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Wednesday

2 August, 2017

11 Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 2nd August, 2017/11th Shravana, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table.

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of VVGNI, NOIDA and related papers

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 543 (E), dated the 2nd June, 2017, publishing the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017, under sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7246/16/17]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute (VVGNI), NOIDA, 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 (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7244/16/17]

MoUs between Government of India and various Oil Companies

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7250/16/17]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7249/16/17]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7251/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of various organisations 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 Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, 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 giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7256/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Central Zone Cultural Centre (NCZCC), Allahabad, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7255/16/17]

MoU between Government of India and NSIC

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिभाई पारथीभाई चौधरी): महोदय, मैं 2017-18 के वर्ष के लिए भारत सरकार (सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय) और राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड (एनएसआईसी) के बीच संपन्न सहमति ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7257/16/17]

Annual Accounts (2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14) of Port Blair Municipal Council, Port Blair and related papers

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Port Blair Municipal Council, Port Blair, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Port Blair Municipal Council, Port Blair, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Annual Accounts of the Port Blair Municipal Council, Port Blair, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (d) Annual Accounts of the Port Blair Municipal Council, Port Blair, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (e) Annual Accounts of the Port Blair Municipal Council, Port Blair, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (f) Annual Accounts of the Port Blair Municipal Council, Port Blair, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Municipal Council.
- (iii) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7417/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 531 (E), dated the 30th May, 2017, amending the National Institute of Disaster Management Regulations, 2006, to insert certain entries in the original notification, under Section 77 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7310/16/17]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 1757 (E), dated the 1st June, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 2017, under subsection (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7309/16/17]

Audit Report on Planning and Implementation of Phase-III Project of MRPL

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (2) of Section 19A of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Audit Report on Planning and Implementation of Phase-III Project of Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)-Union Government (Commercial), Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Report No.33 of 2017 (Performance Audit).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7321/16/17]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE**

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce:—

- (i) 134th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee contained in its 130th Report on Industrial Policy in the Changing Global Scenario;
- (ii) 135th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee contained in its 132nd Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry; and
- (iii) 136th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee contained in its 133rd Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

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

DR. MAHENDRA PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Forty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2016-17) on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Thirty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'State of Rural/Agricultural Banking and Crop Insurance' pertaining to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services).

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

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU (Jharkhand): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Action Taken Statements furnished by the Government in respect of observations/recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (2016-17):—

- (i) Twenty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee, on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Twenty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' pertaining to the Ministry of Coal;
 - (ii) Forty-sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee, on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Thirty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' pertaining to the Ministry of Steel;
 - (iii) Forty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee, on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Thirty-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Promotion of Steel Usage' pertaining to the Ministry of Steel;
 - (iv) Forty-eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee, on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Fortieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Functioning of MSTC Ltd.' pertaining to the Ministry of Steel;
 - (v) Fifteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee, on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' pertaining to the Ministry of Coal;
 - (vi) Twenty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee, on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Eighteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' pertaining to the Ministry of Coal;
 - (vii) Twenty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee, on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Nineteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' pertaining to the Ministry of Mines;
 - (viii) Twenty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee, on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Twentieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' pertaining to the Ministry of Steel; and
 - (ix) Thirtieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee, on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Twenty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Research and Development in Iron and Steel Sector' pertaining to the Ministry of Steel.
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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the subject 'National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)' pertaining to the Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Dr. K. Keshava Rao, Member, stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of Rajya Sabha on health grounds. He has, therefore, requested for grant of leave of absence from 19th July to 3rd August, 2017 during the current (243rd) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 19th July to 3rd August, 2017 during the current (243rd) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No Hon. Member dissented)

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

REGARDING DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION ON THE ILL EFFECTS OF GST ROLL OUT AND DEMONETISATION

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I have to raise ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Mr. Sharma, let me listen to point of order; then, I will come to you. Yes, Mr. Derek, what is your point of order?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to raise a very important issue....*(Interruptions)*.. There are 5,00,000 families....*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vijila, please sit down. I will call you later.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we are aware that as per Rule 29 and Rule 33 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, the Business Advisory Committee can only allocate time and nothing more than that. Fair enough. But it was informally agreed in the Business Advisory Committee that

on the roll-out of GST, the ill-effects of that roll-out and post-demonetisation, there would be a Short Duration Discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: That was informally agreed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem then?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: My problem is, it has still not been listed this week.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it is.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Can the Minister give us an assurance on the floor of this House that this Short Duration Discussion will be taken up next week?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it was decided. Why do you worry?
...(Interruptions)... Mr. Naqvi has(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is the point of order on the List of Business.
...(Interruptions)... We have not got an assurance. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. O'Brien, ...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Please, Sir, because, what is discussed in the Business Advisory Committee, are you saying that the Government does not have to maintain that? We just want to know. This is an important issue. A lot has happened post-GST. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I was not going to say that. What I was going to say is that Mr. Naqvi, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, has already said that there will be a discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Assurance! Oh; thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is my information. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): On next Tuesday. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will be decided later. We cannot say that.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: That's okay. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naqvi, have you got to say anything?

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): All right, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. That is it. It is already said. Then why do you worry? Why do you doubt the Minister? The Minister himself has said it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): We are doubting the system. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are waiting for it since last week. ...*(Interruptions)*..

**REGARDING INCOME TAX AND ED RAIDS ON THE PREMISES
OF A MINISTER OF KARNATAKA**

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I have to raise a constitutional point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, in the last few days, we have raised in this House our grave concerns. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir,...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, एक मिनट ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, उनके कहने के बाद हाउस नहीं चलेगा, इसिलए पहले कानीमोजी जी को कहने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Mr. Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kanimozhiji, I will allow you. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, our grave concerns over the attempt to derail and hijack elections to the Council of States ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already raised that here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: ...misusing the State authority and power ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot raise it every day. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Because the MLAs were being abducted, they had to be taken to a ...*(Interruptions)*... location.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot raise it every day. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Now in Bangalore where the MLAs are there, since morning they have started income-tax raids and ED raids against the Congress Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. D. K. Shivakumar is a very senior Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I will clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; the Finance Minister. ...(Interruptions)... You listen. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, the Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to the Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to the Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)... प्लीज़ बैठो। ...(व्यवधान)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to the Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, मंत्री जी क्या बोलेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... रोज ही यही चला हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... ये क्या कहेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

†چودھری منور سلیم (اٹر پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس وشے سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharmaji, ask your Members to sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to him. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to the Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, since a factually incorrect statement has been made, I am entitled to rebut it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, please resume your seats. ...(Interruptions)... The Chair also wants to listen to him. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

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): Hon. Leader of the Opposition, I am requesting you to please stop your Members. This is not fair. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... See, Mr. Anand Sharma raised a point and the Finance Minister is on his legs to reply to that. The Chair wants to listen to that. All of us want to listen to that. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Minister.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, both yesterday and today, two separate issues were raised. Yesterday, the issue which was raised, maybe, in terms of strict legalisms, I may be tending to agree with Mr. Anand Sharma. But that was a circular which the Election Commission had brought out in January, 2014. So, don't link it up with today. ...(Interruptions)... I think that clarification should go.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If, therefore, the Election Commission is to be represented, all political parties can take a view whether it is correct or otherwise. And, let me now say with regard to the issue you have indicated today. Please get instructed correctly. In that resort where your MLAs are staying, no search has taken place. No MLA has been searched. A particular individual was to be searched. *...(Interruptions)...* He had gone and parked himself in that resort. *...(Interruptions)...* So, the authorities, because they had to confront him with the recoveries, had gone to get him to his residence so that he could be adequately questioned by the authorities outside. *...(Interruptions)...* As of now, they have taken him to his residence. There is no tax official at the resort. No search at the resort has taken place. No search on any MLA has taken place. A particular Minister of Karnataka was being searched since he had gone and parked himself at the resort; the resort certainly is not an immunity area where he can get immunity from the law. Therefore, they had gone there to take him to his residence. He has now been taken to his residence and is being interrogated at his residence. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I would say it with due respect to the Finance Minister that it is increasingly becoming a trend to brazenly abuse State power and the agencies of the State, whether it is the Enforcement Directorate, the IT Department or the CBI. Now, the timing and the place are important and significant, because it is this Minister who was coordinating the safety and stay... *...(Interruptions)...* The timing... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There were searches at 39 locations, not at this resort. Since he voluntarily chose to park himself at the resort, they were duty-bound to take him to his residence. *...(Interruptions)...* And mind you, whether it is a use or an abuse, it will depend on the nature of the recoveries. It won't depend on where he has parked himself. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not getting into that area. If there are issues, whether it is the notices given, whether the person has done something which is violative of law, there are ways in which the agencies function. But it is the time, the place, the venue, and the purpose that is significant here. More importantly—everybody knows this; it is in public domain—the Minister and his brother, who is an elected representative, have been coordinating the safety and stay of the Gujarat MLAs. That is why it is a targeted timing. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Does that give him immunity from taxation laws? *...(Interruptions)...* Does that give him the right to accumulate crores of rupees at his residence? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not saying that. ...(Interruptions)... This is to convey a message. ...(Interruptions)... This is the way the State is conveying a message that forget about anything else, the person who is facilitating even the stay can be targeted and his residence raided. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I am sorry to say, it is not a coincidence. We respect the Finance Minister. If you say that it is a coincidence that it happened today in Bangalore, that it happened against a person, then, I am sorry, we don't buy this. It is targeted. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is all. ...(Interruptions)... All right, all right. Let me now... ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, गुजरात में बाढ़ आई हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)... वे लोगों को छोड़ कर चले गए। ...(व्यवधान)... साबरकांठा में बाढ़ आई हुई है, ...(व्यवधान)... जनप्रतिनिधि लोगों को बाढ़ में छोड़ कर चले गए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: बाढ़ में तो ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, देश में बाढ़ आती है, तो प्रधान मंत्री विदेश भी जाते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... अपने विधायकों को वापस अगवा करवाने ले जाएँ! ...(व्यवधान)... गुजरात के आपके एमपीज़ यहाँ बैठे हैं, ये क्यों नहीं गए बाढ़ में? ...(व्यवधान)... उनको भेजिए साबरकांठा में। ...(व्यवधान)... एमपीज़ बैठे हैं, रुपाला जी बैठे हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री बैठे हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... ये यहाँ पर क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप एमएलएज़ के लिए बोल रहे हैं, एमएलएज़ क्यों जाएँगे? ...(व्यवधान)... इन मंत्रियों को वहाँ पर भेजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... ये जाएँ गुजरात की बाढ़ में। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसे नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The LoP, please. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to the LoP. आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please listen to the LoP. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to the LoP, please. ...(Interruptions)... You may listen to that and then reply. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: सारे एमएलएज़ वहाँ गए हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: ये जाएँ न वहाँ पर। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Bhupender Yadavji, I have allowed the LoP. ...(Interruptions)... Now, LoP, please. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Treasury Benchers, please sit down. I have given the floor to the LoP. ...(Interruptions)... All of you may sit down. The LoP, please. Only what the LoP says would go on the record. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. What is this? You have to allow the LoP. ...(Interruptions)... The LoP has to be allowed. Naqviji... ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): अगर एलओपी नहीं बोल पाए, तो कोई मंत्री नहीं बोल पाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: अगर ये एलओपी को नहीं बोलने देंगे, तो किसी मंत्री को नहीं बोलने देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب محمد علی خان: اگر یہ ایل-او-پی- کو نہیں بولنے دیں گے، تو کسی منتری کو نہیں بولنے دیں گے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, यह क्या हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सरकार कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश को देखना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would remind you that when the Leader of the House or the Leader of the Opposition speaks, he is heard in silence. This has always been the tradition in this House. That is why when the Leader of the House stood up, I admonished this side. Now, the Leader of the Opposition is standing, I am admonishing you. This is unbecoming; don't do that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Both the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition should be heard in silence. That is the practice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, हमारे Constitution में election, फिर चाहे वे विधान सभाओं के हों, लोक सभा के हों या राज्य सभा के हों, free होने चाहिए, fair होने चाहिए and without fear होने चाहिए, यानी बगैर डर के, लेकिन इस राज्य सभा में जो अभी हो रहा है, यहां ये तीनों चीजें नहीं हो रही हैं—फ्री भी नहीं हो रहे हैं, फेयर भी नहीं हो रहे हैं और भय तथा डर का माहौल, जो पहले एक State में था, अब वह West से South पहुंच गया है। हमारे MLAs का पहले West में अपहरण हो रहा था, kidnapping की कोशिश की गई, सारे तरीके इस्तेमाल हुए ...**(व्यवधान)**... और जब एक State से दूसरी State में, एक region से दूसरे region में, West से South में ले गए और यह भय, खौफ, डर और unfair practices उनका पीछा वहां तक कर रही हैं। इसका सीधा संबंध raids से है। माननीय Finance Minister एवं Leader of the House ने कहा कि raids एक व्यक्ति पर कर रहे हैं। यदि आपको किसी व्यक्ति पर raid करनी ही थी, तो आप उस पर एक महीने बाद कर सकते थे या एक महीने पहले भी कर सकते थे, आज क्यों कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्योंकि वहां पार्टी का कोई आदमी उनको खाना देने या पूछने चला गया, क्योंकि वह उस पार्टी से संबंध रखता है, इसलिए आपने उसके ऊपर शक किया कि शायद वहां पैसे बांटे जा रहे हैं। पैसे बांटने का आरोप तो आपकी पार्टी पर है। हमारी पार्टी पर कोई आरोप नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह तो आप बांट रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो आपकी पार्टी के लोग पैसे बांट रहे हैं, उन पर आप raid करें। आपके जो लोग 15-15 करोड़ रुपए बांट रहे हैं, उनके घर पर raid करो न कि हमारी पार्टी के लोगों के घर पर। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, ये election free and fair होने चाहिए and without fear होने चाहिए। यह इस सदन और Election Commission को ensure करना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... election के दौरान, जब

election process शुरू हो रहा है, अब केवल तीन दिन election में रह गए हैं। पहले आपने डराने और धमकाने के लिए Government of India और State Government agencies का इस्तेमाल किया और अब आप Government of India की agencies का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। देश में यह क्या हो रहा है, यह लोकतंत्र के खिलाफ है। यह कैसा लोकतंत्र है, यह कैसी जम्हूरियत है? यह तो बहुत गलत बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

آقائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، ہمارے کانسٹی ٹیوشن میں الیکشن، پھر چاہے وہ ودھان سبھاؤں کے ہوں، لوک سبھا کے ہوں یا راجیہ سبھا کے ہوں فری ہونے چاہئیں، فیئر ہونے چاہئیں، ہونے and without fear چاہئیں یعنی بغیر ڈر کے، لیکن اس راجیہ سبھا میں جو ابھی ہو رہا ہے، جعنی یہ تینوں چیزیں نہیں ہو رہی ہیں، فری بھی نہیں ہو رہے ہیں، فیئر بھی نہیں ہو رہے ہیں وار بھے و ڈر کا ماحول، جو پہلے ایک اسٹیٹ میں تھا، اب ویسٹ سے ساؤتھ پہنچ گیا ہے۔ ہمارے ایم۔ایل۔ایز۔ کا پہلے ویسٹ میں اپہرن ہو رہا تھا، کڈنپنگ کی کوشش کی گئی، سارے طریقے استعمال ہوئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ اور جب ایک اسٹیٹ سے دوسری اسٹیٹ میں، ایک ریجن سے دوسرے ریجن میں، ویسٹ سے ساؤتھ میں لے گئے اور یہ بھے خوف، ڈر اور unfair practices ان کا پیچھا وہاں تک کر رہی ہیں۔ اس کا سیدھا سمبندھ ریڈس سے ہے۔ مان ئے فائننس منسٹر و لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس نے کہا کہ ریڈس ایک آدمی پر کر رہے ہیں۔ اگر آپ کو کسی آدمی پر ریڈ کرنی ہی تھی، تو آپ اس پر ایک مہینے بعد کر سکتے تھے یا ایک مہینے پہلے بھی کر سکتے تھے، آج کیوں کر رہے ہیں؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ کیوں کہ وہاں پارٹی کا کوئی آدمی ان کو کھانا دینے یا پوچھنے چلا گیا، کیوں کہ وہ اس پارٹی سے سمبندھ رکھتا ہے، اس لئے آپ کو اس کے اوپر شک کیا کہ شاید وہاں پیسے بانٹے جا رہے ہیں۔ پیسے بانٹنے کا آروپ تو آپ کی پارٹی پر ہے۔ ہماری پارٹی پر کوئی آروپ نہیں ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ یہ تو آپ بانٹ رہے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ جو آپ کی پارٹی کے لوگ پیسے بانٹ رہے ہیں، ان پر آپ ریڈ کریں۔ آپ کے جو لوگ پندرہ۔ پندرہ کروڑ روپے بانٹ رہے ہیں، ان کے گھر پر ریڈ کرو نہ کہ ہماری پارٹی کے لوگوں کے گھر پر۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

سر، یہ الیکشن فری اینڈ فیئر ہونے چاہئیں and without fear ہونے چاہئیں۔
یہ اس سدن اور الیکشن کمیشن کو ensure کرنا پڑے گا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ الیکشن کے

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

دوران، جب الیکشن پروسیز شروع ہو رہا ہے، اب صرف تین دن الیکشن میں رہ گئے ہیں۔ پہلے آپ نے ڈرانے اور دھمکانے کے لئے گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا اور اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ ایجنسیز کا استعمال کیا اور اب آپ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی ایجنسیز کا استعمال کر رہے ہیں۔ دیش میں یہ کیا ہو رہا ہے، یہ لوک-تنتر کے خلاف ہے۔ یہ کیسا لوک-تنتر ہے، یہ کیسی جمہوریت ہے؟ یہ تو بہت غلط بات ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me attend to notices under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*... Notices under Rule 267 ...*(Interruptions)*... The first one is of Shri P.L. Punia; he can give Zero Hour notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, Shri Naresh Agrawal ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to take up Zero Hour submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request the hon. Members not to stand in their way. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have a right to raise their issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Husain Dalwai, your Zero Hour mention is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Husain Dalwai, if you are not making your Zero Hour mention, I will call Shri Shwait Malik. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Shwait Malik, your Zero Hour mention is there. Do you want to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the House is not in order. Please bring order in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shwait Malik, do you want to make your Zero Hour mention? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to review the law regarding cheque bounce cases

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): सर, मैं cheque bounce cases को restrict करने के लिए एक strong law बनाने के लिए request कर रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं बचाता रहा अपना घर तिनकों से ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your Zero Hour mention is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: सर, भ्रष्टाचारी कीड़े मुल्क खा गए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का आभारी हूँ, वित्त मंत्री जी का आभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार पर कड़ी चोट की। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

जनधन योजना, नोटबंदी और जीएसटी से भ्रष्टाचार पर कड़ी चोट हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, बैंकिंग के लिए अच्छी व्यवस्था है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पिछले समय में लोग बैंकों से पैसा लेकर डकार जाते थे, बैंकिंग में उनके खिलाफ तुरंत एक्शन का प्रावधान है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक वर्ग ऐसा है चेक बाउंसिंग का, जो लंबी कानूनी प्रक्रिया होने के कारण सुरक्षित हो जाता है, क्योंकि जो Negotiable Instruments Act का सेक्शन 138 है, उसकी प्रक्रिया लंबी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका फायदा उठाते हुए लोग चेक बाउंस करवा देते हैं, जिसके कारण बहुत बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आज देश की अदालतों में 18 लाख से अधिक केसेज पेंडिंग हैं और उनमें से कई केसेज तो पिछले 5 सालों से अधिक समय से चल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो आदमी चेक बाउंसिंग से धोखा खा जाता है, वह निराश हो जाता है, क्योंकि इनके समय में चेक बाउंसिंग के लिए कोई कड़ा कानून नहीं आया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, डिजिटल ट्रांजेक्शन के लिए मैं सरकार का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ, क्योंकि डिजिटल ट्रांजेक्शन से भ्रष्टाचार पर कड़ी चोट हुई है और उसके लिए चेक की authenticity सुरक्षित करनी होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह आह्वान करूंगा कि जो भ्रष्टाचार इन लोगों के द्वारा फैलाया गया ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो लंबे समय तक इन लोगों ने भ्रष्टाचार किया, जब उसके ऊपर चोट पहुंची है, तब ही ये लोग चिल्ला रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भ्रष्टाचार पर हो रही उस कार्रवाई को जारी रखा जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में सरकार को किसी दबाव में नहीं आना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह सरकार आम आदमी की सरकार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सरकार गरीब आदमी की सरकार है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि चेक बाउंसिंग के मामले में एक कड़ा कानून बनाया जाए ताकि चेक बाउंस कराते लोगों के हाथ कांपे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Shwait Malik.

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परषोत्तम रुपाला): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; पोत परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Shwait Malik. *...(Interruptions)...*

REGARDING INCOME TAX AND ED RAIDS ON THE PREMISES OF A MINISTER OF KARNATAKA — *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request the shouting Members to listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Mohd. Ali Khan, Shrimati Rajani Patil, please listen. I request the shouting Members to listen to me. I admit that a serious matter was raised by Shri Anand Sharma, and hon. Minister replied to that. Then, I allowed the hon. LoP to have his full say. So, the matter is already on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me say. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Give me one minute. If you see some sense in what I am saying, then, you go by that. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot do like that. *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. Please. You cannot talk while standing there. *...(Interruptions)...* You should know the rules. You should know the rules. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot talk standing like that. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not my job. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. You do not allow me to talk. *...(Interruptions)...* You do not allow me to talk. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* I will have to take action against you. *...(Interruptions)...* Please allow me. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen to me. You should understand the difficulty of the Chair also. Day before yesterday, we had taken up Zero Hour submissions; all of them could not be taken up. Yesterday, we admitted 14, and, none of them could be taken up.

Today, we have the same number and most of them are repeated. They are also the Members of the House. They have a right. I do not know * *...(Interruptions)...* * *...(Interruptions)...* * *...(Interruptions)...* This is not acceptable to me. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not acceptable to me. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am agitating for the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, Sir, the House should be in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request you to go back to your seats. The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

The House re-assembled at thirty-seven minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I am taking up Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अभी जो घटना हुई है, उस पर मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमन्, नियमावली में नियम है कि अगर सदस्य उत्तेजित हो जाएं, तो पीठ उस सदस्य पर कार्यवाही कर सकती है, लेकिन ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है कि अगर पीठ उत्तेजित हो जाए, तो क्या कार्यवाही हो? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज आपने जब यह बात उठाई, तो कहा कि * ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने ऐसा जो कहा, अगर उसे कार्यवाही से हटा दें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record and correct it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a valid point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I admit that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me tell you why I said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, what you said was also a very valid point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, the Members who have given Zero Hour notices come to me and fight with me for their Zero Hour submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, if they can do that, why don't they do it here? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेम्बर-एकता जिन्दाबाद। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप जो भी कह दीजिए, यह तो रहेगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*.. If there is anything * I will expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: * ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kanimozhiji, your Zero Hour notice is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... You repeat your notice for tomorrow. We will consider it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Veerendra Kumarji, you also repeat your notice for tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION — Contd.**Concern over increasing complaints of suppressing the press and electronic media**

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं जीरो ऑवर के ज़रिए, प्रेस और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के ऊपर जो हल्ला हो रहा है और जो undemocratic मामले हो रहे हैं, इसको आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ।

Sir, Economic and Political Weekly एक बहुत ही अच्छा वीकली है, जो कई सालों से चल रहा है। वे कई रिसर्च पेपर्स देते रहते हैं। हर वीकली में उनके दो रिसर्च पेपर आते हैं। वैसे ही दो रिसर्च पेपर Paranjay Guha Thakurta ने दिए थे, जिसमें अडानी के ऊपर आर्टिकल लिखा गया था कि उनको किस तरह से 500 करोड़ रुपये का फायदा हुआ और सरकार ने कैसे उनकी मदद की, यह उन्होंने अपने आर्टिकल में लिखा था। दूसरे article में जब उन्होंने लिखा कि सरकार के 1,000 करोड़ रुपए किस ढंग से डुबाए गए, तो उनके trust पर बड़े पैमाने पर दबाव डालकर, उन्हें ट्रस्ट से हटाने का काम किया गया, जो बहुत बुरी बात है। इस तरह से democracy को kill करना बिल्कुल गलत है। श्री निखिल वागले, जो हमारे महाराष्ट्र में बड़े प्रसिद्ध और सीनियर journalist हैं, उन्हें भी पिछली 1 मई को दबाव डालकर हटा दिया गया। जब पिछली 20 जुलाई से उन्होंने दूसरा ग्रुप join कर लिया, तो वहां से भी उन्हें हटाने का काम हुआ। दूसरे ग्रुप को भी इसी तरह से suppress किया गया। जहां-जहां, दो-तीन जगह वह रहे — पहले लोकमत में रहे, फिर महाराष्ट्र-वन में गए, वहां से भी निकाले गए और अभी TV-9 में थे — वहां से भी उन्हें निकाला गया। इसी तरह, श्री सिद्धार्थ वरदराजन को भी, जो एक प्रसिद्ध Editor थे, इसी तरह से दबाव डालकर हटाया गया। उसी प्रकार, श्री पी. साईनाथ नाम के व्यक्ति थे, जिन्होंने 'Everybody loves a good drought.' नाम की प्रसिद्ध बुक लिखी है, उन्हें भी उनके ग्रुप से निकालने का काम हुआ। इतना ही नहीं, NDTV का हिन्दी चैनल बंद करने के लिए बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर दबाव डाला गया, लेकिन चूंकि लोगों ने हंगामा किया, इसलिए वह चालू रहा। उसके बाद, CBI की उस पर raid कराई गई ...**(व्यवधान)**... और अभी Income Tax Department की तरफ से action लिया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवई: जिस तरह सरकार लोगों को harass कर रही है, वह ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri D. Raja ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I associate with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I too associate with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I too associate with the mention made by the hon. Member.

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we too associate with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All those who associate, their names will be added. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri D. Raja, you start. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ali Anwar Ansari, you can give a notice tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, D. Raja, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Proposal to privatise Kamarajar Port Ltd. in Tamil Nadu

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I draw the attention of the entire House to a very important matter. The NITI Aayog and the Committee of Secretaries on Disinvestment has recommended outright sale of 100 per cent Government holding in Kamarajar Port in Chennai and to privatise the entire port. I think, this action of the Government is not only anti-people, it is anti-national and unpatriotic. I oppose this action of the Government. I ask the Government to reconsider its decision. Sir, Kamarajar Port is the first corporatised major port in the country. It has been formed with the shares of Government of India and the Chennai Port Trust in Chennai. This Port has been handling Tamil Nadu Electricity Board coal, petroleum products, lube oils, LPG and automobiles.

Now, the Government has decided for outright sale of this Kamarajar Port. It has been named after great Kamarajar and the Kamarajar Port has recorded profits every consecutive year. It has won excellent grade from the Department of Public Enterprises. It has been making profit. It is a profit-making major corporatised public

[Shri D. Raja]

sector Port. From 2012 to 2016, the Port has been making profits and it has been paying dividends to the Government. The Central Government is getting dividends. But why is it being done? There are apprehensions in Tamil Nadu. It is being done in order to help a business house which is very close to the ruling dispensation now. I do not want to take that name. *...(Interruptions)...* I can take that name. As this Port also has 3,000 acres of land around it, it can pave way for real estate business. Kamarajar Port is the pride not only of Tamil Nadu but also for the entire country, it is a major public sector Port and a profit-making Port. Why are you selling Government equity in that Port? Why do you privatize that port?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. *...(Time bell rings)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: So, reconsider your decision; otherwise, this Government will have to face the wrath of the people, employees and workers. *...(Interruptions)...* This is anti-national and unpatriotic.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, time over. ...(*Time bell rings*)... Now, Shrimati Rajani Patil. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, all names will be added. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please start.

Need to amend the relevant law to help minor rape victims

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, हाल ही में, शुक्रवार के दिन माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने बलात्कार से पीड़ित 10 साल की एक नाबालिग लड़की, जो 32 सप्ताह की गर्भवती थी, उसके गर्भपात की मनाही का हुक्म जारी किया। वह निराश लड़की, जिसकी उम्र अभी भी गुड़िया के साथ खेलने की है, उसे यह भी पता नहीं है कि अब कुछ ही दिनों में वह मां बनने जा रही है। घर के ही किसी व्यक्ति ने खेलती हुई लड़की के साथ बलात्कार किया और जब उसको पता चला कि वह गर्भवती हो गई है, तब तक अपने देश के MTP Act के अनुसार 20 हफ्ते निकल चुके थे और इतनी लेट MTP करने के लिए मेडिकल बोर्ड की बिल्कुल सलाह नहीं थी।

सर, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की Rights of Children, 2014 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, हिन्दुस्तान में जो रेप होते हैं, उनमें तीन में से एक रेप नाबालिग बच्ची के साथ होता है। The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, जो 1971 में बना है, उसके अनुसार 20 सप्ताह के अंदर एबॉर्शन हो सकता है। अगर माता या गर्भ को कोई शारीरिक या मानसिक आघात पहुँचने की स्थिति होती है, तभी उसको परमिशन दी जाती है। सर, आज मेडिकल साइंस ने बहुत तरक्की कर ली है। माता के गर्भ के बारे में डॉक्टर पहले ही समझ लेते हैं कि गर्भ में कोई शारीरिक कमी है या नहीं। आज down syndrome के बारे में बच्चों की स्थिति जानना संभव हुआ है, लेकिन ये सब जानने के लिए ultrasound examination करना पड़ता है, जो 18 से 22 हफ्ते में करना जरूरी होता है, क्योंकि तब तक गर्भ substantially develop होता है और anomalies दिखने के काबिल रहते हैं। लेकिन, अपने देश में आज भी हम midwives के ऊपर निर्भर रहते हैं और जब तक कोई आशंका पैदा नहीं होती, जब तक कोई doubt नहीं होता, तब तक हम sonography नहीं करते हैं और फिर कानून के अनुसार MTP करना संभव नहीं होता है।

सर, वर्ष 2014 में सरकार ने The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill introduce किया है, जिसमें एबॉर्शन की लिमिट को 20 हफ्ते से बढ़ाकर 24 हफ्ते तक करने का प्रावधान है। उसमें यह कहा गया है कि “Substantial foetal abnormalities” — in which case the time period of pregnancy is irrelevant — and widened the scope of who could carry out the abortions by introducing the term “registered health care provider” by registered medical practitioners. दुर्भाग्य से, यह The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2014 अभी तक ठंडे बस्ते में पड़ा है। यह सुना जा रहा है कि Prime Minister's Office ने भी इस प्रस्तावित बिल को वापस कर दिया है और उसके साथ यह भी सुनिश्चित कर दिया है कि The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971 को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सख्ती से लागू किया जाए। सर, हालांकि WHO का अनुमान है कि एबॉर्शन कानून की सख्ती से गुनाह कम नहीं हुआ है, बर्थ रेट कम नहीं हुआ है।

सर, मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से इस 10 साल की बलात्कार पीड़ित लड़की के लिए दरखास्त करना चाहूँगी कि जो Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2014 आपके पास अमेंडमेंट के लिए आया है, उसको अमेंड किया जाए, इतना मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूँगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, time over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shrimati Ambika Soni. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shrimati Ambika Soni can take one minute. Yes, all the names may be added. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHIR D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम-निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب محمد علی خان: سر، منتری جی کیا بولیں گے؟ --- (مداخلت) --- روز ہی یہی چلا
ہوا ہے --- (مداخلت) --- یہ کیا کہیں گے؟ --- (مداخلت) ---

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shrimati Ambika Soni. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shrimati Ambika Soni has given notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... She can talk for one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I would add to the hon. Member's intervention by saying that the law is meant for human beings and human beings cannot be made to fit in the ambit of law.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, very correct.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: In this case, if you are granting life to a ten year old, because you are not allowing her to abort, what type of life are you predicting for her, I want to know from the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are very correct.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: The Supreme Court has said that they should have one Board which avoids people from going to District Courts, as in the case of this ten year old, or to a High Court and then to the Supreme Court. The time flies by when they pass the 20 or 24 week time-frame. So, are they planning to have a Medical Board in every State as recommended by their Lordship so that this time which the poor people take to go from Court to Court can be minimized? I also want to say, as the hon. Member has said, that for the last three years the amendment to the MTP Act, 1971 is lying in the archives of their Ministry and they are not bringing it. This is extremely important because in the last few weeks the Supreme Court has had seven such cases and each one caused anguish in the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the Minister is here. Would you like to react? But, anyhow, it is a serious matter. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, we are looking into the matter. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tell me what can be done. *...(Interruptions)...* All right. That is enough. *...(Interruptions)...* It is very clear; he has said. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, यह छोटी बच्ची का सवाल है, इसे seriously लिया जाना चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

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

Pathetic condition of destitute widows in Vrindavan (U.P.)

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the holy city of Vrindavan has now become a destitute home of widows in India. Sir, as per the Census of 2011, out of the total number of widows in India, 11 per cent are living in Uttar Pradesh. Sir, the National Commission for Women's report in 2010, with regard to the widows

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

in Vrindavan, has observed that 78 per cent of the destitute women in Vrindavan are widows. The families of these widows have left them in Vrindavan to live on their own. They totally depend on the State, ashrams and pilgrims. Most of them are illiterate and they find it difficult to find a job. They mortgage whatever assets they have. They even indulge in begging and many of them are involved in * also. They even send their children out for job for their survival and existence, and every day, they are struggling for their food and shelter. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, sorry for interruption. In the sentence 'many of them are employed in *', the word is deleted. You cannot say that.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That sentence is deleted. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, * शब्द कार्यवाही से निकाल देना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is deleted. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, they undergo exploitation and ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह गलत आरोप है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Whatever it is, I am *suo motu* expunging it, even though nobody has told me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Ministry of Women and Child Development had launched a rehabilitation scheme for the widows called 'Swadhar'. A report published by the National Commission for Women on the review of the functioning of rehabilitation homes under the 'Swadhar Scheme' stated that the shelter homes run under the scheme are not appropriate. The rooms are cramped and there are no proper toilets and kitchen facilities. There is no legal assistance provided to the widows for claiming their rights of maintenance and inheritance. There is no efficient rehabilitation plan put in place under the scheme. The Government needs to focus on the status of widows in Vrindavan who have been deprived of their basic human rights because of their gender and widow status. The State should be sensitive and understand that these women are dependent on the State for their survival as they have been deserted by their kith and kin. It is the need of the hour to look into the deplorable living conditions of these widows and provide them with necessary aid to restore their dignity and respect.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

I urge upon the Government to conduct appropriate study on the living conditions of widows in Vrindavan and revamp their policy measures to address their issue in a more serious manner. Sir, it is important for the State to structure relevant schemes which address their requirements and provide change in the consciousness of people in the country towards widows.

Sir, we are living in a civilized society and it must be approached with a humanitarian consideration that widows have to be taken care of. Thank you very much.

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

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

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

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): 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.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names of the hon. Members, who have associated themselves with it, may be included.

**Alleged malpractices in selection of India's World
Athletics Championship team**

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I would like to submit the following serious matter before this august House and the Government. The World Athletic Championship will be held in London from 4th to 13th August. The Indian team which is participating in the meet was selected by the Indian Athletic Federation. This year, several criticism was raised from different corners that the selection process was not fair and transparent. It is believed that the office-bearers of Indian Athletic Federation have made some foul play in the selection of the team.

The best example is of P. U. Chitra — she won the Gold medal in the women's 1500 mts. race at the Asian Athletic Championship conducted in Bhubaneswar — who has been expelled from the Indian team. The Athletic Federation has not given any satisfactory explanation till now.

The Athletic Federation says that P. U. Chitra had not qualified in the selection meet held at Guntur. But surprisingly, two athletes who are included in the team did not even attend the selection test. It is known that as per the existing rules and guidelines, P. U. Chitra, as the Gold Medal winner in the Asian Games, is eligible to be included in the Indian team even without participating in the selection meet.

In the meantime, the issue was brought before the hon. Kerala High Court. The Court has directed the Indian Athletic Federation to take steps to include Chitra in the Indian team. But the Indian Athletic Federation was informed by the International Association of Athletic Federation that Ms. P. U. Chitra could not be included. The whole mess was created due to the unhealthy practice of the Indian Athletic Federation. The selection list was kept confidential till the last moment. The whole selection process was orchestrated based on a planned drama. The Indian team now includes 26 sportspersons and 16 officials; and 12 members belong to the relay team. If we closely examine the Indian team, it is evident that more than half a dozen members are not related to sports directly or indirectly. It is shame that eligible and talented athletes are expelled while a number of unauthorized and ineligible persons are seated with berths. This shows the lack of transparency in the process of selection and vested interest of the office-bearers.

Sports in India are a honey pot. Huge amounts are allotted to the Federations and Associations for the development of sports and games. In 2011, the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs formulated the National Sports Development Rules. The rules clearly stipulate the protocol for the selection in an international sports event. The guideline also

insisted on the transparency in every selection process. All the guidelines are violated here. Hence an urgent intervention of the Central Government is essential. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...(*Interruptions*).. Now, sit down. The names of all those associated will be noted.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the subject raised by my hon. friend.

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, the Government should also enquire into the activities and functioning of the Sports Federation because P. U. Chitra stood first and secured a gold medal in the Bhubaneswar Sports Meet, but she was excluded. Others, who have not secured gold medals and less qualified, were included. Therefore, it should be examined. It is a valid point. Next is Mr. Mahendra Singh Mahra.

Pension anomalies in respect of ex-reservist soldiers

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): सर, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार को अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि सेना ने जिन सैन्य कर्मियों को योग्य होते हुए भी, 10 वर्ष की सेवा के उपरान्त रिजर्व में घर भेज दिया था, आज उनको सुविधाएं देने में भेदभाव किया जा रहा है। पिछले केंद्रीय वेतन आयोगों की रिपोर्टों के आधार पर 15 साल के कम ड्यूटी करने वाले सिपाही की न्यूनतम पेंशन चौथे, पांचवें तथा छठे वेतन आयोगों ने संशोधित करके ₹ 3,500 प्रतिमाह कर दी। दिनांक 1.7.2009 से कैबिनेट सचिव के निर्देश पर सिपाही की पेंशन संशोधित कर, न्यूनतम पेंशन ₹ 4,603 प्रतिमाह कर दी गई, जबकि इन reserved भूतपूर्व सैन्य कर्मियों की अनदेखी की गई।

मान्यवर, सन् 2012 में फिर से सचिवों के समूह ने सिपाही की पेंशन संशोधित करके ₹ 5,103 कर दी, लेकिन इन reserved भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को फिर से छोड़ दिया गया। यहां यह कहना भी आवश्यक है कि वन रैंक-वन पेंशन लागू किए जाने के समय ही नहीं, बल्कि सातवें वेतन आयोग में भी इन कर्मियों की अनदेखी हुई है। इनके सेवानिवृत्त होने तक सेना इन सैन्य कर्मियों से साल में दो-दो महीने तक काम लेती रही है। यहां तक कि 1965 और 1971 के पाक युद्ध में भी इनकी सेवाएं ली गईं, परन्तु आज इन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को समय-समय पर वेतन व पेंशन संशोधीकरण के लाभों से वंचित रखा जा रहा है, जो कि घोर अनुचित है, क्योंकि 17 से 23 वर्ष की उम्र में लड़का फौज में भर्ती होता है और हम उसे 30-32 साल की उम्र में घर भेज देते हैं। उसको इस उम्र में अन्य कोई नौकरी भी नहीं मिलती है। यह इन जवानों के साथ-साथ उनके परिवारों के साथ भी घोर अन्याय है, जिन्होंने भारतीय सेना में रहकर दो-दो युद्ध लड़े हों।

सर, मेरा आग्रह है कि इन reserved भूतपूर्व सैन्य कर्मियों को भी सातवें वेतन आयोग और वन रैंक-वन पेंशन के तहत सुविधाओं का लाभ दिया जाए।

12.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, other names left out in the Zero Hour list are: Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu, Shri Rajeev Shukla, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween, Dr. Tazeen Fatma, Shri C. P. Narayanan, Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque and Dr. Vikas Mahatme.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, those who have been left out today should get priority tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. They will be given priority if they repeat their notices.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: What happens even when we repeat our notices? We will repeat our notices but, then also, they go by the time. We will repeat the notice. But what happens is, when we repeat the notice, then also, they go by the 'time'; and Secretaries and PAs of MPs are sitting there and they immediately give their notices. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice, it will be given priority. Question Hour.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

स्वदेशी एवं विदेशी पर्यटकों को सुविधाएं प्रदान किया जाना

*181. डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में स्वदेशी एवं विदेशी पर्यटकों को यातायात, आवागमन, आवास और सुरक्षा संबंधी सुविधाएं प्रदान किये जाने और पर्यटन को सुगम एवं सुविधाजनक बनाए जाने के लिए क्या उल्लेखनीय उपाय किये गये हैं;

(ख) देश के ऐसे प्रथम दस पर्यटन स्थल कौन-कौन से हैं जहां विगत वर्ष 2016 में अधिकतम देशी और विदेशी पर्यटक आए; और

(ग) उक्त से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के ब्यौरे सहित पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विस्तार संबंधी नीति क्या है?

