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Wednesday
12 April, 2017
22 Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 12th April, 2017/22nd Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, please allow me to raise a very important issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you after the Papers Laid on the Table.

I. Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of Rani Laxmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi and related papers.

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

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education) Notification No. RLBCAU/BOM/4/A&P/2016, dated the 22nd March, 2017, publishing the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University Academic Regulations - 2016 for Post-graduate studies, under sub-section (2) of Section 44 of the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University Act, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6950/16/17]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University Act, 2014:—

(a) Annual Report of the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi, for the year 2014-15.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

(d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above University.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6949/16/17]

I. Statement of discretionary out of town allotments of residential accommodation

II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of LBDB, Kavarati and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Statement of discretionary out of turn allotments made in accordance with the guidelines issued *vide* Directorate of Estates O.M. No. 12035/2/97 - Pol. II (Pt. II) dated the 17th November, 1997, under 5% vacancies occurring in each type of General Pool Residential Accommodation in a calendar year, for the year ending 2016. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6992/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board (LBDB), Kavaratti, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Board.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6990/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

II. Financial Estimates and Performance Budget (2017-18) of ESIC, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:—
- (1) G.S.R. 298(E), dated the 29th March, 2017, publishing, the Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 2017.

- (2) G.S.R. 299(E), dated the 29th March, 2017, publishing, the Employees' Provident Funds (Seventh Amendment) Amendment Scheme, 2017.
 - (3) G.S.R. 300(E), dated the 29th March, 2017, publishing, the Employees' Pension (Seventh Amendment) Amendment Scheme, 2017.
 - (4) G.S.R. 301(E), dated the 29th March, 2017, publishing, the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (Second Amendment) Amendment Scheme, 2017. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 6993/16/17]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Financial Estimates and Performance Budget of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, under Section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6873/16/17]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of BIECCO, Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Notification No. S.O. 753 (E), dated the 6th March, 2017, regarding making Aadhaar Mandatory for Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, under Section 55 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6995/16/17]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Ninety-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Biecco Lawrie Limited (BIECCO), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) 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. 6878/16/17]

Report (2016) of CVC, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. Jitendra Singh, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 14 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifty-third Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), New Delhi, for the year 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6996/16/17]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of EEPC, India, Kolkata and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), Notification No. G.S.R. 199 (E), dated the 6th March, 2017, publishing the Trade Marks Rules, 2017, under sub-section (4) of Section 157 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6886/16/17]

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

(a) Sixty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the EEPC INDIA (formerly Engineering Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, 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 (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6997/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2013-14, 2014-15) of National Culture Fund, New Delhi and related papers

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Culture Fund, New Delhi,

for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Fund.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Culture Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Fund.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6998/16/17]

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

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7001/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of MSME Tool Room (CTR), Ludhiana and related papers

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिभाई पारथीभाई चौधरी): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room), Ludhiana, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7003/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर): महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रीय अन्वेषण अभिकरण अधिनियम, 2008 की धारा 26 के अधीन गृह मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (1) S.O. 4049 (E), dated the 15th December, 2016, terminating the appointment of Shri Indra Bhushan Singh, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutor in the territory of the State of Uttar Pradesh with immediate effect.
- (2) S.O. 4050 (E), dated the 15th December, 2016, appointing Smt. S. Ramathilagam, District Judge, Chennai as the Judge to preside over the Special Court in the Union Territory of Puducherry for the trial of Scheduled Offences.
- (3) S.O. 4219 (E), dated the 29th December, 2016, re-notifying the Court of 1st Additional Sessions Judge at Jagdalpur, as Special Court for Civil District Uttar Bastar Kanker, Bastar of Jagdalpur, Dakshin Bastar (Dantewada) and Kondagaon of Chhattisgarh for the trial of Scheduled Offences.
- (4) S.O. 4220 (E), dated the 29th December, 2016, appointing Shri Shashi Bhushan Pathak, Xth Additional Sessions Judge, Bhopal as the Judge to preside over the Special Court for the purpose of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 2008 for the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (5) S.O. 4246 (E), dated the 30th December, 2016, appointing Shrimati Prisilla Paul Horo, 1st Additional Sessions Judge, Jagdalpur as the Judge to preside over the Special Court for the purposes of National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 having jurisdiction over the Civil District, Uttar Bastar Kanker, Bastar of Jagdalpur, Dakshin Bastar (Dantewada) and Kondagaon of Chhattisgarh.
- (6) S.O. 224 (E), dated the 23rd January, 2017, appointing Shri Ajay Kumar Das, Additional District and Sessions Judge, 1st Court, Siliguri, Darjeeling as the Judge to preside over the Special Court for the purposes of National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 having jurisdiction within the Districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Bihar of the State of West Bengal.
- (7) S.O. 339 (E), dated the 2nd February, 2017, appointing Shri Mahavarkar Gulzarlal, XLIX Addl. City Civil and Sessions Judge, Bengaluru City, as the Judge to preside over the Special Court for the purposes of National

Investigation Agency Act, 2008 having jurisdiction throughout the State of Karnataka.

- (8) S.O. 776 (E), dated the 8th March, 2017, appointing Robin Phukan, District and Sessions Judge, as the Judge to preside over the Special Court for the purposes of National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 for the State of Assam.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (8) See No. L.T. 6958/16/17]

Notification of the Ministry of Railways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Railway Claim Tribunal Act, 1987, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) Notification No. G.S.R. 332 (E), dated the 5th April, 2017, publishing the Railway Claims Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7004/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2013-14, 2005-06 and 2006-07) of various State Agro Industries Development Corporations and related papers

श्री परषोत्तम रूपाला: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
- (i) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Shimla, for the year 2013-14, 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 Corporation.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6962/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2005-06, 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 Corporation.
- (iii) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year

2006-07, 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 Corporation.

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6961/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of various Education Mission Societies and State Society for implementing RMSA and related papers

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nagaland Education Mission Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Kohima, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6895/16/17]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nagaland Education Mission Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Kohima, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6996/16/17]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Tripura, Agartala, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6998/16/17]

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU) : Sir, I lay on the Table, under article 309 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 74, dated March 5 - March 11, 2017 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Directorate General of Fire Services, Civil Defence and Home Guards, Assistant Director General, Civil Defence (Communication) Recruitment Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6967/16/17]

I. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of HCL, Kolkata and TSPL, Karnataka and related papers**II. MoU (2016-17) between Govt. of India and Scooters India Ltd.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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

(i) (a) Sixty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7011/16/17]

(ii) (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited (TSPL), Karnataka, 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. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7010/16/17]

(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) (ii) above.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Scooters India Limited (SIL), for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6831/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) of IGPB, New Delhi and related papers

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Grape Processing Board (IGPB), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Grape Processing Board (IGPB), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Grape Processing Board (IGPB), 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 Board.
- (iv) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) to (iii) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6973/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various universities, Institutes, a Board and a Council and related papers

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under sub-section (2) of Section 43 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—
 - (1) No. 20-53/2016-C.U.III, dated the 24th March, 2017, publishing Ordinances Governing Academic and Administrative Matters (Ordinances 1-55) of the Central University of Karnataka.
 - (2) No. 2-4/2009-Admn./7555, dated the 27th March, 2017, publishing, Ordinance No. 3 relating to Selection Committee procedure, Ordinance

No. 8 relating to the Powers and Duties of the Dean of the School of Studies and Ordinance No. 10 relating to Appointments made under Statute 19(2) of the Central University of Gujarat.

- (3) No. Cen. Univ. of Kashmir/Admn./F. No. 385/14/3/3488, dated the 29th March, 2017, publishing Ordinance No. 10 relating to Appointment, Powers and Functions of the Dean of the School of Studies and Ordinance No. 11 relating to Constitution, Power and Functions, etc. of the Board of Studies of the Central University of Kashmir.
- (4) No. CUK/REG/Ordinance/CUK/2017, dated the 29th March, 2017, publishing Ordinance 1-4 of the Central University of Kerala.
- (5) No. CUK/ADM/Court-II/2016, dated the 30th March, 2017, publishing amendment to Statute 10 of the Central University of Kerala on the constitution of the Second Court Section 26 (b) read with Section 27 (2) and Statute 10 of Central Universities Act, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7017/16/17]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Act, 1996.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6921/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR), Bhopal, 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. 7016/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR), Kolkata, 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 (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7012/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR), Chandigarh, 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 (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7013/16/17]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR), Chennai, 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 (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7014/16/17]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Southern Region, Chennai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7018/16/17]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Lucknow, 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 (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6937/16/17]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kashipur, Uttarakhand, 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 (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6942/16/17]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), 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 the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6935/16/17]

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

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा राज): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), 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 Institute.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7019/16/17]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Collection of Statistics (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:

"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 Collection of Statistics (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th April, 2017,"

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

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Seventeenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2016-17) on the subject "Functioning of Directorate of Estates, Construction and Maintenance of Government Residential Buildings and other buildings by CPWD and NBCC" relating to the Ministry of Urban Development.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Eleventh Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (2016-17) on 'Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)' pertaining to the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications).

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the statement showing Further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of External Affairs.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Seventy-fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (2016-17) on the subject "XIX Commonwealth Games 2010" pertaining to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS**Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourth, Sixth and Eleventh Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M.J. AKBAR): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2014-15) of the Ministry of External Affairs;
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of External Affairs; and
- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce and Industry

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce and Industry on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in its One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2016-17), Demand No. 11 pertaining to the Department of Commerce.

Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixty-fifth, Two Hundred and Seventieth and Two Hundred and Seventy-third Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixty-

fifth, Two Hundred and Seventieth and Two Hundred and Seventy-third Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2015-16) and (2016-17) respectively pertaining to the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

**RE. DEMANDING ACTION FOR MAKING UNWARRANTED REMARKS
AGAINST CHIEF MINISTER OF WEST BENGAL AND OTHER ISSUES**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, one activist of the Ruling Party at the Centre in West Bengal has publicly described the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal as 'demon' and also announced a reward for those who will bring the head of the hon. Chief Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... An award of Rupees eleven lakhs has been announced by the activist of the Ruling Party at the Centre saying that if anyone brings the head of the hon. C.M. of Bengal, he will be rewarded with eleven lakhs of rupees. ...*(Interruptions)*... I urge upon all the hon. Members of this House ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The West Bengal Government can take action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: ... including the Government to condemn this incident because from this fact it appears that the Ruling Party at the Centre is trying to unleash a reign of terror in West Bengal in the name of religion and in the name of other things. ...*(Interruptions)*... But this should be stopped. Otherwise, the entire country will be engulfed with such tendency which is dangerous for our parliamentary democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The State Government can take action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I urge upon the Government to condemn this incident. ...*(Interruptions)*... A constitutionally-elected Chief Minister has been described as 'demon' and an award has been rewarded on her head. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can this be done by a Ruling Party activist? This should be condemned, and I urge upon ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not the ruling... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I urge upon the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to speak on behalf of the Government condemning the incident. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would you like to react?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ऑनरेबल सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी ने जो बात कही है, हम उसकी कड़े शब्दों में निन्दा करते हैं। I strongly condemn such type of a statement, and the State Government is free to take appropriate legal action on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): The Party should expel him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, sit down. Sit down. I am telling you that the Minister has already condemned that incident. If anybody has said like that, he has condemned it, and the Minister has also said that the State Government can take proper action. You can take proper action. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know a case can be registered and action can be taken. Do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do that. An FIR can be registered and action can be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, law and order is with the State. You can do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, has a new enterprise born, to have the business of heads? ...*(Interruptions)*... Not only in West Bengal, but in many places, for beheading, a rate is called. ...*(Interruptions)*... Has a new industry born, and for that, a separate Ministry is to be made by this Government? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is going on in our country? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On such people, who make irresponsible statements, action is to be taken under the law. An FIR should be registered, and the law should take its own course. The State Government should do the needful. ...*(Interruptions)*... The State Government can take action. Do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: There is no condemnation from the ruling party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; he said it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, you raised it, and the Minister has condemned it. That is enough. But the person who made this remark is an ordinary citizen of the country, whatever it may be. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, it has been condemned. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no need of discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It has become the game-plan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mayawatiji, there is no need of discussion on that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why do you want a discussion on that? ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, तृणमूल पार्टी की ओर से माननीय सदस्य ने पश्चिम बंगाल की मुख्य मंत्री के बारे में गम्भीर मामला सदन में उठाया है और उन्होंने यह कहा है कि बीजेपी के एक जिम्मेदार पदाधिकारी ने, मंत्री ने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कुमारी मायावती जी, इस बारे में मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट कर दिया है। इस मामले को खत्म कर दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... और क्या चाहिए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Yes, we associate. Action should be taken. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But the State Government should also take the action. You have to take action. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, केवल condemn करने या खेद प्रकट करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। इसलिए बीजेपी को चाहिए कि उनके खिलाफ action लेना चाहिए, केवल निन्दा करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने कहा है कि action लेना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: महोदय, भारतीय जनता पार्टी को action लेना चाहिए। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस प्रकार से तो कोई भी किसी के बारे में बोलता रहेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भारतीय जनता पार्टी केवल निन्दा कर देगी या condemn कर देगी, इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। भारतीय जनता पार्टी को action लेना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sukhenduji, I am also asking you to convey to the State Government to take action. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: But, Sir, what about the political patronage? This is a case of political patronage. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is enough. You have raised it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, it is not only that. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is a serious issue where a BJP leader has made such a statement. At least, the Prime Minister should say on his official Twitter handle that he condemns it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You were the Chief Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: This has been happening at the behest of the BJP leadership. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijaya Singhji, please don't. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, देश में जर्नलिस्ट्स के ऊपर बड़े पैमाने पर हमले हो रहे हैं। उन्हें कोई security नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनके लिए कोई health scheme नहीं है। Times of India के बहुत से पत्रकारों को निकाल दिया गया है। आनंद बाजार पत्रिका के कुछ लोगों को निकाल दिया गया है। इंडिया टीवी के चार लोगों को कल ही निकाला गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, CNN और IBN के 300 लोग निकाले गए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Husain Dalwai, that is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: श्री अरनब गोस्वामी ने कल ही चार लोगों को निकाल दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: उनको गवर्नमेंट को protection देना चाहिए। उन्हें पेंशन देनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let the Government say something on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice. This is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, आज हमारे इस सत्र का आखिरी दिन है और आखिरी दिन होने के नाते, मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आपने मेरे substantive motion को, जो गोवा के राज्यपाल के संबंध में दिया गया था, मैंने उस पर discussion के लिए समय देने को कहा था, लेकिन उस पर discussion के लिए अभी तक आपने कोई समय निर्धारित नहीं किया है। हमारे संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी जी के कहने के बावजूद भी आपने उसे admit नहीं किया है। यह हम लोगों के लिए दुख की बात है। यह सदन आपके नियमों और निर्देशों से चलता है, न कि सदन के नेता के आदेशों से। आपके आदेशों का उल्लंघन हुआ है। हमारे रूल्स में यह प्रावधान है कि आपको यह विशेषाधिकार है। कंसल्टेशन की जरूरत नहीं है। It is 'may' and not 'shall'. उसके बावजूद भी आप मेरे हितों का संरक्षण नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे इस बात का दुख है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: सर, इसको अभी लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, this may be taken up right not. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have already said about it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, please allow Shrimati Jaya Bachchan to speak. She has been standing for the last 15 minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is it, Shrimati Jaya Bachchan? Please tell me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shrimati Jaya Bachchan. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, please allow me to speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, I would call you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इस देश में महिलाओं के प्रोटेक्शन के लिए बहुत aggressively स्टेप लेने की जरूरत है। गायों को आप बचा सकते हैं, महिलाओं के ऊपर अत्याचार हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरह से ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका एक मेम्बर इस तरह से ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, how can somebody talk like this, especially against a woman? When today the women are really feeling so insecure, is this what they should be promoting? ...**(Interruptions)**... आप लोग तो सारे अखबारों को कंट्रोल करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग तो सारे अखबारों को कंट्रोल करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. That is okay. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, इस तरह की news कैसे छप जाती है? एक महिला मुख्य मंत्री के बारे में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: एक दूसरी महिला भी बोलना चाहती हैं।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: वे बोलती रहें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: हो गया, हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है, हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, she has not yet completed. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, is this the way they are going to protect the women of this country? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. You have made your point. Now, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Ganguly, what is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Sir, I am also a woman. I have been beaten up in front of all the policemen, beaten up by people, insulted... ...*(Interruptions)*... For months I had to be in the bed. I am also a woman and I was beaten up by a mob in West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let them answer this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, is she endorsing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; you go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would listen to him; please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right; sit down. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; everything is on record. Now, Zero Hour; Shri Partap Singh Bajwa. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, he has a point of order. Please allow him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Partap Singh Bajwa. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. I can't allow it. I have started the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सर, सबसे important ...*(व्यवधान)*... Excuse me, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, टाइम reset कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, टाइम reset कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, what is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... One of you may speak. Others may sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... One of you may speak. आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Dr. Tazeen Fatma, what is your problem?

डा. तजीन फातमा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... कल मेरा Zero Hour mention incomplete था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने कहा था कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† ڈاکٹر تزین فاطمہ (اترپردیش): سر، کل میرا Zero Hour mention incomplete رہ گیا تھا
 --- (مداخلت) --- آپ نے کہا تھا کہ --- (مداخلت) ---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. I accept that. ... (Interruptions)...

ڈا. تاجین فاطمہ: سر، کل میرا Zero Hour mention incomplete تھا। ... (ব্যবধান) ... میں نے
 دو sentence ہی پڑھے تھے کہ آپ نے کہا کہ آج ... (ব্যবধান) ...

† ڈاکٹر تزین فاطمہ : سر، کل میرا Zero Hour mention incomplete رہ گیا تھا
 --- (مداخلت) --- میں نے دو sentences ہی پڑھے تھے کہ آپ نے کہا کہ آج
 --- (مداخلت) ---

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, आपने कल इनको अलाउ किया था। ... (ব্যবধান) ... आप इनको
 बोलने दीजिए। ... (ব্যবধান) ...

ڈا. تاجین فاطمہ: سر، آپ نے کال کہا تھا کہ continue کیجیے گا۔ میں نے صرف دو
 sentence بولے تھے کہ time over ہو گیا تھا۔ ... (ব্যবধান) ...

† ڈاکٹر تزین فاطمہ : سر، آپ نے کل کہا تھا کہ continue کیجئے گا۔ میں نے صرف دو
 sentences ہی بولے تھے کہ ٹائم اوور ہو گیا تھا۔ ... (مداخلت) ---

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है आपने नोटिस renew कर दिया है?

ڈا. تاجین فاطمہ: جی، سر، میں نے نوٹس دیا ہے۔ ... (ব্যবধান) ... آج کا بھی نوٹس دیا
 ہے۔

श्री उपसभापति: अच्छा आपने नोटिस दिया है, लिस्ट में आपका नाम है। मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा।
 अभी आप बैठिए। ... (ব্যবধান) ... लिस्ट में आपका नाम है। ... (ব্যবধান) ...

ڈا. تاجین فاطمہ: سر، اب تک 12.00 بجے کا সময় ہو جاے گا۔ ... (ব্যবধান) ...

† ڈاکٹر تزین فاطمہ : سر، تب تک بارہ بجے کا وقت ہو جائے گا۔ ... (مداخلت) ---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your point is that you were speaking at that time and
 so, you have the right to be called first. I agree; I would do that. ... (Interruptions) ... Mr.
 Bajwa, I would call you after her. The hon. lady Member is raising a very pertinent point.
 We should listen to that. I accept that point.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, the time may be. ... (Interruptions) ...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Objectionable remarks on Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar, a freedom fighter

डा. तजीन फातमा (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बेहद दुखद ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसे मैं आपकी इजाजत से आपके सामने, सदन के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ।

दिनांक 25 एवं 26 मार्च को श्री एजाज अब्बास नकवी, मेम्बर, सेंट्रल वक्फ काउंसिल, रामपुर आये और मोहम्मद अली जौहर विश्वविद्यालय के संदर्भ में उन्होंने एक न्यूज चैनल को दिये गये साक्षात्कार में मौलाना मोहम्मद अली जौहर के बारे में जो निन्दनीय टिप्पणी की, उसे मैं इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। श्री एजाज अब्बास नकवी ने मौलाना मोहम्मद अली जौहर के बारे में जो कहा, उसको मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों में बता रही हूँ, "उधर फिलिस्तीन में कोई आदमी मर गया था, उसके नाम पर कोई यूनिवर्सिटी खोली गई है", यह है एक तथाकथित पढ़े-लिखे शाख्स की टिप्पणी, एक स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी, एक मुजाहिदे आजादी के बारे में। मौलाना स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के उन नेताओं में से थे, जिनके बारे में गांधी जी ने कहा था, "अगर अली ब्रादरान न होते, तो हिन्दोस्तान आजाद न होता।" मौलाना मोहम्मद अली जौहर स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के उन नेताओं में से थे, जिन्होंने राष्ट्रहित में गौर श्वा की मांग की थी।

वर्ष 1990 में लंदन में गोलमेज कॉफ्रेंस में बोलते हुए उन्होंने पूर्ण स्वराज की मांग करते हुए कहा था कि मैं अपने देश उसी स्थिति में वापस जाऊंगा, जब मेरे हाथ में आजादी का परवाना होगा, वरना आपको मुझे एक कब्र की जगह देनी होगी।

क्या आज हम अपने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को यही सम्मान दे रहे हैं कि उन्हें इस तरह से संबोधित किया जाए कि फिलिस्तीन में कोई मर गया था? माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, ऐसे व्यक्ति को सेंट्रल वक्फ काउंसिल में रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है और मैं चाहती हूँ कि एक स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी का अपमान करने के लिए श्री एजाज अब्बास नकवी के विरुद्ध सदन निन्दा प्रस्ताव पारित करे। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह आग्रह है कि सरकार उन्हें सेंट्रल वक्फ काउंसिल की पवित्र सदस्यता से बर्खास्त करे, धन्यवाद।

† ڈاکٹر تزین فاطمہ (اترپردیش): ماننیے آپ سبھاپتی مہودے، میں ایک بہت ہی ڈکھد

پرکرن، آج اس سدن کے سامنے لانا چاہتی ہوں۔ 25 اور 26 مارچ، 2017 کو شری

اعجاز عباس نقوی صاحب، ممبر سینٹرل وقف کونسل، رامپور آئے اور مولانا محمد علی

جوہر یونیورسٹی سے متعلق ایک نیوز چینل کو دنیے گئے انٹرویو میں انہوں نے مولانا

محمد علی جوہر کے بارے میں توہین آمیز تبصرہ کیا۔ اسے میں اس سدن کے سامنے رکھنا

چاہتی ہوں۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

شری اعجاز عباس نقوی نے مولانا محمد علی جوہر کے بارے میں جو کہا، اس کو میں انہیں کے شہدوں میں بتا رہی ہوں، "ادھر فلسطین میں کوئی آدمی مر گیا تھا، اس کے نام پر کوئی یونیورسٹی کھولی گئی ہے"، یہ ایک بے نام نہاد پڑھے لکھے شخص کی ٹپنی، ایک سوئنٹر سنگرام سینانی، ایک مجاہد آزادی کے بارے میں۔ مولانا سوئنٹر آندولن کے ان نیتاؤں میں سے تھے، جن کے بارے میں گاندھی جی نے کہا تھا، "اگر علی برادران نہ ہوتے، تو ہندوستان آزاد نہ ہوتا"۔ مولانا محمد علی جوہر سوئنٹر آندولن کے ان نیتاؤں میں سے تھے، جنہوں نے راشٹریت میں گنو-رکشا کی مانگ کی تھی۔

سال 1930 میں لندن میں گول میز کانفرنس میں بولتے ہوئے انہوں نے مکمل سوراخ کی مانگ کرتے ہوئے کہا تھا کہ اپنے دیش اسی حالت میں واپس جاؤں گا، جب میرے ہاتھ میں آزادی کا پروانہ ہوگا، ورنہ آپ کو مجھے ایک قبر کی جگہ دینی ہوگی۔ کیا آج ہم اپنے سوئنٹر سینانیوں کو یہی سمان دے رہے ہیں کہ انہیں اس طرح سے مخاطب کیا جائے کہ فلسطین میں کوئی مر گیا تھا؟ مائنے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، ایسے آدمی کی سینٹرل وقف کاؤنسل میں رہنے کا کوئی ادھیکار نہیں ہے اور میں چاہتی ہوں کہ ایک سوئنٹر سنگرام سینانی کا ایمان کرنے کے لئے شری اعجاز عباس نقوی کے خلاف سدن ننڈا پرستاؤ پارت کرے۔ مائنے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میرا آپ کے مادھیم سے سرکار سے یہ آگریہ ہے کہ سرکار انہیں سینٹرل وقف کاؤنسل کی پوتر سندھیہ سے برخاست کرے، دھنیواد۔

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)...
चूँकि यह विषय बहुत निन्दनीय है, इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर जवाब दें। ... (व्यवधान)...

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

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

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karkataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان: مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Partap Singh Bajwa. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Partap Singh Bajwa. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Maharashtra): Sir, we need a reaction from the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... He also belongs to Rampur. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we need a reaction. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we need a reaction from Mr. Naqvi. ...*(Interruptions)*... He also belongs to Rampur. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: दिग्विजय जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बाजवा जी, आप शुरू कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is an act of another. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bajwaji, you please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... You start speaking.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Non-operation of certain airports in the country

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सर, मैंने यह जो मुद्दा उठाया है, यह non-operational airports के संबंध में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश भर में 43 non-operational airports हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने 'उड़ान' के जरिए एक नई पॉलिसी बनाई है जिसके तहत two-tier और three-tiers cities को chief air fare के साथ कनेक्ट किया जाएगा। यह बहुत अच्छी पॉलिसी है, हम इसकी सहायता करना चाहते हैं। इसमें पंजाब के तीन शहर - पठानकोट, भटिंडा और लुधियाना हैं। इस पर सौ करोड़ रुपए खर्च हो चुके हैं। जिस बॉर्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट से मैं आता हूँ, वह पठानकोट है, इसलिए मैं खास तौर से पठानकोट एयरपोर्ट की बात करना चाहता हूँ। It is the gateway to Jammu and Kashmir. It is also the gateway to lower Himachal Pradesh. सर, आपके माध्यम से Civil Aviation Minister से मेरी गुजारिश है कि यह जो पॉलिसी है, इसको आप बाबुओं पर मत छोड़िए, इसको आप bureaucracy पर मत छोड़िए। मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि इस पर थोड़ा-सा ध्यान देकर दिल्ली से पठानकोट कुल्लू की फ्लाइट, दिल्ली से पठानकोट श्रीनगर की फ्लाइट, दिल्ली से धर्मशाला की फ्लाइट, जहाँ बहुत लोग दलाई लामा को मिलने जाते हैं, दिल्ली, पठानकोट से लेह-लद्दाख की फ्लाइट, ये फ्लाइट्स वहां हों। इसके साथ ही यह भी गुजारिश है कि ये तीनों एयरपोर्ट्स जल्दी-से-जल्दी चलाए जाएं, क्योंकि यह बॉर्डर स्टेट है। Our economy at present is in total shambles. We need airports for the tourists to come in. एग्रीकल्चर स्टेट होने की वजह से यहां से फ्रूट्स, perishable items, vegetables आदि दूसरे देशों में जा सकते हैं या अपने ही देश के अन्य शहरों में जा सकते हैं, बड़े शहरों में जा सकते हैं।

सर, मेरा दूसरा अनुरोध यह है कि हमारे दो इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट्स, अमृतसर एयरपोर्ट और मोहाली एयरपोर्ट हैं। जितने पंजाबी बाहर हैं यानी दूसरे देशों में हैं, उनकी मंशा यह है कि ये डायरेक्ट फ्लाइट से जुड़ने चाहिए। सिखों का मक्का है अमृतसर। Why is Amritsar not connected directly to Canada? Why not to England, why not to America, why not to Australia? यह मेरी गुजारिश है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि why all these flights are going *via* Delhi? There is a certain lobby sitting in Delhi which does not want the Punjab Airports to succeed. मेरी गुजारिश है कि इस लॉबी से बचाकर, पंजाब का हक पंजाब को दिलाना चाहिए। मैं Civil Aviation Minister साहब से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वे पंजाब की इस समस्या का personally cognizance लें। बाबुओं और bureaucracy पर इसे न छोड़ा जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार इस समस्या पर ध्यान देकर पंजाब को उसका हक दिलाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री महेश पोछार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Poppy and cannabis cultivation in north coastal Andhra Pradesh

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I mentioned the issue as an Andhra Pradesh issue. But it is rapidly and dangerously spreading in the entire country and the youth in particular is becoming the casualty by getting habituated to drugs like narcotic, ganja, poppy, opium, cannabis, etc. By whatever name you call them, these are finding their way particularly to educational institutions thereby causing a great harm to our youth.

Sir, according to a conservative estimate, in the North Coastal Andhra Pradesh, more than 10,000 acres of land cultivates ganja or marijuana. The innocent tribal people are lured by smugglers who give them very attractive price. Marijuana is getting cultivated unchecked there. In the border districts of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha, the cultivation is increasing by leaps and bounds. Ganja is finding its way to Sri Lanka and from Sri Lanka it is being spread all over the world.

Sir, this year, on 17th January, all newspapers gave very wide coverage to the menace of marijuana cultivation. In the western part of Chittoor District, poppy cultivation is getting increased. Smugglers are encouraging poppy cultivation there. It is also increasing at an alarming speed.

Sir, I appeal to the Central Government, because narcotics comes under their direct control, to see that ganja and poppy cultivation is controlled for the future of the nation and for the benefit of the youth of the nation. I request the Government to take stringent action against these people.

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता

हूँ।

**Harassment of students agitating against fee increase in Guru Ghasidas
Central University, Chhattisgarh**

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ के गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय, जो एक प्रसिद्ध संत और समाज-सुधारक बाबा घासीदास की याद में बना है और जहां दलित-आदिवासी दात्र अध्ययन करने आते हैं, उस महा-विद्यालय में अचानक 6 गुना फीस वृद्धि कर दी गई है। जब छात्र विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासन के पास फीस वृद्धि की शिकायत लेकर गए तो उनके साथ मारपीट की गई, एक छात्र को जातिसूचक गाली दी गई और बहुत से लोगों के खिलाफ FIR दर्ज की गई। आज पूरा विश्वविद्यालय परिसर जग का मैदान बना हुआ है। कहीं पुलिस प्रशासन, कहीं विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासन और कहीं विद्यार्थी प्रशासन पूरी तरह हावी हो गया है। यदि एक सरकारी विश्वविद्यालय में इतनी फीस बढ़ोतरी होगी तो दलित-आदिवासी छात्र उस विश्वविद्यालय में क्यों पढ़ने जाएंगे? इसके बदले वे private विश्वविद्यालयों का रुख करेंगे। राज्य प्रशासन द्वारा ज्ञान बांटने वाले स्कूलों में भी अगर इतनी फीस वृद्धि की जाएगी, तो इससे वहां अराजकता फैलेगी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि राज्य सरकार का पेट है या समुद्र जो भरता ही नहीं। यह शिक्षा जैसे पवित्र ज्ञान के माध्यम से भी पैसा कमाने का रास्ता तलाश रही है। मेरी माँग है कि छत्तीसगढ़ के बिलासपुर स्थित गुरु घासीदास केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की फीस बढ़ोतरी को सरकार वापस कराए और दलित एव आदिवासी बच्चों के ऊपर जो एफआईआर दर्ज हुई है, उस एफआईआर को वह वापस ले। अभी देखने में आया है कि विश्वविद्यालय की ताजा रैंकिंग में गिरावट आई है और रिसर्च में किसी को दिलचस्पी नहीं है। आज ही यह पता चला है कि पुलिस प्रशासन की दखल के बाद समझौते की कोशिश की गई है, लेकिन इस दौरान छात्रों को मानसिक पीड़ा से गुजरना पड़ा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't disrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't disrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: सर, मैं केवल छत्तीसगढ़ की ही बात नहीं कर रही हूँ, बल्कि आज पंजाब में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't disrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): सर, ये सुन नहीं रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is listening. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is listening. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, don't disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: सर, गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय दलित एवं आदिवासी वर्गों के महान समाज सुधारक संत गुरु घासीदास के नाम पर बना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; thank you very much. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Javed Ali Khan. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Over? ...**(Interruptions)**... Not over? ...**(Interruptions)**... One second. ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay; Shri Javed Ali Khan. ...**(Interruptions)**... जावेद अली खान जी, आप शुरू कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं सदन के सामने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب جاويد علي خان: ماننے آپ سبھاپتی جی، میں سدن کے سامنے ... "مداخلت" ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you want to react? ...**(Interruptions)**... One second. ...**(Interruptions)**... Do you want to react? ...**(Interruptions)**... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... The Minister wants to react. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप लोग बैठिए। ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let the Minister speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी एक अलग entity है, यह अभी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है, इसलिए इसकी फीस हमने नहीं बढ़ाई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो आंदोलन हुआ है, उसका संज्ञान लेते हुए आज ही मैंने आदेश दिया है और सारी जानकारी माँगी है। पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी को जो पैसे देने की बात थी, वह भी हमने की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अन्सारी: वे छत्तीसगढ़ की बात कर रही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: एक मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह राज्य सरकार का मसला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है। This is not a Central university. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, we have not raised any fees. ...**(Interruptions)**...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

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

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: This is not a Central university. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Sir, we have not raised any fees. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She mentioned about Chhattisgarh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I will get the information. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; he will get back to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. Now, Shri Javed Ali Khan.

Programmes by certain news channels causing communal disharmony

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, संचार माध्यमों, खास तौर से पत्रकारों और मीडिया को लोकतंत्र का चौथा खम्भा कहा जाता है। हमारे सदन के अंदर अनेक बार समाचार-पत्रों के द्वारा, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चैनल्स के द्वारा जिस तरीके के क्रियाकलाप किए जाते हैं, उनके बारे में चर्चा होती रही है।

सर, मैं जिस जगह से आता हूँ, वह पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश का सम्भल जिला है। सम्भल एक अल्पसंख्यक बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है और वह एक ऐतिहासिक नगरी है। बदकिस्मती से अतीत में सम्भल के चेहरे पर साम्प्रदायिक दंगों का दाग भी रहा है, लेकिन सन् 1978 के बाद से सम्भल के हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों ने इस बात का ऐहद कर लिया कि हम कुछ भी करेंगे, लेकिन साम्प्रदायिकता के आगे नहीं झुकेंगे, साम्प्रदायिकता में नहीं उलझेंगे और कोई दंगा-फसाद नहीं करेंगे।

सर, हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर एक चैनल है, जो पिछले 12 दिनों से सम्भल की शांति, सम्भल के साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव, सम्भल की एकता के पीछे पड़ा हुआ है और वह लगातार प्रोग्राम्स दिखा रहा है। वह कैसी-कैसी हेडिंग्स दिखा रहा है? 'सम्भल आतंक का गढ़ है', 'सम्भल जिहादियों का अड्डा है', 'सम्भल के अंदर मुसलमानों का राज है', 'सम्भल के अंदर रावण का राज है', वह इस तरीके के कैप्शंस लगाता है। अगर उस चैनल का नाम देखें, तो भ्रम होता है और सत्य और कर्म के प्रतीक श्रीकृष्ण का जो दिव्य अस्र था, उसके नाम से कन्फ्यूजन होता है। उस चैनल का जो एंकर है, जो सी.एम.डी. है, जो प्रोग्राम प्रसारित करता है, उसकी भाषा देखो, उसकी शब्दावली देखो, तो लगता है कि कोई गली-मोहल्ले का मवाली और बवाली बोल रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह चैनल सम्भल के साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव को तार-तार करने पर लगा हुआ है। उसने ऐलान किया है कि मैं 13 तारीख को सम्भल जाऊंगा और सम्भल की जो ऐतिहासिक जामा मस्जिद है, जो 590 साल पुरानी है, उसे वह हरि-हरि मंदिर करके बता रहा है और उस पर जलाभिषेक करने का आह्वान कर रहा है और चैनल

के माध्यम से कह रहा है कि आओ हिन्दुओं, मेरे साथ सम्भल चलो, उस जामा मस्जिद में, अब शिव मंदिर है, उसमें हम जलाभिषेक करेंगे।

उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस तरीके की नीतियां कोई चैनल चलाएगा, तो हमारी सरकार क्यों मूक-दर्शक बनी हुई है? क्या सरकार उस चैनल को बंद नहीं कर सकती? सरकार क्या जांच नहीं कर सकती? वह लगातार ऐसे आह्वान करके Places of Worship Act, 1991 को चुनौती दे रहा है। वह लगातार इस तरीके के आह्वान करके और इस तरीके के कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करके जो Archaeological Survey के संबंध में 1904 का एक्ट है, उसको चुनौती दे रहा है। वह IPC और Cr.P.C. की अनेक धाराओं का भी उल्लंघन कर रहा है।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اٹر پردیش) : مائے اُپ سبھا پتی جی، ذرائع ابلاغ، خاص طور سے پترکاروں اور میڈیا کو لوک-تنتر کا چوتھا کھمبا کہا جاتا ہے۔ ہمارے سدن کے اندر انیک بار سماچار پتروں کے ذریعے، الیکٹرانک چینلس کے ذریعے جس طریقے کے کریا-کلاپ کئے جاتے ہیں، ان کے بارے میں چرچا ہوتی رہی ہے۔

سر، میں جس جگہ سے آتا ہوں، وہ پچھمی اٹر پردیش کا سنبھل ضلع ہے۔ سنبھل ایک اقلیتی باہولنے چھیتر ہے اور وہ ایک تاریخی نگری ہے۔ بدقسمتی سے ماضی میں سنبھل کے چہرے پر سامپردانک دنگوں کا داغ بھی رہا ہے، لیکن سن 1978 کے بعد سے سنبھل کے ہندوؤں اور مسلمانوں نے اس بات کا عہد کر لیا کہ ہم کچھ بھی کریں گے، لیکن سامپردانکتا کے آگے نہیں جھکیں گے، سامپردانکتا میں نہیں الجھیں گے اور کوئی دنگا فساد نہیں کریں گے۔

سر، ہندوستان کے اندر ایک چینل ہے، جو پچھلے بارہ دنوں نے سنبھل کی شانتی، سنبھل کے سامپردانک سدبھاؤ، سنبھل کی ایکتا کے پیچھے پڑا ہوا ہے اور وہ لگاتار پروگرامز دکھا رہا ہے۔ وہ کیسی کیسی بیڈنگس دکھا رہا ہے؟ 'سنبھل آتک کا گڑھ ہے'، سنبھل جہادیوں کا اڈہ ہے، 'سنبھل کے اندر مسلمانوں کا راج ہے'، 'سنبھل کے اندر راون کا راج ہے'، وہ اس طریقے کے کیپشنس لگاتا ہے۔ اگر اس چینل کا نام دیکھیں، تو بہرم ہوتا ہے اور ستیہ اور کرم کے پرتیک شری کرشن کا جو دونیے-استر تھا، اس کے نام سے کنفیوژن ہوتا ہے۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

اس چینل کا جو اینکر ہے، جو سی ایم ڈی ہے، جو پروگرام پراسرار کرتا ہے، اس کی بھاشا دیکھو، اس کی شبداولی دیکھو، تو لگتا ہے کہ کوئی گلی محلے کا موالی اور بوالی بول رہا ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ یہ چینل سنہیل کے سامپردائیک سنہیاؤ کو تار تار کرنے پر لگا ہوا ہے۔ اس نے اعلان کیا ہے کہ میں 13 تاریخ کو سنہیل جاؤنگا اور سنہیل کی جو ایتھیاسک جامع مسجد ہے، جو 590 سال پرانی ہے، اسے وہ بری بری مندر کر کے بتاربا ہے اور اس پر جل ابھیشیک کرنے کا ابوان کر رہا ہے اور چینل کے مادھیم سے کہہ رہا ہے کہ آؤ ہندوؤں، میرے ساتھ سنہیل چلو، اس جامع مسجد میں، اب شیومندر ہے، اس میں ہم جل ابھیشیک کریں گے۔

اُپ سبھایتی جی، میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر اس طریقے کی نیتیاں کوئی چینل چلانے گا، تو ہماری سرکار کیوں موک درشک بنی ہوئی ہے؟ کیا سرکار اس چینل کو بند نہیں کر سکتی؟ سرکار کیا جانچ نہیں کر سکتی؟ وہ لگاتار ایسے ابوان کر کے Places of Worship Act, 1991 کو چنوتی دے رہا ہے۔ وہ لگاتار اس طریقے کے ابوان کر کے اور اس طریقے کے پروگرام پراسرار کر کے جو Archaeological Survey کے سمبندھ میں 1904 کا ایکٹ ہے، اس کو چنوتی دے رہا ہے۔ وہ IPC اور Cr.P.C. کی مختلف دفعات کی بھی خلاف ورزی کر رہا ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Ram Nath Thakur. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... آپ بٹھ جاؤ۔ آپ بٹھ جاؤ۔ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री के. रहमान खान (कर्णाटक): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب کے۔ رحمان خان (کرناتک): مہودے، مانینے سدستے نے جو وشے اٹھایا ہے، میں بھی اپنے آپ کو اس سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. तजीन फातमा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

† ڈاکٹر تزین فاطمہ (اتر پردیش): مہودے، مانینے سدستے نے جو وشے اٹھایا ہے، میں بھی اپنے آپ کو اس سے سمبڈ کرتی ہوں۔

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

चौ. सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Javed Ali Khan.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Javed Ali Khan.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Javed Ali Khan.

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

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Javed Ali Khan.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Javed Ali Khan.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the matter raised by Shri Javed Ali Khan.

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, सरकार को इस पर जवाब देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب جاوید علی خان: سر، سرکار کو اس پر جواب دینا چاہیے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the Government will take note of it. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Government has taken note of it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही गंभीर बात उठाई है। सरकार को इसे गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The only thing is that the Government should do something about it. ...**(Interruptions)**... The basic point is this. It is a very important and serious matter. ...**(Interruptions)**... Channels, which spread communal disharmony, should be dealt with. The Government should take note of it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, देश के सद्भाव को और देश के साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव को बिगाड़ने की किसी को भी इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मीडिया की स्वतंत्रता अपनी जगह पर है, लेकिन उसको इतनी भी स्वतंत्रता न हो कि देश में किसी भी समाज के, किसी भी हिस्से का साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द बिगड़े। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो बात अभी जावेद अली खान साहब ने बताई है ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो बात कही गई है और जिस तरह से उसमें दिखाया गया है, उसको हमने सीरियसली लिया है और हम उसको देखेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मीडिया की स्वतंत्रता ठीक है, लेकिन communal disharmony ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। That's all. They cannot spread communal disharmony.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I agree with you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government should keep a watch on this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay. Now, Shri Ram Nath Thakur. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: We want the hon. Minister to ensure that. ...**(Interruptions)**... The I&B Ministry must take note of it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They have said that. ...**(Interruptions)**... हो गया। The Government has taken note of it. ...**(Interruptions)**... He cannot say that now. ...**(Interruptions)**... How can he say that now? ...**(Interruptions)**... Digvijaya Singhji, it is Zero Hour. They cannot say that now. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Government has taken note of it. Let them take action. ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Shri Ram Nath Thakur.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

Irregular selection procedure for the post of Director of National Health System Resource Centre

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के संज्ञान में एक विषय लाना चाहता हूँ, जो शुचिता एवं संविधान की मर्यादा से जुड़ा है। अभी हाल में स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने नेशनल हेल्थ मिशन के लिए बनाए गए तकनीकी संस्थान, नेशनल हेल्थ सिस्टम रिसोर्स सेंटर के निदेशक पद के लिए 26.1.2016 को विज्ञापन दिया। इसी संस्थान में कार्यरत कम्युनिटी प्रोसेस के एडवाइजर को कुछ अधिकारियों ने इंटरव्यू के पहले ही सुनिश्चित कर दिया कि उन्हीं का चयन होगा और अपने वायदे को पूरा करने के लिए देश भर से आए सैंकड़ों आवेदनों को दरकिनार करते हुए मात्र चार-पांच उम्मीदवारों को ही इंटरव्यू के लिए बुलाया गया जो या तो मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के पसंदीदा उम्मीदवार के सहयोगी थे या उनके साथ पहले काम किए हुए थे। पूरे देश में स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को क्या सिर्फ चार-पांच उम्मीदवार ही मिले, जो देश के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में सुधार कर सकते हैं? मंत्री जी जिसके खिलाफ 17 मार्च, 2017 को जांच का आदेश देते हैं, उनके विभाग के अधिकारी 30 मार्च, 2017 को उसी को प्रभारी कार्यकारी बना देते हैं। ताकि सबूतों को मिटाया जा सके। क्या यह न्यायोचित है कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के कुछ अधिकारी एक खास व्यक्ति के चयन के लिए चयन प्रक्रिया के स्थापित मानकों को ही समाप्त कर दें? उपसभापति जी, मैं कम्युनिटी प्रोसेस के एडवाइजर के कारनामे का उल्लेख आपके एवं सदन के सामने करना चाहता हूँ। एन.एच.एस.आर.सी. के कम्युनिटी प्रोसेस के एडवाइजर प्रत्यक्ष एवं परोक्ष रूप से विभिन्न पदों की चयन प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करती रही है एवं अपने से जुड़े एन.जी.ओ. को प्रोग्राम दिलाती रही है, जिसमें वित्तीय अनुदान केंद्र और राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिया जाता है। बिना राज्य सरकार के सहयोग के आठवीं पास स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों के लिए अंग्रेजी में हजारों किताबें छपवाई हैं। इसके लिए दिल्ली के बेरसराय एवं मुनीरका में किराये पर फ्लैट देकर उसमें गोदाम की तरह भारी मात्रा में पुस्तकें रखवा दी गई हैं, जो कि ससाधनों का दुरुपयोग है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन बिन्दुओं की जांच की जाए एवं इस संस्था के निदेशक पद पर पारदर्शी तरीके से नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया कर सुयोग्य व्यक्ति को देश की सेवा का मौका दिया जाए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

Rising cases of honour killing

श्रीमती झरना दास वैद्य (त्रिपुरा): सर, मैं एक अहम मुद्दा आज हाउस के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। सर, यह मैं ऑनर किलिंग, जिसे हम लोग जानते भी नहीं थे। मैं नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से आती हूँ। हमने अपने स्टेट में कभी भी ऐसा होते नहीं सुना कि जब प्यार के लिए, अपर कास्ट लड़की के साथ कोई लड़का प्यार करे तो उसको मार दिया जाए। ऐसी बातें हम लोगों ने कभी नहीं सुनीं, जिनको अब सुना जा रहा है। दिल्ली में तथा अन्य जगह यह बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। एक 28 वर्ष के लड़के मोहंती मधुकर के तेलंगाना में पेडापल्ली डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक अपर कास्ट लड़की के साथ प्यार करने पर उसकी आंख निकाल दी गई तथा बुरी तरह से उनको मार दिया गया। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी एक लड़की के साथ एक दलित लड़के द्वारा प्यार करने पर दोनों को मार दिया गया। यह कैसा देश है? हमारे स्वतंत्र देश में

ऐसा कैसे हो रहा है? क्या इसके लिए सरकार कुछ नहीं करेगी? उनको ऐसे कैसे मार दिया जाता है? इसके लिए मैं इस सदन को, जहां सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के मेंबर्स हैं, कहना चाहती हूं कि यह दिन-पर-दिन बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। 19 वर्ष का लड़का और एक 17 साल की लड़की जिसका नाम गीता था, उनको भी मार दिया गया। क्या प्यार कोई जाति, धर्म देखकर किया जाता है? प्यार करना क्या अपराध है? इसलिए मैं मांग करती हूं कि इसके लिए एक लॉ बनना चाहिए, एक आईन बनना चाहिए। आईन बनाइए, क्योंकि जो लोग इस तरह के कार्य करते हैं, उनको सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जाए। गवर्नमेंट आइडेंटिफाई करे कि किसलिए इस तरीके की घटना घट रही है? धन्यवाद।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

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

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): 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.

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

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is not honour killing but. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, everybody is concerned with this. ...*(Interruptions)*... All are concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the feeling of the entire House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri K.K. Ragesh.

Need to make NCERT study material mandatory to all CBSE schools

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Thank you, Deputy Chairman, Sir. Through you, I urge upon the HRD Ministry—the hon. Minister is here—to ensure, to make NCERT textbooks mandatory to all CBSE schools. Of course, it is a very good step that is being taken by the HRD Ministry. In a meeting chaired by the hon. Minister himself, it was decided that the NCERT textbooks are going to be made mandatory in all CBSE schools. But, Sir, unfortunately, irrespective of the decision taken by the HRD Ministry, most of the private schools, the CBSE schools, they are not implementing the decision taken by the HRD Ministry. They are trying to find a way out to not implement the decision. Sir, a majority of the private schools are compelling the students and parents to purchase books from certain private publishers and what they are doing is, they are charging ₹300 to ₹ 600 more and sometimes it is ₹ 1,000 more than the prices that is being charged for the NCERT books. Sir, it is a kind of loot. As we all know, imparting education is not a trade, occupation or business. It is being clarified by the Supreme Court itself, time and again, that imparting education is not a trade, occupation or business under Article 19(1)(g) of our Constitution. But, unfortunately, many of the private schools are using education as a tool to loot the students. They are making imparting of education as a business, as a

trade and that needs to be curbed. And one of the important things that they are using for making profit is, making certain unholy alliance with the private publishers and asking the students to purchase books from those particular publishers. With that unholy alliance, private schools are making profit out of it. They are making illegal profit through that unholy alliance, which has to be curbed. Of course, it is a welcome step that is being taken by the HRD Ministry, but, it has to be implemented from the current academic year itself because it was decided to implement it from this academic year itself. The HRD Ministry must ensure sufficient books for all the CBSE schools. That also is a very important thing and that also has to be looked into by the HRD Ministry. Thank you very much.

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

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

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He complimented you for the decision but you should implement that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Let me just brief about it in one minute. Sir, this is a very important issue.

जब मैंने मंत्रालय का पदभार संभाला, तो पहली मीटिंग में पत्रकारों ने और सभी ने कहा कि private schools में किताबें ज्यादा कीमत पर दी जा रही हैं, यानी अगर एनसीईआरटी के सेट की टोटल कीमत 900 रुपए है, तो उसके 6,000 रुपए से लेकर 9,000 रुपए तक लिए जाते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My God! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Therefore, इसलिए हमने इस बार, पहला साल था, तो we took stock as to how much the NCERT is ready to supply, क्योंकि वह देखना जरूरी है,

नहीं तो मांग आएगी और अगर आप compulsory करोगे, तो उसमें कठिनाई आएगी। We did it. We appealed to all the schools to register and give their indent. And one good response is, 2,000 schools registered and gave their indent and we have supplied NCERT books to those 2,000 private schools also. From next year, we will go further.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri P.L. Punia. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has responded. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Supply of piped water in Habitations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। मैं अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति बाहुल्य बसावटों में piped water supply बढ़ाने और विशेष कार्य योजना बनाने के संबंध में निवेदन कर रहा हूँ।

महोदय, देश में 2,05,490 अनुसूचित जाति बाहुल्य बसावटें हैं, जिन में से 1,04,458 में पाइप द्वारा पानी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार अनुसूचित जनजाति की 3,63,000 से ज्यादा बसावटें हैं, जिन में से 2,45,000 से ज्यादा में piped water supply की सुविधा नहीं दी जा रही है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम के बजट में अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के लिए क्रमशः 22 और 10 प्रतिशत बजट का प्रावधान किया गया है, लेकिन एनडीए की सरकार ने अपने हर बजट में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम की अनदेखी की है। महोदय, कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan, Scheduled Caste Tribal Sub-Plan, 2015-16 में 575 और 261 करोड़, 2016-17 में Scheduled Castes के लिए 110 और 500 करोड़ Scheduled Tribes के लिए और 2017-18 में 1,331 करोड़ Scheduled Castes के लिए और 605 करोड़ Scheduled Tribes के लिए आबंटित किए हैं, जब कि यूपीए सरकार के बजट में वर्ष 2014-15 में 2,420 करोड़ Scheduled Castes के लिए और 1,100 करोड़ ट्रायबल्स के लिए रखे गए थे। लेकिन NDA सरकार ने अपने हर बजट में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम की अनदेखी की है। अपने कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 2015-16 में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट सब-प्लान और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब सब-प्लान के लिए 575 व 261 करोड़, 2016-17 में 1100 व 500 करोड़ व 2017-18 में 1331 व 605 करोड़ रुपए आबंटित किए। जब कि UPA सरकार के बजट 2014-15 में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट, सब-प्लान और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइबल सब-प्लान के लिए 2420 व 1100 करोड़ रुपए के मुकाबले NDA सरकार ने बहुत कम दिया। सरकार ने एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा है कि 2022 तक 90 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों को नल जल आपूर्ति का लक्ष्य रखा है, लेकिन दलित आदिवासी बहुल बसावटों के लिए नल जल आपूर्ति का लक्ष्य इससे बहुत पीछे है। 2015-16 में क्रमशः 5639 व 5060, 2016-17 में 5442 शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और 3994 आदिवासियों के लिए जल आपूर्ति करने के लिए लक्ष्य रखा गया था, जो कि UPA सरकार के वर्ष 2014-15 में 7987 व 7440 से बहुत पीछे है।

जल आपूर्ति न होने के कारण दलित, आदिवासी महिलाएं, चाहे वे गर्भवती या वृद्ध ही क्यों न हों, उनको कई किलोमीटर पैदल चलकर पीने का पानी लाना पड़ता है या फिर गंदे तालाब आदि से पानी

पीना पड़ता है। साफ पानी न मिलने के कारण ही दलित, आदिवासी महिलाओं व बच्चों की मृत्यु दर सबसे अधिक है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि दलित आदिवासी बहुल बसावटों में नल जल आपूर्ति के लिए बजट में कटौती न की जाए, बल्कि अलग से लक्षित कार्यक्रम targeted plan बनाया जाए और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल योजना के अंतर्गत बजट को बढ़ाया जाए।

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

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Condition imposed in Maternity Benefit Scheme affecting
large number of women**

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for permitting me to raise an important matter with regard to the Maternity Benefit Scheme. According to the report of the Indian Express of 5th January, 2017, the Women and Child Development Ministry has imposed a condition for release of maternity benefits only to women who have two or less than two children. A study conducted by the National Alliance for Maternal Health and Human Rights has shown that this precondition excludes 60 per cent of women in the age group of 15-49, and most of these women who have been excluded, as a result of this pre-condition, are Dalits and Tribals. Section 4(b) of the National Food Security Act which came into force on 10th September, 2013 states that every pregnant and lactating mother would be entitled to maternity benefit of not less than ₹ 6,000. This has no pre-condition. When the statute doesn't lay down any condition, I wonder as to how this condition could be laid down merely by an Executive order.

