर्च करते रहेंगे? हमने इस बीच क्या-क्या पहल नहीं की! हमने सब कुछ किया। जीती हुई जंग में कैदी सिपाहियों को मेहमान की तरह रखा, उन्हें वापस किया, सम्मान के साथ। हमारे नेतृत्व ने सार्वजनिक रूप से यह भी कहा कि दोस्त बदले जा सकते हैं, लेकिन पड़ोसी नहीं। हमारे हर शासन ने दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया और उन्होंने देश के अंदर विभिन्न मतों को, जो मत पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ थे, उनको नजरअंदाज भी किया, आलोचना भी झेली, लेकिन ढाक के वही तीन पात! महोदय, बहुत हो गया। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी को अब अपने सिपाहियों को यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि पहल मत करो, लेकिन सीमा पार से गोली आए, तो जवाब में कितनी गोली दागोगे, उसकी गिनती की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, आज परिस्थिति ऐसी हो गई है।

महोदय, यह बिल भारत के आम आदमी की भावना को दर्शाता है। वह अपना पड़ोसी भाव निभाते-निभाते थक गया है। हमने कई युद्ध झेले, संसद पर हमला झेला, 26/11 के मुम्बई का हमला झेला, हमने कई तरह के आतंकवाद को झेला और अब भी झेल रहे हैं। अब घर के अंदर भी आतंकवाद अपने पैर फैला रहा है, फिर भी यह प्रस्ताव कि युद्ध की बात नहीं कर हम उनसे अपनी दूरी बढ़ाने की बात कर रहे हैं, यह हम सिर्फ बिगड़े रिश्तों को बिगड़ा मानने की औपचारिकता कर रहे हैं। अतः सदन में इस पर गहन चर्चा होनी चाहिए। आज समय आ गया है, we call a spade a spade. जो हमारे खिलाफ है, हम भी उसके खिलाफ हैं, यह संदेश इस बिल के माध्यम से साफ हो जाएगा, शक की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं होगी।

महोदय, हम गुज़ारा कर लेंगे। जैसा हमारे माननीय साथी ने कहा है, हम पाकिस्तान से सीमेन्ट नहीं मँगाकर भी गुज़ारा कर लेंगे, हम आवाजाही पर भी नियंत्रण कर लेंगे, हम सब कुछ कर लेंगे, हमने सब कुछ देख लिया, लेकिन उसके बाद भी यदि हम इस तरह की ढीली व्यवस्था रखेंगे, तो यह उचित नहीं होगा।

उपसभापति जी, राजीव जी के इस प्रस्ताव से लोग असहमत हो सकते हैं, पर इसे हम गलत नहीं कह सकते। यह एक स्वाभिमानी देशभक्त की प्रतिक्रिया है और आशा है कि सदन इसका सम्मान करेगा, पर संभवतः इस बिल के सारे प्रावधानों को सरकार संज्ञान में लेगी और उन पर उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करेगी, जिसके लिए शायद अभी क़ानून बनाने का वक्त नहीं आया है, लेकिन हाँ, कुछ न कुछ निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता है और कुछ न कुछ करते रहने की आवश्यकता है, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Swapan Dasgupta. The United Group has no time. But you can take three minutes.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, whatever time you give me, I am glad because I gave the notice at a very late stage.

I want to join other Members here who complimented Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar for his erudition, for his scholarly application and for producing a wonderful document. However, I will desist from adding the word 'but' to his wonderful Bill. Because, unlike a lot of others, I don't necessarily see the nuanced and calibrated approach, which we often find Foreign Office Communique mentioning 'necessarily a very good thing'. I often wonder whether it is time we should say certain things quite openly and explicitly. It is not necessary for us to go through the rigours or trying to show who is a bad boy. First bad mark, second bad mark and after the third bad mark, he is expelled. It is not necessary. I think by now everybody knows what Pakistan is. Unfortunately, for us, we seem to be under a degree of squeamishness about how we can approach this problem. It is being contended that a Bill of this nature while wonderful in sentiment does nothing specific. I think it does. I tell you, Sir, in my view, which may be a little different from that of Rajeev Chandrasekhar, who has proposed the Bill. The first important point is that I think it creates a safeguard against what I would call 'the Wagah spirit'. There are people who believe that every bomb blast, every act of terrorism and every attack on our Army camp should be responded by going with a candle to Wagah saying Aman ki Asha and let us have more *Samjhauta*, etc. It sets an institutional deterrent to the type of activities we saw in Sharm-el-Sheikh where we equated their terrorism with our terrorism. A moral equivalence was established. A Bill of this nature puts a natural safeguard to say that terrorism directed against India will not be tolerated. If today it is Pakistan, tomorrow it could be some other country. But I think once that mechanism is in place, then we know the limits where the Foreign Policy Establishment can go and cannot go. It is very, very important in that respect.

Secondly, Sir, it is being contended that what really is our power. The United States is a big country, etc. They can do this and they can have Bills and legislations against terrorism. We are just insignificant. The moment we start thinking of ourselves as merely, to use Krishna Menon's phrase, the quality in world affairs rather than a power in world affairs, we fall into this trap. It is about time India as a rising economic power must have a foreign policy which is commensurate with that. We cannot have a foreign policy which is really one of arm-wringing while economically we are better off. There must be a level of parity. And, Sir, in that level of parity, one of the things is the protection of India's natural sovereignty. For Pakistan, it is not merely a question of territorial disputes. We can have territorial disputes with a

lot of people. That is part of the game. In Pakistan, they have gone one step further. I think it is the subversion – whether it is in the form of fake currency notes, which was one of the major reasons for demonetisation programme, or whether it is subversion in other ways. We cannot always respond to it by saying that we are really estranged brothers. Yes, we were estranged brothers at one time. But, after 70 years, when someone thinks of you as an enemy and someone thinks of you as separate, to use that thing that we were once linked by the same bloodline is no longer a valid proposition. So, Sir, it is to first create the environment whereby foreign policy is not based on individual flights of whimsy ...(*Time-bell rings*)... and is more based on certain institutional checks. That is the reason I would like to support this Bill. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Amar Singh, do you want to speak? Okay. Please take three minutes.