पर्यटन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. महेश शर्मा): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने देश में घरेलू तथा विदेशी पर्यटकों हेतु पर्यटन को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

1. घरेलू तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों दोनों के लिए विश्व स्तरीय सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए पर्यटन मंत्रालय तथा रेल मंत्रालय दोनों संयुक्त रूप से पूरे देश में पहचाने गए 26 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पर्यटक सुविधाएं विकसित कर रहे हैं।
2. पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने जलमार्गों के माध्यम से बेहतर संपर्कता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पोर्ट ट्रस्ट ऑफ इंडिया, पोत परिवहन मंत्रालय को केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता भी प्रदान की है।
3. पर्यटन मंत्रालय देश में विभिन्न पर्यटक स्थलों के मध्य पर्यटक वाहनों को निर्बाध आवाजाही के लिए सड़क परिवहन तथा राजमार्ग मंत्रालय के साथ नियमित रूप से बातचीत करता है।
4. नागर विमानन मंत्रालय ने वर्तमान हवाई पट्टियों तथा हवाई अड्डों के पुनरूद्धार के द्वारा देश के उपयोग न होने वाले तथा कम उपयोग होने वाले हवाई अड्डों के उपयोग द्वारा विभिन्न पर्यटक गंतव्यों के मध्य हवाई संपर्कता में सुधार के लिए हाल ही में 'उड़ान' योजना आरंभ की है।
5. पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने दो प्लान योजनाएं नामशः विशिष्ट थीमों के आस-पास पर्यटक परिपथों के एकीकृत विकास हेतु स्वदेश दर्शन तथा सभी धर्मों के तीर्थ स्थल केंद्रों पर अवसंरचना तथा सुविधाओं में सुधार तथा सौंदर्यीकरण के लिए तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार तथा आध्यात्मिक संवर्धन अभियान पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (प्रसाद) आरंभ की हैं। इन योजनाओं का उद्देश्य देश में पर्यटन अवसंरचना सुविधाओं का सुधार एवं विस्तार करना है।
6. पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने होटलों द्वारा प्रदान की गई सेवाओं तथा सुविधाओं के आधार पर उन्हें अनुमोदन देने तथा वर्गीकृत करने की पद्धति अपनाई है। अधिक जवाबदेही तथा पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने होटलों के वर्गीकरण/पुनःवर्गीकरण/परियोजना अनुमोदन के लिए आवेदन का डिजिटलीकरण आरंभ किया है। पर्यटन मंत्रालय अपने घरेलू कार्यालयों के माध्यम से सभी राज्यों में होम स्टे/इंक्रेडिबल इंडिया बेड एंड ब्रेकफास्ट स्थापनाओं के संवर्धन पर सुग्राहीकरण कार्यशालाएं आयोजित करता रहा है। कुछ राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों जैसे कि उत्तर प्रदेश तथा दिल्ली ने पर्यटन मंत्रालय के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुरूप होम स्टे पर अपनी नीतियां पहले ही तैयार कर ली हैं।
7. घरेलू और विदेशी पर्यटकों के साथ-साथ नागरिकों की सुरक्षा तथा संरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है। तथापि, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने पर्यटकों की सुरक्षा के लिए निम्नलिखित पूर्वोपाय किए हैं:—
 - (i) पर्यटन मंत्रालय सुरक्षित तथा सम्मानजनक पर्यटन सहित देश में पर्यटन के विकास तथा संवर्धन के लिए नीतियां बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों, विभिन्न पर्यटन संबंधी संस्थानों तथा स्टैक होल्डरों के साथ लगातार बातचीत करता है।
 - (ii) पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने सुरक्षा के महत्व तथा जोखिम प्रबंधन, सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियों की पहचान करने में सहायता तथा पर्यटकों के लिए आनंददायक अनुभव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निकट सहयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सितम्बर, 2014 में

राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए पर्यटकों की सुरक्षा तथा संरक्षा पर दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं।

- (iii) पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने घरेलू तथा विदेशी पर्यटकों को भारत में यात्रा से संबंधित सूचना के मामले में तथा सुरक्षा तथा संरक्षा की भावना प्रदान करने के लिए फरवरी, 2016 में हिंदी और अंग्रेजी सहित 12 भाषाओं में टोल फ्री नं. 1800111363/शार्ट कोड 1363 पर 24x7 टोल फ्री बहुभाषीय पर्यटक इंफो हेल्पलाइन आरंभ की है।
 - (iv) पर्यटन मंत्रालय के प्रयासों से आंध्र प्रदेश, गोवा, कर्नाटक, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश, राजस्थान, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर, उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली, पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश तथा ओडिशा की राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों ने किसी न किसी रूप में पर्यटक पुलिस तैनात की है।
 - (v) पर्यटकों के प्रति अच्छे आचरण तथा व्यवहार के महत्व के बारे में सामान्य जनता तथा जन समुदाय के साथ-साथ पर्यटन उद्योग में स्टेक होल्डरों को संवेदनशील बनाने के उद्देश्य से “अतिथि देवो भवः” सामाजिक जागरूकता मीडिया अभियान आरंभ किए हैं।
 - (vi) पर्यटन मंत्रालय पर्यटकों की सुरक्षा तथा संरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को समय-समय पर एडवाइजरी जारी करता है।
8. पर्यटन मंत्रालय देश के शीर्ष राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के आंकड़ों का संकलन करता है जहां अधिकतम घरेलू तथा विदेशी पर्यटकों ने यात्रा की है। वर्ष 2016 के शीर्ष 10 पर्यटक राज्यों का ब्यौरा उपाबंध-I में दिया गया है (नीचे देखिए)।
 9. पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने स्वदेश दर्शन तथा प्रसाद योजनाओं के अंतर्गत पर्यटन सुविधाओं के संबंध में विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अनेक पर्यटन परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की हैं। जिनका ब्यौरा उपाबंध-II में दिया गया है।

उपाबंध-I

वर्ष 2016 में भारत के शीर्ष 10 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में घरेलू पर्यटकों की यात्राओं की संख्या तथा उनका प्रतिशत

रैंक	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वर्ष 2016 में घरेलू पर्यटक यात्रा	
		संख्या	प्रतिशत (%) हिस्सा
1	2	3	4
1.	तमिलनाडु	343812413	21.3
2.	उत्तर प्रदेश	211707090	13.1
3.	आंध्र प्रदेश	153163354	9.5
4.	मध्य प्रदेश	150490339	9.3

1	2	3	4
5.	कर्नाटक	129762600	8.0
6.	महाराष्ट्र*	116515801	7.2
7.	तेलंगाना	95160830	5.9
8.	पश्चिम बंगाल	74460250	4.6
9.	गुजरात	42252909	2.6
10.	राजस्थान	41495115	2.6
	शीर्ष 10 राज्यों का कुल	1358820701	84.2
	अन्य	254730804.4	15.8
	कुल	1613551505	100.0

स्रोत: राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र पर्यटन विभाग

*अखिल भारत वृद्धि दर का प्रयोग करके अनुमान लगाया गया।

वर्ष 2016 में भारत के शीर्ष 10 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में विदेशी पर्यटकों की यात्राओं की संख्या तथा उनका प्रतिशत

रैंक	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	वर्ष 2016 में विदेशी पर्यटक यात्रा	
		संख्या	प्रतिशत (%) हिस्सा
1.	तमिलनाडु	4721978	19.1
2.	महाराष्ट्र*	4670048	18.9
3.	उत्तर प्रदेश	3156812	12.8
4.	दिल्ली	2520083	10.2
5.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1528700	6.2
6.	राजस्थान	1513729	6.1
7.	केरल	1038419	4.2
8.	बिहार	1010531	4.1
9.	गोवा	680683	2.8
10.	पंजाब	659736	2.7
	शीर्ष 10 राज्यों का कुल	21500719	87.0
	अन्य	3207012	13.0
	कुल	24707732	100.0

स्रोत: राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र पर्यटन विभाग। *अखिल भारत वृद्धि दर का प्रयोग करके अनुमान लगाया गया

#दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर विदेशी पर्यटक आगमन

उपाबंध-II

‘स्वदेश दर्शन’ और ‘प्रसाद’ स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्वीकृत पर्यटन-परियोजनाएं

स्वदेश दर्शन:

पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 2014-15 में पर्यटक अनुभव समृद्ध करने और रोजगार अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए सभी स्टेक होल्डरों की आवश्यकताओं और सरोकारों पर फोकस करने के लिए प्रयासों में तालमेल बनाकर एकीकृत तरीके से उच्च पर्यटक मूल्य, प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता और सततता के सिद्धांतों पर थीम आधारित पर्यटक परिपथों को विकसित करने के उद्देश्य के साथ स्वदेश दर्शन योजना की शुरुआत की है।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए तेरह थीमैटिक, परिपथों की पहचान की गई है, नामशः विरासत परिपथ, पूर्वोत्तर भारत परिपथ, बौद्ध परिपथ, हिमालयन परिपथ, तटवर्ती परिपथ, कृष्ण परिपथ, मरुस्थल परिपथ, जनजातीय परिपथ, इको परिपथ, वन्यजीव परिपथ, ग्रामीण परिपथ, अध्यात्मिक परिपथ, तथा रामायण परिपथ।

इसके आरंभ से 30 जून, 2017 तक मंत्रालय ने 5309.95 करोड़ रु. की 63 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की हैं। स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने पर्यटकों के लिए मूलभूत अवसंरचना तथा सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए निधियां स्वीकृत की हैं जिनमें पर्यटक सुविधा केंद्र, पाथवे, प्रदीप्तिकरण, भू-निर्माण, पार्किंग, प्रदर्शनी हॉल, कैफेटेरिया, टॉयलेट ब्लॉक, सीवेज शोधन संयंत्र, बहुउद्देश्यीय हॉल, पेयजल सुविधाएं, बैंच, संपर्क सड़क, विश्राम शेड, संकेतक, बैटरी संचालित वाहन, मार्गस्थ सुविधाएं, ध्वनि एवं प्रकाश शो, स्मृति चिह्नों की दुकाने आदि शामिल हैं।

तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार तथा अध्यात्मिक संवर्धन अभियान पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (प्रसाद) योजना:

पहचाने गए तीर्थस्थल गंतव्यों के समग्र विकास के उद्देश्य से ‘तीर्थस्थल जीर्णोद्धार तथा अध्यात्मिक संवर्धन अभियान पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (प्रसाद) योजना पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा आरंभ की गई है। ‘प्रसाद’ योजना के आरंभ दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 2015 से इसके अंतर्गत 529.12 करोड़ रु. की 19 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई। ‘प्रसाद’ योजना का उद्देश्य एटीएम/मुद्रा विनिमय काउंटेर्स सहित पर्यटन सूचना-सह-व्याख्या केंद्रों का सृजन, सड़क संपर्कता में सुधार, पर्यावरण हितैषी परिवहन के साधनों हेतु उपकरणों की खरीद, क्राफ्ट-बाजारों का निर्माण, टेलीफोन बूथ लगाने, मोबाइल सेवाओं, इंटरनेट संपर्कता, वाई-फाई हॉट स्पॉट के द्वारा संचार में सुधार जैसी पर्यटक सुविधाओं के सृजन द्वारा पहचाने गए तीर्थ स्थल गंतव्यों का समग्र विकास है। इसके अलावा, तटवर्ती विकास तथा प्राकृतिक जल निकायों का जीर्णोद्धार भी शामिल है।

फिलहाल विकास के लिए पहचाने गए कुल स्थलों की संख्या 25 है। ये स्थल अजमेर (राजस्थान), अमरावती (आंध्र प्रदेश), अमृतसर (पंजाब), अयोध्या (उत्तर प्रदेश), बद्रीनाथ (उत्तराखण्ड), बेलूर (पश्चिम बंगाल), द्वारका (गुजरात), देवघर (झारखंड), गया (बिहार), गुरुवयूर (केरल), हजरतबल (जम्मू एवं कश्मीर), कामाख्या (असम), कांचीपुरम (तमिलनाडु), कटरा (जम्मू एवं कश्मीर), केदारनाथ (उत्तराखण्ड), मथुरा (उत्तर प्रदेश), ओमकारेश्वर (मध्य प्रदेश), पटना (बिहार), पुरी (ओडिशा), सोमनाथ (गुजरात), श्रीसेलम (आंध्र प्रदेश), तिरुपति (आंध्र प्रदेश), त्रियंबकेश्वर (महाराष्ट्र), वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश), एवं वेलंकन्नी (तमिलनाडु) है।

Facilities for domestic and foreign tourists

†*181. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the notable measures taken in the field of traffic, transportation, lodging and security to make tourism comfortable for the domestic as well as foreign tourists in the country;

(b) the top ten tourist places in the country during the last year i.e. 2016 where maximum domestic and foreign tourists arrived; and

(c) the policy with regard to expansion of tourism facilities along with the details of the programmes relating thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism (MoT), Government of India has taken the following measures to make tourism comfortable for the domestic as well as foreign tourists in the country:—

1. The Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Railways are jointly developing tourist amenities at 26 identified railway stations across the country, to provide world class facilities for both domestic and international tourists.
2. Ministry of Tourism has also provided Central Financial Assistance to Port Trust of India, Ministry of Shipping to ensure better connectivity through waterways.
3. Ministry of Tourism regularly interacts with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for seamless movement of tourist vehicles between various tourist places in the country.
4. Ministry of Civil Aviation has recently launched UDAN scheme for improvement of air connectivity between various tourist destinations by utilizing un-served and under-served airports of the country through revival of existing air-strips and airports.
5. Ministry of Tourism has launched two Plan Schemes namely Swadesh Darshan for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths. The objective of these schemes is improvement and expansion of tourism infrastructure facilities in the country.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

6. The Ministry of Tourism has adopted a system of approving and classifying the hotels on the basis of the facilities and services provided by them. With a view to bring in more transparency and accountability, the Ministry of Tourism has introduced digitization of application for classification/re-classification/project approval of hotels. The MoT has been conducting sensitization workshops on promotion of Home stays/Incredible India Bed and Breakfast Establishments in all States through its domestic offices. Some State Govts/UTs such as Uttar Pradesh and Delhi have already developed their policies on Home stays in sync with the Guidelines of Ministry of Tourism.
7. It is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments to ensure the safety and security of citizens as well as the domestic and foreign tourists. However, Ministry of Tourism has taken the following proactive measures for safety and security of the tourists:
 - (i) The Ministry of Tourism conducts a constant dialogue with State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, various tourism related institutions and stakeholders for drawing up strategies for development and promotion of tourism in the country including safe and honourable Tourism.
 - (ii) The Ministry of Tourism has issued the Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourists for State Governments/Union Territories and Tips for Travellers in September 2014 to stress the importance of safety and risk management, assist in identifying best practices and encourage closer cooperation for ensuring a pleasant experience to the tourists.
 - (iii) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Info-Helpline on the toll free number 1800111363/short code 1363 in 12 Languages including Hindi and English in February 2016, to facilitate and assist domestic and foreign tourists in terms of information relating to Travel in India and to provide a sense of safety and security.
 - (iv) With efforts of Ministry of Tourism, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.
 - (v) The Ministry of Tourism has launched Social Awareness Media Campaigns, 'Atithi Devo Bhava' with the objective of sensitizing stakeholders in the

tourism industry as well as the masses and general public about the importance of good conduct and behavior towards tourists.

(vi) Ministry of Tourism from time to time issues advisory to various State Governments and UT Administration to ensure safety and security of the tourist.

8. Ministry of Tourism compiles the data for the top States/UTs of the country where maximum domestic and foreign tourists have visited. The top ten tourist States in 2016 is given at Annexure-I. (*See below*)
9. Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a number of tourism projects in various States/UTs with regard to expansion of tourism facilities under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD schemes. The details are given in Annexure-II.

ANNEXURE-I

Share of Top 10 States/UTs of India in Number of Domestic Tourist Visits in 2016

Rank	State/UT	Domestic Tourist Visits in 2016	
		Number	Percentage (%) Share
1.	Tamil Nadu	343812413	21.3
2.	Uttar Pradesh	211707090	13.1
3.	Andhra Pradesh	153163354	9.5
4.	Madhya Pradesh	150490339	9.3
5.	Karnataka	129762600	8.0
6.	Maharashtra*	116515801	7.2
7.	Telangana	95160830	5.9
8.	West Bengal	74460250	4.6
9.	Gujarat	42252909	2.6
10.	Rajasthan	41495115	2.6
	Total of top 10 States	1358820701	84.2
	Others	254730804.4	15.8
	TOTAL	1613551505	100.0

Source: State/UT Tourism Departments.

*Estimated using All India Growth Rate

*Share of Top 10 States/UTs of India in Number of
Foreign Tourist Visits in 2016*

Rank	State/UT	Foreign Tourist Visits in 2016	
		Number	Percentage (%) Share
1.	Tamil Nadu	4721978	19.1
2.	Maharashtra *	4670048	18.9
3.	Uttar Pradesh	3156812	12.8
4.	Delhi #	2520083	10.2
5.	West Bengal	1528700	6.2
6.	Rajasthan	1513729	6.1
7.	Kerala	1038419	4.2
8.	Bihar	1010531	4.1
9.	Goa	680683	2.8
10.	Punjab	659736	2.7
	Total of Top 10	21500719	87.0
	Others	3207012	13.0
	TOTAL	24707732	100.0

Source: State/ UT Tourism Departments. * Estimated using All India Growth Rate. # FTAs at Delhi Port

ANNEXURE-II

*Details of tourism projects sanctioned in various States/UTs under
Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD schemes*

Swadesh Darshan:

The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan scheme in the year 2014-15 with a vision to develop theme based tourist circuits in the country on the principles of high tourist value, competitiveness and sustainability in an integrated manner by synergizing efforts to focus on needs and concerns of all stakeholders to enrich tourist experience and enhance employment opportunities.

Under the scheme thirteen thematic circuits have been identified for development, namely: Heritage Circuit, North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit and Ramayana Circuit.

Since its launch the Ministry till 30th June, 2017 has sanctioned 63 projects worth ₹ 5309.95 crore. Under Swadesh Darshan scheme Ministry of Tourism has

sanctioned funds for development of basic infrastructure and facilities for tourists which include tourist facilitation centre, pathways, illumination, landscaping, parking, exhibition hall, cafeteria, toilet blocks, sewage treatment plant, multi-purpose hall, drinking water facilities, benches, approach road, resting sheds, signages, battery operated vehicles, wayside amenities, SEL show, souvenir shops, etc.

National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) scheme:

The 'National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive' (PRASAD) has been launched by the Ministry of Tourism with the objective of holistic development of identified pilgrimage destinations. 19 projects worth ₹ 529.12 crores have been sanctioned under the PRASAD scheme since its launch on 1st January, 2015. The objective of the PRASAD scheme is the holistic development of identified pilgrimage destinations by creating tourists amenities such as tourism information –cum-interpretation centres with ATM/money exchange counters, improvement of road connectivity, procurement of equipment's for eco-friendly modes of transport, construction of craft bazars, improvement in communication through establishing telephone booths, mobile services, internet connectivity, Wifi hot spots. In addition, shoreline development and rejuvenation of natural water bodies have also been included.

2. At present, the total number of sites, identified for development are 25. They are Ajmer (Rajasthan), Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh), Amritsar (Punjab), Ayodhya (Uttar Pradesh), Badrinath (Uttarakhand), Belur (West Bengal), Dwarka (Gujarat), Deoghar (Jharkhand), Gaya (Bihar), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Hazratbal (Jammu and Kashmir), Kamakhya (Assam), Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu), Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Kedarnath (Uttarakhand), Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh), Patna (Bihar), Puri (Odisha), Somnath (Gujarat), Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 181.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Question 181, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to go. ...(Interruptions)...

Sharma saab, please. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: माननीय सभापति जी, पर्यटन का ...(व्यवधान)...

कुमारी शैलजा: सभापति महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सभापति महोदय, एक विषय इस हाउस में उठा है ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे देश में जो शासन-प्रशासन है, वह ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार ने सत्ता का दुरुपयोग किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार बाहर की एजेंसी का ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Question Hour run. Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please allow the Question Hour to run. *...(Interruptions)...* नहीं-नहीं ऐसा मत कीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* देखिए, आपके colleagues का नुकसान होता है। *...(व्यवधान)...* Please allow the Question Hour to run. *...(Interruptions)...* It has been said often enough. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Sir, I may be allowed to ask my supplementary question. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* What is it that you want to say, Kapilji?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I want to say something about what is unprecedented and happening in Bengaluru. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has already been mentioned in the morning. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no; that has been mentioned. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I want to say something about the nature of cooperative federalism in India. I want to say that the Central Forces are intruding into a State and destabilising the State. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has already been discussed this morning. Let us now get on with the Business at hand. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I want to say that the Election Commission, this Government.. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Why not, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because we have done that in the morning. Let us get on with the Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, it is the first time in the history of India that the State has become an... *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Sir, I may please be allowed to ask my supplementary question. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, this is not the occasion for expressing views on these matters. This is the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Sir, it is very difficult to put my question, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let the questions... ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Sir, my question is... ...(Interruptions)...

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

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न है कि देश में विदेश से आने वाले पर्यटकों की सुरक्षा और सुविधा का इंतजाम करना है। ...(व्यवधान)... पर्यटन केवल आना और जाना नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... पर्यटन के माध्यम से पर्यटन देश के ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक और आध्यात्मिक स्थानों के दर्शन करते हैं और निश्चित रूप से जो पर्यटन हमारे यहां पर आते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... जो पर्यटन हमारे यहां पर देश-विदेश से आते हैं, उनको हमारे देश का परिचय मिलता है। ...(व्यवधान)... पर्यटन का विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

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

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: जो जानकारी इसमें दी गई है ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने कुछ स्थानों के बारे में जानकारी मांगी है और मुझे जो जानकारी मिली है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at fourteen minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We were on Question No. 181. ...(Interruptions)... No, sit down. It is not your question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the Central forces are being used against State Governments. ...(Interruptions)...

कुमारी शैलजा: सभापति जी, कपिल सिब्बल जी को एक मिनट बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, our request is, please allow Shri Kapil Sibal to speak for a minute. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you wish to say, say it in a minute... (Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I want just one minute... (*Interruptions*)... I want only one minute... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Question Hour go on... (*Interruptions*). I want to keep the Question Hour going. For the sake of one minute, I have to buy fifty minutes! Please understand.... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, this is the first time that we are witnessing anarchist behaviour... (*Interruptions*)... It has never happened... (*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, during Zero Hour, they raised the same issue...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that. Ravi Shankarji, I am just trying to make the best of a bad situation ... (*Interruptions*)... That is all.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It has never happened that the Central forces have gone to places where MLAs are residing for the purposes of instilling fear in their minds.... (*Interruptions*)... Sir, you might remember that there was a time when the Uttarakhand election was taking place, that the BJP took a special Spice Jet flight, and the Congress MLAs were taken by that special flight to various resorts... (*Interruptions*)... I want to ask the Finance Minister one thing. Did he raise... (*Interruptions*)... I want to ask this. What was he doing at that time?...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You sit down. Can you please allow the Question Hour to proceed? ... (*Interruptions*)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, आपने इन्हें एलाऊ नहीं किया तो माइक कैसे ऑन है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

सर, यह बात अभी इन्होंने ज़ीरो ऑवर में उठाई है, ज़ीरो ऑवर में सीधे करप्शन का मामला है, ब्लैक मनी का मामला है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... अगर ब्लैक मनी में कोई पकड़ा जाए तो उसको ये शहीद बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं।....(*व्यवधान*).... इनकी प्रॉब्लम यह है कि करप्शन को यह क्रांति बनाते हैं और कहते हैं कि महान क्रांतिकारी था इसलिए उसको छोड़ दो। ...(*व्यवधान*)... जो करप्ट हैं वे बचेंगे नहीं, जो बेईमान हैं वे छोड़े नहीं जाएंगे, यह आप जान लो। ...(*व्यवधान*)... और यह नाखून काट कर शहीद बनने का काम बंद करिए। इससे कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Decline in prices of crude oil**

*182. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decline in prices of crude oil in the international market, if so, the quantum of decrease in the prices as compared to the prices in first half of year 2017; and

(b) whether Government proposes to further reduce the retail prices of petroleum products in view of decline in prices in the international market and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The average crude oil price per barrel of the Indian basket in the international market during January to July, 2017 is given as under:—

Month	Average of Indian Basket Crude Oil (\$/bbl)
Jan-17	54.08
Feb-17	54.86
Mar-17	51.74
Apr-17	52.49
May-17	50.57
Jun-17	46.56
Jul-17	47.87

Note: The Indian basket of Crude Oil represents a derived basket comprising of Sour grade (Oman and Dubai average) and Sweet grade (Brent Dated) of Crude oil processed in Indian refineries in the ratio of 71.03:28.97 during 2015-16.

Prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market-determined effective 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. Further, Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene.

Upkeep of historical monuments by corporate organisations

*183. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan of approaching corporate organisation in order to seek their contribution in the upkeep of historical monuments that are attracting tourists in a big way, if so, what has been the response to these efforts; and

(b) how Government is meeting the increasing expenditure for the same and whether Government is considering any policy of involving local citizens by inculcating a sense of ownership among them towards such monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. National Culture Fund (NCF), a trust under Ministry of Culture, has approached Corporate houses, public and private agencies, Trusts etc. to mobilize funds for conservation, maintenance and environmental development of protected monuments under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Funds are also sought for providing visitor amenities at these monuments. Several corporate houses have shown interest for providing funds for different monuments. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The increasing expenditure towards the conservation of monuments is met from within the budget allocation of the Government of India. For involvement of local citizens, school children etc., public outreach and awareness programmes are regularly conducted at the monuments during World Heritage day (18th April), World Heritage Week (19-25th Nov.) and other important days such as Independence Day (15th August), Republic Day (26th January), Gandhi Jayanti (2nd October), etc., to create a sense of belonging and collective ownership of National heritage. Similarly, “Swachh Bharat” Campaign is implemented at the monuments every year and for the purpose educational institutions has been showing keen interest to join hands with ASI for cleanliness drive.

Statement

The detail of the Projects for monuments under ASI for which Government has received contribution from various Donors to National Culture Fund (NCF) is as follows:

ASI Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Donors	Name of Project	Amount Committed (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1. Contributions received from PSUs:			
1.	Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation)	Tourist infrastructure facilities at Sun Temple, Konark, Odisha	3576.00 (approved cost)
2.	Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation)	Tourist infrastructure facilities at Khajuraho Group of Temples, MP	2800.00 (approved cost)
3.	Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation)	Development of tourist infrastructure facilities at Vaishali, Bihar	500.00 (approved cost)
4.	Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation)	Conservation work and tourist facilities at Bhoganandishwara Temple Bangaluru, Karnataka	600.60 (approved cost)
5.	Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation)	Development of tourist infrastructure facilities at Kanheri Caves, Maharashtra	600.50 (approved cost)
6.	Steel Authority of India	Lodhi Tomb Project, New Delhi	50.00
7.	PEC Ltd	Tomb of Yusuf Qattal, New Delhi	25.00
8.	Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)	Tughlaqabad Fort, New Delhi	30.00
9.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)	(a) Group of Monuments, Mandu (MP) (b) Conservation and development of the excavated remains at Vikramshila (c) Archaeological Site, Lalitgiri/Dhuli (Odisha)	500.00

1	2	3	4
10.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)	Ahom Monuments, Assam	238.00
11.	Shipping Corporation of India	Construction of Visitor Facilities at the Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu	38.67
12.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)	Conservation of Sunderwala Mahal, New Delhi	38.51
13.	State Trading Corporation (STC)	Conservation of Jai Prakash Yantra, Jantar Mantar, New Delhi	32.00
14.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)	Upgradation of ASI Site museums Swatantrata Sangram Sangrahalaya, Red Fort, Delhi	200.00
15.	NBCC Services Ltd.	One Battery operated vehicle for Chittaurgarh Fort (Raj)	7.66
16.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)	ASI Project at Purana Qila	1435.00

2. Contributions received from various Public Sector Banks:

1.	UCO Bank, Chandigarh	Hidimba Devi Temple, Himachal Pradesh	20.00
2.	State Bank of India, Kolkata	Hazarduari Palace, District Murshidabad, West Bengal	75.00

3. Contributions received from All India Financial Institution:

1.	Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	Proposed E-Ticketing project at ASI monuments and Erection of Solar Powered Street lamps, Solar Powered Plant, Bio Toilets and Battery Operated Vehicles at Chittaurgarh Fort, Rajasthan	500.00
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1	2	3	4
4. Contributions received from various International organizations/Private sector entities/Trusts etc			
1.	World Monument Fund	Jaisalmer Fort, Rajasthan	196.00
2.	Hampi Foundation and World Monument Fund	Krishna Temple, Hampi, Karnataka	400.00
3.	Naurus Trust	Gardens of Ibrahim Rauza and Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur, Karnataka	30.00
4.	Smt. Uttaradevi Charitable and Research Foundation, Pune	Restoration of Shri Bhulleshwar Temple	54.00
5.	Fullerton India Credit Co. Ltd., Mumbai	Provided one battery operated vehicle for Chittaurgarh Fort, Rajasthan	7.66
6.	Sony India Pvt. Ltd	ASI Project on Upgradation of Sarnath Site and Museum	165.00

Interest rate of EPF

*184. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal of keeping the rate of interest payable on Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) above the market rates of interest in the prevailing regime of low interest rates;

(b) whether Government is considering to raise the salary limit under the EPF scheme to widen the coverage of the scheme; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for digitisation of contribution, returns and settlement of claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The rate of interest on Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) is determined on the basis of estimated interest income for the concerned financial year on the total investment corpus in the EPF.

(b) The salary limit under the Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952 is revised from time to time to widen the coverage of the Scheme and it was raised from ₹ 6,500 per month to ₹ 15,000 per month *w.e.f.* 01.09.2014, after a gap of 13 years.

(c) The following steps have been taken by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for digitisation of contribution, returns and settlement of claims:

- (i) The contributions are received only through 'Online mode' from all the employers from December, 2016.
- (ii) Returns are received every month also through online mode integrated with the payment and known as Electronic Challan Cum Return.
- (iii) Online submission of claims has been enabled for all types of claims based upon linking and verification of Aadhaar of the member to member's Universal Account Number.

Development of Punaura Dham in Bihar

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

(a) whether Government has directed ASI to restore and develop Punaura Dham, the birth place of Mata Janki in Sitamarhi, Bihar;

(b) whether ASI has formulated any action plan to develop birth place of Mata Sita in Punaura Dham on the lines of Nalanda and Vaishali; and

(c) whether the Minister had earlier said that all the historical facts about birth place of Mata Sita would be brought forward by sending a team of ASI to Punaura Dham and further development work would be done by the Ministries of Culture and Tourism, if so, the progress so far made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Punaura Dham in Sitamarhi Bihar is not a protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), hence, no such direction has been issued.

(b) The mandate of ASI as per the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act 2010 is conservation and maintenance of Centrally Protected Monuments. As the Punaura Dham is not a protected monument of ASI, hence no such action plan has been formulated.

(c) Does not arise as this is not a protected monument of ASI. However, ASI can render necessary technical advice to State Government, if required, for conservation of Punaura Dham.

Ministry of Tourism (MoT) has included Punaura Dham for development under the Ramayana Circuit. In this regard project proposal has been received from the State Government of Bihar in the MoT.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Change of name of railway station

*186. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received by Government for change in the name of Parewadi railway station as Ketur railway station situated on Daund-Solapur railway line in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, how much more time Government is likely to take to approve the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No proposal of the State Government of Maharashtra for changing the name of Parewadi railway station as Ketur railway station has been received by this Ministry.

(b) The question does not arise.

Children lost/kidnapped in West Bengal

*187. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the year 2015, 1198 children were lost/kidnapped in West Bengal; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of those, 80 per cent were girls and if so, the actions being taken by Government to launch coordinated actions with Government of West Bengal to bring back those lost children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), in the year 2015, 6992 children were reported as missing in the State of West Bengal and 1967 children were kidnapped/abducted.

(b) Out of 6992 missing children, 4875 were female (70%) and of 1967 kidnapped/abducted children, 1424 were female (72.4%).

Out of 6992 missing children, 4972 children were traced and of 1967 kidnapped/abducted children, 803 children were recovered. 2214 persons were arrested and 2167 persons were chargesheeted for kidnapping/abduction of children.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed web portals “TrackChild” and “Khoya-Paya” to track the missing children.

To rescue the missing children, Ministry of Home Affairs advised all States/UTs to rescue the missing children by way of conducting one month sustained campaigns throughout the country. Four sustained campaigns entitled “Operation Smile” (1st January, 2015 to 31st January, 2015), “Operation Muskaan” (1st July, 2015 to 31st July, 2015), “Operation Smile-II” (1st January to 31st January, 2016) and “Operation Muskaan-II” (1st July, 2016 to 31st July, 2016) have been conducted in the country including West Bengal. ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories for combating crimes against children. These advisories are also available on www.mha.nic.in.

Expenditure on modernisation of police force

†*188. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Indian police force is neither in line with modern standards nor they are trained as per those standards, if so, the likely expenditure to be incurred on modernisation of Indian police force; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to modernise and update Indian police force and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) In order to meet the emerging challenges, Government of India is making sustained efforts to equip and train the Indian police forces in line with modern standards. With respect to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), the Government of India has spent ₹ 6457.45 crores during the last three years to equip them with modern state-of-the-art technology, weapons/equipment keeping in view their operational requirements as per their deployment pattern in various theatres for improving their operational efficiency. Details of expenditure on CAPFs from 2014-15 to 2016-17 and allocation for the year 2017-18 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

As far as State Police is concerned, even though ‘Police’ is a State subject under the Constitution of India, the Central Government, under the MPF Scheme,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

supplements the efforts of the State Governments for modernisation of police forces on a regular basis. Under the scheme, Central assistance is provided to strengthen police infrastructure by way of equipping the police stations with the required mobility, modern weaponry, communication equipment, forensic set-up etc. Under the Scheme annual budgetary outlay is allocated to various States based on a formula which takes into account criteria such as population, strength of police force, number of police stations and incidence of crime. Accordingly, States furnish their State Action Plan (SAP) every year as per their requirements and strategic priorities to the Ministry of Home Affairs for approval. Funds have also been provided for improving policing in six major metropolitan cities of Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata and Ahmedabad under the Mega city Policing initiative. A Statement showing the total funds earmarked/allocated and disbursed to various States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Other measures taken by the Central Government to modernise State police forces include Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS), a nationwide satellite network for police communication, implementation of Emergency Response System, Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children etc.

Government of India, apart from conducting various training programmes for Central and State police forces, also assists the State/UT Governments in strengthening their respective training programmes. The Government is coordinating courses for State/UT police in various CAPFs and Army where specialized training is being imparted to police personnel for handling explosive, diffusing of explosives/IED, Commando Course, Field Craft, Night Vision Devices, etc. Further, the Government coordinates specialized training programmes for Indian Police personnel in India and USA under the Anti-Terrorist Assistance (ATA) programmes of the USA. Training courses under the project-‘Developing Specialist Investigators’ are organized in various State Police training centers for imparting specialized training to Investigating Officers. The Government of India has also established 16 Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools in 6 Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected States. Government of India has incurred ₹ 285.13 crore, ₹ 337.89 crore and ₹ 294.11 crore during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively for training of police Forces and for the current year budget allocation is ₹ 402.71 crore.

Statement-I

Details of expenditure on CAPFs from 2014-15 to 2016-17 and allocation for the year 2017-18

(₹ in crore)

CAPF	Expenditure			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 BE
AR	230.31	297.84	389.72	393.15
BSF	564.14	755.11	761.00	954.90
CISF	65.91	69.60	73.31	107.00
CRPF	578.34	594.80	724.11	993.15
ITBP	224.44	274.43	293.11	376.46
NSG	39.60	55.35	91.47	174.57
SSB	145.40	120.54	108.92	191.20
TOTAL	1848.14	2167.67	2441.64	3190.43

Statement-II

Allocation, released and utilization of funds in respect of various State Governments under MPF Scheme during 2014-15 to 2016-17 and the current year 2017-18

Name of State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			Current year 2017-18	
	Allocation	Released	Utilized	Allocation	Released	Utilized	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Andhra Pradesh	102.81	54.17	29.87	22.68	32.56	11.26	22.68	41.1	29.87		
Arunachal Pradesh	9.62	9.69	9.14	3.64	3.05	0.00	3.64	2.69	4.79		
Assam	64.70	43.29	3.06	24.47	3.29	0.00	24.47	4.68	32.23		
Bihar	67.70	49.08	3.20	25.62	26.57	0.00	25.62	19.15	33.73		
Chhattisgarh	23.82	37.36	33.88	9.01	14.24	7.71	9.01	1.73	11.87		
Goa	2.51	1.86	1.07	0.95	0.13	0.00	0.95	0.18	1.25		
Gujarat	62.69	72.65	72.65	23.72	23.75	20.56	23.72	43.22	31.24		
Haryana	28.13	28.25	28.25	10.64	14.74	11.95	10.64	19.29	14.01		
Himachal Pradesh	8.59	5.75	5.75	3.25	0.44	0.00	4.88	5.58	4.28		
Jammu and Kashmir	97.79	105.17	104.86	37.00	35.88	18.45	37.00	34.54	48.73		
Jharkhand	22.56	34.52	33.03	8.54	22.44	11.31	8.54	1.64	11.24		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karnataka	94.03	103.65	103.65	35.58	39.45	23.31	35.58	72.04	46.85
Kerala	39.50	42	39.78	14.94	2.01	0.00	14.94	11.09	19.68
Madhya Pradesh	66.45	58.18	30.62	25.14	26.8	0.00	25.14	21.86	33.11
Maharashtra	115.47	76.65	73.06	43.69	50.88	0.00	43.69	12.8	57.54
Manipur	23.40	28.45	13.31	8.85	7.79	5.43	8.85	8.37	11.66
Meghalaya	9.20	6.98	6.98	3.48	0.47	7.45	3.48	0.67	4.58
Mizoram	11.71	19.03	19.03	4.43	5.41	4.81	4.43	8.12	5.83
Nagaland	26.33	31.39	31.39	9.96	13.78	12.44	9.96	18.05	13.12
Odisha	38.24	42.92	42.92	14.47	19.46	12.54	14.47	26.22	19.05
Punjab	40.25	38.13	38.13	15.23	20.67	12.10	15.23	27.6	20.05
Rajasthan	76.61	102.5	68.33	28.99	34.18	29.22	28.99	34.54	38.17
Sikkim	4.34	3.57	3.57	1.64	0.22	0.00	1.64	1.96	2.17
Tamil Nadu	85.38	85.74	85.74	32.31	63.9	29.70	32.31	89.24	42.54
Tripura	19.22	22.69	15.79	7.28	7.00	2.26	7.28	1.4	9.58
Telangana	0.00	68.13	47.49	16.22	16.32	12.15	16.22	29.4	21.35
Uttar Pradesh	154.87	169.23	143.30	58.59	69.99	0.00	58.59	35.8	77.16
Uttarakhand	8.25	8.81	7.32	3.12	3.74	3.32	4.68	8.53	4.11

West Bengal	70.84	47.4	19.29	26.80	35.52	23.05	26.80	12.31	35.3
TOTAL	1375.01	1397.24	1114.46	520.25	594.68	259.02	523.43	593.80	685.09
Contingency Reserve	75.00			29.75			29.75		38.45
Mega City Policing	50.00			45.00			41.82		45.00
PMU								0.22	0.45
GRAND TOTAL	1500.00			595.00			595.00	594.02	769.00

Note: Utilization Certificates for 2016-17 and 2017-18 are not due.
Releases to various States are subject to proper utilization and performance.
Release shown against the States include contingency, MCP, supplementary and better performance incentive funds.

Decline in job growth

*189. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country had added just 1.35 lakh jobs in eight labour-intensive sectors in 2015 as compared to the 9.3 lakh jobs that were created in 2011, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the decline in job growth indicates the problem of decline in jobs the country is facing today and if so, what remedial measures are proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in the selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/powerloom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since September, 2008. The coverage of the quarterly Quick Employment Survey has also been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors. The results of the surveys for the last three years are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*). Due to change in methodology, the results of the 2016 surveys are not comparable with the earlier surveys.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

A new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation with the allocation of ₹1000 crore. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay

the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition. Government has announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Government has also implemented the National Career Service having a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and provide other employment related services. There are 3.9 crore job-seekers and 14.87 lakh establishments registered with the portal. Around 540 job fairs have been organized during 2016-17 through the career centres.

Statement-I

Statement of job growth in 8 major sectors as per quarterly quick employment surveys conducted by labour bureau

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry/ Group	Jan., 09 to Dec., 09	Jan., 10 to Dec., 10	Jan., 11 to Dec., 11	Jan., 12 to Dec., 12	Jan., 13 to Dec., 13	Jan., 14 to Dec., 14	Jan., 15 to Dec., 15	Total (Sector-wise change)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Textiles	3.88	1.03	-0.34	1	2.86	1.41	0.72	10.56
2.	Leather	-0.25	0.41	-0.21	0.03	0.44	-0.07	-0.08	0.27
3.	Metal	0.58	0.76	1.07	0.21	-0.35	0.74	0.37	3.38
4.	Automobile	0.55	1.27	0.47	0.09	0.16	0.25	-0.08	2.71
5.	Gems and Jewellery	0.78	0.22	0.28	-0.01	0.09	0.11	-0.19	1.28
6.	Transport	-0.07	-0.11	0.33	0.17	-0.09	-0.11	-0.04	0.08
7.	IT/BPO	6.54	5.07	7.64	1.95	1.09	1.93	0.76	24.98
8.	Handloom/ Powerloom	0.8	0.01	0.05	-0.23	-0.02	-0.05	-0.11	0.45
TOTAL		12.8	8.65	9.3	3.22	4.19	4.21	1.35	43.7

Note: If first QES results covering period Oct., 2008 to Dec., 2008 are included, the total change in employment comes out to be 38.81 lakhs persons.

Source: Quarterly Surveys of Labour Bureau.

Statement-II

The sector-wise details regarding total employment under first round and change estimates of employment under 2nd, 3rd and 4th rounds

Sl. No.	Sector	Level Estimates (First Round) and Change Estimates of Employment (2nd, 3rd and 4th Round) (in lakh)			
		Change Estimates (1st July, 2016 over 1st April, 2016)	Change Estimates (1st Oct., 2016 over 1st July, 2016)	Change Estimates (1st Jan., 2017 over 1st Oct., 2016)	Change Estimates (July–December, 2016)
1.	Manufacturing	-0.12	0.24	0.83	0.95
2.	Construction	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	-0.25
3.	Trade	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.26
4.	Transport	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.18
5.	Accommodation and Restaurant	0.01	-0.08	0.00	-0.07
6.	IT/BPO	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.22
7.	Education	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.67
8.	Health	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.35
TOTAL		0.77	0.32	1.22	2.31

Export of leather garments

*190. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total figure of export of leather garments/items from India during the last three years; and

(b) how many people are employed in this industry/trade in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The total figure of export of leather garments/items from India during the last three years is as follows:—

(Figures in million USD)

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (P)
6494.84	5853.96	5665.91

P: Provisional.

Source: Council for Leather Exports (CLE).

(b) The number of people employed directly in the leather industry is estimated at 3.09 million. (Source: CLE)

Impact of indiscriminate drilling by oil companies on soil fertility

*191. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that hectic and indiscriminate drilling operations of the PSU and private oil and gas companies is drastically affecting fertility of soil in Konaseema area of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether several requests from farmer unions to stop this indiscriminate drilling have been ignored and companies were allowed drilling; and

(c) whether Government is aware that the oil companies are not filling the oil wells with sterile water after extracting oil and gas resulting in the salt water filling these vacuum rapids causing damage to soil, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) For undertaking exploration and production activities all the operators, including Public Sector Undertaking(PSUs)/Private/Joint Venture, have to comply with the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act-1980, Environment (Protection) Act-1986 and such other guidelines/rules stipulated by Ministry of Environment and Forest. All operators working in Konaseema area take utmost care in drilling operations and do not damage the fertility of soil. There is no request made by farmers to stop drilling but only to compensate any damages to crops in the land acquired for carrying out E&P activities. Such requests made by various farmers during public hearings and subsequent meetings are addressed through compensations and various Corporate Social Responsibility projects.

(c) The entire well including the soil layers are isolated by lowering casing pipes and cementing it to prevent contamination of any fluid inside the well bore with soil layers. At the end of producing life of oil/gas field, the wells drilled in the field are abandoned by placement of 2 or 3 cement plugs in accordance with the guidelines of Oil Industry Safety Directorate. Under Production Sharing Contract (PSC), there is provision for Site Restoration Fund (SRF) wherein operators are required to deposit

fund to take care of site restoration activities post seizure of production from the field. Thus, the obligation of operator under PSC is completed only after full site restoration starting with abandonment of wells.