In the Supreme Court, an affidavit was filed by the Government that this Scheme would be extended to all districts, and during 2016-17 all the 200 districts would be covered. The Ministry estimated, at that time, that 51.70 lakh women will be benefited annually. Instead of 51.70 lakh women being benefited, only benefits have been extended to 2,07,720 women which comes to only 0.04 per cent. The annual budgetary requirement for universal coverage under the scheme is estimated to be ₹ 16,000 crore; and the total allocation of the Ministry of Women and Child Development itself is ₹ 17,408 crore. Now, if that is the allocation, the only inference that can be drawn is that these schemes are launched only as a public relation exercise, and that the Government never even intended to implement the scheme and to provide benefits to everybody.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. friend.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

श्री बी. के हरिप्रसाद (कर्णाटक): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जयराम रमेश (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Jogen Chowdhury.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on your instructions, the MoS Home wants to lay a statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Prof. Jogen Chowdhury. Do you want to lay the statement which I had asked for it? There is no time to make the statement, you can lay it, after Prof. Jogen Chowdhury.

Use of arms in the Ram Navami procession by BJP in West Bengal

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Sir, this is a very serious issue. During Ram Navami celebrations in West Bengal what happened is unthinkable and

undesirable. Young boys and girls were walking with arms and swords in the processions organized by the * in various localities of West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you can't mention the name of the party and make allegations. Do not name it. You can say, 'a party'. The name is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): आप रूलिंग पार्टी बोल दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: The ruling party...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can say 'party', don't take the name.

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY: It is dangerous. While we are yet to give proper education to our children, we are training them how to handle arms. The culture of Bengal of Rabindranath Tagore, Shri Chaitanya or Shri Ramakrishna does not preach such hostility towards anybody. What is this culture of arms such a party is inflicting in Bengal and India, instead of peace, tolerance, love and friendship, and instead of flowers, swords and arms, on the auspicious day of Ram Navami? Such an act is similar to brainwashing of young children by Talibans. It is dangerous if such culture becomes a practice. It will bring unforeseen disaster to our society and country. Such a thing cannot be encouraged for the sake of politics and power. It should be stopped at once. It will not even help the instigator, as the people of Bengal do not support such act. My earnest appeal to the Government of India is to look into this matter before it goes beyond control. The hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal has already expressed her strong condemnation against such act of politics of arms and violence.

Finally, I appeal to all that none should bring Lord Ram in petty politics. राम का नाम बदनाम न करो।

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

SHRI SUKHENDU SHEKAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, too I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER — Contd.

The incident of killing of a dairy farmer in Rajasthan

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rijju, you may lay the Statement as I had asked for the report. There is no time to read it. You may lay it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, on 01.04.2017 at about 6:30 p.m., information was received in Police Station, Bahrod, that certain cows and calf were being transported to smuggle in three canters and one pick up jeep. 11 persons were detained and further investigation was initiated and an FIR was lodged under Rajasthan Bovine Animal Act.

Subsequently, the Police Station Bahrod at 07:00 PM also received a complaint that some people stopped two pick up vans in which there were cows and there was altercation between two groups of people. On reaching the spot, the SHO found that there were about 200 people who have gathered there. There was altercation between the people in which 5 people got injured and were admitted to Kailash Hospital. FIR No. 255/17 under sections 308, 143, 323, 341, 427 and 379 of IPC was lodged. Subsequently, one of the persons, namely Md. Pehlu Khan, aged 55, succumbed to his injuries and thereafter Section 302 was also added to the FIR.

Till the latest report, five people have been arrested, namely,

- (i) Vipin Yadav S/o Sanjay Yadav, age 19
- (ii) Ravinder Kumar S/o Shri Jaipal, age 29
- (iii) Kalu Ram S/o Dev Karan, age 44
- (iv) Dayanand S/o Hazari Lal
- (v) Neeraj Kumar S/o Ashok Kumar.

A team of Police Officials has been constituted to nab the remaining absconding accused and ₹ 5,000/- has been announced as reward for informers.

Further investigation in the matter is continuing.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION – Contd.**Cases of fraud by fake doctors and middlemen in Government hospitals in Delhi**

श्री प्रभात झा: उपसभापति जी, मैं एक ऐसा संवेदनशील मामला उठा रहा हूँ, जो हर व्यक्ति से जुड़ा हुआ है। देश-भर में एम्स और सफ़रदरजंग अस्पताल में रोज़, लगभग 15-16 हजार लोग मरीज के रूप में आते हैं। वे खास कर के मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड आदि जगहों से आते हैं। वहाँ पर एक नये प्रकार के लोग डेवलप हुए हैं, जो अभी हाल ही में पकड़े गए हैं। वहाँ एक डाक्टरों का गैंग चलता है, जो कहता है कि मैं डॉक्टर हूँ और मरीजों से पैसा ठगकर उनका इलाज करवाने के लिए व्यवस्था करता है, जबकि एम्स में इतना लोड हो गया है कि वहाँ आठ महीने या डेढ़ साल तक की वेटिंग रहती है, सफ़रदरजंग जैसे अस्पताल में छह-छह महीने की वेटिंग लग रही है। ऐसे में फर्जी डॉक्टर और बिचौलिए इस स्थिति का फायदा उठा रहे हैं और गरीब मरीजों का लगातार शोषण कर रहे हैं। यदि आप जाएंगे तो देखेंगे कि दोनों अस्तपालों के फुटपाथ पर लोग चूल्हा जलाकर अपनी दिनचर्या पूरी करते हैं। वहाँ स्थिति इतनी भयानक है कि सुबह साढ़े आठ बजे कार्ड बनाने के लिए विन्डो खुलती है, लेकिन वे रात को तीन बजे से ही कार्ड बनवाने के लिए चले जाते हैं। मैं दिल्ली पुलिस और एम्स को बधाई देता हूँ कि इनके कुछ लोग अभी पकड़े गए हैं, लेकिन वहाँ पर, अभी भी, एक फर्जी डॉक्टर छह सालों से लगातार शोषण कर रहा था, उसने लगभग 70, 80 मरीजों से लाखों रुपए ठगकर कमा लिए हैं। यह जो धंधा चल रहा है, यह बहुत गलत चल रहा है। वे डॉक्टर के वेष में जाते हैं और स्टेथोस्कोप लगा लेते हैं। एम्स और सफ़रदरजंग, भारत में इन अस्पतालों की बहुत बड़ी छवि बनी हुई है। इस कृत्य से जहाँ उनकी छवि को नुकसान पहुंच रहा है, वहीं उससे भी ज्यादा वे गरीब मरीज, जो innocents हैं, उनका दोहन और शोषण केवल आर्थिक रूप से ही नहीं होता, बल्कि वे बाद में मर भी जाते हैं, क्योंकि वह वास्तव में डॉक्टर होता ही नहीं है। वह नकली डॉक्टर उनसे कहता है कि नहीं, आपको intestine की प्रॉब्लम है, आपको orthopaedic का इलाज कराना है, आपको cardiac प्रॉब्लम है। वहाँ पर हर तरह के डॉक्टर्स मौजूद होते हैं। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि वहाँ पर, इस तरह से डॉक्टर्स का जो फ़र्जी गैंग चल रहा है, जनता के interest में, करोड़ों लोगों के interest में उसकी तत्काल जाँच करें और वहाँ पर "know your doctor", "डॉक्टर को जानिए", अवेयरनेस प्रोग्राम चलाएं और बताएं कि वह आपके एम्स का डॉक्टर है या नहीं है। हो सकता है कि वे इतनी भीड़ में डॉक्टर की पहचान नहीं कर पाए हों, लेकिन यह अन्याय बंद होना चाहिए, गरीबों का शोषण बंद होना चाहिए, मेरी सरकार से यही अपील है।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जुदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करते हैं।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Shukla. ...*(Interruptions)*...

RE. ADVERSE EFFECTS OF EXCESS RADIATION

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति जी, कल सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक आदेश आया है, जिसमें ग्वालियर की एक प्रार्थिनी की पिटीशन पर उन्होंने कहा है कि जो मोबाइल टॉवर्स लगते हैं, उससे...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: उस पर उन्होंने कन्सर्न एक्सप्रेस किया है। अब मैं टेलीकॉम मिनिस्ट्री से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इन सारे टॉवर्स की जांच कराइए। जिन टॉवर्स में एक्सेस रेडिएशन है, उनकी जांच होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of mine protected vehicles

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the CRPF and other paramilitary forces are facing shortage of Mine Protected Vehicles (MPVs);

(b) the number of MPVs sanctioned by Government to be procured through open tender route and under the modernisation plan in the last three years to deal with threat of IEDs in the LWE affected region;

(c) the number of MPVs procured during the last three years against the proposed procurement;

(d) whether there is a shortfall of MPVs in CRPF, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to reduce the shortfall?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) The maximum number of MPVs that various forces are currently authorized to procure is as follows:

Sl. No.	CAPFs	Sanctioned/authorized numbers of MPVs including Modernization Plan
1	Assam Rifles	92
2	BSF	224
3	CRPF	668
4	CISF	10
5	ITBP	40
6	NSG	16
7	SSB	07

2 The actual procurement of any equipment, including Mine Protected Vehicles (MPVs), is guided by operational requirements and priorities, competing requirements and availability of finances. The forces have thus far procured MPVs as follows:

Sl. No.	CAPFs	Holding of MPVs
1	Assam Rifles	28
2	CRPF	126
3	BSF	24
4	ITBP	20

3 The details of procurement of MPVs in the last 3 years and the ongoing procurement process in CAPFs are as follows:

Sl. No.	CAPFs	Nos. of MPVs procured	Source	The number of MPVs for which procurement is ongoing	Source
1	CRPF	20	From Vehicle Factory Jabalpur (Ordnance Factory Board)	40	From Vehicle Factory Jabalpur
2	BSF	-	-	12	From Vehicle Factory Jabalpur
3	ITBP	-	-	12	From Vehicle Factory Jabalpur
4	SSB	-	-	07	From Vehicle Factory Jabalpur

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, about seven years ago in April, 2010, 76 CRPF Jawans were killed in a deadly attack by Maoists in Dantewada. On February 1, 2017, the Maoists triggered a landmine explosion near Mungarbhumi in Koraput District of Odisha killing eight police personnel and injuring another five. After the IED blast in Sukma on 11th March, 2017, the lone MPV available in the camp was rushed to evacuate the injured Jawans and the bodies of those who were killed. Sir, the question, therefore, is that since 2010, there has been a constant shortage of MPVs; and in 2016 out of the 122 MPVs available with the CRPF in Left-Wing Extremism affected areas half a dozen of them were moved to Kashmir. What is the plan that the Home Ministry has for providing adequate capacity of MPVs to make sure that our CRPF personnel are protected and not conducting missions in an unprotected manner?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति जी, MPs व्हीकल्स की जितनी वहां जरूरत है, मैं बता देना चाहूंगा कि वहां पर अभी जो हमारे मौजूदा व्हीकल्स हैं, जो LWE में कार्यरत हैं, वे सीआरपीएफ के पास 113 के आसपास उपलब्ध हैं। LWE क्षेत्र में टोटल 150 से अधिक MPVs हैं, वहां ऐसी कोई कमी

नहीं है। एक-एक बटालियन के पास कम से कम एक से अधिक MPVs रखे गए हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है कि कश्मीर में भी कुछ भेजे गए हैं, तो कश्मीर में बहुत कम भेजे हैं, सीआरपीएफ के 10 के आसपास MPVs वहां पहुंचे हैं, उससे भी कम वहां दिए गए हैं। जब जैसी जरूरत लगती है, वैसे ही व्हीकल्स खरीदे जाते हैं और इसीलिए हमने मिनिस्ट्री से उन्हें अधिक से अधिक खरीदने के लिए अनुमति दे रखी है। जैसी उन्हें जरूरत लगती है, उसके अनुसार वे खरीद करते हैं और इन्हें खरीदने के लिए हमारे देश में सिर्फ जबलपुर की ऑर्डिनेंस फैक्टरी ही ऐसे व्हीकल्स बनाती है और उसके माध्यम से जो व्हीकल्स मिलते हैं, लेते हैं। वहां से कुछ व्हीकल्स आर्मी को भी जाते हैं, कुछ पैरामिलिट्री फोर्स को आते हैं, कुछ पुलिस विभाग भी खरीदती हैं। उनकी बनाने की जो क्षमता है, उस क्षमता से तीनों जगहों पर सप्लाई होती है।

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I am just drawing your attention to the fact that I had asked a very specific question about capacity that has not been enhanced from 2010 to 2017 and that is why CRPF personnel are conducting operations without MPVs. The Minister has not answered this specific question as to when this capacity is going to be increased. He just said that he would increase it. Anyway, Sir, I draw your attention to the fact that he needs to answer that. There is another serious issue, Sir, which is about the MPV design. MPVs which are available can withstand a maximum of 42 kg. of explosive or IEDs. The Maoists and Left-Wing Extremists have now redesigned their IEDs to overcome that. So, what is the status of the Home Ministry *vis-a-vis* improving and creating a new variant of the MPV that will protect better the CRPF personnel in these operations against these new IEDs?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, यह बात सही है कि दुनिया में अभी ऐसी कोई टेक्नोलॉजी नहीं है। यह IED कितनी डीप में रखी हुई है, इसका पता लगाने के लिए अभी बहुत कम रिसर्च हुई है। इसके बावजूद IED बहुत डीप में रखने के कारण MPVs का भी बहुत आर लॉस हुआ है, कहीं वे सौ-सौ, पचास-पचास फीट तक ऊपर फेंके गए हैं। वे mine में बड़ी क्षमता रखते हैं, इसलिए यह बहुत successful है, हम ऐसा नहीं मानते हैं, लेकिन हम इसको अपने use में रखते हैं। अभी इसमें एक नया modification हुआ है। हमने Modernized Mine Protected Vehicle (MMPV) का order भी book किया है और Ordnance Factory को इसका QR भी बना कर दिया हुआ है। उसकी खरीद करने के लिए भी उसमें थोड़ा सा change करके उसकी माँग की गई थी और उस पर Ordnance Factory काम कर रही है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, मैं माननीय सदस्य महोदय से कहूँगा कि पिछले कई वर्षों से जो इस तरह के attacks में हमारे सुरक्षा बलों के जवानों की जानें जाती रही हैं, वे शहीद होते रहे हैं, इसकी संख्या में काफी कमी आ गई है। इसमें अलग-अलग प्रकार के vehicles और equipments का use किया जा रहा है। अभी इसमें ड्रोन का भी use हो रहा है, हम helicopter भी use करते हैं। मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि 2010 में यहीं LWE areas में हमारे करीब 285 सुरक्षा बलों के जवानों की जानें गई थीं, वे शहीद हुए थे और यह संख्या धीरे-धीरे कम होते-होते आज की हालत में 2011 में 142, 2012 में 114, 2013 में 115,

2014 में 88, 2015 में 59, 2016 में 65 और 2017 में अभी तक 32 जवान शहीद हुए। यह संख्या बहुत कम हो गई है। हमारी फोर्सों ने नए-नए equipments लेकर बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। सिर्फ MPV के भरोसे हम काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि हम और भी नए-नए, अच्छे-अच्छे equipments लेकर फोर्सों की क्षमता भी बढ़ा रहे हैं और LWE areas में माओवादियों से मुकाबला भी कर रहे हैं।

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, I must say that the hon. Minister has given us figures of the number of soldiers being sacrificed unnecessarily because of non-availability of Mine Protected Vehicles. Sir, the approved capacity for the CRPF is 668 vehicles. But, it has only 126 vehicles. In the last three years, according to the reply given by the hon. Minister, they have ordered only 40 more. If this is the speed in filling up of inadequacies of Mine Protected Vehicles, then I would like to know whether he wants to continue sacrificing brave Indian Jawans, because vehicles have not been ordered. What are the reasons for just 71 vehicles being ordered in the last three years? And, why have not more vehicles been ordered?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति जी, हमने इसके लिए जो भी स्वीकृति दे रखी है, वह स्वीकृति लंबी अवधि के लिए दी गई है। हमें इसको तुरंत purchase करना चाहिए या ये सारे vehicles तुरंत उपलब्ध होंगे, ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। मैं फिर से दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि ये vehicles Ordnance Factory, Jabalpur में एक साल से 100 के आस-पास बनते हैं और ये देश में और कहीं नहीं बनते हैं। इसलिए Ordnance Factory में जितने भी vehicles बनते हैं, उनमें से कुछ Army को भी जाते हैं और कुछ हमारे फोर्सों के लिए मिलते हैं। इसलिए खरीद में कमी नहीं की गई है। अभी हमने अलग-अलग फोर्सों के लिए 40, 20 और 12-12 vehicles का जो order book किया था, जिनमें से अभी हाल ही में CRPF के लिए 20 vehicles की supply हो रही है। इसके बाद उसके लिए और 20 vehicles की booking की गई है। ऐसे ही जरूरत के अनुसार booking होती है। इसका उत्पादन एक ही जगह होने से यह हमें बहुत तेजी से उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसकी कमी नहीं है, मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि हमारे जितने भी बटालियंस वहाँ काम कर रहे हैं, उन सभी बटालियंस के पास कम से कम एक MPV जरूर है। ऐसा नहीं है कि वहाँ पर MPV नहीं है। हर बटालियन के पास एक से दो MPVs उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं। हमने जो भी स्वीकृति दे रखी है, वह future के लिए दे रखी है। इसमें मैं एक सुधार करना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि जब इसका review किया गया, तो उसमें एक बात सामने आई है कि अभी हाल ही में हमें BSF ने यह बताया कि उसके लिए हमने 200 vehicles की स्वीकृति दी थी, लेकिन उसने बताया कि उसे 200 vehicles की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी, बल्कि अब उसे केवल 75 vehicles की जरूरत है। इसकी संख्या revise भी हो रही है। जैसे हमने CRPF के लिए 600 से ऊपर की स्वीकृति दी थी, लेकिन इसमें भी revise होने के chances हैं। अभी जो नए MMPV की बात आ रही है, हम उसकी booking करने की दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए हम modernization के माध्यम से नए-नए equipments खरीदते हैं और जरूरत के अनुसार हम सुधार किए गए equipments खरीदते हैं।

श्री हरिवंश: धन्यवाद, सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को पहले यह याद दिलाना चाहूँगा कि लगभग दो महीने पहले मीडिया में यह खबर आई थी कि जम्मू से प्रशिक्षण लेकर

नक्सल एरिया झारखंड में जाते हुए, लगभग 50 से अधिक paramilitary forces के जवान, बिना सूचना के मुगलसराय रेलवे स्टेशन से चले गए। बताया गया कि service conditions के प्रतिकूल होने और नक्सली इलाकों में, जहां प्रायः mine-blast loading होते हैं, mines protector meters के साथ अन्य क्रिटिकल हथियारों की कमी के कारण ऐसा हुआ था।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि पिछले दो वर्षों में ऐसे इलाकों में और क्रिटिकल हथियारों की आपूर्ति के लिए आपने क्या कदम उठाए हैं और मुगलसराय से जो जवान चले गए थे, उसके पीछे क्या कारण था?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है कि मुगलसराय से कुछ जवान चले गए थे, इसके बारे में मैं यहां बहुत डिटेल्ड जानकारी नहीं दे पाऊंगा। जैसे ही हमें इसकी पूरी जानकारी मिलेगी, हम उन्हें भिजवा देंगे।

दूसरा, LWE areas में विस्फोटक पदार्थों का यूज होता है, वहां माओवादी अपने-अपने तरीके से उसका यूज करने के लिए आगे आते हैं, इसलिए हमारी forces भी उसी दिशा में काम कर रही हैं। वहां के लिए नये-नये moderate equipment purchase किए जाते हैं और उनका मुकाबला करने की पूरी कोशिश होती है। यहां मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि पिछले कई वर्षों से हमारे देश में विभिन्न LWE areas में माओवादियों का जो मूवमेंट चल रहा था, वह क्रमशः कम होता जा रहा है। हमारी forces ने उन पर काफी नियंत्रण पा लिया है।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, I admit that it takes time to augment the indigenous capacity and manufacture. But since there is a shortage, why doesn't the Government import the vehicles for the time being and make up the shortage so that our *Jawans* do not lose their lives because of unprotected vehicles?

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: महोदय, अभी तक हमने global tender के बारे में नहीं सोचा है, क्योंकि Make in India की तर्ज पर अभी हाल ही में जबलपुर फैक्टरी से हमें एक लैटर भी मिल चुका है कि उन्होंने अपनी क्षमता बढ़ाई है। अब हर वर्ष वे 300 vehicles बनाएंगे, जिससे इनकी आपूर्ति करने में वे सक्षम रहेंगे। उन्होंने MMP Vehicle बनाने के लिए भी स्वीकृति दे दी है, जो नये और modernized vehicle हैं, इस तरह हमें जरूरत नहीं है कि हम इसके लिए global tender करें।

Request for setting up of IIPM in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had requested the Ministry to set up Indian Institute of Plantation Management in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action the Ministry has taken on the request and by when the IIPM is likely to be set up in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had requested for sanction of ₹ 13.00 crore towards capital cost for establishment of Indian Institute of Plantation Management (IIPM) Centre at Vijayawada. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh was apprised that IIPM, Bengaluru had agreed to establish and run the centre at Vijayawada in case the State Government provides the required land and full financial assistance as there was no provision for providing financial assistance by the Central Government for this Centre. IIPM Bengaluru was also advised to extend all technical assistance in establishment and operation of the proposed Centre once the State Government provides the land and the required funding. The State Government has agreed to provide land for the Centre. However, a grant of only ₹ 10 crore out of a total requirement of ₹ 23 crore has been agreed to by the State Government. The earmarked land is yet to be allotted to the IIPM Bengaluru. The sanctioned grant of ₹ 10 crore has also not been released so far by the State Government. IIPM Bengaluru will be able to initiate operationalization of the Centre once the requisite grant is transferred and the land is allotted.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Minister, in her reply has stated that there is no provision for providing financial assistance by the Central Government for the Centre. On what basis has the Ministry decided not to extend financial assistance to set up second IIPM at Vijayawada? Out of ₹ 23 crores, our Chief Minister has agreed for ₹ 10 crores. We are asking for only ₹ 13 crores from the Central Government.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I think, this has been fairly explained to the State Government about the technical assistance in establishing the Centre in Andhra Pradesh whichever be the location finally. I understand now that Vijayawada has been identified as the location where the Centre will be set up and the technical facility and assistance would be extended by the Centre. There was no provision even earlier to establish IIPMs. IIPMs exist in Karnataka, and Bangalore and also in Assam and Jorhat, but this Centre which is coming up, obviously going by the pattern in which IIPMs have been set up earlier, did not have a provision from the Centre to give financial assistance. We would definitely support technical assistance.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Andhra Pradesh is one of the States which excels in the field of Agriculture, including plantation crops. Will the Government come forward to extend financial assistance considering the potential and vastness of cultivable areas in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I, no doubt, agree with the hon. Member that there is immense potential in Andhra Pradesh for plantation crop. For instance, in the Araku region, the attempt to grow coffee has been extremely well received and they are now marketing it abroad. The brand of Araku coffee has also received a lot of market valuation. There is a lot of potential, no doubt and that is why, the Centre has agreed to establish the centre for IIPM in Andhra Pradesh. However, as regards finance, I think we have had quite a few deliberations with the State Government and, based on that, the Chief Minister had agreed, which is on record and the hon. Member is fairly seized of the matter that about ₹ 10 crores would be given by the State Government itself. So, the discussion has moved forward. In that, the State Government has agreed to come forward with some kind of an amount which is already, probably, put into account, and which will be capitalized the moment the construction or other activities will start off. Coming to the point whether the Centre has to give additional money, it is a different discussion, but as of now, there is nothing being talked about on that count.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, Sir, plantation management is a high-profile assignment of the agro-scientists. Keeping in view the necessities of the multiple commodity boards, like, the Coffee Board, the Tea Board, the Rubber Board, and the Spices Board, several plantation associations came together and established the Indian Institute of Plantation Management. In its expansion, it has also spread to Assam. It is still yet to have a co-relation with any agricultural university since it is being managed by the Faculty Finance Support Programme of the commodity boards. So, keeping in view the necessity of expansion of plantations of specific spices and to provide any extra finances, so that the specialized categories of plantations can be encouraged throughout the country, is the Commerce Ministry evolving a strategy to expand the centres of Indian Institute of Plantation Management?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, as I said, at the moment, there are only two centres — one at Bangalore and the other one at Jorhat. The third centre is being planned at Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh. Beyond this, there is no plan for establishing any more centre. But, as the hon. Member said very clearly, the plantations, the Spices Board and others are all supporting, there are only agricultural universities that are talking about this. There is definitely a need to appraise ourselves as to how this course can

be made far more vibrant and relevant in the context of various plantations that are, now, reaching their maximum potential, for which the Ministry has officially formed a Committee as of March, this year, with a timeline given that within four months they will give us a report on how the curriculum can be made relevant and far more pertinent for plantation management.

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Respected Chairman, Sir, Andhra Pradesh is a newly formed State. The Government of India is supporting it. But, it requires further support. Are there any requests from the plantation sector as well as the commodity boards, like, the Coffee Board, the Tea Board, the Rubber Board, the Spices Board, expressing their willingness to offer sponsorship to the proposed IIPM? If yes, the details thereof. What infrastructural incentives are being proposed to be provided to such sponsoring boards?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the moment, the plantation sector is definitely involved in giving support mechanism to the IIPM, which exists at Bangalore and Jorhat and will certainly be extending the technical support for the Vijayawada Centre. But, other than that, if the hon. Member is referring to any industry support, we have not obtained anything as yet. So far as funding from the Centre is concerned, I think, I have answered it in the first part of the question itself.

नव-सृजित राज्यों में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के अस्पतालों की आवश्यकता

*423. श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार की नव-सृजित राज्यों में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के अस्पतालों की स्थापना करने की योजनाएं हैं;

(ख) क्या नव-सृजित राज्यों में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के अस्पतालों के निर्माण हेतु पूर्व में स्वीकृति दी गयी थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन से कहां-कहां और कितनी-कितनी धनराशि जारी की गई है और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, उत्तराखंड और तेलंगाना में कहां-कहां कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के अस्पताल खोले जाने का विचार है, उनकी सूची उपलब्ध कराएं?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम सुधार कार्यसूची ईएसआईसी 2.0 के अनुसार, कर्मचारी राज्य

बीमा निगम की कवरेज का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। जहां कहीं बीमित व्यक्ति निर्धारित मानदंडों से अधिक हैं, वहां नई चिकित्सा सुविधाएं सृजित की जा रही हैं जिसमें नव सृजित राज्य भी शामिल हैं।

(ख) से (घ) झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, उत्तराखंड और तेलंगाना राज्यों में प्रस्तावित नए ईएसआई अस्पतालों और जारी की गई निधि का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

राज्य	नए ईएसआई अस्पतालों की अवस्थिति	अब तक जारी निधि (करोड़ रुपए में)
झारखंड	देवघर	—
छत्तीसगढ़	रायपुर	4.54
	कोरबा	—
	भिलाई	—
उत्तराखंड	रुद्रपुर	10.74
	देहरादून	—
	हरिद्वार	—
	काशीपुर	—
तेलंगाना	—	—

Necessity of ESI hospitals in new States

†*423. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to establish ESI hospitals in newly formed States;

(b) whether approval for construction of ESI hospitals in the new States had been given earlier;

(c) if so, the details of the locations and the quantum of money released therefor; and

(d) if not, the proposed locations in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Telangana for establishing ESI hospitals, the list thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As per the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) reform agenda ESIC 2.0, the coverage under ESIC is being expanded. Wherever insured persons are more than the prescribed norms, new medical facilities are being created including in new States.

(b) to (d) The details of new ESI hospitals planned in the States of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Telangana and funds released are as under:

States	Location of new ESI Hospitals	Funds released so far (₹ in crore)
Jharkhand	Deoghar	—
	Raipur	4.54
Chhattisgarh	Korba	—
	Bhilai	—
Uttarakhand	Rudrapur	10.74
	Dehradun	—
	Haridwar	—
	Kashipur	—
Telangana	—	—

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तराखंड में 13 जनपद हैं। इनमें से नौ पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में और चार मैदानी क्षेत्रों में हैं। वहां रेलगाड़ियों की सुविधा नहीं है। वहां हवाई जहाज से आने-जाने की भी कोई सुविधा नहीं है। वहां लोगों को पर्वतीय जिलों से मैदानी जिलों में पहुंचने के लिए 300 किलोमीटर से 500 किलोमीटर की यात्रा करनी पड़ती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार मानकों को शिथिल करते हुए, गढ़वाल मंडल और कुमाऊं मंडल में दो नए ESI अस्पताल खोलने पर विचार करेगी?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, the question is regarding the newly-formed States. The norms have been laid down for establishment of hospitals and dispensaries to cover such areas. Now, an expansion programme in ESIC is there. In the entire country, 681 districts are there, including hill areas. Out of them, when our Government came, 393

districts were partially covered. But now 393 districts are hundred per cent covered. Out of remaining 288 districts, in 85 districts, headquarters are covered and in the remaining 203 districts, survey is going on, and I am hopeful that in this expansion programme of ESIC, it can be done. The major concentration of this Government is on social security, particularly, on improving the quality of services for the benefit of our IPs. If some new proposal comes from the State Government, I will definitely examine.

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अपने दूसरे प्रश्न में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देहरादून, हरिद्वार और काशीपुर में जो नए प्रस्तावित अस्पताल हैं, उनके लिए कब तक धन उपलब्ध हो जाएगा?

श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय: उत्तराखंड में अभी हम रुद्रपुर, देहरादून और हरिद्वार, इन तीन जगहों पर 100-bedded hospitals शुरू कर रहे हैं। आपने जो काशीपुर के बारे में पूछा है, तो वहाँ भी एक 100-bedded hospital के लिए proposal आया हुआ है। उसको भी हम सैंक्शन करेंगे और उसके लिए काम की तुरन्त शुरुआत करेंगे।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूँगी कि नव-सृजित राज्य, जैसे छत्तीसगढ़, उत्तराखंड और झारखंड सन् 2000 में बनाये गये थे और आज 2017 है। इन्होंने जो सूची दी है, उसके अनुसार 17 सालों में बहुत सारे एरियाज़ में, जहाँ पर उन हॉस्पिटल्स की मान्यता हुई है, उनके लिए पैसा नहीं दिया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहूँगी कि क्या इन राज्यों में अत्याधुनिक ESI Hospitals दिये जायेंगे, जिनके माध्यम से उन जगहों पर, जहाँ पिछड़ी जनजाति, आदिवासी और पहाड़ी लोग ज्यादा हैं, उनके लिए अच्छे superspeciality hospitals दिये जायेंगे?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, as I already said our expansion programme is there, particularly, in the North-East or even in the hilly areas wherever our IPs are there. I am happy to inform this august House that even in the period of demonetisation, we have taken up a new campaign, that is, 'Scheme to Promote Registration of Employers/ Employees'. It is called SPREE. We started it on 28th December, 2016. So far, we have covered 40,000 new establishments and 70,00,000 new IPs have been enrolled. Whatever sanctioned units are there, they are going to be completed by December, 2018 and whatever remaining proposal are there, we will examine them.

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू: सर, मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में नये ESI Hospitals खोलने के बारे में कहा है कि 'Whenever insured persons are more than the prescribed norms, उसके बाद ही शायद वे नये हॉस्पिटल्स वहाँ पर खोले जाएँगे। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो prescribed norms कहते हैं, तो नये ESI Hospitals खोलने के लिए वे prescribed norms आखिर क्या हैं?

श्री बंडारू दत्तात्रेय: सर, हमने इसके लिए जो prescribed norms बनाये हैं, उनके अनुसार जहाँ पर 3,000 IP family units रहते हैं, वहाँ पर हम 2 doctor dispensary की शुरुआत करेंगे, जहाँ

पर 5,000 IP family units रहते हैं, वहां पर 3 doctor dispensary खोलेंगे और जहां पर 10,000 IP family units रहेंगे, वहाँ पर 5 doctor dispensary खोलेंगे। इतना ही नहीं, हम लोग अभी असंगठित मजदूरों, जैसे कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्कर्स हैं, देश में करीब-करीब 4 करोड़ 30 लाख कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्कर्स हैं, उनको भी informal sector से formal sector में लाये हैं। उनका भी नये रजिस्ट्रेशन में आया है। अब expansion programme में जैसे ही नंबर बढ़ता है, वैसे ही पहले से ही हमारी जो six-bedded dispensary है, उसको six-bedded hospital में कंवर्ट करना है। In that hospital itself, all primary treatment facilities, including minor operations, could be availed. As for the other norms, where there are 50,000 IPs, we are constructing 100-bedded hospitals; where there are one lakh IPs, we are constructing 150-bedded hospitals; where there are 1,50,000 IPs, we are constructing 200-bedded hospitals. In a similar way, we have norms for up to five lakh IPs, where we would be constructing 600-bedded hospitals. But, population within a radius of 25 kilometers should be considered and there should not be any other ESI hospital within the radius of 50 kilometres. This is also a norm. We are also trying to examine the distance of catchment hospitals.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Punia.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: सर, क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक सवाल पूछ सकती हूँ?

श्री सभापति: नहीं।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सभापति जी, यह प्रश्न नए राज्यों में नए ESI हॉस्पिटल्स खोलने के संबंध में है। इसके संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी ने पूरे विस्तार से जानकारी तो नहीं दी, लेकिन कुछ सूचना दी है। नए अस्पताल तो खुलने चाहिए, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ इसके लिए मेडिकल ऑफिसर्स की जो sanctioned strength है, वह भी पूरी होनी चाहिए। मेरे पास इसके बारे में पूरी डिटेल्स हैं, लेकिन मैं इसके विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। लोक सभा Unstarred Question 2979, जिसका जवाब 20 मार्च, 2017 को लोक सभा में दिया गया, जिसके अनुसार GDMO के 582 पद खाली हैं, Specialists के 386 पद खाली हैं, नर्सिंग और पैरामेडिकल के 4,560 पद खाली हैं, तो सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नए अस्पताल खोलने के साथ-साथ यह जो डॉक्टर और नर्सिंग स्टाफ की कमी है, उसको किस तरह से पूरा करेंगे?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA: Sir, the hon. Member has rightly pointed out that we have taken steps for augmenting manpower in medical services.

Now, as far as the question of 40 per cent of sanctioned posts under GDMO prescribed for ESI hospitals is concerned, all hospitals have Senior Residents appointed by Medical Superintendent at the local level. Secondly, ten posts of Senior Resident, for 100-bedded hospitals, have been sanctioned in addition to the above-mentioned posts of GDMO.

They are being filled up locally by Medical Superintendents. I am happy to inform, as far as paramedical and nursing posts are concerned, the Medical Superintendents have been authorized to engage, in certain situations, if necessary, even retired persons on a short-term basis. The other important point is that we have completed the process of recruiting 450 GDMOs and 304 Specialists. Regarding the special drive, as I have already intimated, doctors, nurses and paramedical staff are under training and we are progressing in that direction. The quality of services being provided also depends on the manpower.

Promotion of e-vehicles

424. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to fine tune the plan to promote e-vehicles in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the surplus electricity available with the country, presently will be used in promoting e-vehicles; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) With a view to provide impetus to domestic manufacturing of hybrid and electric vehicles (collectively termed as xEVs), the Government of India approved the National Mission on Electric Mobility in 2011 and subsequently National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 was unveiled in 2013. This Mission Plan has been designed mainly considering the Fuel Security and Environmental Pollution in the country.

In order to promote manufacturing of hybrid and electric vehicles and ensure sustainable growth of the same and as a follow up of the mission, Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) has formulated a scheme namely FAME India [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] for the initial period of two years starting from 1st April 2015 (Phase-1). In addition, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power has informed that Ministry of Power has also notified the fuel efficiency standards for passenger cars which provide super credits for electric vehicles.

As per the Gazette Notification of the FAME Scheme, during the second year of the scheme, Department of Heavy Industry or a committee constituted by the department for this purpose will carry out an in- depth review of the scheme and will suggest appropriate measures based on the outcome/observations of this exercise. In the meantime, however, the Phase-I of the FAME- India scheme has been extended for a further period of six months, *i.e.*, upto 30th September, 2017 or till approval of Phase-II, whichever is earlier. Further the benefits available to "Mild Hybrid" technology under the scheme stands excluded with effect from 1st April, 2017.

Eligible Electric Vehicles and Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles under the scheme need to draw electricity from the grid for powering them.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, according to the Ministry, the total estimated requirement is about ₹ 40,000 crores for the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric vehicles – that is the FAME Scheme – whereas the Budget allocation for 2017-18 is only ₹ 175 crores. There was a lack of demand for electric and hybrid vehicles in the absence of attractive incentives. So, my question to the Government is: While planning to achieve an ambitious target of nearly six to seven million hybrid and electric vehicles under this FAME Scheme, why has there been a reduction in the Budget? Why has a very small allocation been made for this purpose? For the kind information of the hon. Minister, I would also like to say that even in the less polluted countries in Europe, the respective Governments there provide huge amount of grants for the production of electric vehicles. So, we can also follow such steps in our country to realize the real objective of the Scheme.

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, I think, quite a few relevant questions have been asked by my distinguished colleague. I would like to state that the Government of India approved the National Mission on Electric Mobility in 2011, and under that, the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 was unveiled. So, this Mission was under the National Mission on Electric Mobility. This is all part of creating a better environment for us, less pollution and all of that. So, it is all part of the 'Green Initiative' of the Government, for which a cumulative fuel saving of about 9,500 million litres, worth about ₹ 60,000 crores, was targeted.

Now, there are incentives that are given in the 'demand initiative'. Ten per cent initiatives are given on the demand chain. Now, that is over and above the electric vehicle support that the State Governments might be providing to their sectors in their own States. What is very important to understand is that ironically, our Department is named HIPE (Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises), which is 'hipe'. So, we are trying to create the necessary 'hype' for the electric vehicles in the country and it is going to take a little bit of time. As you know, the FAME Scheme of the Government was started on 1st April, 2015. It was for two years. It was extended for another six months, and a Committee was

supposed to propose a couple of measures in terms of how to give more impetus to this entire Mission of 'Green Initiative', as I said. Now, the time period of that Committee has been extended to another six months and a lot of important proposals are coming in. The Government is seriously looking at these proposals. Probably, five to seven million electric and hybrid vehicles by 2020 could be a very challenging target, but there is no harm in keeping a high goal and then try to create the hype to reach that.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, as rightly stated by the hon. Minister, in April, 2015, the Government launched the FAME-India Scheme to promote eco-friendly vehicles, offering incentives on electric and hybrid vehicles up to ₹ 29,000 for bikes and ₹ 1,38,000 for cars. The Government also aims to manufacture over 50 lakh electric vehicles. So, I would like to ask as to how much amount has been granted as incentives for bikes and cars so far since the launch of the said Scheme and what is the total number of electric vehicles produced so far in the country. I would like to know the actual figures.

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, the actual number of electric vehicles that have been manufactured, or are plying in the country, at this point of time, I am told, is about 1.23 lakhs, which, obviously, is not as high as we thought it should be. Now, it is a very challenging segment which will really need a lot of participation from all segments of the automobile industry. I will give you the monetary aspect, but before that, I will tell you that the comparison of estimated demand in any MMD and the actual adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles shows significant gap due to limited number of xEV models available in the market and poor battery performance. Now, the battery performance is a very important thing. It is 2WVB. If you want the specifications of that, I will be happy to give it to you. This is a new endeavour in the country and the Government is doing everything to promote that. However, I must tell you that the demand incentive claimed in terms of four-wheeler electric vehicles, specific information that you wanted, is as follows: The number of units sold is 1,240 and the demand incentive claimed is ₹ 15.40 crore. In respect of two-wheeler electric vehicles, the number of units sold 35,173, which you would agree is a very good figure, and, till today, ₹ 26.13 crore have been claimed as demand incentive.

Similarly, in respect of four-wheeler mild hybrid vehicles, the number of units sold is 79,526 and an amount of ₹ 102.25 crore has been claimed as demand incentive. In respect of four-wheeler strong hybrid vehicles, 1,940 vehicles have been sold, and an amount of ₹12.44 crore has been claimed as demand incentive. So, it is a total of 1,17,888. I actually gave you a little bit of upgraded figure of 1.23 lakhs but it is 1.17 lakhs, as per the information that I have here. And, ₹ 156.22 crore has been claimed as demand incentive. So, it is going at a satisfactory pace, I won't say, satisfactory but, as I said, we are continuously trying to give more and more impetus so that this green revolution drive by the Government reaches its pinnacle, if not the pinnacle, at least, close to the expected results.

श्री अजय संचेती: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि सरकार ने जो जनकल्याण और गरीब कल्याण की अनेक योजनाएँ शुरू की हैं, उन्हीं के अंतर्गत आज भी जो लोग हाथ या पाँव से रिक्शा खींचते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को ई-रिक्शा अथवा इसी प्रकार का कोई रिक्शा देने के लिए क्या कोई योजना है? In exchange of those rickshaws, क्या भारत सरकार उसमें कोई सब्सिडी देगी?

श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो: आपने यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्वाइंट उठाया है। मैं आपको इसके संदर्भ में बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने MoRTH के लिए ऑलरेडी बातचीत की है। यह हमारे देश के लिए एक बहुत ही अहम मुद्दा है। मैं आपको बताऊँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स भी अपनी-अपनी जगहों पर इस बारे में काम कर रही हैं। मैं कहूँगा कि वेस्ट बंगाल में भी कई जगहों पर e-rickshaws दिए गए हैं। गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में भी ये ऑलरेडी हैं। सारे देश में अलग-अलग राज्य सरकारें मिलकर इस बारे में काम कर रही हैं। मैं आपको यह बता दूँ कि हमारी जो यह स्कीम है, इसमें हमने four-wheeler electric; two-wheeler electric, four-wheeler mild hybrid, four-wheeler strong hybrid इन्क्लूड किया हुआ है, लेकिन इसमें अभी तक e-rickshaws को इन्क्लूड नहीं किया गया है। आपका यह सुझाव बहुत ही अच्छा है, इसको FAME Scheme में या इसके अंदर कैसे इन्क्लूड किया जाए, इस बारे में सरकार विचार-विमर्श करेगी।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that the benefits available to mild-hybrid technology under the FAME Scheme stands excluded with effect from 1st April, 2017. My question is: What are the reason for exclusion of such benefits?

श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो: दादा बंगाल से हैं और आपको मालूम है कि वहाँ पर भी एग्जाम्स में सजेसंस बहुत चलते हैं। हमारे डिपार्टमेंट में जो learned colleagues and officials हैं, उन्होंने मुझे हर चीज़ के बारे में बहुत डिटेल्ड आंसर्स दिए हैं। मैं आपको बता दूँ कि ऐसा इसलिए हुआ है, क्योंकि जैसा कि मैंने FAME Scheme के बारे में बताया, हमने 1 अप्रैल, 2015 से दो साल के लिए एक कमिटी बनाई थी, उसे छः महीने के लिए बढ़ाया गया है। उनकी जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसके अनुसार उनकी ऑब्जर्वेशन थी कि Carbon dioxide emission, CO2 emission में सिर्फ 6 परसेंट की कमी आई है। It is not a substantial thing. इलेक्ट्रिकल व्हीकल्स को पुश करने के लिए उसके acceleration और बाकी सारी चीज़ों में, it is not comparable to a petrol or diesel vehicle. You will agree to that. लेकिन, अगर इतना कुछ करने के बाद भी Carbon emission में सिर्फ 6 परसेंट की बचत होती है, तो obviously, it does not serve the purpose in the manner as it should. Therefore, that is the reason that it was recommended by the Committee. Because it was proposed by them, इसी वजह से इसको exclude किया गया है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, क्योंकि environmental pollution एक बड़ा इश्यू बन चुका है। सर, मैं एक छोटा-सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि कहा जा रहा है, दिल्ली में 70 लाख गाड़ियाँ हैं और वहाँ के लोगों को ज्यादातर ऑफिस जाने और ऑफिस से आने में गाड़ियों की जरूरत पड़ती है, which maybe forty to fifty kilometres a day. तो बहुत बड़ी तादाद में मेट्रो सिटीज़ में ऐसी गाड़ियाँ हैं जिनका बहुत कम इस्तेमाल होता है, थोड़ा इस्तेमाल होता है। तो क्या ऐसे कम्प्यूटर्स के लिए कोई प्रोटेक्शन देने की कोशिश करेंगे कि उनके लिए मेन्डेटरी किया जाए कि वे इलेक्ट्रिक गाड़ियाँ ही खरीदें और गवर्नमेंट उनकी मदद करे? क्या ऐसी कोई पॉलिसी लाने जा रहे हैं?

श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो: सर, यह बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है। अभी मैं आपको rhetoric में इसका जवाब दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं करना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि मैंने भी कई बार कोशिश की कि मैं साइकिल से पार्लियामेंट आया। इलेक्ट्रिक व्हीकल तो उसके बाद आता है। मैं बाइक पर कभी-कभी आया हूँ, लेकिन उसके लिए मुझे ड्रांट पड़ी है। तो साइकिल से पार्लियामेंट आने पर कई बार ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे हम पब्लिसिटी के लिए ऐसा कर रहे हैं। तो यह ई-व्हीकल एक बहुत ही अच्छी चीज है, it is a great thing. इसलिए मैं आपको बोल रहा हूँ ग्रीन रिचार्जिंग या एन.ई.एम. जो सरकार की है, उसके तहत National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 है, उसके बाद भी उसको कॉम्प्लिमेंट करने के लिए एक अलग चीज बनाई गई है, उसमें एक अलग कमेटी है। तो in coordination, सब लोगों का काम इसमें चल रहा है, पर अगर आप इलेक्ट्रिक व्हीकल चलाना चाहते हैं तथा आप रास्ते में देखेंगे तो यह बहुत छोटे किस्म का व्हीकल होता है। It is not a big, heavy vehicle, जैसे हम बुलेट वगैरह चलाते हैं, वैसा नहीं है। तो उसके लिए अलग dedicated lanes होने चाहिए। जैसे हम जापान में देखते हैं, दूसरी कंट्रीज़ में देखते हैं, तो keeping that in mind, it has to be concerted effort. Money alone cannot be the solution to this problem. तो इसीलिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उसी दिशा में चलें, I hope that with everyone's support, we will be able to achieve the target; at least, get close to it.

*425. **The questioner was absent.**

**Implementation of Integrated Criminal Justice System in
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

*425. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of implementation of the Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) proposed to be introduced in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised for the establishment of ICJS; and

(c) whether Government proposes to extend ICJS to other States, if so, the details and timeline thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) is proposed with the objective of providing an ecosystem for searching criminal data from the six pillars namely-Police, Courts, Prisons, Prosecution, Forensics and Finger prints, to improve the criminal justice delivery system of the country.

The project is being implemented on a pilot basis in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka, by using the data from Police, Prisons and Courts.

An amount of ₹ 11 crore has been released to NIC/NICSI for dashboard preparation, creation of search facility, integration of the six pillars etc, for the project so far.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 425; questioner absent. Are there any supplementaries?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the Integrated Criminal Justice System includes e-courts, e-prisons, forensics and prosecution. This project is aligned with the vision of Smart Policing and Digital India by digitalizing the data relating to FIR registration, investigation, charge sheets in all the police stations. Sir, according to the Bureau of Police Research and Development, 188 police stations do not have vehicles, 402 police stations across the country do not have any telephone facility, about 134 police stations do not have any wireless sets and 65 police stations have neither telephone nor wireless sets. This is the scenario in the country, Sir. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is taking any measures to address the lack of basic communication infrastructure in police stations across the country; if yes, the details thereof, Sir. Thank you.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, the hon. Member has made a passing reference to the problems with the police stations in India. That is a part of the total police modernization process. But the main question is about the Integrated Criminal Justice System which we had conceived in 2015. This is in addition to the old programme which is going on, the CCTNS, which all the hon. Members are aware of. We want to create a system in India where information or data about a criminal or crime is shared amongst all the police stations. The Integrated Criminal Justice System is arising out of that, where we realize that it is not only the police stations, but all the six pillars — the hon. Members mentioned about the three; there are total six pillars — need to be integrated into the entire system. The six pillars which we are looking forward are the police, the courts, the fingerprints and the agencies which we are working along with that come under the police definition. They must have the readymade information about any of the criminal. So, every police station and, at the same time, all the six pillars, which the hon. Member mentioned about, must be connected with one another. Suppose in a court, if you want to know about a particular criminal, with one click, the entire data will be available. So, the MHA is implementing the CCTNS. Our target is the entire country, but right now it is being implemented on a pilot basis in three Southern States — in the States of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

This has been the success story so far. I would like to mention it here, as the hon. Member comes from Andhra Pradesh, that there are 38 courts which have already been integrated into this pilot project and then we have 33 courts in Telangana and one court in Karnataka. Subsequently, we will include the entire States into the whole process.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, I appreciate the initiative for implementing the Integrated Criminal Justice System and also giving Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka a priority in the pilot project. Here, I would like to be specific on forensic laboratories. In India, the capacity of forensic laboratories is just stunted and static. Forensic laboratories are required not only for blood samples and crime scene verification, DNA case work and toxicology but also for digital evidence. We are far behind in having digital evidence evaluation done through forensic laboratories. We are dependent on private players and even expanded hospitals. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they are contemplating to enthuse the required scientific temperament, technology and manpower into forensic laboratories, so that they can be expanded throughout the country. Then alone can we improve the criminal justice system.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, I agree that to have a robust criminal justice system, we need to have adequate number of forensic laboratories across the country. The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing some of the projects and we are helping in establishing forensic laboratories in various parts of the country. The important part is that while we are talking about these six pillars to be integrated into the Integrated Criminal Justice System, the forensic laboratories are one area where State Governments also need to give emphasis upon. Otherwise, the limited resources being funded by the Central Government, through the Ministry of Home Affairs, will not be sufficient. So, I would like to call upon the State Governments to come forward and ensure that there are adequate number of forensic laboratories across the country.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, my submission through you is that it is the first responsibility of any Government to ensure that lives and properties of the people are protected, and for that, criminal justice system must render verdicts within a reasonable time. The Integrated Criminal Justice System has been initiated. It is a welcome step. But what do we make of the sincerity with which this is going to be implemented? The Mission Mode Project estimated a budget of ₹ 1,670 crore. Against that, all that has been released is ₹ 11 crore. Where is the sincerity in implementing this programme?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, the hon. Member is not very correct in stating the facts. As I mentioned, the ICJS is the extension of the CCTNS idea. The total approved cost was ₹ 2,000 crore. So far, we have released ₹ 1,548 crore. Almost 77.4 per cent has already been released to all the States. And barring Bihar and Rajasthan, all the States have already

implemented it properly. I must appreciate it. Bihar and Rajasthan also have come on board now. Recently, Rajasthan has started entering online FIR into the CCTNS in more than fifty per cent of its total police stations. Bihar also has started using the web portal which is shared by the Ministry of Home Affairs while entering the FIR. In that way, all the States and Union Territories of India are coming. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Your answer says that an amount of ₹ 11 crore has been released.

SHRI KIREN RIJU: You are talking about one component. There are a large number of components. The hon. Member is referring to one of them.

बिहार में सीता की जन्म स्थली के निकट पुरातात्विक खुदाई

*426. श्री प्रभात झा : क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास बिहार के सीतामढ़ी स्थित रामायणकालीन सीता जन्म-स्थली से संबंधित कोई ऐतिहासिक प्रमाण उपलब्ध हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सीतामढ़ी स्थित सीता जन्म-स्थली के पास कभी कोई पुरातात्विक खुदायी की गयी थी; और

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

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

विवरण

(क) से (घ) सीता की जन्मस्थली आस्था का विषय है, जो प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण पर निर्भर नहीं करता। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण ने अब तक सीतामढ़ी जिला (बिहार) में कोई उत्खनन नहीं किया है, अतः इसके पास सीतामढ़ी के सीता की जन्मस्थली के रूप में होने से संबंधित कोई ऐतिहासिक प्रमाण नहीं है। तथापि, वाल्मिकी रामायण, वर्तमान में जिसकी अवधि दूसरी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व दिनांकित की गई है, में सीता के मिथिला क्षेत्र में जन्म होने का उल्लेख किया गया है।

Archaeological excavations near birth place of Sita in Bihar

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

(a) whether Central Government has any historical proof regarding Ramayana-era birthplace of Sita at Sitamarhi, Bihar;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any archaeological excavation had been undertaken near the birthplace of Sita, in Sitamarhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
(DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Birthplace of Sita is a matter of faith, which does not rely on direct evidence. Archaeological Survey of India has not carried out any excavation in the district of Sitamarhi (Bihar) so far, and hence it does not have any historical proof regarding Sitamarhi as the birthplace of Sita. However, Sita has been mentioned as having been born in Mithila region in Valmiki Ramayan which is presently dated 2nd Century B.C.

श्री प्रभात झा: सभापति महोदय, देश में जन्म-भूमि की बहुत चर्चा होती है। महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न देश के ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक स्थल बिहार के सीतामढ़ी से चार किलोमीटर दूर पुनौराधाम, जहां सीता जी का जन्म हुआ था, से संबंधित है। महोदय, इस का ऐतिहासिक व सांस्कृतिक महत्व होते हुए भी आज रामायणकालीन सीता की जन्म भूमि हाशिए पर है क्योंकि आज गौरवशाली नालंदा के भग्नावशेष नव-जीवन से अनुप्रमाणित हो रहे हैं, वैशाली में प्रजातंत्र की विस्मयी समाधि का जीर्णोद्धार हो रहा है, सारनाथ, सांची और बोधगया जैसे ऐतिहासिक स्थान प्राचीन गौरव को पुनः प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, किसी सभ्यता के विशाल ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण रामायणकाल की सीता की जन्म-भूमि को अनुप्रमाणित व उस के जीर्णोद्धार के लिए सरकार की तरफ से क्या कोई प्रयास किया जा रहा है?