श्री अमर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं श्री राजीव चंद्रशेखर जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने इस बिल को प्रस्तावित किया है। आपको भी धन्यवाद कि बहुत अल्प समय में नोटिस देने के बावजूद आपने बोलने का अवसर दिया है। यह ठीक है कि विश्व छोटा हो गया है और विश्व में हर स्थान से हम जुड़ गए हैं। लेकिन प्रासंगिकता जिस बात की है कि हमें क्या चीज तंग करती है, अभी-अभी वक्ताओं ने, किसी ने वियेना का जिक्र किया, किसी ने इजराइल का किया और किसी ने क्यूबा का किया, लेकिन इजराइल में क्या हो रहा है, क्यूबा में क्या हो रहा है, वियेना में क्या हुआ, उससे ज्यादा यह भी सच है कि हम अपना मित्र बदल सकते हैं, लेकिन अपना पड़ोसी नहीं बदल सकते लेकिन यह भी उतना ही बड़ा कड़वा सच है कि इतने दिनों बाद अगर पड़ोसी नहीं सुधर सकता, तो हमको सिवाए इस बात के कि "कर्म करोगे कर्म करेंगे, सितम करोगे सितम करेंगे, जो तुम करोगे वह हम करेंगे" इसके अलावा और कोई चारा हमारे पास नहीं है। हमारे बहुत बड़े विधिवेत्ता और बड़े पुराने मित्र अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी ने कुछ विधिक व्यावहारिक दिक्कतें इस बारे में बताई हैं। हालांकि उन्होंने भी इस बिल के पीछे छिपी भावना और राष्ट्रवाद की सराहना की है। मुझे नहीं पता, मैं उनकी तरह बड़ा विधिवेत्ता नहीं हूँ कि यह संवैधानिक रूप से इस बिल को किसी तरह से नियोजित या प्रायोजित कोई विधिक प्रारूप दिया जाए। लेकिन अगर यह संभव है तो निश्चित रूप से आम भारतीयों की यह राय होगी, जैसा कि हमारे मित्र डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी ने कहा है कि इसको तत्काल प्रभाव से लागू किया जाए, क्योंकि अब मामला सिर्फ कश्मीर का नहीं है, मामला सिर्फ संसद पर हमले का नहीं है। अब हमारे गृह जनपद की राजधानी में भी आतंकवाद के बम के मसाले फट रहे हैं। हमारे देश का कोई भी स्थान सुरक्षित नहीं रह पाएगा, अगर हम लोग इस पर कोई कड़ा प्रावधान नहीं लाएंगे, क्योंकि आतंकवाद का कोई चेहरा नहीं है। यह सुषुप्त अवस्था में है। पता नहीं सामने कौन सा व्यक्ति जो सफेदपोश दिखाई दे रहा है, उसके अंदर कौन सा आतंक पल रहा है, बढ़ रहा है और जब तक हम इस पर कोई अंकुश नहीं लगाएंगे, कोई कड़ा प्रावधान नहीं करेंगे, क्योंकि जो हमारी नजर में आतंकवाद है, पाकिस्तान की मिलिट्री रिजीम के लिए वह राष्ट्रवाद है। तो इसलिए उनके कथित राष्ट्रवाद से लड़ने के लिए उसे आतंकवादी देश घोषित करें, उनको ईंट का जवाब पत्थर से देना पड़ेगा, यह आम भारत के नागरिक के राष्ट्रवाद

[श्री अमर सिंह]

की आज भावना है। और यह भावना कुछ इस तरह से है कि:—

"दिल की बात कहे दिलवाला, सीधी सी बात, न मिर्च मसाला, कहता रहेगा कहने वाला और नहीं सुनके दे सुनने वाला, तो कोई बात नहीं"

इसलिए इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए एक बार फिर राजीव चंद्रशेखर जी को बधाई और उनकी सराहना करते हुए और विधिवेत्ता हमारे मित्र अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी की विधिक दिक्कतों को, व्यावहारिक दिक्कतों का समन्वय करके इस बिल को एक रूप दिया जा सके, ऐसी कामना के साथ आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Minister to reply.

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यहां पर माननीय सदस्य श्री राजीव चंद्रशेखर जी ने जो गैर-सरकारी विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, इस पर बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं। इन सभी सम्माननीय सदस्यों की भावनाओं को हम सभी ने सुना है। माननीय राजीव चंद्रशेखर जी के बाद श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू, श्री के.टी.एस. तुलसी जी, श्री जावेद अली खान जी, श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी, डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी जी, डा. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी, श्री महेश पोद्दार जी और श्री अमर सिंह जी ने अपने विचार रखे। इसके अतिरिक्त श्री स्वपन दास गुप्ता जी ने भी इस संबंध में अपने विचार रखे। इन सभी के विचार हम सभी ने सुने। मैं सभी के विचारों का सम्मान करता हूं। जो विधेयक यहां आया है, उस विधेयक के बारे में सभी ने श्री राजीव चंद्रशेखर जी के विचारों और उनकी भावनाओं का सम्मान किया। मैं आपके इन विचारों का सम्मान करते हुए हमारी सरकार की ओर से यह कहूंगा कि हम सब जानते हैं कि बहुत लम्बे अरसे से सीमा पार से पाकिस्तान के द्वारा हमारे देश में जो आतंकवाद फैलाया जाता है, उसका हम कई वर्षों से सामना करते आ रहे हैं। केंद्र तथा राज्य सरकारों के निरंतर प्रयासों के कारण इस चुनौती का सामना करने में हम कई बार सफल हुए हैं। भारत सरकार द्वारा सभी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर आतंकवाद के सभी प्रारूपों और प्रकारों की निंदा की जाती है। देश के भीतर इस चुनौती का सामना करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न उपाय किए गए हैं तथा लगातार किए जा रहे हैं। सरकार द्वारा द्विपक्षीय और बहुपक्षीय मंचों पर पाकिस्तान द्वारा आतंकवादी संगठनों को समर्थन दिए जाने के विषय को उठाया जाता है। तथापि मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि किसी देश को आतंकवाद के प्रायोजक देश के रूप में घोषित किए जाने के दूरगामी परिणाम हो सकते हैं। जहां तक आतंकवाद के प्रायोजक देश के नागरिकों पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का संबंध है, विभिन्न अधिनियमों के अंतर्गत ऐसे प्रावधान विद्यमान हैं, जैसे law enforcement agencies लागू कर सकते हैं, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थान आतंकवाद के प्रायोजक देश को वित्तीय सहायता दिए जाने के विभिन्न आयामों से अवगत है तथा FATC ने आतंकवादियों के वित्तपोषण को रोकने के लिए विभिन्न प्रावधान किए हैं। एक देश को पूर्णतः आतंकवाद का प्रायोजक देश घोषित करने के राजनियम सहित दूरगामी परिणाम हो सकते हैं। किसी देश का किसी भी तरह का निर्णय लिए जाने के पूर्व इसका अध्ययन किए जाने, उन्हें समझने और उसके लिए तैयारी किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। अंततः विधेयक का समर्थन नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं आपके माध्यम से सम्माननीय श्री राजीव चंद्रशेखर जी से विनती करता हूं कि वे इस विधेयक को कृपया वापस ले लें, ऐसा मेरा आपके माध्यम से उन्हें अनुरोध है, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar, would you like to reply or say something?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Thank you, Sir. Let me start by thanking all my colleagues who participated in this debate. I am grateful to them for their support through the course of passage of this Private Bill for the last many months.