Duty free barter trade along LoC

*192. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the items permitted for duty free barter trade along Line of Control (LoC) in J&K between India and Pakistan;

(b) how many Indian firms are associated with such trade;

(c) whether container scanners are proposed to be installed at Trade Facilitation Centres (TFCs) along Line of Control in J&K to regulate smuggling of contraband goods; and

(d) how long the National Investigation Agency will take to acquire and install such scanners in the TFCs and which are the firms identified for supplying such scanners and the cost of such equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) 21 items each are allowed for import and export in the Cross LoC Trade. The list of items are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Items to be traded from Salamabad to Chakoti and Chakan-da-Bagh to Rawalakote (Export)	Items to be traded from Chakoti to Salamabad and Rawalakote to Chakan-da-Bagh (Import)
1	2	3
1.	Carpets	Rice
2.	Rugs	Jahnamaz and Tusbies
3.	Wall Hangings	Precious Stones
4.	Shawls and stoles	Gabbas
5.	Namdas	Namdas
6.	Gabbas	Peshawari leather Chappals
7.	Embroidered items including crewel	Medicinal herbs
8.	Furniture including walnut furniture	Maize and maize products
9.	Wooden handicrafts	Fresh fruits and vegetables

1	2	3
10. Fresh fruits and vegetables		Dry fruits including walnuts
11. Dry fruits including walnuts		Honey
12. Saffron		Moongi
13. Aromatic plants		Imli
14. Fruit bearing plants		Black Mushroom
15. Dhania, Mongi, Imli and Black Mushrooms		Furniture including walnut furniture
16. Kashmiri spices		Wooden handicrafts
17. Rajmah		Carpets and rugs
18. Honey		Wall hangings
19. Papier Mache products		Embroidered items
20. Spring Rubberised Coir/Foam Mattresses, cushions, pillows and quilts		Foam mattresses, cushions and pillows
21. Medicinal Herbs		Shawls and stoles

(b) A total of 668 traders are registered at present for Cross LoC Trade.

(c) Fully Body Truck Scanners (FBTS) are proposed to be installed at TFC Chakkan-da-Bagh, Poonch and TFC Salamabad, Uri in (J&K) for the Cross LoC Trade.

(d) National Investigating Agency is not the executing agency for procurement of FBTS. However, tender for Full Body Truck Scanner System (FBTSS) is in progress and firm will be identified with cost implications after concluding the tender process.

Intangible Cultural Heritage

*193. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has a list of what constitutes "Intangible Cultural Heritage", if so, the details and quantum of funding thereof and if not, the reasons therefore; and

(b) what are the prerequisites to be fulfilled for being classified as Intangible Cultural Heritage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. In fulfillment of its obligations under the UNESCO Convention

on Intangible Cultural Heritage, a statute to which India is a signatory, the Ministry of Culture through Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Culture, maintains a National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) which includes different genres of ICH elements which have been extracted from the ICH applications submitted by practitioners and stakeholders who are contributing towards the promotion, preservation and safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of India.

The ICH applications are received as part of the scheme for “Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India”, being implemented by the Ministry of Culture, wherein assistance is provided to various stakeholders involved in the preservation and promotion of the rich, diverse and vast ICH of India.

The National Inventory is regularly updated as applications for the preservation of previously unidentified ICH elements are received. So far, the National inventory constitutes a list of 165 ICH elements of the country. The list of elements is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

In addition to this, as part of the Convention on ICH, UNESCO also maintains a Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity made up of those intangible heritage elements that help demonstrate the diversity of this heritage and raise awareness about its importance. The ICH elements in the list are nominated by member States and approved by the UNESCO Evaluation Committee. So far 12 ICH elements from India have been inscribed on the list. The list of elements is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

There are no explicit funds allocated towards the preservation, promotion or dissemination of individual elements in the National Inventory. Instead, assistance for ICH activities is provided in the form of non-recurring grants, honoraria, infrastructure grants, etc. to the eligible applicants applying under the scheme for “Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage and Diverse Cultural Traditions of India”. The details of the funds released to the SNA by the Ministry of Culture for implementing the ICH Scheme since its formulation are as under:—

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Funds Released (in ₹)	67,00,000	2,40,00,000	2,49,00,000	65,12,750

(b) As defined in UNESCO’s Convention on ICH, the “Intangible Cultural Heritage”, is manifested *inter alia* in the following domains:—

1. oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage;
2. performing arts;
3. social practices, rituals and festive events;
4. knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe;
5. traditional craftsmanship.

This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity.

Thus, an element must be recognized in any of the above mentioned domains of ICH to be classified as Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Statement-I

List of 165 ICH elements in the National inventory of India

Sl. No.	Genre/Form	Description	State
1.	Aipan Art	It is the traditional Kumaoni Folk Art practiced by women of Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand
2.	Aji Lamu Pantomime	It is a Folk Dance of Monpa Tribe of Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Alabida	Moharrum Songs of Karnataka	Karnataka
4.	Alibakshi Khayal and Pandwan Ka Kadda	A genre of classical singing of Mewat in Haryana and Rajasthan	Rajasthan
5.	Ankiya Nat	It is practiced at the Sattrra community of Majuli Islands	Assam
6.	Atharvaveda	The Atharvaveda is the fourth text of the Vedas and it describes the procedures for everyday life	Maharashtra
7.	Attaprakaram	Elucidation of Koodiyattam techniques in written form	Kerala
8.	Bacha Nagma	It is an exceptional dance form accompanied with Sufi songs	Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	Genre/Form	Description	State
9.	Bahurupia Performance	Also called Impersonation, involves the techniques of impersonation	Rajasthan
10.	Batik art on leather	It is a technique of wax-resist dyeing applied to cloth	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Baul	A musical tradition of West Bengal	West Bengal
12.	Bhaderwah tradition	Rituals pertaining to the worshipping of Snakes	Jammu and Kashmir
13.	Bhakhan	Traditional folk dance of Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir
14.	Bhand Merasi	Theatrical Elements of Punjabi Folk Forms	Punjab
15.	Bhand Paether	Traditional folk entertainers of Jammu and Kashmir which includes actors, dancers, minstrels, storytellers and impressionists	Jammu and Kashmir
16.	Bhari Gan	A folk theatrical performance from Assam	Assam
17.	Bideshiya Lok Natya	It is a Folk Dance of Bihar, famous in the Bhojpur region	Bihar
18.	Bidroher Loka Gaan	Folk songs of rebellion	West Bengal
19.	Birha	It is a famous form of folk music which revolves around separation	Madhya Pradesh
20.	Biya	Marriage system and rituals of the communities of Assam	Assam
21.	Biyah, Bhaktimulak and Nisukoni Geet	Folk Songs of Assam sung by women	Assam
22.	Bonobibir Pala and Tarja	It is a ritual wherein the guardian spirit of the forest is venerated by the residents of the Sundarbans	West Bengal
23.	Bundeli Ramlila	A cultural tradition of Narsinghpur Janpad of Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Genre/Form	Description	State
24.	Chadaini Gatha Gayan	The singing of the Chadaini tales of Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
25.	Chadhia-Chadhiani and Lalita-Sabar	Folk dramas of West Bengal	West Bengal
26.	Chanchar	Kumaoni Folk Dance of Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand
27.	Chavittu Natakam	It is a highly colourful Latin Christian classical art form which originated in Kerala	Kerala
28.	Chaya Nacha	Puppet Dance of folk culture of Odisha	Odisha
29.	Chhapeli	A Kumaoni Folk Dance of Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand
30.	Chhau Dance of Odisha	Masks and Masked dance of Odisha	Odisha
31.	Chhau Dance of Purulia	It is a form of Chhau Dance in West Bengal, also an inscribed element of the UNESCO Representative List	West Bengal
32.	Chhau Mask Making	Traditional way of making masks for Chhau Dance	Jharkhand
33.	Chindu Bhagavatham	A Dalit folk theatre of Telangana	Telangana
34.	Chinj	Traditional folk dance of Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir
35.	Chokri (Chakhesang) Nagas	Folk Songs of Chokri Nagas	Nagaland
36.	Choliya Dance	A Kumaoni traditional dance form of Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand
37.	Danda Nacha	Folk dance of Dhenkalan district of Odisha	Odisha
38.	Dastaan	Also called Dastangoi, it is a 16th-century Urdu oral storytelling art form	Jammu and Kashmir
39.	Deoal Chitra and Alpana	A visual art form of drawing on the wall and the floor using rice powder	West Bengal

Sl. No.	Genre/Form	Description	State
40.	Dhaku	Traditional folk dance of Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir
41.	Dhamali	It is a devotional dance performed in ceremonies	Jammu and Kashmir
42.	Dhap Nach	It is a Tribal Folk Dance of Odisha	Odisha
43.	Dhimariyai	Traditional Folk Songs of Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
44.	Dhobiya	Folk Songs of Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
45.	Dree and Murung	Dree and Murung Festivals are traditional cultural expressions of The Apatani Tribe in Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh
46.	Ektop	Also called Taktor, it is a ritual of protection against evil spirits	Arunachal Pradesh
47.	Folklores of Deepor Beel	Environmental Folklores of Deepor Beel	Assam
48.	Gamra	Kumaoni Folk Dance of Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand
49.	Ganda Baja	An age old folk music and dance of Odisha	Odisha
50.	Gangaur traditions	A women centric popular traditional festival of Rajasthan	Rajasthan
51.	Geetru	Traditional folk dance of Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir
52.	Ghazal	The tradition of lyric poem with a fixed number of verses	Jammu and Kashmir
53.	Ghudka Naach	A tribal and folk dance of Odisha	Odisha
54.	Guadiya	A traditional dance form of Bengal	West Bengal
55.	Hafiz Nagma	It is a form of Sofiana Mosiqui tradition	Jammu and Kashmir
56.	Hapu Gaan	Traditional Folk song of Midnapur of West Bengal	West Bengal
57.	Haran	Traditional folk dance of Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	Genre/Form	Description	State
58.	Hill Jatra	A Kumaoni festival celebrating the plantation of paddy in Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand
59.	Hirni Birni Lok Gatha	Folk Songs and Folk Tales of Bihar	Bihar
60.	Idu Mishimi Rituals	Funeral Rituals of Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh
61.	Jagar Gathas	Folk tales of Garhwal and Kumaon Hills of Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand
62.	Jangal Mahal	A tribal culture of West Bengal	West Bengal
63.	Jata Patha Ghanpatham	An oral subtext of Vedas	Maharashtra
64.	Jhangiya	Folk Songs of Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
65.	Jhoda	Kumaoni Folk Dance of Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand
66.	Jhumar	A traditional Folk Song of Odisha	Odisha
67.	Jun Beel Mela	A heritage fair and traditional kingship institution of the Tiwa tribes of Assam	Assam
68.	Kachchi Ghodi	A folk dance of Rajasthan where the dancers stand within the cast of a horse and perform with it	Rajasthan
69.	Kaharuva	Folk Songs of Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
70.	Kajali Teej	It is form of Teej festival usually celebrated 2-3 days after Raksha Bandhan	Uttar Pradesh
71.	Kajari Folk Dance	It is a Folk Dance of Bihar and is associated with season songs	Bihar
72.	Kalanga Dance	A tribal dance tradition of Western Odisha	Odisha
73.	Kalaripayattu	A martial art form which originated in Kerala	Kerala
74.	Kanthgeet of Kinnars	The vocal songs of the transgenders of Delhi	Delhi

Sl. No.	Genre/Form	Description	State
75.	Kariyala	Folk theatre form of Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh
76.	Karkan	Traditional folk dance of Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir
77.	Kashmiri Sufiana Mousiqi	A spiritual musical genre of Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir
78.	Kelakeluni, Danda and Chalti Ghoda Dance	Folk Dance Forms of Odisha	Odisha
79.	Khamayati	A traditional Rajasthani musical culture	Rajasthan
80.	Kinnari Vina	The Classical music tradition of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
81.	Kirtniya Natak	It is a form of Maithili theatre	Bihar
82.	Kondha	A tribal culture of Kalahandi district of Odisha	Odisha
83.	Kramadeepika	Elucidation of Koodiyattam techniques in written form	Kerala
84.	Kud	Traditional folk dance of Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir
85.	Kumaoni Folktales	Folk Tale traditions of Kumaon Himalayas	Uttarakhand
86.	Kumaoni Holi	It is a historical and cultural celebration of the Hindu festival Holi in Kumaon region of Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand
87.	Kusan Gaan	Kusan Gaan are the Folk Songs of Sikkim	Sikkim
88.	Lai Haraoba	A festival of Manipur associated with Meiteis, celebrated to please deities	Manipur
89.	Langa Songs	Folk Songs of Langa tribes of Rajasthan	Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Genre/Form	Description	State
90.	Lok Natya Swang	A popular impersonation folk dance theatre form in Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
91.	Longpi Craftsmanship	It is a traditional craftsmanship of black stone pottery	Manipur
92.	Luddi	A rare folk dance of Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh
93.	Luka Katha	Folk Tales of Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir
94.	Maatir Taan Bratachari	A spiritual movement initiated in 1932	West Bengal
95.	Madhubani Painting	It is practiced in Mithila of Bihar and is usually done with fingers, twigs, matchsticks, etc.	Bihar
96.	Making of Rudra Veena	The traditional form of making of the Rudra Veena	Rajasthan
97.	Mandakam	Songs and dance of North Bengal	West Bengal
98.	Mangniyar Lok Sangeet	A Folk culture of Rajasthan	Rajasthan
99.	Mare-Gan	An epic singing performance of Assam	Assam
100.	Marsiya	Moharrum Songs of Karnataka	Karnataka
101.	Mayur Veena	It illustrates the techniques of playing the Mayur Veena	Uttar Pradesh
102.	Mitti Kalakaar	It elucidates the techniques used by the potters of Delhi/NCR	Delhi
103.	Mizhavu Making	A traditional form of making Mizhavu which is played as an accompanying percussion instrument in Koodiyattam	Kerala
104.	Moirang	A folklore form of Manipur	Manipur
105.	Monpa Art	A visual art form of Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Genre/Form	Description	State
106.	Nachni Dance	It is a popular dance of the rural community of Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha	Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha
107.	Narsingh Leela	It is a ritual of worshipping Lord Narsimha, an avatar of Lord Vishnu	Uttar Pradesh
108.	Nattu Adi Murai	A martial art form of Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
109.	Nautanki	A popular folk operatic theatre performance	Uttar Pradesh
110.	Nazhu	A festival of the Pochury, a Naga tribe of Meluri village	Nagaland
111.	Nocte Rituals	Agricultural Lore and Rituals of Nocte Tribe of Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh
112.	Odishan Ritual Practice	Ritual practices of Odisha	Odisha
113.	Odissi	A Classical Indian dance that originated in Odisha	Odisha
114.	Oggukatha	Traditional Folk Theatre of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
115.	Ottan Thulla	It is a dance and poetic performance form of Kerala	Kerala
116.	Paag, Pagdi and Safas	A technique of tying a headdress	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan
117.	Pala Gayan	It is a musical tradition of West Bengal	West Bengal
118.	Pathhron ka Mela	A festival of Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh
119.	Pinnal Kolattam	A Folk dance of Tamil Nadu performed in groups using ropes	Tamil Nadu
120.	Pothi Ghara	Palm leaf notes and scripts of Odisha	Odisha
121.	Povada Kathagayan	A musical story telling tradition of Maharashtra that enlists miracles	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Genre/Form	Description	State
122.	Putula Naach	It is a traditional puppet theatre of Assam	Assam
123.	Qawwali	A spiritual musical genre of Delhi	Delhi
124.	Rai	It is a dance form of Baghelkhand performed by a man impersonating a woman	Madhya Pradesh
125.	Rajbanshi Folklores	Folklores of Rajbanshi society of Cooch Behar district of West Bengal	West Bengal
126.	Ramleela of the Dalit Community	It enumerates the contribution of Dalit Community in Ramleela and Rama's Story in North India	Uttar Pradesh
127.	Ramlila	A folk enactment of Ramayana	Rajasthan
128.	Rammat	A Folk dance of Rajasthan	Rajasthan
129.	Ranapa Dance	A folk dance on the stilts prevalent among the cowherd communities of Odisha	Odisha
130.	Ratha Saptami	A Hindu cultural festival of Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
131.	Rawat Naach	It is a folk dance festival of cowherds of Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh
132.	Rivaayat	Moharrum Songs of Karnataka	Karnataka
133.	Rong Khli	Also called Tiger festival, it is a major traditional festival held when a tiger is killed	Meghalaya
134.	Salhesh	Ritualistic festival of Dusadh dalit community.	Bihar
135.	Sammi	A dance form of Punjab	Punjab
136.	Sankirtana	Ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur	Manipur
137.	Santoor Making	It elucidates the techniques of Santoor Making	Bihar
138.	Saura Paintings	It is a style of wall paintings associated with the Saura tribe of Odisha	Odisha

Sl. No.	Genre/Form	Description	State
139.	Sawal Jawab	Moharrum Songs of Karnataka	Karnataka
140.	Seraikella Chhau	A form of Chhau Dance	Jharkhand
141.	Shamanic Songs	It is a ritualistic living tradition of Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh
142.	Shasthi Mangal and Shitala Mangal	The dramatic folk songs of Medinipur of West Bengal	West Bengal
143.	Shatpath Brahman (Madhyandin)	It is a prose text describing Vedic rituals, history and mythology associated with the Sukla Yajurveda	Maharashtra
144.	Shekhawati Paintings	It is remarkable for mural paintings which adorn the walls of many buildings, including havelis	Delhi
145.	Shikalpan and Khousaba	Ritual ceremony of the dead people of Phayeng Caste	Manipur
146.	Shivratri	An all night long festival regaling Lord Shiva in Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh
147.	Singrai	The folk songs of Santhals of Odisha	Odisha
148.	Sowa Rigpa	An ancient Indian medical system conceived and propounded by Lord Buddha in India and later enriched in the Trans Himalayan region. It has been developed and incorporated into different environmental and cultural contexts through the centuries.	Leh-Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir
149.	Subhadradhananj-ayam	A theatrical aspect of Koodiyattam	Kerala
150.	Tangkhul Nurabi	A ritual and performance of Manipur	Manipur
151.	Tatvapada	Moharrum Songs of Karnataka	Karnataka
152.	Tharu	The cultural traditions of Tharu people	Uttarakhand
153.	The making of Pena	The technique of making of Pena, an instrument used in folk music	Manipur

Sl. No.	Genre/Form	Description	State
154.	The technique of Shree Khol	The technique of creating a terracotta drum played in devotional music	West Bengal
155.	Therukoothu	An ethno cultural dance form of Tamil Nadu performed on the streets	Tamil Nadu
156.	Thok Leela	A folk theatre of Manipur	Manipur
157.	Tholpavakoothu	A form of shadow puppetry practiced in Kerala	Kerala
158.	Tholu Bommalata	A form of shadow puppetry practiced in Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
159.	Tiwa Folk Songs	Folk Songs of Tiwa tribe of Assam	Assam
160.	Tuluni	It is a festival of Sumi Naga tribe of Nagaland	Nagaland
161.	Veeragatha	A traditional folk performance describing bravery and valour	Andhra Pradesh
162.	Velip Tales	Tales from the Velip community of Goa	Goa
163.	Waza	Waza Banjara is a musical tradition of Karnataka	Karnataka
164.	Yakshagana	It is a traditional theatre form that combines dance, music, dialogue, costume, make-up, and stage techniques with a unique style and form	Karnataka
165.	Zadipatti Rang Bhumi	Also called the theatre of the jungle, it is a traditional theatre of Eastern Vidharba	Maharashtra

Statement-II

List of 12 elements inscribed on UNESCO's representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity:

Sl. No.	Element
1.	The tradition of Vedic Chanting
2.	Kutiyattam: Sanskrit Theatre
3.	Ramlila: the traditional performance of the Ramayan

Sl. No.	Element
4.	Ramman: Religious Festival and ritual theatre of the Garhwal
5.	Novrouz
6.	Kalbelia: folk songs and dances, Rajasthan
7.	Mudiyettyu: Ritual Theatre and Dance, Kerala
8.	Chhau dance
9.	Buddhist Chanting of Ladakh
10.	Sankirtana—the Ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur
11.	Thatheras of Jandiala Guru Punjab
12.	Yoga

Medical visa to foreign patients

*194. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has restricted medical visa to foreign patients, if so, the reasons therefore;

(b) the effect on the patients and the reaction of foreign counterparts on medical visa; and

(c) the details of foreign patients who visited India for treatment during the last three years?

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

(b) and (c) The Government's visa policy for medical visa has been appreciated by the applicants for medical visa and foreign governments. The number of medical visas issued to foreign patients is constantly increasing as can be seen from the table below.

Number of arrivals of foreigners in India on Medical Visa

Sl. No.	Year	Total Number of Medical Visas issued
1.	2014	66254
2.	2015	122121
3.	2016	177972

Ecomark label for coir and coir products

*195. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coir and coir products importing countries are conscious of the Ecomark label on the products;

(b) if so, what efforts the Minister is making in obtaining such Ecomark labels from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for the coir exporting units; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the possession of such Ecomark labels by the coir and coir products exporting units will give an immense boost to their exports and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Scheme for Labelling of Environment Friendly Products known as 'ECO MARK'. It is expected that importing countries of coir/coir products are aware of 'ECO MARK' labelling for environment friendly products. The Coir industry is in need of Eco Labelling for its products which will definitely boost its marketing potential both abroad and within the country. Coir Board has already taken up the matter of obtaining ECO MARK for coir products with the Ministry of Environment and Forest and is constantly pursuing it for finalizing the criteria for obtaining the ECO MARK.

(c) ECO MARK Labelling for coir and coir products will boost the exports of these products in view of the growing affinity for natural/eco-friendly products in the international market.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Financial support to startups**

1921. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) the achievements made under 'Startup India' programme being implemented in the country;

(b) whether Government proposes to introduce certain schemes including Credit Guarantee Fund to enable Startups to get collateral free loans for their operations in the country;

(c) if so, the details there of including the terms and conditions of the schemes; and

(d) the details of other financial support and incentives being extended to the Startups in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Details of the achievement made under 'Startup India' programme being implemented in the country are at Annexure I.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) with a corpus contribution of INR 2000 crores is proposed to enable Startups to raise loans without any collateral for their operations in the country. The proposed scheme will provide credit guarantee up to ₹ 500 lakhs per case inclusive of term loan, working capital or any other instrument of assistance extended by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) to finance an eligible borrower *i.e.* a Startup recognized by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

(c) Details of the terms and conditions of the proposed CGSS are as follows:

1. Scheme will provide benefit to a Startup recognized by DIPP as per Gazette Notification issued from time to time.
2. For all resident Directors/ Partners, Aadhaar shall be mandatory and for non-resident directors/ partners, the passport number shall be a mandatory part of KYC norms.
3. Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) under the scheme can be Scheduled Commercial Banks and Financial Institutions, RBI registered Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), SEBI registered AIFs, etc.
4. The scheme will function under the trusteeship management of the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC).
5. Scheme shall provide portfolio- based credit guarantee. Each portfolio shall comprise at least 10 eligible start up loans, during a particular Financial Year.
6. Coverage would be extended to the portfolio and the portfolio loss would be reckoned against the "net cash losses" during the portfolio life.
7. Instruments of assistance would be in the form of Venture debt, Working capital, Debentures, Optionally convertible debt, etc.

8. MLIs may provide loans of up to any amount required by an eligible borrower. However, under the scheme the exposure for availing credit guarantee shall be limited to ₹ 500 lakh per eligible borrower. Such loan will be extended by MLIs without any collateral security.
9. The Credit Guarantee Fund shall have a Management Committee (MC) which will be responsible for reviewing and monitoring the Scheme and providing necessary guidance to the Trustee on broad policy aspects.
10. Risk Evaluation Committee (REC) shall also be formed to address conflict of interest issues.

(d) Details have been provided under “Funding support and incentives” which are given in the Statement.

Statement

Progress under Startup India Program

1. Simplification and Handholding

- (i) Startup definition has been amended whereby an entity shall be considered a “Startup” up to 7 years (earlier 5 years). In respect of Biotechnology sector, however, an entity shall be considered a “Startup” up to 10 years. Further, no letter of recommendation is required while applying for recognition and tax benefits.
- (ii) Faster exit for Startups has been provided for which allows Startup companies to wind up business within 90 days *vis-à-vis* other companies
- (iii) To ease the compliance regime for Startups, all States/UTs have been advised to allow them to self-certify compliance under 6 Labour laws for a period of 5 years from the date of their incorporation. 36 industries have been placed in white category under which startups are allowed to self-certify compliance for three years under 3 environment-related Acts.
- (iv) Startup India Hub has been established to resolve queries (over email, Twitter and calls) and provide handholding support to Startups. Over 58,000 queries have been answered and more than 410 Startups facilitated by the Startup India Hub as on 20th July 2017. An online version, Startup India Online Hub has also been launched to serve as a platform where all the stakeholders of the Startup ecosystem can collaborate and synergise their efforts.
- (v) Launched in January 2016, Scheme for Facilitating Start-Ups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) has now been extended further till 31.3.2020.

Facilitators have been empanelled to assist startups file for patents, trademarks or designs, with the Government bearing the cost of these facilitators. Apart from this, an 80% rebate in fee for filing Trademark applications has been provided to startups. 486 Startups have already benefited from these measures.

- (vi) To ensure a level playing field for Startups in public procurement, Department of Expenditure relaxed conditions of prior turnover and experience for all Startups. The same has also been incorporated in General Financial Rules 2017. Recently, Startups have also been exempted from paying Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) while participating in Government tenders.
- (vii) A free online Learning and Development Module has been launched with 6 modules on entrepreneurship. Over 1,50,000 applicants have signed up for the course.

2. Funding Support and Incentives

- (i) Fund of Funds for Startups with a corpus of INR 10,000 crores managed by SIDBI has been created, to be released by SIDBI by 2025. So far, SIDBI has committed INR 623.5 cr. to 17 AIFs under FFS. Out of this, INR 55.79 cr. has been disbursed and a total investment of INR 245 cr. has been made in Startups.
- (ii) Credit Guarantee Scheme is proposed to be set up, managed by NCGTC, to provide debt funding to Startups. A corpus contribution of INR 2000 crore is envisaged.
- (iii) Key tax exemptions and regulatory benefits have been provisioned for Startups, including Income Tax Exemption for 3 years out of a block of 7 years, Tax Exemption on Capital Gains (Section 54 EE), Tax exemption on Investments made in Startups above Fair Market Value.
- (iv) Among other key regulatory benefits, Startups have been permitted to raise external commercial borrowings of upto \$3mn in a financial year. Angel funds are now allowed to invest up to 25% of their corpus in overseas undertaking. Upper limit for number of angel investors in a scheme has been increased from 49 to 200. Minimum investment by an angel fund in a Startup has been reduced from INR 50 lakhs to 25 lakhs.

3. Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation

- (i) 941 schools have been selected for establishing tinkering labs. 13 new Incubation centers have been approved to receive grant in FY16-17. Also, 6 existing Incubators have been sanctioned scale-up grant of INR 2.5 cr.

- (ii) 15 Startup Centers are being established with first grant of INR 3.75 lakh released to 10 centers. Also, 15 TBIs are being set up jointly by DST and MHRD; INR 34.92 crore has been sanctioned and INR 15.3 crore disbursed.
- (iii) 8 New research parks are being established.
- (iv) Promoting Startups in the Biotechnology Sector: 3 bio clusters have been funded; INR 276 crore has been sanctioned and INR 92 crore disbursed. Landscaping study for Technology Transfer Offices has been initiated. 3 bio incubators have been selected as recipients of Biotech Equity Fund of INR 1 crore each. Also, under the Bengaluru-Boston Biotech Gateway, 4 entrepreneurs have joined and 1 is in the process of joining the Harvard University, USA
- (v) Launching of Innovation Focused Programs for Students: Under Uchatar Aavishkar Yojana, 92 proposals from various IITs have been approved. Under National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI), 19 new TBIs have been established and 9 have been provided seed support.

Cartelisation of cement companies

1922. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that prices of cement are spiralling up day-by-day;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that cartelization of cement companies is the main reason for this abnormal increase in the prices of cement, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any investigation has been carried out against this cartelisation by cement companies, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to curtail the rising prices of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The control over price and distribution of cement has been removed since 1989 under the policy of economic liberalization. Cement has also been removed from the list of essential commodities. The prices of cement are determined by the market forces of demand and supply. Whole-sale price index (WPI) for cement Items is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Ministry of Commerce and Industry does not deal with cartelisation or manipulation of cement market. Such malpractices fall under the purview of

Competition Commission of India (CCI). The details provided in this regard by CCI are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

wholesale priced index (wpf) for Cement items

Wholesale Price Index (Base: 2004-05=100)

Period	Grey Cement (Weight: 1.26)	White Cement (Weight: 0.03)	Slag Cement (Weight: 0.08)
Jan-17	173.8	191.7	173.9
Feb-17	175.0	189.9	173.9
Mar-17	171.4	189.9	173.9

Wholesale Price Index (Base: 2011-12=100)

Period	Ordinary Portland Cement (Weight: 0.85)	Slag Cement (Weight : 0.10)	Pozzolana Cement (Weight: 0.09)	White Cement (Weight: 0.18)	Cement Superfine (Weight: 0.08)
Apr-17	110.5	116.6	111.7	120.8	119.8
May,17 (Provisional)	111.4	115.1	111.2	120.8	120.4
June,17 (Provisional)	112.7	118.6	113.1	120.5	118.7

Statement-II

Details of malpractices of cement market as provided by CCI

Case No. and Title of the Case	Date of Final Order	Orders passed by the Competition Commission of India
1	2	3
1. RTPE 52/2006, In re: Alleged Cartelisation by Cement Manufacturers v. Shree Cement Limited and Others	31.08.2016	Penalty of ₹ 397.51 crore imposed upon Shree Cement Limited in addition to cease and desist order.

1	2	3
2. 29/2010, Builders Association of India v. Cement Manufacturers Association and Ors.	31.08.2016	<p>(i) Directed them to cease and desist from indulging in any activity relating to agreement, understanding or arrangement on prices, production and supply of cement in the market.</p> <p>(ii) Imposed penalties on 10 cement companies and their trade association {i.e. Cement Manufacturers Association (CMA)} for cartelisation in the cement industry.</p> <p>(iii) CMA has been directed to disengage and disassociate itself from collecting wholesale and retail prices through member cement companies or otherwise.</p> <p>(iv) CMA has also been restrained from collecting and circulating the details relating to production and dispatch by cement companies.</p>
3. 05/2013, In re: Director (Supplies and Disposals) Haryana v. Shree Cement Limited and Ors.	19.01.2017	<p>(i) Cement companies have been directed to cease and desist from indulging in the acts/conduct which have been held to be in contravention of the provisions of the act.</p> <p>(ii) Imposed penalties on 7 cement companies for bid rigging of a tender floated by Director, Supplies and Disposals, Haryana in the year 2012 for procurement of cement to be supplied to Government Departments/Boards/Corporations in the State of Haryana.</p>

Separate institution for online purchases

1923. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to establish a separate institution to look after the online purchases of Central Government Departments, Ministries, independent bodies, etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government has set up Government e-Marketplace as a 100% Government owned Section 8 Company registered under the Companies Act, 2013, for providing online platform for procurement of Goods and Services by Government Organizations. The procurement of Goods or Services available on GeM is mandatory for Government Organizations as per Rule No. 149 of GFR 2017.

Adulteration in food articles imported from China

†1924. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether food articles like rice, salt, sugar and Chinese manjha are being imported from China;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry is aware of adulteration of plastic in rice, salt and sugar imported from China which is very harmful for human consumption; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) While rice import from China was nil last year, sugar import was less than 0.01% of our total import of sugar last year. Salt import from China is in the range of 20-25% of our total import of salt.

No specific Exim Code for Chinese Manjha exists under Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System), 2017; hence, import data and other related information regarding

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Chinese Manjha are not available. Chinese Manjha is a loose description given to kite threads made of nylon. Import data on plastic/synthetic thread shows that it is imported under four different Chapter Heads: Chapter 39, 54, 55 and 56 of Indian Trade Classification [Harmonised System] 2017. In addition, as kite flying kit (toy) containing such thread, it may find entry under Chapter 95 of ITC (HS). These are also produced domestically apart from being imported including from China.

(b) and (c) No specific case of presence of plastic in rice, salt and sugar imported from China has been detected in the country. However, under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, one can approach Consumer Forum for redressal in case of defective products and deficiency in service.

Notice to State Government on Navi Mumbai SEZ

1925. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Central Government has issued notice to Government of Maharashtra advising to sort out operational and regulatory issues with Navi Mumbai Special Economic Zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many SEZs are pending and the reasons therefore; and

(d) the efforts made by the Ministry to resolve the issues by having meeting with the stakeholders concerned, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) On the basis of request of the Government of Maharashtra dated 30.06.2017, Department of Commerce has allowed them to resolve operational and regulatory issues with the developer of Navi Mumbai Special Economic Zone by 30.08.2017 and apprise Board of Approval for SEZs accordingly.

(c) and (d) No SEZs proposals are pending.

Scrapping of SEZ projects

1926. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is stated in an English daily dated 27th June, 2017 that 62 Special Economic Zone (SEZ) projects may be scrapped;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether SEZs have helped the stakeholders to improve exports;
- (d) how many SEZs have been set up during the last three years; and
- (e) how many SEZs are located in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Board of Approval for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) has decided to cancel Letter of Approval of 62 SEZs developers, whose validity was expired and the developers have not approached for further extension subject to recovery of any exemption availed of from the concerned State Governments.

(c) Exports from the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) during the last two years is as under:

Years	Exports (₹ in crore)	Growth over previous year
2015-2016	4,67,337	0.77%
2016-2017	5,23,637	12.05%

(d) During the last three years, 50 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been set up in the country.

(e) In addition to Cochin SEZ set up by the Central Government prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, 29 SEZs have been formally approved, out of which 25 SEZs have been notified and 19 SEZs are operational in the State of Kerala.

Promotion of export of mangoes

1927. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some new markets abroad have come up for Indian mangoes particularly from Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and
- (c) what action Government proposes to take to promote the export of Indian mangoes to new markets abroad?

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

- (b) Market Access for export of Mangoes is a continuous process and export

of mangoes to South Korea with Vapour Heat Treatment (VHT) and Australia in addition to earlier approval of imports from Uttar Pradesh has allowed import of mangoes from all over India, after irradiation at the approved facilities.

(c) Promotion of exports of agricultural commodities, including mangoes, is a continuous process. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of Department of Commerce, has the mandate to promote exports of mangoes. Recently, APEDA organized a Mango promotion programme in departmental stores at Busan and Seoul in South Korea from 26 to 27 May, 2017. APEDA also organised a reverse Buyer-Seller Meet (RBSM) from 5 to 6 June, 2017 at Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra). 23 importers from Iran, China, Australia, Republic of Korea, Japan and Mauritius were invited. In addition to the above, APEDA has been providing assistance to the exporters of its scheduled products, including mangoes, under various components of its scheme 'Agriculture Export Promotion Scheme of APEDA'.

Setting up of border haats

1928. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up more Border Haats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is being done because of the encouragement it got at the India-Myanmar border; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Setting up of Border Haats is one of the methods for facilitating and increasing border trade across neighbouring countries. Currently four Border Haats are operational along India-Bangladesh border. Two Border Haats are located in Meghalaya at Kalaichar and Balat and two are located in Tripura at Srinagar and Kamalasagar. In addition to the four functional Border Haats, Government of India and Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh have agreed to set up six more border haats-two in Tripura and four in Meghalaya. Government of India has also executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government of the Republic of Union of Myanmar under which Border Haats are to be set up at nine mutually agreed locations.

Slow down of exports

1929. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's exports slowed down to a four month low in June, 2017;
- (b) whether it is a fact that buying of gold has resulted in a sharp hike in trade deficit;
- (c) what are the reasons for the low growth of exports by only 4.39 per cent during June, 2017; and
- (d) the steps proposed to reduce the trade deficit for the next quarter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The value of India's merchandise exports during the last six months along with the percentage growth is as follows:

Months	Value of exports (US\$ Billions)		% growth over corresponding month of previous year
	2016	2017*	
January	21.20	22.29	5.13
February	20.85	25.54	22.54
March	22.91	29.14	27.20
April	20.89	24.62	17.85
May	22.40	24.01	7.20
June	22.66	23.56	3.97
Total of six months	130.90	149.16	13.95

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata, (*Provisional)

The above data reflect that India's merchandise exports recorded positive growth during the last six months as compared to the exports of corresponding month of previous year.

- (b) India's import of gold for the last six months is as follows:

India's Import of Gold (in US\$ Millions)

Months	2016	2017*	% Change
January	2912.28	2040.35	-29.94
February	1405.49	3480.09	147.61

Months	2016	2017*	% Change
March	973.45	4178.59	329.26
April	1238.90	3853.39	211.03
May	1473.76	4958.50	236.45
June	1209.05	2453.92	102.96

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata, (*Provisional)

The data in the above table reflect that India's gold import is registering a high positive growth since February, 2017, which is one of the causes of increasing trade deficit.

(c) Although India has registered a positive growth rate in merchandise exports for the last eleven months consecutively since August, 2016, the reasons for the low growth of exports are as follows:

- (i) Fall in global demand and fall in commodity prices, impacting terms of trade for commodity exporters.
- (ii) Fall in the prices of petroleum crude resulting in consequent decline in prices as well as export realizations for petroleum products, which are major terms of exports for India.
- (iii) Fall in demand of precious goods like Pearls, Precious and Semi-Precious stones, especially from oil producing countries.

(d) The Government has launched various schemes under the Foreign Trade policy (2015-20) for promotion of exports including Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS), Duty Drawback scheme, Advance Authorisation scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme and Interest Equalisation Scheme. Regular interaction is undertaken with various Export Promotion Councils, Trade Associations and other stakeholders to address their concerns.

Assistance to Andhra Pradesh for Industrialisation

1930. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria that Government uses to classify a particular State as industrially backward State;

(b) whether it is a fact that after bifurcation, Andhra Pradesh has become industrially backward in the country and needs urgent help from the Central Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the State has been demanding and requesting the Central Government for helping it industrially so as to create a level-playing field; and

(d) if so, how the Ministry is helping the State through various schemes/incentives to promote industrialisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) 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) was implementing Schemes for development of North East region and Special Package Scheme for Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir, which have now ended.

(b) to (d) Section 94 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 provides that the Central Government shall take appropriate fiscal measures, including offer of tax incentives to the State of Andhra and the State of Telangana, to promote industrialization and economic growth in both the States. Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal for formulation of Entrepreneurship Facilitation Scheme.

Decline in exports

1931. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of items that India exported to other countries during last three years and the current year, year-wise and item-wise and how much foreign exchange the country is earning through above exports;

(b) whether the country has lost global market share in more than 60 export items in last three years;

(c) if so, the details of export items on which country has lost its share/control and reasons therefore; and

(d) the reasons for India losing its edge to China, Bangladesh and even to Cambodia in spite of the country being highest producer of cotton in the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of principal commodity-wise India's exports during the last three years and the current year is

given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The value of India's exports during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Years	Value of Exports (in US\$ Billions)
2014-15	310.34
2015-16	262.29
2016-17	276.28
2016-17 (April-June)	65.31
2017-18 (April-June)*	72.21

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

(b) and (c) As per information received from Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO), of the 5800 tariff lines at 6 digit level (ITC-HS), 200 such lines contribute about 50% of India's exports. Of these 200 lines, in respect of 61 lines India's share of exports has fallen in Global imports between 2011 and 2016. These 61 lines are listed in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) India's share in textiles and apparel exports is as follows:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Exports (In US\$ billion)	40.7	40	39.7
Share in global exports	4.9%	5.2%	5.2%

Source: Ministry of Textiles

Thus, India has retained its share in global textiles and apparel exports. However, China is leading exporter of textiles in view of low cost and vast labor, reduced commercial barriers and material supply availability. Bangladesh and Cambodia are Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and therefore, have access to European Union markets at lower duties under Generalized System of Preferences.