डा. महेश शर्मा: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सांसद ने हमारी आस्थाओं के प्रतीक माता सीता की जन्म स्थली सीतामढ़ी के संबंध में जो विषय उठाया है, उस संबंध में भारत सरकार ने हमारी स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के तहत विभिन्न परिपथ जारी किए हैं, जिसके अंतर्गत रामायण परिपथ, कृष्ण परिपथ और बुद्ध परिपथ जारी किए गए हैं। रामायण परिपथ में सीतामढ़ी का inclusion किया गया है। महोदय, रामायण परिपथ के माध्यम से सीतामढ़ी के विकास के लिए, वहां के मंदिर के जीर्णोद्धार के लिए, भारत सरकार ने एक बृहद योजना बनाई है। उस संबंध में अगर माननीय सदस्य का कोई सुझाव आएगा, तो मैं उसे उस योजना में include करने का प्रयास करूंगा।

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां रामायण सर्किट का काम भी अभी शिथिल चल रहा है। सर, वहां कोई चर्च नहीं है, कोई मस्जिद नहीं है, वह किसी प्रकार से विवादास्पद भूमि नहीं है, इसलिए उस मंदिर के जीर्णोद्धार करने के संबंध में क्या सरकार विचार कर रही है?

डा. महेश शर्मा: सर, वहां किसी भी विवाद की स्थिति नहीं है, यह बात सच है और जैसा कि मैंने बताया कि सीतामढ़ी में रामायण परिपथ के तहत काम जारी हो चुका है। माननीय सदस्य ने काम में शिथिलता की बात कही है। महोदय, पर्यटन और धार्मिक टूरिज्म स्टेट का subject है, इसलिए हमारे यहां से सभी विषय राज्य सरकार को भेजे जाते हैं और राज्य सरकार से उन पर डी.पी.आर. प्राप्त होने के बाद कार्य की शुरुआत होती है। उसी प्रक्रिया में थोड़ा समय लगा है, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि इस कार्य में और तेजी लायी जाएगी।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह उनके लिखित उत्तर के ठीक विपरीत है। मेरे आराध्य राम की पत्नी माता सीता के बारे में जिस प्रकार का उल्लेख उत्तर में किया गया है, मैं उस की निंदा करता हूँ। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो भगवान राम के रामसेतु और राम मंदिर का नाम लेकर आप यहां तक पहुंचे हैं, मां सीता के बारे में आप कह रहे हैं कि यह आस्था का विषय है, प्रमाण नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपके पास प्रमाण नहीं है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... भगवान राम का स्वयंवर राजा जनक की पुत्री मां सीता के साथ हुआ था, क्या उसका भी प्रमाण आपके पास है?

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, मेरे पास ये दो पुस्तकें हैं, इन में लिखा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्रभात झा जी, आप मंत्री जी से जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please listen to the answer. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. महेश शर्मा: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, शायद उन्होंने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए, मंत्री जी का जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Digvijaya Singhji, please listen to the answer. आप बैठ जाइए। Please listen to the answer. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. महेश शर्मा: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने इस प्रश्न को और प्रश्न के उत्तर को संपूर्णता में नहीं पढ़ा है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमने कहा है कि माता सीता को जानकी, वैदेही और मैथिली नामों से स्मरण किया गया है, उनकी जन्म-स्थली के बारे में, आस्था के विषय में कहीं कोई प्रश्न-चिह्न नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप उसे पूरा पढ़ लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please.**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to the answer. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Sir, this is the written answer. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. महेश शर्मा: मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य इसे पूरा पढ़ लें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let the hon. Minister answer. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to the answer. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please listen to the answer. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. महेश शर्मा: उसमें पहला सवाल यह है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Silence, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...
Silence. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. महेश शर्मा: पहले आप जवाब सुन लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let the hon. Minister answer.
...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. महेश शर्मा: उसमें पहला सवाल यह है कि क्या Archaeological Survey ने अभी तक कोई खुदाई या excavation/exploration वहां किया? जवाब है, नहीं। उसके आगे का जवाब है कि जब exploration नहीं किया, तो वहां पर कुछ भी प्रमाण होना या ना होना, लेकिन हमने जवाब में यह कहा है, मैं सुनाना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि मिथिला रीजन में जानकी, वैदेही और मैथिली के नाम से, वाल्मीकि रामायण में second century B.C. में भी जिसका उद्धरण है, इसलिए माता सीता की जन्मस्थली के बारे में जिन माननीय सांसद ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उस पर कोई प्रश्न चिह्न नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Archaeological Survey of India ने वहां अभी कोई खुदाई का कार्य नहीं किया है, यह मैंने जवाब दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: आप कैसी बातें कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...**(Interruptions)**... नहीं-नहीं, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... There are no supplementaries to supplementaries. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have to take other. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not fair. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not fair. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have to call other questioners also. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... नहीं-नहीं, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... If there is a. ...**(Interruptions)**... Thank you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani. ...**(Interruptions)**... Quickly, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सभापति महोदय, अभी प्रभात झा ने जो आस्था से जुड़ा प्रश्न उठाया है, तो मैं इस विषय में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पहले सीतामढ़ी और मुजफ्फरपुर जिला एक ही जिले में था। यदि मिथिला के बारे में कहें, तो यह सही है कि राम जी अहिल्या का उद्धार करते हुए सीतामढ़ी गए थे। यह भी आता है कि जहां कहीं भी...

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। आपने बोल दिया है कि वह ऐतिहासिक नहीं है। मेरे कहने का अर्थ यह है कि जब हम लोग कोई भी बात बोलते हैं, तो पहले सीता का नाम लेते हैं, उसके बाद राम का नाम लेते हैं। जब आप पहले सीता का नाम और उसके बाद राम का नाम लेते हैं, तो इसके मायने हैं

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: पुरातत्व विभाग सरासर नारी कह कर, हर समय नारी का अपमान करता आया है। सीता जी का भी अपमान हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where is the question? ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: नारी का अपमान हुआ है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सीता जी का अपमान हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए, नहीं तो बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, मेरा सवाल यही है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is enough. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am Sitaram Yechury. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. ...**(Interruptions)**... You can be proud of your name. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, मेरा सवाल है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, hon. Members. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप सवाल पूछिए, नहीं तो बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: मेरा सवाल यह है कि जब सीता जी का अस्तित्व नहीं है, तो फिर राम जी का भी अस्तित्व नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राम जी का अस्तित्व बनाने के लिए सीतामढ़ी को ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो बिहार की सीतामढ़ी है, मिथिलांचल, मुजफ्फरपुर, सीतामढ़ी, जनकपुर जो हर समय उपेक्षित रहा है, क्या वहां पर कोई विवाद नहीं है? प्रभात झा जी बोल रहे हैं कि वहां कोई विवाद नहीं है। जब कोई विवाद नहीं है, तो वहां पर सीता जी, जनक जी से संबंधित स्थलों का आप क्यों नहीं विकास करते हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let the hon. Minister answer. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. महेश शर्मा: महोदय, माननीय सांसद ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैंने कहा है कि इस प्रश्न को पूर्णता से देखें और इसका जवाब भी देखें। माता सीता का संस्मरण हम जनक की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. महेश शर्मा: आप लोग पहले मेरा जवाब सुन लें, फिर मैं आपकी बात भी सुनूंगा।
...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: आपने क्या जवाब दिया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jayaji, please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down.
...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to him. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. महेश शर्मा: हम माता सीता का संस्मरण जनक पुत्री जानकी के रूप में, वैदेही क्षेत्र में जन्मी और मैथिली क्षेत्र में जन्मी वैदेही और मैथिली के रूप में करते हैं और भगवान राम की पत्नी के रूप में भी करते हैं। इस विषय में कहीं कोई प्रश्न चिह्न नहीं है और न ही कहीं हमने अपने किसी भी जवाब में यह कहा है कि इस पर कोई प्रश्न चिह्न है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. महेश शर्मा: न ही सीतामढ़ी में उनके जन्म के विषय में कोई प्रश्न चिह्न भारत सरकार या किसी के ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप क्या कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. महेश शर्मा: इसमें हमें कोई ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. महेश शर्मा: हम सीतामढ़ी के विकास के लिए पूरा प्रयास करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Dr. Subramanian Swamy.
...**(Interruptions)**... बैठ जाइए, सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please listen to the question.
...**(Interruptions)**... Please listen to the question. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as historical proof is concerned, I would like to ask the Minister whether he is aware that the Government of Sri Lanka has already excavated the *Ashok Vatika*, the *Sanjeevani* mountain and where *Ravana's* palace was.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I would like to know whether the Government would take this up with the Sri Lanka Government for further proof.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Increase in cases of acid attacks on women**

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

- (a) whether a continuous increase in the cases of acid attacks on women has been registered;
- (b) the State-wise details of the number of cases of acid attacks on women during the last three years;
- (c) whether laxity in the present system has been noticed to stop acid attacks as a result of which targeted success to control acid attacks could not be achieved; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has started collecting data on acid attacks on women (Section 326A IPC) since 2014. As per available information, State/UT-wise cases registered, number of female victims, persons arrested, cases chargesheeted, persons chargesheeted, cases convicted and persons convicted under acid attacks on women (Section 326A IPC) during 2014 and 2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories dated 30th August, 2013 on measures to be taken to prevent acid attacks on people and for treatment and rehabilitation of survivors and another advisory dated 20th April, 2015 on expediting cases of acid attack on women which are available at www.mha.nic.in.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India Police and Public Order are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes, within their jurisdiction lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State/UT-wise cases registered, number of female victims, persons arrested, cases chargesheeted, persons chargesheeted, cases convicted and persons convicted under Acid Attack on Women (Section 326A IPC) during 2014-2015.

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014							2015						
		Cases Registered	Number of victims	Persons Arrested	Cases Chargesheeted	Persons Chargesheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Convicted	Cases Registered	Number of victims	Persons Arrested	Cases Chargesheeted	Persons Chargesheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	5	7	4	9	2	6	11	11	13	10	11	1	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	5	5	4	4	4	0	0	3	3	6	2	2	0	0
8.	Haryana	5	6	9	5	9	1	1	3	3	5	2	5	1	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0

10. Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Jharkhand	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Karnataka	2	2	4	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
13. Kerala	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	7	5	4	4	0	0
14. Madhya Pradesh	7	7	7	6	7	0	0	5	6	8	5	8	2	3
15. Maharashtra	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	6	6	7	5	6	0	0
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	8	8	6	6	6	0	0	5	5	6	6	6	0	0
21. Punjab	5	5	4	4	4	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
22. Rajasthan	3	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Sikkim	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	6	10	9	3	5	0	0	7	7	21	3	11	0	0
25. Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
26. Tripura	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Written Answers to

[12 April, 2017]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42	43	63	32	51	2	2	51	52	87	32	53	2	3
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	27	28	17	17	17	0	0	20	23	20	19	20	1	1
	TOTAL STATE (s)	125	132	138	90	122	7	11	127	134	187	97	134	7	12
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	12	14	16	8	13	1	1	13	13	5	5	7	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UTs	12	14	16	8	13	1	1	13	1	3	5	5	7	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	137	146	154	98	135	8	12	140	147	192	102	141	7	12

Note: Data collected since 2014.

Source: Crime in India

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

Fencing of Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders

†*428. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many kilometres of Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders have not been covered by systematic fencing;
- (b) the details of steps taken for fencing during the last three years;
- (c) whether it is a fact that lack of complete fencing of border makes infiltration into the country's territory easy for carrying out various criminal activities and the smugglers also take advantage of this situation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) A total of about 249.61 km of Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB) and 1090.2 km of Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB) have not been covered by fencing, primarily due to riverine/nala/marshy terrain and in some cases due to pending land acquisition etc.

(b) The Government of India has taken various measures to expedite the fencing along the IPB and IBB. These measures include:

- (i) Close monitoring of the fence work through Border Security Force (BSF) and periodic meetings in the Ministry of Home Affairs, including at the highest level.
- (ii) Increase in the frequency of High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) and Technical Committee meetings to expedite approvals of border fence work.
- (iii) Coordination with States bordering IPB and IBB at all levels to resolve local issues and land acquisition etc., which are hampering the progress of fence work.
- (iv) Government of India has sanctioned a pilot project for deployment of Technological Solutions in different terrains, starting with Jammu.

(c) and (d) The fence along IBB and IPB is only one of the measures to enhance security along the borders. Several other measures are taken along the borders, and the unfenced stretches, to curb cross border crimes. Therefore, lack of complete fencing of borders does not make it easy for infiltration/smuggling. The details of other measures taken for border protection are as follows:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) BSF is putting special efforts to dominate the unfenced areas of border by physical patrolling, laying of concerting wires, LASER, Infra-red, laying nakas, etc.
- (ii) Effective domination of the borders by BSF through round the clock surveillance of the border, establishing observation posts all along the border and strengthening existing defences of the Border Out posts (BOPs).
- (iii) Introduction of Force multipliers and Hi-Tech Surveillance Equipments to enhance surveillance of the borde`
- (iv) Vulnerability mapping of BOPs is reviewed from time to time from the point of view of cross-border crimes and being strengthened by deploying additional manpower, Special surveillance Equipments, vehicles and other infrastructure support.
- (v) The riverine areas of the border are dominated with the help of Floating BoPs, Speed Boats, Fast Attack Crafts, etc.

PNG penetration in Rajasthan

*429. SHRINARAYANLAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) what percentage of households are covered by PNG in the State of Rajasthan as compared to LPG users;
- (b) whether Government is taking any steps or contemplating any steps to increase PNG penetration in Rajasthan; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC), the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) coverage as on 01.01.2017 is about 75% based on 2011 Census.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has authorized GAIL Gas Limited to lay, build and develop City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in the city/ Geographical Area (GA) of Kota (Rajasthan) in June 2009. Consequent upon formation of Rajasthan State Gas Limited (RSGL), a Joint Venture company between GAIL Gas Limited and Rajasthan State Petroleum Corporation Limited (RSPC) the above authorization has been transferred by the PNGRB in favour of RSGL in July, 2015. As per information available

with PNGRB, the entity has connected 194 households with PNG connection as on 28.02.2017.

PNGRB has shortlisted the Geographical areas of Ajmer, Alwar, Baran, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sikar, Sirohi and Udaipur in the State of Rajasthan for future CGD bidding subject to availability of natural gas, pipeline connectivity and techno-commercial potential of the areas.

GAIL Gas Limited had taken the following initiatives/activities in order to promote PNG Domestic connections in the authorized cities/GA:

- (i) Distribution of leaflets informing about the benefits of PNG Connection
- (ii) Publicity Van for Awareness
- (iii) Nukkad Natak for Awareness
- (iv) TV Advertisement
- (v) Radio Advertisement
- (vi) Holdings
- (vii) Banners at prominent locations
- (viii) Setting up PNG registration camps

Progress of National Electric Mobility Mission Plan

*430. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) what has been the progress of National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) since 2014;
- (b) how many environment friendly and hybrid vehicles have been produced since the inception of the Mission;
- (c) whether, keeping in view the rising pollution levels, Government contemplates to give special consideration, under this plan, to the cities with alarming pollution levels; and
- (d) how is this benefiting the energy needs of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI

ANANT G. GEETE: (a) to (d) Government of India approved the National Mission on Electric Mobility (NMEM) in 2011 and subsequently, National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 was unveiled in 2013. As part of the mission, Department of Heavy Industry has formulated a scheme namely FAME-India [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India]. As per the Gazette Notification of the Scheme, the overall scheme was proposed to be implemented over a period of 6 years, till 2020, wherein it was intended to support the hybrid / electric vehicles market development and its manufacturing eco-system to achieve self-sustenance at the end of the stipulated period. Further, as per the said Notification of the Scheme, the Phase-I of the scheme shall be implemented over a 2 year period *i.e.* FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17 commencing from 1st April 2015. However, the Phase-I of the FAME- India scheme has been extended with some modification for a further period of six months *i.e.* upto 30th September, 2017 or till approval of Phase-II, whichever is earlier.

NMEM aims for a cumulative fuel saving of about 9500 million litres equivalent resulting in reduction of pollution and green house gas emission of 2 million tonnes with targeted market penetration of 6-7 million vehicles by 2020.

Taking into account high level of environmental pollution and fossil fuel usages in road transport in high density urban centres, the Phase-1 of the scheme is restricted to the following selected areas –

- a. Cities under "Smart Cities" initiatives.
- b. Major Metro agglomerations - Delhi NCR, Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmadabad.
- c. All State capitals and other Urban Agglomerations/Cities with 1 Million+ population (as per 2011 census).
- d. Cities of the North Eastern States.

Subsequently, the scheme has been made pan India in respect of Two Wheelers with effect from 30th September, 2015.

Since this scheme, at present, is not applicable for pan-India in Totality, the Department captures the data of vehicles which are sold under Demand Creation focus area of the scheme, whereby demand incentive is extended for purchase of Electric and hybrid vehicles in these covered areas. Under the scheme, a Total of 137824 electric/hybrid vehicles are eligible for incentive as on 8th April 2017, thereby resulting into an estimated fuel savings of 10564495 Litres and CO₂ reduction of 26439806 Kg.

Measures to boost export performance

*431. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the trade deficit has become a structural feature;
- (b) whether any out of the box solution to bridge the gap between the exports and imports has been made;
- (c) if not so, the measures Government proposes to take to boost export performance and to narrow down imports; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal to revisit export promotion schemes to give more space to the MSME sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The value of India's overall (merchandise and services) trade deficit for the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Figures in US\$ Billions)

Years	Exports	Import	Trade Deficit
2013-14	466.22	528.97	-62.74
2014-15	468.45	529.61	-61.17
2015-16	416.60	465.64	-49.04
2015-16 (Apr-Jan)	348.44	396.90	-48.46
2016-17 (Apr-Jan)*	355.11	390.38	-35.26

Source: DGCIS (* Provisional)

The data in above table depicts that the gap between the exports and imports has been continuously declining over the years.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken following steps to boost India's export performance so as to bridge the gap between the exports and imports:

- (i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports.
- (ii) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the

Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 and is a major export promotion scheme implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. MEIS aims to incentivize merchandise exports, including exports from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector, which are produced/ manufactured in India. Rewards @ 2-5% under MEIS are payable as a percentage of realized FOB value of covered exports, by way of the MEIS duty credit scrip, which are transferable and can also be used for payment of a number of duties including the basic customs duty. At present, 7914 tariff lines at 8 digit HS Codes are covered under MEIS scheme.

- (iii) The Government has also launched Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) in the FTP 2015-2020. The Scheme provided rewards to service providers of notified services who are providing service from India. The rate of reward under the scheme would be based on net foreign exchange earned. The present rates of reward are 3% and 5%.
- (iv) The Government is implementing the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and mentor them through orientation programmes, counseling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.
- (v) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment credit launched to provide cheaper credit to exporters. The scheme is available to all exports under 416 tariff lines [at ITC (HS) code of 4 digit] and exports made by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across all ITC (HS) codes. The rate of interest equalisation is 3% per annum.
- (vi) Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports of goods including those manufactured by the MSME Sector through schemes like Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback/refund of duties.
- (vii) As part of the "Ease of Doing Business" initiatives, the Government has launched Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) clearances project w.e.f 1st April, 2016. The scheme enables the importers/exporters to file a common electronic 'Integrated Declaration' on the Indian Customs

Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) Gateway *i.e.* ICEGATE portal. The Integrated Declaration compiles the information requirements of Customs, FSSAI, Plant Quarantine, Animal Quarantine, Drug Controller, Wild Life Control Bureau and Textile Committee. It replaces nine separate forms required by these 6 different agencies and Customs.

- (viii) A new scheme called Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) has been announced by the Government with the objective to enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure, creating focused export infrastructure, first mile and last mile connectivity for export oriented projects and addressing quality and certification measures. The Central and State Agencies, including Export Promotion Councils, Commodities Boards, SEZ Authorities and Apex Trade Bodies recognised under the EXIM policy of Government of India are eligible for financial support under this scheme.
- (ix) The Government has approved the proposal for notification of commitments under the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of World Trade Organization (WTO), ratification and acceptance of the Instrument of Acceptance of Protocol of TFA to the WTO Secretariat and constitution of the National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF). The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. These objectives are in consonance with India's "Ease of Doing Business" initiative. The Trade Facilitation Agreement shall enter into force for the notified members upon acceptance by two-third WTO Members.

(d) The export promoting schemes are re-visited from time to time to give more space to MSME Sector. The Merchandise Export from India Scheme, Niryat Bandhu Scheme, Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA) and Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme are already available for MSME products. The Interest Equalization Scheme is available to all exports made by MSMEs across all ITC (HS) codes. Further MSME Units in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act -2006 are entitled for double weightage for calculating exports performance for grant of Status Recognition. The Status Recognition allows the exporters for certain privileges like exemption from furnishing Bank Guarantee while availing duty exemption under the schemes of Foreign Trade Policy clearance of consignments, etc.

Fancy number plates on vehicles

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that rules against fancy car number plates are being broken with impunity across the country and traffic police mostly ignore such vehicles;
- (b) if so, the reasons for not taking any action against such number plates; and
- (c) the preventive steps taken by Government to check use of fancy number plates on vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Provisions regarding form and manner of display of registration marks on the motor vehicles are contained in Rule 50 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs). The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued Central Motor Vehicles Rules (New High Security Registration Plates) Order, 2001 issued *vide* S.O. 814(E) dated 22.08.2001 and introduced High Security Registration Plates (HSRP) which is presently in vogue. The scheme of HSRP is uniformly implemented throughout the country. As per Section 192 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, whoever drives a motor vehicle or cause or allow a motor vehicle to be used in contravention of the provision of section 39 (registration mark display) shall be punishable for the first offence with a fine which may extend to five thousand rupees but not less than two thousand rupees; for a second or subsequent offence with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, but shall not be less than five thousand rupees, or with both. Implementation of provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (MV Act) and CMVRs comes under the purview of State Transport Departments of the concerned States/UTs.

Equal pay for equal work

†*433. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Supreme Court has held in one of its decisions that the principle of equal pay for equal work must be implemented;
- (b) whether it was also held by the Court that in case similar job is undertaken by

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

regular and daily wage employees, there must not be any anomaly between the said categories in a welfare state;

(c) if so, whether Government is aware of the fact that the employees working on contract basis are deprived of equal pay, equal work from their employers; and

(d) whether Government would evolve an adequate redressal mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) In civil appeal number 213 of 2013 the issue for consideration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was as under:

"whether temporarily engaged employees (daily-wage employees, ad-appointees, employees appointed on casual basis, contractual employees and the like), are entitled to minimum of the regular pay-scale, along-with dearness allowance (as revised from time to time) on account of their performing the same duties, which are discharged by those engaged on regular basis, against sanctioned posts".

The Hon'ble Supreme Court held that:

"There can be no doubt, that the principle of 'equal pay for equal work' would be applicable to all the concerned temporary employees, so as to vest in them the right to claim wages, at par with the minimum of the pay-scale of regularly engaged Government employees, holding the same post".

(c) and (d) In so far as the contract labour is concerned, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the rules framed thereunder regulate the employment of contract labour. Rule 25(2)(v)(a) of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971 provides for parity as mentioned below: "in cases where the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment on the same or similar kind of work".

A well-established Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) is in place to enforce the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. The country-wide network of Deputy Chief Labour Commissioners (Central) and Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) under the control of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) is mandated to settle the complaints/claims of the contract workers in terms of the provisions of the said Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

Amalgamation of labour laws

*434. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to amalgamate 44 labour laws into four Labour Codes;
- (b) if so, the status thereof; and
- (c) the advantages of this exercise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Safety and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. The draft Labour Codes are at different stages of pre-Legislative consultation process. These legislative initiatives will not only save efforts, costs and lessen the compliance burden lay various establishments but also facilitate effective enforcement and enhance wage security, job security, social security and safety, health and working conditions for workers.

Minimum wages for labourers

*435. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any concrete proposal to ensure minimum wages and decent working conditions to the labourers engaged in various Government projects for infrastructure development, is under consideration; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, provides for fixing, reviewing and revising of the minimum wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employment by the appropriate government under their respective jurisdictions. Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administration, mines, oil-fields, major port or any corporation established by a Central Government. Presently, there are 45

scheduled, employments in the Central Sphere. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The Central Government has recently increased the minimum wages for scheduled employment under the Central sphere w.e.f. 19.01.2017. The details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The implementation of the Act is carried out by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdiction. In the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

The various labour welfare measures recently initiated towards betterment of labour force and decent working conditions for labour include minimum pension of ₹1000/-per month to the pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995, portability of provident fund account, National Career Service portal, Employees State Insurance Corporation 2.0 (Health Reforms of ESIC), Revision in eligibility and calculation ceiling under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 etc.

Statement-I

Details of scheduled employments for which Central Government fixes minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Sl. No.	Name of Employment	Sl. No.	Name of Employment
1.	Agriculture	7.	Bauxite mines
2.	Construction/Maintenance of Roads and Building Operations	8.	Manganese mines
3.	Maintenance of buildings	9.	China Clay mines
4.	Construction and Maintenance of Runways	10.	Kyanite mines
5.	Gypsum mines	11.	Copper mines
6.	Barites mines	12.	Clay mines
		13.	Stone mines

Sl. No. Name of Employment	Sl. No. Name of Employment
14. White Clay mines	33. Rock phosphate mines
15. Orchire mines	34. Hematite mines
16. Fire Clay mines	35. Marble and Calcite mines
17. Steatite (Soapstone and Talc) Mines	36. Uranium mines
18. Asbestos mines	37. Mica mines
19. Chromite mines	38. Employment in Lignite mines
20. Quartzite Mines	39. Employment in Gravel mines
21. Quartz mines	40. Employment in the Slate mines
22. Silica mines	41. Employment in laying down of underground electric, wireless, radio, television, telephone, telegraph and overseas communication cables and similar other underground cabling, electric lines water supply lines and sewerage pipe lines
23. Magnesite Mines	42. Loading, Unloading in Railways Goods Shed
24. Graphite mines	43. Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing
25. Felspar mines	44. Employment in Sweeping and Cleaning
26. Red oxide mines	45. Watch & Ward
27. Laterite mines	
28. Dolomite mines	
29. Iron Ore mines	
30. Granite mines	
31. Wolfram mines	
32. Magnetite mines	

Statement-II

Details showing comparison of Old and Revised Basic Minimum Wages for various Categories under the Scheduled Employment

(Wages in ₹ per day)

w.e.f. 19.01.2017

Scheduled Employment	Category of Workers	Area A		Area B		Area C	
		Old	Revised	Old	Revised	Old	Revised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agriculture	Unskilled	237	333	216	303	214	300
	Semi-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	259	364	239	335	219	307
	Skilled/Clerical	281	395	259	364	238	334
	Highly-skilled	312	438	289	407	259	364
Sweeping and Cleaning	Unskilled	374	523	312	437	250	350
Watch and Ward	Without Arms (Upgraded to skilled with training)	414	637	353	579	293	494
	With Arms (Upgraded to highly skilled for supervision)	456	693	414	637	353	579
Loading & Unloading	Unskilled	374	523	312	437	250	350
Construction	Unskilled	374	523	312	437	250	350
	Semi-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	414	579	353	494	293	410
	Skilled/Clerical	456	637	414	579	353	494
	Highly-skilled	495	693	456	637	414	579
Workers engaged in Stone Mines	1. Excavation & removal of overburden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift:*			Old		Revised	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
for Stone	(a) Soft Soil			252.00		351	
Breaking	(b) Soft Soil with Rock			380.00		531	
and Stone	(c) Rock			503.00		703	
Crushing							
	2. Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead/1.5 metres lift*			203.00		283	
	3. Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size of category**						
	(a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches			1553.00		2171	
	(b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches			1329.00		1857	
	(c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches			778.00		1088	
	(d) Above 5.0 Inches			639.00		893	
Non - Coal Mines					Above Ground	Below Ground	
					Old	Revised	Old
							Revised
	Unskilled			250	350	312	437
	Semi-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory			312	437	374	523
	Skilled/Clerical			374	523	436	610
	Highly-skilled			436	610	495	683

*Per 2.831 cubic metres or 100 cubic feet

** Per truck load of 5.662 cubic metres or 200 cubic feet

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Promotion of industries in rural and backward regions

4477. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to promote industries especially in rural and backward regions of the country in public sector;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the State-wise details of the proposals received by the Central Government from State Governments in this regard; and
- (d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The primary responsibility of industrial development of backward areas rests with the State Governments. The Union Government supplements their efforts through various schemes launched by it with a view to promote industrialization in industrially backward areas of the country.

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) is implementing the following Schemes with a view to promote industrial development of backward areas of the country:

- North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP 2007) was notified for the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura w.e.f. 01.04.2007. It has been extended till 31.03.2017. Incentives provided under the Policy:-
 - Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme
 - Central Interest Subsidy Scheme
 - Comprehensive Insurance Scheme
 - Excise duty exemption on Value Addition basis and
 - 100% Income Tax exemption

- **Special Package Scheme for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand:**

Government of India had announced a package of industrial incentives for promoting industrialization in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand on 07.01.2003, which was implemented initially for a period of 10 years till 06.01.2013. It was further extended for another period from 07.01.2013 to 31.03.2017 with certain modifications. Under the modified package, Capital Investment Subsidy is provided for all new units and to the existing units on substantial expansion @ 15% of investment of plant & machinery subject to a ceiling of ₹ 50 lakh for MSME units and ₹ 30 lakh for others.

- **Special Package Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir (J&K)**

For the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the modified Special Package Scheme is valid upto 14.06.2017. Under this Scheme following financial assistance is provided:

- Capital Investment subsidy for all new units and to the existing units on substantial expansion- for MSME @ 30% of investment in plant and machinery with a ceiling of ₹ 3 crore for Manufacturing units and ₹ 1.5 crore for Service Units, whereas for other units it is @ 15% of investment in plant and machinery with a ceiling of ₹ 30 lakh.
- Interest subsidy @ 3% on the average daily working capital loan for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production.
- Insurance subsidy for all new units and to the existing units on substantial expansion to the extent of 100% for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production.

- **Freight Subsidy Schemes (FSS), 2013/Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS), 1971**

- Transport Subsidy Scheme for the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, J&K, Darjeeling district of West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands and 8 North Eastern States- This scheme has been discontinued w.e.f. 22.11.2016.

(c) and (d) A request was received from Principal Secretary (Industries), Government of Himachal Pradesh for extension of Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for further period of 5 years in order to give boost to investment in the State of Himachal Pradesh. In respect of the State of J&K and Uttarakhand, request was received from Chief Minister of J&K and Chief Secretary Uttarakhand respectively for extension of the package on the pattern of North Eastern States. In this regard Government of India has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of CEO, NITI Aayog consisting of Secretaries of Ministries/Departments of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, MSME, Textiles, Commerce, Tourism, Health and Family Welfare, Expenditure, Power and DIPPI to examine and suggest a roadmap for a new industrial policy for North Eastern and Himalayan States. The Committee has met on 23.02.2017, 15.03.2017 and 31.03.2017 to deliberate upon a new Industrial Policy for North Eastern and Himalayan States and stakeholders' consultation have been held.

Growth in exports/imports

4478. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's export and import trade recorded growth during the last quarter;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the trade deficit continues to remain at a higher level; and
- (d) if so, the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The value of India's overall export and import for the last quarter is as follows:

(Figures in US\$ Billions)

Months	Export Value			Import Value		
	2015-16	2016-17	Percentage Growth	2015-16	2016-17	Percentage Growth
October	34.8	36.5	4.8	38.2	41.9	9.7
November	31.6	33.4	5.8	35.6	41.4	16.4
December	36.6	37.8	3.1	41.3	42.8	3.6
TOTAL	103.0	107.6	4.5	115.0	126.0	9.6

The above data depicts that India's overall export and import has positive growth during the last quarter over the corresponding period of previous year.

(c) and (d) The value of India's overall trade deficit for the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Figures in US\$ Billions)

Years	Exports	Import	Trade Deficit
2013-14	466.22	528.97	-62.74
2014-15	468.45	529.61	-61.17
2015-16	416.60	465.64	-49.04
2015-16 (Apr-Jan)	348.44	396.90	-48.46
2016-17 (Apr-Jan)*	355.11	390.38	-35.26

Source: DGCI&S (* Provisional)

The data in above table depicts that the trade deficit has been continuously declining over the years.

The Government has taken following steps to reduce the trade deficit:

- (i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports.
- (ii) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 and is a major export promotion scheme implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. MEIS aims to incentivize merchandise exports, including exports from MSME Sector, which are produced/ manufactured in India. Rewards @ 2-5% under MEIS are payable as a percentage of realized FOB value of covered exports, by way of the MEIS duty credit scrip, which are transferable and can also be used for payment of a number of duties including the basic customs duty. At present, 7914 tariff lines at 8 digit HS Codes are covered under MEIS scheme.
- (iii) The Government has also launched Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) in the FTP 2015-2020. The Scheme provided rewards to service providers of notified services who are providing service from India. The rate of reward under the scheme would be based on net foreign exchange earned. The present rates of reward are 3% and 5%.
- (iv) The Government is implementing the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters from Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and mentor them through orientation

programmes, counseling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.

- (v) As part of the "Ease of Doing Business" initiatives, the Government has launched Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) clearances project w.e.f. 1st April, 2016. The scheme enables the importers/exporters to file a common electronic 'Integrated Declaration' on the Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) Gateway i.e. ICEGATE portal. The Integrated Declaration compiles the information requirements of Customs, FSSAI, Plant Quarantine, Animal Quarantine, Drug Controller, Wild Life Control Bureau and Textile Committee. It replaces nine separate forms required by these 6 different agencies and Customs.
- (vi) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre & post shipment credit launched to provide cheaper credit to exporters. The scheme is available to all exports under 416 tariff lines [at ITC (HS) code of 4 digit] and exports made by Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across all ITC (HS) codes. The rate of interest equalisation is 3% per annum.
- (vii) Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports of goods including those manufactured by the MSME Sector through schemes like Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback/refund of duties.
- (viii) A new scheme called Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) has been announced by the Government with the objective to enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure, creating focused export infrastructure, first mile and last mile connectivity for export oriented projects and addressing quality and certification measures. The Central and State Agencies, including Export Promotion Councils, Commodities Boards, SEZ Authorities and Apex Trade Bodies recognised under the EXIM policy of Government of India are eligible for financial support under this scheme.
- (ix) The Government has approved the proposal for notification of commitments under the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of World Trade Organization (WTO), ratification and acceptance of the Instrument of Acceptance of Protocol of TFA to the WTO Secretariat and constitution of the National Committee on

Trade Facilitation (NCTF). The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. These objectives are in consonance with India's "Ease of Doing Business" initiative. The Trade Facilitation Agreement shall enter into force for the notified members upon acceptance by two-third WTO Members.

Steps for promotion of exports

†4479. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the value of India's exports and imports in context of rupees and dollars respectively in last three financial years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 and the current financial year, till date;

(b) the details of the goods showing declining trends in both export and import sectors and the reasons for such slowdown;

(c) whether any special steps have been taken for promotion of exports by Government; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps being taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The value of India's merchandise exports and imports in context of rupees and dollars for the last three year and the current year is as follows:

Years	(in ₹ crores terms)		(in US\$ billions terms)	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
2013-14	1905011.1	2715433.9	314.4	450.2
2014-15	1896445.5	2737086.6	310.3	448.0
2015-16	1716378.1	2490298.1	262.3	381.0
2016-17 (Apr-Feb)*	1653648.3	2308573.9	246.2	343.5

* Provisional

Source: DGCI&S

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The details of the commodities showing declined trends in exports and imports are given in the Statement-I and II respectively, (*See* below).

The reasons for slowdown in exports include the following:

- (i) Fall in global demand and fall in commodity prices, impacting terms of trade for commodity exporters.
- (ii) Fall in the prices of petroleum crude resulting in consequent decline in prices as well as export realizations for petroleum products, which are major terms of exports for India.
- (iii) EU countries that account for nearly 16% of India's export are facing problems of stagnation and deflation. China is also experiencing a slowdown. The recovery in US has been moderate and uncertain in terms of sustainability.
- (iv) Fall in demand of precious goods like Pearls, Precious and Semi-Precious stones, especially from oil producing countries.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken following steps to promote country's exports:

- (i) The New Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) was announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports.
- (ii) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 and is a major export promotion scheme implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. MEIS aims to incentivize merchandise exports, including exports from MSME Sector, which are produced/ manufactured in India. Rewards @ 2-5% under MEIS are payable as a percentage of realized FOB value of covered exports, by way of the MEIS duty credit scrip, which are transferable and can also be used for payment of a number of duties including the basic customs duty. At present, 7914 tariff lines at 8 digit HS Codes are covered under MEIS scheme.
- (iii) The Government has also launched Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) in the FTP 2015-2020. The Scheme provided rewards to service providers of notified services who are providing service from India. The rate of reward under the scheme would be based on net foreign exchange earned. The present rates of reward are 3% and 5%.
- (iv) The Government is implementing the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters from Micro,

Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and mentor them through orientation programmes, counseling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.

- (v) As part of the "Ease of Doing Business" initiatives, the Government has launched Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) clearances project w.e.f 1st April, 2016. The scheme enables the importers/exporters to file a common electronic 'Integrated Declaration' on the Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) Gateway i.e. ICEGATE portal. The Integrated Declaration compiles the information requirements of Customs, FSSAI, Plant Quarantine, Animal Quarantine, Drug Controller, Wild Life Control Bureau and Textile Committee. It replaces nine separate forms required by these 6 different agencies and Customs.
- (vi) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre & post shipment credit launched to provide cheaper credit to exporters. The scheme is available to all exports under 416 tariff lines [at ITC (HS) code of 4 digit] and exports made by Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across all ITC (HS) codes. The rate of interest equalisation is 3% per annum.
- (vii) Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports of goods including those manufactured by the MSME Sector through schemes like Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback / refund of duties.
- (viii) A new scheme called Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) has been announced by the Government with the objective to enhance export competitiveness by bridging gaps in export infrastructure, creating focused export infrastructure, first mile and last mile connectivity for export oriented projects and addressing quality and certification measures. The Central and State Agencies, including Export Promotion Councils, Commodities Boards, SEZ Authorities and Apex Trade Bodies recognised under the EXIM policy of Government of India are eligible for financial support under this scheme.
- (ix) The Government has approved the proposal for notification of commitments under the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of World Trade Organization (WTO), ratification and acceptance of the Instrument of Acceptance of Protocol

of TFA to the WTO Secretariat and constitution of the National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF). The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. These objectives are in consonance with India's "Ease of Doing Business" initiative. The Trade Facilitation Agreement shall enter into force for the notified members upon acceptance by two-third WTO Members.

Statement-I

Details of commodities showing declining trend in exports in India

(Figures in US\$ Millions)

Sl. No.	Commodities	2013-14	2014-15	Growth in 2014-15 w.r.t. 2013-14	2015-16	Growth in 2015-16 w.r.t. 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Other meat	0.55	0.44	-20.17		-100.00
2.	Raw hides and skins	4.91	1.87	-62.03	0.28	-85.11
3.	Wheat	1569.08	828.75	-47.18	164.22	-80.19
4.	Other cereals	1204.16	869.11	-27.82	261.18	-69.95
5.	Guergam meal	1979.70	1551.87	-21.61	496.57	-68.00
6.	Newsprint	2.49	8.05	223.70	2.67	-66.79
7.	Iron ore	1552.43	515.27	-66.81	191.46	-62.84
8.	Oil meals	2796.44	1324.17	-52.65	553.01	-58.24
9.	Processed meat	1.29	2.29	77.22	0.96	-58.18
10.	Petroleum products	63179.37	56794.15	-10.11	30582.72	-46.15
11.	Nickel, product made of nickel	437.27	897.58	105.27	492.88	-45.09
12.	Ship, boat and floating structure	3724.85	5268.36	41.44	3088.46	-41.38
13.	Sesame seeds	592.17	772.27	30.41	459.77	-40.46
14.	Aircraft, spacecraft and parts	4584.96	6158.51	34.32	3729.36	-39.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Iron and steel	9223.70	8684.40	-5.85	5492.75	-36.75
16.	Natural silk yarn, fabrics, madeup	142.94	124.97	-12.57	84.05	-32.74
17.	Project goods	47.35	36.59	-22.73	25.13	-31.33
18.	Shellac	84.94	43.80	-48.44	30.90	-29.46
19.	Other crude minerals	237.02	152.26	-35.76	108.02	-29.05
20.	Rice (other than basmati)	2925.16	3336.84	14.07	2368.64	-29.02
21.	Dairy products	727.54	355.83	-51.09	256.93	-27.79
22.	Copper and products made of copper	2855.11	3420.30	19.80	2539.74	-25.75
23.	Dye intermediates	248.15	239.85	-3.35	181.14	-24.48
24.	Silk waste	16.25	17.86	9.88	13.74	-23.04
25.	Rice -basmati	4864.89	4516.28	-7.17	3477.98	-22.99
26.	Leather footwear component	320.02	361.94	13.10	285.10	-21.23
27.	Finished leather	1285.15	1331.76	3.63	1049.26	-21.21
28.	Other oil seeds	155.18	185.04	19.24	147.77	-20.14
29.	Rmg silk	236.55	303.97	28.50	244.06	-19.71
30.	Consumer electronics	834.59	808.01	-3.19	651.48	-19.37
31.	Jute yarn	23.46	22.64	-3.48	18.34	-19.01
32.	Products of iron and steel	6780.41	7562.81	11.54	6134.95	-18.88
33.	Railway transport equipments, parts	178.17	135.35	-24.04	109.93	-18.78
34.	Groundnut	525.68	760.37	44.64	620.36	-18.41
35.	Telecom instruments	3056.97	1073.26	-64.89	875.72	-18.41
36.	Animal casings	4.73	3.18	-32.84	2.61	-17.90
37.	Gold and other precious metal jewellery	10801.38	13242.41	22.60	10958.01	-17.25
38.	Sports goods	236.46	274.50	16.09	227.70	-17.05
39.	Alcoholic beverages	401.53	369.59	-7.95	310.31	-16.04
40.	Other textile yarn, fabric madeup article	376.05	399.59	6.26	3 35.69	-15.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	Auto tyres and tubes	1687.52	1648.11	-2.34	1387.25	-15.83
42.	Bicycle and parts	348.66	354.16	1.58	298.44	-15.73
43.	Processed minerals	1003.64	1034.39	3.06	872.82	-15.62
44.	Vegetable oils	53.22	94.56	77.68	79.93	-15.48
45.	Cashew	842.32	909.26	7.95	768.55	-15.47
46.	Hand tool, cutting tool of metals	711.13	755.70	6.27	640.60	-15.23
47.	Buffalo meat	4350.38	4781.18	9.90	4069.08	-14.89
48.	Rmg wool	307.48	307.75	0.09	262.37	-14.75
49.	Other rubber product except footwear	964.19	1071.11	11.09	922.30	-13.89
50.	Other non ferrous metal and product	416.14	499.29	19.98	431.88	-13.50
51.	Marine products	5016.63	5510.49	9.84	4767.50	-13.48
52.	Zinc and products made of zinc	435.39	608.06	39.66	527.07	-13.32
53.	Floor cvrng of jute	35.73	39.09	9.41	34.00	-13.01
54.	Manmade yarn, fabrics, madeups	5183.66	5275.03	1.76	4621.63	-12.39
55.	Ic engines and parts	1770.36	2397.98	35.45	2106.23	-12.17
56.	Prime mica and mica products	19.10	19.51	2.12	17.15	-12.10
57.	Dyes	1904.74	2129.98	11.82	1 873.95	-12.02
58.	Other plastic items	419.94	420.29	0.08	370.27	-11.90
59.	Jute, raw	18.81	19.41	3.20	17.18	-11.50
60.	Cement, clinker and asbestos cement	312.27	378.31	21.15	335.62	-11.29
61.	Paint, varnish and allied product	645.93	669.06	3.58	594.73	-11.11
62.	Human hair, products thereof	384.01	336.37	-12.40	301.15	-10.47
63.	AC, refrigeration machinery etc.	1164.12	1168.33	0.36	1048.09	-10.29
64.	Saddlery and harness	145.05	162.85	12.27	146.47	-10.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
65.	Pearl, precious, semiprecious stones	27160.44	24758.79	-8.84	22297.26	-9.94
66.	Organic chemicals	5641.33	5394.35	-4.38	4859.52	-9.91
67.	Granite, natural stone and product	1996.1 1	2019.82	1.19	1832.35	-9.28
68.	Other miscellaneous chemicals	655.13	742.21	13.29	673.64	-9.24
69.	Pumps of all types	690.90	773.24	1 1.92	707.18	-8.54
70.	Castor oil	725.70	770.49	6.17	705.20	-8.47
71.	Other construction machinery	1008.68	1 177.40	16.73	1077.86	-8.45
72.	Medical and scientific instrument	966.88	1080.28	11.73	989.24	-8.43
73.	Leather garments	591.81	604.58	2.16	553.98	-8.37
74.	Cotton yarn	4550.41	3937.41	-13.47	3608.12	-8.36
75.	Processed vegetables	213.05	281.75	32.25	258.92	-8.11
76.	Inorganic chemicals	721.27	683.59	-5.23	628.20	-8.10
77.	Aluminium, products of aluminium	1943.26	2859.37	47.14	2639.77	-7.68
78.	Coir and coir manufactures	227.59	282.19	23.99	261.59	-7.30
79.	Electric machinery and equipment	3683.15	3974.04	7.90	3689.51	-7.16
80.	Atm, injctng mlding machinery etc.	1244.20	1344.42	8.05	1262.83	-6.07
81.	Mica	50.73	56.02	10.42	52.72	-5.89
82.	Footwear of leather	2025.73	2279.00	12.50	2148.41	-5.73
83.	Leather goods	1350.06	1453.20	7.64	1370.84	-5.67
84.	Sheep/goat meat	115.37	135.71	17.63	128.38	-5.40
85.	Auto components/parts	3971.76	4438.56	1 1.75	4217.37	-4.98
86.	Two and three wheelers	1521.47	1864.34	22.54	1777.84	-4.64
87.	Accumulators and batteries	170.07	213.06	25.28	203.30	-4.58
88.	Cotton fabrics, madeups etc.	5118.64	5516.41	7.77	5266.17	-4.54
89.	Coffee	798.83	814.02	1.90	783.87	-3.70
90.	Plastic sheet, film, pits etc.	1082.64	1068.79	-1.28	1030.51	-3.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
91.	Cosmetics and toiletries	1325.90	1404.01	5.89	1356.58	-3.38
92.	Processed fruits and juices	547.14	592.26	8.25	574.46	-3.00
93.	Cashew nut shell liquid	6.35	9.10	43.21	8.83	-2.92
94.	Graphite, explosives and accessory	70.08	68.46	-2.3 1	66.49	-2.87
95.	Woollen yarn, fabrics, madeups etc.	180.72	201.85	11.69	196.44	-2.68
96.	Indl. Machinery for dairy etc.	4276.28	4769.28	1 1.53	4641.95	-2.67
97.	Stationary/office, school supply	226.02	250.07	10.64	244.09	-2.39
98.	Tobacco unmanufactured	789.07	680.01	-13.82	665.33	-2.16
99.	Floriculture products	75.31	75.40	0.11	73.80	-2.12
100.	Misc. processed items	418.04	453.66	8.52	444.28	-2.07
101.	Rmg cotton incl. accessories	9106.74	9282.83	1.93	9091.55	-2.06
102.	Electronics components	1819.44	1880.46	3.35	1842.05	-2.04
103.	Manmade staple fibre	597.81	551.59	-7.73	540.41	-2.03
104.	Silk carpet	2.57	2.62	1.62	2.60	-0.75
105.	Plastic raw materials	3045.72	2508.66	-17.63	2491.33	-0.69
106.	Jute hessian	141.70	126.00	-11.08	125.54	-0.36
107.	Handloom products	373.02	369.55	-0.93	368.52	-0.28

Statement-II*Details of Commodities showing declining trend in imports in India*

(Figures in US\$)

Sl. No.	Commodities	2013-14	2014-15	Growth in 2014-15 over 2013-14	2015-16	Growth in 2015-16 over 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Silk carpet	103681	71795	-30.75	7587	-89.43
2.	Mollases	1465476	4927597	236.25	1157142	-76.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Shellac	8011209	9752818	21.74	2991853	-69.32
4.	Sesame seeds	134482876	62673817	-53.40	27592926	-55.97
5.	Graphite, explosives and accessory	154201590	139753034	-9.37	64475624	-53.86
6.	Iron ore	57404506	1067862523	1760.24	494246372	-53.72
7.	Processed meat	1271181	848632	-33.24	424416	-49.99
8.	Sheep/goat meat	855846	1428369	66.90	729138	-48.95
9.	Rice (other than basmati)	1371246	1772016	29.23	908211	-48.75
10.	Cashew nut shell liquid	337704	1634334	383.95	872169	-46.63
11.	Castor oil	339655	295756	-12.92	167108	-43.50
12.	Petroleum: crude	143643364538	116442856672	-18.94	65922983702	-43.39
13.	Groundnut	60994	79752	30.75	47673	-40.22
14.	Human hair, products thereof	14505867	13389285	-7.70	8294611	-38.05
15.	Nickel, product made of nickel	909961640	1388663989	52.61	901862262	-35.06
16.	Poultry products	3894836	6177486	58.61	4039471	-34.61
17.	Saddler and harness	199811	365212	82.78	247267	-32.29
18.	Raw hides and skins	78024646	87190320	11.75	62959973	-27.79
19.	Sulphur, unroasted iron pyrite	183110198	286410347	56.41	217102568	-24.20
20.	Project goods	4551128404	3631427326	-20.21	2761072077	-23.97
21.	Coal, coke and briquettes etc	16403461516	17802558553	8.53	13667590882	-23.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Office equipments	129037915	161487298	25.15	124220373	-23.08
23.	Cotton raw including Waste	394481451	508802019	28.98	394102447	-22.54
24.	Petroleum products	21126966767	21882654204	3.58	17021487056	-22.21
25.	Lead and products made of led	523076973	630783109	20.59	491904075	-22.02
26.	Dye intermediates	832996249	774790258	-6.99	607412135	-21.60
27.	Rmg silk	5168266	6130785	18.62	4826493	-21.27
28.	Bulk minerals and ores	6813864748	6622976644	-2.80	5256247831	-20.64
29.	Other wood and wood products	2072200922	1950008960	-5.90	1557926699	-20.11
30.	Coffee	120187167	152204026	26.64	122589902	-19.46
31.	Zinc and products made of zinc	289667978	560468845	93.49	460490907	-17.84
32.	Other meat	2607184	3191276	22.40	2635926	-17.40
33.	Silver	4540004674	4523511721	-0.36	3742739280	-17.26
34.	Other crude minerals	309256135	398269178	28.78	333283186	-16.32
35.	Cocoa products	176895319	253580532	43.35	212959062	-16.02
36.	Bicycle and parts	257203785	219276469	-14.75	184850623	-15.70
37.	Other rubber product except footwear	2084178080	1992758946	-4.39	1685604263	-15.41
38.	Coir and coir manufactures	9614186	5550981	-42.26	4700421	-15.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39.	Organic chemicals	11067462585	11341678856	2.48	9623239815	-15.15
40.	Agro chemicals	852218689	980690759	15.08	843940388	-13.94
41.	Hand tool, cutting tool of metals	881145798	969693004	10.05	845524927	-12.80
42.	Other precious and base metals	239518930	250477824	4.58	218822370	-12.64
43.	Natural rubber	906429364	818291472	-9.72	715116358	-12.61
44.	Machine tools	2183243216	2167474376	-0.72	1911930980	-11.79
45.	Rmg wool	15193261	16063676	5.73	14170045	-11.79
46.	Wool, raw	325227492	348734090	7.23	308472289	-11.55
47.	Pearl, precious, semiprecious stones	23988408499	22598246590	-5.80	20069948993	-11.19
48.	Other miscellaneous chemicals	552183316	670446167	21.42	596739569	-10.99
49.	Natural silk yarn, fabrics, madeup	65671769	51721354	-21.24	46549811	-10.00
50.	Tobacco manufactured	27849876	32757509	17.62	29738292	-9.22
51.	Ship, boat and floating structure	6723517198	4959029778	-26.24	4503365483	-9.19
52.	Books, publications and printing	619824414	382170000	-38.34	348021706	-8.94
53.	Woollen yarn, fabrics, madeups etc	64261848	64462216	0.31	58744406	-8.87
54.	Iron and steel	9109847605	12342030653	35.48	11251890214	-8.83
55.	Other construction machinery	1681756092	1596515311	-5.07	1456278926	-8.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56.	Tea	48536268	63567497	30.97	58039682	-8.70
57.	Manmade yarn, fabrics, madeups	1659741431	1885710802	13.61	1727439632	-8.39
58.	Aluminium, products of aluminium	3149470925	3813401658	21.08	3507210734	-8.03
59.	Cereal preparations	69150264	95438601	38.02	87809278	-7.99
60.	Dairy products	38466061	61490805	59.86	56635239	-7.90
61.	Finished leather	501855557	646243570	28.77	596450443	-7.71
62.	Pumps of all types	886469520	879117080	-0.83	811524467	-7.69
63.	Gold	28704673529	34407177255	19.87	31770743229	-7.66
64.	Atm, injecting mlding machinery etc	928016753	832244457	-10.32	771014516	-7.36
65.	Paper, paper board and product	2187374772	2566530227	17.33	2407636775	-6.19
66.	Ayush and herbal products	52464887	57575717	9.74	54127087	-5.99
67.	Products of iron and steel	3576164641	3959305759	10.71	3725656403	-5.90
68.	Floriculture products	18447173	18517151	0.38	17425147	-5.90
69.	Electrodes	84717467	86334703	1.91	81377634	-5.74
70.	Ceramics and allied products	769547172	918651113	19.38	866432521	-5.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
71.	Tin and products made of tin	244289388	202909173	-16.94	192528000	-5.12
72.	Misc processed items	244478969	292049127	19.46	277197337	-5.09
73.	IC engines and parts	2271051634	2190937071	-3.53	2080677719	-5.03
74.	Cosmetics and toiletries	834373009	989714897	18.62	941252209	-4.90
75.	Other non ferrous metal and product	757376613	851951844	12.49	813235262	-4.54
76.	Plastic raw materials	7839583333	9223190917	17.65	8821506685	-4.36
77.	Jute hessian	13427159	28995325	115.95	27791000	-4.15
78.	Newsprint	887893295	839254537	-5.48	805407288	-4.03
79.	Motor vehicle/cars	307728696	300627444	-2.31	288591847	-4.00
80.	Processed minerals	836630517	739148441	-11.65	714845136	-3.29
81.	Silk, raw	148518603	158926196	7.01	153706668	-3.28
82.	Medical and scientific instrument	3291751355	3386795018	2.89	3288938102	-2.89
83.	Dyes	320261782	328406592	2.54	319624292	-2.67
84.	Surgical	554857313	567000937	2.19	554889624	-2.14
85.	Paint, varnish and allied product	1265827934	1344557929	6.22	1320493585	-1.79
86.	Processed fruits and juices	68278936	81583668	19.49	80309172	-1.56
87.	Residual chemical and allied prod	4723719760	5166221513	9.37	5087351052	-1.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
88.	Fertilizers crude	926100539	1026786634	10.87	1013874007	-1.26
89.	Vegetable oils	9389738917	10621482323	13.12	10492078195	-1.22
90.	Inorganic chemicals	4040406259	4494253180	11.23	4447109414	-1.05
91.	Manmade staple fibre	328302034	406779530	23.90	402587894	-1.03
92.	Consumer electronics	3665668307	4122043406	12.45	41064928 86	-0.38
93.	Cotton fabrics, madeups etc.	509434100	506101773	-0.65	504341021	-0.35
94.	Electric machinery and equipment	5492458097	6061640511	10.36	6040660510	-0.35
95.	Footwear of leather	229915512	253866098	10.42	253183289	-0.27

Slaughter houses licensed by APEDA

4480. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of slaughter houses licensed by APEDA (Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of licenses issued by APEDA so far, for new slaughter houses during 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, State wise and year-wise along with district-wise details in case of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the details of the various meat exports during 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 along with the revenue generated, meat wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is not involved in licensing abattoirs in the country. However, for export purposes, APEDA registers the integrated abattoir-cum-meat processing plants/ stand alone abattoirs and meat processing plants.