Sir, let me just start by saying, I think, the objective of this Bill, as I said very early on, was to start a debate in this House because since 1994 this House has said very little about Pakistan's role in sponsoring terrorism and Pakistan's role in claiming of thousands and countless of innocent lives in India. Sir, I would like to place in front of my friends three quotes. One is what Sushmaji said in the 71st UN General Assembly in September, 2016 and I quote, "We must acknowledge that terrorism is undoubtedly the biggest violation of human rights. It targets the innocent and kills indiscriminately. Terrorism has gone way beyond affecting individuals or nations. It is a crime against humanity itself. But it is important to ask – who is behind this and who benefits from it? Terrorists do not own banks or weapons factories, so let us ask the real question: who finances these terrorists, who arms them and provides sanctuaries?" Sir, I am putting this quote here for us to just ponder because this is the thought that is also crossing, these are the questions that are being put by every man and woman in this country as they hear about terror acts regularly.

Sir, let me put another quote to you. This is by the former Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi talking about the context in which India has never been the aggressor and she said in 1971 and I quote, "India always tries to be on the side of peace and negotiations and so on but of course we can't endanger our security in any way. We have never ever attacked anybody but we have been attacked many times."

Sir, in February, 2000, the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji did not mince words when he said and I quote again, "Pakistan is sponsoring cross-border terrorism as it has its internal compulsions. Pakistan has been smarting ever since its defeat in 1971 and the formation of Bangladesh, and now it has been humiliated in Kargil. Though the battle of Kargil is over, the war against terrorism will continue till Pakistan does not stop sponsoring terrorism. There can be no meaningful talks with Pakistan till it stops cross-border terrorism."

Sir, the point here is, for seven decades, our neighbour has managed to leverage their sponsorship of terror as an instrument of state craft. This is the fact. This has been going on for seventy years. I think, like, my colleague, Maheshji said, it is

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

4.00 P.M.

now time for us, as a nation and as people and as Parliament, to say, 'Enough is enough'. Some of our Members were talking about various points and though questions are raised about whether there is any utility of this Bill. Sir, there is a utility of this Bill and the utility is very simple. Since 1994, the Parliament has not spoken about this issue and I think for the Parliament to speak about the fact that Pakistan is a state sponsor of terrorism is in itself a big thing. It may not translate into the necessary executive actions immediately on passing of the Bill or on the discussion of the Bill but the fact is that the Parliament of India and indeed the Rajya Sabha has not spoken on this issue since 1994. So, just by speaking, Sir, we are sending a message. So, I don't want to go on to extraordinary lengths to reinforce and re-emphasize the need for such a debate and need for such a Bill but I want to clearly address some of the doubts that have been raised by the Members because these are doubts that exist today even amongst some pockets in India. So, if you give me some time, I would like to say this. One of the points like, for example, K. T. S. Tulsiji has said is, 'If the Executive has power so why should the Parliament do anything about it?' But that is precisely why this Bill is necessary. That is precisely why this debate is necessary because over the last seven decades, successive Executives have abrogated their responsibility in declaring and calling out Pakistan for being a state sponsor of terrorism. So, if the Executive does not want to do it then the Parliament can't just sit around and say, we will just standby, sit silently and have the Executive decide what the people of India want. So, Sir, there is a utility and this Parliament has a role to talk about Pakistan's role in terrorism regardless of what the Executive does or does not do. So, that argument, that the Executive has the power and the Parliament should sit on its seats and do nothing is, I think, the moot point.

There is another point raised again by our colleague saying, 'We need action, we don't need Bills.' But, that is, precisely what this Bill is supposed, to not allow the discourse to drift into. Today, Sir, when there is a terror act, we are left with two options. One is, you take a candle and do a candle-light vigilance and say, '*Aman Ki Asha*' or we say 'surgical strike' or a 'military action'. The whole contention of this Bill is to argue that we have a broad space between doing nothing and doing military options and that is precisely what this Bill is about.

This Bill is about exploring the middle ground of options that have to do with economy, trade and other forms of sanctions and other forms of pressures on Pakistan that go beyond doing nothing and doing only military action. Sir, a member expressed a view that we must also declare Cuba and Israel. Parliament talks about

who impacts us and who harms us. Cuba and Israel don't harm us. If some other country is affected by Cuba and some other people are affected by Israel, they will, in their Parliament, in their Legislature, declare them as terror States. This is India. We represent the people of India and the clear and present danger to the people of India is Pakistan. Therefore, the argument that we should drag in ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, let me conclude. I want to finish all the points. Give me three more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. There is not much time.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: These are the points raised. So it is my obligation to reply to them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please reply in brief.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, now you are disturbing my train of thought. The other point that was raised was that we should work with other countries. This is again a bit farcical because if we are the victims of terrorism, we have to take the first move on this issue rather than relying on other countries to work with us to declare our enemy a terror State.

Sir, there are last two points before I wrap up. My colleague, Dr. Manu Singhvi said about graded response and, there, I disagree with my friend. I think the time for graded response is over. There is no need for us to investigate as to whether Pakistan is a terror State or not. We already know that it is a terror State and now, it is a question of debating options. I will just end by repeating what my colleague Dr. Swamy said. Just yesterday, the U.S. Congressman Ted Poe, the Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Terrorism has introduced HR 1449, the Pakistan State Sponsor of Terrorism Act of 2015. And during the interaction he said and I quote, "Not only is Pakistan an untrustworthy ally, Islamabad has also aided and abetted enemies of the United States for years. From harboring Osama Bin Laden to its cozy relationship with the Haqqani network, there is more than enough evidence to determine whose side Pakistan is on in the War on Terror. And it's not America's. It is not the world's. It is time we stop paying Pakistan for its betrayal and designate it for what it is: a State Sponsor of Terrorism." Sir, I will end by requesting the Government that let the *status quo* not continue, that the Government explore options that go beyond just candle raising or military options and explore the all plethora of options that lie in the economic and trade area so that we can approach the issue of Pakistan and the relationship with Pakistan afresh. Thank you, Sir. Jai Hind.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing the Bill?