Statement-I

India's Merchandise Exports: Principal Commodity-wise

(Values in US\$ Millions)

Sl. No.	Principal Commodities	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-May, 2017)*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Petroleum Products	56794.15	30582.72	31704.33	5508.45
2.	Pearl, Precious, Semiprecious Stones	24758.79	22297.26	25053.11	4094.90

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Gold and Other Precious Metal Jewellery	13242.41	10958.01	12083.62	2599.09
4.	Drug Formulations, Biologicals	11215.86	12647.84	12701.18	1832.89
5.	Iron and Steel	8684.40	5492.75	8731.59	1713.44
6.	Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories	9282.83	9091.55	8545.11	1477.52
7.	Ship, Boat and Floating Structure	5268.36	3088.46	4527.87	1338.86
8.	Motor Vehicle/Cars	6684.05	6727.44	7582.97	1201.38
9.	Gold	2845.15	5573.54	6004.20	1164.67
10.	Rmg Manmade Fibres	3997.13	4181.71	5048.59	1156.65
11.	Products of Iron and Steel	7562.81	6134.95	5913.98	1034.50
12.	Marine Products	5510.49	4767.50	5920.00	1032.12
13.	Organic Chemicals	5394.35	4859.52	4864.92	920.80
14.	Electric Machinery and Equipment	3974.04	3689.51	4646.46	876.52
15.	Cotton Fabrics, Madeups etc.	5516.41	5266.17	5227.70	867.86
16.	Rice—Basmati	4516.28	3477.98	3222.26	791.66
17.	Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups	5275.03	4621.63	4571.40	780.00
18.	Indl. Machinery for Dairy etc.	4769.28	4641.95	4660.11	763.17
19.	Auto Components/ Parts	4438.56	4217.37	4223.85	735.34
20.	Aluminium, Products of Aluminium	2859.37	2639.77	3256.07	657.24
21.	Rmg of Other Textile Material	2941.65	3184.54	3458.04	656.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Residual Chemical and Allied Product	3490.25	3505.17	3907.12	643.01
23.	Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	3561.39	3597.28	3400.55	540.70
24.	Spices	2430.35	2541.46	2901.98	533.05
25.	Buffalo Meat	4781.18	4069.08	3924.63	530.09
26.	Other Misc. Engineering Items	1835.43	1988.33	1974.83	481.03
27.	Copper and Products Made of Copper	3420.30	2539.74	2686.46	450.59
28.	Cotton Yarn	3937.41	3608.12	3350.02	436.06
29.	Plastic Raw Materials	2508.66	2491.33	2520.67	432.90
30.	IC Engines and Parts	2397.98	2106.23	2220.25	432.50
31.	Rice (Other Than Basmati)	3336.84	2368.64	2557.44	416.76
32.	Granit, Natural Stone and Product	2019.82	1832.35	1860.26	352.53
33.	Electronics Instruments	1900.92	1962.80	2016.31	345.50
34.	Other Commodities	3511.70	4303.28	2569.52	343.88
35.	Dyes	2129.98	1873.95	1930.07	323.76
36.	Two and three wheelers	1864.34	1777.84	1648.62	321.99
37.	Agro Chemicals	1951.77	1965.71	2147.03	317.76
38.	Footwear of Leather	2279.00	2148.41	2135.04	313.03
39.	Electronics Components	1880.46	1842.05	1795.23	303.35
40.	Handicrafts (Excl. Handmade Carpets)	1378.04	1637.67	1929.34	299.00
41.	Cotton Raw Incl. Waste	1900.19	1938.66	1632.21	298.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
42.	Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts	6158.51	3729.36	3007.19	290.65
43.	Iron Ore	515.27	191.46	1516.23	283.55
44.	Cosmetics and Toiletries	1404.01	1356.58	1460.41	273.12
45.	Auto Tyres and Tubes	1648.11	1387.25	1498.85	265.03
46.	Carpet (Excl. Silk) Handmade	1358.16	1437.60	1485.12	241.26
47.	Ceramics and Allied Products	925.89	990.21	1179.58	239.22
48.	Atm, Injctng Mlding Machinery etc.	1344.42	1262.83	1272.29	227.43
49.	Telecom Instruments	1073.26	875.72	1042.72	217.76
50.	Leather Goods	1453.20	1370.84	1322.13	206.94
51.	Paper, Paper Board and Product	1182.01	1184.56	1222.34	204.42
52.	Castor Oil	770.49	705.20	676.43	196.55
53.	Medical and Scientific Instrument	1080.28	989.24	1177.54	195.56
54.	Plastic Sheet, Film, Plates etc.	1068.79	1030.51	1023.29	189.50
55.	Other Construction Machinery	1177.40	1077.86	1076.53	187.03
56.	Moulded and Extruded Goods	988.24	1049.22	1036.51	183.90
57.	Coffee	814.02	783.87	846.16	178.99
58.	Sugar	871.41	1490.52	1293.46	176.14
59.	Ac, Refrigeration Machinery etc.	1168.33	1048.09	986.01	168.15
60.	Fresh Fruits	516.26	635.49	750.90	166.16
61.	Finished Leather	1331.76	1049.26	889.55	164.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
62.	Cashew	909.26	768.55	790.62	160.58
63.	Other Rubber Product Except Footwear	1071.11	922.30	965.36	159.01
64.	Oil Meals	1324.17	553.01	800.60	151.17
65.	Inorganic Chemicals	683.59	628.20	774.64	142.80
66.	Pumps Of All Types	773.24	707.18	763.95	137.89
67.	Plywood and Allied Products	714.81	777.69	784.57	133.77
68.	Guergam Meal	1551.87	496.57	467.10	131.54
69.	Processed Minerals	1034.39	872.82	899.35	128.04
70.	Fresh Vegetables	763.24	799.93	860.29	119.66
71.	Paint, Varnish and Allied Product	669.06	594.73	664.70	117.05
72.	Other Miscellaneous Chemicals	742.21	673.64	643.89	111.34
73.	Zinc and Products Made of Zinc	608.06	527.07	611.61	111.08
74.	Packaging Materials	509.93	572.04	659.95	111.01
75.	Hand Tool, Cutting Tool of Metals	755.70	640.60	640.11	110.21
76.	Glass and Glassware	718.49	721.19	683.61	106.29
77.	Tobacco Unmanufactured	680.01	665.33	637.49	103.15
78.	Manmade Staple Fibre	551.59	540.41	597.25	101.26
79.	Tea	681.79	720.03	734.25	99.36
80.	Miscellaneous Processed Items	453.66	444.28	456.47	91.20
81.	Cereal Preparations	496.41	513.03	532.75	87.29
82.	Bulk Minerals and Ores	443.94	550.51	406.64	85.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
83.	Processed Fruits and Juices	592.26	574.46	582.94	85.03
84.	Leather Garments	604.58	553.98	536.32	83.73
85.	Nuclear Reactor, Indl Boilr, Part	603.89	680.77	671.62	83.63
86.	Machine Tools	376.89	392.35	452.82	80.24
87.	Groundnut	760.37	620.36	811.47	79.09
88.	Other Non Ferrous Metal and Product	499.29	431.88	447.52	77.06
89.	Ayush and Herbal Products	354.68	364.00	403.91	70.92
90.	Footwear of Rubber/Canvas etc.	307.20	308.15	340.32	68.62
91.	Optical Items (Incl. Lens etc.)	306.34	342.96	380.59	65.66
92.	Sesame Seeds	772.27	459.77	404.14	65.50
93.	Consumer Electronics	808.01	651.48	574.19	65.12
94.	Other Textile Yarn, Fabric Madeup Article	399.59	335.69	359.26	63.01
95.	Handloom Products	369.55	368.52	360.71	62.24
96.	Other Plastic Items	420.29	370.27	346.56	61.45
97.	Surgicals	299.57	302.88	334.32	59.58
98.	Cement, Clinker and Asbestos Cement	378.31	335.62	368.55	57.22
99.	Leather Footwear Component	361.94	285.10	300.13	52.95
100.	Pulses	199.86	252.11	191.63	52.84
101.	Tobacco Manufactured	278.61	316.68	325.18	52.67
102.	Coir and Coir Manufactures	282.19	261.59	296.36	51.75
103.	Alcoholic Beverages	369.59	310.31	300.30	51.22

1	2	3	4	5	6
104.	Cranes, Lifts and Winches	341.79	423.63	388.61	50.74
105.	Bicycle and Parts	354.16	298.44	294.67	50.01
106.	Other Precious and Base Metals	414.05	447.29	421.66	49.77
107.	Human Hair, Products Thereof	336.37	301.15	297.12	47.27
108.	Railway Transport Equipments, Parts	135.35	109.93	231.96	42.48
109.	Lead and Products Made of Led	173.20	181.53	238.08	41.98
110.	Dairy Products	355.83	256.93	255.75	41.77
111.	Computer Hardware, Peripherals	346.44	358.18	267.63	39.48
112.	Books, Publications and Prntng	265.66	285.48	282.54	38.77
113.	Accumulators and Batteries	213.06	203.30	234.23	38.51
114.	Stationery/Office, School Supply	250.07	244.09	232.06	38.13
115.	Rmg Silk	303.97	244.06	192.33	36.38
116.	Processed Vegetables	281.75	258.92	264.83	34.56
117.	Sports Goods	274.50	227.70	225.55	33.76
118.	Coal, Coke and Briquettes etc.	136.51	160.45	142.35	33.69
119.	Dye Intermediates	239.85	181.14	185.47	32.57
120.	Woollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups etc.	201.85	196.44	176.05	31.15
121.	Sheep/Goat Meat	135.71	128.38	130.59	29.00
122.	Other Cereals	869.11	261.18	212.35	27.35
123.	Rmg Wool	307.75	262.37	214.69	25.91
124.	Other Oil Seeds	185.04	147.77	126.79	24.86
125.	Cocoa Products	138.87	193.31	162.66	24.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
126.	Jute Hessian	126.00	125.54	138.65	23.41
127.	Saddlery and Harness	162.85	146.47	143.10	23.37
128.	Essential Oils	90.17	115.44	112.46	22.98
129.	Other Crude Minerals	152.26	108.02	131.96	22.90
130.	Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	69.96	80.89	78.86	21.93
131.	Wheat	828.75	164.22	66.94	20.26
132.	Milled Products	168.76	169.12	121.99	19.28
133.	Office Equipments	54.77	89.49	119.15	17.38
134.	Other Jute Manufactures	109.24	117.47	123.54	17.15
135.	Other Wood and Wood Products	2.22	85.88	46.58	15.57
136.	Graphite, Explosives and Accessory	68.46	66.49	74.87	14.80
137.	Poultry Products	106.38	117.42	79.29	13.89
138.	Floriculture Products	75.40	73.80	81.85	12.37
139.	Vegetable Oils	94.56	79.93	117.18	11.29
140.	Mica	56.02	52.72	56.00	10.46
141.	Fertilizers Manufactured	82.54	91.70	60.60	10.45
142.	Natural Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup	124.97	84.05	61.97	9.57
143.	Sulphur, Unroasted Iron Pyrite	60.57	78.93	52.13	8.80
144.	Floor Cvrng of Jute	39.09	34.00	38.04	7.32
145.	Shellac	43.80	30.90	33.44	6.81
146.	Natural Rubber	7.06	58.70	38.91	6.59
147.	Electrodes	38.60	42.53	40.79	6.54
148.	Nickel, Product Made of Nickel	897.58	492.88	92.70	5.48
149.	Prime Mica and Mica Products	19.51	17.15	18.27	3.89
150.	Jute Yarn	22.64	18.34	10.86	3.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
151.	Tin and Products Made of Tin	37.73	57.22	8.85	2.92
152.	Mollases	31.61	101.00	47.07	2.22
153.	Jute, Raw	19.41	17.18	10.95	2.03
154.	Silk Waste	17.86	13.74	14.67	1.80
155.	Silver	5.68	7.35	11.30	1.58
156.	Fertilizers Crude	7.75	11.83	9.27	1.44
157.	Niger Seeds	17.71	18.99	17.53	1.29
158.	Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	9.10	8.83	6.57	0.90
159.	Newsprint	8.05	2.67	2.42	0.63
160.	Pulp and Waste Paper	7.92	11.32	7.92	0.44
161.	Project Goods	36.59	25.13	30.35	0.38
162.	Animal Casings	3.18	2.61	2.06	0.33
163.	Silk Carpet	2.62	2.60	9.50	0.21
164.	Processed Meat	2.29	0.96	0.69	0.15
165.	Silk, Raw	0.11	0.22	0.07	0.08
166.	Wool, Raw	0.04	0.44	0.28	0.04
167.	Raw Hides and Skins	1.87	0.28	0.33	0.03
168.	Other Meat	0.44		0.14	
INDIA'S TOTAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS		310352.01	262290.13	276280.29	48629.00

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*Provisional)

Statement-II

Details of 61 line where India's share of exports has fallen

Sl. No.	Product code	Commodities	India's Share of Exports in World Imports 2011	India's Share of Exports in World Imports 2016
1	2	3	4	5
1.	710239	Diamonds, worked, but not mounted or set (excluding industrial diamonds)	31.36%	30.79%

1	2	3	4	5
2.	711319	Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal other than silver	22.10%	14.44%
3.	870321	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	8.84%	5.77%
4.	290243	P-Xylene	4.29%	3.37%
5.	420221	Handbags, whether or not with shoulder straps, incl. those without handles, with outer surface	3.46%	2.97%
6.	390210	Polypropylene, in primary forms	4.13%	2.53%
7.	880330	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, n.e.s. (excluding those for gliders)	3.21%	2.00%
8.	401120	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used for buses and lorries (excluding tyres)	2.14%	1.92%
9.	620342	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, of cotton	2.02%	1.68%
10.	870210	Motor vehicles for the transport of ≥ 10 persons, incl. driver, with compression-ignition	1.77%	1.57%
11.	392190	Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics, reinforced, laminated, supported or similarly	1.81%	1.55%
12.	841480	Air pumps, air or other gas compressors and ventilating or recycling hoods incorporating	1.84%	1.29%

1	2	3	4	5
13.	850300	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with electric motors and generators, electric	1.91%	1.29%
14.	230400	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets	8.31%	1.20%
15.	620462	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts of cotton	1.56%	0.93%
16.	890190	Vessels for the transport of goods and vessels for the transport of both persons and goods	1.02%	0.86%
17.	640399	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics or composition leather, with uppers of leather	0.90%	0.84%
18.	847990	Parts of machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.	1.52%	0.81%
19.	260111	Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites)	2.65%	0.72%
20.	611020	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.59%	0.56%
21.	853690	Electrical apparatus for switching electrical circuits, or for making connections to	0.59%	0.55%
22.	330499	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin (other than medicaments)	0.63%	0.46%
23.	390120	Polyethylene with a specific gravity of ≥ 0.94 , in primary forms	1.20%	0.44%

1	2	3	4	5
24.	100590	Maize (excluding seed for sowing)	3.31%	0.39%
25.	851770	Parts of telephone sets, telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks	0.95%	0.36%
26.	853400	Printed circuits	0.30%	0.29%
27.	841810	Combined refrigerator-freezers, with separate external doors	0.65%	0.26%
28.	300439	Medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones but not antibiotics	0.33%	0.24%
29.	841199	Parts of gas turbines, n.e.s.	0.51%	0.23%
30.	401110	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used for motor cars, incl. station wagons and racing	0.33%	0.22%
31.	854140	Photosensitive semiconductor devices, incl. photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled	0.44%	0.22%
32.	490199	Printed books, brochures and similar printed matter (excluding those in single sheets; dictionaries)	0.26%	0.21%
33.	270119	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated (excluding anthracite and bituminous coal)	0.79%	0.20%
34.	999999	Commodities not elsewhere specified	2.87%	0.16%
35.	847330	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines or for other machines	0.13%	0.13%

1	2	3	4	5
36.	940540	Electric lamps and lighting fittings, n.e.s.	0.17%	0.12%
37.	851712	Telephones for cellular networks “mobile telephones” or for other wireless networks	1.71%	0.09%
38.	740400	Waste and scrap, of copper (excluding ingots or other similar unwrought shapes, of remelted)	0.17%	0.09%
39.	847180	Units for automatic data-processing machines (excluding processing units, input or output units)	0.12%	0.09%
40.	890120	Tankers	0.16%	0.08%
41.	847160	Input or output units for automatic data-processing machines, whether or not containing storage	0.08%	0.07%
42.	852872	Reception apparatus for television, colour, whether or not incorporating radio-broadcast receivers	0.07%	0.06%
43.	340220	Surface-active preparations, washing preparations, auxiliary washing preparations and cleaning	0.11%	0.06%
44.	852351	Solid-state, non-volatile data storage devices for recording data from an external source	0.35%	0.04%
45.	847170	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0.13%	0.04%
46.	847150	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines, whether or not containing in the same	0.22%	0.04%

1	2	3	4	5
47.	854129	Transistors with a dissipation rate ≥ 1 W (excluding photosensitive transistors)	0.03%	0.02%
48.	848690	Parts and accessories for machines and apparatus of a kind used solely or principally for the ...	0.07%	0.02%
49.	847130	Data-processing machines, automatic, portable, weighing ≤ 10 kg	0.03%	0.01%
50.	854290	Parts of electronic integrated circuits, n.e.s.	0.05%	0.01%
51.	854231	Electronic integrated circuits as processors and controllers, whether or not combined	0.013%	0.008%
52.	854233	Electronic integrated circuits as amplifiers	0.007%	0.006%
53.	710813	Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	0.008%	0.005%
54.	854232	Electronic integrated circuits as memories	0.021%	0.005%
55.	710691	Silver, incl. silver plated with gold or platinum, unwrought (excluding silver in powder form)	0.007%	0.002%
56.	848620	Machines and apparatus for the manufacture of semiconductor devices or of electronic integrated	0.0019%	0.0009%
57.	151190	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excluding chemically modified and crude)	0.0068%	0.0007%

1	2	3	4	5
58.	440710	Coniferous wood sawn or chipped length-wise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded	0.0016%	0.0005%
59.	271112	Propane, liquefied	0.01207%	0.00001%
60.	270112	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	0.00131%	0.00001%
61.	270900	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	0.00094%	0.00000%

Source: Federation of Indian Export Organization (FIEO) based on DGCI and S data

Scrapping of procurement wing of DGS&D

1932. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has scrapped the procurement wing of DGS and D;
- (b) what *modus operandi* does Government propose to procure Government stock especially in Government offices;
- (c) whether such procurement will be decentralized office-wise or department-wise; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government using technology has restructured the procurement process in order to achieve greater transparency.

(b) to (d) The Government has launched a technology driven platform called Government e-Marketplace (GeM). It is a completely online procurement portal right from registration of Sellers and Buyers upto payment to suppliers. GeM is a transparent, accountable and efficient way of public procurement. As per Rule No. 149 of GFR 2017, it is mandatory for Central Government Ministries/Departments to procure the Goods/Services available on GeM through GeM only. The procurement through GeM is flexible. It can be done office-wise, department-wise with demand aggregation at the state level or at the central level depending upon the requirement of buyers.

Impact of slaughter ban

1933. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether stakeholders in the leather industry have raised issues regarding State-level ban on slaughter of various types of cattle and increasing restriction on slaughter houses, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether stakeholders in the leather industry have anticipated shortage of raw leather due to various types of ban related to slaughter of cattle, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any initiative to counter increasing formal and informal restrictions on cattle slaughter to ensure the growth of leather industry, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change notified 'Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017' in the Gazette of India on 23.05.2017 restricting sale of cattle for slaughter, in addition to other provisions. A Writ Petition (Civil) No. 000422 of 2017 titled "All India Jamaitul Quresh Action Committee" through its President Mohammad Abdul Faheem Advocate vs. Union of India was filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, *vide* order dated 11.07.2017, observed that the stay granted by the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, *vide* order dated 30.05.2017, in Writ Petition (MD) No. 7769 and 7771 and 10128 and 10129 on the operation of rules shall apply to the whole country. Thus, operation of the notification dated 23.05.2017 has been stayed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Therefore, the question of impact of the notification on leather industry does not arise.

Overseas food retailers with 100 per cent FDI

1934. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many overseas food retailers are enjoying 100 per cent FDI in India;

(b) the names of such companies with amount of FDI inflow;

(c) whether any decision has been taken by Government to allow overseas food retailers to sell personal care and household items made in the country; and

(d) if so, the names of such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government has granted permission for 100 per cent FDI to the following for retail trading of food products manufactured and/or produced in India:

Sl. No.	Name of the food retailer	Proposed Investment
(i)	M/s Amazon Retail India Private Limited	INR. 3500 crore
(ii)	M/s Supermarket Grocery Supplies Private Limited	INR. 105 crore
(iii)	M/s Grofers India Private Limited	US \$ 25 million

(c) No such decision has been taken by the Government.

(d) Question does not arise.

Irregularities in functioning of e-commerce

1935. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the market for e-commerce is gradually growing in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether instances of irregularities in the functioning of e-commerce have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of complaints received in this regard during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c) The Government receives suggestions/grievances on various issues in different sectors including e-commerce sector. The same are considered by the Government in consultations with stakeholders including Ministries/Departments, State Governments, apex industry chambers and other organizations and necessary amendments, if required, are made in the policy from time to time.

National Consumer Helpline (NCH), a project of Department of Consumer Affairs, has received complaints from the consumers regarding functioning of the e-commerce companies during the last three years, which are as under:—

Year-wise Complaints received in the National Consumer helpline in e-commerce Sector:

Year	Total Calls Received
May 2014* - March 2015	16919
April 2015 – March 2016	28331
April 2016 - March 2017	54872
April 2017 – June 2017	18884

* In April 2014, NCH was not operational at Indian Institute of Public Administration due to relocation from Delhi University.

Since past few years, NCH has partnered with some companies, who have shown an inclination to resolve their customer complaints received at NCH. This is the alternate grievance redressal method, and is a completely voluntary initiative taken up by these companies. As part of this 'Convergence' programme, NCH forwards/ gives access to the customer complaints of the individual Convergence Company to address/redress these complaints as per the Company's own internal grievance handling system. The redressal provided is communicated to the customer as well as to NCH. Companies are the voluntary Convergence partners of NCH and respond to complaints sent by NCH to them on regular basis.

Since August 2016, the portal www.consumerhelpline.gov.in, has been set up by the Department of Consumer Affairs, which is more robust and provides a platform to the consumers to register their complaints. Companies, who have voluntarily partnered with NCH, as part of the 'Convergence' programme directly respond to these complaints according to their redressal process and revert by providing a feedback to the complainant on the portal directly. Complaints against those companies, who have not partnered with NCH, are forwarded to the company email id from NCH for redressal. Complaints related to Government Departments are forwarded to Concerned Departments/ Ministries.

Though efforts are made to address these complaints, all complaints may not be fully or satisfactorily resolved. In case, the consumer is not satisfied, NCH advises to approach to next level *i.e.* regulatory authority or District Consumer forum and disposed the complaint.

35 e-commerce companies which are enrolled with National Consumer Helpline update the status of complaints registered on INGRAM portal www.consumerhelpline.gov.in and in rest of the cases emails are sent to the companies and complaints closed as per the process.

The details of complaints disposed and pending from August 2016 to June 2017 for e-commerce Sector is as under:

The data includes both convergence and non convergence companies' complaints.

Year	Number of complaints received	Response received— Closed and disposed
Aug 2016 - Mar 2017	40236	40236
Apr 2017 - June 2017	18884	17665
TOTAL	59120	57901

Increase in leather exports

1936. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the leather export has increased in recent years;
- (b) if so, the details of exports in terms of rupees during last three years;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to increase leather exports to the level of 10 billion dollars in the next three years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) No Sir. The export value of leather, leather products and footwear during last three years (in million rupees) is as follows:—

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (p)
397118.71	383321.67	380024.07

P- Provisional

Source: Council for Leather Exports(CLE)

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Special packages for development of States

1937. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government sanctions Special Packages to various States for industrial development in these States;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the achievements made so far through such Special Packages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India had identified States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand as special category States and for industrial development of these States, Special Package Scheme (Package-I) was introduced for a period of 10 years *i.e.* from 14th June, 2002 to 13th June, 2012 and extended as Package-II for further period of five years *i.e.* upto 14.06.2017 in respect of J&K State. Similarly, Package- I launched in respect of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, initially for a period of 10 years from the year 2003 *w.e.f.* 07.01.2003 to 06.01.2013, was extended as Package-II for another period of five years *i.e.* upto 31.03.2017. These schemes have now ended.

(c) The detail of achievements made so far under the Schemes:—

Name of State	Central assistance released (₹ Crore).	Number of Units set up (Nos.)	Investment made (₹ Crore)	Total employment generated (Nos.)
Uttarakhand	291.57	39557	37424.43	293530
Himachal Pradesh	308.82	13880	19016.7	176661
Jammu and Kashmir	271.83	14622	5457.881	109790

Measures to enhance 'ease of doing business'

1938. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what measures were taken by Government to enhance the 'Ease of Doing Business' during the last three years between 2014 and 2017;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any impact assessment of these measures, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has outline dits expectations from the State Governments with regard to further promoting 'Ease of Doing Business' in States, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) which are the States that have already implemented measures for 'Ease of Doing Business' and achieved demonstrable success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government has taken several measures to enhance Ease of Doing Business in the country. Some of the reforms undertaken on various parameters of Doing Business towards easing the business environment in the country are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has interacted with various stakeholders to know the impact of reforms implemented to ease the business regulatory environment and to bridge the gap between implementation on paper and implementation on ground. The Department has engaged National Productivity Council (NPC) to undertake respondents feedback on business regulatory environment in the cities of Delhi and Mumbai. Further, a dedicated team of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has also been engaged by the Department to carry out feedback assessment in all the States/UTs.

For Business Reform Action Plan, 2017, the Department has prioritized on quantity of reforms implemented by States/UTs and will also include feedback from the actual users of the services.

(c) and (d) DIPP has taken up a series of measures to simplify and rationalize the regulatory processes across the country. States too have been brought on board in the process to expand the coverage of these efforts. The Department has been closely working with the State Governments to help them identify constraints in doing business and improving overall business environment in their respective States.

The Department introduced the Business Reform Action Plan in 2014 with the aim of improving the process of setting up a business across the country. Business Reform Action Plan includes recommendations for reforms on regulatory processes, policies, practices or procedures spread across different reform areas spanning the lifecycle of a typical business.

A 340-Point Business Reform Action Plan for States and Union Territories (UTs) was circulated by the Department to all State/UT Governments in late October 2015. The objective of the action plan was targeted at increasing transparency and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of various government regulatory functions and services for business in India. The Department in partnership with the World Bank Group, released the results of the Assessment of Implementation of Business Reforms 2015-16 by States on 31.10.2016.

32 State and UT Governments have submitted their response on implemented reforms in 2016. 12 States have shown performance with over 90% implementation score *viz.* Andhra Pradesh (98.78%), Telangana (98.78%), Gujarat (98.21%), Chhattisgarh

(97.32%), Madhya Pradesh (97.01%), Haryana (96.95%), Jharkhand (96.57%), Rajasthan (96.43%), Uttarakhand (96.13%), Maharashtra (92.86%), Odisha (92.73%) and Punjab (91.07%).

Statement

Details of some of the reforms undertaken by the country towards easing the business environment in the country

1. Starting A Business

- Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company Electronically (SPICe) form has been introduced to make incorporation of companies possible within one working day by imbibing 5 services viz. Name reservation, DIN, Incorporation, PAN and TAN. Earlier this used to take 30 days (1 day for DIN, 7 days for name reservation, 5 days for company incorporation, 10 days for PAN and 7 days for TAN registration as per DBR 2017). This has also reduced the fees for filing the incorporation form INR 2000/- to INR 500.
- Until March 2017, the Government allocated PAN and TAN to 19,704 new corporate entities, wherein PAN was allotted within 4 hours to 95.63% of the 10,894 newly incorporated companies and TAN was allotted to 99.73% applicants.
- The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015 has eliminated the need of a common company seal for incorporation.
- Value Added Tax (VAT) Registration is now processed within 24 hour using electronic application and does not require any inspection. Earlier this used to take 9-10 days in Delhi and Mumbai and also involved inspection. As per the January 2017 data 79% of VAT registrations in Mumbai were done in a single day.
- In Mumbai, registering under Shops and Establishments has been made online without any physical inspection and registration is given within a day. 92% of the registration is given within a single day in January 2017. Earlier it used to take 2-6 days as per DBR 2017.
- Registration with ESIC and EPFO has been made real-time by eliminating all physical touch-points. Inspection procedures associated with both procedures have been dispensed with.
- "Shram Suvidha" Portal has been launched to issue Unique Labour Identification Number (LIN), submission of common electronic returns under 16 Labour Acts and facilitate risk based inspections.

2. Construction Permits

- Both Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) and Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) have reduced the number of procedures from 42 and 29 respectively to only 8. Also, the time taken in giving the various approval during the construction cycle of a building has been brought down to 60 days from last year 213 days in Delhi and 164 days in Mumbai.
- In Delhi since last few months a total of 2885 online applications for construction permits were received out of which 2466 were sanctioned within an average time of 18 days.
- Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has notified the Unified Building Bye-laws. The unified building bye laws have provision of deemed approval of sanctioning building plans within 30 days.
- Both MCD and MCGM has introduced digital signing of building permit application, as well as maps, thereby eliminating need of physical submission of documents. The manual application for grant of construction permits has been discontinued.
- MCGM and MCD Single Window Application System have a provision for online transfer of application and receipt of NOC.
- There is an online common occupancy-cum-completion requirement form (COCCRF) which captures requirement of all agencies for granting OCC. This certificate is to be granted mandatorily within 22 days (15 days for inspection + 07 days for processing by MCD).
- MCD has completed the process of single window approval by integrating with internal departments as well as external Departments like DMRC, Delhi Fire Services, DUAC, AAI and NMA through a common application form. NOC from Labour Department of Delhi Government is not required if no manufacturing activity is being undertaken in the building.
- Infrastructure charges have been abolished by Delhi Jal Board Authority for commercial/ industrial connections. The development Charges for commercial and industrial water connections upto 50 sq. m is INR 45000 and above 50 sq. m is INR 0.5 Million (1 lakh). No NoC is required from DJB for building plan approval.
- MCGM has operationalized online building plan approval system with integration of all internal/external agencies. Applicant is only required to submit common application form (CAF) which captures the requirements of Municipal Corporation and that of all internal/external agencies like AAI, NMA, Fire, storm water drain, sewage, Tree Authority, Revenue Department, etc.

- Common Application Form provides an online calculator on the website to calculate fees and charges for the building proponent. Provision has been made for online payment of all fees/charges to MCGM. This is transferred to concerned agencies through e-payment.
- Timeframe for building plan approval has been fixed for 30 days, inspection for 07 days and OCC for 22 days, in all less than 60 days. There is a provision under Maharashtra State Right to Service Act, 2015 to ensure that such time commitments are adhered to else the concerned officers is to be penalized under law. In Mumbai, the building completion certificate and occupancy certificate can now be processed simultaneously through single-window approval system.
- The Development Plan of Mumbai along with all plots has been mapped on GIS platform and the requirement for NOC from different agencies like AAI, NMA, etc. as Colour Coded Zonal Maps (CCZM) and have been superimposed on GIS Map of Mumbai. Hence, for every plot, building proponent can know which parts of common application form (CAF) is to be filled up. No NOC is required if the building area falls outside CCZM of any agency.
- Provisions have been introduced in the building regulations to ensure that parties (architect, engineer, construction company etc.) involved in the construction process are held legally liable for defects such as structural flaws or problems in the building once it is in use
- Mandated that any party (architect, engineer, Construction Company etc.) involved in the construction process is legally required to obtain a latent defect liability or decennial (10 years) liability—insurance policy to cover possible structural flaws or problems in the building once it is in use.
- MCD has introduced system of risk based classification in the amended UBBL for all categories. These classifications are used for fast-pacing the building plan approval, inspection and grant of occupancy-cum-completion certificate (OCC).

3. **Getting Electricity**

- Owing to the efforts of Ministry of Power and Government of NCT of Delhi and Maharashtra, rank in 'Getting Electricity' indicator leaped from 137 in DBR 2015 to 26 in DBR 2017. A jump of 111 ranks!
- Number of procedures for obtaining an electricity connection reduced from 5 to 3, namely:
 - ◆ Online submission of application to utility and conduct site inspection
 - ◆ Load sanction and demand note generation

- ◆ Utility does external connection and installs meter
- Online application for connections above 100KVA mandatory in Maharashtra and Delhi. Now, it takes only 15 days to get an electricity connection.
 - Tata Power has issued 250+ new connections above 50 KVA and 85000+ new connections below 50 KVA in less than 15 days in the last one year
 - Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply and Transport (BEST) has issued 40+ new connections above 50 KVA and 4900+ new connections below 50 KVA in less than 18 days in the last one year.
- Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) has rationalized LT and HT tariff thereby allowing LT connections upto 150KVA.
- NOC/Consent to Establish is not required for getting industrial electricity connection for setting up new industries and projects.
- Amendments in Central Regulatory Authority regulation has been done to allow installation of transformers up to 500 KVA on double pole structure.
- Amendments in Central Regulatory Authority notification to waive off electrical approval for 11 KV installations carried out by DISCOMs and allowing self-certification by DISCOMs engineers.
- Supply Code Regulation and Standard of Performance (SoP) regulations have been modified by DERC and MERC to complete the process within 15 days.
- Automated systems to monitor outages implemented.

4. **Trading Across Borders**

- Government has made only 3 documents mandatory for export and import which has made the process simpler and easier. There is significant reduction in time from 111 hours to 4 hours for imports and from 34 hours to 4 hours for exports after Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) implemented Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT).
- The launch of the Customs Electronic Commerce Interchange Gateway (ICEGATE) portal has allowed e-filing of integrated customs declaration, bill of entry and the shipping bill. ICEGATE also facilitates data and communication exchanges between applicants and customs.
- Other relevant developments include expanding the number of 24x7 customs clearance facilities, introducing changes to the period of warehousing, implementing an electronic messaging system between shipping lines and custodians for electronic delivery orders and reducing the number of required documents. This reform applies to both Mumbai and Delhi. 24X7 Customs clearance facility is available at 19 seaports and 17 Air Cargo complexes.

- CBEC has implemented Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) on the ICEGATE portal by integrating 6 other Departments viz. FSSAI, Animal Quarantine, Plant Quarantine, Drug Controller, Wildlife Control Bureau and Textile Committee for exports and imports. Also, online message exchange system under single window between Customs' ICEGATE and Plant Quarantine Information System (PQIS) has been implemented for import clearances of agricultural commodities.
- CBEC have merged the two facilitation schemes namely Accredited Client Programme (ACP) and Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programme into a combined three-tier AEO programme to further provide facilitation/benefits to the exporters/importers for efficient custom clearance based on their compliance history
- Customs' risk management system has been extended to other regulatory agencies to ensure risk- based inspection.
- Terminal handling receipts have been eliminated from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Container Terminal, Gateway Terminals India and Nhava Sheva International Container Terminal by web based e-form 13.
- Filing of import and export declarations and manifests has been made online with digital signature. Importers, exporters using services of Customs Brokers, shipping lines and airlines can file customs documents under digital signature mandatorily.
- Electronic messaging system between shipping and custodians' *i.e.* electronic delivery order instead of manual, paper based delivery order has been introduced.
- The system of physical control and locking of public and private warehouses by Customs has been dispensed with and replaced by record based controls.
- The Import Data Processing and Management System (IDPMS) has also been launched to facilitate efficient data processing for payment of imports and effective monitoring.
- The port has reduced the "Gate in" time period for export containers from 5 days to 4 days which will further reduce export dwell time by another 24 hrs.
- Indian Customs has done away with routine print-outs of several documents related to customs clearance including GAR 7 Forms/TR 6 Challans, TP copy, Exchange Control Copy of Bill of Entry and Shipping Bill, and Export Promotion copy of Shipping Bill.

5. Resolving Insolvency

- The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 enacted as a law on 28th May, 2016.
- All the elements of the corporate insolvency eco-system, namely,
 - the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT),
 - the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT),
 - the Insolvency Professionals (IP),
 - the Insolvency Professional Agency (IPA),
 - the Insolvency Professional Entity (IPE), and
 - the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of Indiahave been made operational
- Eleven benches of the NCLT, approximately 1000 Insolvency Professionals, 3 IPAs and 2 IPEs are in operation
- The corporate insolvency provisions of the Code have been commenced *w.e.f.* 01.12.2016 and liquidation provisions *w.e.f.* 15.12.2016.
- At present 144 cases have been filed with various benches of National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and out of which 89 cases have been disposed of till date.

6. Enforcing Contracts

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

7. Registering Property

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

Department as part of the LR-SRO linkage under the National Land Records Modernization Program.

- The iSarita system available in all SR offices has enabled online registrations in Mumbai as well as rest of Maharashtra. iSarita is available over MPLS VPN connections in the SR offices.
- For citizens, various aspects of the registration process have been made available online:
 - (a) Citizens can review the property details using e-Search facility.
 - (b) Citizens can carry out data entry in the system before going to the SR offices using the Public Data Entry portal.
 - (c) Appointment slots can also be booked using the eStepIn system, and
 - (d) make online payment using GRAS.
- The grievance management system (a single window service portal) has already been implemented by Government of Maharashtra - called "Aaple Sarkar" portal.
- The Land Records (Cadastral mapping agency) related grievances are reported through "Aaple Sarkar" portal to the Land Records Department.
- Documents of last 30 years have been scanned and are available in eSearch; mortgages against properties are also available in eSearch. Negative property list is available in iSarita and the system issues alerts.
- Year-wise historical statement for number of documents registered and revenue collected is publically available.
- All land parcel maps are already surveyed as a part of City Survey under section 122 and section 126 of MLRC 1966 and property cards (RoR) are present in Digital form for all privately held land plots.
- Necessary amendment has been made to mandate the adjudication of the cases/ disputes with regard to land within one year.
- In Mumbai, Service delivery standards have been introduced to provide maps within a specific time frame through an online portal.
- In Mumbai, title search can be conducted online without requirement of any physical visit.
- In Delhi, an electronic database for recording boundaries, checking points and providing cadastral information has been completed.
- Property tax dues can be accessed online free of cost by registered users (property owners) through Property Identity Number (PID).

- Online database has been developed for checking for encumbrances (liens, mortgages, restrictions and the like).
- In Delhi, grievances related to land can be made online on Department of Revenue's website through Registration Related Monitoring System.

8. **Getting Credit**

- SARFAESI (Central Registry) Rules, 2011 has been amended. The amendment provides inclusion of additional types of charges such as security interest in immovable property by mortgage other than deposit of title deeds, hypothecation of plant and machinery, stocks, debt including book debt or receivables, intangible assets, etc. This amendment allows (Central Registry of Securitization Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest) CERSAI to register these additional charges. Over 100,000 charges on movables have been registered thus far.
- The amended SARFAESI Act 2002 provides priority to secured creditors to be paid first over all other debts and all revenues, taxes, cesses and other rates payable to the Central Government or State Government or local authority.

9. **Paying Taxes**

- In recent times, the focus of the Indian Government is to gradually reduce the corporate tax rate from 30% to 25% in medium term. The Government is also focusing on increasing the incentives for the small businesses and the MSME (micro, small and medium enterprises) industrial base.
- The tax incentives provided to the small and medium sized businesses in the fiscal year 2016 include the reduction of corporate tax rate to 29% for the companies with turnover/gross receipts of INR 50 Million or less and reducing the tax rate to 25% for newly incorporated manufacturing companies. This has been further liberalised by reducing the corporate tax rate to 25% in the fiscal year 2017 for the companies with turnover/gross receipts of INR 500 Million or less. Also, tax incentive is provided to start-ups to promote setting up start-ups in India.
- The Government is driving a new mantra 'RAPID- revenue, accountability, probity, information and digitalization' for administering the tax reforms. With project RAPID, Government is trying to achieve the goal of 'minimum government and maximum governance' and make tax compliances more taxpayer-friendly, transparent and eventually leading to widening of the tax base. There are visible efforts to facilitate, *inter alia*, online payment of taxes and electronic filing, processing, analyzing and scrutiny of income tax returns.

- The Income tax department in India has initiated an E-proceeding facility for all taxpayers which is an expanded and extended form of e-assessment (audit) involving direct communication between the taxpayer and the Department for all Income Tax proceedings including assessment (audit).
- It is likely that Goods and Service Tax (GST) would be effective from 1 July 2017. GST will subsume all the indirect taxes and will be a game changer of these times. Under the GST regime, the registration number would be PAN based and the details furnished in the GST return would also be reported to Income Tax department. Also, the Tax Audit report would be furnished before the inspecting GST authority. Such dialogue between these tax departments would lead to reporting of consistent data by the taxpayer and would boost better, harmonized and efficient tax compliances within the Indian economy and widening of the tax base.
- Recently, the Provident Fund administrative charges have been reduced from 1.10% to 0.65% (change of .45%). This will reduce the overall tax rate in India.
- Payment of Employee State Insurance Corporation and Employee Provident Fund Organization contributions can now be made online through 58 banks, debit cards or credit cards.
- Sales tax department of Maharashtra has eliminated physical touch point for filing of tax returns, tax payment and tax compliances by introducing online return filing and online payment through GRAS (Government Receipt Accounting System) for VAT, CST, Profession tax, Luxury Tax and Entry Tax.
- In India, the revision of return of income is a completely online process and revision by itself is not a criteria for selection of a case for scrutiny (audit). In India, selection of a case for scrutiny is based on several parameters under the Computer Aided Selection for Scrutiny (CASS) program.

Setting up of spice park in Telangana

1939. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up a Spice Park in Telangana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to help chilli and turmeric farmers by integrating operations for cultivation, post harvest processing for value addition,

packaging, storage and export of spices and spice products by meeting the quality specifications of the consuming countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Central Government has received proposal from the State Government of Telangana for establishing a Spice Park at Nizamabad for turmeric. It has been intimated to the State Government that the Spices Board would extend all technical support if land and funds for establishing the Spice park is provided by the State. Central Government has also approved the setting up of a Spice Development Agency (SDA) for Telangana having headquarters at Warangal for co-coordinating with the State/Central Agencies implementing programmes for research, production, marketing, quality improvement and export of spices, including chilli and turmeric.

(c) Government implements several programmes for providing assistance to spice farmers, including Chilli and Turmeric farmers, which, on one hand aim at increasing production and ensuring remunerative prices to farmers through pre and post-harvest management and support activities, and on the other hand assist the industry through adoption of upgraded technology in spice processing, setting up of quality evaluation labs, quality certification etc. for facilitating exports. Spices Board is implementing the “Export Oriented Production, Export Development and Promotion of Spices” Scheme wherein assistance is provided to spices farmers which, *inter alia*, includes development of infrastructure for common processing facilities in Spice Parks, adaptation of upgraded technology in spice processing, setting up of quality evaluation labs for sampling and testing of the export consignments for meeting quality specifications of consuming countries, assistance to farmers on post-harvest quality improvement, imparting training to farmers in Good Agricultural Practices etc.

Boosting trade ties with Africa

1940. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India aims to boost trade ties with African nations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that India took necessary steps in this regard during the annual meeting of the African Development Bank in Gujarat recently; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Various steps

have been taken by Government to enhance trade and commercial relations with African countries. Bilateral trade between India and African countries are reviewed regularly, including through bilateral mechanisms like of Joint Trade Committee Meetings and Joint Commission Meetings. The 4th India-Africa Trade Ministers' Meeting was organized in New Delhi on 23rd October, 2015. Negotiations to enter into Free Trade Agreement with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), a Regional Economic Community in Africa, Preferential Trade Agreement with the South African Customs Union (SACU) and a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Partnership Agreement (CECPA) with Mauritius are in progress. Promotional events like Trade fairs/Conclave/Buyer Seller Meet are also organized regularly in African countries and India under the Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme with a view to diversify and boost exports to Africa. Sessions on Africa - India cooperation was organised as part of the annual meeting of the Africa Development Bank at Gandhinagar, Gujarat from 22-25 May, 2017. The objective of sessions was to promote south-south cooperation and boosting trade and investments between India and Africa across key sectors such as Agriculture, Renewable Energy, Education and Skill Development, Healthcare, Information Technology, IT enabled Services and so on.

Investments made under 'Startup India' programme

1941. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the 'Startup India' programme launched by the Prime Minister on January 16, 2016;

(b) the details of investment which Government expected along with the details of policy document when the programme was announced by the Prime Minister; and

(c) the details of investments which have come into this programme till February 28, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Details of the 'Startup India' initiative, as envisaged in the policy document Startup India Action Plan, are given in the Statement (*See below*). With respect to investment in Startups, the Startup India Action Plan provides for a Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) with a corpus fund of INR 10,000 crores for development and growth of innovation driven enterprises.

(c) As on 28th February, 2017, ₹ 500 crores had been released to SIDBI for the FFS. Out of this, ₹ 114 crores was sanctioned to 5 Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs), who in turn have invested ₹ 27.81 crores in 9 Startups.

Statement*Startup India action points and objectives*

Sl. No.	Action Point	Objective
1.	Compliance Regime based on Self-Certification	To reduce the regulatory burden on Startups thereby allowing them to focus on their core business and keep compliance cost low.
2.	Startup India Hub	To create a single point of contact for the entire Startup ecosystem and enable knowledge exchange and access to funding.
3.	Rolling out of Mobile App and Portal	To serve as the single platform for Startups for interacting with Government and Regulatory Institutions for all business needs and information exchange among various stakeholders.
4.	Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs	To promote awareness and adoption of IPRs by Startups and facilitate them in protecting and commercializing the IPRs by providing access to high quality Intellectual Property services and resources, including fast-track examination of patent applications and rebate in fees.
5.	Relaxed Norms of Public Procurement for Startups	To provide an equal platform to Startups across sectors <i>vis-à-vis</i> the experienced entrepreneurs/companies in public procurement.
6.	Faster Exit for Startups	To make it easier for Startups to wind up operations.
7.	Providing Funding Support through Fund of Funds with a Corpus of INR 10,000 crore	To provide funding support for development and growth of innovation driven enterprises.
8.	Credit Guarantee fund for Startups	To catalyze entrepreneurship by providing credit to innovators across all sections of society.
9.	Tax Exemptions on Capital Gains	To promote investments into Startups by mobilizing the capital gains arising from sale of capital assets.

Sl. No.	Action Point	Objective
10.	Tax Exemptions to startups for 3 Years	To promote the growth of Startups and address working capital requirements.
11.	Tax Exemption on Investments above Fair Market Value	To encourage seed-capital investment in Startups.
12.	Organizing Startup Fests for Showcasing Innovation and Providing a Collaboration Platform	To galvanize the Startup ecosystem and to provide national and international visibility to the Startup ecosystem in India.
13.	Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)	To serve as a platform for promotion of world-class Innovation Hubs, Grand Challenges, Startup businesses and other self-employment activities, particularly in technology driven areas.
14.	Harnessing Private Sector Expertise for Incubator Setup	To ensure professional management of Government sponsored/funded incubators, Government will create a policy and framework for setting-up of incubators across the country in public private partnership.
15.	Building Innovation Centers at National Institutes	To propel successful innovation through augmentation of incubation and R&D efforts.
16.	Setting up of 7 New Research Parks Modeled on the Research Park Setup at IIT Madras	To propel successful innovation through incubation and joint R&D efforts between academia and Industry.
17.	Promoting Startups in the Biotechnology Sector	To foster and facilitate bio-entrepreneurship.
18.	Launching of Innovation Focused Programs for Students	To foster a culture of innovation in the field of Science and Technology amongst students.
19.	Annual Incubator Grand Challenge	To support creation of successful world class incubators in India.