(c) The detail of the meat exports during 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (Up to January, 2017) (Calendar year) is given as under:

(Qty. in MTV Value in ₹ crore)

Commodity Group	2014		2015		2016		2017 (Jan.-2017)	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
Bird's Meat	83,956	76	7,910	83	3,952	43	84	0.38
Buffalo Meat	15,30,180	30,090	13,56,851	26,922	13,05,747	25,797	76,316	1,577
Other Meat	294	3	14	0	79	1	0	0
Processed Meat	179	5	549	17	89	3	10	0.33
Sheep/Goat Meat	23,725	808	22,303	831	21,965	851	1,776	72
TOTAL	16,38,334	30,982	1387627	27,854	13,31,832	26,695	78,186	1,650

EY's Global Capital Confidence Barometer

4481. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per EY's Fourteenth biannual Global Capital Confidence Barometer of most attractive investment destinations, India stands at third position for technology transactions; and

(b) how the Ministry look at this positive aspect and how it is planning its policies and programmes so as to attract more and more FDI into various sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) According to EY's Fourteenth edition of Technology Capital Confidence Barometer report, India appears among the top five investment destinations for the sector and occupies third position. However, this study has not been instituted by EY in association with the Government of India.

The Government, in recent years, has undertaken a number of important FDI policy reforms which coupled with improved business climate has helped in greater FDI inflows in the country. To ensure that India remains an attractive investment destination, FDI policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor-friendly.

Progress made under 'Startup India'

4482. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made under 'Startup India' programme since its inception;

(b) whether the existing eco-system of financing for Startups is sufficient or Government proposes further improvement; and

(c) what efforts have been made by Government to bring about the State Governments on same page for giving desired thrust to the Startups in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Details of the progress made under 'Startup India' programme since its inception are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Government has taken a number of steps for financing of startups in this context, the Fund of Funds for Startups is operational and managed by SIDBI. A total of INR 623.5 crores has been released to 17 AIFs (Alternate Investment Funds) under the Fund of Funds scheme. Further, in order to facilitate loans for startups, a credit guarantee scheme is being formulated.

(c) The various initiatives made by Government to bring about the State Governments on same page for giving desired thrust to the Startups in the country are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I***Details of the progress made under 'Startup India' programme since its inception***

The "Startup India" initiative aims at fostering entrepreneurship and promoting innovation by creating an ecosystem that is conducive to growth of Startups. The initiative strives for providing impetus to the entrepreneurial setup in economic landscape of India.

The details of progress made under Startup India initiative are as below:

1. Recognition

- 770 Startup applications have been recognized as Startups by DIPP.
- 10 Startups have been approved by IMB for availing tax benefit.

2. Compliance Regime based on Self-Certification

- List of 36 industries in "white" category has been published on CPCB's website. CPCB has allowed such industries to self-certify compliance for a period of 3 years under 3 Environment related Acts listed in the Startup India Action Plan.
- Startups have been allowed to self-certify compliance for a period of 3 years in respect of 6 Labour laws; 12 States have confirmed compliance to the advisory issued on 12.01.2016 by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE).
- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has issued advisory to States to allow Startups to self-certify compliance for a period of 1 year with the Apprenticeship Rules, 1992 of Apprenticeship Act, 1961.

3. Startup India Hub

- 43,000+ queries have been handled by the Startup India Hub.
- 300+ Startups have been mentored for incubation and funding support.
- A Startup India online hub is being developed which will serve as a platform where all the stakeholders of the Startup ecosystem can collaborate and synergise their efforts. It will facilitate location-wise and sectoral mapping. The pilot launch was hosted on 20th March, 2017 and the portal is expected to go live in April'17.

4. Rolling out of Mobile App and Portal

- Startup India portal has been developed to provide access to the following:
 - Startup recognition
 - Incubator recognition
 - Advertising space for Startups
 - Learning and development module
- The portal acts as a one stop solution for all queries related to the Startup India initiative.
- Startup India mobile app has been developed to provide services such as Startup recognition, Incubator recognition, etc. as well as, notifications and information to its users on-the-go.

5. Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs
 - Panel of over 423 facilitators for Patent and Design and 596 facilitators for Trademark applications has been constituted.
 - 179 applications have received rebate of up to 80% on patent fees and have also received legal assistance free of cost.
 - 32 Startups have made request for expedited examination (Form 18(A)) whereas, Trademark facilitation has been extended to 52 Startups.
6. Relaxed Norms of Public Procurement for Startups
 - Relaxed norms for public procurement for micro, small and other enterprises have been provisioned in the Procurement Policy by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
 - Department of Public Enterprises, Central Public Sector Undertakings and Department of Expenditure have been authorised to relax conditions of prior experience and prior turnover with respect to MSEs in all public procurements subject to meeting quality and technical specifications.
 - States have been requested to issue a similar notification to encourage startups.
7. Faster Exit for Startups
 - Under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016, firms which are recognised as fast track firms by MCA will be able to wind up their business in 90 days as compared to the 180 day period for other firms.
 - Liquidation provisions under the code have been notified on 9th December 2016.
 - MCA is in the process of notifying Startups as 'fast track firms'.
8. Providing Funding Support through Fund of Funds (FFS) with a Corpus of INR 10,000 crore
 - A Fund of Funds for Startups of INR 10,000 crore shall be released over two Finance Commission cycles, that is, by the year 2025.
 - INR 600 crore has been released to SIDBI; INR 500 crore in F.Y. 2015-16, and INR 100 crore in F.Y. 2016-17.

- TOTAL commitments under FFS stand at INR 623.5 crore to 17 AIFs.

Key revisions in the guidelines have been operationalised under FFS to enable quick and easy access:

- AIFs supported by SIDBI to invest twice the amount of contribution received from FFS in Startups.
- Allow AIFs funded by SIDBI to fund an entity even after it ceases to be a Startup (as defined by DIPP).

9. Tax Exemption on Capital Gains

- Section 54 EE has been introduced under the Finance Act, 2016 which provides for exemption of capital gain arising out of transfer of long term capital asset (not exceeding INR 50 lakhs in a financial year) invested in a fund notified by Central Government.
- Section 54 GB of Income-tax Act, 1961 has been amended to provide exemption from tax on capital gains arising out of sale of residential house or a residential plot of land if the amount of net consideration is invested in equity shares of an eligible Startup for utilizing the same to purchase specified asset.

10. Tax Exemption to Startups for 3 Years

- In the Union Budget 2017-18, the Government has announced that a Startup would be able to avail income tax exemption for three consecutive assessment years out of a block of seven years, which was earlier five years.

11. Tax Exemption on Investments above Fair Market Value

- Removal of Angel Tax

Under the Income Tax Act, 1961, where a Startup (company) receives any consideration for issue of shares which exceeds the Fair Market Value (FMV) of such shares, such excess consideration is taxable in the hands of recipient as Income from other sources. Tax exemption has been introduced on 14th June 2016 for investments made in startups above Fair Market Value.

12. Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)

- 500 Tinkering Labs are to be established in schools under the Atal Innovation Mission, of which 457 Tinkering Labs have been selected. Each school shall

receive an amount of INR 20 lakhs over the next four years.

- INR 12 lakh each to 220 tinkering labs for the current financial year has been disbursed.
- 10 new Incubation Centres have been shortlisted (3658 applications received and 63 shortlisted).
- 6 existing Incubators (out of 232 applications received) have been sanctioned for scale-up grant of INR 10 crore by NITI Aayog.

13. Building Innovation Centres at National Institutes

- 10 Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) have been approved.
- An amount of INR 37.50 lakhs (INR 3.75 lakh each for 10 Startup Centres) has been released as 1st instalment of the grant to the Startup Centres.

14. Promoting Startups in the Biotechnology Sectors

- DBT has sanctioned INR 1 crore under Biotech Equity fund to be given to each bio-incubator. The initiative has already assisted 3 Bio-incubators that have been selected as recipients of the Equity Fund.
- 20 Bio-incubators have been supported by DBT. The impact has been multi-fold as 290 Startups have received benefits from these Bio-incubators under various programmes like Biotechnology Ignition Grant, Industry Innovation Programme on Medical Electronics (IIPME), Sparsh, Grand Challenges, BioNEST, etc.

15. Key regulatory issues which have been addressed are as follows:—

- External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) guidelines for Startups: Startups can borrow up to \$3 million or equivalent per financial year, either in rupees, or any convertible foreign currency or a combination of both, for a minimum average maturity period of three years.
- Foreign Venture Capital Investors (FVCI) are now allowed to invest in Startups irrespective of any sector without Reserve Bank of India's approval.
- SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014 have been amended to permit FPIs to invest in unlisted Non-Convertible debentures and securitised debt instruments.

- The SEBI Board has approved five key amendments to SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 with respect to 'Angel Funds':—
 - The upper limit for number of angel investors in a scheme has been increased from forty nine to two hundred.
 - Angel Funds will be allowed to invest in start-ups incorporated within five years, which was earlier 3 years.
 - The requirement of minimum investment amount by an Angel Fund in any venture capital undertaking has been reduced from fifty lakhs to twenty five lakhs.
 - The lock-in requirements of investment made by Angel Funds in a venture capital undertaking has been reduced from three years to one year.
 - Angel Funds are allowed to invest in overseas venture capital undertakings upto 25% of their investible corpus in line with other AIFs.

Statement-II

Details of various Government Initiatives to involve States in Startup India Initiative

1. States' Conference, 23rd July 2016 - A collaborative effort between the Centre and the State Governments for initiating a dialogue process. The aim of the conference was to provide a platform to all the States to discuss the progress made and their good practices on the action points of Startup India initiative.
2. 15 States have formulated Startup Policies since October'14, of these, 11 States formulated their policies after the launch of the Startup India initiative.
3. DIPP provided facilitation support to Odisha and participated in key state Startup events like Vibrant Gujarat, Make in Karnataka, Startup Rajasthan, and India-Portugal Startup Summit among others.
4. Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) has issued an advisory to all the States for compliance regime based on self-certification under 6 labour laws on 12.01.2016. 12 States/UT have confirmed to allow start-ups to self-certify compliance for a period of 3 years in respect of 6 labour laws.

5. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has issued advisory to states to allow startups to self-certify compliance for a period of 1 year with the Apprenticeship Rules, 1992 of Apprenticeship Act, 1961.
6. States have been requested to issue a notification similar to the circular issued by Department of Expenditure to Central Ministries/ Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) to relax condition of prior turnover and prior experience in public procurement for all Startups [whether Micro and Small enterprises or otherwise] subject to meeting of quality and technical specifications.
7. DIPP has written to all the States seeking their interest in translation of a free online learning course introduced by Startup India to State's regional language. It is a 4-week free online program for early stage entrepreneurs across the country aimed at teaching entrepreneurs on how to start a new business and how to scale an existing one.

Setting up of private industrial parks

4483. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to give priority for setting up of private industrial parks to pursue industrial infrastructural development as well as to mitigate the problem of unemployment in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) 'Industrial Park Scheme' was notified by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) *vide* notification No. 12(4)2001-IP&ID dated 1st April, 2002 and the scheme ended on 31st March, 2006. The Department used to accord approval to those undertakings which had developed Industrial Parks for availing benefits under Section 80-IA of Income Tax Act, 1961. The scheme did not involve setting up of any industrial park by the Government.

However, for up gradation of Industrial Estates/Parks/Area, DIPP notified the scheme 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Up gradation Scheme' (MIUS) in July 2013. 30 projects have been approved between 2014-16 under 'MIUS'. The details of these projects are given in the Statement (*See* below). All these projects are being implemented and monitored by the State Implementing Agencies (SIA's) of the concerned State Governments' such as Industrial Development Corporations.

Statement*I. List of projects which were accorded 'Final approval' under MIUS and released Central grant*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name and location of the Project	State	Project Cost	Central Grant	Date of Final Approval
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Upgradation of Hindupur Growth Centre and IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District,	Andhra Pradesh	54.2	14.93	01.03.2016
2.	Upgradation of industrial Growth Centre, Bobbili, Vizianagaram District	Andhra Pradesh	30.61	8.68	01.03.2016
3.	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla, Distt. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	54.81	12.26	05.03.2015
4.	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	44.59	10.24	10.08.2015
5.	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	97.78	39.90	05.03.2015
6.	Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal	Haryana	84.85	34.19	05.03.2015
7.	Industrial Area, Kandrauri	HP	95.77	24.07	05.03.2015
8.	Industrial Area, Pandoga	HP	88.05	22.62	05.03.2015
9.	Industrial Estate, Kathua	J&K	36.55	16.89	10.08.2015
10.	Tupundana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	35.57	14.05	10.08.2015
11.	Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka	90.50	42.69	10.08.2015
12.	Kolhar Industrial Area. Bidar	Karnataka	125.76	24.36	10.08.2015
13.	KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad	Kerala	130.94	50	28.03.2016
14.	Up gradation of Infrastructure at Zuangtui Industrial Estate	Mizoram	18.02	14.42	01.03.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	MP	75.00	12.75	05.03.2015
16.	Industrial Area. Uijaini, Dhar	MP	44.88	11.50	05.03.2015
17.	Angul Aluminium Park, Angul	Odisha	99.60	33.44	18.08.2015
18.	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha, Patiala	Punjab	76.60	16.58	05.03.2015
19.	Upgradation of Physical infrastructure at SIPCOT-HOSUR Industrial Complex	Tamil Nadu	30.4	7.69	01.03.2016
20.	Pashamylaran Industrail Area, Medak	Telangana	64.24	23.56	05.03.2015
21.	Paddy Processing Cluster, Ranga Reddy	Telangana	124.50	48.00	10.08.2015
22.	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	TriDura	55.38	39.80	05.03.2015
23.	Upgradation Of RK Nagar Industrial Area	Tripura	52.25	38.76	01.03.2016
24.	Furniture Hub at Ernakulum District	Kerala	86.156	43.33	14.07.2016
		TOTAL	1697.006	604.71	

II. List of projects which were accorded 'In-principle' approval under MIUS

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name and location of the Project	State	Project Cost	Central Grant	Date of 'in-principle' Approval
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	SIDCO, Industrial Growth Centre, Samba	J&K	14.60	7.45	13.06.2014
2.	Devidur Industrial Area	Jharkhand	105.00	27.36	13.06.2014
3.	Treated Effluent Collection and Disposal System Industries in Danilimbda	Gujarat	112.75	44.16	01.03.2016

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Upgradation of Infrastructure in Sayakha Industrial Area, Bharuch District	Gujarat	361.26	28.05	01.03.2016
5.	Upgradation of Industrial Estate Dimapur	Nagaland	14.66	10.14	01.03.2016
6.	Taranur Industrial Area	Maharashtra	109.45	12.75	28.04.2016
		TOTAL	717.72	129.91	

Discussions with industry on H-1B Visa

4484. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government held discussions with industry on the US H-1B Visa issue;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the change in H-1B Visa will have an impact on Indian companies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Periodic meetings of the Government of India have been held with the industry members to discuss the issue of H1B visa and key challenges being faced in this regard. The discriminatory nature of the recent bills/laws of the US Government on H1B visa and its adverse impact on the bilateral trade has been highlighted by the Government of India and the Industry with the US administration.

(c) and (d) It is not possible to anticipate impact of the proposed bills about changes in H-1B visa regime till final provisions are known. Therefore, it will be premature to make any comment in this regard.

Non-operational SEZs

4485. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that large number of approved Special Economic Zones

(SEZs) in various States are either not having any operations or have been cancelled;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the reasons for their cancellations or non-operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is a long term process and delay in commencement of commercial operations of the SEZs may be due to various reasons which include time taken in getting approvals from statutory/State Government bodies, adverse business climate due to changed global economic situation, changes in fiscal incentives, etc. The State-wise details of non operational SEZs are given in Statement-I (*See below*). In case of lack of substantive progress in the project or on a request by the developer, the Board of Approval cancels the Letter of Approval for the SEZ. The details of SEZs, as on date, where Letters of Approval have been cancelled, are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of SEZs which are non operational

State/UT	Approved SEZs	State/UT	Approved SEZs
Andhra Pradesh	12	Punjab	3
Chhattisgarh	1	Rajasthan	6
Delhi	2	Tamil Nadu	17
Goa	7	Telangana	31
Gujarat	12	Uttar Pradesh	15
Haryana	16	West Bengal	3
Jharkhand	1	Grand TOTAL	224
Karnataka	40		
Kerala	12		
Madhya Pradesh	9		
Maharashtra	29		
Manipur	1		
Nagaland	2		
Odisha	4		
Puducherry	1		

Statement-II

State-wise distribution of number of said SEZs approved for cancellation

State/UT	Numbers
Andhra Pradesh	6
Dadra Nagar Haveli	1

State/UT	Numbers	State/UT	Numbers
Delhi	1	Punjab	4
Gujarat	8	Tamil Nadu	10
Haryana	6	Telangana	14
Karnataka	8	Uttarakhand	1
Kerala	3	Uttar Pradesh	6
Madhya Pradesh	6	West Bengal	6
Maharashtra	28		
Odisha	1	GRAND TOTAL	109

Production share of small tea growers

4486. SHRIA. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production from the small tea growers' segment is estimated at 422.5 million kg., out of a total tea crop of 1239.2 million kg. in 2017;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the share is rising as the 2016 production stood at 409.2 million kg against a total output of 1,208.6 million kg.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The production from small tea growers' segment is estimated at 422.47 million kgs out of the total production of 1239.15 million kgs in 2016.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The share of small tea growers to the total tea production in the country is showing an increasing trend from year to year as is evident from the table given below:

Year	Small Growers Production	total Production	Percentage of small growers production over total production
1	2	3	4
2013	374.91	1200.41	31.23%
2014	398.04	1207.31	32.97%

1	2	3	4
2015	409.17	1208.66	33.85%
2016	422.47	1239.15	34.09%

MoUs on new investment in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

4487. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any data on the MoUs signed on new investments in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) what is the total value of these MoUs and the sectors covered, in terms of capital; and

(c) how many of the MoUs signed during the past three years have resulted in actual investment in both the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Data furnished by Government of Telangana is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) MoUs pertain to sectors *inter-alia* including Information Technology, Electronic/Manufacturing, Heavy Engineering, Industrial Goods Manufacturing and Pharmaceutical sector.

(c) 30 MoUs have been signed by the Government of Telangana during the past three years.

Statement*List of MoUs signed by the Government of Telangana*

IT/ITES Electronic Manufacturing:

Sl. No.	Party 1	Party 2	Summary	Date of Signing
1	2	3	4	5
1.	DBS	GoTS	The Development Bank of Singapore, a Multi-national Bank, which is the largest bank in South East Asia in Assets would establish its first Technology Development Center globally in Hyderabad to develop its internal IT capabilities. The center would eventually house about 1,500 employees supporting the Development Bank of Singapore global IT operations.	4-Apr-16
2.	Value Labs	GoTS	Value Labs is a Hyderabad based, Hyderabad head quartered IT Services company. Value Labs will be setting up a state of the art campus in Hyderabad with an investment of ₹ 1,362 Cr over an area of 1,000,000 sft and employing 10,000 professionals.	4-Apr-16
3.	Karvy	GoTS	Establishing a state of the art facility that would house about 5,000 employees and be the IT backbone for enabling the Financial services of Karvy.	4-Apr-16
4.	Fractal Analytics	GoTS	Fractal Analytics, a pioneer in data analytics, has expressed its interest in setting up an Data Analytic Center in Telangana.	4-Apr-16
5.	Max Touch	GoTS	Max-Touch - focused in Manufacturing of electronics goods, electrical and telecommunications products and	4-Apr-16

1	2	3	4	5
			services. The company propose to build an assembly unit for Cell Phones, LED Lights, Induction Lamps.	
6.	LED Manufacturers SPV	GoTS	LED Manufacturers SPV (ISLE LED Park) to establish its manufacturing facilities in the LED Cluster. An investment of ₹ 500 Crores is committed and has an employment potential of 5000.	4-Apr-16
7.	Kwality Photonics	GoTS	Kwality Photonics P Ltd., India's PIONEER & SOLE Manufacturer of Professional Grade Power LEDs, is setting up INDIA'S first Global Scale LED Semiconductor Plant in Telangana to produce 100 million LEDs per day with an investment of ₹ 200 Crores over next 3 years.	4-Apr-16
8.	Axiom	GoTS	AXIOM has agreed to establish its manufacturing facility for "Mobile Phone Chargers" in eCity in the State of Telangana. The proposed plant will have capacity to manufacture 6.0 million chargers per month which will provide employment to app. 2000 people directly and 1000 people indirectly.	4-Apr-16
9.	Aries Group	GoTS	UAE Based "Aries Group" to roll out tablets and televisions and other futuristic products from Telangana.	4-Apr-16
10.	YES Bank	T-Hub	YES Bank will be setting up its Centre of Excellence at T-Hub, Hyderabad and will collaborate in the areas of Fintech, Agri, Healthcare, eGovernance.	4-Apr-16
11.	HPE	T-Hub	HPE will setup its innovation centre/lab infrastructure to develop, test and pilot innovative technology enabled ideas at T-Hub. T-Hub will facilitate the development of IT solutions	4-Apr-16

1	2	3	4	5
			and apps that will benefit the Smart Cities projects.	
12.	CISCO/ Paradigm IT	T-Hub	CISCO and ParadigmIT will be setting up a Smart Cities CoE at T-Hub. CISCO and ParadigmIT will be setting up a PoC of Smart Parking and Smart Lighting solution at T-Hub within the IIIT Campus, Hyderabad.	4-Apr-16
13.	IAMAI	T-Hub	IAMAI will be setting up the Mobile10X hub at T-Hub. Mobile10X is the largest capacity building and ecosystem enabling programme for mobile applications.	4-Apr-16
14.	Sales Force	GoTS	Sales force would be establishing its Center of Excellence in Hyderabad in a 200,000 sft facility. Support its R&D, Development of Core Products and Customer Support.	4-Apr-16
15.	SCSC	GoTS	Cyber security emergency services shall be provided, cyber technology and malware research following by knowledge exchange.	15-Sep-16
16.	Amazon	GoTS	To establish their state of the art software development centre.	August, 2015
17.	Google	GoTS	To establish their state of the art software development centre.	May, 2015
18.	ZF Group	GoTS	Expansion plans to have a workforce of 2500 engineers by 2020.	7-Sep-16
19.	Datawind	GoTS	Establishing hand held device manufacturing facility in the State.	Feb, 2016
20.	Dlink	GoTS	Deployment of commercial grade infrastructure, cloud connectivity, network infrastructure support,	5-Jun-15

1	2	3	4	5
			Wi-Fi hotspots.	
21.	Uber	GoTS	Establish operations in the State.	
22.	Shenzen Mobile Communication Association & CMAI Association of India	DoTS	Establishing a mobile manufacturing facility in the State.	16-Jan-16
23.	Taipei Computer Association	GoTS	Investment promotion and skill embalmment, setting up of design and manufacturing ecosystem in Telangana with Taiwan companies.	28-Aug-15
24.	CtrlS	GoTS	Partner to promote data centre campus, CtrlS will set up a state of the art centre in the campus.	15-Sep-16
25.	PWC	T-Hub	PWC India's to offer mentorship in the 7 verticals.	Jan, 2017
26.	ICRISAT	T-Hub	The objective of this MoU is to establish a close partnership between ICRISAT and T-Hub that will foster a collaborative environment in bringing the startups at T-Hub leverage the collective effort of both parties as below: (a) Explore partnership and synergies across the innovation spectrum (b) Explore possibility of setting up an incubation hub for agriculture (c) Explore possibility of sponsoring agri related programs, events, workshops whichever is of interest to ICRISAT (d) Explore possibility of how ICRISAT potentially be an accelerator partner with T-Hub in agriculture domain.	Feb, 2017

1	2	3	4	5
27	Oremus Corporate Services Pvt. Ltd	T-Hub	The objective of this MoU is to establish a close partnership between Oremus and T-Hub that will foster a collaborative environment in bringing the startups at T-Hub leverage the collective effort and enumerated as below: Oremus shall provide back office accounting, payroll and compliance services to all the startups at T-Hub.	10-Mar-16
28	Shahji Advisors	T-Hub	The objective of this MoU is to establish a close partnership between Shahji Advisors and T-Hub that will foster a collaborative environment in bringing the startups at T-Hub leverage the collective effort of both Parties and enumerated as below: To provide Advisory Services to T-Hub startups	20-Apr-16
29	EBN	T-Hub	EBN is a network of 160+ quality-certified EUBICs (business and innovation centres, incubators, accelerators and other support organisations) and 100 Associate Members that support the development and growth of innovative entrepreneurs, start-ups and SMEs.	Sept. 2016
30	Smartron	GoT	Manufacturing of Mobile and hand held devices	April, 2016

DBS- Development Bank of Singapore/ GoTS-Government of Telangana/T-Hub-Telangana Hub/SPV-Special Purpose Vehicle/UAE-United Arab Emirties/HPE-Hewlett Packard Enterprise/CISCO-A Company of US/IAMAI-Internet and Mobile Association of India/SCSC-Cyber Security Emergency Services/ICRISAT- International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics.

Promotion of agricultural and processing food products

4488. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme for promotion of agricultural and processed food products;

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

(c) whether the small and marginal farmers have benefited from such export promotion initiatives of Government, if so, the details thereof in respect of the last three years; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken/contemplated to promote export of agricultural and processed food products from Rajasthan and whether the farmers of Rajasthan benefited from such steps, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the Department of Commerce, under its 12 Plan Central Sector Scheme titled "Agriculture Export Promotion Plan Scheme of APEDA" has been providing assistance to the exporters of the agricultural and processed food products under the various components of the scheme *viz.* Infrastructure Development, Market Promotion, Quality Development and Transport Assistance. Moreover, the exporters of the agricultural and processed food products have also been getting assistance under various export promotion schemes of the Department of Commerce *viz.* Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme, Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme and Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS).

(c) The export promotion schemes are primarily aimed at assisting exporters of agricultural and processed food products and creating export oriented infrastructure for such products. Benefits derived by the small and marginal farmers from such schemes would be indirect in nature and hence can not be assessed.

(d) Exporters of agricultural and processed food products from the State of Rajasthan are eligible for availing assistance under the various export promotion schemes of Department of Commerce and APEDA. APEDA has provided financial assistance to various agencies of the Government of Rajasthan for setting up common infrastructure facilities for exports as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Name of Beneficiary	APEDA's Assistance (in ₹ lakhs)
1.	Pack house for Sohela (2006-07)	Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board	323.66
2.	Pack house for Muhana (2006-07)	Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board	292.50
3.	Pack house for Chomu (2006-07)	Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board	315.75
4.	Pack house for Shahpura (2007-08)	Rajasthan State Agriculture Marketing Board	273.67
5.	Laboratory-cum-Research Centre for guar gum and agro products testing (2010-11)	Rajasthan Industrial Investment Corporation (RIICO)	323.66

Industrial incentives to Telangana

4489. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has announced industrial incentives to North of Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema District of Andhra Pradesh as part of Special Package, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any such incentives are being given to the newly formed backward State of Telangana for its overall development;

(c) whether the Central Government has received any request from the State Government in this regard, the details thereof; and

(d) the response of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) An allocation of ₹ 100.00 crore for the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for an Entrepreneurial Start up Fund for promotion of new entrepreneurs was made by the Government of India both for the Financial Years, 2015-16 and 2016-17, which could not be utilized due to non-receipt of comprehensive proposal from the State Governments. As per provisions contained in A.P. Reorganization

Act 2014, an amount of ₹ 100.00 crore has been allocated during the current financial year 2017-18 for providing financial support to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

(b) to (d) Yes Sir. Department has received a proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for framing a scheme, titled: Entrepreneurship Facilitation Scheme in Andhra Pradesh (EFSAP). ₹ 100.00 crore has been allocated for the financial year, 2017-18 in respect of both the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The Department has not received comprehensive proposal from the Government of Telangana.

Import restrictions by EU and the US

4490. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the last three years' details of the import restrictions imposed by the EU countries and the US on Indian products, on the basis of phytosanitary regulations and other non-tariff barriers;

(b) the total volume of export opportunity lost by India due to such imposition of non-tariff barriers;

(c) whether India is also using phytosanitary regulations and other non-tariff barriers to protect the interest of consumers and Indian economy; and

(d) if so, the last three years' details of imports to India, blocked on the basis of phytosanitary regulations and other non-tariff barriers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The details of the import restrictions imposed by the EU countries and the US on the Indian products on the basis of Phytosanitary regulations and the other non-tariff barriers are given in Statement-I for Europe and Statement-II for the US respectively (*See* below). Countervailing duties measures, which are a form of non-tariff barriers, imposed by EU and US against exports from India are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

The barriers imposed have a negative impact on exports through not readily quantifiable. However, data of the exports of some of the items affected such as vegetable products, tea, and rice in the last 3 years from India to Europe is given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, India has been using sanitary and Phytosanitary regulations to protect plant, animal and human health as permissible under the WTO regime to protect legitimate interest of the consumers and the country.

For instance, the Government has enforced mandatory BIS certification and the BIS Compulsory Registration on various products through orders issued from time to time under various Acts. Anti-dumping measures are also put in place to eliminate injury caused to the domestic industry by the unfair trade practices of dumping after due diligence.

Statement-I

Details of import restrictions imposed by EU countries and US on Indian products on basis of phytosanitary regulations and other Non-tariff barriers

Non-tariff/Phytosanitary Barriers imposed by the EU

1. **Ban on import of Indian vegetables into EU:** In April 2014, the EU imposed ban on import of mangoes and four vegetables: bitter gourd, snake gourd, taro (arbi) and brinjal. Though ban on mangoes was lifted in February, 2015, ban on import of vegetables has been extended till December, 2016.
 2. **Presence of pesticide Residue above Maximum Residue Level (MRL) in food products:** For certain pesticides (those not used in the EU or for which required data is not available for risk assessment or those considered hazardous), the EU sets MRL at the lowest level of detection. Indian export consignments face rejections (for instance, a few of rice and tea) if they are found having higher level of pesticide residue than that permitted in the EU.
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Statement-II

Non-tariff/Phytosanitary Barriers imposed by the US

1. Agriculture
 - 1.1 Market Access barriers for Indian agricultural products
 - 1.1.1 **Rice:** The US Environmental Protection Agency has not registered or fixed a tolerance level (of MRL- Maximum Residue Limit) for pesticide residues such as Isoprothiolane (IPT) and Buprofezin. The EPA is expected to make an early decision on Buprofezin MRL, and if the import tolerance is approved, it will become effective only after the final decision is published in the Federal Register. Unless the US EPA registers, approves and fixes a tolerance level for the above pesticide, Indian Basmati Rice will continue to cause import alerts due to the presence of those pesticide residues.

- 1.1.2 **Mangoes:** The phytosanitary norms imposed by the US for export of mangoes from India require irradiation treatment and inspection of mangoes prior to shipping from India. This time consuming and costly process of certification makes Indian mangoes less competitive in the US market. The Government of India has requested the U.S. Government to relax Phytosanitary norms concerning Indian mangoes. GoI has sought the option of irradiation at source or upon arrival in the US to provide flexibility for Indian exporters. GoI has also proposed that U.S. allow National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) to carry out pre-shipment inspections of mangoes to save costs, a process which is currently conducted jointly by India and USA. GoI has also requested that local officers be hired instead of deputing them from the US Department of Agriculture for inspecting and certifying mango shipments at Indian irradiation facilities.
- 1.1.3 **Grapes:** The US has not granted market access to Indian grapes. US Animal and Plant Health Inspective Service (APHIS) provided India with the draft pest risk assessment on November 1, 2016.
- 1.1.4 **Pomegranates:** The US has granted market access to Indian pomegranates conditioned upon irradiation treatment (similar to mangoes). Presently the treatment is jointly supervised by US Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and India's National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO), this however, results in high costs and acts as a Non-Tariff Barrier.
- 1.1.5 **Litchis:** The US has granted market access to Indian Litchis after the performance of cold-treatment. However, no litchis have been exported in the last two years because of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority's (APEDA) inability to organize a training program for their officials on cold-treatment monitoring.
- 1.1.6 **Honey:** The US FDA tests honey based on 'mineral profile', which is different from the internationally recognized method of pollen analysis. This is of significant concern to Indian exporters as the mineral profile method is (and has been proven to be) prone to error, which causes a misidentification of the origin of the honey.

1.2 Barriers imposed by Food Safety Modernisation Act, 2011 (FSMA)

- 1.2.1 In 2013 the US FDA published regulations on the Food Supplier Verification Programme (FSVP) (promulgated under the auspices of the FSMA) wherein importers would be responsible for ensuring that the food they bring into the U.S. meets FDA safety standards. This new burden, which was previously discharged by the FDA, will greatly increase the cost of operations. Thus acting as a NTB.
- 1.2.2 Additionally, the FSMA requires foreign producers and foreign processors to register every facility that produces, processes, packs, manufactures or holds food which will be consumed in the United States. This requirement that every foreign facility (not just the foreign entity) be registered under the Act substantially increases costs. Furthermore, the Act requires that these facilities maintain detailed records of the acquisition, production, distribution and sale of food products; that the registrants are immediately accessible to the FDA; and that the registrants are able to provide the FDA with detailed tracing of any food product at a moments notice. These provisions require a substantial investment in monitoring and inventory systems, thus acting as a barrier to market entry for new producers.
- 1.2.3 Also, the FSMA's requirement that foreign processors must designate a US based agent to serve as a contact point for the FDA is a direct cost to foreign processors, acting as yet another Non-Tariff Barrier.

1.3 Barriers created by the Bioterrorism Act, 2002

- 1.3.1 The Bioterrorism Act stipulates that FDA and the Customs and Border Protection (CBP) can refuse entry to imported food from foreign facilities that have not registered as required, and food for which there is inadequate prior notice. The act allows these agencies to exercise broad enforcement discretion which - when exercised without justification - can act as an NTB.

2. Pharmaceuticals

- 2.1 Registration Fee hike introduced by Generic Drug User Fee Amendments, 2012
 - 2.1.1 The above-mentioned amendment introduced high registration fees for companies manufacturing generics drugs.

- 2.2 High registration fees, delay in approval, and low approval rates for ANDA registrations
 - 2.2.1 The Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA) registration - which is mandatory for sale of every new drug in the US - has extremely long waiting periods of around 43 months;
 - 2.2.2 The ANDA registration fee has increased by 48% since its introduction in 2012, acting as a significant NTB.
 - 2.2.3 The approval rates for ANDA registrations have fallen from 47% in 2012 to 28% in 2014.
- 2.3 Adverse inspection procedures of the US FDA
 - 2.3.1 Indian pharma companies are subject to unwarranted and unjustifiably enhanced inspections. Additionally, there is an inordinate delay between the issue of form 483 (issued to companies after inspection) and the final FDA report which may lead to a warning or a ban.
3. Ayurveda and traditional Indian medicines
 - 3.1 Requirement of clinic trials for Ayurvedic medicines
 - 3.1.1 The US FDA does not have a separate category for 'Traditional Medicines,' and consequently insists on clinical trials and other stringent trials for Ayurvedic medicines.
 - 3.1.2 Additionally, the practice of traditional Indian medicine systems like Unani and Siddha are not permitted by the US Federal Government.
4. Fishing/Seafood
 - 4.1 Barriers anticipated by the proposed creation of a 'traceability' system
 - 4.1.1 In February, 2016, a US presidential taskforce lead by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (AOAA) proposed the creation of a traceability system which will require US seafood importers to collect and report several pieces of data to a US Government database. This requirement will be applicable with respect to 17 species of fish which the taskforce has listed as 'at risk'. The list includes many species of shrimp that India exports to the US, and the reporting requirement is expected to greatly increase the cost for

shrimp growers, harvesters and processors in India. Imports of shrimp have come under increased scrutiny by US Food and Drug Administration.

5. Meat containing products

5.1 Barriers created by sanitary permits

5.1.1 Since June 2009 the US has imposed more stringent rules regarding the application of sanitary permits for products with meat ingredients.

5.2 Barriers created by cumbersome approval procedures

5.2.1 Exporters of meat-based products to the US face difficulties in obtaining approval of their processing facilities from US veterinary services. The US approval process requires significant investment in terms of both time and money from the whole food chain. This discourages exporters from requesting approval of their facilities.

5.3 Barriers created by non-acceptance of OIE categorization for BSE

5.3.1 The United States refuses accept the Organization of Animal Health's (OIE) categorization of India as a "negligible risk country" for Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE). This hurts Indian beef exports to the US and is a significant Non-Tariff Barrier.

6. Goods

6.1 Barriers created by the arbitrary listing of Indian products on the 'List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor'

6.1.1 The US Department of Labor has placed 23 items produced in India on the 'List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor,' which is in effect a ban on their import. Indian industry is concerned because the reports which the DOL relies upon are not always accurate.

6.2 Barriers in the field of public procurement created by 'Buy America' provisions

6.2.1 The Buy America Act, 1933 (reinforced by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, 2009) requires the US Government to prefer US-

made products, and US suppliers in its purchases.

- 6.2.2 Particularly harmful, are the 'Buy America' provisions of the US Department of Transport which require 100% US content for iron/steel and manufactured products in all transit-related procurements by the government.
- 6.2.3 While the 'Buy-America' requirements are relaxed under the WTO's 'Government Procurement Agreement' and when there is a Free Trade Agreement in operation between the US and another state, India is neither part of the WTO's Government Procurement Agreement (GPA) nor any Free Trade Agreement with the US. As a result, Indian manufacturers and suppliers are unjustly excluded from the public procurement market in the US.

7. Sector-independent Non-Tariff Barriers

7.1 Barriers created by trade security requirements

- 7.1.1 The Container Security Initiative was introduced in 2002 to counter potential terrorist threats to the international maritime container trade system. One of the measures envisaged within this initiative is the X-ray scanning of all containers exported to US. This would cause additional costs for exporters.

7.2 Barriers created by lack of criteria in invoking National Security exceptions

- 7.2.1 Under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, U.S. industry can petition for the restriction of imports from third countries on the grounds of national security. The application of Section 232 is however not dependent on proof from industry. Consequently, the law provides U.S. manufacturers with the opportunity to seek protection on the grounds of national security, when in reality the aim can be simply to curb foreign competition. This is a major Non-Tariff Barrier.

Statement-III*Details of countervailing duties imposed by the US and by the EU*

As per the information obtained from WTO website, the following are the countervailing measures imposed by EU and US on the goods exported from India between 2013-2016:—

I. Countervailing Duties measures by United States against exports from India:

Sl. No.	Product
1.	Certain Cold —Rolled Steel Flat Products
2.	Finished Carbon Steel Flanges
3.	Certain New Pneumatic Off —the —Road Tires
4.	Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe
5.	Lined Paper Products
6.	Oil Country Tubular Goods
7.	Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Film HTSUS: 3920.62
8.	Sulfanilic Acid
9.	Carbazole Violet Pigment 23
10.	Commodity Matchbooks
11.	Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Quality Steel Plate
12.	Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products
13.	Pre-stressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand
14.	Steel Threaded Rod

II. Countervailing measures by EU against exports from India:—

Sl. No.	Product
1.	Tubes and Pipes of Ductile Cast Iron
2.	Graphite Electrode Systems
3.	Stainless Steel Bars
4.	Stainless Steel Wires
5.	Certain Polyethylene Terephthalate
6.	Sulphanilic Acid

Statement-IV*Details of Non-tariff/Phytosanitary Barriers imposed by the US*

It is difficult to quantify the volume of trade lost by India due to import restrictions imposed. However, data of the export of some of the items affected such as vegetable products, tea and rice, during the last three years (2014, 2015 and 2016) from India to the EU is given below:—

Section/Period	2014	2015	2016
Vegetable products	1722.502	1931.962	1811.415
Rice	343.0356	369.6957	280.3913
Tea	117.732	138.624	137.4175

(Value in US\$ million)

Financial grants to tea gardens

4491. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount released as financial grants towards major tea companies (tea gardens) since last three years in the organised sector;
- (b) the amount released as financial grants towards small tea growers; and
- (c) the tea production out of total tea production in the country in 2016, by the small tea growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The amount released as financial grants under the Tea Development and Promotion Scheme during the last three years to the big growers (growers having tea area more than 10.12 ha) including major tea companies is given in the following Table:

(₹ in crore)			
Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
Amount released	86.97	102.21	76.22

* Provisional.

(b) The amount released as financial grants under the Tea Development and Promotion Scheme during the last three years to the small tea growers (growers having tea area upto 10.12 ha) is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
Amount Released	18.73	5.47	7.79

* provisional

(c) Tea production by the small grower segment during the year 2016 was 422.47 Million Kgs. against the total tea production of 1239.15 Million Kgs.

Encouraging employment of SCs/STs in corporate sector

4492. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is the policy of Government to encourage employment of SCs/STs in the corporate sector predominantly managed by the industrial houses;
- (b) what measures have been taken in the last three years in this direction;
- (c) when are the results likely to be achieved significantly;
- (d) how does Government propose to encourage participation of SCs/STs in 'Make in India', 'Digital India' and other such campaigns; and
- (e) whether any special incentives have been envisaged for these categories of entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) A Coordination Committee for Affirmative Action for SCs and STs in the Private Sector was set up by the Government in 2006. In accordance with the decision of the Coordination Committee, Apex Industry Associations namely, the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) have prepared a Voluntary Code of Conduct (VCC) for member companies centred around education, employability, entrepreneurship and employment to achieve inclusion.

Measures, *inter-alia*, including scholarships, vocational training, entrepreneurship

development programmes and coaching are provided by the members of Industry Associations.

Amendments in FDI norms

4493. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has proposed to amend the FDI norms in various sectors in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of the framework and key features of aforesaid amendments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Government reviews FDI policy on an ongoing basis. With a view to liberalise and T simplify the FDI policy and to provide ease of doing business in the country leading to larger FDI inflows, significant changes are made in the FDI policy regime, from time to time after having intensive consultations with stakeholders including Ministries/ Departments, State Governments, apex industry chambers and other organizations. Any amendment in the FDI policy is notified through Press Notes, which are incorporated in Consolidated FDI Policy Circulars, available at the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion at www.dipp.nic.in.

Tax exemption to startups

4494. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes has notified any tax exemption to Startups in recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) how these exemptions would help in the development of Startups in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Various tax exemptions have been given to Startups in the recent past -

1. Following direct tax incentives were provided in Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Act') to promote Start-ups through Finance Act, 2016:—
 - (i) Introduction of new section 54EE in Income-tax Act, 1961 to exempt investment of long term capital gains by an investor in a fund notified by Central Government.
 - (ii) Amendment of section 54GB to provide exemption of capital gains arising out of sale of residential property, on investing the same in shares of Start-up company.
 - (iii) Introduction of new section 80-IAC to provide 100% deduction for three consecutive years out of five years, to profits of start-ups which are approved by Inter-Ministerial Board of Certification notified by DIPP.
2. To prevent incidence of "Angel Tax" on angel investors investing in approved start-ups, CBDT *vide* Notification No.45/2016 dated June 14, 2016 notified that Angel investors funding to approved start-ups shall be exempt from incidence of tax under section 56(2)(viib).
3. Further, *vide* Finance Act, 2017, following benefits have been provided to start-ups:—
 - (i) Amendment of section 79 of the Act to provide that in the case of a company being an eligible start-up, loss shall be carried forward and set off against the income of the previous year, even if a change in shareholding has taken place in a previous year subject to all the shareholders of such company on the last day of the year or years in which the loss was incurred, continuing to hold shares on the last day of such previous year. The restriction of fifty one percent of shareholding of company to remain unchanged in order to carry forward and set-off the loss of earlier years has therefore been relaxed in the case of start-ups.
 - (ii) Amendment to provide that deduction under section 80-IAC can be claimed by an eligible start-up for any three consecutive assessment years out of seven years beginning from the year in which such eligible start-up is incorporated as against three years out of five years provided by Finance Act, 2016.
 - (c) Does not arise.

(d) The above exemptions would encourage seed-capital investment in Startups, facilitate their growth and meet the working capital requirements during the initial years of operation. Further, they would also promote investments into Start-ups by mobilizing the capital gains arising from sale of capital assets.

Expansion of Preferential Trade Agreements

4495. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has expanded Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) with many countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to offer incentives to companies for boosting exports to these countries with which Government expanded Preferential Trade Agreement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government has recently expanded two Preferential Trade Agreements, namely, Chile and Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA). The India-Chile Preferential Trade Agreement of March, 2006 was further expanded on 6th September, 2016, according to which India and Chile have offered to each other concessions on 1031 and 1784 tariff lines respectively. The 4th Round of tariff concessions under Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) was concluded on 13th January, 2017, according to which tariff concessions on specified lines based on Margin of Preference have been offered by member countries to each other. The first Round of APTA was entered into force in 1975 and the current membership of APTA includes Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR, Republic of Korea, and Sri Lanka. Both the Agreements will come into force subject to completion of internal procedures.

(c) and (d) There are no specific schemes for promoting exports under these two Agreements, however, exporters can avail of the existing export promotion schemes for boosting exports to the countries covered under the two Agreements.

Investment from Apple for manufacturing iPhones

4496. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Apple has decided to start manufacturing iPhones from Bengaluru this year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what concessions Apple has sought and what concessions the Central Government has agreed to provide;
- (d) what would be the estimated creation of direct and indirect employment opportunities in Karnataka; and
- (e) how much investment is expected from Apple in the coming three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Details of private business decision are not maintained by the Central Government. However, Apple, in their communications, indicated their plan for selective introduction of manufacturing lines in Spring 2017.

(c) M/s Apple India Private Limited (AIPL) sought concessions including duty exemption on manufacturing and repair units, components, capital equipment (including parts) and consumables for smartphone manufacturing and service/ repair for a period of 15 years. No decision has been taken by the Government in this regard.

(d) and (e) No estimation/ assessment of future employments as well as investment inflows is possible, as FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions.

Flooding of Chinese goods

‡4497. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian markets are flooded with goods made in China;
- (b) if so, the list of items for which import from China has been allowed;
- (c) the steps taken to prevent the import of those Chinese items for which permission has not been granted by Government, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of action taken by Government against those traders indulging in trade of the banned Chinese items along with their number, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Goods are imported when these are

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

either not available in the domestic market or because of price and quality considerations. Further, global trade is driven by differentiated nature of consumer preferences. India has progressively removed most Quantitative Restrictions (QR) on imports since 1991, except those necessitated mainly on grounds of health, security, public morale and environment. However, adequate provisions exist to protect the Indian consumers and producers as imported goods are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environmental and safety norms. Trade defense measures like anti-dumping duty and countervailing duty are also available to industries to seek remedies under the prescribed provisions. The Government of India has taken various measures for checking sub-standard imports, which *inter-alia* includes the following:

- (i) Government has imposed prohibition on import of milk and milk products (including chocolate and chocolate products and candies/confectionary/ food preparations with milk or milk solids as an ingredient) from China since 01/12/2008, which has been extended from time to time and these products are currently prohibited till 23.6.2017. This is the only China specific measure.
- (ii) Government has imposed prohibition on the import of mobile handsets (mobile phone) without International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) No. or with all zeroes IMEI and import of CDMA mobile phones without Electronic Serial Numbers (ESN), Mobile Equipment Identifier (MEID) or all zeroes ESN/MELD.

(c) and (d) Field formations of Customs have been sensitized to prevent any attempted illegal imports. During the year 2016-17, 24 cases have been booked against 27 companies for indulging in illegal trade of banned Chinese items and action has been taken against these companies under Customs Act and other prevalent laws.

Misuse of SEZ lands

4498. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that misuse of SEZ lands is rampant in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any estimation has been made up to what extent the SEZs are being misused, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to recover the lands allocated for SEZs and not being used for the purpose, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government in this regard to curtail the misuse of SEZ lands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Land is a State subject. The Board of Approval approves a proposal for establishment of a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in the SEZ Act and Rules. The approval is granted only after the concerned State Government recommends the setting up of the SEZ. The implementation of SEZ projects by developers is monitored by the Development Commissioners as per SEZ Act and Rules on a regular basis. No rampant misuse of SEZ lands has been reported.

Procurement of goods through Government-e-Market (GeM)

4499. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made it mandatory for the Ministries and Departments to make procurement of goods only through Government-e-Market (GeM);
- (b) if so, the details of the platform and how it is a transparent mechanism;
- (c) whether GeM is mandatory for State Governments also; and
- (d) whether the decision of procurement through GeM would be advantageous to the manufacturing units of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Rule 149 of the GFR-2017, procurement of Goods and Services by Ministries/Departments of Central Government has been made mandatory for Goods or Services available on GeM.

(b) GeM is an online end to end procurement portal. All the activities from registration of Buyers and Sellers to purchase and even payment to the Sellers through Public Financial Management Service are completely online. Three methods of procurement are followed as per Rule 149 of GFR-2017. The prices listed by any seller are visible to all the Registered Buyers and Sellers. Moreover, to promote transparency, the Bidding and Reverse Auction notices are sent to all the Sellers who are available for that product on GeM through email/SMS and notice on the homepage of GeM. All the contracts are available in public domain. The complete Audit trail is available for viewing at any time.

- (c) GeM is not mandatory for State Governments. It is left to their discretion to

procure through GeM. However, some State Government organizations are making procurement through GeM *viz.* Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Telangana, Odisha, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tripura, Haryana and Uttarakhand.

(d) GeM, being a technology driven platform, has better functionality and capability to centrally drive and monitor compliance of various Government policies towards promotion of domestic manufacturers, in public procurement.

Decline in cement production

4500. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cement production in the country has declined during 2016-17 because of weak demand as per data available till January, 2017 against the trend for the last 15 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and likely reasons for this phenomenon; and

(c) whether the demand for cement is likely to increase resulting in higher production in the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No Sir, it has not declined.

(b) Doesn't arise.

(c) Yes Sir. Demand of cement is expected to increase in the next financial year on account of various flagship programmes of Government of India such as 'Housing for all by 2022', 'Smart Cities Mission', 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana', 'Freight and Industrial Corridors', 'National Highways Expansion including construction of cement concrete roads', etc.

Review of policy for setting up new industries

4501. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to review the policy regarding setting up new industries in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the responsibility of developing industries rests with the State Governments;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government has made any study on the industrially developed/developing/underdeveloped States in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps/measures taken/being taken by the Union Government to encourage the industrially under-developed States into developed States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The primary responsibility of industrial development rests with the State Government and Union Territories. Central Government does not have independent policy regarding setting up of new industries in the country. As such, there is no proposal to review the policy regarding setting up of new industries in the country.

(c) and (d) The Department is implementing North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 with a view to boost industrialization in 8 States of North Eastern Region. The Policy came to an end on 31.03.2017. Government of India has Constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, NITI Aayog to suggest a roadmap.

No Study has been conducted in respect of Special Category States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand during the implementation period of Package-2 in these States. However, under special package for the State of Jammu & Kashmir, Capital Investment Subsidy, Interest Subsidy and Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy is being provided till 14.6.2017. Similarly, for the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Capital Investment Subsidy was provided till 31.03.2017.

Import of Chinese eggs and cabbages

†4502. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Chinese eggs and cabbages are being imported in the country which are made out of chemicals;

(b) whether some institutions have demanded to put restriction on these items as they are harmful for human health;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(d) by when restriction will be put on import of Chinese eggs and cabbages?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No import of Chinese eggs and cabbages were reported during last three financial years and the current financial year. As per the data available in Food Import Clearance System (FICS) of FSSAI, no import of Chinese eggs and cabbage has taken place from Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Cochin, and Tuticorin where FSSAI is present.

(b) and (c) No such representation appears to have been received.

(d) Import of food items are subject to Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules there under.

Contribution of gems and jewellery industry

‡4503. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether gems and jewellery industry contributes significantly to the economy of the country and is a major employment generating sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether gems and jewellery industry was beset with several challenges in the last few years but some incentivising steps taken by the Central Government in the last two years have improved the situation of this industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Gems and Jewellery export sector has been contributing about 13%-15% to India's total merchandise exports during the last five years. As per industry estimates, this sector employs more than 4.64 million employees.

(c) and (d) The Gem and Jewellery exports was showing down turn since the year 2012-13 due to global economic slowdown. However, during the year 2016-17 (Upto February, 2017), the Gem and Jewellery exports has shown a growth of 10.3% over the corresponding period in previous year. With a view to strengthen the Gems and Jewellery industry in the country, the Government has taken a number of steps such as establishment of Special Notified Zone (SNZ); announcement of separate ITC HS Code for lab-grown diamonds; introduction of Gold Monetisation Scheme; amendment of wastage and value

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

addition norms for gems and jewellery items; approved scheme for setting up of Common Facility Centres for gem and jewellery sector; and providing financial assistance for participation in international fairs, organizing buyer-seller meets etc. under Market Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiative (MAI) Schemes of the Department of Commerce to boost the industry.