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am withdrawing the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the House agrees for the withdrawal of the Bill.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Sanjay Singh; not present. Shri Ahmed Patel; absent. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury; not present. Shri Prabhat Jha; not present. Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. You can see the Post Script (PS); it says, "Subject to receiving of the President's recommendation under Article 117 (3) of the Constitution." President's recommendation मिला या नहीं मिला? What is the position? The Secretariat reports that the President's recommendation is not received. They have put it perhaps on the presumption that the President's recommendation may come today. I think your Bill will not lapse.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): But we can get ratification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The point is, next day when Bills will be taken, it will be there. By that time, you also ensure that President's recommendation comes.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: In that case, will I get priority over other Members who are absent?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will get priority.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Would the Members who are absent get a chance after me? What is the rule?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Members who are absent will go to the last. Your priority will be there; and they will lose the priority.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: When this Bill is taken up, I will get an opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that Members who are absent, they will lose the priority. So, on the next day, when the Bill is taken up, your Bill will be taken up on priority, provided the President's recommendation is received.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I will pursue it with the Office of the President to give the recommendation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Therefore, the next item is...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): उपसभापति जी, ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स, जिनका नाम लिस्टेड था, वे प्रेजेन्ट नहीं हैं, लेकिन अभी इस लिस्ट में एनिमी प्रॉपर्टी वाला बिल लिस्टेड है, इसलिए आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि इस बिल को ले लिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The only thing is the House should agree because it is a Private Members' time up to 5.00 p.m. Since all Private Members' Business is disposed off, and, therefore, the next item in the 'List of Business' can be taken up. I hope the House agrees.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the House is agreeing to it.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, most of the Members belonging to various political parties have left.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not my job. It is in the List of Business. What do I do?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, this Bill is an important Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Maybe, it is in the 'List of Business'. What do I do? This is an important Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is an important Bill, and a controversial Bill. It should not be passed through this manipulation ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the Select Committee has already given its Report. The Select Committee of this House has given a unanimous Report.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairamji, there is no manipulation. It is listed in the 'List of Business'. Every Member knows it. So, what can I do? If it is listed in the 'List of Business', I will have to take it up. What else is the meaning? I appreciate and agree with Jairam Ramesh that it is a very important Bill, but it is for you take care of.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is also a controversial Bill. It is an important Bill. It is a Bill that is coming through subterfuge.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Every Bill is important for us. Hon. Member, Shri Jairam Ramesh, I would like to inform you that every Bill is an important Bill; and this Bill is also important. The Select Committee has already submitted its unanimous Report.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, please tell me if the Bill is listed in the 'List of Business', and if there is time, what the Chair should do? The Chair has to take it up, if you want to dispose of the Bill, you can do it. If you want to reject it, you can do it. But the Chair can't say, 'I will not do it'. I have to do my work. You take it up with the Government.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: So far as the position of the Chair is concerned, there can't be any dispute which you have stated. But the only thing is that the Leader of the Opposition is absent, Chief Whip, Deputy Leader...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I am coming to that. Except the Ruling Party Members, all the leaders, deputy leaders and chief whips of the political parties are absent. Who will speak on behalf of different political parties? Possibly that is yet to be decided. I appreciate that it is in the list and some time is left. I appeal to the Government and the ruling party only half-an-hour time is left, we can adjourn the House and this could be taken up on the next sitting day. It is not that the Bill will not be taken up or the Bill will not be discussed. It will be taken up and it will be discussed. Only the problem is everybody thought that so many Bills are there on Private Members' day and this matter would not be taken up. That is the position. That is why I am requesting the Government, through you, Sir, let them consider that the matter be taken up on Tuesday. That is my appeal to the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is when I was in the Lok Sabha, during Question Hour, usually four or five questions would come. Usually, four or five questions would be taken up. One day, it so happened that many Members were absent, and the 20th Question came up; the Minister was not there. The reply given was, "How do I know that all these twenty Questions would come up?" But it is not the fault of the Chair. It just so happened. So, if the Members are not there, what can I do? If the Government says it should be taken up because it is listed in the List of Business, then, I have to take it up. If there is anything else, let the Government speak. What is the Government's view? The Government can react to what the Members are saying.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, as far as this Bill is concerned, it is already listed. That is number one. Then, secondly, the Select Committee of this House has already recommended this Bill. Representatives of every political party were there in the Select Committee. So, then, इस पर डिस्कशन शुरू करेंगे। डिस्कशन होने के बाद जो भी डिजीजन होना है, वह हाउस को करना है। *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sukhenduji, listen to me.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there is no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different thing. I will confirm about the quorum. But listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. I will allow you. Sukhenduji and Jairamji, I understand the point you are making, that many of the Leaders and Members are not here today. But let me tell you, it is not the concern of the Chair. You should know that. The Chair has to go ahead as per the List of Business. Yes, once it is listed in the Business, if the whole House says that it should not be taken up, I can go by that. Here, the whole House is not saying that. Treasury Benches are saying that it should be taken up. So, my duty is to take up the Bill. You can call other Members and ask them to come. That is the only way.

Does the Leader of the House want to say anything?

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, the Minister is there. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Just a minute, Sir. I want to make a request to you and, through you, to the Leader of the House that you should postpone this. Please, take it up on Monday or Tuesday. I request the Leader of the House. There are no Members here. Those who had given their names have left. I request the Leader of the House to postpone this.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Sir, we should not be wasting the time of the House.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this Bill is important. This Bill is controversial. It has gone to the Select Committee. The Select Committee has given its Report. Members from all political parties were present in that Committee. But, unfortunately, today, for a variety of reasons, almost the entire Opposition Benches are empty.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whose fault is this? They are expected to be here.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Let me finish, Sir. I am not objecting to the taking up of this Bill. I am just saying that we should not take it up today; we should take it up when Members are present, and we should have it passed. That is what I am requesting. I am not saying that we should not take it up. *...(Interruptions)...* And, Sir, I apologise on behalf of everybody who should have been present and who is not present.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, every hon. Member knows that this originated as an Ordinance. As far as an Ordinance is concerned, there is a life of an Ordinance, after which the Ordinance lapses. That date is also very near. On the 14th, the Ordinance would lapse. Therefore, this has to be decided one way or the other before that date so that the Government knows whether it is a law or not a law. Then, to say that people have voluntarily abstained them, and so we should not take it up, even knowing fully well that there is an outer date by which an Ordinance has to be approved or disapproved, is not proper. The Member who is seeking disapproval of the proclamation is also present. Let him start on his disapproval.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Well, in that case, those who do not agree with this, can exercise their vote accordingly. What else can I do, because the explanation is very valid? So, we have to take it up and decide either way.