Export of spices

1942. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. The spices exports from the country have touched an all-time high during 2016-17 registering 22% increase in quantity and 14% increase in value in dollar terms compared to 2015-16.

(b) Presently, there is no proposal for constituting additional boards for the promotion of spices.

(c) During 2016-17, the total earning of the country from exports is estimated to be US\$ 276280.29 million of which export earnings from spices is around 1.05%.

Impact of H-1B visa restrictions on services' exports

1943. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any adverse effect on services' exports due to imposition of restrictions on H-1B visa by the US and similar other avenues;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) which sectors have been most adversely affected by these visa restrictions; and

(d) the details regarding estimates of losses suffered by different sectors due to such restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) A significant number of Indian professionals travel to the U.S. every year under various work visa programmes, including the H-1B programme. There are proposals under consideration in the U.S. to revise and reform the H-1B visa programme. However, so far, no comprehensive changes have been made.

In the current (115th) Congress, six Bills relating to H-1B and L-1 visa programmes have been introduced by individual congressmen and senators. However, so far, none of these Bills have been passed. On the Executive side, on April 18, 2017, President Trump issued an Executive Order (EO) titled “Buy American and Hire American”, which requires different arms of the U.S. Administration to suggest reforms to the H-1B visa programme. This process is still underway and no changes have been proposed as yet. The Administration has also taken some other steps which are primarily aimed at preventing abuse of H-1B visa programme, ensuring transparency and non-discrimination, and clearing the backlog.

It is not possible to anticipate impact of the proposed bills about changes in H-1B visa regime as there is no finality to new proposed provisions.

Export rejections due to non-tariff barriers

1944. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export rejections due to non-tariff barriers for Indian food products are increasing;

(b) if so, the details of the last three years thereof;

(c) what is the volume of such export opportunities lost due to non-tariff barriers during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government is taking any measure to regulate exports or empower farmers/food processors/food industry, in order to overcome such non-tariff barriers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per the information available, there were 36 alerts received for export of fresh Fruits and Vegetables to EU. 41 number of shipments of fresh Fruits and Vegetables for export to USA, were issued import refusal. The details below are pertaining to fresh fruits and vegetables excluding processed form of agricultural products:—

EU Alerts:

Commodity	2014	2015	2016
Okra	8	6	2
Curry leaves	3	5	0
Papaya	0	0	1

Commodity	2014	2015	2016
Vallore bean	0	0	1
Papri Bean	0	0	1
Others	9	0	0
TOTAL	20	11	5

Source: EU DG SANTE

USA Import refusals:

Commodity	2014	2015	2016
Goose Berry	0	2	0
Gourd	0	1	0
Mango	0	1	3
Vegetable and vegetable products and Mixed Vegetables	7	4	5
Mushroom	0	1	0
Okra	0	1	0
Tamarind	4	1	5
Tomato	0	1	1
Coconut	0	0	1
Ginger	0	0	1
Mustard green	0	1	0
Other fruits	1	0	0
TOTAL	12	13	16

Source: USFDA

(c) It is not possible to ascertain the exact volume of such export opportunities lost due to non-tariff barriers since the exports rejected by a country are sometimes re-routed to other countries with less stringent import regime.

(d) The relevant agencies of Central Government, namely Export Inspection Councils, Commodity Boards etc., in association with State Governments are continuously putting in place measures to educate the exporters and farmers on the requirements to be complied with as per the changing regulations of importing countries.

Coimbatore-Kochi industrial corridor project

1945. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the Coimbatore-Kochi industrial corridor project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Preparation of a National Plan on Manufacturing Clusters is underway to facilitate optimal utilization of resources by National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT).

Setting up of NIMZs

1946. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to setup the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the area to be developed for the project, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the details of the industries proposed to be set up under NIMZs and the number of employment likely to be generated thereof in the country, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Government has given 'In-principle' approval for establishment of 16 National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) under the National Manufacturing Policy.

Of these, the NIMZ in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh; Sangareddy (formerly Medak) District of Telangana and Kalinganagar, Jajpur district of Odisha have been granted final approval. Eight Investment Regions along the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project have also been declared as NIMZs.

Details of area/estimated employment and targeted industries of these NIMZs are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

Details of location and area of NIMZs along with estimated employment and targeted industry sectors

Sl. No.	Location of NIMZ	Size of NIMZ (in Hectares) (Approx.)	Estimated employment Generation (Persons)		Industry Sectors Targeted
			Direct	In-Direct	
1	2	3	4	5	6
(NIMZs outside the DMIC region)					
1.	Nagpur District, Maharashtra	6280	60000	200000	Food, Agro and Sea Food
2.	Tumkur District, Karnataka	5393	100000	160000	Processing, Engineering Goods
3.	Kolar District, Karnataka	6947	100000	160000	including Auto components,
4.	Bidar District, Karnataka	5064	100000	150000	Pharmaceuticals, Basic and
5.	Gulbarga District, Karnataka	5269	100000	160000	Allied Specialty, Non Metallic Minerals
6.	Sangareddy District (formerly Medak), Telangana	5113	111000	166000	Products and
7.	Rangareddy and Mahbubnagar District, Telangana	7824	170000	255000	Textiles and Apparels etc.
8.	Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	5187	66600	100000	
9.	Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh	5759	100000	150000	
10.	Kalinganagar, Jajpur District, Odisha	16325	122570	245140	
11.	Auraiya District, Uttar Pradesh	6044	4200000	6400000	
12.	Jhansi District, Uttar Pradesh	5568	3200000	5800000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu	5000	24000	Yet to be estimated by the State	
14.	Ponneri Taluk of Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu	8893	50000	50000	
15.	Ahmedabad and Mehsana District, Mandal-Becharaji Special Investment Region, Gujarat	5060.92	62500	89750	
16.	Ahmedabad District, Mandal-Becharaji Special Investment Region, Gujarat	5150	62500	89750	

Statement-II

Details of NIMZs under DMIC alongwith likely employment and industry sector targeted

Sl. No.	Nodes under Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project (DMIC)	Likely Employment in numbers (Direct and Indirect)	Industry Sectors Targeted
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmedabad-Dholera Special Investment Region (SIR), Gujarat, 920 sq. km.	8 lakhs	Heavy Engineering, Auto and
2.	Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park city near Aurangabad, Maharashtra 84 kms.	7.5 lakhs	Ancillaries, General manufacturing, Pharma and Bio-Tech, Electronics Industries, IT and ITES, Agro, Food processing etc.
3.	Manesar-Bawal Investment Region, Haryana 402 sq. km.	16 lakhs	

1	2	3	4
4	Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region, Rajasthan 160 sq. kms.	5.2 lakhs	
5	Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region, Madhya Pradesh, 372 sq. kms.	4.5 lakhs	
6	Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region, Uttar Pradesh, 200 sq. km.	12 lakhs	
7	Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra 254 sq. kms.	3.2 lakhs	
8	Jodhpur Pali-Marwar Industrial Area, Rajasthan 155 sq. kms	3.2 lakhs	

Task force to upgrade various museums in the country

1947. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any task force or expert team to upgrade various museums across the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that many museums, which were established several years ago, have lost their glaze and various antique items that are kept there for display, have been damaged due to lack of maintenance;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

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

(c) and (d) Question does not arise in view of (b) above.

**Financial assistance for museums and heritage monuments
in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab**

1948. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided by Government for archaeological sites, museums and heritage monuments in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab during the last three years;

(b) whether any proposals for the above purpose have been received from the States and the level at which these are lying pending with the Central Government at present; and

(c) whether Government intends to provide more assistance for the conservation and development of these sites in these States, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of funds allocated for conservation of protected monuments and maintenance of museums of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Punjab during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No such proposal has been received from these States.

(c) The requisite funds for conservation of protected monuments as well as maintenance of museums are provided as per the requirements of individual sites.

Statement

Funds allocated for conservation of protected monuments and maintenance of museums of ASI in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Punjab during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds allocated/expenditure incurred (Amount ₹ in lakhs)					
		For Monuments			For Museums		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	998.32	776.61	841.50	45.49	96.10	83.46
2.	Punjab	401.76	348.24	242.67	5.78	6.74	12.83

Introduction of cultural talent discovery scheme

†1949. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has recently introduced cultural talent discovery scheme under which a cultural data bank is being prepared by registering artists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the objective of this scheme is to applaud new talent and protect old arts and artists; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government has launched a scheme namely 'National Mission on Cultural Mapping and Roadmap' on 29th March, 2017 with the main objectives of talent hunt as well as collection of database of artists, artisans and various art forms across the country.

(c) and (d) The objective of the Mission is not only to collect the database of artists, artisans and various art forms, but also to applaud new talent and protect all age group of artists by organizing activities under 'National Cultural Awareness Programme' from Block level to National level.

Undivided Bengal inmates in Cellular Jail

1950. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people from undivided Bengal were inmates in the two phases of the Andaman Cellular Jail;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether records of all the them are displayed in the Andaman Cellular Jail; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Directorate of Art and Culture, Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Port Blair has stated that as per available records, 535 revolutionaries were jailed in the Cellular Jail from 1909–1938, out of them 387 revolutionaries were from undivided Bengal.

Further, the Directorate of Art and Culture, Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Port Blair has also informed that the available records are properly maintained and displayed.

Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research

1951. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the MINISTER OF CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Universities covered under the Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research and the regions/States in which they are situated; and

(b) the number of students being funded under the Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research for financial year 2016-2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Jawaharlal Nehru University (School of Art and Aesthetics) is the only Participating Institution under the “Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research” Scheme. It is situated in New Delhi.

(b) This Fellowship does not relate to students and covers academicians, scholars and artistes of repute. The selection of Fellows/Scholars under Tagore National Fellowship for Cultural Research for financial year 2016-17 is under process.

Museum in Keeladi

1952. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received the judgement of the Madras High Court ordering for establishment of a site museum in Keeladi, in Tamil Nadu;

(b) how Government proposes to deal with the judgement; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to preserve the structural remains as the Wheeler Committee has suggested for preserving the impressive structural remains for establishing a site museum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As per Hon'ble High Court, Tamil Nadu order, the Archaeological Survey of India should set up a museum at Keeladi with the assistance of the State Government. The action will be taken as per order of court.

(c) Since the site is not protected under Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, hence subsequent to excavations the trenches are filled up with a view to stop any deterioration to the structural remains.

Care and upkeep of precious articles kept in various museums

1953. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proper care and upkeep of precious articles kept in various museums is not as per international standards;

- (b) if so, whether it is due to lack of funds or lack of technical manpower; and
- (c) whether Government has any plan to overcome the situation?

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

- (b) and (c) Question do not arise, in view of (a) above.

Problems faced by ASI in protecting monuments and sites

1954. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) faces lot of problems to protect monuments and heritage sites due to financial and administrative problems besides encroachment, negligence, etc.

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to empower ASI so that respect for our historical and cultural heritage is restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, considering the large number of monuments, Archaeological Survey of India does face problems of encroachment.

(c) The Superintending Archaeologists of Archaeological Survey of India are authorised to issue show cause notices against cases of encroachments and unauthorised/illegal constructions as per the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958 and Rules 1959. The District Collector/Magistrate are requested to remove/demolish such constructions. Awareness programmes are organized on World Heritage Day, World Heritage Week and on other occasions to inculcate respect in society towards cultural heritage. In addition to the regular watch and ward staff, private security personnel, State police guards and CISF have also been deployed for the safety and security of selected monuments.

Funds for promoting cultural activities in Kerala

1955. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released to Kerala State for promoting cultural activities during the last three years;

(b) the names of cultural institutions which received the above funds and amount given to each institutions; and

(c) whether any financial aid or fund has been sanctioned to Sree, Ayyankali Memorial Monument at Venganoor, Thiruvananthapuram under cultural promotion scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Culture implements a number of schemes and programmes aimed at protection/preservation/development revival and promotion of Indian culture. The schemes are however, not implemented on State-wise basis and hence no State-wise funds are allocated. However, Scheme-wise fund given to institutions of Kerala are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

Statement-I

Details of funds released to Kerala State for promoting cultural activities

	(₹ in lakhs)		
Name of Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Documentation and Conservation of Manuscripts, by the National Mission for Manuscripts	21.00	21.00	16.00
Tagore Cultural Complex Scheme (TCC)			
(i) For renovation of Tagore Theatre, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Nil	580.30	—
(ii) For construction of new TCC and DC Kizhakemuri Foundation, Kottayam, Kerala	—	445.00	—
Department of Culture, Government of Kerala for organising festival in connection with Commemoration of Birth Centenary of Begam Akhtar	—	—	4.87

Statement-II*Details of funds released to cultural institutions*

(₹ in lakhs)

Names of Scheme/Cultural institutions	Fund released		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4
Oriental Research Institute and Manuscripts Library, University of Kerala, Trivandrum	07.00	14.00	11.50
Thunchun Memorial Trust, Tirur	14.00	7.00	4.50
Grant release under Cultural Function Production Grant Scheme	66.00	60.50	107.00
Guru Gopinath Natanagramam Society, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala under Museum Grant Scheme	90.00	120.00	Nil
Building Grants and Studio Theatre Scheme			
(1) Folkland International Centre for Folklore and Culture, Kerala	0.12	—	—
(2) Gandhi Seva Sadan Kathakali and Classical Art Akademi, Kerala	4.23	—	—
Scheme of financial assistance to Cultural Organization under Performing Arts Grant Scheme	142.46 (fund released to 29 NGO's)	238.35 (fund released to 50 NGO's)	163.05 (fund released to 24 NGO's)
Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art Scheme-Mahabodhi International Spiritual and Charitable Trust, Tusita Chalapuram, Calicut, Kerala	—	—	3.50
Release of fund for setting up of a Museum at Vaikkam in memory of Vaikkam Satyagraha to the Kerala Museum of History and Heritage Park View, Thiruvananthapuram under Department of State Archives, Government of Kerala under Gandhi Heritage Site Mission	—	—	50.00

1	2	3	4
Financial Assistant to various institutions and universities under Sahitya Akademi	3.46 (fund released to 3 organisations)	9.51 (fund released to 19 organisations)	22.66 (fund released to 29 organisations)
Financial Assistant to various institutions and universities under Sangeet Natak Akademi	4.10 (fund released to 8 organisations)	68.50 (fund released to 16 organisations)	6.60 (fund released to 14 organisations)
Financial Assistant to various organisations under Sangeet Natak Akademi	15.18 (fund released to 10 organisations)	25.16 (fund released to 8 organisations)	37.23 (fund released to 6 organisations)
Fund has been released to Kerala State by Raja Rammohunb Roy Library Foundation for promoting activities related to Libraries.	84.89 (fund released to 29 organisations)	111.24 (fund released to 43 organisations)	87.29 (fund released to 36 organisations)

Monuments protected by ASI in North-East States

1956. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of monuments being protected by the ASI in the North-east States, State-wise;

(b) the details of staff entrusted for each of the monuments above; and

(c) whether Government would set up any regional office of ASI at Imphal to oversee the protection of those monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The details of monuments protected by the Archaeological Survey of India in the North-Eastern State-wise are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) For protection and conservation of centrally protected monuments in North-east States, one Superintending Archaeologist, one Dy. Superintending Archaeologist, one Assistant Superintending Archaeological Chemist, one Assistant Superintending Archaeological Engineer, five senior Conservation Assistant, two Conservation Assistant, four Junior Conservation Assistant are posted. Further, multi-tasking staff is posted at respective monument to provide watch and ward. The details of multi tasking staff, monument-wise are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) There is no such proposal.

Statement-I

List of Centrally protected monuments/sites under the Archaeological Survey of India in North Eastern States

Sl. No.	Name of the monument/site	Taluka	District
(1) Arunachal Pradesh			
1.	Remains in Bishmaknagar	Mishmi	Dibang Valley
2.	Ruins, Bhalukpong	Bhalukpong	West Kamena
3.	Ruins of Copper temple	Tamereswari Temple, Near Paya	District Lohit
(2) Assam			
1.	Cachari ruins, (i) A small unfinished dwelling house (ii) Baradwari (iii) East wall (iv) Singh Darwaza (v) Temple of Ranahandi and 7 and 8 two small temples	Khaspur	Distt. Cachar
2.	Idgah	Rangamati Hill	Dhubri
3.	Rangamati Mosque	Rangamati Hill	Dhubri
4.	Sri Suryapahar Ruins	Dasabhuj Devasthan	Goalpara
5.	Monument over the grave of Mr. B. J. Stow	Goalpara	Goalpara
6.	Tomb of Lt. Cresswell	Goalpara	Goalpara
7.	Ancient Caves	Jogighopa	Bogaigaon
8.	Monoliths, Kasomari Pathar	Kasomari Pathar	Golaghat
9.	Sivadol, Neghriting	Neghriting	Golaghat
10.	Carvings, Inscriptions and pillar	Urvasi Island, Guwahati	Kamrup

Sl. No.	Name of the monument/site	Taluka	District
11.	Rock-cut sculptures representing Vishnu Janardan	Guwahati	Kamrup
12.	Stone inscription inside the "Poa Mecca Mosque"	Hajo	Kamrup
13.	Sri Kedar Temple	Hajo	Kamrup
14.	Sri Genesh Temple, Hajo	Hajo	Kamrup
15.	Sri Kameswar Temple	Hajo	Kamrup
16.	Duargaril a Rock inscription	Kamakhya Hill	Kamrup
17.	Rock-cut figures		
	(i) Dancing Bhairava,	Kamakhya Hill	Kamrup
	(ii) Figures of Ganesa-2		
	(iii) Figure of Narakasur		
	(iv) Four-handed Bhairavi		
	(v) Miniature Sikhara Shrine		
	(vi) Sivalingas-12		
	(vii) Stone Gateway		
	(viii) Two-handed Bhairavi		
18.	Rock-cut temple	Maibong	North Cachar Hill
19.	Two inscribed stones	Maibong	North Cachar Hill
20.	Bolosaon Group monoliths	North Cachar Hills	North Cachar Hills
21.	Derebara Group monoliths	North Cachar Hills	North Cachar Hills
22.	Khartong Group of monoliths	North Cachar Hill	North Cachar Hills
23.	Kobak Group monoliths	North Cachar Hills	North Cachar Hills
24.	Group of four Maidams	North Cachar Hills Charaideo	Sibsagar
25.	Ahom Raja's Palace	Garhgaon	Sibsagar
26.	Vishnudol, Gaurisagar	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar
27.	Devidol, Gaurisagar	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar
28.	Sivadol, Gaurisagar	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar
29.	Gaurisagar Tank, Gaurisagar	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar

Sl. No.	Name of the monument/site	Taluka	District
30.	Vishnudol, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
31.	Devidol, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
32.	Ghanashyam's house, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
33.	Golaghar or Magzine House, Joysagar District	Joysagar	Sibsagar
34.	Karengghar of the Ahom Kings, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
35.	Ranghar Pavallions, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
36.	Sivadol, Joysagar	Joysagar	Sibsagar
37.	Rangnathdol, Meteka	Meteka,	Sibsagar
38.	Vishnudol, Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
39.	Devidol, Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
40.	Eight Cannons of the Ahom period on the bank of the Sibsagar tank, Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
41.	Sivadol, Sibsagar	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
42.	Bordol temple, Bishwanath	Bishwanath	Sonitpur
43.	Grave of Lt. Lewis Van Sadan, Bishwanath	Bishwanath	Sonitpur
44.	Grave of Lt. Thomas Kennedy, Bishwanath	Bishwanath	Sonitpur
45.	Rock known as "Sakreswar on the Island Umatumani, Bishwanath	Bishwanath	Sonitpur
46.	Rock Known as "Bishwanath" Sivalinga", Bishwanath	Bishwanath	Sonitpur
47.	Dhandi temple, N. C. Kamdayal	N. C. Kamdayal	Sonitpur
48.	Ruins, Singri Hill	Singri Hill	Sonitpur
49.	Masonry remains on the Bamuni Hills, Tezpur	Tezpur	Sonitpur
50.	Mound and ruins of the stone temple, Dahparbatia	Dahparbatia	District Sonitpur

Sl. No.	Name of the monument/site	Taluka	District
51.	Rock Inscription on the bank of the Brahmaputra, Tezpur	Tezpur	Sonitpur
52.	Sculptures in the Chummery compound, Tezpur	Tezpur	Sonitpur
53.	Hayagriva Madhava Temple, Hazo	Hazo	Kamrup
54.	Gun of the Emperor Sher Shah, Sadia	Sadia	Tin Sukhia
55.	Two Swivel guns belonging to the Mughal Nawwara, Sadia	Sadia	Tin Sukhia

(3) Manipur

1.	Temple of Vishnu, Bishenpur	Bishenpur	Bishnupur
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(4) Meghalaya

1.	Megalithic Bridge on the Um-Nyakaneth, between Jaraem and Syndai	Um-Nyakaneth	Jaintia Hills
2.	Megalithic Bridge known as Thulum-wi between Jowai and Jarain, Maput	Maput	Jaintia Hills
3.	Megalithic Bridge on the Um- Kumbh	Um-Kumbh	Jaintia Hills
4.	Stone memorial of U. Mawthaw-dur-briew, Nartiang	Nartiang	Jaintia Hills
5.	Tank, Syndai	Syndai	Jaintia Hills
6.	Stone memorial of U-Mawthoh-dur, Bhoi Country	Bhoi Country	East Khasi Hills
7.	Scott's Memorials, Cherrapunji	Cherrapunji	East Khasi Hills
8.	Manipur Memorial, Shillong	Shillong	East Khasi Hills

(5) Mizoram

1.	Menhirs and Caves at Vangchhia	Vangchhia, Post Office Champhai Revenue Circle, Champhai	Champhai
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Sl. No.	Name of the monument/site	Taluka	District
(6) Nagaland			
1.	Remains of a fort (Dimapur Ruins), Dimapur	Dimapur	Kohima
2.	Memorials of Mr. G.H. Damant, Major Cook and Subedar Nurbir Sahi, Khonoma	Khonoma	Kohima
3.	Stone Cairn to the memory of Mr. Damant, Kohima	Kohima	Kohima
4.	Lt. H. Forbe's Grave, Suchima	Suchima	Kohima
(7) Tripura			
1.	Sculptures and rock-cut relief of Unakuti Tirtha, Unakuti Range	Unakuti Range	North Tripura
2.	Ancient Remains, Baxanagar	Baxanagar	West Tripura
3.	Gunavati Group of Temples, Radha Kishorpur	Radha Kishorpur	South Tripura
4.	Temple of Chaturdasa Devata, Radha Kishorpur	Kishorpur	South Tripura
5.	Bhubaneswari Temple, Rajnagar	Rajnagar	South Tripura
6.	Thakurani Tilla, Paschim Pillak	Pillak,	South Tripura
7.	Ancient Mound called Shyamsundar Ashram Tilla, Baikhora Jolaibari	Baikhora Jolaibari	South Tripura
8.	Ancient Mound known Puja Khola, Paschim Pillak	Paschim Pillak	South Tripura
(8) Sikkim			
1.	Dubdi Monastery, Kheochod Phalvi	Kheochod Phalvi	Kheochod Phalvi

Sl. No.	Name of the monument/site	Taluka	District
2.	Coronation Throne of Norbugang near Yuksam, Kheochod Phalvi	Kheochod Phalvi	Kheochod Phalvi
3.	Radbentse site of ancient capital of Sikkim, Forest area of Pemayongtse Monastery Estate, Forest area of Pemayongtse Monastery Estate	Pemayongtse Monastery Estate	Pemayongtse Monastery Estate

Statement-II

Number of staff entrusted at monuments declared as of national importance in North-East States

Sl. No.	Name of the monument/site	Staffs
Assam		
1.	Cachari Ruins, Khaspur, Cachar	03 Multi Tasking Staff (MTS)
2.	Bordole temple, Biswanath, Sonitpur	01 MTS
3.	Grave of Lt. Lewis, Biswanath, Sonitpur	
4.	Grave of Lt. Thomas Kenedy, Biswanath, Sonitpur	
5.	The Rock Known as Biswanath Sivalinga, Biswanath, Sonitpur	
6.	The rock known as Sakreswar, Umatumani Island, Biswanath, Sonitpur	
7.	Masonry remains on the Bamuni Hill, Tezpur	02 MTS
8.	The mound and ruins of the stone temple at Parbatia, Tezpur	01 MTS
9.	Sri Suryapahar Ruins, Goalpara	02 MTS
10.	Vishnu Janardan, Guwahati	01 MTS
11.	Sri Sri Hayagriva Madhava Temple, Hajo	01 MTS
12.	Sri Sri Kedar Temple, Hajo	01 MTS
13.	Sri Sri Ganesh temple, Hajo	01 MTS
14.	Sri Sri Kameswar Temple, Hajo	

Sl. No.	Name of the monument/site	Staffs
15.	Rock-cut figures, Kamakhya Hill, Guwahati	01 MTS
16.	Group of four maidams, Charaideo	02 MTS
17.	Garhgaon Raja's Palace, Garhgaon	01 MTS
18.	Vishnudol, Joysagar	01 MTS
19.	Karenghar, Joysagar	01 MTS
20.	Ranghar, Joysagar	02 MTS
21.	Vishnudol, Sivasagar	01 MTS
22.	Devidol, Sivasagar	
23.	Sivadol, Sivasagar	
24.	Monoliths, Kasomaripathar	01 MTS
Tripura		
1.	Ancient remains at Boxanagar	01 MTS
2.	Ancient mound called Pujakhola	01 MTS
3.	Ancient mound called Shyam Sundar Ashram Tilla, Jolaibari	01 MTS
4.	Ancient mound called Thakurani Tilla	
5.	Temple of Chaturdasa Devota, Radhakishorepur	01 MTS
6.	Gunavati Groups of temples, Radhakishorepur	01 MTS
7.	Bhubaneswari temple, Rajnagar	
8.	Sculptures and Rock-cut reliefs of the Unakotitirtha, Unakoti	02 MTS
Sikkim		
1.	Dubdi Monastery, Kheochod Phalvi	02 MTS
2.	Coronation Throne of Norbugang near Yuksam, Kheochod Phalvi	
3.	Radbentse site of ancient capital of Sikkim, Forest area of Pemayongtse Monastery Estate, Forest area of Pemayongtse Monastery Estate	

Polythene free zones near protected monuments

1957. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is impressing upon States to ensure that an area upto 500 metres from protected monuments is kept polythene free;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that at present upto 300 metres from the boundary of a protected monuments is marked as a polythene free zone; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Culture has recommended prohibition on use of polythene. Archaeological Survey of India has declared all ASI protected Monuments and Archaeological Sites as 'Polythene Free Zone'. All the field offices of ASI have been directed for necessary compliance. In this regard Secretary (Culture) has also issued a D.O. letter to all the Chief Secretaries of States to elicit their active cooperation for making centrally protected monuments as polythene free zone.

(c) and (d) All the States and UT's have been directed to issue necessary direction to local municipal bodies and concerned departments to keep the area 300 metres from the boundary of a protected monument as polythene free zone.

E-guide for historical monuments in the country

1958. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has arranged for e-guide in historical monuments across the country;

(b) whether this would mean that those who earlier paid for an audio guide during their visits to monuments will now be able to take guided tours for free;

(c) whether visitors can use a mobile application to gather information about the artefacts they come across;

(d) whether since many historical monuments have poor telecom reception, the audio visual app will not work on internet but only on intranet; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal to arrange e-guide in historical monuments. However, E-guide facility has been introduced in selected galleries at National Museum, New Delhi. E-guide facility is as mobile application which works on wireless local loop.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise.

Monuments under Adarsh Smarak Scheme

1959. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified any monument in Rajasthan under the Adarsh Smarak Scheme;

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

(c) how much amount has been spent to implement the said scheme and the details of financial allocations that have been made for this purpose in the last three years, especially in Rajasthan; and

(d) the details regarding physical outcomes achieved during the last three years, especially in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There is no scheme as such, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has identified six monuments as Adarsh Smarak in Rajasthan as under:—

1. Kumbhalgarh Fort
2. Deeg Palace, Deeg
3. Chittorgarh Fort
4. Ranthambhore Fort
5. Group of Temples, Arthuna
6. Sas Bahu Temple, Nagda

(c) and (d) No specific fund is allotted specifically for this Adarsh Monument. The expenditure is incurred from regular budget of ASI. The expenditure incurred under the said budget for conservation/preservation/maintenance including providing basic tourist facilities like pathway, drinking water, toilet, cultural notice board and benches etc. during the last three years in respect of 'Adarsh Smarak' in Rajasthan is as under:—

2014-15 ₹ 4.56 crores

2015-16 ₹ 5.99 crores

2016-17 ₹ 1.96 crores

The details of outcome achieved during the last three years in respect of providing tourist facilities at Adarsh Monuments identified in Rajasthan are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Details of outcome achieved during the last three years (2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17) in respect of providing tourist facilities at adarsh monuments identified in Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	Details of physical outcome achieved
1.	Kumbhalgarh Fort, Rajsamand	Illumination, Light and Sound Show, Toilets, Cafeteria, Drinking water, souvenir shop, ramp, signages including in braille
2.	Deeg Palace, Deeg	Toilets, Drinking water, ramp, signages
3.	Chittorgarh Fort, Chittorgarh	Illumination, Light and Sound Show, Toilets, Cafeteria, Drinking water, souvenir shop, signages including braille
4.	Ranthambhore Fort	Toilets, signages including in braille
5.	Group of Temples, Arthuna	Toilets, Drinking water, signages
6.	Sas Bahu Temple, Nagda, Udaipur	Toilets, Drinking water, signages

Proposals for strengthening of ASI office at Bhubaneswar

1960. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for strengthening the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) office at Bhubaneswar with required laboratory facilities and technical manpower for issue of non-antiquity certificate in time in order to boost expert oriented handicraft industries of Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Requisite laboratory facilities and technical manpower are provided in all laboratories, including Bhubaneswar, on a need based basis. There is an Expert Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Superintending Archaeologist of each Circle including Bhubaneswar Circle for issuing non- antiquity certificate brought by handicraft exporter for the purpose of export. The Committee meets regularly in the Circle office as and when request for issuing of non-antiquity certificate is received from exporter. There is no report of delay in disposing of such request.

Automobile sector's contribution to GDP

1961. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry expects the automobile sector's contribution to GDP to increase from present 7.1 per cent to around 12 per cent during the next decade;

(b) the details of the road-map by the Ministry through which such huge leap is possible;

(c) the year-wise details of the growth in contribution of the automobile industry to India's GDP during last three years; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to increase the contribution of the automobile industry to India's GDP, post-2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Automotive Mission Plan 2026 is aimed at bringing the Indian Automotive Industry among the top three of the world in engineering, manufacture and exports of vehicles and components; growing in value to over 12% of India GDP during the next decade.

(c) As per information shared by Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), Year-wise detail of the growth in contribution of the automobile industry to India's GDP during the last three years is under:—

Calculation based on GDP at Factor cost (base year 2004-05)		Calculation based on Gross Value added (GVA) at basic Prices (base year 2011-12)			
Indicator	2014-15	Indicator	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
Auto Industry turnover (base price 2004-05)	4,419	Auto Industry turnover (base price 2004-05)	5,562	6,123	6,604

1	2	3	4	5	6
GDP at factor cost 2004-15	61,483	GDP at factor cost 2004-15	97,190	104,910	111,850
Contribution to National output	7.2%	Contribution of National output	5.7%	5.8%	5.9%

(d) Government of India had announced the Make in India policy in 2014 and automotive industry was one of the key industries identified under the scheme. Since the launch of the scheme, huge investments have taken place in capacity building, R&D etc.

Proposals received under Innovation Action Plan

1962. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received under the Innovation Action Plan of the Ministry;

(b) the number of approved proposals under the Innovation Action Plan of the Ministry and the amount of funding provided to each of the approved proposals; and

(c) the timeline of disbursement of funds for approved Innovation Action Plan?

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

(b) and (c) Question do not arise.

Steps to increase electric cars in the country

1963. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has initiated steps to increase the number of electric cars in the country;

(b) if so, what are the incentives the Ministry proposes to increase the usage of such cars; and

(c) whether it will reduce import of crude oil and if so, what is the estimate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) To promote electric mobility in the country, including electric cars, the Department of Heavy Industry,

Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises has launched a scheme namely FAME-India [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India] commencing from 1st April, 2015, which aims to support the hybrid/electric vehicles market development and its manufacturing eco-system to achieve self-sustenance.

Under this scheme, market creation through demand incentive is aimed at incentivizing all vehicle segments *i.e.* 2-Wheeler, 3-Wheeler Auto, 4-Wheeler Vehicles, Light Commercial Vehicles and Buses. The demand incentive is available for buyers (end users/consumers) in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price to enable wider adoption.

The detailed demand incentives allowed under the scheme for purchase of electric/hybrid vehicles, including electric cars, is given at Annexure 13 of the Gazette Notification of FAME India Scheme, which is available in the website of Department of Heavy Industry (www.dhi.nic.in).

(c) The Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises has not conducted any study to assess impact on the reduction of import of crude oil due to increase of electric cars in the country.

Functioning CPSEs

1964. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) functioning in the country including Jharkhand and Gujarat under different Ministries/Departments of Government at present;

(b) the total investment made therein, State/UT-wise especially in Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(c) the details of the losses incurred by CPSEs during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of the efforts made by Government for the revival of loss making CPSEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per available information, there are 320 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) (comprising 244 CPSEs in operation and 76 CPSEs under construction) in the country including in the State of Jharkhand and Gujarat as on 31.3.2016. The Ministry/Department-wise

detail of these CPSEs is given in Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 2015-16 (Appendix-I, page No S-174 - S-180) that was laid in the Parliament on 21.03.2017.

(b) The total investment in terms of Gross Block was ₹ 20,26,315.31 crore in these CPSEs including in the State of Jharkhand and Gujarat. The State/Union Territory-wise detail of investment as on 31.3.2016 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The details of losses incurred by the loss making CPSEs for the last 3 years *i.e.* 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 was ₹ 21,341 crore, ₹ 27,498 crore and ₹ 28,756 crore respectively.

(d) The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments formulate revival/restructuring plans for sick and loss making CPSEs on a case-to-case basis and after obtaining the approval of competent authority for implementing the plan.

Statement

State-wise distribution of Gross Block as on 31.3.2016

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	101144.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15123.25
3.	Assam	86812.68
4.	Bihar	64517.29
5.	Chhattisgarh	92206.91
6.	Delhi	91524.47
7.	Goa	1839.38
8.	Gujrat	88107.80
9.	Haryana	51993.23
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40842.72
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	25554.96
12.	Jharkhand	49270.84
13.	Karnataka	88664.47
14.	Kerala	43354.07

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2015-16
15.	Madhya Pradesh	90882.57
16.	Maharashtra	177969.78
17.	Manipur	937.04
18.	Meghalaya	365.07
19.	Mizoram	1486.17
20.	Nagaland	1241.85
21.	Odisha	122943.67
22.	Punjab	20006.89
23.	Rajasthan	44397.43
24.	Sikkim	4521.41
25.	Telangana	16747.69
26.	Tamil Nadu	123445.76
27.	Tripura	7426.54
28.	Uttar Pradesh	130550.88
29.	Uttarakhand	28224.04
30.	West Bengal	92085.37
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	454.36
32.	Chandigarh	674.24
33.	Puducherry	410.67
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	409.15
35.	Daman and Diu	246.26
36.	Others and unallocated	319931.90
TOTAL		2026315.31

Establishment of heavy industries in Maharashtra

1965. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has established heavy industries and public enterprises in Maharashtra for their industrial development during the last three years;

- (b) if so, the number of enterprises established during the said period;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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 established heavy industries in any part of the country is maintained by the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI). However, DHI has not established any public enterprises in any part of the country during the last three years. The role of DHI is confined to the administration of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under its administrative control. 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.

Thrust to manufacturing of electric cars

1966. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to give thrust to manufacturing of electric cars in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of initiatives taken and financial assistance extended to electric car manufacturing companies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) At present, no specific proposal to give thrust to manufacturing of electric cars is under consideration of Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

However to promote electric mobility in the country including electric cars, the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises has launched a scheme namely FAME-India [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of

(Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India] commencing from 1st April, 2015, which aims to support the hybrid/electric vehicles market development and its manufacturing eco-system to achieve self-sustenance. Under this scheme, market creation through demand incentive is aimed at incentivizing all vehicle segments *i.e.* 2-Wheeler, 3-Wheeler Auto, 4-Wheeler Vehicles, Light Commercial Vehicles and Buses. The demand incentive is available for buyers (end users/consumers) in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price to enable wider adoption. The detailed demand incentives allowed under the scheme for purchase of electric/hybrid vehicles, including electric cars, is given at Annexure 13 of the Gazette Notification of FAME India Scheme, which is available in the website of Department of Heavy Industry (www.dhi.nic.in). However, no financial assistance is extended to electric car manufacturing companies, at present, under FAME India Scheme.

Initiatives for production of electric vehicles

1967. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn any phased programme to reduce dependence on fossil fuel essential for road transport to lower import bills and control pollution;

(b) the details of the initiatives already taken by Government for production of electricity run vehicles and establishment of charging stations; and

(c) the major auto manufacturers in India and abroad which have shown interest in production of electric vehicles in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) With a view to promote electric mobility in the country, the 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. This Mission Plan has been designed mainly considering the Fuel Security and Environmental Pollution in the country. 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.

As part of this mission, Department of Heavy Industry formulated a scheme namely FAME-India [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India]. The overall scheme is proposed to be implemented over a period of 6 years, till 2020, wherein it is 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. The scheme is one of the green initiatives of the Government of India, which will be one of the biggest contributors in reducing pollution from road transport sector in near future. The scheme has 4 focus areas *i.e.* Technology Development, Demand Creation, Pilot Projects and Charging Infrastructure.

Under FAME India Scheme, 148275 electric/hybrid vehicles (xEVs) have been given direct support by way of demand incentives amounting to ₹ 192.56 crore (Approx.) since its launch on 1st April, 2015 and till 30th June, 2017. This has resulted in approximately fuel saving of 13553917 litre and CO₂ reduction of 33971052 Kg.

For promotion of electric mobility, the Government has already given financial support under different focus area of the FAME India Scheme since its inception on 1st April, 2017, as per detail given below:—

Sl. No.	Focus Area/Component of scheme	Extended Financial Assistance
1.	Technology Platform	₹ 38.08 crore
2.	Demand Incentive	₹ 192.56 crore
3.	Charging infrastructure	₹ 1.00 crore
4.	Pilot Project	₹ 36.68 crore
TOTAL		₹ 268.32 crore

(c) The names of the Indian as well as Foreign Automobile Manufacturers registered with the Department of Heavy Industry as on date for availing benefit of demand incentives on sale of their electric/hybrid vehicles is given below:—

- (1) Mahindra Reva Electric Vehicles Private Limited
- (2) Electrotherm (India) Limited
- (3) Maruti Suzuki India Limited
- (4) Hero Electric Vehicles Private Limited
- (5) Toyota Kirloskar Motor Private Limited
- (6) Lohia Auto Industries
- (7) Ampere Vehicles Private Limited
- (8) Avon Cycles Limited
- (9) Volvo India Private Limited
- (10) Chris Motors

- (11) Ajanta Manufacturing Limited
- (12) Mahindra and Mahindra Limited
- (13) Tunwal Electronics
- (14) Okinawa Autotech Private Limited

Assessment of growth of capital goods

1968. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state whether Government has made any assessment for development and growth of the capital goods, auto and electrical equipments sectors in the country during the last three years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): The growth rate of capital goods, auto and electrical equipments sectors in the country during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Capital Goods Sector	6.3 %	2.1 %	3.1 %
Auto Sector	8.64 %	2.58 %	5.41 %
Electrical Equipments Sector	6.31 %	5.77 %	4.93%

Posts reserved for SCs in PSUs lying vacant

1969. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacant posts under various reserved categories for Scheduled Castes in various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) as on date; and

(b) whether Government proposes to fill the above vacant posts through special recruitment drive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The recruitment to below Board level posts in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is done by the Management of respective CPSEs and the details of vacant posts in CPSEs are not maintained centrally in the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). However, as per Public Enterprises Survey 2015-16 which was laid on the Table of both the Houses

of Parliament on 21.03.2017, the representation of reserved categories of employees in the operating CPSEs as on 31.3.2016 was as under:—

Total No. of Employees	Representation of SCs/STs/OBCs						Total Reservation (2+4+6)		Others	
	SCs		STs		OBCs					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1232161	214132	17.38	104888	8.51	205385	16.67	524405	42.56	707756	57.44

(b) CPSEs are under the administrative control of different administrative Ministries/Departments and the compliance of guidelines/statutory provisions in CPSEs including filling up of reserved posts is monitored by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments and Board of these CPSEs. DPE has also issued instructions from time-to-time to all the administrative Ministries/Departments to advice the CPSEs under their administrative control to take steps to fill up the unfilled/backlog of reserved posts in accordance with the Government instructions.

Launch of country's first multi-modal electric vehicle project

1970. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether electric vehicles used for commercial purposes such as taxis, auto rickshaws and buses do not require permits;

(b) if so, details thereof and reasons therefore;

(c) whether Government has launched country's first multi-modal electric vehicle project to push electric vehicles for ferrying passengers;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) whether Government is exploring options to get loan at cheaper interest rate including from agencies like Japan's Soft Bank Group for introducing two lakh electric buses, if so, details thereof; and

(f) other steps taken by Government to give thrust to vehicles plying on electricity and other alternate fuels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Ministry of

Road Transport and Highways have informed that they have granted exemption from permit to e-rickshaw *vide* notification S.O. 2812(E) dated 30.08.2016. Other electric vehicles used for commercial purposes such as taxis, auto rickshaws and buses require permit under section 66 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

(c) and (d) No Sir, the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises has not launched any multi-modal electric vehicle project to push electric vehicles for ferrying passengers.

(e) No Sir, at present there is no such proposal under consideration of Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

(f) To promote electric mobility, the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises has launched a scheme namely FAME-India [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India] commencing from 1st April, 2015, which aims to support the hybrid/electric vehicles market development and its manufacturing eco-system to achieve self-sustenance.

Under this scheme, market creation through demand incentive is aimed at incentivizing all vehicle segments *i.e.* 2-Wheeler, 3-Wheeler Auto, 4-Wheeler Vehicles, Light Commercial Vehicles and Buses. The demand incentive is available for buyers (end users/consumers) in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price to enable wider adoption.

The detailed demand incentives allowed under the scheme for purchase of electric/hybrid vehicles is given at Annexure 13 of the Gazette Notification of FAME India scheme, which is available in the website of Department of Heavy Industry (www.dhi.nic.in).