Setting up of international exhibition centres

‡4504. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to set up International Exhibition Centres in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to set up International Exhibition Centres in Gujarat State also; and

(c) if so, the places thereof and by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has accorded its approval to India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) for the redevelopment of Pragati Maidan into a new world class Integrated Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre (IECC) at a cost of ₹ 2254 crore which envisages developing the following facilities:

- Exhibition facility of 1,19,445 sq. mts.
- Convention Centre of about 7000 PAX capacity
- Basement Parking for 4800 vehicles
- Administration Block of an area of 8857 Sq. mts.

ITPO has established two exhibition Centres, one at Chennai and the other at Bangaluru through its two joint ventures —Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation (TNTPO) and the Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation (KTPO) respectively. These joint ventures are in collaboration with the respective State Governments. As an expansion plan for KTPO, the Board of Directors (BoD), KTPO has recently approved a proposal to construct a new Exhibition cum Convention Hall of 4000/5000 sq. mtrs. The BoD of TNTPO has also recently approved expansion plan to construct 16000-17000 sq. mtrs. of exhibition space at TNTPO.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The BoD of ITPO has further approved setting up of a Joint venture between ITPO and Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) at Kochi.

The Government, on 23.03.2016, also gave its approval for creation of a state-of-the-art Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre (ECC) at Dwarka, New Delhi. The ECC comprises of a host of independent and mutually beneficial facilities like exhibition halls, convention centres, banquet halls, auditoria, hotels, Food and Beverage (F&B) outlets and retail services. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has transferred 89.5832 Ha. of Land to DIPP for the purpose in September, 2016.

(b) and (c) Presently, there is no proposal, under consideration, from Government of Gujarat to set up International Exhibition Centres in Gujarat State.

Privatisation of profit making public sector industries

4505. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for profit making public sector industries being privatised;
- (b) whether it is the policy of Government to do away with profits these industries contribute annually to Government, reduce security of workers and pass on the benefits to private sector, what is the justification for it;
- (c) whether profit making public sector industries would become loss making due to Government's policy of increasing import duties of raw materials and decreasing those of finished products and then privatise them; and
- (d) whether the motto of 'Make in India' really means to promote privatisation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected/collated and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

MFN status

4506. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country had given Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to any country in the last three years; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) A member of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) is required to provide Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to other members unless otherwise specified in the WTO Agreement. Accordingly, India has provided MFN status to all WTO members including those who became members of WTO in the last three years.

Status of industrial development

4507. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of industrial development in the country;
- (b) whether there has been decrease in the rate of industrial development during the current year in comparison with the last year;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, region-wise/ month-wise along with the reasons therefor;
- (d) the number of industries closed during the said period, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the corrective measures taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Industrial development measured in terms of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) compiled by Central Statistics Office (base year 2004-05) shows the industry registered a growth of 2.4% in the year 2015-16. During the period April-January, 2016-17, the IIP registered a growth of 0.6% as against a growth rate of 2.7% in the period April-January, 2015-16.

(c) Region wise IIP is not compiled. The month wise details of IIP are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) State-wise information on number of permanent closures for the years 2015 and 2016 based on the returns/clarifications received in the Labour Bureau till 30th March, 2017 are given in Statement-II (*See below*). ['Industrial Disputes, Closures, Retrenchments and Lay-offs' is based on the voluntary returns received every month from the Labour / Departments of the States and the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central)].

(e) The Government is taking various initiatives for industrial development. These *inter-alia*, include the following:—

- (i) Make in India initiative aims to make India a hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. It focuses on infrastructure, simplified processes, job creation, skill development and fostering innovation in select thrust sectors.
- (ii) Startup India initiative aims to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Startups in the country to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.
- (iii) Significant changes have been made in the FDI policy regime to ensure that India remains attractive and an investor friendly destination. Government has put in place a comprehensive FDI policy regime, bringing more activities under automatic route, increasing sectoral caps, and easing conditionalities.
- (iv) To ensure availability of state of art physical infrastructure for the industry, the Government is building industrial corridors along the dedicated freight corridors. In addition, focus is on strengthening existing infrastructure in roads, railways, ports and waterways across the country.
- (v) A number of measures have been undertaken to ease business environment. Industrial licensing has been simplified and liberalized with a large number of components of Defence Products' list excluded from its purview. Various Central Government and State Government services are being integrated on a single window eBiz portal. The process of obtaining environment and forest clearances has been made online. 24x7 operations have been introduced at 17 Sea ports and 18 airports. A single window for import clearances called Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) has been set up. An Investor Facilitation Cell has been created under the National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency 'Invest India' to guide, assist and handhold investors during the entire life-cycle of business. The State Governments have also been brought on board to expand the coverage of these efforts.
- (vi) The Ministry of MSME implements several schemes to promote output and employment among MSMEs. A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship is implemented to provide support to MSMEs. Capital subsidy is provided under the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme. Scope and coverage of the Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for MSEs Scheme has been expanded to improve access to credit. Support to self employment is provided under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme. The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme aims to promote efficient manufacturing, technology upgradation and quality certification for MSMEs.

- (vii) Measures are ongoing to channelize the efforts and provide impetus to the skill development ecosystem with a view to improve employability of workers/ unemployed in India. The Skill India initiative and its various components such as 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' and 'Skill Loan Scheme' synergize the existing efforts in Make in India by aligning skills to the industrial requirements. They also aim to tap India's comparative advantage in labour intensive sectors such as textiles and leather.
- (viii) Sectoral schemes like Integrated textile parks, for handloom, silk and jute sectors in the Ministry of Textiles; leather clusters, skill upgradation for people in leather and footwear sector; scheme for mega food parks etc. aim to increase employment generation.

Statement-I*Details of the month-wise Growth Rate of Index of Industrial Production (IIP):*

Month	Growth Rate of Index of Industrial Production (IIP)		
		1	2
		Feb'16	1.9
		Mar'16	0.3
1	2	Apr'15	3.0
		Apr'16	-1.3
		May'15	2.5
		May'16	1.3
		Jun'15	4.2
		Jun'16	2.2
		Jul'15	4.3
		Jul'16	-2.5
		Aug'15	6.3
		Aug'16	-0.7
		Sep'15	3.7
		Sep'16	0.7
		Oct'15	9.9
		Oct'16	-1.9
		Nov'15	-3.4
		Nov'16*	5.7
		Dec'15	-0.9
		Dec'16*	-0.1
		Jan'16	-1.6
		Jan'17*	2.7

* Provisional

Statement-II

State-wise number of Permanent Closures during 2015 and 2016 (January to December) (Provisional)

State/ Union Territory	Number of Units	
	2015	2016
Andhra Pradesh	1	-
Chhattisgarh	1	-
Goa	2	-
Himachal Pradesh	1	-
Karnataka	1	-
Maharashtra	1	-
Tripura	9	14
Grand TOTAL	16	14

- Note:*
1. This statement is based on the returns/information received in the Bureau.
 2. The information in respect of Uttar Pradesh has not been reported and remaining States/Union Territories is either 'NIL' or 'Not available'.

Protection of ceramic industries

4508. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA:

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

- (a) whether the local soda ash manufacturers are suffering from import of ceramic products; and
- (b) what are the measures taken by Government to protect local ceramic industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of duly substantiated application filed by the Domestic Industry (DI) alleging dumping of goods into the country causing injury to the DI. The basic intent of the anti-dumping measures is to eliminate injury caused to the DI by the unfair trade practices of dumping from exports from other countries and to create a level playing field for the DI.

Anti-dumping duty was imposed on Soda Ash imported from China PR, European Union, Kenya, Iran, Pakistan, Ukraine and USA *vide* notification dated 3.7.2012 and from Turkey and Russia *vide* notification dated 18.4.2013.

Based on the applications filed by All India Glass Manufacturers Federation, DGAD conducted Mid-term Review investigation in the abovementioned cases *vide* initiation notifications dated 21.7.2015 and 01.10.2015 respectively.

DGAD *vide* its final findings dated 23.9.2016 recommended revocation of anti-dumping duty in both the above mentioned cases. However, the disclosure statements issued by the authority were challenged by the domestic industry in the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat. The Court has quashed the disclosure statements, subsequent final findings and the notifications issued by Department of Revenue and remanded back the case for issuance of fresh disclosure statement and final findings within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of the judgement.

DGAD also initiated an anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of "Glazed/ unglazed Porcelain/vitrified tiles in polished or unpolished finish with less than 3% water absorption", originating in or exported from China PR on 13.10.2015. Preliminary findings were issued on 11.03.2016 and provisional duty was imposed for six months on the subject product w.e.f. 29.03.2016. The Final Findings recommending imposition of duty has been issued on 08.04.2017.

Development of Arikamedu as tourist place

4509. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Arikamedu is a historically famous/important place in Puducherry, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the excavations taken up there are only partial in nature and not completed and need to be completed; and

(c) whether Government would consider a new proposal to further the explorations and develop Arikamedu into a tourist spot of historical importance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Archaeological site at Arikamedu Puducherry U.T, is a centrally protected site of National importance under Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) and (c) The Arikamedu site has been excavated sufficiently for considerable

years with and an objective to understand the nature of the site. The outcome of the excavations has provided enough evidence in that regard, as such no further A excavation is required at this stage. Further, as per archaeological norms a considerable portion of the site needs to be left for posterity. However, there is no such scheme with the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to convert protected monuments of National importance into a tourist spot.

Conservation and maintenance norms for World Heritage Sites

4510. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the lack of a comprehensive conservation and maintenance policy for World Heritage Sites has led to incidents of unauthorized encroachment and construction in these sites in the country;

(b) whether Government would consider establishing conservation and maintenance norms to maintain World Heritage Sites and prevent unauthorized encroachment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India has detailed conservation policy for conservation of protected monuments/sites including World Heritage Sites, Unauthorized encroachments/constructions does not relates to conservation/maintenance issues. These sites are maintained as per provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules 1959.

Financial assistance given by Ministry

4511. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the Ministry during the last three years, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to reach the unreached parts of the country with its activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Culture allocates funds to its attached/Subordinate

offices, autonomous/grantee bodies and schemes/programmes. The Ministry is implementing only Central Sector Schemes and no Central Sponsored Schemes are implemented by the Ministry. As such, State-wise funds are not allocated by the Ministry. The Ministry also makes budgetary provisions under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and North East Region (NER). The Ministry undertakes various cultural programmes, workshops, exhibitions etc. through its institutions / organizations in various parts of the country to reach the unreached part of the country.

Promoting Kuchipudi Natyaramam under Scheme for Tagore Cultural Complex

4512. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of letter written by Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh for construction of Kuchipudi Natyaramam under Tagore Cultural Complex Scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that the project is going to be taken up on Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode and Government of Andhra Pradesh has also given its willingness to share 75 crore rupees of State's share for this project;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Detailed Project Report (DPR) was also submitted to the Ministry; and

(d) if so, reasons for delay in executing the project and by when it is likely to come up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in his letter dated 24.11.2015 addressed to Hon'ble Culture Minister had expressed his desire to build a world class International Institute of Kuchipudi in Kuchipudi village comprising a state of the art Performing Arts Center, 3D Theatre, Amphitheatre, Conference Center, Library, Hall of Fame, Seminar Halls, Open Air Stages, Museum etc. making it a primary destination for students, researchers, instructors, critics and enthusiasts so as to cultivate, promote and foster the appreciation of Kuchipudi dance and its rich cultural heritage, for which he had requested the Ministry to grant ₹50 crores.

Later, in March 2016, Department of Language and Culture, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh had formally applied under Tagore Cultural Complex (TCC) Scheme and submitted the requisite documents along with the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the above said project, indicating the Total project cost as ₹186 crores out of which ₹50 crores were sought from this Ministry. As per DPR, the proposed Multi-purpose Tagore Complex would be operated in partnership with private players who would provide adequate expertise and trained

staff. Government of Andhra Pradesh has given its willingness to share ₹78.00 crores rupees as a State Government share of this project.

On examination of the project proposal, some deficiencies were found for which, a letter dated 28.7.2016 was sent to Government of Andhra Pradesh by National School of Drama, New Delhi for rectification of the same. However, subsequently through email 20.3.2017, State Government of Andhra Pradesh had informed about withdrawal of their aforesaid proposal due to non-availability of land at Kuchipudi further informing that there is change of location of the proposed complex from Kuchipudi to Ibrahimpatnam for which they have already submitted a fresh proposal in the last week of December, 2016. The revised proposal has also been examined in the Ministry and found certain deficiencies for rectification of which a letter dated 20.2.2017 has been sent to State Government.

- (d) Question doesn't arise in view of reply to (a), (b) and (c) above.

Measures to protect the old and precious documents

4513. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in Kolkata's National Library old and precious documents are getting dilapidated;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken to conserve the precious documents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The old and precious documents in National Library are preserved in the Rare Book Division in controlled environment under strict supervision and monitoring of trained staff. These documents are absolutely in good condition and no dilapidation of any documents has been recorded.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) (i) Reprography Division is microfilming and digitizing the old rare documents for conservation.
- (ii) Laboratory Division performs the following jobs:-
- (a) Deacidification.
- (b) Insect control by chemical methods (fumigation and spraying) and non-chemical method (freeze-drying).

- (c) Fungus treatment.
 - (d) Lamination and delamination.
 - (e) Stain treatment.
 - (f) Framing and mounting of prints and maps.
 - (g) Various types of manuscripts treatment and their restoration.
 - (h) Mending of documents.
 - (i) Encapsulation.
 - (j) Testing of paper samples.
- (iii) Preservation division is doing binding and mending after lamination and chemical treatment of documents etc. by the Laboratory Division.

Amendment of the AMASR Act, 2010

4514. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendments and Validation) Act, 2010 allowing construction near historical monuments and heritage sites;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any impact analysis study of such proposal and if so, what are the findings thereon; and
- (d) whether expert opinion has been taken on this matter and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal includes to make an exception in Section 20A to consider public a project considering security, and safety of public at large.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Encouragement to cultural traditions arts, etc.

†4515. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any scheme to encourage cultural traditions arts,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

literature, folk arts and songs of rural and tribal areas which are on the verge of extinction, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has conducted any studies in this regard, if so, the details and the results thereof;

(c) the State-wise details of allocated/spent amounts in this regard, including Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) whether Government proposes to establish zonal offices, cultural centres/art galleries/museums to encourage and preserve various cultural folk arts, literature and traditions?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) To encourage and preserve various cultural folk arts and traditions, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. The Government of India has also initiated action for setting up of Regional Cultural Centres of these seven ZCCs in their member States as per agreed terms and conditions that include land free of cost and also their matching fund contribution. These centres would be under the administrative control and supervision of the respective ZCCs. At present, no proposal for setting up of Regional Cultural Centres in any member State/UT of ZCC has been finalized.

Funds allocated for cultural assistance projects in Karnataka

4516. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated and utilised by Government for various cultural assistance and cultural projects in Karnataka during the last three years; and

(b) the specific achievements made through these cultural projects thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The details of the funds allocated and utilised by Government for various cultural assistance and cultural projects in Karnataka during the last three years by Ministry of Culture and its organizations along with achievements made through these cultural proposals thereon are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds allocated and utilized by Government for various cultural assistance and projects during the last three years and achievements thereof

(₹ in lakh)

Name of Organization	Cultural project	Year-wise fund allocated	Fund utilised	Achieved through these cultural projects	
1	2	3	4	5	
National Archives of India					
Academy of Sanskrit Research, Melukote, Mandya Distt.		2015-16	0.48	Utilization status report awaited	Preservation and Conservation of the Manuscripts
Karunamaya Youth Club (R), Bidar	Preservation and conservation of the documentary heritage	2015-16	0.37		Microfilming and referencing of Archival documents
Archives and Publication Cell, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore		2016-17	3.56		Digitization and conservation of Archival documents

Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts

National Mission for Manuscripts	Under the scheme of documentation, conservation, publication and digitization of Manuscripts	2014-15	21.50	21.50	Documentation of 8674 manuscripts and preventive and curative conservation of 2595 and 79321 folios respectively
		2015-16	27.28	27.28	Documentation of 5450 manuscripts and preventive and curative conservation of 1849 and 24306 folios respectively
		2016-17	27.90	27.90	Preventive and curative conservation of 3583 and 19276 folios respectively.

South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC)

South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur	18 programmes organised by SZCC in Karnataka such as like festivals/ Utsava etc.	2014-15	103.50	103.50	All the festivals and Utsava were organised/solemnized with great success
	11 programmes organised by SZCC in	2015-16	68.00	68.00	

1	2	3	4	5
	Karnataka such as festivals/Utsava etc.			
	15 programmes organised by SZCC in Karnataka such as festivals/Utsava etc.	2016-17	318.00	318.00
South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC)				
South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur	Various programmes organised by SCZCC in Karnataka like festivals/Utsava etc.	2014-15	42.58	42.58
		2015-16	33.97	33.97
		2016-17	08.93	08.93
Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA)				
	07 programmes organised by SNA in Karnataka such as festivals/workshop/training etc.	2014-15	03.10	03.10
	26 programmes organised by SNA in Karnataka such as festivals/	2015-16	11.90	11.90

workshop/training.

10 programmes organised by SNA in
Karnataka such as festivals/
workshop/training etc.

Museum-I Section

Indian Music Experience and Trust Bangalore	2015-16	130.00	U.C. is not due	Fund allocated to setting up of new museum
Shivappa Nayaka Museum & Research Bureau, Shimoga	2015-16	10.00	U.C. is not due	
	2016-17	140.00	U.C. is not due	
Indian Music Experience and Trust Bangalore	2016-17	100.00	U.C. is not due	
Karnataka Janpada Vishwavidyalaya, Haveri	2016-17	122.80	U.C. is not due	Fund allocated to modernisation of existing museum

1	2	3	4	5	
B.T.I. Section					
18 organisation of Buddhist/ Tibetan Culture and Art	Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Arts scheme	2014-15	70.62	70.62	Scientific development of Buddhist/ Tibetan Culture
8 organisation of Buddhist/ Tibetan Culture and Art		2015-16	30.35	30.35	
10 organisation of Buddhist/ Tibetan Culture and Art		2016-17	39.25	39.25	
Lalit Kala Akademi					
Lalit Kala Akademi (LKA)	The LKA in collaboration with the National Gallery of Modern Art, Bangalore has organised the film Festival on Visual Art	2014-15	0.07	0.07	Programmes were organised/ solemnized with great success
		2015-16	0.55	0.55	
Library Section					
Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation	Holding Seminars/workshop/training programme and increasing	2014-15	26.93	14.00*	1. Conducted 11 workshops/ seminars/training programmes

	accommodation under Matching/ Non-Matching scheme	2015-16 2016-17	23.83 02.04	16.57* 00.65*	20 Construction/renovation of 8 libraries
State Central Library Bangalore Government District Library, Shivamogga	Upgradation and Modernisation of Libraries under the Scheme of National Mission on Library	2014-15 2014-15	223.00 87.00	122.80** 16.50***	The projects are to be mplemented by the State Authority.
National Mission on Libraries		2014-15 2016-17	310.00 -	- # 139.30#	

* utilization Certificate of rest amount is awaited.

** First instalment of ₹ 122.80 lakhs has been released against total sanctioned amount of ₹ 223.00 lakhs. Utilization Certificate is awaited.

*** First instalment of ₹ 16.50 lakhs has been released against total sanctioned amount of ₹ 87.00 lakhs. Utilization Certificate is awaited.

First instalment of ₹ 139.30 lakhs has been released in 2016-17 as against the sanctioned amount of ₹310.00 lakhs in 2014-15. UC is awaited.

Role of National Monuments Authority

†4517. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the effective role of National Monuments Authority in conservation, preservation and maintenance of ancient, historical and protected monuments in the country and the State-wise details of such monuments; and

(b) the measures taken to protect and maintain each monument of Madhya Pradesh with reference to part (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The National Monuments Authority does not have any role or jurisdiction in conservation, preservation and maintenance of ancient, historical and protected monuments of national importance in the country.

(b) The Archaeological Survey of India looks after conservation, preservation and maintenance work of protected monuments of national importance in the country including Madhya Pradesh regularly, within the available resources, as per the requirements of different sites and largely, they are in a good state of preservation.

Protection of endangered cultural groups in the country

4518. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to identify endangered cultural groups in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government to protect these groups;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps for the promotion and conservation of ancient folk traditions and cultures including tribal culture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) For promotion and conservation of ancient folk traditions and cultures including tribal culture throughout the country, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. To meet the above objectives, these ZCCs organize various cultural activities and programmes on regular basis in their member States/UTs. The details of the annual Grant-in-Aid provided to these ZCCs for cultural activities during the last three years are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of ZCC	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	NZCC, Patiala	433.39	1412.50	642.21
2.	WZCC, Udaipur	652.39	885.15	895.26
3.	SZCC, Thanjavur	336.10	560.56	841.27
4.	EZCC, Kolkata	456.54	813.659	861.32
5.	SCZCC, Nagpur	319.61	1115.00	588.43
6.	NCZCC, Allahabad	345.07	517.37	491.58
7.	NEZCC, Dimapur	1431.78	1530.10	1 765.00
TOTAL		3974.88	6834.330	6085.07

Setting up of new CPSEs

4519. SHRID. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has established any new heavy industry in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations/States wherein such industries have been set up;

(c) whether any proposal(s) for setting up of new CPSE in the country is under consideration/pending with the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by when these proposals are likely to be approved/established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Since Industry is a State subject, no centralized data regarding setting up of new heavy industry in any part of the country is maintained by the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI). The role of DHI is confined to the administration of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under its administrative control. However, these CPSEs take decision to set up their units in various parts of the country based on the commercial considerations. However, States encourage setting up of industries as per their priorities and investment climate and details of such nature are only expected to be available with them.

- (c) At present, DHI has no plan to set up any new industry.
- (d) Does not arise.

Winding-up of PSUs

4520. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the State/UT-wise details regarding the winding-up of PSUs/Companies by Government since, 2014, till date;
- (b) the reasons for the closure of these companies;
- (c) whether Government has any plans for placement of the employees of these closed companies, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details regarding the planning for the employees after the closure of these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has no information on Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) which have been wound up since, 2014. As per the information available with DPE, 19 CPSEs have been approved for closure since, 2014. The details of these CPSEs, State-wise with location (Registered Office), are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) CPSEs function under the administrative control of various Ministries/Departments and all matters relating to CPSEs including closure are dealt by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments. The reasons for closure vary from CPSE to CPSE which may include persistent losses, resource crunch, low productivity, unsustainable business operations, old and obsolete plant and machinery, outdated technology, low capacity utilization, poor debt-equity structure, excess manpower, weak marketing strategies, stiff competition, lack of business plans, heavy interest burden, high input cost, etc.

(c) and (d) The interests of the employees are kept in view by the administrative Ministry/Department while formulating closure plans which include provision of VRS, settlement of employee related dues, statutory dues, etc. Further, the Counselling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) Scheme of the Government provides opportunities of self/wage employment to the employees or their dependents separated under Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)/Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) or retrenched due to closure/restructuring of the CPSEs. The scheme aims at providing short duration skill development/entrepreneurship development training programmes to equip the beneficiaries for self/wage employment.

Statement

State-wise list of CPSEs closed along with their location

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Date/year of approval of closure	City/State in which the Registered Office of the CPSE is located
1	2	3	4
(A) List of CPSEs closed			
1.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	2014-15	Kolkata (West Bengal)
2.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.	2014-15	New Delhi (Delhi)
3.	Triveni Structural Ltd.	2014-15	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)
4.	Power Equity Capital Advisors Ltd.	2014-15	Delhi
5.	SAIL Jagadishpur Power Plant Ltd.	2015-16	New Delhi
6.	SAIL Sindri Projects Ltd.	2015-16	Chasnala, Jharkhand
(B) List of CPSEs approved for closure			
7.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. (TSPL)	22.12.2015	Bellary (Karnataka)
8.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing . Company Ltd.	28.2.2014	Ootacamund (Tamil Nadu)
9.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd. (HMTCW)	6.1.2016	Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir)
10.	HMT Watches Ltd. (HMTW)	6.1.2016	Bangalore (Karnataka)
11.	HMT Bearings Ltd. (HMTB)	6.1.2016	Hyderabad (Telangana)
12.	Hindustan Cables Ltd. (HCL)	28.9.2016	Kolkata (West Bengal)
13.	Instrumentation Ltd., Kota Unit (ILK)	30.11.2016	Kota (Rajasthan)

1	2	3	4
14.	Tractor Division of HMT Ltd.	27.10.2016	Bangalore (Karnataka)
15.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	31.8.2016	Kolkata (West Bengal)
16.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	28.12.2016	Gurgaon (Haryana)
17.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	28.12.2016	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
18.	Indian Oil-CREDA Biofuels Ltd.	22.3.2017	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)
19.	CREDA-HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	22.3.2017	Patna (Bihar)

Progressive implementation of Hindi in the Ministry

‡4521. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the enterprise-wise details of the status of progressive implementation of Hindi in the Ministry and its attached enterprises during the last three years and the current year in conformity with the annual programme issued by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs and directions issued by the Advisory Committee and Implementation Committee after review;

(b) whether this is in line with the targets fixed in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises consists of two Departments namely Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) and Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). There are no CPSEs under the administrative control of DPE. So far as DHI is concerned, as per the information available the status of progressive implementation of Hindi in the Ministry and its major enterprises/ organisations during the last three years *i.e.* 2014, 2015 and 2016 and the current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) This Ministry and its attached enterprises are moving towards achieving the goal enumerated in Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs and directions issued by the Advisory Committee and Implementation Committee.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of the status of progressive implementation of Hindi in the Ministry and its attached enterprises during last three years i.e. 2014, 2015 and 2016 and the current year 2017

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Originating corres- pondence in Hindi (%)	Letters received in Hindi to be Answered in Hindi (%)	Noting in Hindi (%)	Website Bilingual (Yes/No)	Meetings of Official Language in Imple- mentation committee (Nos.)	Com- pliance of Sec- tion 3(3) of Official Lang- uage Act(%)	Rubber Stamps etc. (Bilin- gual) (%)	Hindi Work- shop (Nos.)	Com- puters in Bilin- gual Form (%)	Tran- slation of Codes, Man- uals, Proce- dural litera- ture (%)
Department of Heavy Industry										
2014	82.48	100	41.73	Yes	4	100	100	4	100	100
2015	84.06	100	28.01	Yes	3	100	100	4	100	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2016	78.00	100	43.10	Yes	4	100	100	4	100	100
Current Year 2017*										
Department of Public Enterprises										
2014	67.00	100	11.00	Partially	2	100	100	1	82	100
2015	64.00	100	17.00	Partially	2	100	100	1	100	100
2016	76.00	100	34.00	Work in Progress	3	100	100	1	100	100
Current Year 2017*										

The status of progressive implementation of Hindi in CPSEs under the administrative control of DHI

Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., New Delhi										
2014	59.91	100	55.19	Yes	4	100	100	116	100	100
2015	59.91	100	59.08	Yes	4	100	100	104	100	100
2016	62.37	100	59.07	Yes	4	100	100	109	100	100
Current Year 2017*										

Cement Corporation of India, New Delhi

2014	49.26	100	29.60	Yes	2	100	100	2	-	100
2015	67.89	100	61.26	Yes	4	100	100	4	80	100
2016	71.87	100	66.00	Yes	4	100	100	3	100	100

Current Year 2017*

Nepa Ltd., Nepa Nagar

2014	98.00	73.36	70.55	Yes	2	100	100	4	100	100
2015	98.48	88.28	67.67	Yes	2	100	100	3	100	100
2016	98.72	94.25	69.00	Yes	2	100	100	4	100	100

Current Year 2017*

Fluid Control Research Institute, Palakkad

2014	5	100	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2015	30	100	-	Yes	-	-	50	-	-	-
2016	40	100	-	Yes	1	-	70	-	-	-

Current Year 2017*

Written Answers to

[12 April, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hoogly Printing Company Ltd., Kolkata										
2014	50.00	100	24.26	Yes	4	100	-	-	50	100
2015	50.00	100	22.03	Yes	4	100	-	-	50	100
2016	50.00	100	19.60	Yes	4	100	-	-	50	100
Current Year(*)										
Andrew Yule and co. Ltd., Kolkata										
2014	56.00	45.00	30.00	No	4	95.00	100	4	42.00	100
2015	55.00	47.00	35.00	No	4	97.00	100	4	42.00	100
2016	56.00	46.00	40.00	No	4	100	100	4	42.00	100
Current Year(*)										
Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Kottayam										
2014	73.24	100	72.00	Yes	4	100	-	-	100	100

2015	57.61	100	73.64	Yes	4	100	-	-	100	100
2016	79.49	100	76.64	Yes	4	100	-	-	100	100

Current Year (*)

Bridge & Roof co. Ltd., Kolkata

2014	07.42	100	36.62	Partially	4	100	-	-	83	84.78
2015	06.34	100	36.41	Partially	4	100	-	-	83	84.78
2016	06.75	100	35.29	Partially	4	100	-	-	83	84.78

Current Year(*)

Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd., Jaipur

2014	08.06	40	-	Yes	4	32.66	18.35	3	48.65	60.87
2015	08.15	60	-	Yes	4	28.49	31.60	1	48.65	60.87
2016	55.04	100	>75	Yes	4	95.27	56.25	5	48.65	60.87

Current Year(*)

Written Answers to

[12 April, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi										
2014	30.57	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	19	95
2015	41.27	100	51.48	Partially	4	100	-	-	50	95
2016	44.38	87.51	50.57	Partially	4	54.25	-	-	80	72.60
Current Year(*)										
The Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Construction Co. Ltd., Kolkata										
2014	01.00	100	-	No	-	60.00	80	0	12.00	71
2015	12.00	100	08.00	No	4	100	100	3	13.00	54
2016	30.00	100	15.00	No	4	100	100	4	56.00	54
Current Year(*)										
Engineering Projects of India Ltd., New Delhi										
2014	74.73	100	50.00	Yes	4	100	80	4	95	100
2015	74.47	100	50.00	Yes	3	100	85	3	98	100

2016	72.67	100	50.00	Yes	4	100	100	4	100	100
Current Year(*)										
HMT Ltd., Bengaluru										
2014	06.66	100	40.00	Yes	3	10	50	01	6	18
2015	08.66	100	30.00	Yes	3	10	50	01	6	18
2016	10.66	100	40.00	Yes	2	9	50	01	14	19
Current Year(*)										

* Data is not available

Fame India scheme

4522. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will extend a subsidy programme, currently restricted to major cities to purchase of all electric or hybrid vehicles in the country starting from April 1, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is gearing up for the nationwide rollout of the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric vehicles in India (FAME India) scheme;

(d) whether the first phase of the scheme launched in April, 2015, was limited to major cities and will end in March, 2017; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (e) The Phase-1 of the FAME India scheme, limited to major cities, has been extended further for a period of 6 months beyond 31st March 2017 till 30th September 2017, with slight modification in the scheme to the extent of exclusion of benefits available for Mild Hybrid Technology under the scheme.

Based on the outcome and experience gained in Phase-1, the scheme shall be reviewed appropriately with inputs from stakeholders for implementation post Phase-1 period.

Investment in industrial sector

4523. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total investment made in the industrial sector during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to formulate any new work plan in order to encourage industrial investment;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has initiated any single window clearance system in order to encourage investment in industry sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The role of DHI is confined to the administration of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under its administrative control. Any centralized data on investment made in industrial sector is not maintained in DHI. Further, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has also not reported any such data.

(b) to (e) DIPP has reported that Government of India has been working towards adopting international best practices and has made significant advancement over the years. Government has taken vigorous measures to make it easier to invest or to do business in India by undertaking various reforms. Major national initiatives have been designed to facilitate investment; foster innovation and enhance skill development. The goodwill generated by the Government's hard work and efforts has yielded an unprecedented level of interest among investors, both foreign and domestic.

A 98-Point Action Plan for improving the regulatory framework for business as part of easing the doing business in the country was shared in December 2014. Subsequently, a report titled "Assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms" was released in September 2015 capturing the findings after taking the stock of reforms implemented by States. The assessment, first of its kind, promoted both competitive and cooperative federalism among the States and Union Territories (UTs).

The first 98-point Action Plan created a wave of regulatory improvement measures and the need to sustain the momentum of the regulatory reform; a 340-Point Business Reform Action Plan for States and Union Territories (UTs) was circulated by Government to all States/UT Governments in the year 2015-16.

In order to ensure that all information is readily available to an entrepreneur intending to set up a business, a comprehensive single window system is envisaged with an online common application form for various clearances to industry/businesses.

Various States have created a dedicated Single Window body as a one-stop online system for State level regulatory and fiscal incentive approvals. It has provisions for filing applications, payment, status tracking, online scrutiny and application approvals.

As part of the 340-point Business Reform Action Plan 2016, all States/UTs were recommended to: Design and implement an online single window system with functionality for online application, payment and approvals.

16 States/UTs implemented this reform in 2016: Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Equal pay for equal work in CPSUs

4524. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government and CPSUs are following the Supreme Court verdict that the temporary employees should be paid at par with permanent employees;
- (b) the steps taken by various CPSUs in ensuring the equal pay for equal work in light of the SC verdict; and
- (c) the details of complaints about violation of the verdict reported/noticed, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) As per information received from Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), the instructions regarding equal pay admissible to casual workers already exists in terms of DoPT O.M. No. 49014/2/86 Estt. (c) dated 07.06.1988. Further, Central Public Sector enterprises (CPSEs) are under the administrative control of their respective Ministries/Departments and CPSEs are required to follow the various statutory provisions/Court orders/Government instructions including instructions on wage related issues of various categories of employees, wherever applicable. However, as the responsibility to monitor the implementation of above said statutory provisions/court orders/Government instructions vests with the Board of CPSEs and the concerned administrative Ministry/Department, as such no centralized information in this regard is maintained by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) and accordingly complaints, if any, received against any CPSE on this issue are also forwarded to the concerned administrative Ministry/Department of CPSE for appropriate action.

Incentives under FAME India Scheme

4525. SHRIT. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the hybrid cars are considered cleaner because they release lower emissions, while electric vehicles do not release emission;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that almost 60 per cent of incentives under the FAME

India scheme have gone to mild diesel hybrid cars that already enjoy substantial excise cuts;

- (c) whether the electric and strong hybrids have largely remained neglected; and
 (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Department of Heavy Industry has not undertaken any study to ascertain the quantum of emission relevant by hybrid and electric vehicles.

(b) to (d) The details of the demand incentives along with vehicle types and total vehicles supported under FAME India Scheme by the Government with effect from 1st April, 2015 to 28th February, 2017 is tabulated below:

Vehicles Type	TOTAL Vehicles supported	Total Amount of incentives (Committed + released) (in ₹)
Low Speed 2 Wheeler with Conventional Battery	33496	25,12,20,000
High Speed 2 Wheeler with Conventional Battery	1386	1,30,28,400
Mild Hybrid 4 Wheeler	73633	95,72,29,000
Low Speed 2 Wheeler with Advanced Battery	193	32,81,000
Strong Hybrid 4 Wheeler	1949	13,64,30,000
Full Electric Car	1230	15,25,20,000
Full Electric LCV	10	18,70,000
Total Vehicles supported	111897	
Total Amount of claim Received		151,55,78,400
Total Amount Released as on 28/02/2017		127,77,38,200

Setting up of heavy industries in newly formed States

†4526. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has taken initiative to set up heavy industries in the newly formed States to stop migration from them;

(b) if so, the locations in the country where heavy industries were set up and approved from the financial year 2013-14 to the current financial year, the State-wise list thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government would set up heavy industries in these States to stop migration; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Since Industry is a State subject, no centralized data regarding setting up of heavy industries in any part of the country is maintained by the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI). The role of DHI is confined to the administration of a limited number of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under its administrative control. However, these CPSEs take decision to set their units in various parts of the country based on the commercial considerations. Further, Central Government, through M/o Finance, also provides incentives in the direct and indirect tax structure for the growth of industries across the country. However, many States have evolved incentives and schemes for the development and growth of industries and these States encourage setting up of industries as per their priorities and investment climate and details of such nature are only expected to be available with them. At present, DHI has no plan to set up any new industry.

Population of Basor caste

‡4527. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the population of the Basor caste and its sub-castes in the year 1947 and the population thereof as per the latest census and the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): Sir, Population Census is conducted decennially in the country in the year ending with '1'. The last Census was conducted in 2011 and the individual SC/ST-wise data was collected for the first time in 1961 Census. At the time of Census 2011, 'Basor' was listed as Scheduled Caste in six States *viz.* Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The population of Basor Scheduled Caste along with its sub-groups as per Census 1961 and 2011 is given as under:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State	Name of Scheduled Caste & its sub-groups	Total Population	
		1961	2011
Chhattisgarh	Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi, Bansphor, Basar	-	11,377
Madhya Pradesh	Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi, Bansphor, Basar	59,680*	3,15,640
Maharashtra	Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi, Basod	7554	55,564
Odisha	Basor, Burud	68	81
Uttar Pradesh	Basor	58,805**	1,29,885
Uttarakhand	Basor	-	177

* Includes Chhattisgarh

** Includes Uttarakhand

Cancellation of FCRA registration of NGOs

4528. SHRI DILIPKUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the FCRA registration of a large number of NGOs working in the field of rural development has been cancelled in the recent years;

(b) if so, the total number of such NGOs whose FCRA registration has been cancelled which are engaged in the rural field; and

(c) the grounds on which this cancellation has been done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) As per available information, registrations of more than 10,000 NGOs including NGOs working in the field of rural development have been cancelled in the last three years mainly on account of non filing of the annual returns as mandated in the FCRA, 2010 and rules made there under.

Modernisation of State Police Forces and CCTNS

4529. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a serious note on slackness shown towards modernisation of State police forces and introduction of Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) despite increase in terror and crime acts;

(b) if so, the reasons for the current state of affairs, especially at the level of State Governments and how Government intends to tide over the situation; and

(c) what are the major plans afoot to track cyber crime when so much of stress is being laid on digitisation of money transaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAMAHIR): (a) and (b) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing assistance under Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme to strengthen police infrastructure by way of equipping the police stations with the required mobility, modern weaponry, communication equipment, forensic setup etc. State Governments take up components and projects as per their strategic priorities and needs under the MPF scheme. During, the fifteen years from 2000-01 to 2014-15, against a total amount of ₹ 15,147.04 crore released under the MPF Scheme, the States had utilized ₹ 14,439.32 crore as on 31.03.2017, which is 95.32% of the total fund released.

The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project aims at interlinking of all police stations of the country for the purpose of collecting crime and criminal data in an electronic eco system and creating a nationwide data base to facilitate search of criminals and crime related data. The project is scheduled to be implemented by March, 2018. So far in the CCTNS Project, 96.32% Police Stations *i.e* 13,122 out of 13,623 Police Stations excluding 1,757 Police Stations of Bihar and Rajasthan have CCTNS Software.

(c) The Government has approved a central sector project namely Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) with a total estimated cost of ₹ 195.83 crores starting from FY 2017-18. The salient features of the Project include, *inter-alia*, setting up of online cyber crime reporting platform and one national level advanced Cyber Forensic Laboratory, providing support to States/UTs for upgradation/creation of training facilities, Citizen Crime awareness activities, Research and Development(R&D), Capacity building activities.

Regularisation of guest and contractual teachers in NDMC

4530. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to regularise the guest teachers and contractual teachers in New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC);

(b) the steps taken to provide equal salary to guest teachers and contractual teachers in NDMC;

(c) the steps taken to constitute a team to tighten the noose on school staff from time to time;

(d) whether any cases of drunk staff on duty in NDMC schools including principal have been found within the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what steps have been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) *vide* its Resolution No.25(H-07) dated 15.12.2015 constituted a Committee under Section 9 of the NDMC Act, 1994 for examining policy to be adopted by the Council to regularise contractual persons in NDMC or otherwise. The Committee has also been asked to consider the policy of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi in this regard.

(b) The NDMC has informed that the guest teachers and contractual teachers are paid as per the norms of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(c) The School Management Committee (SMC) constituted in each NDMC School under the Right to Education (RTE) Act, *inter alia*, watches the activities of the staff of the NDMC schools.

(d) and (e) NDMC has informed that no such case has come to the notice of the Education Department of NDMC.

Twin explosions in Agra

4531. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been twin explosions near Agra and ISIS is involved in it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, as per Government's assessment whether they may target the Taj Mahal; and

(d) the measures adopted to prevent the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per information received from the Uttar Pradesh Police,

explosions took place near Agra Cantt Railway Station and near Saraikwaja, PS Shahganj in Agra District on 17th and 18th March, 2017 respectively. However, no involvement of ISIS and/or targeting of the Taj Mahal has come to light in these incidents so far.

(d) In order to counter terror activities, there exists close and effective coordination between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the State levels. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation, analyzing and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and States, which ensures seamless flow of information between the State and the Central agencies.

Legal awareness among voluntary organisations

4532. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) as per Government data how many Voluntary Organisations or NGOs previously possessing FCRA certification have lost their certificate on account of violation of rules, during 2014-2016 and what are the details like names and places as well as reasons for withdrawal of FCRA certification of such organisations; and

(b) what are the serious lapses that are routinely observed by relevant department pertaining to the Voluntary Organisations or NGOs and what plans Government has contemplated for creating greater legal awareness amongst the Voluntary Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As per available information, registration certificates of more than 10,000 NGOs have been cancelled during financial year 2014-15 to 2016-17 for violation of FCRA, 2010 and Rules made there under. A list of such cancelled organization is available on the Ministry's website www.fcraonline.nic.in.

(b) FCRA Registrations have mainly been cancelled on account of non filing of the annual returns as mandated in the FCRA, 2010 and rules made there under. The FCRA, 2010, Rules, FAQs and notices/advisories for filing of the Annual Returns and renewal application etc. have been put on the MHA website for creating greater legal awareness amongst the Voluntary Sector.

Non-filing of FIR by women and weaker section people

†4533. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that women and people belonging to the weaker sections throughout the country do not file FIRs due to the behaviour of the police;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to take any steps in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when the steps will be taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes, within their jurisdiction lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Advisory dated 5th February, 2014 to all States/UTs advising on "Compulsory registration of FIR u/s 154 Cr.P.C. when the information makes out a cognizable offence". Another Advisory on "No discrimination in compulsory registration of FIRs" was issued on 12th October, 2015. These Advisories are also available on www.mha.nic.in.

Arrest of minors under J&K Public Safety Act

4534. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrest of minors under Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act (PSA) is a violation of the Act;

(b) whether Government has received any reports showing that minors have been arrested and detained by the J&K Police under PSA;

(c) if so, the number of minors arrested so far since last year and number of minors still being detained;

(d) what steps Government would take to prevent this unlawful practice; and

(e) if Government is not aware of such reports, whether Government would enquire from State Government that no minors have been arrested or are currently being detained under J&K Public Safety Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per section 8 sub-section 3 clause f of Public Safety Act (PSA) 1978, a person to be detained under PSA shall not include a citizen of India who has not attained the age of 18 years.

(b) to (e) State Government has reported that one accused was detained under PSA and lodged in a Jail on 21.09.2016. Later on, on the basis of birth certificate produced by the accused, he was shifted to Juvenile Home. The accused was subsequently, released on 15.12.2016 as per direction of High Court of Jammu and Kashmir. State Government has further reported that presently, no minor is detained under PSA.

Vacancies in NHRC

4535. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of vacant posts in the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC);
- (b) if so, since when they are lying vacant; and
- (c) what steps are being taken to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Criminal cases against private security agencies

4536. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any data of the criminal cases registered against private security agencies and their staff;
- (b) if so, the details for the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether Government is planning to take any measures to ensure the quality of private security agencies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAMAHIR): (a) and (b) As per Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005, the responsibility of regulation and licensing of private security agencies lies with State Governments. This Ministry does not maintain any database or information regarding criminal cases registered against Private Security Agencies or Private Security Guards.

(c) and (d) In order to regulate the working of the Private Security Agencies, the Central Government has enacted the PSAR Act, 2005 and has notified the Private Security

Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006. Further, for effective enforcement of the Act, various measures are taken from time to time.

CRPF personnel killed in naxal affected areas

4537. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of CRPF personnel killed in the naxal affected areas during the last two years;
- (b) the number of personnel who lost their lives due to depression, heart attack and malaria, etc. and how many were killed by the naxalites;
- (c) whether Government would take some steps to boost the morale of the personnel working in adverse conditions; and
- (d) if so, by when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The number of CRPF personnel martyred in LWE affected States during the last two years, State-wise details are as under:

States	Year		
	2015	2016	2017 (as on 04.04.2017)
Bihar	02	11	00
Chhattisgarh	03	18	13
Jharkhand	00	02	00
TOTAL	05	31	13

(b) Details of CRPF personnel who lost their lives due to depression, heart attack and malaria etc. is as under:

Year	Heart attack	Malaria/Dengue	Depression/Suicide	Others	Total
2015	82	13	35	277	407
2016	92	05	26	353	476

(c) and (d) Yes, the Government has been taking several measures to ensure good morale of all CAPF personnel. Additional allowances/incentives to personnel deployed in anti-naxal operations in terms of Risk Allowance, HRA and extension of facility for retention of Government accommodation at the last place of posting is already in place. In addition, insurance and various advances/loans are given to ensure financial well-being. Basic amenities like proper accommodation, medical facilities, timely evacuation of injured, better promotional avenues, gallantry awards, rewards/appreciations, grievance redressal etc are being addressed.

Review of security arrangement at sensitive buildings

4538. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has analysed the incidents and studied the full details of terror strikes recently on British Parliament in London;

(b) whether, in view of the analysis, Government has reviewed security arrangements at highly sensitive buildings in the capital to secure them from such terror strikes, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the modus-operandi of the terror outfit and the details of the attacks have been obtained from British Government for intelligence and security operations in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Central Security Agencies take cognizance of such incidences of international terror strikes and necessary security measures are taken to counter such terror attacks in India.

Security of sensitive buildings in the capital including Parliament House, Supreme Court, High Courts, Government Buildings, Vital Installations and important monuments etc. is reviewed periodically.

After the incident in London, the security agencies have been properly briefed to remain extra vigilant while performing duties and ensure proper security arrangements in the Parliament House Complex. Recently, instructions to strengthen the security of Government buildings under MHA security cover have also been issued on 31.03.2017.

Electronic device-detection equipment

4539. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Delhi Police is procuring sophisticated electronic device-detection equipment to help locate hidden devices in any suspected places;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it would also identify IEDs with timer-devices or other controlled trigger system;
- (d) whether, in view of sophisticated terror attacks, Delhi Police is prepared to avert such eventuality in the sanitized area; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The security equipments already in use in Delhi Police to locate hidden devices in suspected places include Non-Linear Junction Detector, Deep Search Metal Detector, Explosive Detector, Buster and Optical Fiberscope. Evolution of technology and needs is a continuous process, and equipment are purchased on consideration of appropriateness, need and availability of funds.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Delhi Police has reported that a Special Weapon and Tactics Team (SWAT) has been constituted as a first responder to counter any armed act by terrorists, gangsters or anti-national elements in Delhi. SWAT commandos are equipped with the latest arms, ammunition and other specialized equipments to combat terrorist attack, insurgency and hostage rescue operations round the clock.

Crimes against children

4540. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cases of crimes against children reported during the last one year across the country particularly against girl children;
- (b) whether it is a fact that crimes against children in the country is on the rise; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 94,172 cases were registered under crimes against children during 2015. Out of these cases, a total of 98,355 were victims of various crimes against children during 2015 including 72,928 girl children.

Crime-head-wise cases registered and number of victims under crimes against children during 2014 and 2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India, Police and Public Order are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes, within their jurisdiction, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administration.

Statement

Details of Crime Head-wise Cases Registered and number of victims (male, female and transgender) under Crimes against Children during 2014 and 2015

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2014					2015				
		Cases Registered	Male	Female	Trans-gender	Total	Cases Registered	Male	Female	Trans-gender	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Murder	1817	1115	838	0	1953	1758	1111	826	0	1937
2.	Infanticide	121	71	50	0	121	91	49	45	0	94
3.	Rape	13766	2138	3100	0	13833	10854	0	10934	0	10934
4.	Assault on women (girls children) with intent to outrage her Modesty	11335	1113	75	0	11375	8390	0	8452	0	8452
5.	Insult to the Modesty of Women (Girls Children)	444	0	447	0	447	348	0	353	0	353
6.	Kidnapping 81 Abduction of children	37854	9527	29028	0	38555	41893	12674	30319	0	42993

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Foeticide	107	53	50	4	107	97	47	45	5	97
8.	Abetment of Suicide of child	56	11	45	0	56	51	9	43	0	52
9.	Exposure and Abandonment	983	466	521	2	989	885	439	478	0	917
10.	Procuration of minor girls	2020	13	2012	0	2025	3087	0	3139	0	3139
11.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2
12.	Buying of minors for prostitution	14	0	18	0	18	11	2	9	0	11
13.	Selling of minors for prostitution	82	5	82	0	87	111	2	116	0	118
14.	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	280	37	249	0	286	293	23	273	0	296
15.	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994	1.0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986	147.0	403	82	0	485	251	418	31	0	449
17.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	86.0	30	66	0	96	58	18	88	0	106
18.	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000	1315.0	2166	234	0	2400	1457	2177	402	0	2579
19.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	8904.0	312	8678	0	8990	14913	655	14384	0	15039
20.	Attempt to commit Murder	840.0	802	92	0	894	276	226	56	0	282

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Unnatural Offences (section 377 IPC)	765.0	716	53	0	769	814	773	47	0	820
22.	Human Trafficking (section 370 & 370A IPC)*	-	-	-	-	-	221	357	173	0	530
23.	Other Crimes committed against children	8484	6191	3290	3	9484	8311	6442	2713	0	9155
24.	TOTAL Crimes against Children	89423	21521	71044	9	92974	94172	25422	72928	5	98355

'^' data not collected

Note: * data started collection since 2014.

Source: Crime in India Note

Human trafficking

‡4541. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of human trafficking are continuously increasing in the country;

(b) the State-wise details of the number of human trafficking cases in the last three years;

(c) whether laxity in the anti-human trafficking cases has been noticed as a result of which the targeted success to check human trafficking could not be achieved;

(d) whether the cases of missing children and women are higher in Chhattisgarh in comparison to other States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The State and UT-wise details of human trafficking cases registered during the last three years, as compiled by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore it is the primary duty of the State Governments to prevent, detect, register and investigate the crime and prosecute the criminals involved in human-trafficking. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States from time to time by providing them financial assistance for modernization of their Police Forces in terms of weaponry, communication, equipment, mobility, training and other infrastructure.

(d) and (e) As per data furnished by States and UTs to the National Crime Records Bureau, the State/UTs wise details of children and women reported missing during the year 2015, including the State of Chhattisgarh, are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise cases reported under human trafficking during 2013 to 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	75	133
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1
3.	Assam	131	380	1480
4.	Bihar	203	394	376
5.	Chhattisgarh	45	48	65
6.	Goa	0	19	26
7.	Gujarat	2	30	28
8.	Haryana	4	317	229
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	8	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1
11.	Jharkhand	26	177	170
12.	Karnataka	72	188	295
13.	Kerala	15	36	30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	31	59	82
15.	Maharashtra	56	232	151
16.	Manipur	22	3	0
17.	Meghalaya	8	17	18
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	4	4

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
20.	Odisha	79	125	81
21.	Punjab	1	47	48
22.	Rajasthan	56	103	66
23.	Sikkim	0	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	112	452
25.	Telangana	0	221	494
26.	Tripura	0	0	16
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	37	48
28.	Uttarakhand	1	16	22
29.	West Bengal	565	1009	1189
TOTAL STATE(S)		1361	3660	5509
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	12	1
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	8	1
34.	Delhi UT	0	23	87
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	2	1
TOTAL UT(S)		0	45	99
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1361	3705	5608

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of children and women missing during the year 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Children			Women
		Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	36	47	56
2.	Andhra Pradesh	876	1532	2408	3252

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	33	84	117	39
4.	Assam	556	873	1429	2144
5.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR
6.	Chandigarh	81	168	249	172
7.	Chhattisgarh	691	1473	2164	4408
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	1	32
9.	Daman and Diu	17	18	35	34
10.	Delhi	3636	4292	7928	8135
11.	Goa	11	10	21	274
12.	Gujarat	503	871	1374	6017
13.	Haryana	571	528	1099	1154
14.	Himachal Pradesh	52	84	136	507
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	198	188	386	742
16.	Jharkhand	233	317	550	181
17.	Karnataka	1616	958	2574	7197
18.	Kerala	836	831	1667	4170
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2319	5740	8059	13839
21.	Maharashtra	1659	2164	3823	23849
22.	Manipur	12	20	32	33
23.	Meghalaya	78	89	167	110
24.	Mizoram	6	4	10	3
25.	Nagaland	77	104	181	41
26.	Odisha	542	1265	1807	4570
27.	Puducherry	25	35	60	85
28.	Punjab	209	524	733	996

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Rajasthan	782	1387	2169	4951
30.	Sikkim	59	61	120	288
31.	Tamil Nadu	1373	2907	4280	6465
32.	Telangana	1388	2276	3664	5281
33.	Tripura	42	129	171	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1435	1221	2656	2519
35.	Uttarakhand	238	198	436	370
36.	West Bengal	2117	4875	6992	17123
TOTAL		22282	35263	57545	119037

Note: NR stands for Data Not Received.
Data is Provisional.

Non-participation of SSB, BSF and ITBP in Republic Day Parade

4542. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sashastra Seema Bal, Border Security Force and Indo-Tibetan Border Police contingents did not take part in this year's Republic Day Parade;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) will it not have a demoralising effect on the brave jawans of these forces, which are guarding our borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) Ministry of Defence (MoD) advised Ministry of Home Affairs that three Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) marching contingent, one Delhi Police marching contingent and one BSF Camel contingent (Total-05) with Bands would participate in Republic Day Parade-2017 and accordingly, Central Reserve Police Force, Central Industrial Security Force and National Security Guard marching contingent were included. MoD had also conveyed that any request for increase in the number of marching contingents would not be agreed because of time constraint.

Database of foreign nationals visiting India

4543. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to create a database of foreign nationals visiting India as they often overstay their visa;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits that will accrue as a result thereof;
- (c) whether any time-frame has been fixed by Government, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the number of foreign nationals caught smuggling drugs into India during the last one year and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Government under the Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration Tracking (IVFRT) project is maintaining database of arrival/departure and visa details of all foreigners visiting India. A Unique Case File (UCF) is created for each of the Indian Visa applicants and all the details are clubbed. So far about 2.70 crore UCF has been created. The UCF data is useful in getting details that may be needed in specific cases. It helps in better profiling of the foreigners at the Immigration Counters in less time.

(c) The IVFRT project approved in 2010 and implemented in 2011 has so far covered 163 Indian Mission, 674 FROs Districts, 87 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) and 21 State Home Departments. For now, the project has been extended for six months beyond 31.03.2017.