Therefore, I am taking up the Statutory Resolution of Shri Subbarami Reddy. Please move your Resolution, if you want to.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION

Disapproving the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation)

Fifth Ordinance, 2016 (No. 8 of 2016)

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I move:—

“That this House disapproves the Enemy Property Amendment and Validation) Fifth Ordinance, 2016 (No. 8 of 2016) promulgated by the President of India on 22nd December, 2016.”

Sir, I have moved the Statutory Resolution disapproving the Ordinance as a matter of Parliamentary principle. Actually, the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Fourth Ordinance, 2016, was promulgated by the hon. President on 28th August, 2016. But I am not able to understand the purpose of this Ordinance. This is the fourth Ordinance that was issued in the year 2016.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have moved the Statutory Resolution! That is enough. Now, we will take it up.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I want to speak. I have a right to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The Bill was under the consideration of the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, and the Committee has since reported back to Rajya Sabha, and given its report. It is a well established Constitutional position that the Ordinance under Article 123 can be promulgated only in extraordinary circumstances. It is absolutely an independent legislation being brought out by the Executive under Article 123. In fact, the President of India has reminded the Government several times that Ordinance shall be promulgated only in extraordinary and compelling circumstances. I want to know from the Government what were the compelling circumstances and what made them to go to the President of India so many times. I expect a very valid and convincing explanation from the Government side. I do accept that in order to meet some extraordinary, urgent and emergent situations, we have to opt for the Ordinance route of legislation. But, I would like to know whether any exigency or contingency is existing in this Bill. I don't find that much exigency or emergency. This Bill seeks to amend the Enemy Property Act of 1968 and also another Act, the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

The Government of India has designated some properties belonging to the nationals of China and Pakistan. What is the urgency or exigency? If there is any urgency or exigency or situation necessitating the promulgation of an Ordinance, the Government and the hon. Home Minister have to explain and clarify the position before the House. The hon. Minister has given a statement stating reasons for issuance of the Ordinance. He says that it is because of judgements by the courts. The judgements by the courts came very early. We are opposing the Ordinance-route of legislation. So, I am saying that an Ordinance is always a *brahmaastra*, very, very serious matter. The Ordinance is very important. So, I want a convincing explanation from the Government of India. What made you to adopt the Ordinance-route for a legislation and that too, so many times? What was the necessity? The President of India last time also had stated that the Parliament should be respected and the Parliament is the sanctum sanctorum of democracy. Therefore, on this principle, I am opposing this Ordinance.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2016

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister is to move the Bill.

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि:—

शत्रु संपत्ति अधिनियम, 1968 और सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में और राज्य सभा की प्रवर समिति द्वारा प्रतिवेदित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, one name is there. Shri Javed Ali Khan.

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I am not speaking today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not speaking today. Then, who will speak?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The Leader of the House.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I am just opposing the motion which Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy has given, and supporting the Bill that the hon. Minister has moved, let me just explain the rationale as to what is the urgency and what is the rationale behind this Bill, and I am sure, after hearing me, those who are conventionally having an alternative view, will also consider whether this view requires to be revised itself. First of all, what is the rationale and object behind having a law by which an enemy property is lost? Who is an enemy? An enemy is either a country or a citizen of a country against whom India goes to war with. And therefore, in the context of this legislation, we had a war in 1962 with China; we had a war in 1965 with Pakistan. When the war takes place, and many countries which go through that war process, have this legislation. Pakistan also has a similar legislation. The object is that the enemy must not hold property in my territory. You never enrich the enemy. You always weaken the enemy when you are at war with the enemy. Therefore, any commercial interest of the enemy has to be weakened. जो दुश्मन देश है, युद्ध के दौरान उसकी सहायता नहीं होती। That is why, in 1962 when the war took place, the Defence of India Act was in operation; in 1965, the Defence of India Act was in operation. During those periods, the property which is vested either in the enemy or in a citizen of an enemy country, by virtue of the Defence of India Act and orders passed therein, transiently get vested in the custodian, which gets vested in the Government of India. This took place when the Congress Government was in power, and rightly so. But, since this was temporary, what happens to the future of those properties? After the war was over, that vesting has taken place in the custodian and what happens to those properties? So, in 1968, this principal Act was brought in by Mrs. Gandhi, a well thought out Act. The Act was that those who were, at the time of declaration of the war, either in the enemy State or a citizen of an enemy State, their property now in perpetuity will belong to the Government of India. It will be vested in the Government itself. That was the law. That is the principal law which held the test of time, which continues till today.

Therefore, the Government of China or a citizen of China or Government of Pakistan or a citizen of Pakistan could not, after that, hold property in India because under the Enemy Property Regulations, of the Act of 1968, that property will be vested in the Government of India. This was the law. That law continued all these while.

One solitary case came up. The background of the solitary case must be known. The British Government, in the 19th Century, had given a grant in favour of some of the Indian rulers and, in this case, the grant was in favour of the ruler of the State of Mehmudabad, a State near Avadh, Lucknow. A large amount of land and property in Lucknow city, in the adjacent district of Sitapur was owned by them. This entire property, which was owned by them, vested in the Raja of Mehmudabad. In 1940, when the Pakistan Resolution was passed by the Muslim League, the Raja of Mehmudabad decided to throw his weight behind the Pakistan Resolution. He became one of the most ardent supporters of the person who created the State of Pakistan, Mohammed Ali Jinnah. In fact, he became a powerful force behind him. History books are now full of evidence of how he went all around the country that a dream of creating an Islamic State of Pakistan has been made out. He would refer to the Mahatma and the Congress that they can't fulfill this dream because the Congress and the Mahatma represent Hindu nationalism. That was his case. I have voluminous evidence of what the Raja used to say. Once India was partitioned, the Raja decided to leave his properties behind and move out of India. He moved out of India and, for some reason, went and settled, in the first instance, in Iran. Thereafter, when Pakistan settled down, in 1957 he came to Pakistan, accepted the citizenship of Pakistan, became a Pakistani national and, on behalf of that country, went and established the Islamic Centre in London and lived there.