Further, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued several notifications for different standards to give thrust to vehicles plying on electricity and other alternate fuels, as per following details:—

- (i) G.S.R. 682(E) dated 12/07/2016 regarding mass emission standards for flex-fuels (E 85) or (E 100) and ethanol (ED 95) vehicles.
- (ii) G.S.R. 412(E) dated 11/04/2016 regarding Bio-diesel.
- (iii) G.S.R. 498(E) dated 16/06/2015 regarding Smoke test and Bio CNG.
- (iv) G.S.R. 629(E) dated 24/06/2016 regarding Retrofitment of hybrid electric vehicles.
- (v) G.S.R. 643(E) dated 27/06/2017 regarding mass emission standards for LNG.

Losses of PSUs

†1971. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) which are running into losses;
- (b) whether Government has analysed the reasons for losses being incurred by those undertakings so as to bail them out of it;
- (c) the names of the CPSUs which Government has decided to shut down;
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to protect the workers working in these undertakings against unemployment; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2015-16, there are 78 CPSEs incurring losses during 2015-16. The names of these loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) All matters relating to CPSEs including closure of CPSEs functioning under them 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. DPE has issued guidelines on 07.09.2016 for “time bound closure of sick/loss making CPSEs and disposal of movable and immovable assets”. As per the guidelines, the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments are responsible for formulation and implementation of closure plans and NITI Aayog monitors the implementation of the decision of closure.

(c) As per information made available by the administrative Ministries/Departments, the details of CPSEs/Units approved for closure are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Counselling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) scheme of Department of Public Enterprises aims to reorient the employees of CPSEs who have been separated as a result of manpower restructuring in the CPSEs through short

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

duration skill development training programs to equip them for new vocations and income generating self-employment ventures.

Statement-I

List of loss making CPSEs for the year 2015-16

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Loss
1.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	-407.10
2.	Air India Ltd.	-3836.78
3.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-198.75
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd	-49.70
5.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-1.55
6.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-9.13
7.	Bharat Broadband Network Ltd.	-8.43
8.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	-913.42
9.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	-6.21
10.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-54.49
11.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	-75.06
12.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-3879.92
13.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	-15.26
14.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-2.98
15.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	-4.64
16.	Brahmaputra Crakers and Polymer Ltd.	-270.23
17.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-97.24
18.	Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.	-6.22
19.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-28.37
20.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	-2.89
21.	CREDA HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	-7.15
22.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-452.19
23.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-26.03
24.	Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	-10.76
25.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	-144.77

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Loss
26.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-77.18
27.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-994.12
28.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-11.11
29.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-173.91
30.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-370.14
31.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-2527.91
32.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	-1.13
33.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	-0.63
34.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-17.77
35.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-49.05
36.	HMT Ltd.	-24.74
37.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-121.64
38.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-259.20
39.	Hooghly Dock And Port Engineers Ltd.	-19.80
40.	Hotel Corpn. Of India Ltd.	-59.10
41.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-49.77
42.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-0.73
43.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-166.08
44.	Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	-3.32
45.	Indian Oil-Creda Biofuels Ltd.	-0.19
46.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	-104.51
47.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	-2.08
48.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-170.50
49.	Jammu and Kashmir Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-1.65
50.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	-58.20
51.	KIOCL Ltd.	-77.66
52.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-0.35
53.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-189.54
54.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-2005.74
55.	MECON Ltd.	-162.41

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	Loss
56.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	-17.39
57.	NEPA Ltd.	-70.12
58.	NLC Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	-160.03
59.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	-1.96
60.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	-5.89
61.	ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Ltd.	-875.35
62.	ONGC Videsh Ltd.	-2093.55
63.	PEC Ltd.	-1142.02
64.	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-0.21
65.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	-48.87
66.	Projects and Development India Ltd.	-8.92
67.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-5.99
68.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-1.68
69.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	-1420.64
70.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-10.06
71.	rites Infrastructure Services Ltd.	-0.41
72.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	-8.90
73.	STCL Ltd.	-480.07
74.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	-4137.26
75.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	-10.43
76.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-16.17
77.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-28.87
78.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-1.97
TOTAL		-28756.19

Statement-II

List of CPSEs/Units approved for closure by the Government

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs/Units	Date of Approval
Department of Heavy Industry		
1.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	22.12.2015
2.	HMT Watches Ltd.	6.1.2016

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs/Units	Date of Approval
3.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	6.1.2016
4.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	6.1.2016
5.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	28.9.2016
6.	Tractor Unit of HMT Ltd.	27.10. 2016
7.	Kota Unit of Instrumentation Ltd.	30.11. 2016
8.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	28.02.2014

Ministry of Shipping

9.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	31.8.2016
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Department of Pharmaceuticals

10.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	28.12.2016
11.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	28.12.2016

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

12.	Indian Oil CREDA Biofuels Ltd.	22.3.2017
13.	CREDA – HPCL Biofuel Ltd.	22.3.2017

Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals

14.	Closing down the operations of all the plants at Rasayani unit of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. except CAN/N ₂ O ₄ Plant	17.5.2017
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Crimes against women in Delhi

†1972. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of crimes against women in Delhi have increased on a large scale;

(b) the details of various crimes perpetrated against women in the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there has been laxity in many cases as far as steps for the security of women are concerned; and

(d) the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Details of number of cases of crimes against women registered by Delhi Police during the last three years and the current year (upto 30.06.2017) are as under:—

Crime Head	2014	2015	2016	2017 (upto 30.6.2017)
Rape	2166	2199	2155	1026
Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (354 IPC)	4322	5367	4165	1685
Insult to the modesty of women (509 IPC)	1361	1492	918	326
406 IPC	21	15	12	8
498 IPC	176	185	189	81
406/498A IPC	2997	3336	3676	1275
Dowry Prohibition Act	13	20	18	7
Dowry Death	153	122	162	65

(c) and (d) The various concrete measures taken by Delhi Police to check the incidents of crime against women and instil confidence in the minds of girls and women, *inter alia*, include dynamic identification/mapping of crime-prone areas and strategic deployment of police resources including pickets, foot patrolling and the PCR vans to enhance visibility and prevent crime against women, setting up of Women Helpline No.1091, increasing the number of lines of Women Helpline No. 1091 from 4 to 10, Anti-Stalking services, Himmat SOS, exclusive Help Desks in Police Stations for women, deployment of local police and PCR vans outside girls' schools and colleges at opening and closing time, watch on vulnerable routes, zero-tolerance policy and prompt action against eve-teasers, Thana level women safety committees, self-defence training for women/children, gender sensitization course for police personnel, security audit of paying guest accommodation/girls hostels and deployment of women police officers in civil clothes at busy places.

Narcotic drugs business in Gujarat

1973. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD:

MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints about the narcotic drugs business

in Gujarat in the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken against the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No such complaints have been received at central level. However, the details of major drugs seized in the Gujarat State for the years 2015 and 2016 are given in the Statement (*See below*). The number of cases and persons arrested are furnished as follows:—

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015	2016
1.	Number of cases	62	75
2.	Number of arrested persons	71	142

NDPS Act, 1985 provides strict measures for prosecution by various drug law enforcement agencies.

Steps taken by the Government to prevent drug trafficking include intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes, strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points, increased international cooperation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals, training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills for combating drug menace. A Healthy Campus initiative is also being conducted by the Ahmedabad Zonal unit of Narcotics Control Bureau at various schools, colleges and professional institutes in Gujarat to spread awareness about the ill effects of drug abuse and how to lead a healthy drug free life.

Statement

Seizure of major drugs in Gujarat for the year 2015 and 2016

		(Qty. in kgs.)	
Sl. No.	Name of Drugs	2015	2016
1.	Amphetamine Type Stimulants	0	1419.05
2.	Ganja	1867.42	6674.99
3.	Hashish	13.89	29.39
4.	Heroin	0.00	3.88
5.	Opium	2.75	125.54
6.	Poppy Straw + Poppy Husk	322.24	5894.53

Sl. No.	Name of Drugs	2015	2016
7.	CBCS* (no. of bottles)	25	0
8.	Tablets of all types** (In No.)	99536	967700

*CBCS-Codeine Based Cough Syrups.

**Tablets of all types-Diazepam, Lorazepam, Alprazolam, Nitrazepam etc.

Anti-National activities along Kutch border with Pakistan

1974. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD:

MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has found any anti-national activities along Kutch border with Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) No case of Anti-National activities, that is, smuggling of weapons/contrabands/Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) as well as infiltration have been reported in Border Security Force (BSF) Area of Responsibility (AOR) along Kutch border with Pakistan.

Traffic jam in Delhi

†1975. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to slow speed of vehicles in peak and off peak hours on the roads of Delhi, people get stuck in jam for most of the time;

(b) the steps taken by Government to make roads of Delhi jam-free and to maintain the prescribed speed limits of vehicles on the roads; and

(c) the reasons for long jams on the roads of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that due to heavy flow of traffic on Delhi roads, particularly during peak hours, the speed

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of motor vehicles is affected and congestion is observed on main roads of NCT of Delhi. Delhi Police is constantly engaged in regulation, enforcement and education to road users in the NCT of Delhi with an objective to provide safe and smooth flow of traffic on Delhi roads. The steps taken by Delhi Police to combat the problem of traffic congestion/jam, *inter alia*, include prosecution of traffic violators, action against improper parking, action against motorists driving against the flow of traffic, educating motorists on road safety through print and mass media, closure of road-cuts to ensure uninterrupted and smooth flow of traffic and implementing technology-enabled modernization. Delhi Police has prepared a Traffic Management Plan to provide safe and smooth flow of traffic on Delhi roads which *inter alia* includes focus on traffic regulation, Road Safety education, Engineering Solution measures and intensive quality enforcement. Delhi Police is provided financial assistance for modernization of traffic and communication network.

(c) As reported by Delhi Police, some of the major causes of traffic congestion resulting in jam-like situations on Delhi roads are substantial increase in the number of vehicles on Delhi roads, heterogeneous modes of transport, shortage of public transport system, lack of adequate parking facilities, unorganised expansion of business activities in residential areas, ongoing civic engineering works for development of various road infrastructure projects like construction of Metro, flyovers and elevated corridors, encroachments on roads and public processions/rallies/demonstrations on roads.

Security lapses noticed in attack on Amarnath Pilgrims

†1976. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any security lapses have been noticed during investigation into the incident of attack on the bus carrying Amarnath pilgrims in Anantnag;

(b) whether allowing the bus of Amarnath pilgrims to ply without any security cover even after getting intelligence inputs indicates a serious breach of security; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) To ascertain the lapses, if any, a Special Investigation Team (SIT) has been stands constituted by the State Government to investigate the case. The report is awaited.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Recruitment of children in insurgent groups

1977. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any report on recruitment of children in different insurgent groups in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that National Human Rights Commission has issued notices to some States on forcible recruitment of children of remote areas thereof;

(c) if so, the State-wise abduction report of such children therein; and

(d) the action taken by Government to trace out, rehabilitate and return back children to their families 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), State/UT-wise number of children kidnapped or abducted for the purpose of unlawful activities during 2015-16 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

No notice has been issued by National Human Rights Commission on forcible recruitment of children of remote areas.

(d) To rescue the missing children, Ministry of Home Affairs advised all States/UTs to rescue the missing children by way of conducting one month sustained campaigns throughout the country.

Four sustained campaigns entitled “Operation Smile” (1-31 January, 2015), “Operation Muskan” (1-31 July, 2015), “Operation Smile-II” (1-31 January, 2016), “Operation Muskan-II” (1-31 July, 2016) have been conducted.

‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Advisories for combating crimes against children. These Advisories are also available on www.mha.nic.in.

Statement

*Details of State/UT-wise number of children (below 18 years) kidnapped or abducted for the purpose of unlawful activities during 2015-2016**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	4
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	19	20
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	2
8.	Haryana	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	14	26
12.	Karnataka	22	0
13.	Kerala	1	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	267	281
15.	Maharashtra	270	128
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	1
18.	Mizoram	0	1
19.	Nagaland	16	43
20.	Odisha	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	2	79
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
25.	Telangana	3	3
26.	Tripura	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	39	19

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016*
28.	Uttarakhand	0	18
29.	West Bengal	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		654	627
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	1
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	103	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		109	1
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		763	628

* Data is provisional.

Source: Crime in India.

Terrorist attacks in Kashmir

1978. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorist attacks in Kashmir sponsored from Pakistan during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the number of terrorist attacks has increased during recent months;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is some support to the terrorists from Azadi activists; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The State of Jammu and Kashmir has been affected by terrorist violence that is sponsored and supported from across the border. The levels of terrorist violence in the hinterland of Jammu and Kashmir are linked to the infiltration from across the border. The details of terrorist violence

incidents reported in Jammu and Kashmir during the last 3 years and current year (upto 23.07.2017) are as under:—

Sl. No.		2014	2015	2016	2016 (upto 23.07.2016)	2017 (upto 23.07.2017)
1.	Terrorists violence incidents	222	208	322	155	184
2.	Civilians killed	28	17	15	5	19
3.	Security Force Personnel killed	47	39	82	31	38
4.	Terrorists killed	110	108	150	86	109

(e) The Government regularly reviews the security situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and necessary directions are given from time to time. In order to prevent activities of militants, numerous steps have been taken including strengthening of operational grid with enhanced human intelligence and use of technical intelligence grid. The Government has also continuously encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy.

ISIS engaging unemployed youth

1979. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ISIS is engraving their roots at the deepest parts of rural areas and engaging poor-unemployed youth by lucrative offers;

(b) if so, what corrective and preventive measures Government is implementing;

(c) whether the easy access of social media is facilitating these kinds of terror organisations; and

(d) if so, how Government is planning to control it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) From the profile of the arrested accused persons in the cases registered by National Investigation Agency (NIA) in relation to ISIS, it appears that the accused belong to different socio-economic groups and hail from both urban and rural areas. However, there is no specific input to suggest that ISIS is engaging rural unemployed youth by lucrative offers. The investigations conducted by the NIA have also revealed that ISIS is using various internet based social media platforms to propagate its ideology.

In order to counter terror activities, there exists a close and effective coordination between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the States. The cyber space is being closely monitored to keep a watch on the activities of terrorist groups.

Crime against women

†1980. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decline has been recorded in the crime against women during last three years;

(b) the data in respect of State of Haryana in this regard; and

(c) whether any preventive step is being taken to reduce the crime against women especially in more unsafe States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise cases registered under crimes against women during 2014-2016 (including Haryana) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories on 04.09.2009, 20.4.2015 and 12.05.2015 on crime against women to all State Governments/UTs. These advisories specifically direct the States/UTs that cases should be thoroughly investigated and chargesheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape, murder etc. The medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay. Advisories have been issued asking States/UTs to increase the number of women in police force, compulsory registration of FIR, women police station, 24x7 women help desk. These advisories are available at www.mha.nic.in.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State/UT-wise cases registered under crimes against women during 2014-2016**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16558	15997	16853
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	352	384	428
3.	Assam	19472	24664	23190
4.	Bihar	15675	14208	13619
5.	Chhattisgarh	6298	5769	5946
6.	Goa	502	391	370
7.	Gujarat	10845	7770	8524
8.	Haryana	9276	9674	10846
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1525	1291	1290
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3322	3364	2854
11.	Jharkhand	6103	6596	5802
12.	Karnataka	13993	12786	14250
13.	Kerala	11394	9723	11167
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28769	24212	26652
15.	Maharashtra	26813	31175	31308
16.	Manipur	337	266	278
17.	Meghalaya	399	352	406
18.	Mizoram	258	158	284
19.	Nagaland	68	91	129
20.	Odisha	14720	17199	19776
21.	Punjab	5448	5312	5587
22.	Rajasthan	31243	28220	27720
23.	Sikkim	111	53	229
24.	Tamil Nadu	6331	5904	6005
25.	Telangana	14166	15401	16533
26.	Tripura	1617	1281	1012
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38551	35640	48757

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016*
28.	Uttarakhand	1401	1456	1784
29.	West Bengal	39312	34374	34205
	TOTAL STATE(S)	324859	313711	335804
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115	136	155
31.	Chandigarh	433	470	409
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	25	38
33.	Daman and Diu	15	29	51
34.	Delhi UT	15302	17189	15336
35.	Lakshadweep	4	9	13
36.	Puducherry	77	80	142
	TOTAL UT(S)	15967	17938	16144
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	340826	331649	351948

Note: * Data is provisional.

Crime-heads under crimes against women have been revised in the year 2017, in addition of rape, attempt to commit rape, kidnapping and abduction of women, dowry deaths, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, insult to the modesty of women, cruelty by husband or his relatives, importation of girls from foreign country, abetment of suicides of women, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, crime heads of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, acid attack on women, attempt to acid attack on women, foeticide, procurement of minor girls, buying of minors for prostitution, selling of minors for prostitution, human trafficking of women (Section 370 and 370A IPC), deaths caused by act done with intent to cause miscarriage and causing miscarriage without women's consent have also been added.

Source: Crime in India.

Traffic jam in Okhla, Delhi

†1981. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that traffic jams continues throughout the day near Holy Family Hospital in Okhla and Abul Fazal Enclave, Kalindi Kunj ahead of Jamia Millia Islamia University, the details thereof;

(b) the arrangements made by Delhi Police to check the problems being faced by public daily due to the traffic jams in the above areas, the details thereof; and

(c) whether detailed instructions have been issued to Delhi Traffic Police and Delhi Police for the systematic running of traffic in the above area so that public

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

can get relief from traffic jams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that due to construction work of Metro lines, traffic remains heavy during peak hours near/at Holy Family Hospital, Abul Fazal Enclave, Kalindi Kunj, and Jamia Millia Islamia University. Adequate deployment of traffic police has been made in the above cited areas to ensure proper traffic regulation. A 'One Way' traffic plan in the area of Jamia Nagar has been introduced recently on trial basis which has resulted in reduction in traffic congestion to a great extent.

(c) As reported by Delhi Police, detailed instructions have been issued to traffic police field officers/staff to ensure smooth flow of traffic in the above cited areas.

Flood situation in Assam

1982. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present flood situation in Assam has been an agenda to be taken care of by Government;

(b) if so, the details of facility provided thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) The State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures at ground level in the wake of natural disasters. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistics and financial support. The financial relief in the various sectors is provided under the guideline of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), in accordance with the items and norms approved by the Government of India.

The Government of India has released 1st installment of the Central share of SDRF amounting to ₹ 228.15 crore, for the year 2017-18 to the State Government, on 28th June, 2017. In addition, as reported by State Accountant General (AG) of Assam, an amount of ₹ 2790.65 crore is available in SDRF account as on 1st April, 2017 for management of relief necessitated by notified natural disasters in the affected areas.

The Central Government has been extending full support to the Government of Assam by providing timely logistics and financial support to supplement the efforts of the State Government for meeting the situation effectively in the wake of natural

disasters during 2017. The logistics support provided includes IAF helicopters, Army column and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) Teams along with necessary machineries and equipments.

Non-functional CCTVs in National Capital

1983. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the CCTVs installed by Government in the National Capital and other important places are non-functional which hampers police investigation into crimes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Delhi Police has reported that some of the CCTV cameras installed 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.

Curtailling money supply to anti-India activists

1984. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no effect of demonetisation on stone pelters of Kashmir and naxalites;

(b) if so, how they are managing to push Indian currency for terrorists and naxal activists now;

(c) whether Government has any fresh plan to curtail supply line of money to anti-India activists;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per reports of agencies,

the demonetization of bank notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denomination resulted in significant positive impact on most theatres of violence in the country including stone pelting incidents in J&K. Since illegally held cash forms the major chunk of terrorist funding, after the demonetisation, most of the cash held with the terrorists turned worthless. Demonetisation also led to instant extinguishment of Pak-printed high quality fake Indian currency notes. It also adversely affected the hawala operators.

The decision of the Government to demonetise high denomination notes of ₹500/- and ₹1000/- caused disconcert among Left Wing Extremism (LWE) formations. LWE cadres tried to minimize their losses by having the money deposited into the accounts of the sympathizers or in the accounts of simple villagers on the basis of threats and coercion. Instances of such efforts of depositing of high denomination currency notes of ₹ 500/- and ₹ 1000/- worth several lakhs by LWE cadres have come to notice in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and specific cases have also been reported. As per inputs, security forces seized nearly ₹ 97.75 lakh from various LWE groups in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Telangana during demonetisation. Besides, LWE affiliates also undertook protests against the demonetisation decision.

(c) to (e) The Government has constituted a Combating Financing of Terrorism Cell (CFT Cell) in the Ministry of Home Affairs to coordinate with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an inter-Governmental International Body dealing with anti-money laundering and CFT issues. National Investigation Agency (NIA) has also constituted a terror funding and fake currency cell to focus on terror funding and fake currency cases. Besides, various agencies such as Financial Intelligent Unit and regulatory and enforcement agencies under the Ministry of Finance keep a check on the inflow of foreign funds. In addition to above, a surveillance mechanism has been put in place by the State Government to check cases relating to foreign and suspicious funding, including hawala and cases under Prevention of Money Laundering Act.

Measures for safety of women

1985. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the crimes against women, Government has recently reviewed the overall security of women in the country to prevent atrocities/crimes against them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government for safety of women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories on 04.09.2009, 20.4.2015 and 12.05.2015 on crime against women to all State Governments/UTs. These advisories specifically direct the States/UTs that cases should be thoroughly investigated and chargesheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape, murder etc. The medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay. Advisories have been issued asking States/UTs to increase the number of women in police force, compulsory registration of FIR, women police station, 24x7 women help desk. These advisories are available at www.mha.nic.in.

Constitutional safeguards under Assam Accord

1986. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Clause 6 and 7 of Assam Accord;
- (b) the policy and programme being taken up to provide Constitutional and economic safeguard for Assamese people under Assam Accord; and
- (c) the reasons for delay in implementation of Clause 6 and 7 of the Assam Accord?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The details of Clause 6 and 7 of the Assam Accord are as under:—

Clause 6: "Constitutional, legislative and administrative safeguards, as may be appropriate, shall be provided to protect, preserve and promote the cultural, social, linguistic identity and heritage of the Assamese people."

Clause 7: "The Government take this opportunity to renew their commitment for the speedy all round economic development of Assam as to improve the standard of living of the people. Special emphasis will be placed on education and science and technology through establishment of national institutions."

- (b) and (c) Government of Assam has established a department which is named

‘Implementation of Assam Accord Department.’ To implement the above Clauses, a number of steps have been taken which have resulted into:—

- (1) Establishment of Srimanta Sankardeva Kalakshetra with total construction cost of ₹ 20.35 crore, of which ₹ 18.85 crore was contributed by the Government of India.
- (2) Implementation of Jyoti Chitraban Film Studio (Phase-I and Phase-II). The modernisation of Jyoti Chitraban Film Studio (Phase-III) has been undertaken.
- (3) ₹ 21.00 crore was granted as financial assistance to 219 Nos. of Satras of Assam.
- (4) ₹ 7.00 crore was provided as financial assistance for 11 Nos. historical monuments for their protection, preservation and development.
- (5) Archaeological Survey of India has taken up the protection, preservation and development of 5 monuments. These are (i) Singri Temple’s ruins, (ii) Urvashi Archaeological Site, (iii) Poa-Mecca, Hajo (iv) Kedar Temple, Hajo, and (v) Hayagriva Madhava Temple, Hajo.
- (6) An Autonomous Institution namely Anandaram Borooah Institute of Language, Art and Culture Assam (ABILAC) has been established on 12th December, 1989 with the financial assistance from Government of Assam.
- (7) The Directorate of Higher Education provides annual grants to various voluntary organisations for upliftment of the Language, Art and Culture.
- (8) A Central University at Tezpur, an IIT at Guwahati and Numaligarh Refinery, Golaghat district have been established.
- (9) 100 Foreigners Tribunals have been established for the detection and deportation of illegal migrants in Assam.
- (10) Government of India released ₹ 44.45 crore to Government of Assam towards settlement of loan and payment of outstanding dues of employees in respect of Ashok Paper Mill.
- (11) Other activities include measures taken for flood control, fencing and floodlighting along Indo-Bangladesh Border, Rail-cum-road project, commissioning of Assam Gas Cracker Project/Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Ltd. (BCPL).

The implementation of Assam Accord is a continuous process. This is reviewed time to time.

Construction of roads and floodlights along Indo-Bangladesh Border

1987. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the sanctioned amount for construction of roads and floodlights along the Indo-Bangladesh Border during 2017-18;
- (b) the amount spent against the road construction and floodlighting during 2017-18;
- (c) the number of border outposts along the Indo-Bangladesh Border; and
- (d) the total kilometres of Indo-Bangladesh Border covered by physical barriers and non-physical barriers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The budget allocation is ₹ 50 crore each for floodlight work and road work along Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB) for the financial year 2017-18. During 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹ 7.97 crore for border roads and ₹ 6.06 crore for border floodlight have been incurred by construction agencies along IBB.

(c) Total 1181 Border Out Posts are held along IBB.

(d) About 3004 km. stretch along the Indo-Bangladesh Border has been covered by physical barriers. The balance border is covered by day and night patrolling, Ambush/Nakas, special operations, usage of force multipliers like high-tech surveillance equipments, Hand Held Thermal Imager (HHTI), improvised methods, etc.

Crimes against foreign women

1988. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is aware that foreign women are victims of rape, loot and cheating in India and media has reported several cases during last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases occurred during last two years in various parts of the country;
- (c) what steps Government is taking to ensure Atithi Devo Bhava concept; and
- (d) whether tourism has been affected by these incidents and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise Cases registered under

Rape, Dacoity, Robbery, Cheating, Theft and Forgery under crimes against foreigners during 2015-2016 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline in 12 languages including 10 international languages and in Hindi and English which is operational 24x7, 365 days in a year.

The Indian travel and tourism industry has adopted code of conduct for Safe and Honourable Tourism, which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.

All the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations have been asked by Ministry of Tourism to take immediate effective steps for ensuring a conducive and friendly environment for all tourists and also request them to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity, if any.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Karnataka	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	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
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		4	5	9	7	1	8	1	5	6	2	1	3

30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	3	0	3	6	4	10	3	0	3	5	0	5	0	5	5
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)		3	0	3	7	4	11	3	0	3	5	0	5	0	5	5
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		7	5	12	14	5	19	4	5	9	7	1	8	1	8	8

Note: *Data is provisional.
Source: Crime in India

(B) *State/UT-wise Cases Registered under Dacoity (Section 395, 396, 397 and 398 IPC) and Robbery (Section 392 to 394, 397 and 398 IPC) under Crimes against Foreigners during 2015-2016**

[illegible]

22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	9	1	10	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	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	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	2	9		
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	7	2	9		
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		0	0	0	2	0	0	2	9	1	10	16	3	19		

Note: *Data is provisional.
Source: Crime in India.

(C) *State/UT-wise Cases Registered under Theft (Section 379 to 380, 381 and 382 IPC) and Forgery (Section 465, 468 and 471) under Crimes against Foreigners during 2015-2016**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Theft						Forgery					
		2015			2016*			2015			2016*		
		Tourist Foreigners (A)	Other Foreigners (B)	Total (A+B)	Tourist Foreigners (A)	Other Foreigners (B)	Total (A+B)	Tourist Foreigners (A)	Other Foreigners (B)	Total (A+B)	Tourist Foreigners (A)	Other Foreigners (B)	Total (A+B)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	5	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	10	0	10	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	2	2	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

13.	Kerala	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	20	12	32	5	16	21	13	0	13	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	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
18.	Mizoram	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
20.	Odisha	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	12	0	12	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	15	2	17	14	7	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	27	0	27	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(s)		94	21	115	41	29	70	13	0	13	2	0	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	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
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	87	21	108	63	9	72	2	0	2	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	1	0	1
TOTAL UT(s)		87	21	108	63	9	72	2	0	2	1	0	1
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		181	42	223	104	38	142	15	0	15	3	0	3

Note: *Data is provisional.
Source: Crime in India.

Terrorist incidents in Kashmir valley

†1989. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the terrorist incidents in Kashmir valley have gone up by 50 times as compared to earlier;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the year-wise details of the terrorist incidents in the valley during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) 184 terrorist violence incidents have been reported in Jammu and Kashmir during the year 2017 (upto 23.07.2017) as against 155 incidents during the corresponding of the last year.

The details of terrorist violence incidents reported in Jammu and Kashmir during the last 3 years and current year (upto 23.07.2017) are as under:—

Sl. No.	2014	2015	2016	2017 (upto 23.07.2017)
1. Terrorists violence incidents	222	208	322	184
2. Civilians Killed	28	17	15	19
3. Security Force Personnel killed	47	39	82	38
4. Terrorists killed	110	108	150	109

Naxalite attacks

†1990. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite all assurances Government has failed to stop naxalite attacks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the details of loss of lives and properties due to naxalite attacks in last three years; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) by when Government would formulate any effective strategy to deal with naxalites and execute it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Incidents of violence perpetrated by Left Wing Extremists have been declining consistently over the years. Data for last five years is as under:—

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Incidents	1415	1136	1091	1089	1048

(c) Details of loss of lives and property due to attacks by Left Wing Extremists in last three years is as follows:

Sl.No.	Parameters	2014	2015	2016
1.	Civilians killed	222	171	213
2.	No. of Security Forces killed	88	59	65
3.	Incidents of Attacks on Infrastructure and Economic Targets	100	127	79

(d) The Government already has a comprehensive National Policy and a multi-pronged action plan to deal with Left Wing Extremism comprising of security related measures, developmental interventions and ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc.

Yoga for Police/Paramilitary forces

1991. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating upon including 'Yoga' as daily exercise of police/paramilitary forces in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of security personnel are not provided daily exercise schedule in the country; and

(d) if so, the corrective action to enforce daily exercise for all security/police personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued instructions to all CAPFs to incorporate Yoga as part of daily physical exercise. As per information received from the CAPFs, Yoga session has been included in the daily morning Exercise/PT/Parade/training curriculum at training institutions.

Forces have also been advised to develop Yoga trainers and to impart one month Yoga training at various locations having strength of 500 or more (at the Battalion level). Retiring CAPFs personnel are encouraged to undergo Yoga training to Start an alternative career as Yoga trainer.

Police is a State subject which includes administration and training of the state police personnel.

Porous border between India and Myanmar

1992. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that border between India and Myanmar is extremely porous due to which there is free movement of militants, illegal arms and drugs;

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government undertook any survey to identify such porous borders with its neighbouring countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) India shares a porous border with Myanmar. Assam Rifles, the Border Guarding Force on Indo-Myanmar Border, has adopted multi-pronged approach to curb free movement of militants, illegal arms and drugs by patrolling, sharing of intelligence and conduct of joint operations, liaison with police, intelligence agencies and local government agencies and using surveillance equipments. Survey to identify porous stretch along the borders with neighbouring countries is carried out regularly.

Security personnel died on duty

1993. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) year-wise details of total number of security personnel who died in the line of duty in past three years;

(b) details of compensation given to family of security personnel who died in the line of duty;

(c) year-wise details of number of cases where family of security personnel who died in the line of duty have not yet received compensation from Government in past three years; and

(d) out of total number of security personnel who died in the line of duty in last three years, number of cases where someone from their family got a Government job, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) As per information received from Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (AR), the number of CAPF and Assam Rifles (AR) personnel who died in the line of duty during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Number of CAPFs and AR personnel died while on duty
2014	160
2015	123
2016	131
TOTAL	414

The number of cases where *ex-gratia* compensation was paid and cases where *ex-gratia* compensation could not be paid due to non receipt of requisite documents from Next of Kin (NoK) are as under:—

Year	Number of cases of CAPFs and AR where <i>ex-gratia</i> compensation paid to NoK.	Number of cases of CAPFs and AR where <i>ex-gratia</i> compensation could not be paid.
2014	159	01
2015	122	01
2016	117	14
TOTAL	398	16

As per information received from CAPFs and AR, 38 widows/dependents of deceased CAPFs and AR personnel have been provided compassionate appointment during last three years is as under:—

Force	Year (2014 to 2016)
CRPF	6
ITBP	3
SSB	10
CISF	10
AR	2
BSF	7
TOTAL	38

Sedition cases

†1994. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise total number of cases registered across the country under Section 124 (a) (sedition) of Indian Penal Code in the years 2011, 2012 and 2013;
- (b) the current status of the said cases registered under the above section; and
- (c) the number and names of the accused in the above cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes National Crime statistics. The NCRB has started collecting data on cases registered under Section 124A (Sedition) since 2014. Hence, there is no centralized data of cases registered under Section 124A for the years 2011 to 2013.

Excesses by Assam Rifles in Manipur

1995. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of excesses by Assam Rifles is rampant in Manipur;
- (b) the details of cases registered against Assam Rifles personnel in Manipur during last three years and this year with a summary of each case, year-wise;
- (c) whether recently a court in the State has instructed the registration of an FIR against Commanding Officer of 34 Assam Rifles for custodial torture of an insurgent, the details thereof; and
- (d) the number of requests pending with Government for prosecution of Assam Rifles personnel, requests granted and requests pending till date in relation to cases in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) As per information received from Government of Manipur, four (4) cases are registered in Manipur against Assam Rifles personnel from 2015 to 2017 (till 31.07.2017). Recently Judicial Magistrate (First Class), Imphal West-II, Manipur ordered for registration of a case against Commanding Officer, 34 Assam Rifles and others. A case FIR No. 26(6)2017 Sekmai PS u/s 330/331 IPC was registered. Details of cases are given in the Statement (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) No request for prosecution sanction of Assam Rifles personnel received from Government of Manipur, is pending in Ministry of Home Affairs.

Statement

*Year-wise summary of cases registered against Assam Rifles personnel
during last three years*

(a) 2015:

- (i) A FIR No. 10(2)2015 u/s 302/326/34 IPC and 27 A Act registered against personnel of 8 Assam Rifles in PS Lamsang on the complaint of Nikhongah Kipgen (44 yrs) w/o (L) Hesei Kipgen @ Robert of Khongkhajiang Village lodged on 20.02.2015 alleging killing of her husband alongwith his driver in fake encounter at Kadangband in the night of 28.01.2015.
- (ii) A FIR No. 11(6)2015 u/s 302/34 IPC and 27 A Act registered against personnel of 20 Assam Rifles in PS Tengnoupal on the basis of complaint dated 01.06.2015 lodged by Munthuireng Aimol, Secretary, Aimol Satu Village alleging torture of villagers on 31.05.2015 and killing of M. Ruisoting Aimol, 55 yrs w/o M. Babudhon of Aimol Satu Village in an indiscriminate firing by Assam Rifles personnel.
- (iii) A FIR No. 27(12)2015 u/s 307/325/511/34 IPC and 27 A Act registered against personnel of 24 Assam Rifles in PS Tengpoupal on the basis of complaint lodged by Paotinthang Lupang on 06.12.2015 for assaulting and threatening inhumanly by Assam Rifles personnel at Khudengthabi on 05.12.2015 while coming from Moreh alongwith two persons.

(b) 2016 : Nil.

(c) 2017 :

- (i) A FIR No. 26(6)2017 Sekmai PS u/s 330/331 IPC was registered against Commanding Officer, 34 Assam Rifles and others in PS Sekmai as per order dated 06.06.2017 passed by the Judicial Magistrate (First Class), Imphal West-II, Manipur alleging torture of a person, namely, Warekpm Basanta Kumar @ Kiran (43 yrs) s/o W. Apabi @ Mahabi by Assam Rifles personnel on 01.06.2017.

Rape cases in Delhi

1996. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of rape cases reported each year in Delhi has more than tripled over the last three years;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether despite regular patrolling by Delhi Police, cases pertaining to assault on women with intent to outrage their modesty have increased during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such offences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that the number of cases of rape reported is 2166 in 2014, 2199 in 2015, 2155 in 2016 and 1026 in 2017 (upto 30.06.2017). Comparison of year-wise figures shows that there is 1.5% increase in 2015, 2% decrease in 2016 and 8.23% decrease in 2017 (compared with the figures upto 30th June, 2016).

(c) Details of number of cases of assault on women with intent to outrage their modesty (354 IPC) and insult to the modesty of women (509 IPC) registered by Delhi Police during the last three years and the current year (upto 30.06.2017) are as under:—

Year	No. of cases of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (354 IPC) registered	No. of cases of insult to the Modesty of Women (509 IPC) registered
2014	4322	1361
2015	5367	1492
2016	4165	918
2017 (upto 30.06.2017)	1685	326

Comparison of year-wise figures of cases registered under Section 354 IPC shows that there is 24.2% increase in 2015, 22.4% decrease in 2016 and 23.2% decrease in 2017 (compared with the figures upto 30th June, 2016). Comparison of year-wise figures of cases registered under Section 509 IPC shows that there is 9.6% increase in 2015, 38.5% decrease in 2016 and 33.74% decrease in 2017 (compared with the figures upto 30th June, 2016).

(d) The various concrete measures taken by Delhi Police to check the incidents of crime against women and instill confidence in the minds of girls and women, *inter alia*, include dynamic identification/mapping of crime-prone areas and strategic deployment of police resources including pickets, foot patrolling and the PCR vans to enhance visibility and prevent crime against women, setting up of Women Helpline No.1091, increasing the number of lines of Women Helpline No.1091, Anti-Stalking

services, Himmat SOS, exclusive Help Desks in Police Stations for women, deployment of local police and PCR vans outside girls' schools and colleges at opening and closing time, watch on vulnerable routes, zero-tolerance policy and prompt action against eve-teasers, Thana level women safety committees, self-defence training for women/children, gender sensitization course for police personnel, security audit of paying guest accommodation/ girls hostels and deployment of women police officers in civil clothes at busy places.

Maoist attacks on CRPF

1997. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the incidents of Maoist attacks on CRPF in different States during the last six months;

(b) the details of casualties in these attacks;

(c) whether Government has reworked its strategy to tackle Maoist terror in these States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Details of incidents of Maoist attacks on CRPF in different States in the last 06 months (up to 30 Jun 2017) and casualties suffered are as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Incidents	CRPF Personnel Martyred
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0
2.	Bihar	3	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	15	38
4.	Jharkhand	4	0
5.	Maharashtra	8	0
6.	Odisha	1	0
TOTAL		32	38

(c) and (d) The Government has a comprehensive National Policy and a multi-pronged action plan to deal with Left Wing Extremism comprising of security related measures, developmental interventions and ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc.

Flood situation in North-Eastern States

1998. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government in view of the flood situation in Assam, Tripura and other North-Eastern States at present;

(b) the preparation of Government to deal with emergency situation like floods; and

(c) the details of assistance provided to the flood affected States and people at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The concerned State Governments undertake relief operations in the wake of natural disasters including flood from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal. The Central share of SDRF is released in two equal instalments, subject to fulfillment of conditions of the guidelines. When the available resources of the State under the SDRF are inadequate, an additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) by following the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team. The concerned State Governments are taking necessary relief and preparedness measures, which *inter alia* includes distribution of relief, evacuation and shifting of the people to safer places and taking necessary health and hygiene measures to prevent outbreak of any epidemic during flood/post flood calamity period.

The State-wise allocation and releases from SDRF/NDRF in respect of North-Eastern States during the year 2017-18 is given as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation under SDRF	Centre's share of SDRF released	Released from NDRF
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.00	51.30	0.00
2.	Assam	507.00	228.15	0.00
3.	Manipur	21.00	9.45	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	27.00	12.15	0.00
5.	Mizoram	19.00	8.55	0.00
6.	Nagaland	11.00	4.95	25.01
7.	Sikkim	34.00	15.30	0.00
8.	Tripura	34.00	15.30	0.00
TOTAL		710.00	345.15	25.01

In order to provide the logistics support, the Govt. of India keeps sufficient number of IAF aircraft/helicopters, boats, specialist teams along with the necessary machines and equipments of Armed Forces, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) and personnel of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) located at various strategic locations all over the country including North-Eastern States to respond to any kind of emergencies situation including flood.

NHRC notice to Madhya Pradesh Government over death of patients

1999. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has issued notice to the Madhya Pradesh Government over reports of the death of 11 patients, including two children, in State-run Maharaja Yeshwantrao hospital in Indore due to alleged negligence of the hospital authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any step to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) took *suo motu* cognizance of a newspaper report dated 23.6.2017 reporting that 11 people including two children died at Maharaja Yeshwantrao (MY) Hospital in Indore District of the State of Madhya Pradesh as the oxygen supply at the hospital reportedly snapped. The NHRC, therefore, issued notice to the Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh calling for a detailed report in the matter. No recommendation in the matter has been made by the Commission so far. As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, 'Public Health' and 'Hospital' are State subjects and it is primarily the responsibility of the respective State /UT Governments to provide health care services to its people.

Safety of Amarnath Pilgrims

2000. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Amarnath pilgrims have been recently killed and injured in South Kashmir's Anantnag district on Srinagar-Jammu National Highway despite advance intelligence input for terrorist attack;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is Government's reaction in regard to this attack on the innocent pilgrims by militants and the steps Government proposes to take to ensure the safety of pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) On 10.07.2017 at about 2015 hours, militants attacked a bus carrying Amarnath yatries at Batengo, Anantnag in which 7 pilgrims lost their lives and 21 others sustained injuries. Later on, one of the injured yatries succumbed to injuries. Though there were general inputs that militants may attack during Shri Amarnathji Yatra but there were no specific inputs about this attack.

(c) All possible arrangements are made by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir duly supported by the Central Government by deploying additional security forces to strengthen the security of the Shri Amarnathji Yatra. After the incident, Government reviewed the security arrangements relating to Shri Amarnathji Yatra and the security have further been beefed up.

Including more countries in Visa-on-Arrival list

2001. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has issued new visa guidelines to include more countries in Visa-on-Arrival list to promote tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with list of such countries thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and steps taken in respect of (a) above; and

(d) the details of the criteria and procedures followed to give such relaxations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) No Sir. Currently, visa on arrival is available to the nationals of Japan only. However, e-Visa which is given within 72 hours, is applicable in respect of 162 countries. Decision to issue visa on arrival depends on many factors such as reciprocity, bilateral relations etc.

Pending transfer cases of CRPF Jawans

2002. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name-wise and battalion-wise details of pending transfer cases of CRPF Jawans posted in Chhattisgarh on the ground of their family members' critical illness like cancer (in last stages), heart-diseases;

(b) whether Government has any transfer policy on such ground, the details thereof;

(c) by when they would be transferred to their respective home State;

(d) whether it is a fact that even the recommendation of elected representative is not being considered for this purpose; and

(e) 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 (e) As per information received from CRPF, provisions for transfer of such personnel already exist in the Standing Order for Gazetted Officers/Non Gazetted Officers and Medical Staff. Transfer on extreme medical grounds is considered on merit subject to administrative feasibility. CRPF has not reported any case of transfer of jawan posted in Chhattisgarh on the ground of family member's critical illness like cancer, heart disease etc. Requests recommending transfer of CAPF personnel are received through elected representatives and these are invariably sent to Force concerned to consider them as per extant rules. CRPF has informed that the references received from elected representatives are considered on merit and the outcomes are apprised to the elected representatives concerned.

Establishment of forensic laboratory in Andhra Pradesh

2003. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a promise made in the 10th Schedule of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 Government has proposed to establish forensic laboratory in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh has also been received to this effect, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of actual execution of this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) A proposal for establishment of a new hi-tech State Forensic Science Laboratory at Amaravati with a proposed outlay of ₹ 253.40 crore, with ₹ 152 crore as central assistance has been received from Govt. of Andhra Pradesh which is a part of the proposed Umbrella Scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces”.