(d) On the basis of information provided by the Narcotics Control Bureau, more than 200 foreigners have been arrested and prosecuted under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 during 2016.

Boats for marine police stations in Odisha

4544. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of India would provide seaworthy boats to all the 13 marine police stations in Odisha under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II at an early date as no boats have been provided to the above stated marine police stations; and
- (b) if so, please give details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a comprehensive and integrated Coastal Security Scheme to strengthen security infrastructure and capabilities of Police of coastal States/UTs. The Phase-II of the Scheme is under

implementation till 31.03.2020. Under Phase-II of the Scheme, the State of Odisha has been sanctioned 26 boats of 12-Ton capacity for 13 Coastal Police Stations.

Compensation to Hindu refugees of PoK

4545. SHRIANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India is providing a compensation package to the Hindu refugees of Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK)

(b) the amount of financial compensation provided to each of the Hindu refugee families of PoK;

(c) whether any financial compensation package has been provided to the Hindu refugee families migrated from Bangladesh also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAMAHIR): (a) and (b) The Government of India, on 22nd December, 2016, has sanctioned a package of ₹2000 crores for providing financial assistance of ₹5.5 lakh per family to 36,384 displaced families of Pakistan Occupied Jammu and Kashmir area-POJK (1947) and Chhamb (1965 and 1971), living in Jammu and Kashmir. Based on the authenticated details of the beneficiaries received from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the process of disbursing due central assistance directly to the Aadhar linked bank accounts of eligible beneficiaries has started. An amount of ₹9.33 crores has already been disbursed during the financial year 2016-17.

(c) A Rehabilitation Package of ₹ 1005.99 crores has been sanctioned on 21st January, 2016 to the Government of West Bengal for rehabilitation and up-gradation of infrastructure of the Bangladeshi Enclaves and Cooch Behar district after transfer of enclaves between India and Bangladesh.

(d) The sanctioned cost of ₹1,005.99 crores for the scheme includes fixed cost of ₹898.50 Crores for creation of infrastructure in Cooch Behar District of West Bengal and former Bangladeshi enclaves in India and variable cost of ₹107.49 crores for providing temporary and permanent rehabilitation of about 1,000 returnees from the former Indian Enclaves in Bangladesh. The benefit of the scheme is availed by Indian returnees from Bangladesh, and Bangladeshis who have become Citizens of India.

Cancellation of FCRA licenses of NGOs

4546. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of NGOs whose Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) license has not been renewed in the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the reasons for the cancellation of these licenses;
- (c) whether the Supreme Court has expressed during the aforementioned period that some of the cancellations of renewals constitute a violation of the right to freedom of association; and
- (d) whether any grievance redressal mechanism is presently in place for these NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per available information, while renewals of more than 1300 NGOs have been denied/closed till date, registration of more than 10,000 NGOs have been cancelled in the last 3 years for violation of FCRA, 2010 and Rules made there under.

(c) As per available information no such reference from Hon'ble Supreme Court has been received in the Ministry in recent past.

(d) The grievance redressal mechanism is in place through on line support system and personal audience in deserving cases.

Criminal cases against MLAs of Delhi Legislative Assembly

4547. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of MLAs of Delhi Legislative Assembly against whom criminal cases have been registered; and
- (b) the current legal position of those MLAs of the Delhi Legislative Assembly who were holding an office of profit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The number of MLAs of the Delhi Legislative Assembly against whom criminal cases have been registered by Delhi Police is 35.

(b) The Election Commission of India has informed that out of four references received against MLAs of Delhi Legislative Assembly under Section 15(4) of the Government of NCT of Delhi Act, 1991 on the ground of holding 'Office of Profit', opinion of the Commission has been given to the competent authority in respect of two references till date.

Cases filed under Domestic Violence Act

4548. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of cases filed under Domestic Violence Act during last three years;

(b) whether there is delay in disposing these cases; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to overcome this delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has started collecting data under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 since 2014. As per available data, a total of 426 cases in 2014 and 461 cases in 2015 were registered. State/UT-wise such data during 2014-2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs had issued a detailed advisory on 4th September, 2009 to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations wherein all the States/UTs have been advised to explore the possibility of associating NGOs working in the area of combating crimes against women and also that all Police stations may be directed to display the name and other details of Protection Officers of the area appointed under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005. This Advisory is also available on www.mha.nic.in.

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India Police and Public Order are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes, within their jurisdiction lies, with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	17	16	11	16	0	0	14	19	11	19	2	2
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	4	3	3	0	0	4	2	1	2	0	0
25.	Telangana	1	3	1	3	0	0	6	4	4	4	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	66	345	67	350	2	2	4	4	3	3	2	4
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	1	3	1	3	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	419	693	310	637	8	12	455	536	416	480	22	27
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	7	0	2	2	1	1	4	2	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	7	0	2	2	1	1	6	4	2	2	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	426	693	312	639	9	13	461	540	418	482	22	27

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

Source: Crime in India

Entry points under e-Visa scheme

4549. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of designated entry points under the e-Visa scheme;
- (b) the total number of eligible countries under the list of e-Visa beneficiaries; and

- (c) the duration under e-Visa policy for e-Visa holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) E-Visa is presently available for entry through 3 seaports, viz. Cochin, New Mangalore and Marmagao seaport and 24 airports, viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, Goa, Kolkata, Cochin, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Trivandrum, Calicut, Lucknow, Amritsar, Trichy, Jaipur, Mangalore, Pune, Nagpur, Coimbatore, Gaya, Bagdogra, Guwahati, Varanasi and Chandigarh

- (b) E-Visa facility has been provided to the nationals of 161 countries.
(c) Duration of stay permitted under the e-Visa scheme is 60 days.

Rules for protection of online journalists and bloggers

4550. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that 27 journalists have been killed for their work since 1992;
(b) whether the Ministry is taking steps to protect the lives of journalists and bloggers who are facing violent threats or attacks for their work in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
(c) whether the Ministry is planning to formulate rules for the protection of online journalists and bloggers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) No such data are maintained centrally. However data on attacks on media persons (under section 325, 326, 326A & 326B IPC) are maintained since 2014 by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). Further, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The existing laws are adequate for protection of citizens including journalists. The Press Council of India takes prompt action on receipt of specific complaints from affected persons. Representations on providing security are received from or on behalf of individuals, including journalists. All such representations are examined and based on inputs received regarding threat assessment, required action is taken.

Attack on students and youths of North-East

4551. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that attack on students and youths of North-East are increasing in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the remedial measures adopted to curb such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The incidents of attacks on students and youths of North East are dealt with at the State Government level. According to information made available from the states, they do not keep a separate record of attacks on students and youths from North East. In view of this, it is not possible to say whether attacks on students and youths of North East are increasing in the country.

(c) Various steps have been taken by the Government of India for the security of the North Eastern people such as issuing of advisories to the State Governments as to how to avoid discrimination faced by Indian citizens from the North Eastern States by reducing their feeling of insecurity and negativity in their minds by adequate and proactive response of police, strengthening facilities for legal assistance, extending facilities in the field of sport, educating the people about the North East in various forms, focusing attention on the North East on media, providing of helpline numbers, appointment of Nodal Officers to address the grievances of North Eastern people.

Clash of SSB jawans with Nepalese people

4552. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that recently SSB jawans clashed with Nepalese people at Lakhimpur Kheri, Indo-Nepal border over construction of bridge;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action Government has taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) On 8.3.2017 people from Nepal side tried to construct a pucca culvert over one seasonal nala on No Man's Land near missing border pillar No. 200 at Basai in District Lakhimpur Kheri, Uttar Pradesh. On 9.3.2017 Nepali citizens gathered at the site and started pelting stones towards Indian Territory. After meetings by the district authorities and security agencies of India and Nepal, the crowd dispersed and issue has been resolved. The situation is under control and peaceful.

Joint Survey is being carried out by Survey of India and Survey of Nepal for erection of missing border pillar No. 200.

Attacks on minority communities in the country

4553. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attacks have taken place on individuals belonging to minority communities in the country in 2016;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any action has been taken against the groups which attacked members belonging to minority communities in the last two years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The available information does not indicate any instance which can be categorically called pre-meditated attack or stated to have been carried out purposely against any member of the minority community.

However "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the provisions of the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order, registration and prosecution of crimes, including those against minorities, and maintaining relevant data in this regard rest primarily with the respective State Governments.

OCI/PIO card holders

4554. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any data of the Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) and Person of Indian Origin (PIO) card holders in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per available information, while around 25 lakh OCI cards have been issued, nearly 2 lakh PIO cards have been converted into OCI cards. State-wise data is not maintained.

Human rights non-profit organisation

4555. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of human rights non-profit organisations that have not been allowed renewal of their FCRA license during the last three years;

(b) the amount received by these non-profit organisations from foreign funding during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for non-renewal of the FCRA license of human rights non-profit organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) No separate data of renewal or receipt of foreign contribution in respect of NGOs working in the field of human rights is maintained by the Ministry. The renewal of certificate is however, granted in accordance with FCRA, 2010 and Rules made there under. Any violation of said Act/Rules, leads to refusal of Registration.

Substandard food to jawans deployed at borders

‡4556. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to send specialists and dieticians in the matter regarding serving of substandard food to jawans deployed at the borders;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) As per information received from Forces, mechanism to check quality of food being served to jawans is in place. Forces (CAPFs) while deployed under Ops Control of Army procure ration as per defence food specification/Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). Also, some Forces like Assam Rifles is reported to have engaged nutritionist to prepare a standard menu based on calorific requirements of troops. In Forces, Unit Medical Officer/Duty officer/Senior officers check food for its nutritious value and quality during their visits. Monthly mess meeting is carried out to look into grievances and further improvements in the quality of food. In addition, this Ministry has also advised the forces that the senior officers may also partake the food prepared for jawans and endorse a note on the quality/quantity of food in inspection register.

Monitoring of activities of NGOs

4557. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently directed the foreign funded Non-

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to apply for renewal of their FCRA licenses and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of NGOs who had applied for renewal of their licenses so far, State-wise;

(c) the number of NGOs disqualified for registration under the FCRA along with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the number of NGOs permitted to receive foreign funding has continuously come down during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with steps taken for effective monitoring of activities of said NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Government vide letter dated 22/11/2016 had directed more than 11000 NGOs to file applications for renewal of registration by 28 February, 2017 in accordance with rule 12, FCRA, 2010. Of the above, around 3,500 NGOs only have filed applications for renewal till February 2017.

(c) As per available information, registration certificates of more than 10,000 NGOs have been cancelled during financial year 2014-15 to 2016-17 for violation of FCRA, 2010 and Rules made there under.

(d) and (e) There are currently around 24,000 active NGOs as against more than 40,000 in 2014-15. While registration of more than 10,000 NGOs was cancelled in last 3 years for violation of various provisions of FCRA, registration of more than 7,000 NGOs was deemed expired due to non-filing of renewal applications in accordance with the provisions of FCRA, 2010 and rules made there under. The receipts and utilization of foreign contribution are being monitored in accordance with of FCRA, 2010 and rules made there under.

Wall along Indo-Pakistan border

†4558. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has revisited its earlier decision of creating wall along Indo-Pakistan border; and

(b) if the said wall is not being built, how the Central Government intends to monitor these border areas?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) There was no proposal with the Government of India to build a wall along the Pakistan border. The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach for security arrangements at the Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB). The arrangements include deployment of Border Security Forces (BSF), construction of border fence, construction of border roads, installation of floodlights, construction of Border Out Posts (BOPs), introduction of Hi-Tech surveillance equipments, providing weapons and Specialised Vehicles to Security Forces, etc.

Strength of IPS officers

4559. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the authorised strength of Indian Police Service (IPS) Officers;
- (b) the basis of calculating the authorised strength of IPS;
- (c) the present strength of IPS;
- (d) how many vacancies are existing in IPS as on date;
- (e) the authorised strength of IPS in Kerala; and
- (f) how many vacancies of IPS are existing in Kerala at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As on 01.01.2016, total authorised strength of IPS is 4802.

(b) Calculation of authorised strength depends upon functional requirement of a particular cadre. As per rule 4 (2) of IPS Cadre Rules, 1954, the Central Government, ordinarily at the interval of every five years, reviews the strength and composition of each such cadre in consultation with the State Government(s) concerned and revises the authorised strength of the IPS for each Cadre. The authorised strength includes Senior Duty Post, Central Deputation Reserve, State Deputation Reserve, Leave Reserve & Junior Reserve, Training Reserve and Promotion quota.

(c) and (d) As on 01.01.2016, 3894 IPS officers are in-position against authorised strength of 4802. As such, there are 908 vacancies in Indian Police Service as on 01.01.2016.

(e) and (f) The authorised strength of IPS in Kerala is 163 as on 01.01.2016. There are 41 vacancies of IPS existing in Kerala as on 01.01.2016.

Incidents of violence in Tihar jail

‡4560. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of incidents of violence which the prisoners in Tihar jail have indulged in during the last three years;
- (b) the causes of clash which broke out in Tihar jail in the month of March, 2017;
- (c) whether it is a fact that various jails in the country including Tihar jail are housing prisoners in excess of the prison's standard capacity;
- (d) the details of capacity of Tihar jail to accommodate the prisoners and the number of prisoners housed there currently; and
- (e) whether the undertrials and convicted prisoners are kept in the same barracks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The Director General (Prisons), Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that ten incidents of violence have been reported in Delhi Prisons during the last three years.

(b) In one incident, some prisoners in Special Security Ward inflicted self-injuries when not being permitted to come out of their ward at night and damaged the Government property, for which a case has been registered at Police Station Hari Nagar, West District, New Delhi.

(c) to (e) Director General (Prisons), Tihar, Govt, of NCT of Delhi has informed that the present capacity of Delhi Prisons which includes Tihar jails to accommodate the prisoners is 7818, against which 14132 prisoners have been lodged as on 15.03.2017. There are excess number of prisoners in the under trial category, whereas there is no congestion in so far as convict prisoners are concerned. The undertrials and convicts are not lodged together in the same barracks in Tihar jail.

As regards other jails in the country, the primary responsibility with respect to 'Prisons' lies with the State Governments concerned, as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

CCTV cameras installed by Delhi Police

4561. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 4000 CCTV cameras have been installed by the Delhi Police during the last eight years even though the issue of women's safety remains a cause for concern and most of them do not function at all the if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Delhi Police has submitted a proposal to buy 10,000 CCTV cameras using 1000 crore rupees of Nirbhaya Fund and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) 4028 CCTV cameras have been installed at various markets and border check posts by Delhi Police. In addition, Resident Welfare Associations and Market Associations were encouraged by Delhi Police for installation of CCTV cameras in their respective areas for prevention of crime. As a result, approximately 1,86,525 CCTV cameras have been installed by various Resident Welfare Associations and Market Associations in different parts of Delhi.

Delhi Police has further informed that the CCTV cameras installed by them become dysfunctional temporarily due to various reasons including technical snags, construction/digging work undertaken by civic agencies, Delhi Metro works etc. However, all possible steps are taken by Delhi Police to make these cameras functional at the earliest. Further, all these cameras are under Annual Maintenance Contract with the installing agencies for proper maintenance, repair and functioning.

(b) Delhi Police has informed that the installation of CCTV cameras is a continuous process and new locations are identified based on security vulnerability analysis.

Cases in labour tribunals and courts in the country

4562. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the data of year-wise, number of cases filed in the labour tribunals, court of Adjudication and Conciliation Board in the last three years;

(b) out of these cases filed every year, the data of year-wise number of cases resolved in the labour tribunals, court of Adjudication and Conciliation Board in the last three years; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to make labourers aware about the availability of these bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government has set up 22 Central Government Industrial Tribunal-

cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LCs) in various states for resolution of industrial disputes arising in Central Sphere. Out of these, two CGIT-cum-LCs at Mumbai and Kolkata also function as National Industrial Tribunals (NITs). Ten (10) of these CGIT-cum-LCs have been set up under the Scheme titled 'Labour Tribunals, Courts of Enquiry and Conciliation Boards'. The list of CGIT-cum-LCs and NITs is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The number of cases received, disposed of and pending in various CGIT-cum-LCs and NITs during the last three years, *i.e.* during 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16 are given in the Statement-II, III and IV respectively (*See* below).

(c) Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education and Development (DTNBWED), (erstwhile CBWE), an autonomous organization under Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been conducting programmes for creating awareness among the workers and for educating workers belonging to organized, unorganized and rural sector for their effective participation in the socio-economic development of the country. In addition, workers are also educated about redressal of their grievances through Labour Courts and Tribunals constituted for the purpose of adjudication.

The details about location, address and jurisdiction of CGIT-cum-LCs is also provided on the official website of this Ministry.

Statement-I

List of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LC) and National Tribunals

Sl. No. Name of CGIT-cum-LC	Sl. No. Name of CGIT-cum-LC
1. Mumbai I	12. Bangalore
2. Mumbai II	13. Hyderabad
3. Dhanbad I	14. Nagpur
4. Dhanbad II	15. Bhubaneswar
5. Asansol	16. Lucknow
6. Kolkata	17. Jaipur
7. Chandigarh I	18. New Delhi II
8. New Delhi I	19. Guwahati
9. Kanpur	20. Ernakulam
10. Jabalpur	21. Ahmedabad
11. Chennai	22. Chandigarh II

Mumbai I National Tribunal

Kolkata National Tribunal

Statement-II*Details of cases and applications received during the Financial Year 2013-14*

Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LC) and National Tribunals.

Sl. No.	CGIT	Cases				Applications			
		B/F from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending	B/F from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Mumbai I	208	50	16	242	94	51	7	138
2.	Mumbai II	417	96	43	470	381	12	17	376
3.	Dhanbad I	1457	107	167	1,397	297	12	110	199
4.	Dhanbad II	751	170	140	781	39	1	4	36
5.	Asansol	518	29	76	471	51	5	14	42
6.	Kolkata	265	74	14	325	48	5	8	45
7.	Chandigarh I	205	312	75	442	30	27	9	48
8.	New Delhi I	387	144	155	376	42	24	23	43
9.	Kanpur	612	172	44	740	261	21	59	223
10.	Jabalpur	1897	96	398	1,595	224	3	56	171
11.	Chennai	320	101	123	298	14	5	6	13
12.	Bangalore	538	56	65	529	102	35	22	115
13.	Hyderabad	1053	156	309	900	613	6	30	589
14.	Nagpur	356	95	200	251	7	8	2	13
15.	Bhubaneswar	383	73	72	384	357	33	10	380
16.	Lucknow	497	72	55	514	46	16	11	51

<i>Written Answers to</i>		[12 April, 2017]				<i>Unstarred Questions</i>				215
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
17.	Jaipur	360	67	29	398	114	1	4	111	
18.	New Delhi II	506	140	95	551	59	64	14	109	
19.	Guwahati	76	44	29	91	8	31	7	32	
20.	Ernakulam	100	56	28	128	11	7	12	6	
21.	Ahmedabad	2219	198	81	2,336	1,624	18	76	1,566	
22.	Chandigarh II	515	95	107	503	54	20	10	64	
TOTAL		13,640	2,403	2,321	13,722	4,476	405	511	4,370	
Mumbai I National Tribunal		6	2	0	8	153	0	1	152	
Kolkata National Tribunal		10	1	1	10	79	0	0	79	
TOTAL + National Tribunals		13,656	2,406	2,322	13,740	4,708	405	512	4,601	

Statement-III

Details of cases and applications received during the Financial Year 2014-15

Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LC) and National Tribunals

Sl. No.	CGIT	Cases				Applications			
		B/F from previous year	Rece- ived	Disp- osed	Pen- ding	B/F from previous year	Rece- ived	Disp- osed	Pen- ding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Mumbai I	242	23	22	243	138	15	17	136
2.	Mumbai II	470	106	57	519	376	29	10	395
3.	Dhanbad I	1397	79	183	1,293	199	10	127	82
4.	Dhanbad II	781	71	145	707	36	0	14	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Asansol	471	27	79	419	42	9	6	45
6.	Kolkata	325	74	80	319	45	11	1	55
7.	Chandigarh I	442	143	122	463	48	8	32	24
8.	New Delhi I	376	360	47	689	43	38	0	81
9.	Kanpur	740	103	40	803	223	26	94	155
10.	Jabalpur	1595	122	374	1,343	171	5	35	141
11.	Chennai	298	144	173	269	13	10	8	15
12.	Bangalore	529	34	145	418	115	47	15	147
13.	Hyderabad	900	222	121	1,001	589	12	527	74
14.	Nagpur	251	78	99	230	13	8	6	15
15.	Bhubaneswar	384	69	31	422	380	25	10	395
16.	Lucknow	514	78	68	524	51	24	8	67
17.	Jaipur	398	81	32	447	111	1	4	108
18.	New Delhi II	551	145	89	607	109	86	108	87
19.	Guwahati	91	7	60	38	32	20	21	31
20.	Ernakulam	128	54	46	136	6	20	7	19
21.	Ahmedabad	2336	88	68	2,356	1,566	38	81	1,523
22.	Chandigarh II	503	124	179	448	64	27	1	90
TOTAL		13,722	2,232	2,260	13,694	4,370	469	1,132	3,707
Mumbai I National Tribunal Kolkata		8	1	0	9	152	0	0	152
National Tribunal		10	1	2	9	79	0	0	79
TOTAL + National Tribunals		13,740	2,234	2,262	13,712	4,601	469	1,132	3,938

Statement-IV*Details of cases and applications received during the Financial Year 2015-16*

Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LC) and National Tribunals

Sl. No.	CGIT	Cases				Applications			
		B/F from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending	B/F from previous year	Received	Disposed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Mumbai I	243	0	0	243	136	9	8	137
2.	Mumbai II	519	49	9	559	395	73	4	464
3.	Dhanbad I	1293	101	201	1,193	82	21	29	74
4.	Dhanbad II	707	96	76	727	22	1	1	22
5.	Asansol	419	19	87	351	45	55	17	83
6.	Kolkata	319	112	65	366	55	13	6	62
7.	Chandigarh I	463	56	87	432	24	26	12	38
8.	New Delhi I	689	252	97	844	81	47	23	105
9.	Kanpur	803	115	78	840	155	29	25	159
10.	Jabalpur	1348	128	355	1,121	147	1	96	52
11.	Chennai	269	115	140	244	15	23	9	29
12.	Bangalore	418	38	6	450	147	33	1	179
13.	Hyderabad	1001	136	32	1,105	74	1	1	74
14.	Nagpur	230	59	1	288	15	12	0	27
15.	Bhubaneswar	422	52	14	460	395	18	1	412
16.	Lucknow	524	78	85	517	67	23	28	62
17.	Jaipur	447	83	58	472	108	6	5	109
18.	New Delhi II	607	153	73	687	88	7	71	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Guwahati	38	10	11	37	31	2	1	32
20.	Ernakulam	136	59	24	171	19	14	5	28
21.	Ahmedabad	2356	99	225	2,230	1,523	9	226	1,306
22.	Chandigarh II	448	166	104	510	90	65	18	137
TOTAL		13,699	1,976	1,828	13,847	3,714	488	587	3,615
Mumbai I									
National Tribunal		9	0	1	8	152	2	2	152
Kolkata									
National Tribunal		9	0	0	9	79	0	0	79
TOTAL + National Tribunals		13,717	1,976	1,829	13,864	3,945	490	589	3,846

Welfare of migrant workers

4563. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the States in the country where migrant workers from other States are in large numbers at present;
- (b) whether Central and State Governments have any projects to improve their literacy/education and ensure better living condition and healthcare facilities to them;
- (c) if not, will Central Government take steps in this direction; and
- (d) whether Central Government would help State Governments like Kerala to introduce total health insurance on the lines of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to migrant workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No data is maintained at the Central level in respect of migrant workers. According to the 2011 Census (Provisional Report), around 4.63 crore have left their place of residence for work.

(b) and (c) The problems of migration migrant workers is sought to be addressed through a multi dimensional course of action through rural development, provision of improved Infrastructure facilities, equitable dispersal of resources to remove regional disparities, employment generation, land reforms, increased literacy, financial assistance etc. In order to improve their literacy/education, the Right to Education Act enacted on 4 August, 2009, which describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14. The Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for the welfare of unorganized workers on matters relating to: life and disability cover, health and maternity benefit; old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide health insurance coverage for certain categories of unorganized workers which includes migrant workers. Besides, the Government has launched various schemes such as Altal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Prandhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana for all citizens especially targeting unorganized workers. Also, the Government has enacted the inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979 which provides for additional benefits and protection/improvement of working conditions of certain categories of Inter-State migrant workers.

(d) The Government of Kerala introduced a Scheme named "Aawaz" with an intention to provide health insurance linked identity card to the Migrant Workers in the State. The scheme envisages providing treatment to the enrolled migrant laborers for an amount of ₹15,000/- per annum in the empanelled hospitals. Provision for Accident Insurance is also included. Further as per G.O. (Rt.) No. 960/2016/LBR dated 03.08.2016, Government have issued guidelines for ensuring cleanliness/accommodation facilities for Inter-State migrant workers residing in Labour Camp.

Private security guards exploited by employing agencies

4564. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any law to regulate the appointment and service conditions of the security guards hired by the private security agencies, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the private security guards are being exploited by their employing agencies; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure fair wages and working conditions of the private security guards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) State Governments, are the appropriate Government for most of the private sector company establishments including private security agencies. The information in this respect is not centrally maintained.

Comprehensive legislation against child labour

4565. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether child labour still exists in various parts of the country despite the existence of various laws;

(b) whether the present laws pertain only against the practice in hazardous industries;

(c) if so, whether Government would consider comprehensive legislation against child labour in all areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh as per 2011 Census which shows a decline from 57.79 lakh as per 2001 Census.

(b) to (d) Government has amended the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force w.e.f. 1.9.2016. The amended Act *inter-alia* provides for complete prohibition on employment or work of children below 14 years of age in any occupation or process and prohibition of employment or work of adolescents (14-18 years) in the hazardous occupations and processes. The punishment for violation of provisions of the Act has been made stricter and the offence of employing any child or adolescent in contravention of the Act by an employer has been made cognizable.

Present rate of unemployment

4566. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present rate of unemployment in the country;

(b) the details of States which have the largest concentration of unemployed youth; and

(c) the reasons for the phenomenon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per the result of survey on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau during 2015-16, the estimated unemployment rate for the persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country was 3.7%. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). The State-wise variation in unemployment can be attributed to various factors like demographics, concentration of industries, education and training institutions etc.

Statement

State-wise details of unemployment rate for the persons aged 18-29 years (Youth)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Unemployment rate (in %)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.7
3.	Assam	10.9
4.	Bihar	12.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.6
6.	Delhi	8.2
7.	Goa	22.5
8.	Gujarat	1.9
9.	Haryana	9.4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	30.6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.8
12.	Jharkhand	6.7
13.	Karnataka	4.0
14.	Kerala	27.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7.0
16.	Maharashtra	5.4
17.	Manipur	10.3

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Unemployment rate (in %)
18.	Meghalaya	7.8
19.	Mizoram	3.1
20.	Nagaland	15.4
21.	Odisha	11.7
22.	Punjab	16.6
23.	Rajasthan	6.8
24.	Sikkim	31.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	13.0
26.	Telangana	7.9
27.	Tripura	24.0
28.	Uttarakhand	17.7
29.	Uttar Pradesh	14.8
30.	West Bengal	9.2
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.6
32.	Chandigarh	14.3
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.8
34.	Daman and Diu	0.7
35.	Lakshadweep	6.3
36.	Puducherry	18.7
	ALL INDIA	10.2

Source: E&U Survey of Labour Bureau.

Unclaimed amount in Employees' Provident Fund Accounts

‡4567. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the unclaimed amount in Employees' Provident Fund accounts, as on date;

(b) the amount of funds earmarked for the payment of interest on said amount during the last financial year; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has formulated any scheme for the utilisation of this unclaimed money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per para 72(6) of the Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952, certain amounts are classified as Inoperative Accounts. All such Inoperative Accounts have, however, definite claimants. The State/UT-wise details of inoperative amount in Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) as on 31.03.2016 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No amount of funds is earmarked by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for payment of interest on inoperative accounts in accordance with paragraph 60(6) of the EPF Scheme, 1952 which states that interest shall not be credited to the account of a member from the date on which it has become Inoperative Account, under the provisions of sub-paragraph (6) of paragraph 72 of the Scheme.

(c) No decision has been taken in this regard.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Inoperative Accounts in Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) as on 31.03.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount of Inoperative Accounts (in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh (includes Telangana)	3,493.95
2.	Bihar	238.90
3.	Chhattisgarh	358.62
4.	Delhi	5,045.03
5.	Goa	225.54
6.	Gujarat (includes Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli)	2,597.94
7.	Haryana	2,270.78
8.	Himachal Pradesh	245.99
9.	Jharkhand	416.87
10.	Karnataka	6,067.27

1	2	3
11.	Kerala (includes Lakshadweep)	411.93
12.	Madhya Pradesh	989.45
13.	Maharashtra	8,349.02
14.	States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram (North Eastern Region)	231.91
15.	Odisha	687.03
16.	Punjab (includes Chandigarh)	1,275.17
17.	Rajasthan	848.94
18.	Tamil Nadu (includes Puducherry)	2,995.80
19.	Uttarakhand	175.11
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2,079.81
21.	West Bengal (includes Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	1,860.09
	TOTAL	40,865.14

Schemes/Programmes for the welfare of labourers/workers

4568. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes/programmes being run by Government for the welfare and upliftment of labourers/workers, unskilled and skilled in the country;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised under these schemes, during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any study/survey on the conditions of the workers in their workplace; and

(d) if so, the details and the findings thereof, along with the steps taken/being taken by Government to improve their overall conditions including safety, health and working conditions at workplaces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted to provides for social security and welfare of the unorganised workers. This Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for

unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board. The fund details in respect of the flagship schemes being run under the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) At present there is no such proposal.

Statement

The details of funds in respect of the flagship schemes being run under the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008.

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Allo- cation	Rele- ase	Allo- cation	Rele- ase
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	418098	418098	586369	556269	613085	475161*
2.	National Family Benefit Scheme	55781	55781	66467	63942	78715	55978*
3.	Janani Suraksha Yojana	203981	177704	196338	170872	192975	113758*
4.	Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana	Nil	44386	Nil	43645	Nil	4021*
5.	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	--	54442	--	67510	--	21612*

* Provisional

People working in construction sector

4569. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that the number of people working in the construction sector has gone up from 20 million in 2004-05 to nearly 50 million now;
- if so, how Government is protecting the construction workers;
- whether it is also a fact that they do not have any social security;

(d) if so, how Government is planning to provide them with social security net; and

(e) what role the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board is playing for the welfare and wellbeing of construction workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. As per estimates of National Sample Survey (2004-2005), there were about 25 million building and other construction workers in the country, which has increased to about 50 million in 2011-12.

(b) to (e) The Government has enacted the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and the Building and other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 to regulate the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and to provide for their safety, health and welfare measures, including social security.

As per Section 18 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996, the State Governments/UTs Administration have constituted State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board for welfare of construction workers. Under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996, a cess @ 1% of the cost of construction is collected by the State Governments/UTs Administration and given to their respective State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board for meeting the expenses on welfare of construction workers, including social security.

The Cess fund is utilized by the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards in terms of Section 22 of the Act for welfare of construction workers.

Under Section 22 of the Act, functions of the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfares Boards, are as under:

- (a) provide immediate assistance to a beneficiary in case of accident;
- (b) make payment of pension to the beneficiaries who have completed the age of sixty years;
- (c) sanction loans and advances to a beneficiary for construction of a houses not exceeding such amount and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed;
- (d) pay such amount in connection with premia for Group Insurance Scheme of the beneficiaries as it may deem fit;

- (e) give such financial assistance for the education of children of the beneficiaries as may be prescribed;
- (f) meet such medical expenses for treatment of major ailments of a beneficiary or, such dependent, as may be prescribed;
- (g) make payment of maternity benefit to the female beneficiaries; and
- (h) make provisions and improvement of such other welfare measures and facilities as may be prescribed.

The Central Government has been issuing directions from time to time under Section 60 of the BOCW (RECS) Act, 1996, to the State Governments and UT Administration for providing social security coverage to the buildings and other construction workers as mandated under Section 22 of the Act.

Percentage of working Muslim women

4570. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of Muslim women working in agriculture, manufacturing and services sector of the economy;
- (b) the percentage of Muslim women in the formal and informal labour force of the country;
- (c) whether the Minister plans to increase the proportion of women in general and Muslim women in particular among the highly skilled workforce of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The data in regard to working population in agriculture, manufacturing and services sector of the Indian economy on the basis of religion is not maintained. According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 2011-12, the total employment in both organised and unorganised sector in the country was 47 crores. Out of this, about 8 crores were in the organised sector and the balance 39 crores in the unorganised sector, Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) with an objective of Skill Certification to enable a large number of Indian youth including women to take up industry-relevant skill training to help them in securing a better livelihood.

Children as workers in electronic waste disposal

‡4571. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted about the workers engaged in e-waste disposal, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that a big part of e-wastes is collected in slum areas where mostly little children are engaged in this work, if so, the number of children engaged in this work, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the action plan formulated by Government to keep children of slum areas away from such a work, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No such specific survey on children engaged in electronic waste has been submitted to the Ministry. However, as per Census 2011 the number of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country is 43.53 lakh. The sector-wise data of working children as per Census 2011 is not available.

(c) Government is following a multi-pronged strategy for elimination of child labour comprising of statutory and legislative measures, rehabilitation and universal elementary education along with convergence with other schemes for socio-economic development. Government has amended the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force w.e.f. 1.9.2016. The amended Act *inter alia* provides for complete prohibition on employment or work of children below 14 years of age in any occupation or process and prohibition of employment or work of adolescents (14-18 years) in the hazardous occupations and processes. A State Action Plan has been circulated to all State Governments/UTs to provide action points subsequent to the amendment in the Act. Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. Under the Scheme, children rescued/withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care, etc., before being mainstreamed into the formal education system.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Trade unions demand for enhancing maternity leave

4572. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has shown understanding of the intricacies and deference to the demand of trade unions by enhancing of maternity leave to 26 weeks from the present 12 weeks;

(b) since more families are becoming nuclear, will Government extend paternity benefits to men in the workforce; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government has already enhanced the maternity benefits, including facility of creche and 'work from home facility' under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. There is no further proposal before the Government to extend paternity benefits to male workforce.

Child Labour Amendments Bill

4573. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the UNICEF India has organised a close door meeting for the parliamentarians to brief against Government proposed amendments in the recent Child Labour Amendments Bill; and

(b) if so, the details of such meetings held along with the measures taken by Government to address such activities by the International agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) UNICEF India has informed that a group of parliamentarians have formed the Parliamentarians' Group for Children (PGC) in August, 2013 and the PGC regularly invites UNICEF India to provide technical knowledge on children issues in the country. In 2015 and 2016 UNICEF India was invited to sensitize a group of parliamentarians on the situation of child labour in the country.

Developmental work in the State of Chhattisgarh

†4574. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals regarding developmental work received by the Ministry from the State Government of Chhattisgarh during the last three years and the scheme-wise expenses thereof and the details of the action taken thereon;
- (b) the reasons for which the proposals received from the State Governments are pending till date;
- (c) whether any time-limit has been fixed to clear the proposals;
- (d) whether developmental works are hampered due to delay in approval of the proposal and the manner in which the cost overruns in the above works are adjusted; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) There are no proposals regarding developmental works received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh in the Ministry of Labour and Employment during the last three years. However, Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work. The fund released to the State of Chhattisgarh under the NCLP Scheme during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	Amount released (₹ in lakh)
2014-15	432.53
2015-16	26.00
2016-17	0

Further, State Government has been asked to send proposal for conducting fresh survey on the districts for re-opening of closed Special Training Centers.

Expansion of ESI hospital services in Puducherry and Telangana

4575. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:
SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government is considering to expand the services of ESI hospitals in the country and planning to establish more ESI hospitals in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any such hospitals are being set up in Puducherry and Telangana; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, The Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has taken a number of reform initiatives to expand the services of ESI hospitals in the country. The ESIC in its 167th meeting decided to establish ESI hospitals and dispensaries based on geographical necessity *i.e.* the health facility should be created not based on the present population of insured persons (IPs) but on the basis of projected population of the IPs after a period of three years for dispensaries and five years for hospitals. Also, the ESIC in its 166th meeting has decided to upgrade its dispensaries into 6 and 30 bedded hospitals in a phased manner.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal from the State Governments to set up ESI hospital in Puducherry or Telangana.

Unemployment allowance to registered unemployed persons

†4576. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of the unemployment allowance being provided to the registered unemployed in the country; and
- (b) whether Central Government is working to provide unemployment allowance to all registered unemployed persons upto a certain limit and providing the benefits of various Governmental schemes for upbringing of their families, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Government of India does not have any proposal to provide unemployment allowance to the registered unemployed in the country. However, some of the State/ UT Governments like Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are paying unemployment allowances to youth from their own resources.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pay and perks of regular and contract employees

†4577. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the manner of determining the salary and other allowances for regular employees (class-wise and post-wise) and the way to determines the pay and allowances for employees engaged on contract basis performing same work and duties; and

(b) with reference to (a) above the grade-wise number of regular employees and employees engaged on contract basis in each Nav Ratna Company and the reasons for discrepancy in their pay and perks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The salary and other allowances of the Central Government employees are determined on the basis of the recommendations of Committees set up exclusively for this purpose by the Government. In so far as for employees engaged on contract basis performing same work and duties as the regular employees are concerned, the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Central Rules, 1971 [Rule 25(2)(v)(a)], stipulates as under:

"In cases where the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishments, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment on the same or similar kind of work;

Provided that in the case of any disagreement with regard to the type of work the same shall be decided by the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central)."

Details regarding break-up of total employees of Navratna CPSUs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of break-up of Total employees of Navratna CPSEs as on 31.03.2016*

Sl. No.	Cognate Group/ CPSE	Man- gerial Execu- tives	Super- visory		Non- Executives		Casual/ Daily Rated Workers	Cont- ract Workers	Total
			Union- ised	Non- Union- ised	Skilled	Un- skilled			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	5437	0	198	3951	262	3394	616	13858
2.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	5730	0	0	5097	1796	0	31823	44446
3.	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	309	0	216	806	0	0	0	1331
4.	Engineers India Ltd.	914	0	1880	245	3	0	0	3042
5.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	9360	0	0	20908	32	367	11669	42336
6.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	2140	0	3428	3966	1004	26	22907	33471
7.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	4354	0	0	18301	8415	14	0	31084
8.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	1804	816	0	3802	678	0	0	7100
9.	NBCC (India) Ltd.	437	85	436	1039	0	0	314	2311
10.	NLC India Ltd.	4111	0	304	10054	1411	0	13414	29294
11.	NMDC Ltd.	1518	0	206	3683	366	0	9385	15158
12.	Oil India Ltd.	1457	1131	0	3129	1815	0	0	7532

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	357	85	0	22	3	0	3	470
14.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	3798	0	2055	2371	74	0	308	8606
15.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	5515	6135	570	3627	2026	0	15063	32936
16.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	463	0	0	64	73	0	0	600
17.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	686	110	0	0	0	0	0	796

Failure of BEST to implement Contract Labour Act, 1970

4578. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware that BEST undertaking has failed to implement the Contract Labour Act, 1970 and rules thereunder;

(b) whether the Ministry is also aware that despite complaints made by BEST Jagruk Kaamgar Sangathana to the General Manager of the undertaking and to the Office of Labour Commissioner, no action has been taken in this regard; and

(c) whether the Ministry will look into the issue and take appropriate action against BEST undertaking to ensure that contractual employees get the same benefits as regular employees as per the Contract Labour Act and rules thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) BEST undertaking falls under the State jurisdiction. The information regarding enforcement of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 in the establishments coming under the State Sphere is not centrally maintained.

A well-established grievance/complaints redressal mechanism exists in the States to prevent the exploitation of contract workmen in the establishments coming under the State Sphere.

Setting up of new employment exchanges

4579. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to set up new employment exchange in collaboration with foreign employment exchanges for professional/non-professional graduates;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the action taken by Government thereon; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Government has no proposal to set up new employment exchanges in collaboration with foreign employment exchanges for professional/ non-professional graduates. However, the Ministry is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a plan scheme for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) and supported by Call Centre/Helpdesk. The services under NCS are accessible from multiple delivery channels like NCS Portal, Employment Exchanges (Career Centres), Common Service Centre etc. The NCS Project envisages setting up of 100 Model Career Centres (MCCs) in collaboration with States and other institutions to deliver employment services during the 12th Five Year Plan. The Government provides financial assistance to these centres based on the proposals and scheme guidelines. These Model Career Centres can be replicated by the States from their own resources. In addition, the NCS project has a component of interlinking of employment exchanges and organising job fairs.

Migrant workers in the country

4580. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the working Group on Migration constituted by Government has recommended legal framework to protect the migrant workers in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

(SHRIBANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) A legal framework to protect migrant workers in the country was put in place with the enactment of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979. The Task Force constituted for amendment of Labour Laws concerning women and children, had *inter-alia*, recommended that the title 'Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979' may be changed as 'Inter-State Migrant Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979' in order to make it gender neutral. Government decided to explore the option for amendments in the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979 through executive order. However, it was later decided that four Codes will be formulated which will cover all the existing Legislations on Labour. It is proposed to incorporate the above mentioned recommendations with respect to migrant workers in the Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH).

Impact of 'Make in India' initiative on MSMEs

4581. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of impact of 'Make in India' initiative on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country;

(b) if so, whether it has helped the MSMEs and if so, to what extent, in respect of Foreign Direct Investment and other investments, in the last two years, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of job opportunities generated for the youth, due to 'Make in India' programme aimed at boosting manufacturing in India, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Make in India strategy aims to promote India as an important investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry is the coordinating agency for implementing the Make in India campaign. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has not made any assessment of the impact of Make in India initiative on MSMEs.

Value and quantity of products exported by MSMEs

†4582. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and Union Territory-wise details of the value and quantity of products exported by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises during each of the last three years as on date;
- (b) whether there is any decline in export of products of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises during the aforesaid period;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the remedial measures taken by Government to increase the export of products of rural industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) The value of products exported by Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Sector at the 4-digit ITC-HS level, as captured from the website of the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry hosted by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), during the 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are 133.36 USD billion, 138.89 USD billion and 130.65 USD billion, respectively. The quantity of products exported by MSMEs and the State/UT-wise information is not available with this Ministry.

(b) and (c) The export of products of MSMEs, in terms of values, was fluctuating during the years 2013-14 to 2015-16. The fluctuation in export depends upon the global demand, commodity prices and the prices of petroleum crude.

(d) Government of India has taken multiple measures to improve competitiveness of Indian industry and to boost up the exports including exports of rural products. These include efforts taken under Make in India, Ease of Doing Business, improvement in infrastructure and logistics, improved availability of credit through MUDRA, Stand up India, conducting awareness programs / workshops on export management etc.

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing various Policies / schemes / programmes to provide the assistance to encourage and protect domestic MSMEs. Some of such Policies /Schemes are Public Procurement Policy for MSEs under Market Development Assistance Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Programme (NMCP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme and Cluster Development Programme. These schemes/programmes help MSMEs growth; increase their competitiveness with the products of multinational companies. Awareness programs/workshops on export Management and packaging of products are conducted across the country through various MSME-DIs and Industrial associations for the benefit of MSMEs.

Loans of MSMEs turning into NPAs

4583. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government acknowledges that more than half of the MSMEs which have taken loans have turned into NPAs in the recent years;
- (b) if so, the data on such MSMEs, State-wise for last three years;
- (c) whether Government has taken measures to improve this situation;
- (d) if so, details thereof; and
- (e) if no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per information compiled by the Reserve Bank of India, the position of Scheduled Commercial Banks with regard to their outstanding credit to MSME Sector and NPA therein for the year ended as on March 31, 2014, 2015, and 2016 is mentioned in below table:

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Year Ended March 31	TOTAL MSE (Amt. Outstanding)	NPA in MSE (Amt. Outstanding)	% of NPA in MSE to Total MSE
2014	851092.48	42428.79	4.99
2015	961174.17	60749.27	6.32
2016	996424.94	83183.40	8.35

Source: Reserve Bank of India

(c) to (e) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has notified a 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises'. The RBI has carried out certain changes in the Framework to make it compatible with existing regulatory

guidelines and has issued the same on March 17, 2016 to all Scheduled Commercial Banks. The Framework aims at reviving and rehabilitating the MSME units which are at incipient sickness stage by targeting their stressed loan assets. This Framework will therefore prevent accumulation of NPAs and will improve the situation.

Brand ambassador of Khadi Gram Udyog

4584. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chairman, Khadi Gram Udyog has stated that Shri Narendra Modi is a brand ambassador of Khadi Gram Udyog and so his photograph on the calendar and diaries of 2017 have been printed;

(b) if so, the details of his appointment as brand ambassador of Khadi Gram Udyog; and

(c) the details of provisions of Khadi Gram Udyog under which it can appoint Prime Minister of India as its brand ambassador?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Hon'ble Prime Minister's photograph was used on the cover page of the KVIC Diary and Calendar for 2017, since he was kind enough to grace the Khadi event held at Ludhiana (Punjab) where he distributed 500 Charkhas to the Khadi artisans and the same photograph was carried on the Diary and Calendar as a source of encouragement to the KVI Sector.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

Beneficiaries under PMEGP

4585. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of beneficiaries that have been employed under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programmes (PMEGP) since 2014;

(b) the details of industries wherein employment opportunities have been created; and

(c) how much subsidy has so far been released by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) State-wise detail of the beneficiaries/units

assisted under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for the financial years 2014-15 to 2016-17 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Under PMEGP micro enterprises are set up broadly in the following categories of Industries:

- (i) Agro Based and Food Processing Industry (ABFPI),
- (ii) Forest Based Industry (FBI),
- (iii) Mineral Based Industry (MBI),
- (iv) Polymer and Chemical Based industry (PCBI),
- (v) Rural Engineering and Bio Technology Industry (REBTI),
- (vi) Handmade Paper and Fibre Industry (HMPFI), and
- (vii) Service and Textiles (S&T)

Year-wise number of enterprises set up under these categories is given below:

Sl. No.	Category	2014-15	2015-16
1.	ABFPI	8772	8065
2.	FBI	2188	1839
3.	HMP/FI	1057	929
4.	MBI	4344	3634
5.	OCBI	1907	1781
6.	REBT	7452	6870
7.	S&T	22448	21222
	TOTAL	48168	44340

(c) Details of Margin Money (subsidy) released by the Government under PMEGP Scheme since FY 2014-15 and the margin money disbursed is as given below:

Year	Margin money subsidy released (₹ crore)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (₹ crore)
1	2	3
2014-15	1073.16	1122.54

1	2	3
2015-16	1254.68	1020.06
2016-17	1082.90	1280.93
TOTAL	3410.74	3423.53

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

Statement

Details of Number of Units/beneficiaries assisted durine the last three Financial Years under PMEGP

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1565	2207	1492
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1244	1077	941
3.	Punjab	1153	966	1266
4.	UT Chandigarh	36	43	47
5.	Uttarakhand	1333	1136	1345
6.	Haryana	1175	1248	1377
7.	Delhi	198	256	119
8.	Rajasthan	1976	1988	1749
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4891	4365	4074
10.	Bihar	1639	2430	3234
11.	Sikkim	16	110	27
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	652	35	301
13.	Nagaland	416	623	1018
14.	Manipur	747	685	1265
15.	Mizoram	817	1134	425
16.	Tripura	787	642	2297
17.	Meghalaya	555	603	329

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
18.	Assam	5015	3483	6028
19.	West Bengal	3397	1873	3528
20.	Jharkhand	1699	1839	1300
21.	Odisha	2013	2876	3029
22.	Chhattisgarh	847	1277	1598
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2737	1979	1940
24.	Gujarat*	1289	1419	1386
25.	Maharashtra **	3469	2497	2325
26.	Andhra Pradesh	937	642	1357
27.	Telangana	604	660	664
28.	Karnataka	2431	2140	3575
29.	Goa	78	91	90
30.	Lakshadweep	31	0	00
31.	Kerala	1344	1369	1584
32.	Tamil Nadu	2858	2463	2941
33.	Puducherry	58	65	66
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	161	119	195
		48168	44340	52912

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Acquisition of Chevron's Assets in Bangladesh

4586. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ONGC is in race for US two billion dollars Chevron's assets in Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that if ONGC is able to conclude the acquisition of Chevron's assets it will be very useful for the country's energy security; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) According to ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL), the foreign assets arm of ONGC, presently, there is no such proposal.

(c) and (d) As a general approach, in order to augment India's energy security, Government has been encouraging Indian Public Sector Oil and Gas companies to aggressively pursue overseas equity hydrocarbon opportunities, including in the neighbourhood.

Non-supply of gas by IGL in Bihar and Jharkhand

‡4587. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that various gas based power plants and other institutes are lying closed in Bihar and Jharkhand due to non-supply of gas from IGL;

(b) if so, whether Government is also aware that non-supply of gas from IGL in these States has created adverse impact on industrial development;

(c) whether the State Governments and people's representatives have requested for laying of IGL pipelines in industrial areas;

(d) if not, whether Government would accept the request of the State Governments; and

(e) the time when the IGL pipeline would be laid in industrial areas of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) has informed that they are supplying Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) only in Delhi/NCR Districts of Ghaziabad and Gautam Budh Nagar in Uttar Pradesh. They do not supply gas in Bihar and Jharkhand.

(c) to (e) To ensure the availability of clean and eco-friendly fuel, *i.e.* natural gas to the Eastern part of the country, the Government of India has recently taken a decision to provide a capital grant of ₹5176 crore @ 40% of the estimated capital cost of ₹ 12,940 crore

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to GAIL for development of Jagdishpur-Haldia/Bokaro-Dhamra Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) project, popularly known as the "Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga". The work has commenced. It will also bring clean cooking fuel at the door step of Domestic households as well as provide clean fuel to transport and industrial sector through City Gas Distribution Networks (CGDs) in the Geographical Areas (GAs) of Varanasi, Patna, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Cuttack etc.

Extending the reach of PNG

4588. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to extend the Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to the areas where it has not yet reached so far;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the percentage of areas that have been covered under PNG in various parts of the country; and
- (d) whether Government is planning to extend it to the rural areas also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government, in the year 2007 has established the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006 to award the authorization for development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network which includes Piped Natural Gas (PNG)/Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) network. PNGRB considers Geographical Areas (GA)/Districts for development of CGD network in a phased manner depending upon the availability of pipeline connectivity and gas sources. As on 31.3.2017, about 80 GAs have been approved for development of PNG/CGD network.

To ensure the availability of clean and eco-friendly fuel, *i.e.* natural gas to the Eastern part of the country, the Government of India has recently taken a decision to provide a capital grant of ₹5176 crore @ 40% of the estimated capital cost of ₹ 12,940 Crore to GAIL for development of Jagdishpur-Haldia/Bokaro-Dhamra Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) project, popularly known as the "Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga". The work has commenced. It will also bring clean cooking fuel at the door step of Domestic households as well as provide clean fuel to transport and industrial sector through City Gas Distribution Networks (CGDs) in the Geographical Areas (GAs) of Varanasi, Patna, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Cuttack etc.

(c) and (d) As per the information available, the list of cities/Geographical Areas (GAs) including rural areas covered under PNG network as on 01-03-2017 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

The list of Cities/Geographical areas including rural areas covered under PNG network as on 01.03.2017

Sl. No.	State	Geographical Area Covered	Entity	PNG connections as on 01.3.2017	
				Domestic	Industrial
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Haryana	Sonipat	Gail Gas Limited	52599	240
		Faridabad	Adani Gas Limited		
		Gurgaon	Haryana City Gas Distribution Ltd		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	3534	0
		Vijayawada	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited		
		Kovvur	Godavari Gas Pvt. Ltd.		
3.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited	2321	5
4.	Assam	Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sivasagar, Jorhat, Golaghat	Assam Gas Company Limited	29965	400
5.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Sabarmati Gas Limited	1641340	4256
		Gandhinagar, Nadiad, Halol, Hazira, Rajkot, Khambhat, Palej, Valsad, Navsari, Surendernagar, Surat, Ankleshwar & Bhavnagar	Gujarat Gas Limited (JV of GSPC Gas Company Limited & Gujarat Gas Company Ltd)		
		Vadodara, Ahmedabad	Adani Gas Limited		
		Vadodara	Vadodara Gas Ltd (JV Company of GAIL India Ltd & Vadodara Mahanagar Seva Sadan (VMSS))		

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ahmedabad	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.		
		Anand	Charotar Gas Sahakari Mandali Ltd		
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas, Vijaipur	Gail Gas Limited	10560	88
		Gwalior	Aavantika Gas Limited		
		Indore including Ujjain	Aavantika Gas Limited		
		Pithampura	Aavantika Gas Limited		
7.	Maharashtra	Pune City including Pimpri Chinchwad along with adjoining contiguous areas of Hinjewadi, Chakan & Talegaon GA	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	986010	185
		Mumbai & Greater Mumbai	Mahanagar Gas Limited		
		Thane City and adjoining contiguous areas including Mira Bhayender, Navi Mumbai, Thane City, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivli, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, Panvel, Kharghar & Taloja	Mahanagar Gas Limited		
		Thane	Gujarat Gas Limited (JV of GSPC Gas Company Limited & Gujarat Gas Company Ltd)		
8.	Delhi/NCR	National Capital Territory of Delhi (Including Noida & Ghaziabad)	Indraprastha Gas Limited	723251	946
9.	Rajasthan	Kota	Gail Gas Limited	157	16
10.	Tripura	Agartala	Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited	28176	50
11.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Gail Gas Limited	2117	3
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Gail Gas Limited	45790	498
		Mathura	Sanwariya Gas		

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Agra		Green Gas Limited		
	Kanpur		Central U.P. Gas Limited		
	Bareilly		Central U.P. Gas Limited		
	Lucknow		Green Gas Limited		
	Moradabad		Siti Energy Limited		
	Agra, Firozabad		Gail Gas Limited		
	Khurja		Adani Gas Limited		
	Divyapur		Gail Gas Limited		
13. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Gujarat Gas Ltd.	52	0
			TOTAL	3525872	6687

Inadequate natural gas pipeline infrastructure in West Bengal

4589. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- whether Government is aware that West Bengal comes under the States lacking pipeline infrastructure;
- what is the consumption percentage of West Bengal in respect to the regional gas market;
- the status of gas pipeline constructed in West Bengal and the areas through which the pipeline passes;
- whether Government has taken any step to strengthen the pipeline infrastructure connectivity; and
- if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) There is a small pipeline network for supply of Syn Gas by M/s Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation Limited. There is no other natural gas pipeline infrastructure in West Bengal and there is no significant natural gas consumption in the State.