But, these properties continued to be in his name. He was a citizen of Pakistan living in London. In 1965, by virtue of the Defence of India Rules, the properties vested in the Government of India. By virtue of the 1968 law, they also vested in the Government of India, the custodian. In 1973, the Raja died. So, in 1973 when he died, he had lost title of these properties in 1965 because of the law which existed during Mrs. Gandhi's Government. So, he ceased to be the owner of these properties in 1965. In 1973 he did not own these properties. Since he did not own these properties, nobody could have inherited these properties from him. But for one circumstance that in between he had sent his wife and son to India and they acquired Indian citizenship. Thereafter, the son went to London to study and then came back. When he came back, he subsequently contested elections, became a Member of the Legislative Assembly of U.P. He started agitating that these properties be given back to him. Now obviously he could get only those properties and inherit those properties from his father which his father owned in 1973. But the father had lost

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

title of these properties by virtue of the legislation in 1965 and certainly in 1968. He could never get that title through his father in 1973. But for one, which in my respectful submission is miscarriage of justice, the Supreme Court said, 'now that the son is citizen of India, why should he be debarred?' Therefore, thousands of crores of worth of properties be transferred to the son. Now these properties have tenants, the whole of Hazratganj, who have been occupying these properties since the 1920s and the 1930s. So, the Supreme Court went ahead and said that they lose their tenancy and all of them must now give vacant possession to this man. The case went on. Now this was obviously erroneous because when a citizen of an enemy State loses properties in 1965, how could in 1973 his son inherit the property through him? At that time, we had Home Minister of the country and an eminent lawyer himself, Mr. Chidambaram, who exactly accepted the argument which I am giving that in 1973, the Raja's son could not have inherited the properties which the Raja had lost in 1965. So, he brought about a clarificatory Ordinance. Mr. Chidambaram's Ordinance as Home Minister was a correct Ordinance that in 1973 he could not get it. Now if there was some problem in the then Government and an Ordinance brought in for a correct purpose was allowed to lapse, then a second effort was made to bring in a law which did not succeed, that all right the Raja may have lost the property, but let us give it to his son. Now if this principle is accepted, what will happen is that tomorrow any person who is now a citizen of Pakistan has only to send one family member to India to say, "Now I am a citizen of India and acquire properties here and give my properties back." Now for families like mine, which have migrated from Pakistan in 1947, is there a reciprocal obligation in Pakistan for this to happen? The obvious answer is, no. All properties left behind by those who are now Indian citizens under a similar provision were not only acquired by Pakistan but were auctioned and sold. So, what the present Government has done is to bring about a law which says that once the original citizen of Pakistan's properties were acquired by the Government and were vested in the Government of India, after 1965, when it became an enemy State, his successor cannot get that property. The Bill has been cleared by Lok Sabha. Some amendments have been suggested by the Select Committee which the hon. Minister has accepted. The note of dissent says, no, the Succession Act should prevail over this law. But the Succession Act will come into operation only in 1973. But in 1973, the Raja did not have the properties because the properties were lost in 1965. Therefore, if this principle is accepted it will open the floodgates of citizens, of what is in law regarded as an enemy, to come and say, 'one member of my family has come to India and, therefore, all the properties will be vested in him.' Sir, with utmost respect — whatever political signals people want to send, — this is a security issue. It is an issue of principle. The rationale behind

the principal legislation of 1968 is that you don't allow property or commercial interest of enemy in India, and an enemy is a person with whom India has gone on to war and on the date of the war if you are citizen of an enemy country, he loses his property forever. This is the law all over the world. So, let us not create only for vote bank politics an exception where enemies by this process, enemies by law, can then get to acquire properties in India. Therefore, the urgency is, if this Ordinance is allowed to lapse, the effect is going to be that — that is why I opposed the motion of Dr. Subbarami Reddy — the property goes back to a person and therefore, indirectly through a citizen of Pakistan gets back to somebody who is not entitled to have these properties. Therefore, this principle has surfaced in the context of one case and therefore, I have given the example of that case. That is the background. We can't ignore it, but the larger principle is, any country with which India has gone to war, its citizens cannot have property in India. That is the principle. If the House wants to negate that principle, let the House say, 'no'. Therefore, this Bill has its urgency and therefore should be cleared.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I have heard the Leader of the House with rapt attention. It was not my intention to negate the principles on which this Bill is being founded. By all means, pass this Bill. I was not questioning the basic principle that he was enunciating that an enemy should not have property in this country. All I am saying is, today for some reason — there is no conspiracy — the Opposition benches are totally empty. It is not your fault. It just so happens that everybody is absent and I know this Bill has exercised many people. My only request is to have this discussion on the next working day. That is what I am saying. I am totally in agreement with what the hon. Leader of the House has said. I am very sad that he has imputed motives to what I am trying to say. I have absolutely no doubt in my mind on the principles that he has mentioned. I know the facts and background of the Raja Mahmudabad case. All I am saying is that all the Members are not present here. Please postpone this for the next working day.

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Sir, I just want to make a point. जब यह विधेयक सदन में लाया गया था तो इसे सदन की सेलेक्ट कमेटी के लिए प्रेषित कर दिया गया था। इस पर कमेटी के अंदर बहुत लम्बी बहस चली थी और अनेक प्रकार के विचार और सुझाव आए थे और कुछ सदस्यों ने उस पर नोट ऑफ डिस्सेंट भी दिया था। यह हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि आज सदन के अंदर हाजिरी कम है। जो तथ्य या जो बात माननीय नेता सदन ने कही है, उन सबसे मैं इतिफाक कर सकता हूँ फौरी तौर पर। बहस की प्रक्रिया में उनका खंडन भी किया जा सकता है और जिस तरीके से उन्होंने तर्क पेश किए हैं, उससे असहमति भी व्यक्त की जा सकती है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह बिल चूंकि विवादित बिल रहा है, इसलिए सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजा गया था, यह बिल बहुत इंपॉर्टेंट्स का बिल है, सिर्फ राजा महमूदाबाद का सवाल नहीं है, यह बिल एक खास किस्म का संदेश इस देश के एक खास वर्ग के लोगों के बारे में

[Shri Javed Ali Khan]

भी देता है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब सदन में उपस्थिति हो, कृपया मेरी बात को अन्यथा न लेते हुए जब उपस्थिति हो, जब सदन के सभी जिम्मेदार नेता, हालांकि सभी जिम्मेदार हैं, वे मौजूद हों। आज बहस पर बताइए कि कौन बोलेगा? कांग्रेस की तरफ से आपके पास कोई नाम नहीं है, सीधे मेरा नाम आ रहा है, बीजेपी की तरफ से बहुत सारे नाम नहीं दिए गए हैं, दूसरे कुछ अन्य लोगों के भी नाम नहीं हैं। तो कोई एक कंसंसस बने और ठीक है कि आप चार बार अध्यादेश ला चुके हैं, पांचवीं बार भी अध्यादेश ले आइए, अगली बार डिस्कस कर लेंगे। इतनी कोई अर्जेंसी नहीं है, इसलिए आज मैं नहीं बोलूंगा।