Unsafe residential/commercial buildings in Delhi

2004. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified unsafe and dangerous residential/commercial buildings in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to demolish these buildings;
- (d) whether Government proposes to carry out any fresh survey to identify unsafe/dangerous buildings including fixing the responsibility of officers of MCD and Delhi Police; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b)

- (i) The North Delhi Municipal Corporation has informed that as per survey carried upto 14.07.2017, it has identified 14 number of houses as dangerous.
- (ii) The South Delhi Municipal Corporation has informed that one residential building, in the west zone of SDMC has been found unsafe.
- (iii) The East Delhi Municipal Corporation has informed that two buildings have been identified as dangerous as per survey conducted by it.
- (iv) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that there is no unsafe residential/commercial building in the area under its jurisdiction.
- (v) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that 124 number of buildings have been found unsafe/dangerous.
- (vi) The Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has informed that 2297 buildings have been identified as unsafe residential buildings in Delhi.

(c) to (e) The three municipal corporations, NDMC and CPWD intimated that every year the survey of unsafe/dangerous buildings is carried out and necessary action for demolition of the same is undertaken. This is a continuous process every year and corrective action is taken.

Atrocities against students from North-Eastern States

2005. SHRI RAJ BABBAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether atrocities against people particularly students from North-Eastern States have been reported from various parts of the country particularly in Delhi and NCR region; and

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during the last three years and current year, year-wise and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) According to information made available from the States, they do not keep a separate record of attacks on students and youth from North East. However, the details of cases of crime against people, including students, from North East registered by Delhi Police during the last three years and the current year (upto 15.07.2017) and action taken are as under:

Year	No. of cases reported	Present status					
		Pending Investigation	Pending Trial	Untraced	Cancelled	Acquittal	Conviction
2014	280	13	130	105	17	09	06
2015	295	38	95	146	08	06	02
2016	230	113	60	51	02	03	01
2017 (upto 15.07.2017)	91	91	00	00	00	00	00
TOTAL	896	255	285	302	27	18	09

Reconstitution of NDMA

2006. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been reconstituted, if so, the names of the members along with their profile;

(b) will the newly constituted NDMA be more effective than the earlier one, if so, how; and

(c) what were the circumstances that necessitated the lowering of the status of the members of NDMA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Report of the Task Force constituted by the Government of India to suggest amendment in the Disaster Management Act, 2005 indicated towards top-heavy structures

of NDMA. In order to bring functional linkage between Members, NDMA and other Central Ministries, Disaster management (Term of Office and Conditions of Service of Members of the National Authority and Payment of Allowances to Members of Advisory Committee) Rules, 2006, were amended to make the status of Members of NDMA equivalent to Secretary to the Government of India.

Agreement with NSCN (IM)

2007. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement was made between Government and NSCN (IM) of Nagaland in August, 2015;

(b) if so, the detailed framework of Government therein;

(c) whether the State Governments of the North-Eastern States were consulted before the agreement therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the NSCN (IM) has demanded Greater Nagalim by including some areas of the States namely Assam, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh thereof; and

(e) the proposal details with areas demanded by NSCN (IM) for Greater Nagalim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (e) Yes. The Framework Agreement between the GoI and the NSCN (IM) was signed on August 03, 2015. Detailed agreement is being worked out. The matter is extremely sensitive. Sharing of the Framework Agreement, at this stage, may be prejudicial to the final settlement. Prior consultation, with the State Governments, on the Framework Agreement between GoI and NSCN (IM) was not required as it was a framework agreement which did not affect them. Integration of Naga areas is one of the issues raised by the NSCN (IM).

Rape victim Compensation Scheme

2008. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are uniform National plan/guidelines in place issued by the Central Government to all States regarding the allocation of compensation under the rape victim compensation scheme under Section 357-A of Criminal Procedure Code;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to ensure its effective implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per Section 357A of Cr. P.C., every State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government shall prepare a Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his/her dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation. All States/UTs have notified their VCS, which include compensation to rape victims. Under the Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) scheme, financial assistance of ₹ 200 crore from Nirbhaya Fund has been released to all the States/UTs as an one time grant in 2016-17 to support their respective Victim Compensation Schemes, the guidelines and fund released to States are available in this Ministry's website www.mha.nic.in.

Scanners at LoC Trade Facilitation Centres

2009. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is delay on crucial acquisition of scanners at LoC trade facilitation centres in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to check for weapons and other illegal items being bartered along the border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Full Body Truck Scanners (FBTS) involve high end technology which require extensive technical evaluation for finalization of Qualitative Requirements (QRs) as well for examining bids by various specialist agencies. The infrastructure for installation of FBTS also involves elaborate civil work including clearance of soil reports etc. Also, No Objection Certificate (NOC) from Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and Baba Atomic Regulatory Centre (BARC) is required in view of the technology that involves radiations. Hence, though the global tender was floated on 26th February, 2015, price bid could only be opened on 26th July, 2016. Contract would be awarded on completion of all requisite formalities. Hence, it cannot be said that delay has occurred in this matter.

(c) Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) and Guidelines have been issued from time to time to regulate and mitigate the security concerns in the Cross LoC Trade.

Hindi Advisory Committee

†2010. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the person-wise introduction details of 'Who is Who' of the non-official members of the Hindi Advisory Committee reconstituted on 23 June, 2017; and

(b) the dates of constitution of Hindi Advisory Committee during last three years and details of the tenure of each of Committees including person-wise introduction details of non-official member of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) There is no Hindi Advisory Committee reconstituted on 23rd June, 2017.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Vacancies in NDMA

2011. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large scale vacancies in the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA); and

(b) the details regarding the vacancies in NDMA and steps taken for filling up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) At present, there are about 15 vacancies against the sanctioned strength of 123 in NDMA. Vacant posts in NDMA are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Posts falling vacant and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and necessary steps are taken as per the established procedure.

Statement

Details of vacant posts in NDMA

Sl. No.	Post	No. of Vacant Posts
1.	Secretary	1
2.	Financial Advisor	1
3.	Advisor (Operations and Communications)	1

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Post	No. of Vacant Posts
4.	Director (Finance)	1
5.	Joint Advisor (Rehabilitation and Recovery)	1
6.	Principal Private Secretary	1
7.	Senior Research Officer (Direct Recruit and Deputation)	5(2 Direct Recruit and 3 Deputation)
8.	Sr. Hindi Translator	1
9.	Technician (Communications)	1
10.	Technician (IT)	1
11.	Cashier	1

Withdrawal of AFSPA from North-Eastern States

2012. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to withdraw Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) from the North-Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal under consideration to withdraw AFSPA from the North Eastern States.

People lynched on allegations of child abduction

2013. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the basis of reports in social media, four people were lynched in Jharkhand recently on allegations of child abduction;

(b) whether the matter has been investigated by Government; and

(c) what steps are being put in place to deter recurrence of such incidents based on social media reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by Government of Jharkhand, 3 persons were beaten to death on the rumour of child abduction. In the light of this incident, an FIR (case No. 91/17 dated

19.05.2017) was registered against 17 persons and 200-300 unknown persons in Bagbera Police Station. Similarly, in Rajnagar P.S. of Saraikela-Kharsawan district, three cases have been registered viz. 30/17, 31/17 and 32/17 dated 19.05.2017 regarding lynching by mob on the rumour of child kidnapping. 20 persons have been sent to judicial custody.

Regarding incident occurred in Jamshedpur and Saraikala-Kharsawan district, an enquiry was conducted jointly by the Divisional Commissioner and DIG of Kolhan range, Chaibasa.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

As per the information provided by the State Government, following steps have been taken in this regard.

Pre-cautionary measures have been taken in every Police Station, meetings of peace committees and appeal have been made to not give heed to any rumour by pamphlet distribution and public announcement, Nodal Police Officer has been assigned the responsibility to maintain peace and security in their respective areas.

Killing of tribals in course of Anti-Naxal operations

2014. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been cases of killing of innocent tribals by security forces in course of anti-naxal operations in village Dholkatta in Giridih district of Jharkhand;

(b) whether Government is aware of the occurrence of such incidents in Jharkhand; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the erring officers/officials in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. On 09.06.2017, after a joint operation by State Police and CRPF, a dead body of an unknown LWE cadre, later identified as Motilal Baske aged 37 years, S/O Bisu Baske, R/O Vill-Chiruabeda (Dholkatta), PS-Madhuban, Distt-Giridih, was found along with arms and ammunition.

In this regard, a case has been registered *vide* Madhuban PS Case No.12/17 on 09.06.2017 u/s 147/148/149/353/307/120 (b) of IPC, 25 (1-b)a, 26, 27 of Arms Act, 3, 4, 5 of Explosive Act, 17 CLA Act and 13 UAP Act.

Investigation of the case is being done as per standing guidelines.

Solution of Kashmir problem

†2015. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering upon a permanent solution of Kashmir problem;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering upon taking steps 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 HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes. The policy of the Government is same as was unanimously adopted by the Parliament on 22nd February 1994 through resolution that is as under:—

“The State of Jammu and Kashmir has been, is and shall be an integral part of India and any attempts to separate it from the rest of the country will be resisted by all necessary means. India has the will and capacity to firmly counter all designs against its unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity and demands that Pakistan must vacate the areas of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir, which they have occupied through aggression and resolves that all attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of India will be met resolutely”.

(b) Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and integrity and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

(c) The Government of India in tandem with the State Government, has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which, *inter alia*, includes strengthening of the border infrastructure, multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment along international Border/Line of Control, and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technological surveillance, weapons and equipments for Security Forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination; synergized intelligence flow and pro-active action against terrorists within the State.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government has also encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy.

Moreover, the Government remains open to dialogue with all those stakeholders who eschew the path of violence and are willing to work within the framework of the Constitution of India.

Details of projects under NCLP in Rajasthan

2016. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 for various districts of Rajasthan from 2014 to 2016;

(b) the details thereof, of the facilities and support provided to child labourers thereunder and the number of children covered in Rajasthan under the scheme;

(c) whether Government of Rajasthan has proposed some more districts in the State to be covered under the National Child Labour Project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour since 1988. In the State of Rajasthan, the Scheme is sanctioned in 27 districts namely, Jaipur, Udaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar, Jalore, Churu, Nagaur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bundi, Jhalawar, Pali, Bhilwara, Sri Ganganagar, Barmer, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Kota and Baran. Under NCLP Scheme, children rescued/withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres (STCs), where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. As per the information received from the District Project Societies, at present, STCs are operational only in Alwar, Dausa and Tonk districts with enrolment of 3042 children.

(c) and (d) State Governments have been requested to conduct survey in districts to assess the incidence of child labour and extend the coverage of NCLP. However, no such proposal has been received from the State Government of Rajasthan.

Irregularities in purchase of ESI hospital equipments

2017. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that large number of irregularities are taking place in the purchase of ESI hospital equipments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted to evaluate the facts, the details thereof; and

(d) the action being taken against erring persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) No confirmed instance of irregularities has been reported in purchase of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospital equipment.

Creation of new jobs *vis-à-vis* GDP growth

†2018. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed youth in the country along with the details of the new jobs created during the last three years and current year;

(b) whether employment has increased in the same proportion as the rise in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth figures along with the details thereof including the rate of Employment Relativity; and

(c) the details of the effective measures taken by Government to increase employment along with the outcomes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the result of labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated workforce aged 15 years and above on usual status basis grew by 3.09 crore persons during 2012-13 to 2015-16 and according to estimate released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth was 6.85% during the same period. Data for 2016-17 is not available. The estimated unemployment rate

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and worker population ratio for aged 15 years and above on usual status basis and growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the country is given below:—

(Figures in %)

Year	Unemployment Rate	Worker Population Ratio	GDP growth rates
2012-13	4.0	51.0	5.5
2013-14	3.4	53.7	6.4
2015-16	3.7	50.5	8.0

(c) Employment generation is a key priority of the Government. Government has focused on making employment opportunities accessible to unemployed persons. Government is implementing schemes like Make-in-India, Digital India, Skill India, Swachh Bharat, Start-up India, and Smart City projects etc., which are likely to create more employment opportunities for job seekers. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) aims to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), MSDE, numbers of persons skilled across various sectors were 1.04 crore during 2015-16. Further, there are various employment generating schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Employment Generated

Schemes/Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
PMEGP (person in lakh)	3.58	3.23	4.08
MGNREGS (persondays in crore)	166.21	235.15	235.84
DDU-GKY (person in lakh)	0.54	1.35	0.71

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

A new Scheme Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation with the allocation of ₹ 1000 crore. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS for new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution.

**Agreements with banks for easy deposit and withdrawals
of EPF contributions**

2019. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made agreements with banks for easy deposit and withdrawals of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) contributions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of banks which have entered into agreements with Government for such transactions; and

(d) whether such agreements will reduce the administrative expenses of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has tied up/entered into agreement with ten banks to collect EPFO dues and to make payments of Provident Fund (PF) withdrawals, pension and insurance to EPFO beneficiaries. These banks are State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Indian Bank, Allahabad Bank, Union Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, Axis Bank and Kotak Mahindra Bank.

The main objective of the multi banking arrangement is to provide more options to the employers to remit the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) contribution directly from their bank accounts. This will not only make the transactions cost effective but also ensure real time transfer of funds through net banking.

**Universal account number to persons employed
in unorganized sector**

2020. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government was able to provide Universal Account Number (UAN) to all those who are employed in unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and modalities adopted by Government to ascertain the number of persons engaged in unorganized sector; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Universal Account Number (UAN) is allotted by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) to the workers covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

Welfare of migrant labourers

2021. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme for the welfare of migrant labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of money sanctioned/released and utilized during the last two years and this year;

(c) whether Government maintains any separate registry for such migrant labourers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has conducted any study to assess the standard of living of migrant labourers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, the Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service), Act, 1979 for the welfare of migrant workers.

Salient features of this Act as mentioned below:—

- (i) Registration of all principal employers/contractors employing migrant labour.
- (ii) Licensing of contractors—no contractor can recruit any migrant labour without obtaining license from the appropriate Government.
- (iii) Issue of passbook affixed with a passport-sized photograph of the workman indicating the name and the place of the establishment where the worker is employed, the period of employment, rates of wages, etc. to every inter-State migrant workman.
- (iv) Payment of minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Principal employer to nominate a representative to be present at the time

of disbursement of wages to the migrant workman by the contractor.

- (v) Payment of equal wages for inter-state migrant workmen performing similar nature of work along with the local laborers.
- (vi) Payment of journey allowance including payment of wages during the period of journey.
- (vii) Payment of displacement allowance.
- (viii) Providing for suitable residential accommodation.
- (ix) Providing for medical facilities free of charge.
- (x) Providing for protective clothing.
- (xi) Reporting by the contractor the incidence of fatal accident or serious injury of such workman to the specified authorities of both the States and also the next of kin of the workman.

There is no separate budget allocation for this as those benefits are to be given by the employer.

(c) and (d) Details of such registry is not maintained at the Central level.

(e) and (f) No such study has been conducted.

Compensation cases pending in labour courts

2022. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of compensation cases pending with the Labour Courts;

(b) the year-wise details of the pendency of cases increased or decreased in the last three years;

(c) the State-wise number of compensation cases pending with the Labour Courts which are more than five years old; and

(d) the details of the steps taken in the last three years to clear this backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The number of compensation cases pending with the Labour Courts are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) A scheme of Holding of Lok Adalats as an “Alternative Grievance Redressal Mechanism” has been introduced from the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) for speedy disposal of industrial disputes in the CGIT-cum-LCs as a remedial measure

to tide over the backlog of industrial disputes. In addition, the Presiding Officers of the CGIT-cum-LCs hold camp courts in various parts of the area under their jurisdiction so that workers are not required to travel long distance for disposal of their disputes.

Statement

Details regarding compensation cases pending with the Labour Courts

Sl. No.	CGIT	Number of Compensation cases	Number of compensation cases pending more than five years old
1.	Mumbai I	Nil	Nil
2.	Mumbai II	Nil	Nil
3.	Dhanbad I	Nil	Nil
4.	Dhanbad II	Nil	Nil
5.	Asansol	Nil	Nil
6.	Kolkata	Nil	Nil
7.	Chandigarh I	Nil	Nil
8.	New Delhi I	Nil	Nil
9.	Kanpur	Nil	Nil
10.	Jabalpur	Nil	Nil
11.	Chennai	Nil	Nil
12.	Bangalore	Nil	Nil
13.	Hyderabad	Nil	Nil
14.	Nagpur	Nil	Nil
15.	Bhubaneswar	Nil	Nil
16.	Lucknow	Nil	Nil
17.	Jaipur	7	3
18.	New Delhi II	Nil	Nil
19.	Guwahati	Nil	Nil
20.	Ernakulam	62	Nil
21.	Ahmedabad	Nil	Nil
22.	Chandigarh II	1	Nil

Minimum Wages Bill

2023. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating legislation of Minimum Wages Bill; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Ministry has taken steps for drafting the Labour Code on Wage by amalgamating, simplifying and rationalizing the relevant provisions of 4 Central Acts *i.e.* The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

Maternity benefits for women working in unorganized sector

2024. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of construction workers who have received maternity benefits since 2012, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of domestic workers who have received maternity benefits since 2012, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the number of women working in unorganized sector who have received maternity benefits since 2012, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the amended Maternity Benefit Entitlement Act is likely to cover the women in unorganized sector; and

(e) if so, how and if not, what benefits will be extended to such women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 provide for maternity benefits to women unorganised workers. The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 provides for maternity benefits to women organized workers. However, the details of beneficiaries in regard to the above is not centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, does not cover unorganised workers.

The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008

2025. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of implementation of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) the details of funds that have been allocated for the implementation of this act and under what heads, the State-wise and year-wise details during the last three years; and

(c) what is the status of utilization of these funds during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The 2008 Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board. Details as available in respect of fund allocated and utilised are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Details of funds allocated and utilised

1. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

Statement showing State-wise SPIP Approvals and Expenditure for the component JSY under NHM for the F.Ys. 2014-15 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17*	
		SIIP Approvals	Expenditure	SIIP Approvals	Expenditure	SIIP Approvals	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A) High Focus States							
1.	Bihar	38714.80	29690.03	31298.31	29552.74	34339.76	12286.07
2.	Chhattisgarh	6006.53	5294.70	6094.13	6190.44	6914.00	3890.94
3.	Himachal Pradesh	226.84	128.36	309.69	297.98	266.49	367.07
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2812.44	2167.13	3087.64	2249.78	2431.52	1450.37
5.	Jharkhand	8641.13	6239.85	9471.54	6599.19	7143.20	4415.89
6.	Madhya Pradesh	18979.77	17155.15	18565.50	18194.31	19240.00	12874.73
7.	Odisha	9827.84	9782.53	10219.04	9513.52	9546.32	6358.18
8.	Rajasthan	19408.05	18364.16	20100.18	17783.60	17628.96	13521.54
9.	Uttar Pradesh	50921.07	44171.54	51184.55	36764.38	51128.79	29638.58
10.	Uttarakhand	1907.20	1948.48	2113.23	1818.95	1741.45	1160.35
SUB TOTAL		157445.67	134941.92	152443.81	128964.88	150380.49	85963.72

(B) North East States

11.	Arunachal Pradesh	181.90	84.74	230.52	139.49	202.28	51.58
12.	Assam	10494.20	9056.72	8534.18	8683.12	7156.48	6392.32
13.	Manipur	197.02	229.04	234.26	294.61	234.26	140.57
14.	Meghalaya	368.13	234.73	416.13	296.60	462.11	240.19
15.	Mizoram	188.32	70.11	129.43	73.95	128.93	119.44
16.	Nagaland	175.90	120.63	184.14	79.89	182.36	31.78
17.	Sikkim	31.25	26.65	22.50	48.35	31.54	16.39
18.	Tripura	291.87	252.43	318.65	292.51	318.90	178.58
SUB TOTAL		11928.59	10075.04	10069.81	9908.52	8716.86	7170.85

(C) Non-High Focus States

19.	Andhra Pradesh	2509.88	3019.07	2494.88	3258.77	2765.55	1653.04
20.	Goa	12.30	4.40	12.30	7.17	12.30	4.06
21.	Gujarat	3580.20	3485.26	3616.47	3574.31	2823.37	2091.16
22.	Haryana	433.39	710.57	535.42	717.48	546.55	350.44
23.	Karnataka	6585.00	5499.98	6622.50	5987.91	7881.02	4119.74
24.	Kerala	1313.12	1372.41	1369.67	1389.32	1499.38	857.82
25.	Maharashtra	5263.99	4591.24	4982.31	4471.27	5087.17	2528.79
26.	Punjab	1109.24	1367.39	1109.24	1265.90	1081.74	888.41
27.	Tamil Nadu	5243.87	4530.20	3991.95	3565.62	4133.57	2360.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Telangana	2282.65	1871.57	1827.50	2205.80	2133.45	1665.19
29.	West Bengal	5967.49	6046.42	6975.84	5359.46	5640.00	3985.82
	SUB TOTAL	34301.13	32498.51	33538.08	31803.02	33604.10	20504.87
(D) Small States/UTs							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.23	5.31	7.23	3.48	7.23	3.89
31.	Chandigarh	6.12	7.35	13.82	5.79	9.51	6.65
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22.40	23.46	22.00	38.51	52.74	32.62
33.	Daman and Diu	2.69	1.73	3.05	1.97	3.05	0.90
34.	Delhi	230.00	118.19	200.85	118.77	161.00	57.85
35.	Lakshadweep	6.91	9.37	12.13	5.33	12.13	3.07
36.	Puducherry	30.35	22.96	26.93	21.92	27.42	13.47
	SUB TOTAL	305.70	188.37	286.01	195.76	273.08	118.45
	GRAND TOTAL	203981.09	177703.85	196337.70	170872.18	192974.53	113757.89

*Provisional

Note:

- (1) SPIP stands for State Programme Implementation Plan.
- (2) Expenditure is inclusive of previous year's unspent balance, Central grant and State share and it is updated upto 31.12.2016.
- (3) The above figures are as per FMR submitted by the States/UTs.

(2) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):—

Total expenditure of funds under IGNOAPS and NFBS (in lakhs)				
	Release		Expenditure Reported	
	IGNOAPS	NFBS	IGNOAPS	NFBS
2014-15	418098.05	55781.27	686100.53	37780.44
2015-16	556269.07	63941.89	554623.63	47343.61
2016-17*	148044.42	18577.10	24459.79	2773.50

*Provisional

(3) Handicraft Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

The office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is implementing Direct Benefit to Artisans Schemes for the safety and welfare of Handicrafts Artisans. The details of funds disbursed under these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year is as per detail given below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Funds disbursed (in lakhs)	14.97	244.93	1335.00	55.50

(4) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

(₹ in crores)

Year	Health Insurance Scheme (HIS)	Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)
	Fund released	Fund released
2014-15	25.87	16.39
2015-16	01.94	16.67
2016-17	8.57	12.03

(5) Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY)

Social Security Fund was set up by Government of India for extending insurance cover to weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. Similarly Social Security Scholarship fund was set up to provide the educational assistance to the children of the members' covered under Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana. LIC of India is entrusted with management of both the Funds. As on 31.3.2017, Social Security Fund size was ₹ 1152.75 Cr. and AABY Scholarship fund size was ₹ 388.13 crore. The contribution by Government and outgo from the fund during last three years was as under. Social

Security Fund and AABY Scholarship fund is not maintained State-wise. As such Data regarding state-wise utilization of fund is not available.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Social Security Fund		AABY Scholarship fund	
	Contribution by Government	Outgo	Contribution by Government	Outgo
2014-15	0	438.57	174.99	274.74
2015-16	0	436.58	437.50	204.88
2016-17	0	385.34	100.00	231.85
2017-18	0	44.16	0	19.15
(upto 06/17)				

Social security benefits to workers through Labour Code

2026. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to introduce a labour code which will provide social security cover to the entire workforce in the country, including self-employed and agricultural workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government intends to provide social security benefits to 45 crore workers; 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 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. Ministry of Labour and Employment has prepared a preliminary draft on Labour Code on Social Security 2017 by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the 15 existing Central Labour Laws and placed on the website of the Ministry on 16.3.2017, inviting comments of the public/stakeholders. The provisions of the Code on Social Security 2017 are under consideration.

Stagnant growth in urban employment

†2027. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether growth in urban employment has stopped from last many quarters due to decrease in investment in e-commerce and internet-based startups and decline in demand for Indian IT services while on other hand, only 61 per cent of workforce had jobs during entire year and 34 per cent of people could find employment for 6 to 11 months only while being available for whole year;

(b) if so, whether Government has identified sectors providing fast employment; and

(c) whether Government proposes to give tax exemption to sectors and companies providing employment for more than one year, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Employment generation has been one of the most important priorities of the Government. Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by demographic shifts and technological transformations. The Government uses results of surveys conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Labour Bureau to estimate levels of employment and unemployment. The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in the last few years are as follow:—

(in per cent)

Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
Rural	50.5	52.1	50.4
Urban	43.5	44.6	41.4
TOTAL	48.5	49.9	47.8

According to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the industry is estimated to employ nearly 3.9 million people in 2017, an addition of approximately 170,000 people over FY2016. The IT-ITES industry will remain a major net hirer in FY 2017-18. Companies are re-aligning and re-adjusting themselves to the changing business scenario and adjusting their workforce accordingly. Additionally, technologies such as advanced robotics and automation are changing job roles across industries.

To assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India in selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power loom, Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour and Employment is also conducting Quick Quarterly Surveys on employment and unemployment in selected labour intensive and export oriented sectors. The coverage of the quarterly Quick Employment Survey has also been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors and as per the results of the Survey during 2016, the net addition of jobs in these sectors is estimated to be 2.31 lakhs.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

A new Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation with the allocation of ₹ 1000 crore. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition. Government has announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Government has also implemented the National Career Service having a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and provide other employment related services.

Tax incentives are admissible to employer/assesses for additional wages paid to new workmen employed under Section 80JJAA of the Income Tax Act.

Calculation of average pensionable salary by EPFO

2028. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed discrimination in Circular No. pension-1/12/33/ EPS amendment 96/Vol-II/34007 dated 23rd March, 2017 whereby Employees' Provident

Fund Organisation (EPFO) has exempted Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) members who are drawing pensionable salary exceeding ₹ 15000 on or after September, 1994 from getting benefit of higher option;

(b) if so, whether Government will take steps to remove this discrimination;

(c) whether EPFO has taken decision to calculate average pensionable salary by applying 60 months' salary for employees retired/retiring after September, 2014 instead of 12 months' salary prescribed for employees who have retired before September, 1994; and

(d) if so, whether Government will take steps to rectify this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) *Vide* circular dated 23.03.2017 administrative instructions have been issued by Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) to allow eligible members to avail pension on Higher Wages approved by the Government as per the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) and (d) Para 11 of the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 has been amended vide notification No. G.S.R. 609(E) dated 22.08.2014 providing that the pensionable salary shall be the average monthly pay in the span of 60 months' preceding the date of exit from the membership of the Fund.

Casual workers losing their jobs due to demonetisation

2029. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Labour Bureau's recent report, 1.52 lakh casual workers have lost their job due to demonetisation;

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

(c) whether at least 6 lakh employed people are going to lose their job during current year and the next two years in IT sector only due to laying off;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for horrible situation of unemployment in the country and failure of Government to provide 2 crore annual jobs as promised by Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Employment Survey (New Series) with the objective to measure relative change in employment situation over successive quarters in 8 selected

sectors in the country. Capturing data related to reasons of change in employment due to demonetisation is not within the scope of this survey. Further, this survey does not cover establishments employing less than 10 workers.

However, the results of the fourth round of Quarterly Employment Survey (New Series) for the period 1st Jan., 2017 over 1st Oct., 2016 (Reference as on 1st Jan., 2017) reveal that there was an increase of 1.39 lakhs in Regular workers and 1.24 Lakhs in Contract workers whereas the Casual workers declined by 1.52 Lakhs, in the eight selected sectors of the survey.

(c) to (e) According to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the IT-ITES industry is estimated to employ nearly 3.9 million people in 2017, an addition of 175,000 people during the year 2016-17. In addition indirect employment is 1 to 1.2 crore. According to NASSCOM's survey, around 6 lakh employments have been made in the IT sector in the last three years. It is estimated that the industry will remain net hirer in FY 2017-18.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

The National Manufacturing Policy of the Government targets to create 10 crore jobs by the year 2022. The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being implemented by the Government and these are likely to enhance the employment base. MUDRA and START UPS scheme are being initiated by the Government for facilitating self employment.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

A new Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation with the allocation of ₹ 1000 crore. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government will also

pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition. Government has announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Government has also implemented the National Career Service having a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers and provide other employment related services.

Investment of EPFO Funds in ETFs

2030. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) proposes to raise investment limit in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) to 15 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to have an exit policy for liquidating investments in ETFs, securities and State loans to maximize returns before raising the proportion of equity linked investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The investment limit in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) has been recommended to be raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent by the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) in its 218th meeting held on 27.05.2017.

(c) The policy for accounting investments in ETFs was placed before the CBT, EPF in its 218th meeting held on 27.05.2017 and no final recommendation has been made by the CBT.

Increase of unemployment rate

2031. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment rate has steadily increased from 2014 to 2016;

(b) the month-wise unemployment rate from January 2017 to June 2017 and the corresponding figures from 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(c) the amount disbursed under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana in the last three years; and

(d) the number of people who have benefited under the scheme in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the result of labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country was 3.4% and 3.7% during 2013-14 and 2015-16 respectively. Month-wise data for 2017 is not available.

(c) and (d) Government of India merged the Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) to form the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) as a credit linked subsidy scheme, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing the PMEGP since 2008-09 through Banks. The Margin Money provided to the units and employment generated under PMEGP is given below:

Year	Margin Money provided (in ₹ Crore)	Estimated employment generated (in lakh persons)
2014-15	1122.5	3.58
2015-16	1020.1	4.08
2016-17	1280.9	3.23
2017-18	226.7	0.62
	(as on 09.07.17)	(upto 30.06.2017)

Schemes for welfare of labourers/workers

2032. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many welfare measures have been adopted for labourers during the last two years;

(b) how many workers got benefited in agriculture, industry and trade thereon;

(c) in what manner the measures adopted during these years affected the workers; and

(d) what has been the increase in labour force in the country since 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has

enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The 2008 Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board. The welfare schemes to provide social security to unorganised workers being implemented by various ministries/departments of Government of India across the country are listed in Schedule I of this Act as mentioned below:—

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development);
- (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development);
- (iii) Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare);
- (iv) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles);
- (v) Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles);
- (vi) Pension to Master Craft Persons (Ministry of Textiles);
- (vii) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries);
- (viii) Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (Ministry of Labour and Employment); and
- (ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).

Further, the Central Government is implementing the Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana for all citizens especially targeting unorganised workers. Trade/Sector-wise number of beneficiaries is not Centrally maintained.

(c) There is no such assessment available.

(d) As per the Labour Bureau's Employment and Unemployment Surveys based on usual principal status approach for persons aged 15 years and above the Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) was 52.40% in 2015-16 as compared to 55.60% in 2013-14.

New mechanism to collect data of Government jobs

†2033. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to evolve a new mechanism to collect data of Government jobs;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard so far; and
- (c) 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) to (c) Government has appointed a Task Force on Improving Employment Data under the chairpersonship of Vice Chairman, National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog and made several recommendations. The report of the task force is placed in the public domain. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is also conducting the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) to yield quarterly estimates on employment and unemployment in the urban sector and annual estimates in the rural areas. In addition, the Government is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) as a Mission Mode Project for providing a variety of employment related services like registration of job seekers and employers, posting of vacancies, job matching, career counseling, vocational guidance etc. This is a free to use portal for all employers, government and the private. Department of Personnel and Training (DOP&T) has now made it mandatory for all government vacancies to be posted on the NCS Portal.

Empowering MSMEs to create more employment

2034. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), play a pivotal role in the overall industrial development of the country;
- (b) whether Government has also taken note that the MSMEs continue to face several problems in production and marketing of their products;
- (c) if so, whether Government is taking up/has taken up any study to find out concrete solutions for these problems and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government has any proposal to empower the MSMEs sector to create more employment opportunities in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) The Government has not taken up any study to find out concrete solutions for these problems. However, a one man Committee was set up in 2015 to suggest

a policy framework for the MSME sector. The Committee has submitted its Report which tries to find out some solutions for the problems of MSMEs.

(d) The Government is empowering the MSME sector to create more employment opportunities through its various schemes and programmes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme, Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme and its various skill development programmes.

Loans to youth under PMEGP

2035. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) are being disbursed to the youths in various States including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the quantum of loans given to youths in Maharashtra under the said scheme and the targets fixed/achieved during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to achieve the said targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) which is a credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. Any individual above 18 years of age is eligible. For setting up of projects costing above ₹10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above ₹5 lakh in the business/service sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/OBC/minorities/women, ex-serviceman, physically handicapped, NER, Hill and Border areas etc. the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas.

The Scheme was launched during 2008-09. A total of 4.23 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with a margin money subsidy of ₹8695.27 crore providing employment to an estimated 35.48 lakh persons since 2008-09 till 2016-17 across the country including the State of Maharashtra.

The State/UT-wise details of number of micro units setup and Margin Money disbursed under PMEGP during the last two years is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Details of the target fixed/achieved during last three years in Maharashtra State are as follows:—

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Target			Achievement		
	Projects	Margin Money	Employment Generation	Projects	Margin Money disbursed	Employment Generated
2015-16	4860	9718.42	38880	2497	5285.03	20161
2016-17	3056	6111.30	24448	2325	6001.36	17799

(d) Following steps have been taken by the Government for effective implementation of PMEGP Scheme and achieving the targets:—

- In order to streamline the process of application flow and fund flow and to bring in transparency and better financial management and to prevent parking of funds at Nodal bank level an online PMEGP-MIS web portal has been introduced. All applications and fund flow will be processed online in stipulated time frame.
- Publicity is being made through print and electronic media, awareness camps at District level and State level are being organized in order to propagate the PMEGP scheme for the development of micro industries.
- Exhibitions are also conducted at district/state/zone and national level for providing marketing support to the entrepreneurs/units.
- For speedy completion of EDP training, these are being conducted through Departmental Training Centres as well as RSETIs/RUDSETIs as per MoU executed between KVIC and MCR.
- Industries such as Khadi, processing of Pashmina Wool, handloom and power loom units, value added products for tea, coffee, rubber etc. and transport activities are now eligible for funding under PMEGP.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of micro unit setup and margin money disbursed under PMGEP during last two years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16		2016-17	
		Margin money Subsidy utilized (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Margin money Subsidy utilized (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3781.19	2207	2621.40	1492
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1767.26	1077	2185.27	941
3.	Punjab	2902.97	966	3181.60	1266
4.	UT Chandigarh	87.72	43	82.84	47
5.	Uttarakhand	1740.86	1136	2122.33	1345
6.	Haryana	3112.09	1248	3383.53	1377
7.	Delhi	254.05	256	182.41	119
8.	Rajasthan	4384.07	1988	4641.6	1749
9.	Uttar Pradesh	14456.87	4365	14271.05	4074
10.	Bihar	6588.55	2430	8336.51	3234
11.	Sikkim	186.11	110	35.93	27
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.85	35	440.34	301
13.	Nagaland	1392.81	623	2007.48	1018
14.	Manipur	1213.98	685	2162.78	1265
15.	Mizoram	1026.35	1134	491.96	425
16.	Tripura	945.84	642	3734.66	2297
17.	Meghalaya	1056.12	603	407.89	329
18.	Assam	2869.74	3483	4910.38	6028
19.	West Bengal	3400.65	1873	6270.32	3528
20.	Jharkhand	3559.74	1839	2654.35	1300
21.	Odisha	5736.32	2876	6848.96	3029
22.	Chhattisgarh	2829.38	1277	4070.73	1598
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8117.17	1979	8346.06	1940

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Gujarat*	6339.73	1419	7561.61	1386
25.	Maharashtra**	5285.03	2497	6001.36	2325
26.	Andhra Pradesh	2262.37	642	4916.08	1357
27.	Telangana	2217.57	660	2561.72	664
28.	Karnataka	5898.01	2140	11609.56	3575
29.	Goa	165.43	91	191.44	90
30.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	00	00
31.	Kerala	2720.48	1369	3350.68	1584
32.	Tamil Nadu	5497.54	2463	8213.92	2941
33.	Puducherry	106.37	65	103.65	66
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	65.11	119	193.46	195
		102006.33	44340	128093.86	52912

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Use of modern technology in Small and Medium Enterprises

†2036. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made by Government to promote small and medium enterprises in the country in order to create employment for youths;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the efforts being made by Government to use modern technology in small and medium enterprises; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Ministry of MSME is implementing a number of schemes and programmes to encourage employment generation among youths. These *inter alia* include Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), A Scheme For Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Traditional Industries (SFURTI), Entrepreneurship Development Programmes Scheme, Incubation Scheme and training through Tool Rooms and technology development centres etc.

(c) and (d) In order to encourage the use of modern technologies, Ministry of MSME has taken a number of initiatives like running the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), setting up of tool rooms and technology centres and launching of Digital MSME Scheme. Under CLCSS a capital subsidy of 15 per cent (limited to maximum of ₹ 15 lakhs) is provided to Micro and Small Enterprises to buy machines embodying modern technologies. The Ministry of MSME's 18 Tool Rooms/Technology centres create high tech tools for the use of the industries, defence and space sectors. Under the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme there are incentives for adoption of energy efficient technology, creation of design expertise and for helping acquire Intellectual property Rights etc.

Increasing beneficiaries under CLCSS

2037. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, performance of Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) has been going down every year, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the year-wise details of the number of beneficiaries and amount of subsidy released during the last three years; and

(c) what initiatives are being taken by Government to increase the number of beneficiaries under the scheme, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes. In the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), due to insufficient budgetary allocation under General category, the disbursement of subsidy is going down.

(b) The year-wise details of the number of beneficiaries and the amount of subsidy disbursed during the last three Financial years are as under:—

Financial Years	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Nos. of MSEs Beneficiaries	7246	5047	4011
Amount of Subsidy disbursed (₹ in crores)	448.85	322.43	256.53

(c) The number of applications under the Scheme has been on an increasing trend and higher budgetary support will further increase the number of beneficiaries.

Approval of DPRs to help rural artisans

2038. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been approved to help traditional rural artisans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many DPRs have been approved so far and amounts released so far; and

(d) whether these programmes are concentrating on creation of additional opportunities for the employment of youth in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of MSME has approved 69 Detailed Project Report (DPR) (as on 31.03.2017) under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI). Details of the number of DPRs approved and amounts released so far is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) SFURTI scheme was launched in 2005-06 for making Traditional Industries more productive and competitive by organizing the Traditional Industries and artisans into clusters. The scheme is aimed at regenerating/reviving traditional industries by helping the workers already engaged in those industries by forming clusters. The scheme interventions are as follows:—

Project Intervention	Scheme funding	Financial	Limit	IA Share
1	2	3	4	5
(A) Cluster Interventions	-			-
A1 Soft Interventions including skill trainings, capacity building, design development	100%	Subject to maximum 33% of A (Total cost of Cluster Interventions both hard and soft interventions) or ₹ 25 lakhs, whichever is less	Maximum Rs.8 crore per project (A+B+C)	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
A2 Hard Interventions including CFCs, TMBs, training centres, etc.*	75%	-		25% of Project Cost including Land Cost [^] and own contribution as equity
(B) Cost of TA	100%	8% of A1+A2 (Total cost of Cluster Interventions both hard and soft interventions)		Nil
(C) Cost# of IA/SPV including CDE	100%	Maximum ₹ 20 lakh per project		Nil

*90%:10% in case of North Eastern Region (NER), J&K and hilly States.

[^]Registered value of land as reflected in the sale deed shall be considered. In case land is taken on lease, the minimum tenure should be for 15 years and the value of the lease rentals will be taken as contribution.

#This may include remuneration of Cluster Development Executive (CDE) and other expenses incidental for the entire 3 year project implementation.

Under the current scheme, 58904 number of artisans have been covered under the 69 approved clusters. The clusters are largely based in rural areas of the country.