(c) to (e) In order to strengthen the pipeline infrastructure connectivity in the eastern part of India, GAIL is laying a 2619 Km long Jagdishpur-Haldia/Bokaro-Dhamra Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL). This project is popularly known as the "Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga" of Eastern India. To facilitate timely completion of this project, the Government has taken a decision to provide a capital grant of ₹5176 crore (*i.e.* 40% of the estimated capital cost of ₹ 12,940 Crore) to GAIL. This pipeline will transport Natural Gas to the industrial, commercial, domestic and transport sectors in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and to City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks in the cities of Varanasi, Patna, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata and Cuttack which will supply PNG/CNG for household, industrial and transportation usage. Besides, this project will provide gas pipeline connectivity to various other locations in West Bengal *viz.* Durgapur, Kolkata, Hooghly, Howrah, Burdwan and Haldia. Completion schedule of the pipeline is by December 2020.

CNG outlets in the country

4590. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) outlets in the country, particularly in NCR of Delhi as on 1st April, 2017;
- (b) whether it is commensurate with the demand for filling CNG vehicles;
- (c) whether the CNG vehicle users find it difficult to fill CNG due to long queues in NCR of Delhi and whether any complaints have been received to this end; and
- (d) if so, the action taken to increase the number of CNG outlets in the country, especially in NCR of Delhi, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per the information provided by the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) and Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), TOTAL number of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) outlets in the country as on 1.03.2017 is 1197 out of which 454 CNG outlets are in National Capital Region(NCR) of Delhi.

(b) to (d) Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL), a City Gas Distribution (CGD) entity in Delhi/NCR has been augmenting its CNG dispensing infrastructure to commensurate with the growing demand from vehicular segment. IGL has informed that during peak hours, it

is likely that vehicle owners may have to wait for some time at certain CNG stations. 89 CNG Stations have been added in NCR region in 2016-17 and IGL has planned to set up another 34 CNG stations during the financial year 2017-18 to augment its capacity to cater to the increasing numbers of CNG vehicles. IGL is regularly following up with concerned authorities for allocation of land for setting up of CNG stations. In the locations where land is not available for setting up exclusive CNG stations, IGL has been putting up CNG facilities at existing retail outlets of Oil Marketing Companies.

Review of natural gas pricing formula

4591. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has recently sought review of natural gas pricing formula;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the response of the Government thereto;
- (c) in case there is increase in gas price, not matching with international prevalent price, whether it would not affect the industry in general and the common people in particular; and
- (d) other measures, if any, suggested for meeting the operating cost of gas production, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India notified "New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014" on 25.10.2014. This pricing mechanism is formula based and has been worked out considering the volumes and prices prevailing at major international markets such as Henry Hub, National Balancing Point, Alberta and Russia. The formula has been finalized considering the requirements of producing and consuming sectors. On representations from various operators including ONGC, Government notified a policy on 21.3.2016 to grant marketing including pricing freedom with a cap on the price to the discoveries, made in deep water, ultra deep water and HPHT areas, which are yet to come on commercial production as on 01.01.2016. Government has also provided marketing and pricing freedom for the sale of produced crude oil and natural gas from the discovered small fields. Government also approved marketing freedom for oil and gas to be produced from the blocks/fields to be offered under Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP).

(c) Since the notification of the said pricing Guidelines, the domestic natural gas price along with its applicability period is given as under:

Period	Price in US\$/MMBTU (GCV basis)
November, 2014 to March, 2015	5.05
April, 2015 to September, 2015	4.66
October, 2015 to March, 2016	3.82
April, 2016 to September, 2016	3.06
October, 2016 to March, 2017	2.50
April, 2017 to September, 2017	2.48

(d) The production costs of companies vary from field to field depending upon the area, logistics, complexity, onland or offshore etc.

Insufficient number of gas agencies in Rajasthan

†4592. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of gas agencies in Rajasthan is insufficient considering the large terrain and population of the State;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government to open new gas agencies in Rajasthan; and

(c) the details of the scheme formulated to supply gas through pipelines in the homes of the major cities of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Appointment of LPG distributorships is a continuous process and locations for setting up of LPG distributorships are identified based on refill sales potential that makes them commercially viable. As on 01.03.2017, there are 1059 LPG distributorships in the State of Rajasthan catering 1.08 crore active LPG customers. 24 Letters of Intent (LOI) has been given to selected applicants and 45 new distributorships have been commissioned in the financial year 2016-17 in the State of Rajasthan.

(c) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) authorised M/s

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rajasthan State Gas Limited for development of City or Local Natural Gas Distribution (CGD) in Kota Geographical Area (GA). PNGRB has also short listed various GAs for future CGD bidding subject to the availability of Natural Gas connectivity and tech-economic potential of the areas. These areas are Ajmer, Alwar, Baran, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajasmand, Sikar, Sirohi and Udaipur in Rajasthan.

Expansion of ONGC refinery at Tatipaka

4593. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the ONGC refinery at Tatipaka is under expansion;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what is the expansion cost, by when the expansion will be completed and by when the refinery will be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) ONGC has informed that presently there is no plan for expansion of ONGC's Tatipaka Refinery.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

New oil and gas reserves

4594. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some oil companies have found new oil and natural gas reserves in Rajasthan, the Himalayas, Arabian sea and Southern States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof company/oil field-wise; and
- (c) the details of investment plans chalked out by the companies for developing new oil discoveries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The details of reserves accretion by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited, Oil India Limited (OIL), Private/Joint Venture (Pvt./JVs) in the country including areas of Rajasthan, Himalayas, Arabian sea and Southern States, during last three years, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per Field Development Plans approved by the Government, ONGC, OIL, Pvt./JVs have planned to invest ₹ 1,83,903 crore for developing new oil discoveries in the country.

Statement

The details of reserves accretion by ONGC, OIL, Pvt./JVs in the country including areas of Rajasthan, Himalayas, Arabian Sea and Southern States during the last three years

Ultimate Reserves Accretion during FY 2013-14 to FY 2015-16 (O+OEG(MMT))

State	ONGC (Nomination)	OIL (Nomination)	ONGC, OIL & Pvt./JVs under (PSC regime)	Total
Andhra Pradesh	2.56	0	4.30	6.86
Assam	0	7.17	3.80	10.97
Gujarat	15.82	0	0.50	16.32
Rajasthan	0.03	0	23.54	23.57
Tamil Nadu	13.62	0	4.12	17.74
Tripura	0	0	1.83	1.83
Eastern Offshore	5.47	0	68.64	74.11
Western Offshore	95.09	0	2.87	97.96
TOTAL	132.59	7.17	109.58	249.35

Criteria for allotment of retail outlets

‡4595. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria framed by Government towards allotment of LPG agencies, petrol pumps and CNG pumps;

(b) whether any reservation/quota has been specified towards allotment of petrol pumps/gas agencies/CNG pumps to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes/Ex-servicemen/Defence personnel, if so, the details thereof;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether there are any restrictions on increasing the number of LPG agencies/ petrol pumps; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to increase the number of LPG agencies and petrol pumps in the country, the State-wise and region-wise details thereof including the State of Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) With regard to LPG:-

The main norms/criteria laid down in the revised guidelines, namely, Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships 2016, are as under:-

- (i) Applicant shall be an Indian citizen and be a resident of India.
- (ii) Should have passed minimum Xth standard examination or equivalent from a recognised Board. The criterion of educational qualification is not applicable for applicant belonging to Freedom Fighter (FF) category.
- (iii) Applicant shall be of 21 years and not more than 60 years in age as on the date of advertisement.
- (iv) There is no age restriction for applicants applying for locations reserved under FF category.
- (v) Shall not be a family member of employee of Oil Marketing Company(OMC) as on date of application.
- (vi) Shall fulfil Multiple Dealership/Distributorship norms.
- (vii) Shall not be a signatory to distributorship/dealerships agreement, terminated on account of proven cases of malpractices/adulteration.
- (viii) Shall Own a plot of land of minimum dimensions for construction of LPG godown or Own a ready LPG cylinder storage godown as on the last date for submission of application.

Reservation in allotment of LPG distributorship is given in the Statement-I (See below).

The detailed guidelines namely "Unified Guidelines for Selection of LPG Distributorships" is available on the website <http://www.petroleum.nic.in>

With regard to Retail Outlet:-

The main features of norms and criteria prescribed for allotment of Petrol Pumps operated by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the country are given in Statement-II (*See* below). The detailed guidelines in this regard are available on the respective websites of the OMCs.

With regard to CNG Pumps:-

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is marketed by City Gas Distribution (CGD) companies either through existing retail outlets offered by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) or through standalone CNG stations. Based on Expression of Interest (EOI) received and the potential of Geographical Area (GA) identified by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), PNGRB invites bids, evaluates them and awards authorization to an entity for laying, building and operating of CGD network in such GA. As and when such CGD entity approaches OMCs for setting up of CNG facilities, Retail Outlets (ROs) of OMCs are offered considering the availability of sufficient space at the outlet as per norms of Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO) and potential CNG demand in the area. Standalone CNG stations are set up only by City Gas Distribution (CGD) companies who have their own selection guidelines for setting up CNG stations.

(c) and (d) Setting of LPG distributorships/Retail Outlets is a continuous process and locations are identified based on feasibility study of sale potential that makes them economically viable.

OMCs have advertised for 1531 locations in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand and Punjab. 59 new distributorships under Durgam Kshetriya Vitrak (DKV) category have been sanctioned to Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh Government on nomination basis. As on 27.03.2017, 1176 Letter of Intent (LOI) has been given to selected applicants and 777 new distributorships have been commissioned.

Statement-I

Details of reservation in allotment of LPG distributorship

Reservation

The percentage reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:-

A.	Open Category (O)	50.5%
B.	Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)	22.5%
C.	Other Backward Classes (OBC)	27.0%

In each of the above categories, there will be sub-categories as under:-

Sub-Category	Reservation Categories (in %)			
	SC/ST	OBC	Open	Total
Government Personnel category (GP)	2	2	4	8
Divyang/ Physically Handicapped Personnel (PH)	1	1	1	3
Combined Category (CC)	0	0	1	1
Women	7	9	17	33
Unreserved - Any person from the respective category	12.5	15	27.5	55
TOTAL	22.5	27	50.5	100

The reservation under respective categories will be SC/ST (GP)-2%, SC/ST (PH)-1%, SC/ST (W) 7%, SC/ST-12.5%, OBC (GP)-2%, OBC (PH)-1%, OBC (W)-9%, OBC-15%, Open (GP) - 4%, Open (PH)-1% Open (CC)-1%, Open (W)-17%, Open-27.5%.

Reservation for North Eastern States

Reservations in tribal areas in North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram will be as under:

State	Percentage of reservation in all four types of LPG Distributorships to be awarded to ST category	% for Women category	Balance % to be awarded to open category
Arunachal Pradesh	49	30	21
Meghalaya	56	30	14
Nagaland	56	30	14
Mizoram	63	30	7

Statement-II

Details of Norms/Criteria/Reservation Policy for Dealership Selection Guidelines

Dealer Selection by draw of lots / bidding have been implemented for opening of new Retail Outlets in rural as well as urban areas. There is neither marks-based evaluation

system nor interview process for selection. The selection is carried out by a transparent system of draw of lots/Bidding. Individuals and Non- Individuals can apply. All applicants meeting the eligibility criteria qualify for the draw/bidding. As per the eligibility criteria, an applicant has to meet the minimum requirements on availability of suitable land at the advertised location, Finance, Age and Educational Qualification. However, for Corpus fund locations, Finance is not an eligibility criterion. All categories of applicants are required to have suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership/long term lease.

The detailed guidelines for selection of retail outlet dealerships which have come into effect from 21-05-2014 have provision for 22.5 per cent reservation for SC/STs in allotment of retail outlet dealerships. However, distribution between Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) will vary in each State depending upon the ratio of SC/ST in the State as per latest available census data.

Adhering to the broad reservation principles under the constitutional scheme 27% reservation for OBC category has been introduced. Reservation for SC/ST is 22.5% and the remaining 50.5% is for Open category. Sub categories of reservation among the Main categories *i.e.* SC/ST, OBC and Open categories have been introduced to take care of reservation for Defence personnel, Para Military Personnel/Central/State Govt. and Central/State PSU employees, Physically Handicapped personnel, Outstanding Sports Persons and Freedom Fighters. Able bodied Ex servicemen are also made eligible under reservation for Defence personnel to enlarge the scope for Defence category.

Reservation for various categories in all the States except Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram are as under:-

Category	SC/ST	OBC	Open	TOTAL
Combined Category 1 (CC1)				
Comprising of:-				
(i) Defence Personnel	2%	2%	4%	8%
(ii) Para Military Personnel/ Central/State Govt. and Central/State PSU employees				

Category	SC/ST	OBC	Open	TOTAL
Combined Category 2 (CC2) Comprising of:-				
(i) Physically Handicapped Persons (PH)	1%	1%	2%	4%
(ii) Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) &				
(iii) Freedom Fighters (FF)				
SC/ST	19.50%			19.50%
OBC		24%		24%
Open		44.50%		44.50%
TOTAL	22.50%	27%	50.50%	100%

Reservations in some North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram would continue to be as under as approved by MOP & NG earlier:-

State	Percentage of Regular & Rural RO Dealerships to be awarded to ST category	Balance % to be awarded to 'Open' category
Arunachal Pradesh	70	30
Meghalaya	80	20
Nagaland	80	20
Mizoram	90	10

No separate reservation for Women category has been made in the New Guidelines. However, in case of individual applicants, spouse will be made a partner up to a share of maximum 50% unless the spouse is already gainfully employed and/or do not wish to be made a partner in order not to dilute the financial and social status of women.

Draw of Lots/Bidding process:

In the Draw of Lots/Bidding process, priority will be given to applicants with regard to ownership of land as mentioned below:

Group 1: Applicants having suitable piece of land in the advertised location/area either by way of ownership / long term lease including in all reserved categories.

Group 2: Applicants having Firm offer of purchase or long term lease for a piece of suitable land including in all reserved categories.

Draw of lots / Opening of Bids will be held first amongst the eligible applicants with land falling in Group 1.

Draw of lots amongst eligible applicants of Group - 2 will be held only if there is no applicant in Group 1 or applicants in Group 1 have been disqualified or withdrawn.

The entire proceedings of the draw/bidding will be video graphed in one shot.

The result of the draw will be displayed on the notice board of the venue immediately and at Company office. It will also be hosted on the website of the Company.

All of the above are common for allotment of Regular and Rural category of ROs. The Parameters which are different for Regular and Rural category of ROs are as under:

Parameter	Applicability	Regular RO	Rural RO
Non-Refundable Application Fee	All	₹ 1000/- (SC/ST - ₹500/-)	₹ 100/- (SC/ST - ₹50/-)
Advertised location	All	In any class of market i.e. Urban / Highway	Except on NH / SH
Non-refundable Minimum Bid Amount	A- Site RO (except SC/ST category locations under CFS)	₹ 30.0Lac {Initial Down Payment (IDP) -1.5 Lacs}	₹ 10.0Lacs {Initial Down Payment (IDP) - 0.5 Lacs}
Non-Refundable Fixed Fee	B- Site RO	₹ 15.0 Lacs	₹ 5.0 Lacs
Refundable Security Deposit	All	₹ 5.0 Lacs	0.5 Lacs
Nationality/ Residency criteria	All	Should be Indian Citizen and Resident of India as per Income tax rules.	Should be Indian Citizen and Resident of India as per Income tax rules. For

Parameter	Applicability	Regular RO	Rural RO
			Rural ROs the applicant has to be residing in the district of the advertised location.
Educational Qualifications	All	Minimum 10th pass (examination conducted by a Board /School) for all categories except Freedom Fighter category. Freedom fighter category will be exempted from minimum educational qualification requirement.	Minimum 10th pass (examination conducted by a Board /School) for all categories except Freedom Fighter category. Freedom fighter category will be exempted from minimum educational qualification requirement.

Refinery plant in Allovaram Mandal by ONGC

4596. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC planned to build 98/2 related refinery plant in Odalarevu village, Allavaram Mandal, East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the status thereof;

(c) whether apart from ONGC any other PSU under the Ministry is also planning to start any plant in and around Odalarevu village or any other village in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what are the reasons that ONGC has not commenced its work on 98/2 refinery plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) There is no plan to build refinery by ONGC in Odalarevu village. However, there will be one onshore gas terminal at Odalarevu in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh for processing of natural gas received from offshore NELP block KG-98/2.

(c) to (e) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) along with Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has signed an MoU with the Government of Andhra Pradesh in January, 2017 for setting up a cracker complex in Andhra Pradesh.

Target for PMUY in Rajasthan

4597. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) what were the targets for Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) for distribution of LPG connections to BPL households during the last two years;
- (b) to what extent, these targets have been achieved, the details thereof;
- (c) what have been the relevant figures for the State of Rajasthan; and
- (d) what targets have been set for the financial year 2017-18 for providing LPG connections to BPL households under the above scheme in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) on 01.05.2016 and had fixed target to release 1.5 crore new LPG connections to the women members of the BPL households in the Financial Year 2016-17. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 2.05 crore LPG gas connections to the BPL households under PMUY, as of 10 April 2017.

(c) and (d) As on 07.04.2017, OMCs have released 17,34,379 new LPG connections to the BPL households under PMUY in the State of Rajasthan.

Ethanol supplied by sugar industry

4598. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of ethanol supplied by sugar industry during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether the sugar industry has agreed to supply 104 crore litres of ethanol between December, 2015 and November 2016, to blend the same with petrol;
- (c) if so, whether it has been supplied;
- (d) to what extent this helps in achieving the 10 per cent blending of ethanol with petrol; and
- (e) the details of special allocation/additional amount sanctioned during Budget-2017-18 for blending ethanol with petrol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of ethanol supplied by sugar industry during the last three ethanol supply years and the current year (December, 2016 to March, 2017), year-wise and State-wise, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) During the ethanol supply year 2015-16, *i.e.*, from December, 2015 to November, 2016, contracts of 131.61 crore litre of ethanol supply were executed between ethanol suppliers and Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Against this, a quantity of 111 crore litres of ethanol was supplied. Public Sector OMCs blend upto 10% ethanol with petrol, depending upon the availability of ethanol.

(e) Ethanol for blending with petrol is procured by Public Sector OMCs and the expenditure on this account is borne by them.

Statement

Details of ethanol supplied by sugar industry during the last three ethanol supply years and the current year (December, 2016 to March, 2017)

(All figures in crore litres)

State	2013-14*	2014-15*	2015-16*	Current Year (December, 2016- March, 2017)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2.31	4.74	6.40	1.13
Bihar	0.36	0.39	4.02	1.73
Goa	0.59	0.34	1.14	0.00
Gujarat	0.04	0.50	2.84	0.99
Kerala	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.20	0.38	0.00
Tamil Nadu	0.87	0.11	0.30	0.00
Maharashtra	4.69	18.42	28.81	3.80
Karnataka	2.79	6.45	9.55	2.78
Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	1.39	1.87	3.74	1.32
Rajasthan	0.62	1.09	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	16.10	20.53	25.32	6.54
West Bengal	0.01	0.11	1.39	0.31
Haryana	2.24	1.95	8.63	0.65
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
Uttarakhand	0.00	1.08	1.31	0.26
Jharkhand	0.02	0.00	0.12	0.00
Delhi	2.55	5.55	7.95	1.80
Telangana	3.29	4.00	9.05	0.38
TOTAL	37.96	67.41	111.13	21.70

* Ethanol Supply Year, *i.e.*, 1st December to 30th November of the next year

Surplus stocks of LPG with OMCs

4599. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have surplus stock of LPG due to curbs imposed by Government with regard to the sale of LPG cylinders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to take some steps to liquidate these surplus stocks of LPG with the said Oil Marketing Companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Assessment of requirement of LPG (domestic/commercial) in the country is made by the OMCs on the basis of growing LPG consumer base in the country. OMCs source LPG from various sources, including domestic production in refineries, fractionators, etc. and imports.

The projected demand is monitored on a regular basis and necessary changes in the projections are made based on the prevailing sales trend, change in policies or any other factor which may influence the demand. Action is taken accordingly to meet any fluctuation in demand of LPG due to such factors.

Policy for regional employment in ONGC

4600. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes any policy for the regional employment in ONGC; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Recruitment in Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited is done in terms of ONGC Recruitment & Promotion Regulations, 1980. ONGC conducts its recruitment at two levels; centralized and on decentralized basis. For class-I posts, the recruitment is done on centralized basis. Class-II posts are filled only through promotion. Recruitment for class III and IV posts is decentralized and is done by various segments of ONGC by way of public notification.

Identification of shale oil and gas reserves

4601. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has carried out detailed studies through various national and international agencies for the identification of shale oil and gas reserves in the country;
- (b) if so, the potential of shale gas and oil in various part of the country;
- (c) how much success has been achieved so far by the various domestic and international companies engaged in exploration and exploitation of shale gas and oil in the country during the last three years; and
- (d) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to discover more oil and gas reserves in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Shale Gas Resource Assessment in

Indian Basin has been done by various national and international agencies. The details are as under:

- a. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited has estimated Shale Gas resources of 187.5 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF) for 5 basins *i.e.* Cambay, KG, Cauvery, Ganga and Assam.
- b. Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) has estimated Shale Gas resources of 45.8 TCF Gondwana basin.
- c. United States Geological Survey (USGS) estimated Technical Recoverable Shale Gas of 6.1 TCF for three basins, *i.e.* Cambay, KG and Cauvery. Further, USGS estimated Technical Recoverable volume of 62 million barrels of shale oil for Cambay Basin.

(c) In order to exploit shale gas and oil in the country, Government of India on 14th October, 2013 announced the Policy Guidelines for Exploration and Exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil by National Oil Companies (ONGC and Oil India Limited (OIL)) in their onland Petroleum Exploration License (PEL)/Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) areas awarded under the nomination regimes. In pursuance of this Policy, under the first phase of assessment ONGC has identified and initiated shale gas and oil exploration activities in 50 PEL/PML areas; and OIL has identified and initiated shale gas exploration activities in 6 PEL/PML areas. All blocks are still under exploration stage.

(d) Government of India has taken various policy/administrative steps to discover more oil and gas reserve in the country. Some of the steps taken by the Government are as under:

- (i) Implementation of Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP), Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) and setting up of National Data Repository (NDR) for Dissemination of Geo-Scientific data.
- (ii) Appraisal of unapprised Areas in various sedimentary basins under National Seismic Program and Multi-client Geo-scientific surveys/activities in order to enable systematic exploration in these areas.
- (iii) Re-Assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources of the country.

Acquisition of stakes in oil and gas field by ONGC Videsh

4602. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Videsh Limited has signed many agreements to acquire stakes in oil and gas field with various countries during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any other PSU companies have also acquired a stake in oil and gas fields in various countries during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating how the country benefited from these deals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Indian Public Sector Oil Companies have been acquiring oil and gas assets abroad independently or through participating in consortium with other Indian Public Sector Oil Companies or foreign oil companies. The list of overseas oil and gas assets acquired by Indian Oil and Gas PSUs including ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Acquisition of stakes of oil and gas assets abroad by Indian Public Sector Oil and Gas Companies are envisaged to augment energy security of India.

Statement

Details of overseas oil and gas assets acquired by Indian Oil and Gas PSUs during the last three years

Sl. No.	Country	Name of the Project	Participating Interest of the Indian Companies	Acquisition Date
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Russia	Vankorneft	ONGC Videsh 26%	OVL(15% in May 2016 11% in Oct 2016)
			Consortium (OIL, IOCL, BPRL) -23.9%	23.9% stake by consortium during 2016
		Taas-Yuryakh	OIL, IOCL, BPRL - 29.9%	2016
		License 61	OIL: 50%	2014
		Block B-2,	ONGC Videsh -97%	08.08.2014
2.	Myanmar	Block EP-3, Myanmar	ONGC Videsh -97%	08,08.2014

1	2	3	4	5
		Block: M4, Myanmar	OIL:60%	2015
		Block: YEB, Myanmar	OIL:60%	2015
3.	Mozambique	Rovuma Area-1	ONGC Videsh -16% OIL-4% BPRL - 10%	OVL6% (Jan 2014), 10% (Feb 2014)
4.	Bangladesh	Block SS-04	ONGC Videsh -45% OIL - 45%	17.02.2014
		Block SS-09	ONGC Videsh -45%, OIL - 45%	17.02.2014
5.	New Zealand	Block- PEP 57090	ONGC Videsh -100%	09.12.2014
6.	Australia	T/L 1	HPCL- 11.25%	2014
		T/18P	HPCL- 9.75%	

Discount on cashless purchase of petrol/diesel

4603. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was announced that 0.75 per cent discount on cashless purchases of petrol and diesel will be given, in respect to promotion of cashless system, if so, the details of the discounts that were given to the purchasers;

(b) the State/UT-wise details of the Total sales after this announcement and the burden of discount which was disbursed; and

(c) the details in respect to who, the State Governments, Central Government or PSUs would bear this 0.75 per cent discount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Based on the directives dated 08.12.2016 of Government of India, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are providing 0.75% incentive on cashless transactions to consumers towards purchase of petrol/diesel with effect from 13.12.2016.

The State/UT-wise and OMC-wise details of TOTAL sales revenue throughout the country at the retail outlets of OMCs after this announcement is given in the Statement (*See below*). OMCs have reported that till 31.03.2017, they have passed on around ₹192 crores benefit to the consumers under 0.75% incentive towards purchase of petrol/diesel through cashless transactions.

(c) OMCs have informed that 0.75% customer incentive amount towards Cashless Mode of Transactions against purchase of petrol/diesel at retail outlets is paid by them.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of sales frevenue during'the period 13.12.2016 to 31.03.2017 at Retail Outlets of petrol and diesel after the announcement of 0.75% incentive on cashless purchases of petrol and diesel from the Retail Outlets of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs)

Sl.No.	States	BPCL	HPCL	IOCL	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	84	84
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2328	3065	2795	8187
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	44	0	198	242
4.	Assam	551	361	1293	2205
5.	Bihar	1704	1119	2614	5437
6.	Chandigarh	99	70	181	350
7.	Chhattisgarh	1211	1494	1444	4149
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65	124	165	354
9.	Daman and Diu	58	54	53	165
10.	Delhi	1279	1149	1694	4122
11.	Goa	407	285	193	885
12.	Gujarat	3589	3006	4577	11172
13.	Haryana	2386	2489	4476	9350
14.	Himachal Pradesh	232	359	626	1217
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	442	350	697	1489
16.	Jharkand	1031	882	1582	3495
17.	Karnataka	4452	3712	7626	15790
18.	Kerala	2075	2312	3892	8279
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	12	12
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2901	2439	2735	8075
21.	Maharashtra	8555	8012	6381	22948
22.	Manipur	33	0	165	198

Sl.No.	States	BPCL	HPCL	IOCL	Total
23.	Meghalaya	186	94	462	742
24.	Mizoram	13	18	153	185
25.	Nagaland	55	8	135	198
26.	Odisha	1629	1265	3150	6044
27.	Puducherry	194	170	432	796
28.	Punjab	1534	1977	3141	6652
29.	Rajasthan	3580	3473	3976	11029
30.	Sikkim	60	18	70	148
31.	Tamil Nadu	6047	4042	5955	16043
32.	Telangana	2496	2972	2557	8025
33.	Tripura	6	0	259	265
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4685	3916	8125	16726
35.	Uttarakhand	411	501	790	1702
36.	West Bengal	2005	1912	4262	8180
TOTAL		56343	51648	76952	184943

Service charge on credit/debit card usage at petrol pumps

4604. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a service charge on the usage of credit/debit card at the petrol pumps, if so, whether Government is planning to abolish this hidden tax, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government is planning other incentives to help the people go cashless, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has a timeline to help public go cashless in purchase of petrol/diesel, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely; Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that in case of transactions done through Debit Cards for purchase of fuel, OMCs shall bear

the service charge and no service charge shall be levied on dealer or customer. However, in case of Credit Cards transactions, 1% service charge/levy is to be borne by the customer on purchase of fuel.

Based on the directives dated 08.12.2016 of Government of India, OMCs are providing 0.75% incentive on cashless transactions towards purchase of petrol/diesel, which is passed on to the consumers with effect from 13.12.2016.

Gas connections distributed in Bihar and Jharkhand

†4605. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise/Union Territory-wise number of gas connections distributed, including in Bihar and Jharkhand under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and the districts covered in Bihar and Jharkhand and other States;
- (b) the time by when this facility would be provided in the remaining districts;
- (c) whether Government has followed the necessary security measures to provide LPG connections to economically backward families; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) New LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) are being released to the women members of the BPL Households in the country covering 694 districts. More than 2 crore LPG connections have been released as on 07.04.2017. In the States of Bihar and Jharkhand, the number of connections released as of 07.04.2017 is as follows:-

(i) Bihar	-	26,20,869
(ii) Jharkhand	-	5,45,102

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

- (i) Proper education is given on safety aspects of LPG usage to the PMUY beneficiaries through safety clinics during the LPG connection distribution

melas by way of how to use LPG by demonstration and screening film on safety.

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

Creation of 'Mega Oil Undertaking'

4606. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to merge the oil PSUs with a view to create a 'mega oil undertaking';
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the views of oil PSUs have been sought in this regard;
- (d) if so, what are the views of each PSU;
- (e) what would be the advantage of creating such 'mega PSU' and how the merger of employees of various oil PSUs will take place; and
- (f) by when this merger will take place and new PSU will be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (f) Finance Minister in the Union Budget Speech of 2017-18 on February 1, 2017 inter alia stated that "We see opportunities to strengthen our CPSEs through consolidation, mergers and acquisitions. By these methods, the CPSEs can be integrated across the value chain of an industry. It will give them capacity to bear higher risks, avail economies of scale, take higher investment decisions and create more value for the stakeholders. Possibilities of such restructuring are visible in the Oil and Gas sector. We propose to create an integrated public sector "Oil Major"

which will be able to match the performance of international and domestic private sector oil and gas companies."

Rise in prices of oil and gas

4607. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of oil and gas prices risen in 2016, in rupee terms and percentage-wise;
- (b) the number of times price rise was effected in 2016;
- (c) how much amount Government has collected as duty on sale of oil and gas; and
- (d) what is the price paid to foreign companies, expenses for making and tax component on one litre of petrol and diesel, as of now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The price of Indian basket of crude oil changes on daily basis depending on international prices. The price of the same increased from ₹ 2229.40 per barrel on 4th January, 2016 to ₹ 3697.43 per barrel on 30th December, 2016; registering the net price increase of 66 %. Domestic Natural Gas prices have not been increased in 2016.

(c) Central Government is not collecting any Duty on sale of crude oil and natural gas. The State Governments levy sales tax/VAT on sale of crude oil and natural gas.

(d) The price of Indian basket of crude oil during 2016-17 was US\$ 47.56 per barrel (equivalent to ₹ 20.06 per litre). Refining of crude oil is a process industry where crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate products streams which results in difficulty in apportioning the Total cost of individual refined products. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not identified separately.

The details of Central Taxes *i.e.* Excise Duty, Customs Duty and VAT (at Delhi) on Petrol and Diesel effective 01.04.2017 is as under:

(in ₹/Ltr)

Tax	Petrol	Diesel
Excise Duty	21.48	17.33
Customs Duty	2.5%	2.5%
VAT (at Delhi)	14.09	8.23

Integration of public sector oil companies

4608. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to integrate public sector oil companies in the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) if not, what are the difficulties in doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Finance Minister in the Union Budget Speech of 2017-18 on February 1, 2017 *inter alia* stated that "We see opportunities to strengthen our CPSEs through consolidation, mergers and acquisitions. By these methods, the CPSEs can be integrated across the value chain of an industry. It will give them capacity to bear higher risks, avail economies of scale, take higher investment decisions and create more value for the stakeholders. Possibilities of such restructuring are visible in the Oil and Gas sector. We propose to create an integrated public sector "Oil Major" which will be able to match the performance of international and domestic private sector oil and gas companies."

Cancellation of draw of lots for rural LPG distributors in Ballia

4609. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has postponed/cancelled draw of lots scheduled to be held on 22nd March, 2017 for appointment of rural LPG distributors of BPCL in Ballia district advertised on 28th October, 2016;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for sudden cancellation of the same, location-wise;
- (c) by when draw of lots will be held; and
- (d) how BPCL would intimate the applicants for draw of lots to be held again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) has reported that draw of lots for appointment of LPG distributorships in Ballia District, which was scheduled to be held on 22nd March 2017, has been postponed due to administrative reasons.

Appointment of LPG distributorship is a continuous process and the concerned Oil Marketing Company schedules the date of draw of lots for selection of LPG distributorships after giving proper intimation to the eligible candidates by registered post and advertisement through press media.

Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute

4610. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the time-frame for upgradation of Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute to the National Centre of Excellence with status of Deemed University; and

(b) whether any agency has been engaged to prepare the feasibility report?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no time-frame for such upgradation. MECON Ltd. has been engaged to submit a techno-feasibility report on the project.

Establishment of steel plant in Puducherry

4611. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating on establishment of a steel plant in the Union Territory of Puducherry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any study has been conducted on identifying a suitable place in Puducherry, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Government is not considering to set up Steel Plants. Steel being a deregulator sector, the role of Government is limited to that of a facilitator only for the growth of steel industry in the country. Decisions relating to setting up of steel plants etc. are therefore the sole decision of the individual steel manufacturer based on various factors including commercial consideration and market dynamics.

Cases filed against senior officials of the Ministry

4612. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has filed any cases against any senior officials of the

Ministry of Steel for their alleged indulgence in serious corruption related offences after May, 2014, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how many officials sued by Government previously have been convicted and punished between 2004 to 2014 and what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Corruption charges in ITDC

4613. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 782 given in the Rajya Sabha on 8th February, 2017 and state:

(a) whether shortage of manpower and urgency of work allow to post tainted officials at sensitive posts in ITDC;

(b) if so, the rules/precedents in this regard;

(c) whether Government would initiate CBI inquiry into the whole episode;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Posting of officials at sensitive posts in India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (ITDC) is done with the approval of competent authority keeping in mind specific job requirements and suitability of the officers and their vigilance clearance. However, if an official is barred from posting to sensitive posts by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), then the same is being done only with the consent of CVC.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. Questions do not arise.

Development of culinary tourism

4614. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to develop the market for culinary tourism in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the sites and cuisines that have been identified to pilot culinary tourism; and

(c) the status of progress and implementation of the same, along with completion timelines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism destinations and products including culinary tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under relevant schemes to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, submission of Utilization Certificates for funds released earlier and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

**Development of Visakhapatnam-Vizianagaram-Srikakulam
circuit in Andhra Pradesh**

4615. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) when the National Level Consultant engaged by the Ministry identified Visakhapatnam-Vizianagaram-Srikakulam Circuit in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) what would be the expenditure involved to develop the about Circuit;
- (c) the plan of action the Ministry has prepared to develop the above Circuit; and
- (d) by when it is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Visakhapatnam-Vizianagaram-Srikakulam Circuit was identified in consultation with the State Government through a study during 2011-12 by the National Level Consultant engaged by the Ministry of Tourism.

(b) As per the report of the study, the cost involved in development of the circuit is ₹704.05 crore.

(c) and (d) Development and promotion including completion of tourism projects/circuits is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh, for creation of tourism infrastructure, under the schemes of Swadesh Dashan and PRASAD on receipt of proposals from State Governments/UT Administrations for tourism projects subject to adherence of existing scheme guidelines, availability of funds and liquidation of utilisation certificates for funds released earlier.

The details of funds released under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes for the State of Andhra Pradesh, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds released under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD schemes for the State of Andhra Pradesh

The following project has been sanctioned under the PRASAD Scheme for the State of Andhra Pradesh in the year 2015-16:

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amt. sanctioned (₹ crore)
1.	Development of Amaravati town in Guntur district as a tourist destination	28.36

The following projects have been sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for the State of Andhra Pradesh in the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned (₹ crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
2	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	60.38

Extending of Visa-on-Arrival to promote tourism

4616. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has expanded the list of countries under the ambit of Visa-on-Arrival;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the list;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the status of the footfall of international tourists during the last two years, year-wise; and

(e) the sought after destinations of international tourists in the country along with the number of tourists who visited those destinations in the last two years?

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

The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that "Visa-on-Arrival" Scheme is applicable to Japanese nationals for duration of stay of 60 days and they are permitted to avail double entry.

However, now e-Visa is available under three sub-categories *i.e.* 'e-Tourist Visa', 'e-Business Visa' and 'e-Medical Visa' and has been extended to the nationals of 161 countries. The list of 161 countries is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) The total number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FT As) in India during the last two years *i.e.* 2015 and 2016 are as under:

Year	All India FTAs
2015	80,27,133
2016*	88,89,784

* Provisional figures

(e) Ministry of Tourism does not compile data on destination-wise FT As. However, the number of Foreign Tourist Visit (FTVs), as differentiated from FTAs, to different States/UTs in India for the years 2014 and 2015 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). The information is not available for 2016.

Statement-I

List of 161 countries considered for e-tourist visa

Albania, Andorra, Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Cayman Island, Chile, China, China-SAR Hongko ng, China-SAR Macau, Colombia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon,

Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Montserrat, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niue Island, Norway, Oman, Palau, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Macedonia, Romania, Russia, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Turks & Caicos Island, Tuvalu, UAE, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, USA, Vanuatu, Vatican City-Holy See, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Statement-II

Details of number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to different States/Union Territories (UTs) in India during the years 2014 and 2015

Sl. No.	State	2014	2015
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17235	14674
2.	Andhra Pradesh	66333	237854
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5204	5705
4.	Assam	21537	24720
5.	Bihar	829508	923737
6.	Chandigarh	28365	29538
7.	Chhattisgarh	7777	6394
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1799	1797
9.	Daman and Diu	4620	5858
10.	Delhi	2319046	2379169
11.	Goa	513592	541480
12.	Gujarat	235524	284973
13.	Haryana	314757	303118
14.	Himachal Pradesh	389699	406108
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	86477	58568

Sl. No.	State	2014	2015
16.	Jharkhand	154731	167785
17.	Karnataka	561870	636502
18.	Kerala	923366	977479
19.	Lakshadweep	514	1173
20.	Madhya Pradesh	316195	421365
21.	Maharashtra	4389098	4408916
22.	Manipur	2769	3260
23.	Meghalaya	8664	8027
24.	Mizoram	921	798
25.	Nagaland	2585	2769
26.	Odisha	71426	66971
27.	Puducherry	83291	106153
28.	Punjab	255449	242367
29.	Rajasthan	1525574	1475311
30.	Sikkim	49175	38479
31.	Tamil Nadu	4657630	4684707
32.	Telangana	75171	126078
33.	Tripura	26688	34886
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2909735	3104062
35.	Uttarakhand	101966	105882
36.	West Bengal	1375740	1489500
TOTAL		22334031	23326163

Source: State/UT Tourism Departments

Decrease in number of tourists in the country

†4617. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of tourists have decreased in the country and particularly in the State of Bihar during the last one to two years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of foreign and domestic tourists visiting various States during the last three years, *i.e.* 2013-14 to 2015-16; and

(d) whether Government would develop infrastructure for attracting tourists to the world famous tourist spots of Bihar and would promote the same before world community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Both, number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to Bihar as well as to All India have registered an increase in 2015 over 2014. The details of DTVs and FTVs to Bihar and All India during 2014 and 2015 are given below:

		2014	2015
Bihar	DTVs	22544377	28029118
	FTVs	829508	923737
All India	DTVs	1282801629	1431973794
	FTVs	22334031	23326163

This information is not available for the year 2016.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of FTVs and DTVs to different States/Union Territories in India during the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Same is not available for the year 2016. This information is available calendar year-wise.

(d) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to various States/UTs, including Bihar, for creation of tourism infrastructure, under the schemes of Swadesh Dashan and PRASAD on receipt of proposals from State Governments/UT Administrations for tourism projects subject to adherence of existing scheme guidelines, availability of funds and liquidation of utilisation certificates for funds released earlier.

The details of funds released under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes for the State of Bihar, are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

The number of FTVs and DTVs to different States/UTs for the years 2013, 2014 and 2015:

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013		2014		2015	
		DTVs	FTVs	DTVs	FTVs	DTVs	FTVs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	243703	14742	285146	17235	296684	14674
2.	Andhra Pradesh	98017783	69552	93306974	66333	121591054	237854
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	125461	10846	335974	5204	352067	5705
4.	Assam	4684527	17638	4826702	21537	5491845	24720
5.	Bihar	21588306	765835	22544377	829508	28029118	923737
6.	Chandigarh	936922	40124	1061419	28365	1073842	29538
7.	Chhattisgarh	22801031	3886	24488465	7777	18327841	6394
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	481618	1582	579638	1799	527782	1797
9.	Daman and Diu	819947	4814	795167	4620	790911	5858
10.	Delhi	20215187	2301395	22626859	2319046	25258051	2379169
11.	Goa	2629151	492322	3544634	513592	4756422	541480
12.	Gujarat	27412517	198773	30912043	235524	36288463	284973
13.	Haryana	7128027	228200	7467064	314757	7395496	303118
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14715586	414249	15924701	389699	17125045	406108
15.	Jharkhand	10891424	45995	9438544	154731	9145016	167785
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	20511160	60845	33427144	86477	33079530	58568

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Karnataka	98010140	636378	118283220	561870	119863942	636502
18.	Kerala	10857811	858143	11695411	923366	12465571	977479
19.	Lakshadweep	4784	371	7315	514	17241	1173
20.	Madhya Pradesh	63110709	280333	63614525	316195	77975738	421365
21.	Maharashtra	82700556	4156343	92632097	4389098	103403934	4408916
22.	Manipur	140673	1908	115499	2769	146169	3260
23.	Meghalaya	691269	6773	716469	8664	751165	8027
24.	Mizoram	63377	800	68203	921	66605	798
25.	Nagaland	35638	3304	58507	2585	64616	2769
26.	Odisha	9800135	66675	10790622	71426	11786117	66971
27.	Puducherry	1000277	42624	1188093	83291	1297192	106153
28.	Punjab	21340888	204074	24271302	255449	25796361	242367
29.	Rajasthan	30298150	1437162	33076491	1525574	35187573	1475311
30.	Sikkim	576749	31698	562418	49175	705023	38479
31.	Tamil Nadu	244232487	3990490	327555233	4657630	333459047	4684707
32.	Telangana	359586	153966	361247	75171	363172	126078
33.	Tripura	54084367	11853	72399113	26688	94516316	34886
34.	Uttar Pradesh	226531091	2054420	182820108	2909735	204888457	3104062
35.	Uttarakhand	19941128	97683	21991315	101966	29496938	105882
36.	West Bengal	25547300	1245230	49029590	1375740	70193450	1489500
TOTAL		1142529465	19951026	1282801629	22334031	1431973794	23326163

Statement-II

Details of funds released under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Scheme for the State of Bihar during 2014-15 and 2015-16

The following projects have been sanctioned under the PRASAD Scheme for the State of Bihar in the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively:

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amt. sanctioned (₹ crore)
1.	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.27
2.	Development of Patna Sahib	41.54

The following projects have been sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme for the State of Bihar in the year 2016-17:

Sl. No.	Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned (₹ crore)
1.	Spiritual circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39
2.	Spiritual circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj - Dharmshala- Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35
3.	Buddhist Circuit	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73

Funds for promotion of tourism

4618. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides economic assistance to States to promote tourism;

(b) if so, the details of the amount allocated to States to promote tourism during the last two years;

(c) whether there has been an increase in the allocation of funds to tourism sector in the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourist destinations is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for identified projects, in consultation with them. Projects are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of Detailed Project Reports in adherence with scheme guidelines.

Details of funds sanctioned to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under various schemes of the Ministry of Tourism during the last two years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Budget Estimate (BE) for the financial year 2016-17 was ₹ 1500.00 Crore and Revised Estimate (RE) was enhanced to ₹ 1599.03 crore. The Budget Estimate (BE) for the financial year 2017-18 is ₹ 1750.00 crore.

Statement

Details of funds sanctioned to State Governments/U.T. Administrations under various schemes of the Ministry of Tourism during the last two years

Swadesh Darshan Scheme (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
2015-16				
1.	Manipur	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang- Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66
2.	Sikkim	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) - Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang- Sherathang- Tsongmo- Gangtok- Phodong- Mangan- Lachung- Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu- Gurudongmer- Mangan- Gangtok-Tumin Lingee- Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarkhand.	80.37
4.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96
5.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri PottiSriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	60.38
8.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62
9.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta - Gavi - Vagamon - Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Parhanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	99.22
10.	Mizoram	North East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan - North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91
11.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas - Probitora - Nameri - Kaziranga - Dibru - Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67
12.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under "Swadesh Darshan" Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14
14.	Tripura	North-East India Circuit	Development of North East Circuit Agartala - Sipahijala - Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur - Tirthamukh -	

1	2	3	4	5
			Mandirghat -Dumboor- NarikelKunja - Gandachara -Ambassa in Tripura	99.59
15.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit - Udaipur - Digha - Shankarpur - Tajpur - Mandarmani - Fraserganj - Bakkhlai - Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39
16.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat- Ambikapur-Maheshpur -Ratanpur- Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel- Kondagaon- Nathyanawagaon -Jagdulpur Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94
17.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17
			TOTAL	1512.93
2016-17				
18.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim- Baga, Anjuna- Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97
20.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu- Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai- Damaravi -Mallur - Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40
21.	Meghalaya	North- East India Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang- Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94
23.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli- Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99
24.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist& Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit -Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80
26.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar -Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48
27.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35
28.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan	91.45
29.	Sikkim	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam - Maka- Temi- Bermoik Tokel-Phongia- Namchi- Jorthang- Okharey- Sombaria- Daramdin- Jorethang- Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior - Orchha - Khajuraho - Chanderi -Bhimbetka - Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77
31.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabhaswamy-Arnamura-Sabrimala as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44
32.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39
33.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj - Dharmshala-Deogharunder Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35
34.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49
35.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67
36.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal -Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38
38.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.70
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai- Sudhmahadev- Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar- Pahalgam - Daksum - RanjitSagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	"Development of Buddhist Circuit -Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45
44.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island- Ross Smith Island- Neil Island-Havelock Island- Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman & Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19
45.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai- Mamallapuram - Rameshwaram -Manpadu - Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Allahabad-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur- Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj- Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	76.00
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit -II(Bijnor-Meerut- Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat-Banda-	

1	2	3	4	5
			Ghazipur- Salempur- Ghosi- Balia-Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh- Fatehpur-Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra- Chandauli-Mishrikh- Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	62.96
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit(Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51
49.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73
50.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur - Majuli - Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35
51.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76
52.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip - Khawphawp -Lengpui-Durtlang - Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang - Muthee -Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang" under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07
53.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit- Churu (Salasar Balaji)- Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme	93.90
54.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81
			TOTAL	3191.38

PRASAD Scheme (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
2015-16		
Rajasthan		
1.	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44
Punjab		
2.	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45
Assam		
3.	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98
Andhra Pradesh		
4.	Development of Amaravati Town in Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36
Bihar		
5.	Development of Patna Sahib	41.54
Uttar Pradesh		
6.	Development of Varanasi	20.40
Uttarakhand		
7.	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78
	TOTAL	205.95
2016-17		
Gujarat		
8.	Development of Dwarka	26.23
9.	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44
Kerala		
10.	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14
Tamil Nadu		
11.	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48
12.	Development of Vellankani	5.60
West Bengal		
13.	Development at Belur	30.03

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
Jammu and Kashmir		
14.	Development at Hazratbal	42.02
	TOTAL	203.94

Effect of demonetisation on tourism industry

4619. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tourism industry has been badly affected due to demonetisation from November, 2016 to February, 2017;

(b) the TOTAL number of tourists from abroad who visited during this year and the corresponding period in the previous year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has taken several measures to address the adverse impact of demonetisation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during November 2016 to February 2017 were 3.87 million (Provisional) registering a double digit growth of 13.11 % over same period of previous year.

(b) FTAs in India during the period January- February 2017 were 1.94 million as compared to FTAs of 1.69 million in January- February, 2016.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The measures taken by the Ministry of Tourism, in coordination with concerned stakeholders, to address the impact of demonetization on Foreign Tourists, are as below:

(i) Ministry of Finance was requested that the limit of converting foreign currency to Indian Rupees be enhanced to enable foreign tourists to take care of their incidental expenses.

(ii) To permit foreign tourists/ travellers to return the unused Indian currency to the banks/authorized money changers on submission of original exchange receipts.

(iii) Sufficient number of exchange counters/banks to be made available at the International Airports during peak hours.

- (iv) Advised banks/foreign exchange dealers to deploy adequate number of persons to facilitate tourists to avoid long queues.
- (v) All concerned authorities at International Airports such as Airport Authority of India/GMR/GVK etc. in the country were advised to put up proper signages in regard to foreign money changers/banks and availability of prepaid taxi service providers.
- (vi) Authorities were advised to ensure that prepaid taxi providers accept payment by digital mode.
- (vii) MoT also made arrangements to post duty officers at International Airports to assist and monitor the facilitation efforts being made for the tourists at the airports.
- (viii) All India Tourism Offices in the country were instructed to follow up and ensure that ATM, foreign exchange counters and bank counters at international and domestic airports serviced the arriving tourists properly. All Regional Directors of MoT were asked to monitor the situation on day to day basis.
- (ix) Archaeological Survey of India (Monuments) and all concerned associations were advised to provide e-payment options and install POS (Swap machines) for the benefit of the tourists.
- (x) Ministry of Tourism 24x7 Multi-lingual Tourist Helpline executives were sensitized to handle queries arising out of the above issues.

Wine tourism in the country

4620. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that wine tourism is catching fancy in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to promote wine tourism in Maharashtra in view of large number of vineyards in the State; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Maharashtra has informed that

there are many vineyards in Nasik district of Maharashtra, where local grape producers and wine factory owners together celebrate the wine festival every year to attract both domestic and foreign tourist.

For promotion of wine tourism in Maharashtra, the State Government has constituted a Wine Tourism Advisory Committee on 31st December, 2013, and, Wine Tourism has also been included in the Maharashtra Tourism Policy, 2016.

Development of tourism in Andhra Pradesh

4621. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on development of tourism in the State of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the places identified for this purpose;

(c) whether any proposals have been received from the State Government to this effect, the details thereof; and

(d) whether these tourism projects are being taken up solely by Government of India or on cost sharing basis, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Development of Tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations including the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Ministry of Tourism has extended 100% Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the following projects received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Sl. No	Project Name	Scheme	Sanctioned Amount (in lakh)
1.	Development of Kakinada-Hope Island-Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	Swadesh Darshan	6983.00
2.	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh	Swadesh Darshan	6038.00
3.	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur district as a tourist destination	PRASAD	2836.00

Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes

†4622. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether tourist circuits are being developed on priority basis under these Schemes; and
- (d) if so, the details of tourist circuits being developed in Madhya Pradesh under these Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (b) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched two schemes in 2014-15 *i.e.* Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASAD- Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive.

Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, thirteen thematic circuits have been identified for development namely; North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit. The Ministry has sanctioned 56 projects as on 31.03.2017 for ₹ 4823.91 crore under the scheme.

Under PRASAD Scheme, 25 religious sites/cities have been identified for development in the country namely Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Ayodhya (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath (Uttarakhand), Belur (West Bengal), Dwarka (Gujarat), Deoghar (Jharkhand), Gaya (Bihar), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Hazratbal (Jammu & Kashmir), Kamakhya (Assam), Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu), Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Kedarnath (Uttarakhand), Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh), Patna (Bihar), Puri (Odisha), Somnath (Gujarat), Srisailam (Andhra Pradesh), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu). The Ministry has sanctioned 18 projects as on 31.03.2017 for ₹488.45 crore under the scheme.

- (c) The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Government/UT and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

(d) The details of the projects sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project/ Sanction Year	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (2015-16)	92.22
2.	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (2016-17)	74.94
3.	Heritage circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior - Orchha - Khajuraho - Chanderi - Bhimbetka - Mandu) Madhya Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (2016-17)	99.77
TOTAL			266.93

Impetus for Sustainable, Rural, Pilgrim, Medical and Agri-Tourism

4623. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to introduce/give impetus to new tourism projects such as Sustainable, Rural, Pilgrim, Medical and Agri-Tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Development of tourism destinations and projects including Sustainable, Rural, Pilgrim, Medical and Agri-Tourism is primarily the responsibility of the

respective State Governments/UT Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism has identified the products including Agri, Sustainable and Medical Tourism as niche products for development and promotion of tourism to overcome the aspect of seasonality and to promote India as a 365 days destination.

The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan scheme for integrated development of theme-based tourist circuits of which Rural Circuit forms part of the thirteen identified themes. A National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) for development and beautification of important pilgrimage sites of the country with the aim of providing impetus to Pilgrim tourism has also been launched by the Ministry.

The list of projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD schemes are given in the Statement.