† جب یہ ودھیک سدن میں لایا گیا تھا تو اسے سدن کی سلیکٹ کمیٹی کے لئے پریشٹ کر دیا گیا تھا۔ اس پر کمیٹی کے اندر بہت لمبی بحث چلی تھی اور انیک پرکار کے وچار اور سجھاؤ آئے تھے اور کچھ سدسیوں نے اس پر نوٹ آف ڈسینٹ بھی دیا تھا۔ یہ ہماری بدقسمتی ہے کہ آج سدن کے اندر حاضری کم ہے۔ جو تھے یا جو بات مان گئے نیتا سدن نے کہی ہے، اس سب سے میں اتفاق کر سکتا ہوں فوری طور پر۔ بحث کی پرکریا میں ان کا کھنڈن بھی کیا جا سکتا ہے اور جس طریقے سے انہوں نے ترک پیش کئے ہیں، اس سے اسپہمتی بھی ویکت کی جا سکتی ہے۔ لیکن میں یہ کہنا چاہوں گا کہ یہ بل چونکہ ووات بل رہا ہے، اس لئے سلیکٹ کمیٹی کو بھیجا گیا تھا، یہ بل بہت امپورٹینس کا بل ہے، صرف راجہ محمود آباد کا سوال نہیں ہے، یہ بل ایک خاص قسم کا سندیش اس دیش کے ایک خاص ورگ کے لوگوں کے بارے میں بھی دیتا ہے، اس لئے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ جب سدن میں اپستھی ہو، کریہ، میری بات کو انتہا نہ لیتے ہوئے جب اپستھی ہو، جب سدن کے سبھی ذمہ دار نیتا حالانکہ سبھی ذمہ دار ہیں، وہ موجود ہوں، آج بحث پر بتائیے کہ کون بولے گا؟ کانگریس کی طرف سے آپ کے پاس کوئی نام نہیں ہے، سیدھے میرا نام آ رہا ہے بی۔جے۔پی۔ کی طرف سے بہت سارے نام نہیں دئے گئے ہیں، دوسرے کچھ دیگر لوگوں کے بھی نام نہیں ہے۔ تو کوئی ایک کنسینسس بنے اور ٹھیک ہے کہ آپ چار بار ادھیادیش لا چکے ہیں، پانچویں بار بھی ادھیادیش لے آئیے، اگلی بار ڈسکس کر لیں گے۔ اتنی کوئی ارجینسی نہیں ہے، اس لئے آج میں نہیں بولوں گا۔

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I don't know how much time is allotted to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak. How much time do you want?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I wish to speak for quite some time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; okay. You can speak for five minutes.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, so far as I understand, this Bill has been introduced by the Government in pursuance of the judgement of the Supreme Court in a particular case which the hon. Leader of the House mentioned. जैसा कि जावेद भाई ने बताया, इस बिल को किसी particular case के संदर्भ में नहीं देखना चाहिए, इसका दूसरी जगहों पर भी असर पड़ता है, जैसे जो vesting of property की बात कही गयी, the 1968 Act allowed vesting of enemy properties in the Custodian after the conflict with Pakistan and China, as rightly pointed out by the hon. Leader of the House. After the 1965 War, we had the Defence of India Act and other provisions. They are all right. But, this Bill seeks to amend the Act to clarify that even in the following cases these properties will continue to vest in the Custodian. The first one is in case of enemy's death. It is all right. The second one is if the legal heir is an Indian. Here we have certain objections. I am saying this because if the legal heir is an Indian, then this Bill is depriving property to Indian citizens. If there is no title after 1965, then nothing is inherited by the Indian citizen! In such a case, there is no question of putting this under the definition clause. On the one hand, the Government is saying that after 1965 there is no title to property for enemy and, now, in the Bill, it seeks to amend that if legal heir is an Indian then also he is not entitled for title of property. If there is no title, how come this has come? So, this is contradictory in my view and this should be removed.

Secondly, Sir, enemy changes his nationality to another country. Hon. Leader of the House mentioned enemy going from Pakistan to London, etc. It is all right we can understand in that particular case. The question is that there are so many things which have not been included in this Bill.

When a few districts of Punjab and Bengal partitioned — it was not partition of India — and millions of evacuees came from the other part of Punjab and Bengal *i.e.*, East Pakistan and West Punjab, how much compensation has been given by the Government of India to the evacuees? Nothing has been said in the Bill about it. They came here after selling their properties, because an enabling provision has been made that the Custodian can sell or dispose of property and after that where the sale proceeds would go and how they are utilized are not mentioned in the Bill. I would like to know whether, out of the sale proceeds, the evacuees or their descendants will get compensation from such sale proceeds or not. Nothing has been stated. After 1971, after emergence of Bangladesh, the evacuees of the erstwhile East Pakistan got only *ex-gratia*, not compensation, from the Government of India to the extent of 25 per cent of their total claim. Sir, 75 per cent of their total claim still remains. And, Sir, this Bill has been brought in a piecemeal way only to thwart

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

the judgement delivered by the Supreme Court in a particular case. That is why I have objection, in principle, on this Bill. If the Government is serious to take into consideration all aspects relating to enemy properties, then, in my view, those issues should also have been addressed in a proper manner and for which a comprehensive Bill is required from the Government, not in a piecemeal manner. Secondly, I am not happy with the way the Bill has been taken up today. I am not blaming the Chair because it is listed in the business. It is a serious Bill which could not be discussed in a proper manner. We can understand the difficulty of the Government with regard to the deadline of 14th March, 2017. But, we could have discussed and passed this Bill on 14th March itself, after a threadbare discussion. That is why, in protest against the indifferent attitude of the Government not responding to the request of the Opposition, I stage a walkout.

(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber.)

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Mr. Jairam Ramesh and Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy have raised a very valid point. We can pass the Bill after full discussion on the next working day. If the Government is not agreeing to this proposal, which we are making very honestly, we cannot support the Bill and I walk out from the House in protest.

(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber.)