Statement

List of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes

I. Statement of projects sanctioned under the PRASAD Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	Name of the project	Amt. Sanct- ioned	Amt. Released Till Date
1	2	3	4	5
2014 -15				
1.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.27	2.14
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93	2.99
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36	1.76
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham- Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00
TOTAL			78.56	16.89

1	2	3	4	5
2015-16				
5.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45	3.23
6.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44	8.09
7.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98	16.99
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36	14.18
9.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54	33.23
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40	4.08
11.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78	17.39
TOTAL			205.95	97.19
2016-17				
12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23	5.25
13.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48	3.30
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60	1.12
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal,	42.02	8.40
16.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03	6.01
17.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14	9.23*
18.	Gujarat	Development of pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44	4.53
TOTAL			203.94	37.84
TOTAL (since 2014-15 till date)			488.45	151.92

II. Details of projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6
2014-15					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77	24.88
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	34.92
TOTAL (2014-15)				119.6	59.80
2015-16					
3.	Manipur	North-East India Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-. Khongj om-Moreh	89.66	44.83
4.	Sikkim	North-EastIndiaCircuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry) -Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	49.02
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports,	80.37	40.19

			Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.		
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	30.70
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	48.68
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	41.92
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	60.38	12.08
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	18.32
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta -Gavi - Vagamon - Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Parhanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	99.22	19.84
12.	Mizoram	North-East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan - North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	47.45
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas -Probitora - Nameri - Kaziranga - Dibru - Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	19.13

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under "Swadesh Darshan" Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28	17.06
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East India Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14	48.57
16.	Tripura	North-East India Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala - Sipahijala -Melaghar - Udaipur - Amarpur -Tirthamukh - Mandirghat -Dumboor- NarikelKunja Gandachara - Ambassa in Tripura	99.59	46.23
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit -Udaipur - Digha - Shankarpur - Taj pur - Mandarmani Fraserganj - Bakhlai -Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	17.08
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri- Mainpat- Ambikapur-Maheshpur -Ratanpur-Kurdar- S arodadadar Gangrel- Kondagaon Nathyanawagaon -Jagdapur Chitrakoot -Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94	19.99
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
			TOTAL (2015-16)	1512.93	533.88

2016-17

20. Goa Coastal Circuit Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator,

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			Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	45.57
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	16.59
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai- Damaravi -Mallur - Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	16.88
23.	Meghalaya	North -East India Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang - Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	19.83
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	14.99
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala -Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist & Udupi Dist in Karnataka.	95.67	19.13
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit - Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80	10.76
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar - Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	18.70

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1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	19.47
30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	18.29
31.	Sikkim	North East India circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam - Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi -Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32	19.06
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior - Orchha - Khajuraho - Chanderi - Bhimbetka - Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77	19.95
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44	18.49
34.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39	10.48
35.	Bihar	Spiritual circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj - Dharmshala- Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35	10.47
36.	Odisha	Coastal circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.30
37.	Nagaland	Tribal circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67	19.93

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38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarmal - Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	16.39
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38	19.28
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K.	98.70	19.74
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82	19.56
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam - Daksum -Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39	19.28
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93	19.38
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	"Development of Buddhist Circuit - Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45	13.89

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1	2	3	4	5	6
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island- Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman & Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai- Mamamallapuram - Rameshwaram - Manpadu -Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.92	19.99
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Allahabad-Basti-Ahar-Aligharh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur- Kairana-Doamriyagunj- Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	76.00	15.20
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit -II(Bijnor- Meerut- Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur-Salempur- Ghosi- Balia-Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh-Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba-Sonbhadra- Chandauli-Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	62.96	12.59
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	41.51	8.30
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73	19.75

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52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur - Majuli - Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme	98.35	19.67
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76	19.95
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip - Khawhphawp - Lengpui -Durtlang - Chatlang-Sakawrhmutaitlang-Muthee -Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield -Hmuifang" under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07	19.81
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit- Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund)-Mehandipur Balaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwalyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme	93.90	18.78
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81	15.66
			TOTAL (2016-17)	3191.38	659.55
			TOTAL (since 2014-15 till date)	4823.91	1253.23

Vocational training to youths in Madhya Pradesh

†4624. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government is considering to approve a proposal received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for providing vocational training to the tribal youths;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is soon going to take a decision on the said proposal; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) The Ministry has approved proposals received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for Skill Development interventions under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India, during 2016-17 as under:

Sl. No.	Programme	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP)	1177.19	6500
2.	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India	1056.00	4800
	TOTAL	2233.19	11300

Budget expenditure for Scheduled Tribes

4625. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the Jadhav guidelines, 2.30 per cent of the total budget expenditure is to be allotted for Scheduled Tribes;
- (b) whether allocation for STs in the Budget of 2017-18 is ₹ 31,920.51 crores which is less by ₹ 19,387.45 crores; and
- (c) whether Government has changed its policy on Jadhav guidelines?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Based upon Jadhav Task Force recommendations, Ministries/ Departments had differentiated obligation for earmarking plan outlays under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), ranging from depending on their functions, as follows:

- (i) No obligation for earmarking funds under TSP (40 Ministries and Departments).
- (ii) Required to do partial earmarking less than 7.5% with regard to TSP (13 Ministries and Departments)
- (iii) Required to earmark between 7.5% - 8.2% under TSP (10 Ministries and Departments)
- (iv) Required to earmark more than 8.2% under TSP (5 Ministries and Departments)

With the merger of Plan and Non-Plan classification in the Budget and Accounts from 2017-18, the expenditure has been reclassified as 'Scheme' and 'Non-Scheme'. The Scheme BE 2017-18 has been taken as the basis for allocation of funds for welfare of STs from 2017-18. Ministries / Departments have been advised to allocate funds for STs at the existing percentages fixed by erstwhile Planning Commission. Moreover, three new Ministries / Departments *i.e.* Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, and Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been included in the list and are now required to earmark 27%, 8.2% and 8.2% of scheme funds towards welfare of STs, respectively. As on date 30 Ministries/ Departments are obligated to earmark funds for welfare of STs.

Total Union budget provision (Budget Estimates) under the schemes for welfare of Scheduled Tribes has been increased from ₹ 24005.39 crores in 2016-17 to ₹ 31,919.51 crores in 2017-18.

Funds released under Pre-Matric/Post-Matric Scholarship in Chhattisgarh

‡4626. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes being implemented by Government towards facilitating education for tribal students including the Post-Matric Scholarship in the entire country including Chhattisgarh;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of funds released and utilised by the State of Chhattisgarh duly sanctioned under the same during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) whether Government has received proposals from the State Government of Chhattisgarh regarding release of funds under Pre-Matric/Post-Matric Scholarship, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) This Ministry, *inter alia*, implements following schemes to facilitate education of tribal students in the country, including Chhattisgarh:

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students.
- (ii) Post Matric Scholarship for ST students.
- (iii) National Overseas Scholarship for ST students.
- (iv) National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students.
- (v) Scheme of Girls and Boys Hostels for STs.
- (vi) Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area.
- (vii) Scheme of strengthening Educational among ST Girls in low literacy Districts (Educational Complexes).
- (viii) Scheme of Grant in aid to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of STs (Residential/Non-Residential Schools/Hostels projects are also funded among other projects under the scheme).

(b) and (c) Details of funds released/utilized by States during the last 3 years under the schemes, including the schemes of Pre-Matric Scholarship and Post Matric Scholarship for ST students, are given in the Statement (*See* below). Funds under National Fellowship Scheme for ST students and National Overseas Scholarship for ST students are released through University Grant Commission and Ministry of External Affairs respectively. Therefore, State-wise data for such releases is not maintained by the Ministry.

Statement

A. Details of Fund released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students during 2014-15 to 2016-17

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17
		Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1386.00	1386.00	1983.00	1983.00	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	321.33
5.	Bihar	688.60	688.60	375.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	3718.00	3125.00	3607.00	3607.00	2534.15
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.64
10.	Gujarat	3750.00	3750.00	3745.76	3745.76	80.81
11.	Himachal Pradesh	73.00	51.12	96.12	0.00	51.21
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	700.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	1613.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	796.40
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	4300.00	4300.00	0.00
17.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Manipur	496.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	867.38
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	336.36
21.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	851.47	0.00	0.00
22.	Odisha	4511.00	4511.00	4900.00	4900.00	3376.36
23.	Rajasthan	2383.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Sikkim	7.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	600.00	600.00	0.00
26.	Telangana	745.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Tripura	678.75	678.75	1303.60	435.21	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttarakhand	19.82	19.82	107.00	107.00	0.00
30.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		20070.88	14210.29	22868.95	19677.97	8416.64

B. Details of Fund released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during 2014-15 to 2016-17

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17
		Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5070.01	5070.01	1986.82	1986.82	9777.62
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.29	2.29	1137.61	1137.61	1136.32
4.	Assam	1114.00	1114.00	6748.28	6748.28	266.65
5.	Bihar	23.00	23.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	4066.75	4066.75	4764.83	1007.59	2674.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Daman and Diu	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.63
8.	Goa	2.00	2.00	356.00	356.00	645.00
9.	Gujarat	3929.23	3929.23	5520.40	5520.40	22040.27
10.	Himachal Pradesh	237.00	237.00	1350.00	1350.00	931.36
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2494.17	2494.17	2494.17	2494.17	2587.84
12.	Jharkhand	4927.23	4927.23	0.00	0.00	8148.39
13.	Karnataka	3691.00	3691.00	5839.00	5839.00	8540.00
14.	Kerala	647.00	647.00	0.00	0.00	3122.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2385.00	2385.00	3065.00	3065.00	13054.00
16.	Maharashtra	7451.83	7451.83	5209.83	5209.83	22092.28
17.	Manipur	3615.48	3615.48	3588.00	3588.00	3385.20
18.	Meghalaya	438.00	438.00	3274.61	3274.61	3189.00
19.	Mizoram	4501.15	4423.18	4927.91	4927.91	4267.52
20.	Nagaland	2329.59	2329.59	2646.34	2646.34	1344.00
21.	Odisha	4512.00	4512.00	4050.00	4050.00	15556.48
22.	Rajasthan	6440.00	6440.00	10890.43	10890.43	9800.00
23.	Sikkim	414.00	414.00	400.00	400.00	938.16
24.	Tamil Nadu	44.00	44.00	2266.86	2266.86	3061.85
25.	Telangana	12329.88	12329.88	9650.00	9650.00	11483.00
26.	Tripura	974.82	974.82	1700.00	1361.04	1323.90
27.	Uttar Pradesh	56.00	56.00	0.00	0.00	1057.50
28.	Uttarakhand	164.00	164.00	900.00	900.00	5090.57
29.	West Bengal	237.00	237.00	2948.46	2948.46	0.00
TOTAL		72098.18	72018.46	85714.55	81618.35	155567.37

C. Funds released to University Grants Commission (UGC) and utilization thereof under the scheme of National Fellowship Scheme for ST students (NFS) during 2015-16 and 2016-17

2015-16		2016-17
Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released
3138.76	3000.00	7312.25

D. Funds released & utilized under the National Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students during 2014-15 to 2016-17

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17
Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released
1849.85	1849.85	1552.32	1552.32	687.75

E. Funds released and utilized under National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) scheme during 2014-15 to 2016-17

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17
Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released
99.13	99.13	39.04	39.04	39.00

f. Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan" during the last three years i.e. from 2014-15 to 2016-17.

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17
		Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	300.00	UC awaited	0.00
5.	Gujarat	1144.48	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1425.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Maharashtra	1000.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Tripura	954.52	954.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		4524.00	954.52	300.00	0.00	0.00

G. Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2014-15 to 2016-17.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT/ University	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17
		Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released	Utilised	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	N/A	400.00	UC awaited	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	1221.74	UC awaited	0.00
4.	Gujarat	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	380.47	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Jharkhand	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Karnataka	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Kerala	1949.63	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1305.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Odisha	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1283.65
12.	Mizoram	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	1031.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Nagaland	0.00	N/A	1798.45	1002.50	0.00
15.	Rajasthan	0.00	N/A	3393.97	1427.65	595.35
16.	Sikkim	460.29	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Tripura	1797.62	501.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Veer Narmad South Gujrat University, Surat	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	304.99	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Mizoram University	195.01	UC awaited	59.73	0.00	0.00
23.	National Law School of India University, Banglore	0.00	N/A	61.94	0.00	0.00
24.	JLN Krishi Vishva Vidyala, Jabalpur	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	43.32
25.	Rajive Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.68
TOTAL		7424.01	501.86	6935.83	2430.15	2000.00

*H. Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Strengthening Education
among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52.07920	1931.07731	270.94085
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42.71709	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	39.25448	0.00	39.63499
4.	Gujarat	1942.19225	1712.32411	2857.92943
5.	Jharkhand	44.42520	21.07200	0.00
6.	MadhyaPradesh	571.03228	143.57845	420.04939
7.	Maharashtra	36.00400	0.00	158.38410
8.	Odisha	265.07661	1040.81259	1929.41396
9.	Rajasthan	96.65119	0.00	148.77810
10.	Telangana	410.56770	480.75810	719.75792
TOTAL		3500.00	5329.62256	6544.88874

*I. Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Vountary
organisations working for the Welfare of STs.***

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.43334	252.63164	160.58361
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	449.75364	95.69894	456.05089
3.	Assam	87.55425	57.85170	137.66060
4.	Chhattisgarh	49.43900	16.20270	65.96669
5.	Gujarat	213.72227	43.38188	111.93835
6.	Himachal Pradesh	170.74044	0.00	277.33860
7.	Jharkhand	657.26048	205.19422	405.75895

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.35911	0.00	0.00
9.	Karnataka	248.88744	227.25348	389.09904
10.	Kerala	99.07370	96.25460	113.55052
11.	Madhya Pradesh	101.89512	66.54020	152.78404
12.	Maharashtra	196.97375	33.77213	202.95458
13.	Manipur	210.91546	63.46350	394.06207
14.	Meghalaya	672.15218	274.79208	606.92770
15.	Mizoram	40.39560	0.00	40.16475
16.	Nagaland	32.15437	0.00	0.00
17.	Odisha	303.98337	190.79568	457.37410
18.	Rajasthan	83.31000	31.82749	67.83268
19.	Sikkim	25.64384	54.54113	52.05330
20.	Tamil Nadu	35.09519	11.81790	38.91019
21.	Telangana	23.75010	19.76326	637.86629
22.	Tripura	17.15310	15.82470	66.02040
23.	Uttarakhand	118.66736	17.66858	112.63873
24.	Uttar Pradesh	69.04581	22.18403	34.48897
25.	West Bengal	452.52818	377.91760	315.33450
26.	Delhi	15.11290	0.00	9.07171
TOTAL		4450.00	2175.37744	5306.43126

**Educational projects such as Residential/Non-Residential Schools/ Hostels projects are also funded among other projects under the scheme.

National Fellowship and Scholarship for ST students

4627. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many students from the Scheduled Tribe category have been awarded the National Fellowship and Scholarship for higher education in the past three years;

(b) how many girl students from the Scheduled Tribe category have been given the National Fellowship and Scholarship award for higher education ever since this award came into effect; and

(c) the year-wise detailed list of such girl students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Fellowship and Scholarship Components of "National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education" scheme came into force from 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. The Ministry does not maintain gender-wise data of number of Students covered under the scheme. However, year-wise number of total ST students covered under the scheme is as follows:-

Number of Beneficiaries awarded Fellowship under the scheme (through UGC)

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
3335	1408	842

Number of Beneficiaries awarded Scholarship for Higher Education under the scheme

2015-16	2016-17
1017	490

Constitution of tribal advisory councils by States

4628. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) details of States that have Scheduled Areas in the country;
- (b) details of States that have constituted Tribal Advisory Council as mandated under Para 4(1) of Fifth Schedule to the Constitution;
- (c) details of States that have not constituted TACs and reasons for non-constitution of TACs by such States, State-wise;
- (d) what efforts Ministry is making to pressurise States to constitute TAC;
- (e) whether even after three years in office, Government of Andhra Pradesh has not constituted TAC; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and what efforts the Ministry has made to constitute TAC in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) States that have Scheduled Areas are Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana), Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) Para 4 of Fifth Schedule to Constitution of India stipulates that Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) be established by concerned State Governments having Scheduled Areas and if President so directs, also in any State having Scheduled Tribes (STs) but not Scheduled Areas to advise on such matters pertaining to welfare and advancement of STs in such State as may be referred to them by the Governor. Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) has been constituted in all States having Scheduled Areas namely, Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana), Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, and Rajasthan. Though Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal do not have any Scheduled Areas, TACs have also been set up in these States. Accordingly, there is no State (which is mandated to establish TAC), which has not constituted TAC.

(d) to (f) Question does not arise in view of reply to parts (b) and (c) above. State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that the proposal for reconstitution of APTAC with the new body is under examination of that Government.

Changes in procedure for according ST status

†4629. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from various States for according Scheduled Tribes status to various communities, if so, the State-wise details of the pending proposals;

(b) whether Government proposes to make any changes in the procedure of according Scheduled Tribe status, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has held in abeyance the scheme to change the norms and procedures for inclusion of various communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes, if so, the reasons therefor and by when the final decision is likely to be taken by Government in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes Sir. A statement indicating the State/UT-wise number of proposals received for inclusion of various communities in Scheduled Tribes list and their present status is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Hrusikesh Panda, the then Secretary (Tribal Affairs) was constituted by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in February, 2014 to examine the existing criteria and procedure. The Task Force in its report submitted on 16.5.2014 to the Ministry has recommended, *inter-alia*, for revision of criteria and procedure for scheduling of tribes as STs. The recommendations of the Task Force were examined and accordingly the proposal for streamlining of procedure for inclusion of communities as STs was circulated to States/UTs. Views/comments have been received from most of the States/UTs except a few States/UTs.

Statement

Details of proposals received from State Governments/UT Administrations for inclusion of communities in Scheduled Tribes list and their status

Sl. No.	Name of Community/Communities	Present Status
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Mandula	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI/comments on observations of the RGI
2.	Konda Kummari	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
Arunachal Pradesh		
3.	Yobin	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
4.	Delete the word 'any Naga Tribe' and replace with Wancho, Nocte, Tangsa, Tutsa, Olio	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
Assam		
5.	Karbi (Mikir)	Proposal approved by the Cabinet,

Sl. No.	Name of Community/Communities	Present Status
		the Constitution (SCs & STs) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in Lok Sabha during winter session, 2016 of Parliament
6.	Matak and Maran	Referred to RGI
7.	Amri Karbi	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
8.	Change of Nomenclature of "Miri" to "Mising"	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
9.	Bodo Kachari along with other plain tribes living permanently in Karbi Anglong and NC Hills districts and STs (Hills)	Proposal approved by the Cabinet, the Constitution (SCs & STs) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in Lok Sabha during winter session, 2016 of Parliament
10.	Tai Ahom & Chutia	Referred to RGI
11.	Koch Rajbongshi	Referred to RGI
12.	Tea Tribes (36 communities)	Referred to RGI
Bihar		
13.	Lohar	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
Chhattisgarh		
14.	Saunra & Sanora, as synonyms of Sawar, Sawara	Proposal approved by the Cabinet, the Constitution (SCs & STs) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in Lok Sabha during winter session, 2016 of Parliament.
15.	Saura, Sahara, Saora, Soura as synonyms of Sawar, Sawara	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI.

Sl. No.	Name of Community/Communities	Present Status
16.	"Bhuinya, Bhuiyan, Bhuyan" communities as synonyms of "Bharia Bhumia"	Proposal approved by the Cabinet, the Constitution (SCs & STs) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in Lok Sabha during winter session, 2016 of Parliament.
17.	"Bhuyya, Bhiyan" communities as synonyms of "Bharia Bhumia"	Referred to State Government for further justification-comments on observations of the RGI
18.	Gadba (change/modification in Hindi version)	Referred to NCST
19.	Dhanuhar, Dhanuwar as a synonym of Dhanwar	Proposal approved by the Cabinet, the Constitution (SCs & STs) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in Lok Sabha during winter session, 2016 of Parliament
20.	Binjhia	Referred to State Government for clarification
21.	Sabria	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
22.	Rautia	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
23.	Kisan as synonym of Nagesia, Nagasia	Proposal approved by the Cabinet, the Constitution (SCs & STs) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in Lok Sabha during winter session, 2016 of Parliament
24.	Parganiha, Pardhan	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
25.	Dhuri, Dhoori	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI

Sl. No.	Name of Community/Communities	Present Status
26.	Banjara, Nayak	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
27.	Amnit, Amneet as sub-caste of Bhattara	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
28.	Kodaku	Referred to NCST
29.	Kond (Hindi variant of Kondh)	Referred to NCST
30.	Nagawanshi (change/modification in Hindi version)	Referred to NCST
31.	Kherwar, Khairwar	Referred to RGI
32.	Majhwar (inclusion of variant Devnagari version)	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
33.	Tanwar Chhatri (removal of comma between Tanwar and Chhatri)	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
34.	Parhia	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
35.	Dhangad (rectification in Hindi version)	Proposal approved by the Cabinet, the Constitution (SCs & STs) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in Lok Sabha during winter session, 2016 of Parliament
36.	Dhimar, Kewat, Kahar and Mallah as synonym of Majhi	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
37.	Bhuinhar (inclusion of Devanagari variant)	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
38.	Pando (inclusion of Devanagari variants)	Referred to NCST

Sl. No.	Name of Community/Communities	Present Status
39.	Bharia (rectification in Hindi Version)	Referred to NCST
40.	Gond (inclusion of variant Devanagari version)	Referred to NCST
Goa		
41.	Dhangar (Gauli)	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
Jammu and Kashmir		
42.	Argons community (Ladakh Region)	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
43.	Pahari speaking people	Referred to RGI
Jharkhand		
44.	Biar	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
45.	Kolh (Teli)	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
46.	Khetauri, Ghatwar / Ghatwal	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
47.	Puran	Proposal approved by the Cabinet, the Constitution (SCs & STs) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in Lok Sabha during winter session, 2016 of Parliament
48.	Bhogta, Deshwari, Ganju, Dautalbandi (Dwalbandi), Patbandi, Raut, Maajhia and Khairi as synonym of Kharwar	Proposal approved by the Cabinet, the Constitution (SCs & STs) Orders (Amendment) Bill 2016 introduced in Lok Sabha during winter session, 2016 of Parliament

Sl. No.	Name of Community/Communities	Present Status
49.	Rautia, Khangar	RGI did not support the proposal
50.	Mundari	Referred to RGI
51.	Rajgond, Nayak as synonyms of Gond	Referred to RGI
52.	Changing the name of Mal Paharia, Kumarbhag Paharia and Sauria Paharia with name of 'Paharia'	Referred to RGI
Karnataka		
53.	Gangamatha (including 37 synonymous)	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
54.	Halakki Vokkalu	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
55.	Talwara and Pariwara as synonym of Naika/Nayaka	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
56.	Kuruba (Gulbarga) as synonym of Gond	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
57.	Kadugolla (Advaigolla) and its synonyms	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
58.	Removal of area restriction Kaniyan, Kanyan (in Kollegal taluk of Mysore district) and inclusion of synonyms of Kani, Kaniya, Kaniyaru, Kaniyar, Kanisan	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
Kerala		
59.	Vetan and Nayadi	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
60.	Kunduvadiyan	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI

Sl. No.	Name of Community/Communities	Present Status
61.	Malayali	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
Madhya Pradesh		
62.	Re-inclusion of Meena, Keer and Pardhi	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
63.	Dheemar, Kevat, Kahar, Bhoi, Mallah and Nishad as synonym of Majhi and Majhwar	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
64.	Kamar as synonym of Kanwar with area restriction in Shahdol District	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
65.	"Panika" with removal of areas restriction	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
66.	Badi	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
67.	Vaadi with area restriction of Jabalpur and Shahdol Division	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
Manipur		
68.	Chakhesang in place of Angami Naga	Referred to State Government for ethnographic report
Odisha		
69.	Pauri Bhuyan / Paudi Bhuyan (PTG)	Referred to RGI
70.	Tamodia Bhumij / Tamadia Bhumij / Tamudia Bhumij / Tamulia Bhumij / Tamundia Bhumij	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
71.	Chuktia Bhunjia (PTG)	Referred to RGI

Sl. No.	Name of Community/Communities	Present Status
72.	Durua, Dhurua	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
73.	Dhurava	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
74.	Tanla Gauda	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
75.	Uram	Referred to RGI
76.	Dhangara	Referred to RGI
77.	Oram/Uraon	Referred to RGI
78.	Oraon Mudi (Mudi)	Referred to RGI
79.	Kui Kandha	Referred to RGI
80.	Kandha Kumbhar	Referred to NCST
81.	Konda Reddy/Konda Reddi	Referred to RGI
82.	Muka Dora/Mooka Dora/Nuka Dora/ Nooka Dora	Referred to RGI
83.	Saara	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
84.	Putiya/ Putia/ Dulia/ Dhulia/ Putiya Paik/ Dulia Paik/ Dhulia Paik of Koraput dist and Bhuiyar/ Bhuihar/ Bhuinyar/ Bhuinhar of Sundergarh distt.	Referred to RGI
Punjab		
85.	Buria, Bazigar, Banjara, Bangala, Brara, Ghandhila, Nat and Sansi (including its 33 sub-castes Kuchband, Bhedkut, Manesh, Gadria, Bachhabans, Kopet, Aheria, Tettlu, Bheria, Arhar, bhantu, Chattu, Bhattu, Habura,	Referred to RGI

Sl. No.	Name of Community/Communities	Present Status
	Kikan, Harrar, Khola, Behlowala, Biddu, Langeh, Singiwala, Kanjar, Mishkari, Bhaginarmaur, Kingicut, Dhe, Kalkinar, Chaddi or Chadi, Birtwal, Biharia, Pakhwara, Haddon, Haria.	
Sikkim		
86.	Thami, Bahun, Chhetri, Sanyasi (Jogi) Newar", Kirat Khambu Rai, Kirat Dewan (Yakha), Bhujel, Sunuwar, Mangar and Gumng.	Referred to RGI
Tamil Nadu		
87.	Malayali Gounder (without area restriction)	Proposal approved by the Cabinet, the Constitution (SCs & STs) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in Lok Sabha during winter session, 2016 of Parliament
88.	Kuravan, Sidhanar and 26 other Koravars	Referred to RGI
89.	Narikoravan grouped with Kuruvikaran community	Proposal approved by the Cabinet, the Constitution (SCs & STs) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in Lok Sabha during winter session, 2016 of Parliament
90.	Kuruma, Kuruman, Kurumba, Kurumba Gounder, Kurumban and Kurumbar communities as synonymous of 'Kurumans' ST.	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
91.	Change of existing names of STs (20 Scheduled Tribes)	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
92.	Vettaikaran and Vettaikaranay akkan	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
93.	Yerukula	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI

Sl. No.	Name of Community/Communities	Present Status
94.	Valmiki	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
Tripura		
95.	Darlong	Proposal approved by the Cabinet, the Constitution (SCs & STs) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2016 introduced in Lok Sabha during winter session, 2016 of Parliament
Uttarakhand		
96.	Balti	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
Uttar Pradesh		
97.	Gihar (Kanjar)	RGI did not support the proposal.
98.	Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Raj gond in newly created districts of Sant Kabirnagar Kushinagar, Chandauli and Sant Ravidasnagar.	Referred to NCST
99.	Kol	RGI did not support the proposal.
West Bengal		
100.	Bhujel, Gurung, Mangar, Newar, Jogi, Khas, Rai, Sunuwar, Thami and Yakha (Dewan) (10 communities) of Darjileeling Dist	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
101.	Kol	Referred to State Government for further justification/comments on observations of the RGI
Puducherry		
102.	(i) Kattunayackan (ii) Malaikuravan	Referred to RGI

Sl. No.	Name of Community/Communities	Present Status
(iii)	Yerukula	
(iv)	Kuruman	

Note: RGI- Registrar General of India, NCST- National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

Abstract

- (A) Referred back to State/UT: 55
- (B) Not supported by RGI: 03
- (C) Referred to RGI: 23
- (D) Pending in M/o Tribal Affairs: 00
- (E) Referred to NCST: 09
- (F) Included in the Bill, 2016 and introduced in Lok Sabha: 12

Mechanism for quality management of Ashram Shalas

4630. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Tribal Welfare runs/funds the running of hostels for ST students, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Department has put any mechanism in place for ensuring quality management of Ashram Shalas run by various State Governments and partly funded by the Central Government, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers Scheme of Girls and Boys Hostels for STs, as well as scheme of ashram schools. Under the scheme of hostels Central assistance is given to States/UTs/Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels. Under the scheme of ashram schools and the scheme of hostels, State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of all Girls' Ashram Schools/ hostels and also for construction of Boys' Ashram Schools/ hostels in naxal affected areas. The funding pattern for the other Boys' Ashram Schools/ hostels is on 50:50 basis, while cent percent assistance

is given to UTs for construction of both Girls' and Boys' Ashram Schools/ hostels. However, no funds are provided for running the schools/ hostels. The schemes are demand driven; release of funds is considered only upon receipt of proposal from State/UT/University, and subject to fulfilment of requisite conditions.

The ashram schools are managed by the State concerned. The recurring expenses are borne by the State Government. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued advisories to States to address various aspects in running of schools including development of Bilingual Primers containing text both in regional and tribal language but in local official script, school vacation to be in synchronization with major tribal festivals; school management to engage teachers to overcome shortage, engagement of trained lady health workers as Wardens/Assistant Wardens in girls' hostels, construction of boundary walls in both schools and hostels with gatekeepers to restrict entry and monitoring of visitors construction of functional girls' toilets within hostel building for safety. For addressing requirements of ashram schools, funds have been sanctioned to States by the Ministry under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) and article 275(1) grants, for improvements like construction of girls' toilets, boundary wall, sanitation complex, upgradation of schools, construction of dining hall, warden quarters, guardrooms, additional classrooms, provision of drinking water, kitchen facilities. Further, in case any incident comes to notice it is taken up with the concerned State Government.

National Overseas Scholarships for ST students

4631. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to increase the number of meritorious students who get financial assistance every year under the 'National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Tribe Students' from 15 to 30 students;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not being able to support more meritorious students from Scheduled Tribe community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Under the scheme National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Tribe Students (STs), there are 17 awards for ST students and 3 awards for students belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups

(PVTGs). At present there is no proposal under consideration for increasing the number of awards from present limit of 20 as this Ministry has not been able to fill the entire slots of 20 numbers over the years as per eligibility criteria of the scheme.

Inadequate allocation of funds to tribals

‡4632. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether efforts put for the development of Scheduled Tribes have been badly affected because of inadequate allocation of funds;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto and the percentage and total number of people belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the country;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated for their development during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Bihar and Jharkhand; and
- (d) the steps being taken to ensure adequate allocation of funds for the development of people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in Bihar and Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been designated as nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes of development for the Scheduled Tribes. With regards to sectoral programmes and schemes of development of these communities policy, planning, monitoring, evaluation etc. as also their coordination it will be the responsibility of the concerned Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. No instance has come to the notice of this Ministry with regard to inadequate allocation of funds released for development of Scheduled Tribes from any States/UT Administrations.

The total population of STs in the country is 10,45,45,716 and percentage of ST population is 8.6%. The allocation of the Ministry has increased every year. Details given below:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in crore)

2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18
Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure	Budget Estimate
4479.00	3850.00	3830.60	4792.19	4550.00	4465.47	4826.50	4826.50	4821.53	5329.32

(c) Statement Showing details of funds released Scheme-wise/State-wise including Bihar and Jharkhand for each of the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) In order to ensure adequate allocation of funds, proposals received from the States/UTs for release of funds, are considered by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) under the chairmanship of Secretary (Tribal Affairs) under the specific schemes/programme. Besides the proposals of the Voluntary Organizations are scrutinized by Multi-Disciplinary State Level Committee for Voluntary Efforts (SLCVE) every year.

Statement

(A) Details of funds allocated to State Governments/UTs under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of STs during the last three years and current year.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.43	252.63	160.58	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	449.75	95.69	456.05	0
3.	Assam	87.55	57.85	137.66	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	49.43	16.20	65.96	0
5.	Gujarat	213.72	43.38	111.93	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	170.74	0	277.33	0
7.	Jharkhand	657.26	205.19	405.75	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.35	0	0	0
9.	Karnataka	248.88	227.25	389.09	0

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
10.	Kerala	99.07	96.25	113.55	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	101.89	66.54	152.78	0
12.	Maharashtra	196.97	33.77	202.95	0
13.	Manipur	210.91	63.46	394.06	0
14.	Meghalaya	672.15	274.79	606.92	0
15.	Mizoram	40.39	0	40.16	0
16.	Nagaland	32.15	0	0	0
17.	Odisha	303.98	190.79	457.37	0
18.	Rajasthan	83.31	31.82	67.83	0
19.	Sikkim	25.64	54.54	52.05	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	35.09	11.81	38.91	0
21.	Telangana	23.75	19.76	637.86	0
22.	Tripura	17.15	15.82	66.02	0
23.	Uttarakhand	118.66	17.66	112.63	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	69.04	22.18	34.48	0
25.	West Bengal	452.52	377.91	31533	0
26.	Delhi	15.11	0	9.07	0

(B) Details of funds allocated to State Governments/UTs under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts during the last three years and current year.

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52.07	1931.07	270.94	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42.71	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	39.25	0	39.63	0
4.	Gujarat	1942.19	1712.32	2857.92	0

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
5.	Jharkhand	44.42	21.07	0	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	571.03	143.57	420.04	0
7.	Maharashtra	36.00	0	158.38	0
8.	Odisha	265.07	1040.81	1929.41	0
9.	Rajasthan	96.65	0	148.77	0
10.	Telangana	410.56	480.75	719.75	0

(C) Details of funds allocated to State Governments/UTs under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas during the last three years and current year.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Assam	72.32	0	93.00	0
2.	Karnataka	63.60	0	0	0
3.	Meghalaya	30.44	0	0	0
4.	Nagaland	103.92	0	24.48	0
5.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	31.20	0

(D) Details of funds allocated to State Governments/UTs under the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Groups (PVTGs) during the last three years and current year.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.00	32.40	51.05	0
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1.00	0
3.	Bihar	0	0	3.42	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	22.23	18.09	12.29	0
5.	Gujarat	10.91	898.100	7.79	0

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
6.	Jharkhand	3.01	16.27	33.41	0
7.	Kerala	6.00	0	1.00	0
8.	Karnataka	08.00	8.36	1.36	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	42.72	44.91	104.60	0
10.	Maharashtra	19.00	0	20.77	0
11.	Manipur	0.47	1.00	3.29	0
12.	Odisha	25.00	33.73	13.79	0
13.	Rajasthan	15.00	10.76	13.31	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	1.28	11.18	30.55	0
15.	Tripura	8.26	8.95	22.50	0
16.	Telangana	6.00	14.39	11.39	0
17.	Uttarakhand	0	0	2.92	0
18.	West Bengal	0	4.47	5.741	0

(E) Details of funds released during each of the last three years and current year under the Scheme of Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15 Total Release	2015-16 Total Release	2016-17 Total Release	2017-18 Total Release
1	2	4	5	6	7
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1880.40	3000.80	6580.53	0
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	844.12	0
3.	Bihar	586.00	0.00	1467.58	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	10778.00	11904.31	10488.52	0
5.	Delhi	65.00	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	4	5	6	7
6.	Goa	0.00	400.00	450.00	0
7.	Gujarat	8592.45	11680.00	9739.02	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	190.99	523.20	1595.87	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	2000.00	3539.66	0
10.	Jharkhand	9873.00	12202.96	9489.38	0
11.	Karnataka	4880.40	6300.00	4664.00	0
12.	Kerala	748.94	1085.44	695.58	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	17321.42	14845.15	14971.43	0
14.	Maharashtra	11701.29	13374.00	11536.53	0
15.	Manipur	1600.01	1216.00	1694.40	0
16.	Meghalaya	2334.03	1507.68	1576.21	0
17.	Mizoram	1877.78	3617.37	1927.49	0
18.	Nagaland	2067.15	5469.34	6368.00	0
19.	Odisha	12728.22	15200.00	11954.96	0
20.	Rajasthan	9755.92	11000.00	10341.39	0
21.	Sikkim	370.30	1250.30	1147.00	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	639.60	852.80	798.24	0
23.	Telangana	3894.40	6090.00	3608.05	0
24.	Tripura	1218.99	1600.68	1280.99	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	743.49	1514.74	1138.62	0
26.	Uttarakhand	1530.36	92.02	0.00	0
27.	West Bengal	5747.00	7000.00	5814.37	0

(F) Details of funds released during each of the last three years and current year under the Scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15 Total Release	2015-16 Total Release	2016-17 Total Release	2017-18 Total Release
1	2	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2937.82	3500.00	5000.42	0
2.	Assam	1788.59	5844.00	3407.80	0
3.	Bihar	403.00	1368.26	743.74	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	9826.50	10809.64	11717.82	0
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	455.68	0
6.	Gujarat	10382.74	10566.50	9488.00	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	997.99	475.00	1959.39	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	2000.00	3671.61	0
9.	Jharkhand	9571.11	10000.00	9820.75	0
10.	Karnataka	3000.00	4370.00	5100.00	0
11.	Kerala	530.00	357.50	808.09	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15274.22	11501.21	19236.61	0
13.	Maharashtra	11726.18	12514.91	9547.00	0
14.	Manipur	1118.00	1100.00	2260.00	0
15.	Odisha	14925.04	14728.52	11806.27	0
16.	Rajasthan	8822.04	10190.00	11072.90	0
17.	Sikkim	520.25	353.00	1497.62	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	217.33	0.00	600.00	0
19.	Telangana	3541.00	4000.00	3845.35	0
20.	Tripura	1183.94	2400.07	1345.76	0
21.	Uttarakhand	805.83	0.00	0.00	0

1	2	4	5	6	7
22.	Uttar Pradesh	697.79	905.51	121.92	0
23.	West Bengal	5730.00	6233.00	5995.50	0

(G) Details of Scheme-wise release under Educational Schemes of the Ministry

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2014-15 Released (₹ in lakh)	2015-16 Released (₹ in lakh)	2016-17 Released (₹ in lakh)	2017-18 Released (₹ in lakh)
1	2	4	5	6	7
1.	National Fellowship Scheme for Higher Education for ST students	1849.85	1552.32	687.75	0
2.	University Grants Commission under the scheme of National Fellowship Scheme (NFS) for ST students	0.00	3138.76	7312.25	0
3.	National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) for ST students	99.13	39.04	39.00	0

(H) Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during the last three years and current year.

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15 Fund Released (₹ in lakh)	2015-16 Fund Released (₹ in lakh)	2016-17 Fund Released (₹ in lakh)	2017-18 Fund Released (₹ in lakh)
1	2	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5070.01	1986.82	9777.62	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.29	1137.61	1136.32	0
3.	Assam	1114.00	6748.28	266.65	0

1	2	4	5	6	7
4.	Bihar	23.00	0.00	0.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	4066.75	4764.83	2674.82	0
6.	Goa	2.00	356.00	645.00	0
7.	Gujarat	3929.23	5520.40	22040.27	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	237.00	1350.00	931.36	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2494.17	2494.17	2587.84	0
10.	Jharkhand	4927.23	0.00	8148.39	0
11.	Karnataka	3691.00	5839.00	8540.00	0
12.	Kerala	647.00	0.00	3122.00	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2385.00	3065.00	13054.00	0
14.	Maharashtra	7451.83	5209.83	22092.28	0
15.	Manipur	3615.48	3588.00	3385.20	0
16.	Meghalaya	438.00	3274.61	3189.00	0
17.	Mizoram	4501.15	4927.91	4267.52	0
18.	Nagaland	2329.59	2646.34	1344.00	0
19.	Odisha	4512.00	4050.00	15556.48	0
20.	Rajasthan	6440.00	10890.43	9800.00	0
21.	Sikkim	414.00	400.00	938.16	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	44.00	2266.86	3061.85	0
23.	Telangana	12329.88	9650.00	11483.00	0
24.	Tripura	974.82	1700.00	1323.90	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	56.00	0.00	1057.50	0
26.	Uttarakhand	164.00	900.00	5090.57	0
27.	West Bengal	237.00	2948.46	0.00	0
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.75	0.00	0.00	0
29.	Daman and Diu	1.00	0.00	53.63	0

(I) *Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX to X during the last three years and current year.*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1386.00	1983.00	0.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	321.33	0
4.	Bihar	688.60	375.00	0.00	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	3718.00	3607.00	2534.15	0
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	52.64	0
7.	Gujarat	3750.00	3745.76	80.81	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	73.00	96.12	51.21	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	700.00	0.00	0
10.	Jharkhand	1613.00	0.00	0.00	0
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
12.	Kerala	0.00	300.00	796.40	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	4300.00	0.00	0
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
15.	Manipur	496.05	0.00	867.38	0
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	336.36	0
18.	Nagaland	0.00	851.47	0.00	0
19.	Odisha	4511.00	4900.00	3376.36	0
20.	Rajasthan	2383.34	0.00	0.00	0
21.	Sikkim	7.80	0.00	0.00	0

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	600.00	0.00	0
23.	Telangana	745.52	0.00	0.00	0
24.	Tripura	678.75	1303.60	0.00	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
26.	Uttarakhand	19.82	107.00	0.00	0
27.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
28.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

(J) Details of funds released to the States under the Scheme 'Institutional Support for Marketing and Development of Tribal Products/Produce' during the last 3 years and current year

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	232.00	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
8.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-
9.	Kerala	206.77	-	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-
12.	Manipur	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
14.	Odisha	138.30	148.13	-	-
15.	Rajasthan	56.00	-	43.43	-
16.	Tripura	119.93	310.98	351.10	-
17.	West Bengal	356.00	-	431.47	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	174.00	-
	TRIFED	3081.00	3026.00	3900.00	-

(K) Details of funds released under "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor forest produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP" during last three years and current year.

(₹ in crore)

Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Odisha	8.20	09.91	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	4.64	18.32	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	80.16	73.50	-	-
Andhra Pradesh (Girijan Co-operative Corporation)	-	5.29	-	-
TRIFED	7.00	10.67	2.00	-

(L) Details of funds released under the scheme of Assistance to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (STFDCs) for last three years and current year.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure	
			NSTFDC	STFDCs
2014-15	70.00	70.00	41.00	29.00
2015-16	70.00	63.11	63.11	0.22
2016-17	70.00	60.00	60.00	0.00
2017-18	0	0	0	0

Implementation of Forest Dwellers Rights Act

4633. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is being implemented in Goa;
- since when the Act is being enforced in the State of Goa;
- what steps are being implemented in this regard, till date;
- the areas where the act is being implemented;
- the details of the rights given to forest dwellers, area-wise and the nature of rights;
- whether Kumeri cultivators' cases in the State have been disposed of; and
- whether area under Kumeri cultivation has been considered for settlement of rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has come into force from 31.12.2007 and is applicable in the State of Goa too from that date.

(c) In addition to the procedure provided in the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 for its implementation, Special Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Mamlatdar has been constituted in each block to assist the Forest Rights Committees in their ground level work.

(d) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is being implemented in South Goa and Sattari Taluka of North Goa.

(e) Thus far, a total of 17 individual claims (16 claims for cultivation and one claim for habitation) covering a total area of 2,43,941 Sq. Mtrs of forest land and 8 community claims covering a total area of 42,623 Sq. Mtrs of forest land have been settled under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in the State.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) State Government of Goa considers Kumeri Cultivation for settlement of rights.

Marketing and promotion of tribal products and services

4634. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that no purchases or sales have been made by Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) in West Bengal during the last three years;

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

(c) the country-wise and year-wise details of products sold, revenues, generated and profits earned on e-portal, www.tribesindia.com during the last three years; and

(d) the State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized, beneficiaries reached and capacity building undertaken under the scheme 'Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce' during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) TRIFED has informed that purchase/sales have been made in West Bengal. The details of purchase and sale made by TRIFED during the last three years in West Bengal are as below:

(₹ in lakhs)

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 (Provisional)	
Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale
11.72	40.59	26.02	21.23	33.28	32.24

(c) The details of products sold, revenues generated and profits earned during the last three years from e-portal of TRIFED, www.tribesindia.com which commenced in the year 2014-15 are as under:

(Amt. in ₹)

Sl. No.	Financial year	Country from where order received	Product	Revenue Generated	Profit earned
1.	2014-15	India	Painting	2048	1602
2.			Shawl	8873	6073
			TOTAL	10921	7675
3.	2015-16	India	Painting	33494	23967
4.		India	Stole	1649	1205
5.			Painting and Metal Craft	1849	1318
			TOTAL	36992	26490

(d) The scheme of Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce is demand driven and no specific State-wise allocation are made. The funds are released under the scheme for specific measures like (i) market intervention (ii) training and skill upgradation of tribal Artisans, Craftsmen, MFP gatherers etc. (iii) R&D/ IPR activity and (iv) Supply chain infrastructure development to TRIFED and State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations etc. The State-wise details of funds released and utilized, is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The State-wise details of beneficiaries reached and capacity building undertaken by TRIFED during last three years is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

(A) *Details of fund released to the States and utilized under the Scheme 'Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce' during the last 3 years*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17*	
		Fund released	Utilized	UC pending for amount	Fund released	Utilized	UC pending for amount	Fund released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	232.00	-	232.00	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Kerala	206.77	-	206.77	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Odisha	138.30	132.80	5.50	148.13	-	148.13	-	-
15.	Rajasthan	56.00	56.00	0.00	-	-	-	43.43	-
16.	Tripura	119.93	119.93	0.00	310.98	310.98	-	351.10	-
17.	West Bengal	356.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	431.47	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	174.00	-

*As funds have been released in the current financial year, the UCs will come only after the funds are spent (approx. one year after release of grant).

(B) Details of fund released to the TRIFED and utilized under the Scheme 'Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/ Produce' during the last 3 years are as under:

(₹in lakh)

TRIFED	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized
	3081.00	3081.00	3026.00	3026.00	3900.00	UCs not yet due.

Statement-II

State-wise details of the beneficiaries reached and capacity building undertaken by TRIFED during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	No. of Beneficiaries			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total (2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17)
1.	Odisha	3880	3450	1622	8952
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1530	150	1200	2880
3.	Chhattisgarh	2280	1500	1500	5280
4.	Jharkhand	302	1950	390	2642
5.	Maharashtra	1230	1110	570	2910
6.	Rajasthan	0	600	720	1320
7.	Gujarat	0	600	600	1200
8.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	2790	0	4980
9.	Telangana	0	0	1500	1500
10.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	11412	12150	8102	31664

Skill development and capacity building in Handicrafts in the last three years

Sl. No	State	Number of Beneficiaries		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Gujarat	20	0	0
2.	Madhya Pradesh	40	0	20
3.	Rajasthan	40	40	20
4.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
5.	Assam	60	40	40
6.	Tripura	20	0	0
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	20	0
8.	Nagaland	0	0	0
9.	Sikkim	0	0	20
10.	Tamil Nadu	20	40	0
11.	Karnataka	43	0	0
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	40	0	0
14.	Odisha	20	20	20
15.	West Bengal	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	75	40	80
17.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
18.	Chhattisgarh	20	40	20
19.	Telangana	0	0	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
21.	Uttarakhand	0	0	20
22.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
TOTAL		403	240	240

Functioning of National Commission on Scheduled Tribes

4635. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized for National Commission on Scheduled Tribes separately showing the expenditure incurred for each centre during the last three years;

(b) the details of assigned strength and vacant positions across various centres or offices of the Commission; and

(c) the State-wise details of cases dealt with by the National Commission during each of the last three years with current status of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) A Statement indicating funds allocated and expenditure incurred by National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) at the Head Quarters and its Regional Offices during last three years is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) Details of assigned strength and vacant positions at NCST's Head Quarters and its Regional Offices are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) State-wise details of cases dealt with by NCST during last three years are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred by NCST at Headquarters and regional offices during the last three years

(Amount in ₹)

Name of Office	Financial Years					
	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi (HQ)	5,22,39,000	4,50,23,242	48,68,9000	4,48,16,746	5,27,50,000	5,40,21,511
Bhopal	54,21,000	44,39,500	59,60,000	42,73,019	79,50,000	79,44,132

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhubaneswar	36,63,000	34,40,992	52,35,000	46,09,412	98,00000	97,87752
Jaipur	53,05,000	36,65,015	53,82,000	40,84,780	66,50000	66,42456
Raipur	13,93,000	10,26,246	15,40,000	11,69,167	36,50000	36,44384
Ranchi	19,75,000	19,33,491	23,55,000	22,06,781	53,50,000	53,15276
Shillong	29,04,000	22,99,014	28,39,000	17,62,271	43,50000	43,33456
TOTAL	7,29,00000	6,18,27500	7,20,00000	6,29,22176	9,05,00000	9,16,88967

Statement-II

*Details of assigned strength and vaccant position at NCST's Head
Quarters and its Regional Offices*

Name of posts	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
Secretary	1	1	0
Joint Secretary	1	1	0
Director	4	1	3
Deputy Secretary	1	1	0
Superintendent of Police	1	0	1
Deputy Director	2	0	2
Under Secretary	1	1	0
Assistant Director	5	2	3
Assistant Director (OL)	1	1	0
Assistant Director (Prog)	1	0	1
Sr.PPS	1	1	0
Private Secretary	1	0	1
Section Officer	1	0	1
Law Officer	1	0	1
Librarian cum Doc. Assistant	1	0	1
Research Officer	6	2	4

Name of posts	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
Assistant Section Officer	2	2	0
Personal Assistant	6	1	5
Senior Investigator	8	4	4
Sr. Hindi Translator	1	1	0
Investigator	10	0	10
Jr. Hindi Translator	2	1	1
Steno (Grade-D)	5	1	4
SSA	2	2	0
JSA	4	2	2
Office Superintendent	4	2	2
Accountant	1	0	1
UDC	7	4	3
LDC	10	0	10
Staff Car Driver	7	4	3
MTS	29	18	11
Dispatch Rider	1	0	1
TOTAL	128	55	73

Following employees have been temporary attached:

1. 6 Consultants engaged at Head Quarters and Regional Offices.
2. 7 posts of Group C are filled by temporary on *Ad-hoc* basis.
3. 19 DEOs/Attendants/IT Experts employees hired through outsourcing.

Statement-III*State/UT-wise details of cases dealt with by NCST during the last three years*

(A) Details of cases dealt during 2014

Sl. No.	States/UT	Number of cases received, closed and pending		
		Total	Closed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	82	53	29
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	12	0
4.	Assam	24	22	2
5.	Bihar	30	12	18
6.	Chandigarh	7	6	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	89	78	11
8.	Daman and Diu	2	2	0
9.	Delhi	144	123	21
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22	14	8
11.	Goa	9	7	2
12.	Gujarat	39	15	24
13.	Haryana	10	9	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	19	7	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	4	1
16.	Jharkhand	160	90	70
17.	Karnataka	41	22	19
18.	Kerala	17	15	2
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	171	80	91
21.	Maharashtra	95	59	36

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Manipur	13	11	2
23.	Meghalaya	5	5	0
24.	Mizoram	1	1	0
25.	Nagaland	6	6	0
26.	Odisha	94	50	44
27.	Puducherry	1	1	0
28.	Punjab	3	2	1
29.	Rajasthan	148	86	62
30.	Sikkim	3	3	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	60	44	16
32.	Telangana	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	3	3	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	95	70	25
35.	Uttarakhand	10	4	6
36.	West Bengal	71	46	25

(B) Details of cases dealt during 2015

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of cases received, closed and pending		
		Total	Closed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	90	24	66
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0
4.	Assam	30	27	3
5.	Bihar	23	10	13
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	179	121	58
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	116	59	57
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47	20	27
11.	Goa	7	3	4
12.	Gujarat	15	7	8
13.	Haryana	4	2	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	19	2	17
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	5	3
16.	Jharkhand	141	66	75
17.	Karnataka	31	15	16
18.	Kerala	10	3	7
19.	Lakshadweep	6	2	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	179	102	77
21.	Maharashtra	118	55	63
22.	Manipur	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	5	5	0
24.	Mizoram	1	1	0
25.	Nagaland	5	5	0
26.	Odisha	142	34	108
27.	Puducherry	2	0	2
28.	Punjab	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	124	18	106
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	45	10	35
32.	Telangana	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Tripura	20	18	2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	42	13	29
35.	Uttarakhand	13	0	13
36.	West Bengal	77	22	55

(C) Details of cases dealt during 2016

Sl. No.	States/UT	Number of cases received, closed and pending		
		Total	Closed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	168	127	41
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	4
4.	Assam	21	0	21
5.	Bihar	26	5	21
6.	Chandigarh	1	0	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	186	95	91
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	68	0	68
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33	6	27
11.	Goa	5	1	4
12.	Gujarat	19	0	19
13.	Haryana	4	0	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	31	0	31
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	0	5
16.	Jharkhand	214	18	196
17.	Karnataka	51	5	46

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Kerala	8	2	6
19.	Lakshadweep	8	0	8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	210	34	176
21.	Maharashtra	134	8	126
22.	Manipur	9	0	9
23.	Meghalaya	8	0	8
24.	Mizoram	3	0	3
25.	Nagaland	4	0	4
26.	Odisha	181	163	18
27.	Puducherry	4	0	4
28.	Punjab	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	109	1	108
30.	Sikkim	4	0	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	71	51	20
32.	Telangana	19	1	18
33.	Tripura	5	0	5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	69	6	63
35.	Uttarakhand	14	1	13
36.	West Bengal	160	153	7

Impact of scrapping of Five Year Plans on welfare of tribals

4636. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scrapping of Five Year Plans (FYPs) by Government would pose an existential threat to mandatory budgetary allocation to feed schemes for the welfare of schedules Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

1.00 P.M.

(c) whether it is also a fact that during the last three years there has been no improvement in the ear marking and actual expenditure under sub plans for the welfare of tribal community; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Union Budget provision (Budget Estimates) under the schemes for welfare of Scheduled Tribes has been increased from ₹ 24005.39 crores in 2016-17 to ₹ 31,919.51 crores in 2017-18.

(c) and (d) Details regarding Central TSP Allocations at Revised Estimate (RE) stage and Actuals in respect of three years *i.e.* 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given as under:

(₹ in crore)		
Year	Allocation (Revised Estimate)	Actuals
2013-14	22029.97	22039.04
2014-15	20535.52	19920.72
2015-16	20963.17	21216.54
TOTAL	63528.66	63176.30

Actual expenditure *vis-a-vis* earmarking of Central Tribal Sub-Plan funds is 99.44%. There is also increase in earmarking every year from 2014-15 onwards.

VALEDICTORY REMARKS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the 242nd Session of the Rajya Sabha that commenced on January 31, 2017, comes to a close today. The House had 29 sittings during which it deliberated for more than 136 hours.

The Session which began with the Address of the hon. President to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on January 31, 2017, witnessed transaction of substantial Legislative Business. In all, the House either passed or returned 14 Government Bills which generated lively debates. The Union Budget, 2017-18 and the working of the Ministry of Railways and GST Bills were discussed at length.

Members' zeal to raise matters of urgent public importance with concern and passion is manifested in 205 Zero Hour submissions and 76 Special Mentions they made and in the

435 Starred Questions with more than 535 supplementaries and 4629 Unstarred Questions raised by them.

The participation of the Members occupying the last two rows in using these devices has been remarkable. Out of a total of 205 Zero Hour submissions, they raised 86 which is approximately 42 per cent. Similarly, they asked about 260 supplementaries which is about 48 per cent of the total supplementaries asked.

Private Members introduced 33 Bills. Many important issues were discussed through Private Members' Bills and Resolutions. The issues relating to electoral reforms and Aadhaar saw animated debates in the form of Short Duration Discussions.

While a new Member elected in a bye-election from the State of West Bengal joined the House, we lost one esteemed sitting Member, Haji Abdul Salam who passed away on the 28th February, 2017.

I have asked the Secretary-General to make available the statistical information relating to this Session.

I take this opportunity to thank the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, the Leaders of various parties and groups and the hon. Members for the cooperation extended by them in the overall functioning of the House.

I also thank the Deputy Chairman, the Members on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen and the officers and staff of the Secretariat for their help and co-operation.

Now, before we adjourn the House *sine die*, we will have the National Song.

(The National Song, "Vande Mataram", was then played.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

The House then adjourned sine die at five minutes past one of the clock.

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