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, जैसा कि जयराम रमेश जी ने कहा कि यह प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल का टाइम है, सदस्यों को impression है कि पांच बजे तक प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल का टाइम है। अगर सारे मेम्बर्स को यह पता हो कि बिल आने वाला है, तो लोग आते हैं। प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल के समय में इत्तेफाकन यह बिल आ गया है और यह बहुत गंभीर बिल है। इससे बहुत से लोग बेघर हो जाएंगे। आज राजा महमूदाबाद वाली बात जो जेटली जी ने कही है, वह ठीक है। ऐसे तमाम मुद्दे हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इसमें बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके एक-एक घर में 10-10 लोग रहते हैं। यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी में ऑब्जेक्शन आया था। इसलिए मेरे ख्याल से नेक्स्ट वर्किंग डे पर इसको ले लें, तो बेहतर है। अगर ऐसा नहीं है, तो हम इसके पक्ष में नहीं हैं कि इसको इस तरह से पास किया जाए और हम लोग वॉक आउट करते हैं।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I just want to say that we want to pass this Bill. We should pass this Bill when all the Members are present. It can be done on the next working day. But if the Government is insisting that it should be passed today itself, taking advantage of the absence of the Opposition, let us contribute to that absence. So, we are walking out.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rapolu, before walking out, you must say what you want to say.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, first of all, there is no quorum. Late Smt. Indira Gandhi had brought forward the Enemy Property Bill and the Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants Bill. This Bill was under consideration of the Government. Subsequently, it was referred to the Select Committee. Today, the full Opposition is not present. There is no quorum. So, in protest, I am walking out.

(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is quorum. Dr. Subbarami Reddy – not present. Hon. Minister can reply.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH): Sir, there is no need to reply because the Leader of the House has already spoken on it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Resolution moved by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and Shri Husain Dalwai to vote.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:–

"That the Bill further to amend the Enemy Property Act, 1968, and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are two Amendments (Nos. 18 and 25) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and Shri Husain Dalwai respectively. They are not here to move the amendments. I believe these have not already been moved. So, not moved.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 3, there are two Amendments (Nos. 26 and 27) by Shri Husain Dalwai. He is not here and the Amendments are not moved.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there is one Amendment (No. 28) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Shri Husain Dalwai is absent and the Amendment is not moved.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, there is no quorum.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, there is quorum.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Secretary-General, please report to me if there is quorum or not. Please report if there is quorum. ...(*Interruptions*)...

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, quorum is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, quorum is there. Mr. Naik, you are also added to the quorum. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Now, in Clause 5, there are three Amendments (Nos. 19 and 20) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, and Amendment (No. 29) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Both are absent and the Amendments have not been moved.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 6, there are three Amendments (No. 30) by Shri Husain Dalwai and (Nos. 3 and 4) by Shri Raj Nath Singh. Shri Husain Dalwai is absent. So, that is not moved. Shri Raj Nath Singh, are you moving?

CLAUSE 6 — AMENDMENT OF SECTION 6 - PROHIBITION TO TRANSFER ANY PROPERTY VESTED IN CUSTODIAN BY AN ENEMY,
ENEMY SUBJECT OR ENEMY FIRM

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Sir, I move:—

(No. 3) That at page 3, line 39, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

(No. 4) That at page 3, line 43, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 7, there are four Amendments (Nos. 21 and 22) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and (Nos. 31 and 32) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Both are absent. Therefore, the Amendments are not moved.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 8, there are four Amendments (Nos. 33 and 34) by Shri Husain Dalwai and (Nos. 5 and 6) by Shri Raj Nath Singh. Shri Husain Dalwai is absent. Therefore, the Amendments are not moved. But, Raj Nath Singhji, are you moving?

CLAUSE 8 — INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 8A - SALE OF PROPERTY
BY CUSTODIAN

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH): Sir, I move:—

(No. 5) That at page 4, line 24, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

(No. 6) That at page 4, line 25, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 10. There is one Amendment (No. 23) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. So, the Amendment is not moved. I shall now put clause 10 to vote.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 12. There is one Amendment (No. 35) by Shri Husain Dalwai. He is absent. So, the Amendment is not moved. I shall now put Clause 12 to vote.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 13. There are two Amendments; Amendment (No. 24) by Dr. Subbarami Reddy and Amendment (No.36) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Both are absent. So, the Amendments are not moved. I shall now put Clause 13 to vote.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 14. There are two Amendments; Amendment (No. 37) by Shri Husain Dalwai and Amendment (No. 7) by Shri Raj Nath Singh. Shri Husain Dalwai is absent. So, his Amendment is not moved. Shri Raj Nath Singh, are you moving the amendment?

CLAUSE 14 — INSERTION OF NEW SECTIONS 18D AND 18C - EXCLUSION
OF JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURTS; APPEAL TO HIGH COURT

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Sir, I move:—

No. (7) That at page 6, line 13, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 15 and 16 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 17. There are six Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 38 and 39) by Shri Husain Dalwai. He is absent. So, these Amendments are not moved. Now, Amendments (Nos. 8 to 11) by Shri Raj Nath Singh.

CLAUSE 17 - INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 22 A - VALIDATION

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Sir, I move:—

No. (8) That at page 6, line 36, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

No. (9) That at page 6, line 41, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

No. (10) That at page 7, line 2, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

No. (11) That at page 7, line 10, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 18. There is one Amendment (No. 40) by Shri Husain Dalwai. He is absent. So, it is not moved. I shall now put Clause 18 to vote.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 19. There are five Amendments (Nos. 12 to 16) by Shri Raj Nath Singh.

CLAUSE 19 - POWER TO REMOVAL OF DIFFICULTY

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Sir, I move:—

No. (12) That at page 7, line 15, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

No. (13) That at page 7, line 18, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

No. (14) That at page 7, line 19, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

No. (15) That at page 7, line 22, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

No. (16) That at page 7, line 23, *for* the word and figure "Ordinance, 2016", the words and figure "Fifth Ordinance, 2016" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 20 and 21 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 22. There is one Amendment (No. 17) by Shri Raj Nath Singh.

CLAUSE 22 - VALIDATION AND SAVINGS

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Sir, I move:—

No. (17) That at page 8, *for* lines 1 to 5, the following be *substituted*.

"22 (1) The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Fifth Ordinance, 2016 is hereby repealed".

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the Enemy Property Act, 1968 as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the said Act, as amended by this Act".

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 1. There is one Amendment (No. 2) by Shri Raj Nath Singh.

CLAUSE 1 - SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Sir, I move:—

No. (2) That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Enacting Formula. There is one Amendment (No. 1) by Shri Raj Nath Singh.

ENACTING FORMULA

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Sir, I move:—

No. (1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "sixty-seventh", the word "Sixty-eighth" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA — *Contd.*

The Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Bill, 2017

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

“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 Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th March, 2017.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Special Mentions. Dr. V. Maitreyan is not present. Shri Derek O'Brien is also not present. Both are absent. There will be no sitting on 14th March.

CANCELLATION OF SITTING OF RAJYA SABHA

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS, AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, there will be no sitting on 14.03.2017.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 15th March 2017.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-seven minutes past
four of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 15th March, 2017*