Statement

Details of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) as on 31.3.2017 under SFURTI

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Cluster Name	Product Category	Total Project Cost	Approval Cost	Amount released by Ministry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Odisha	Abhahan Fruit and Vegetable Processing	Fruit and Vegetable Processing	157.70	132.05	115.31
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Weaving (Handloom)	495.00	450.00	187.00
3.	Kerala	Balusseriy Coir Cluster	Coir	130.28	109.02	97.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Maharashtra	Banjara Handicrafts	Handicraft	103.45	98.09	43.81
5.	Assam	Barpeta Brass Metal Cluster	Handicraft	154.50	143.99	125.07
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar Handicraft Cluster	Handicraft	112.78	98.03	86.58
7.	Odisha	Betonoti NFTP	NFTP (Bamboo)	164.87	159.36	68.74
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul Pottery	Handicraft	179.14	148.55	130.20
9.	Punjab	Bhatinda Bee Keeping	Food Processing (Honey)	325.25	267.32	113.26
10.	Karnataka	Bidar	Wood Handicraft	176.06	145.37	126.95
11.	Gujarat	Blacksmithy and Agri tools	Handicraft	142.32	118.57	104.32
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam	Weaving (Handloom)	490.00	445.00	185.00
13.	West Bengal	Chak Islampur Khadi Cluster	Khadi	237.50	192.50	164.64
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor Coir Cluster	Coir	132.10	112.03	49.99
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot Herbal Product Cluster	Herbal Product	306.55	245.24	104.26
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Crochet (Croshiya) Cluster, Deoria	Handicraft	120.50	101.87	90.70
17.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri Coir Cluster	Coir	203.50	148.25	129.50
18.	Assam	Dibrugarh (Moran) Handloom	Handloom	239.76	211.76	89.85
19.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul Coir Cluster	Coir	389.62	291.62	246.32
20.	Tamil Nadu	Ethamozy Coir Cluster	Coir	199.56	149.06	127.16
21.	Jharkhand	Gumla Food Processing	Food Processing	318.34	254.24	215.58
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Hand Knotted Carpet Cluster, Allahabad	Weaving (Handloom)	158.00	130.50	114.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Hand Knotted Carpet Cluster, Mirzapur	Khadi	133.67	112.17	50.05
24.	Karnataka	Harihara Khadi Cluster	Khadi	158.00	130.50	114.00
25.	Kerala	Haripada Coir Cluster	Coir	357.95	284.03	239.68
26.	Karnataka	Hassan (Haralkatta) Coir		148.54	148.54	63.87
27.	Assam	Hastkala Shilpa Cluster Mirza	Handloom	154.50	143.99	125.07
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad Bamboo Cluster	Handicraft	181.09	149.44	130.45
29.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur Wood Cluster	Handicraft	293.24	250.75	105.80
30.	Karnataka	Hudli Khadi Cluster	Khadi	159.10	132.82	117.06
31.	Telangana	Ieeza Gadwal Silk cluster Mahabubnagar	Handloom	245.42	198.55	88.69
32.	Odisha	Jagmohan Brass Metal	Handicraft	143.55	121.20	106.44
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Jobat Natural Dye	Natural Dye	124.31	112.65	49.75
34.	Tamil Nadu	Kangayam Coir Cluster, Tirupur	Coir	404.94	289.19	244.34
35.	Tamil Nadu	Kangayam Khadi Cluster, Tirupur	Khadi	158.00	130.50	114.00
36.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kasur Maunch Srinagar	Food Processing (Honey)	319.80	299.80	124.64
37.	Jharkhand	Koderma Agarbatti Cluster	Agarbatti	152.33	127.44	112.40
38.	Andhra Pradesh	Kondapalli	Wood Handicraft	159.35	132.85	58.48
39.	Karnataka	Kumta Coir Cluster	Coir	185.71	149.36	127.55
40.	Bihar	Madhubani	Handicraft (Painting)	179.03	147.89	64.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai Coir Cluster	Coir	477.72	299.72	252.92
42.	Assam	Majuli Handicraft, Endi Silk, Diversified Handloom	Handicraft	147.49	137.30	118.95
43.	Assam	Manas Traditional Dress	Handloom	150.00	140.50	123.40
44.	Telangana	Mothkur Ikat Handloom Weaving Cluster, Nalgonda	Handloom	173.22	143.38	61.10
45.	Kerala	Neyyattinkara Coir Cluster	Coir	173.92	144.08	126.17
46.	Manipur	Nimongthong Reed Cluster	NTFP	145.50	135.75	118.20
47.	Tamil Nadu	Palladam Growbag	Coir	451.00	289.90	244.92
48.	Andhra Pradesh	Pedanna Kalamkari Block Printing Cluster	Handicraft	327.05	261.00	110.69
49.	Telangana	Pembarthi Metalware Cluster, Warangal	Handicraft	181.74	149.96	65.45
50.	Maharashtra	Pendur Coir Cluster, Sindhudurg	Coir	180.93	149.34	130.39
51.	Tamil Nadu	Pollachi Coir Cluster	Coir	875.47	662.24	548.31
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Pottery Cluster, Mau	Handicraft	143.85	121.43	107.97
53.	Chhattisgarh	Pressed Dry Flower Cluster, Raipur	Handicraft	118.15	93.15	82.11
54.	Bihar	Rohtas Pottery	Handicraft	133.27	127.87	55.95
55.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Coir	376.66	298.91	252.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56.	Gujarat	Samvedana	Coir	190.62	149.99	142.55
57.	Jharkhand	Santhal Pragana Silk Cluster	Handicraft	182.00	150.00	131.40
58.	Tamil Nadu	Sarkar Steel and Wooden Furniture	Steel & Wooden	174.10	142.85	124.10
59.	Maharashtra	Sawantwadi Coir Cluster, Sindhudurg	Coir	180.93	149.34	130.39
60.	Karnataka	Sidhalgatta Khadi Cluster	Khadi	158.05	132.03	116.42
61.	Rajasthan	Sikandara (Dausa)	Handicraft	132.50	110.50	48.85
62.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg Bamboo	NTFP (Bamboo)	184.29	149.89	65.35
63.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikalahasthi Kalamkari Craft Cluster	Handicraft	144.48	121.49	95.20
64.	Odisha	Stone Carving, Balasore	Handicraft	245.15	235.15	99.90
65.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	Coir	343.69	273.71	231.73
66.	Kerala	Tirur Virgin Coconut Oil Cluster	Virgin Coconut Oil	312.88	245.89	104.53
67.	Karnataka	Tumkur Coir Cluster	Coir	1242.79	740.86	304.99
68.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram Coir Cluster	Coir	334.36	266.59	117.82
69.	Tripura	West Tripura	NTFP (Bamboo)	297.22	272.21	114.97

Shortfall in Margin Money for sanctioned loans

2039. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge gap between sanctioned Margin Money and its actual dispersal during the last two years;

(b) how Government proposes to meet the shortfall in Margin Money for sanctioned loans; and

(c) the number of projects, State-wise and district-wise achieved during 2015-16 and 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The number of units sanctioned and the number of units disbursed by the Banks under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during the financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given below:

	2015-16 (31.03.2016)	2016-17 (31.03.2017)
Margin money sanctioned by Banks	₹ 1494.50 crore	₹ 1803.53 crore
Number of applications sanctioned	67839	77531
Margin Money disbursed by Banks	₹ 1020.06 crore	₹ 1280.93 crore
Number of projects disbursed	44340	52912

Government of India, in Ministry of MSME fix the targets, State/UT-wise for setting up of micro enterprises and disbursement of margin money subsidy. Margin money disbursement of the projects sanctioned by Banks is limited by the targets fixed by the Government based on the funds allocated under Budget Estimates. PMEGP is a continuous scheme, the projects sanctioned by the Banks but not disbursed during a financial year are carried forwarded to the next financial year for disbursement.

(c) The number of projects, (micro enterprises) setup, State-wise and district-wise, during 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II, respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Projects assisted

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16 Number of Projects assisted	2016-17 Number of Projects assisted
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2207	1492
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1077	941
3.	Punjab	966	1266
4.	UT Chandigarh	43	47
5.	Uttarakhand	1136	1345

1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	1248	1377
7.	Delhi	256	119
8.	Rajasthan	1988	1749
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4365	4074
10.	Bihar	2430	3234
11.	Sikkim	110	27
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	301
13.	Nagaland	623	1018
14.	Manipur	685	1265
15.	Mizoram	1134	425
16.	Tripura	642	2297
17.	Meghalaya	603	329
18.	Assam	3483	6028
19.	West Bengal	1873	3528
20.	Jharkhand	1839	1300
21.	Odisha	2876	3029
22.	Chhattisgarh	1277	1598
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1979	1940
24.	Gujarat*	1419	1386
25.	Maharashtra**	2497	2325
26.	Andhra Pradesh	642	1357
27.	Telangana	660	664
28.	Karnataka	2140	3575
29.	Goa	91	90
30.	Lakshadweep	0	00
31.	Kerala	1369	1584
32.	Tamil Nadu	2463	2941
33.	Puducherry	65	66
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	119	195
TOTAL		44340	52912

*including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Statement-II*District-wise number of Projects assisted*

Sl. No.	State/District	2015-16 No. of projects	2016-17 No. of projects
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir			
1.	Baramulla	135	42
2.	Budgam	62	75
3.	Kargil	175	161
4.	Kulgam	108	103
5.	Bandipora	71	113
6.	Anantnag	135	112
7.	Kupwara	83	81
8.	Pulwama	360	140
9.	Srinagar	130	66
10.	Kathua	187	76
11.	Jammu	28	39
12.	Rajouri	151	107
13.	Poonch	68	51
14.	Samba	42	41
15.	Ganderbal	41	38
16.	Shopian	54	25
17.	Leh	23	26
18.	Doda	84	62
19.	Ramban	48	31
20.	Udhampur	54	17
21.	Reasi	93	48
22.	Kishtwar	75	39
TOTAL		2207	1493
Himachal Pradesh			
1.	Shimla	68	45
2.	Kangra	115	126

1	2	3	4
3.	Solan	67	51
4.	Mandi	182	154
5.	Kullu	38	33
6.	Bilaspur	72	61
7.	Una	10	31
8.	Hamirpur	113	117
9.	Chamba	134	122
10.	Sirmour	107	66
11.	Kinnaur	106	74
12.	L/Spiti	65	61
TOTAL		1077	941

Punjab

1.	Amritsar	74	61
2.	Barnala	36	54
3.	Bhathinda	84	103
4.	Faridkot	26	36
5.	Fatehgarh Sahib	31	35
6.	Firozpur	37	53
7.	Fazilka	21	38
8.	Gurdaspur	78	86
9.	Hoshiarpur	30	65
10.	Jalandhar	58	54
11.	Kapurthala	22	39
12.	Ludhiana	60	77
13.	Mansa	29	53
14.	Moga	47	65
15.	SAS Nagar	63	83
16.	Muktsar	26	32
17.	SBS Nagar	71	78
18.	Patiala	38	60

1	2	3	4
19.	Pathankot	37	46
20.	Roopnagar	28	52
21.	Sangrur	62	75
22.	Tarn Tran	8	21
TOTAL		966	1266

UT Chandigarh

1.	UT-Chandigarh	43	47
TOTAL		43	47

Haryana

1.	Karnal	73	138
2.	Bhiwani	94	59
3.	Kaithal	51	36
4.	Kurukshetra	49	69
5.	Jind	52	23
6.	Panchkula	60	102
7.	Gurgaon	34	35
8.	Hisar	110	78
9.	Yamuna Nagar	63	51
10.	Panipat	58	66
11.	Ambala	65	92
12.	Rohtak	64	51
13.	Sirsa	26	44
14.	Fatehabad	49	29
15.	Mahendrgar	65	56
16.	Sonipat	50	94
17.	Jhajjar	61	30
18.	Palwal	43	42
19.	Rewari	39	97
20.	Faridabad	61	61
21.	Mewat	81	124
TOTAL		1248	1377

1	2	3	4
Delhi			
1.	East	11	6
2.	North East	16	11
3.	North	34	16
4.	North West	47	19
5.	West	39	22
6.	New Dehli	5	3
7.	South	12	6
8.	South West	20	18
9.	South East	21	6
10.	Shahdara	23	7
11.	Central	28	5
TOTAL		256	119
Jaipur (Raj)			
1.	Ajmer	61	49
2.	Alwar	79	46
3.	Banswara	67	42
4.	Baran	45	36
5.	Barmer	95	95
6.	Bharatpur	74	43
7.	Bhilwara	38	74
8.	Bikaner	56	51
9.	Bundi	31	30
10.	Chittorgarh	66	54
11.	Churu	57	48
12.	Dausa	58	60
13.	Dholpur	31	21
14.	Dungarpur	44	54
15.	Hanumangarh	25	50
16.	Jaipur	132	96
17.	Jaisalmer	91	67

1	2	3	4
18.	Jalore	39	32
19.	Jhalawar	28	39
20.	Jhunjhunu	45	39
21.	Jodhpur	115	91
22.	Karauli	92	64
23.	Kota	82	90
24.	Nagour	42	28
25.	Pali	45	45
26.	Pratapgarh	59	38
27.	Rajsamand	44	48
28.	Sawaimadhopur	66	74
29.	Shriganganagar	72	41
30.	Sikar	25	15
31.	Sirohi	49	46
32.	Tonk	56	65
33.	Udaipur	79	78
TOTAL		1988	1749
Uttarakhand			
1.	Dehradun	112	154
2.	Pithourgar	119	111
3.	Rudraprayag	92	137
4.	Almora	105	105
5.	Nainital	112	119
6.	Champawat	56	80
7.	Chamoli	98	111
8.	Bageshwar	72	89
9.	Haridwar	121	114
10.	Tehri	81	83
11.	Pouri	60	84
12.	U.S. Nagar	46	57
13.	Uttarkashi	62	101
TOTAL		1136	1345

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Agra	79	163
2.	Aligarh	27	50
3.	Allahabad	142	181
4.	Ambedkarnagar	45	103
5.	Amethi	81	28
6.	Amroha	41	9
7.	Auraiya	48	47
8.	Azamgarh	39	16
9.	Baghpat	41	44
10.	Bahraich	85	13
11.	Ballia	34	63
12.	Balrampur	20	19
13.	Banda	45	19
14.	Barabanki	56	128
15.	Bareilly	23	66
16.	Basti	36	56
17.	Bijnor	71	88
18.	Budaun	31	19
19.	Bulandshahar	67	34
20.	Chandauli	39	16
21.	Chitrakut	54	66
22.	Deoria	45	69
23.	Etah	30	19
24.	Etawah	12	59
25.	Faizabad	66	53
26.	Farrukhabad	120	78
27.	Fatehpur	32	147
28.	Firozabad	68	13
29.	Gautam Budh Nagar	50	16

1	2	3	4
30.	Ghaziabad	36	91
31.	Ghazipur	106	75
32.	Gonda	62	91
33.	Gorakhpur	99	9
34.	Hamirpur	33	31
35.	Hapur	55	100
36.	Hardoi	85	31
37.	Hathras	50	6
38.	Jalaun	14	78
39.	Jaunpur	74	28
40.	Jhansi	57	38
41.	Kannauj	49	34
42.	Kanpur	20	6
43.	Kanpur Dehat	17	44
44.	Kasganj	71	50
45.	Kaushambi	40	44
46.	Kushinagar	65	94
47.	Lakhimpur Khiri	73	97
48.	Lalitpur	59	78
49.	Lucknow	89	78
50.	Maharajganj	39	53
51.	Mahoba	63	31
52.	Mainpuri	80	78
53.	Mathura	41	84
54.	Mau	36	50
55.	Meerut	68	31
56.	Mirzapur	142	22
57.	Moradabad	69	56
58.	Muzaffarnagar	82	59
59.	Pilibhit	42	25

1	2	3	4
60.	Pratapgarh	103	53
61.	Rae Bareli	57	41
62.	Rampur	40	72
63.	Saharanpur	79	28
64.	Sambhal	65	22
65.	Sant Kabir Nagar	34	84
66.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	46	125
67.	Sahajahapur	50	22
68.	Shamli	72	44
69.	Shrawasti	20	3
70.	Siddharth Nagar	25	19
71.	Sitapur	76	66
72.	Sonbhadra	106	75
73.	Sultanpur	45	59
74.	Unnao	105	47
75.	Varanasi	99	41
TOTAL		4365	4075

Chhattishgarh (Raipur)

1.	Balod	46	38
2.	Balodabazar	53	57
3.	Balrampur	15	21
4.	Bastar	49	85
5.	Bemetara	32	33
6.	Bijapur	18	28
7.	Bilaspur	47	110
8.	Dantewada	29	27
9.	Dhamtari	66	65
10.	Durg	65	49
11.	Gariyaband	43	39
12.	Janjgir	73	71

1	2	3	4
13.	Jashpur	35	50
14.	Kabirdham	39	122
15.	Kanker	72	61
16.	Kondagaon	34	24
17.	Korba	60	73
18.	Korea	30	24
19.	Mahasamund	50	87
20.	Mungeli	40	55
21.	Narayanpur	10	8
22.	Raigarh	77	96
23.	Raipur	84	97
24.	Rajnandgaon	77	82
25.	Sarguja	89	149
26.	Sukma	9	6
27.	Surajpur	35	41
TOTAL		1277	1598

Madhya Pradesh

1.	Agar Malwa	16	13
2.	Alirajpur	32	13
3.	Anuppur	8	17
4.	Ashok Nagar	4	21
5.	Badwani	10	42
6.	Balaghat	74	8
7.	Betul	65	57
8.	Bhind	22	13
9.	Bhopal	38	55
10.	Burhanpur	17	8
11.	Chhatarpur	22	34
12.	Chhindwara	73	63
13.	Damoh	25	15

1	2	3	4
14.	Datia	13	8
15.	Dewas	56	42
16.	Dhar	80	42
17.	Dindori	22	6
18.	Guna	25	13
19.	Gwalior	60	8
20.	Harda	19	65
21.	Hoshangabad	36	6
22.	Indore	119	17
23.	Jabalpur	91	122
24.	Jhabua	32	82
25.	Katni	34	40
26.	Khandwa	21	19
27.	Khargon	33	4
28.	Mandla	11	6
29.	Mandsour	44	80
30.	Morena	14	11
31.	Narsinghpur	253	579
32.	Neemuch	27	13
33.	Panna	5	15
34.	Raisen	17	21
35.	Rajgarh	46	36
36.	Ratlam	52	67
37.	Rewa	36	27
38.	Sagar	57	13
39.	Satna	26	36
40.	Sehore	28	32
41.	Seoni	43	25
42.	Shahdol	32	6
43.	Shajapur	22	23

1	2	3	4
44.	Shyopur	25	8
45.	Sidhi	12	0
46.	Singroli	15	13
47.	Sivpuri	10	0
48.	Tikamgarh	26	23
49.	Ujjain	77	51
50.	Umaria	18	4
51.	Vidisha	36	17
TOTAL		1979	1939

Sikkim

1.	East	60	2
2.	North	5	18
3.	South	14	6
4.	West	31	1
TOTAL		110	27

Arunachal pradesh

1.	Anjaw	0	0
2.	Changlang	0	1
3.	Dibang Valley	0	1
4.	East Kameng	0	40
5.	East Siang	5	9
6.	Kurum Kumey	0	0
7.	Kra Daadi		7
8.	Lohit	1	2
9.	Longding	0	0
10.	Lower Dibang valley	0	2
11.	Lower Subansiri	3	37
12.	Namsai	0	5
13.	Papum Pare	26	68
14.	Siang		38

1	2	3	4
15.	Tawang	0	10
16.	Tirap	0	3
17.	Upper Siang	0	3
18.	Upper Subansiri		19
19.	West Kameng	0	51
20.	West Siang	0	5
GRAND TOTAL		35	301
Nagaland (Dimapur)			
1.	Dimapur	171	279
2.	Kohima	103	168
3.	Mokokchung	58	95
4.	Tuensang	47	77
5.	Zunheboto	53	87
6.	Mon	59	96
7.	Wokha	21	34
8.	Phek	54	88
9.	Longleng	8	13
10.	Kiphire	39	64
11.	Peren	10	16
TOTAL		623	1017
Manipur (Imphal)			
1.	Imphal East	135	218
2.	Imphal West	161	218
3.	Thoubal	82	210
4.	Bishnupur	57	129
5.	Churachandpur	77	161
6.	Chandel	49	79
7.	Senapati	41	113
8.	Tamenglong	60	48
9.	Ukhrul	23	89
TOTAL		685	1265

1	2	3	4
Mizoram (Aizawl)			
1.	Aizawl	437	170
2.	Kolasib	97	33
3.	Serchhip	68	45
4.	Champhai	109	40
5.	Mamit	121	30
6.	Lunglei	155	55
7.	Saiha	81	15
8.	Lawngtlai	57	37
TOTAL		1134	425
Tripura			
1.	West	141	670
2.	Sipahijala	99	280
3.	Khowai	61	157
4.	Gomati	72	314
5.	South	65	295
6.	Unnakoti	80	175
7.	North	49	201
8.	Dhalai	75	205
TOTAL		642	2297
Meghalaya (Shillong)			
1.	E. Khasi Hills	262	169
2.	W. Khasi Hills	53	19
3.	S.W.K. Hills	15	5
4.	Ribhoi	64	21
5.	E. Jaintia	8	1
6.	W. Jaintia	22	2
7.	E. Garo Hills	31	20
8.	N. Garo Hills	22	55
9.	W. Garo Hills	66	6

1	2	3	4
10.	S.W. Garo	24	17
11.	S. Garo Hills	36	14
TOTAL		603	329

Assam

1.	Baksa	252	243
2.	Barpeta	280	253
3.	Bongaigaon	281	78
4.	Cachar	223	199
5.	Charaideo	0	0
6.	Chirang	187	327
7.	Darrang	186	206
8.	Dhemaji	167	78
9.	Dhubri	165	398
10.	Dibrugarh	164	243
11.	Dima Hasao	151	142
12.	Goalpara	149	145
13.	Golaghat	141	121
14.	Hailakandi	135	121
15.	Hojai	0	44
16.	Jorhat	125	172
17.	Kamrup (Metro)	121	307
18.	Kamrup (Rural)	96	223
19.	Karbi-Anglong	94	74
20.	Karimganj	90	199
21.	Kokrajhar	85	489
22.	Lakhimpur	78	57
23.	Morigaon	68	88
24.	Nagaon	67	354
25.	Nalbari	66	219
26.	North Cachar hill	0	0

1	2	3	4
27.	Sivasagar	53	266
28.	Sonitpur	26	182
29.	South Salmar	0	74
30.	Tinsukia	18	287
31.	Udalguri	15	439
32.	West Karbi	0	0
TOTAL		3483	6028

Bihar (Patna)

1.	Araria	38	67
2.	Arwal	21	35
3.	Aurangabad	43	124
4.	Banka	18	22
5.	Begusarai	165	74
6.	Bhagalpur	53	79
7.	Bhojpur	77	91
8.	Buxar	81	74
9.	Darbhanga	86	95
10.	East Champaran	114	82
11.	Gaya	57	125
12.	Gopalganj	29	46
13.	Jamui	18	79
14.	Jehanabad	31	47
15.	Kaimur	73	71
16.	Katihar	94	42
17.	Khagaria	70	81
18.	Kishangnj	26	42
19.	Lakshisarai	9	22
20.	Madhepura	14	90
21.	Madhubani	20	104
22.	Munger	16	54

1	2	3	4
23.	Muzaffarpur	70	102
24.	Nalanda	51	151
25.	Nawada	32	196
26.	Patna	185	256
27.	Purnea	26	47
28.	Rohtas	112	107
29.	Saharsa	74	84
30.	Samastipur	112	72
31.	Saran	136	104
32.	Shekhpura	5	40
33.	Sheohar	24	22
34.	Sitamadhi	43	78
35.	Siwan	178	152
36.	Supaul	44	85
37.	Vaishali	61	94
38.	West Champaran	124	98
TOTAL		2430	3234

West Bengal

1.	Alipurduar	7	1
2.	Bankura	210	302
3.	Birbhum	115	181
4.	Burdwan	38	143
5.	Coochbehar	78	120
6.	Dakshin Dinajpur	115	155
7.	Darjeeling	27	87
8.	Hooghly	49	144
9.	Howrah	34	61
10.	Jalpaiguri	65	101
11.	Malda	53	123
12.	Murshidabad	122	633
13.	Nadia	107	147

1	2	3	4
14.	North 24 Parganas	147	265
15.	Paschim Medinipur	83	204
16.	Purba Medinipur	184	239
17.	Purulia	48	104
18.	South 24 Parganas	292	242
19.	Uttar Dinajpur	61	143
20.	Durgapur	13	76
21.	Kolkata	18	45
22.	Siliguri	7	12
TOTAL		1873	3528

Jharkhand (Ranchi)

1.	Bokaro	113	62
2.	Chatra	66	32
3.	Deoghar	108	76
4.	Dhanbad	174	60
5.	Dumka	86	128
6.	Garhwa	60	24
7.	Giridih	102	88
8.	Godda	75	104
9.	Gumla	43	18
10.	Hazaribag	131	101
11.	Jamtara	43	44
12.	Khunti	31	8
13.	Koderma	43	41
14.	Latehar	15	5
15.	Lohardaga	41	19
16.	Pakur	62	84
17.	Palamu	100	57
18.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	59	19
19.	Purbi Singhbhum	98	47

1	2	3	4
20.	Ramgarh	65	60
21.	Ranchi	178	89
22.	Sahibganj	72	94
23.	Saraikela Kharswan	37	21
24.	Simdega	37	18
TOTAL		1839	1299

Odisha

1.	Angul	111	119
2.	Balasore	134	122
3.	Bargarh	62	119
4.	Bhadrak	196	132
5.	Bolangir	58	80
6.	Boudh	38	38
7.	Cuttack	258	165
8.	Deogarh	30	25
9.	Dhenkanal	183	159
10.	Gajapati	34	53
11.	Ganjam	121	148
12.	Jagatsinghpur	76	99
13.	Jajpur	135	172
14.	Jharsuguda	47	38
15.	Kalahandi	76	77
16.	Kandhmal	44	53
17.	Kendrapara	128	146
18.	Keonjhar	119	129
19.	Khurda	242	203
20.	Koraput	48	49
21.	Malkangiri	17	24
22.	Mayurbhanj	181	166
23.	Nowrangpur	20	33
24.	Nayagarh	83	103

1	2	3	4
25.	Nuapada	19	52
26.	Puri	163	251
27.	Rayagada	31	57
28.	Sambalpur	63	72
29.	Subarnpur	37	54
30.	Sundergarh	122	91
TOTAL		2876	3029
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
1.	South Andaman	58	96
2.	N&M Andaman	37	60
3.	Nicobar	24	39
TOTAL		119	195
Gujarat (Ahmedabad)			
1.	Ahmedabad	165	147
2.	Amreli	38	39
3.	Anand	122	126
4.	Aravalli	31	24
5.	Banaskantha	83	42
6.	Bharuch	31	26
7.	Bhavnagar	95	79
8.	Botad	1	5
9.	Chhota Udepur	29	15
10.	Dahod	17	8
11.	Dang	3	0
12.	Devbhumi Dwarka	12	1
13.	Gandhinagar	58	59
14.	Gir Somnath	3	6
15.	Jamnagar	21	11
16.	Junagadh	14	6
17.	Kheda	30	29
18.	Kutch	24	20

1	2	3	4
19.	Mahisagar	7	10
20.	Mehsana	50	35
21.	Morbi	9	10
22.	Narmada	9	20
23.	Navsari	55	31
24.	Panchmahal	33	32
25.	Patan	33	37
26.	Porbandar	6	1
27.	Rajkot	31	12
28.	S. Nagar	52	38
29.	Sabarkantha	213	401
30.	Surat	20	9
31.	Tapi	18	12
32.	Vadodara	55	41
33.	Valsad	50	52
34.	Daman	0	1
35.	Diu	1	1
TOTAL		1419	1386

Maharashtra

1.	Ahmednagar	135	121
2.	Akola	68	46
3.	Amrawati	65	46
4.	Aurangabad	80	73
5.	Beed	78	56
6.	Bhandara	47	43
7.	Buldhana	48	38
8.	Chandrapur	62	74
9.	Dhule	38	37
10.	Gadchiroli	63	38
11.	Gondia	57	36
12.	Hingoli	89	14

1	2	3	4
13.	Jalgaon	48	45
14.	Jalna	57	38
15.	Kolhapur	183	199
16.	Latur	55	37
17.	Nagpur	98	81
18.	Nanded	92	38
19.	Nandurbar	33	15
20.	Nasik	79	50
21.	Osmanabad	60	49
22.	Parbhani	61	55
23.	Pune	90	96
24.	Raigarh	54	123
25.	Ratnagiri	73	147
26.	Sangli	69	106
27.	Satara	90	84
28.	Sindhudurg	103	142
29.	Solapur	155	132
30.	Thane	56	60
31.	Wardha	52	46
32.	Washim	60	46
33.	Yawatmal	73	74
34.	PalGhar	0	22
35.	Mumbai City	12	2
36.	Mumbai SUB	14	16
TOTAL		2497	2325
Goa			
1	North Goa	80	78
2	South Goa	11	12
TOTAL		91	90
Andhra Pradesh State (AP+Vizag)			
1.	West Godavari	74	96
2.	Guntur	59	24

1	2	3	4
3.	Y.S.R.	57	201
4.	Prakasam	55	0
5.	East Godavari	61	201
6.	Vizianagaram	56	128
7.	Krishna	60	8
8.	Kurnool	46	8
9.	Ananthapur	40	0
10.	Chittoor	35	64
11.	Srikakulam	37	80
12.	SPSR Nellore	27	153
13.	Visakhapatnam	35	393
TOTAL		642	1356

Telangana

1.	Mahbubnagar	73	73
2.	Nizamabad	90	91
3.	Adilabad	56	56
4.	Rangreddy	52	52
5.	Nalgonda	46	46
6.	Khamman	79	79
7.	Warangal	76	76
8.	Karimnagar	83	84
9.	Medak	70	70
10.	Hyderabad	35	35
TOTAL		660	662

Karnataka

1.	Belgaum	205	211
2.	Hassan	82	120
3.	Dharwad	105	103
4.	Shimoga	129	234
5.	Udupi	102	150
6.	Mysore	92	82

1	2	3	4
7.	Bellary	92	93
8.	Raichur	31	58
9.	Bangalore Rural	37	83
10.	Chitradurga	86	123
11.	Bagalkot	126	146
12.	Kolar	65	273
13.	DK	105	160
14.	Gulbarga	36	57
15.	Mandya	84	52
16.	Chikballapur	60	81
17.	Haveri	60	121
18.	Bijapur	78	66
19.	UK	57	47
20.	Bangalore Urban	77	150
21.	Bidar	63	60
22.	Tumkur	66	102
23.	Chamarajanagar	45	136
24.	Chickmagalur	35	110
25.	Davangere	63	70
26.	Koppal	44	223
27.	Ramanagara	31	143
28.	Gadag	31	153
29.	Yadgiri	35	113
30.	Kodagu	18	55
TOTAL		2140	3575
Lakshadweep			
	Lakshadweep	0	0
Kerala			
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	119	110
2.	Kollam	89	106
3.	Pathanamthitta	111	93

1	2	3	4
4.	Alappuzha	105	108
5.	Kottayam	102	101
6.	Idukki	80	164
7.	Ernakulam	90	191
8.	Thrissur	80	102
9.	Palakkad	91	127
10.	Malappuram	98	91
11.	Kozhikode	113	128
12.	Wayanad	92	108
13.	Kannur	124	82
14.	Kasaragod	75	73
TOTAL		1369	1584

Tamil Nadu

1.	Ariyalur	67	72
2.	Chennai	35	70
3.	Coimbatore	59	137
4.	Cuddalore	70	83
5.	Dharmapuri	62	72
6.	Erode	86	113
7.	Kancheepuram	78	80
8.	Karur	21	98
9.	Krishnagiri	100	99
10.	Nagapattinam	76	117
11.	Namakkal	67	94
12.	Nilgiris	32	30
13.	Perambalur	29	73
14.	Salem	70	115
15.	Thanjavur	118	121
16.	Thiruchirapalli	44	79

1	2	3	4
17.	Thiruvallore	45	85
18.	Thiruvarur	43	83
19.	Tiruvannamalai	75	77
20.	Tirupur	80	78
21.	Vellore	134	132
22.	Villupuram	98	120
23.	Dindugal	62	69
24.	Kanyakumari	146	112
25.	Madurai	54	92
26.	Pudukottai	110	90
27.	Ramanathapuram	178	124
28.	Sivagangai	67	43
29.	Theni	46	85
30.	Thirunelveli	120	120
31.	Tuticorin	119	115
32.	Virudhunagar	72	63
TOTAL		2463	2941
Puducherry			
	Puducherry	65	66
TOTAL		65	66
GRAND TOTAL		44340	52912

Schemes for development of MSMEs

†2040. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being run for development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the country;

(b) the State-wise number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises covered under the schemes implemented in the country during last three years and the current financial year including Madhya Pradesh; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is satisfied with the implementation of various schemes for development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing various schemes and programmes for development and promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) across the country including Madhya Pradesh. The Major schemes/programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Marketing Development Assistance, International Cooperation Scheme etc. All schemes implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are Central Sector Schemes. Therefore, allocation and monitoring of utilization of funds are not done State-wise under these schemes.

(c) For implementing various schemes for the development of MSMEs, Government has allocated ₹ 3,327.00 crore, ₹ 2,612.51 crore, ₹ 3,000.00 crore and ₹ 6,481.96 crore during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. Out of which ₹ 2,391.13 crore, ₹ 2,440.56 crore, ₹ 3,173.00 crore and ₹ 2,840.15 crore (till 25.07.2017) respectively has been utilized.

TREAD women entrepreneurship programme

2041. SHRI K.C.RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of NGOs part of TREAD women entrepreneurship programme through which lending institutions can provide financial assistance to women to encourage them to take up non-farming activities;

(b) the details of banks associated with this programme;

(c) the details of the non-farming activities taken up by women with this programme;

(d) whether there has been any visible improvement in rate of employment as a result of this programme; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Trade Related Entrepreneurship Development Assistance Scheme (TREAD) envisages

economic empowerment of women. There is a provision of Government of India Grant upto 30% of loan/credit sanctioned subject to maximum ceiling of 30 Lakhs to NGOs as appraised by Lending Institutes/Banks for undertaking capacity building activities such as Training, counselling, Participation in exhibitions, establishment of new SHGs etc and other components as approved by Bank/Steering Committee.

(b) All Nationalized Banks.

(c) The details of the non-farming activities taken up by women are Tailoring, Handicrafts, Embroidery, Toy making, Readymade garments, Candle making, Agarbatti making, paper cup and plate making, Masala powder making, Saree weaving, Coir mat making, Pickles making, Readymade garments, basketry and brooms making, Jute bag making etc.

(d) and (e) The focus of the scheme is to promote self-employment and income generation activities for women mostly from SHG groups in non-farm sector.

Schemes to finance raw material purchases by MSMEs

2042. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes that help MSMEs to finance their raw material purchases;

(b) the details of MSMEs benefited as a result of such schemes; and

(c) whether the Ministry plans to introduce any other programme for such firms to enable them to finance their purchases and focus on the quality of manufacturing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARATHIBHAI CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) The National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC) a Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry facilitates raw material requirement of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by making arrangements with bulk manufacturers for procuring the materials and supplying the same to MSMEs. NSIC also provides financial assistance to MSMEs under their Raw Material Assistance Scheme against bank guarantee for payment to the suppliers. Credit support is also provided for procurement of materials from the suppliers/sources identified by the MSMEs as per their requirement against bank guarantee. During FY 2016-17, NSIC facilitated 3820 units under their Raw Material Assistance scheme.

(c) No Sir.

Expansion of Gas Grid Network

2043. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing and on going gas pipeline network in the country, State-wise;

(b) the expansion programme of gas grid network in the country; and

(c) whether the necessary land has been acquired and the compensation given to land owners accordingly, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of the existing and on going natural gas pipeline network in the country, State-wise are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(b) Approx. 15500 Km. natural gas pipeline network is already supplying gas to industrial, commercial and domestic segment. The Government has envisaged to develop additional 15000 Km. natural gas pipelines for completion of National Gas Grid and to increase the availability of natural gas across the country. In order to ensure the availability of clean and eco-friendly fuel, i.e. natural gas to the eastern parts of the country, the Government has taken a decision to provide a capital grant of ₹ 5176 crore (i.e. 40% of the estimated capital cost of ₹ 12,940 Crore) to GAIL for development of a 2655 Km long Jagdishpur-Haldia/Bokaro-Dhamra Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) project, popularly known as the “Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga” of Eastern India. 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.

(c) The land acquired for the purpose of Right of Use (RoU) under the Petroleum and Mineral Pipelines Act (P&MP Act) 1962 is not permanent acquisition and the ownership of the land remains with the land-owner(s). After laying of the pipeline, the land is restored back to original condition and returned back to the land-owner(s). The owner can use the land for agriculture and other purposes but cannot make permanent structures, dig wells, plantation of deep rooted trees etc. Compensation for acquiring RoU for laying of gas pipeline is decided by the concerned Competent Authority under the relevant rules of the concerned State Government and is borne by the concerned pipeline laying entity.

Statement-I*Details of Existing Natural Gas Pipelines supplying to Industries and others*

Sl. No.	Name of the Natural Gas Pipeline	Name of Entity	Capacity (MMSCMD)	Length (Km.)	States through which it passes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur-GREP (Gas Rehabilitation and Expansion Project)-Dahej-Vijaipur HVJ/VDPL	GAIL (India) Limited	57	4658	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat
2.	Dahej-Vijaipur (DVPL)-Vijaipur-Dadri (GREP) Upgradation DVPL2 and VDPL	GAIL (India) Limited	54	1119	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat
3.	Uran-Trombay	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	6	24	Maharashtra
4.	Dahej-Uran-Panvel-Dhabhol	GAIL (India) Limited	20	875	Gujarat, Maharashtra
5.	Agartala regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	2	61	Tripura
6.	Mumbai regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	7	129	Maharashtra
7.	Assam regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	3	8	Assam
8.	K.G. Basin network (+RLNG+RIL)	GAIL (India) Limited	16	881	Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry
9.	Gujarat regional network (+RLNG+RIL)	GAIL (India) Limited	18	671	Gujarat
10.	Cauvery Basin network	GAIL (India) Limited	9	278	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
11.	Dukli Maharajganj (Earlier-Agartala)	GAIL (India) Limited	0.26	5.2	Tripura
12.	Rajasthan regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	2	152	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	EWPL (Kakinada-Hyderabad-Uran-Ahmedabad)	Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited	80	1469	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana
14.	GSPL's Gas Grid network including spur lines	Gujarat State Petronet Limited	43	2600	Gujarat
15.	Hazira-Ankleshwar	Gujarat Gas Company Limited	5.06	73.2	Gujarat
16.	Dadri-Panipat	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	9.5	140	Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh
17.	AGCL's Assam regional network	Assam Gas Company Limited (3 pipeline sections)	2.428	104.73	Assam
18.	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal	GAIL (India) Limited	31	835	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi
19.	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar	GAIL (India) Limited	35	265	Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab
20.	Dabhol-Bangalore	GAIL (India) Limited	16	1097	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa
21.	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore*	GAIL (India) Limited	6	41	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, UT of Puducherry
			422.248	15486.13	

*Partly Commissioned

Statement-II*List of approved gas pipeline projects which are under development*

Sl. No.	Name of Pipeline	Name of Entity	Length (Kms.)	Estimated Project Cost (₹ in crore)	Scheduled completion	State through which it passes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jagdishpur-Haldia and Bokaro-Dhamra	GAIL (India) Ltd.	2655	12940	Dec.2020	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha
2.	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore (Ph-II)	GAIL (India) Limited	879	2915	Feb.2019	Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
3.	Surat-Angul (Paradip)	GAIL (India) Limited	1700	10280	In synchronization with the readiness of gas source and customer	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Chattisgarh and Odisha
4.	Vijaipur-Auriya-Phulpur	GAIL (India) Limited	672	4309	Dec.2020	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
5.	Ennore-Thiruvallur-Bengluru-Puducherry-Nagapatinam-Madurai-Tuticorin	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	1385	4497	2018	Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
6.	Kakinada-Vizag-Srikakulam	AP Gas Distribution Corporation	391	1013	2017	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara via Vijaipur	GSPL India Transco Limited	2042	8086	Dec.2017	Andhra Pradesh, Telanagana, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan
8.	Mehsana-Bhatinda	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	2052	6864	Dec.2017	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Bhatinda-Jammu-Srinagar	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	725	1520	Dec.2017	Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir
10.	MBBPL Dahod Connectivity with GSPL's Gujarat Gas Grid	GSPL India Transco Ltd.	749	-		Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
11.	Shahdol-Phulpur	Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited	312	1302	2016	Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
12.	Ennore-Nellore	Gas Transmission India Pvt. Ltd.	430	730	2017	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
13.	Tie-in connectivity to the proposed Jaigarh LNG Terminal	H-Energy Gateway Pvt. Ltd.	60	300	2018	Maharashtra
14.	Jaigarh-Mangalore	H-Energy Pvt. Ltd.	749	2389	2019	Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka
TOTAL			14801	57145		

Tampering of electronic Dispensing Machines

2044. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that electronic dispensing machines were introduced basically to check under-delivery of fuel;

(b) if so, the reasons for recent instances of tampering of these machines; and

(c) how major oil consuming countries are tackling this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that electronic dispensing units/machines were introduced keeping in view its various advantages for the customers

like pre-set fuelling quantity, rate and amount display and ease of operation, less maintenance/break down etc. Although OMCs have been taking steps/measures to curb the possibility of manipulation in the electronic machines by introducing upgraded technical specifications at regular intervals such as encrypted data, metering unit with integrated pulsar assembly etc., it was found that some unscrupulous elements were able to manipulate delivery by tampering with the electronic system of the Dispensing Units (DUs).

(c) OMCs have informed that Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) of DUs, except one, are multi-national companies supplying dispensers to developed as well as developing countries. OMC's are working together with OEMs to find out meaningful solutions to make dispensing units more secure against such manipulations. OMCs have also informed that dispenser specification is evolving continuously and as mentioned above, the advanced technology dispensing units which are in use in our country are similar in specifications in those used in major developing countries and supplied by the same OEMs. Further, OMCs have stated that they have finalized the specifications for procurement of new MPDs with additional features like OTP, Family concept, Encryption, etc. to strengthen the security of MPDs circuitry and communication among intelligence cards to stop any manipulations. In addition, specification for up gradation of old pulser units by self-destructive pulser units has been finalized for existing MPDs of all makes and order has been placed with OEMs for the same.

The Government has directed OMCs that there should be absolute zero tolerance in cases of malpractices including systematic short selling to the consumers. The OMCs have also been instructed to take strict action against the retail outlets, resorting to such malpractices, including exploring the option of terminating the contract.

Per barrel cost of Petrol and Diesel

2045. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the cost Government is bearing on per barrel petrol and diesel, at present;
- (b) at what price it has been sold excluding other taxes; and
- (c) what is the sale price of petrol and diesel per litre in metro cities including taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market-determined effective 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively.

Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions and no cost is borne by the Government.

(b) and (c) The price details including and excluding taxes for petrol and diesel in metro cities is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Petrol price as on 16.07.2017

(₹/litre)

Metro cities	RSP (including taxes)	Excise Duty	VAT
Delhi	64.15	21.48	13.64
Mumbai	73.49	21.48	23.35
Chennai	66.62	21.48	16.25
Kolkata	67.58	21.48	14.12

Diesel price as on 16.07.2017

(₹/litre)

Metro cities	RSP (including taxes)	Excise Duty	VAT
Delhi	54.97	17.33	8.14
Mumbai	58.52	17.33	12.62
Chennai	57.97	17.33	11.26
Kolkata	57.72	17.33	8.75

Introduction of new oil and gas block licensing policy

2046. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has introduced a new oil and gas block licensing policy that is expected to open up 2.8 million square kilometres of sedimentary basins to exploration and production activities;

(b) whether the lack of seismic sedimentary basin data had been hampering the oil and gas exploration and production sector;

(c) whether 52 per cent of India's sedimentary basins had not been appraised as yet;

(d) whether the National Data Repository was expected to improve this situation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government of India has launched Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) under new oil and gas policy called Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) that is expected to open up 2.8 million square kilometres of sedimentary basins to exploration and production activities.

(b) and (c) India has about 3.14 million square kilometres of sedimentary area for oil and gas exploration. Out of which 1.5072 million square kilometre (*i.e.* 48%) area has been appraised. Government has started the National Seismic Programme (NSP) which aims to undertake an appraisal of sedimentary basins across India, especially where no/scanty data is available in order to have a better understanding of the hydrocarbon prospectivity. To supplement the data acquisition efforts, geo-scientific data is also acquired through Non Exclusive Multi-Client Surveys. Further, under the Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP), which is part of Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy, contractor has the access to data round the year for assessment enabling them to propose area of their interest for bidding thereby bringing maximum area under exploration.

(d) and (e) Exploration and Production (E&P) operations in India have generated voluminous data in terms of geo-scientific surveys, exploratory and development drilling and well data along with other types of data. National Data Repository (NDR) has been setup at Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) to make the entire E&P data available for commercial exploitation, research & development and academic purpose. With the availability of data on National Data Repository (NDR), the contractor has access to data round the year for assessment enabling them to propose area of their interest for bidding.

Cashless transaction at petrol pumps

2047. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cashless transactions at petrol pumps have nearly trebled from ₹ 150 crore per day to ₹ 400 crore per day;

(b) whether this was achieved through a three pronged strategy adopted to promote cashless transactions after demonetisation;

(c) whether altogether 86 per cent of the petrol pumps in the country now have infrastructure for digital payments;

(d) whether more than 35,000 consumer awareness camps have been held in all major regional languages across the country for the promotion of cashless transactions at petrol pumps; and

(a) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that the cashless transactions at petrol pumps were in the range of ₹ 150 crore to ₹ 200 crore per day up to 31st October, 2016, which are currently in the range of ₹ 350 crore to ₹ 400 crore per day.

(b) Following measures have been taken to promote cashless transactions at retail outlets (ROs) of OMCs:

- (i) 0.75% cash incentive is being passed on to consumers on every digital transaction at retail outlets.
- (ii) Placement of infrastructure to facilitate credit card/debit card transactions at Retail Outlets.
- (iii) Introduction of payment wallets. At present, 90% Retail Outlets have atleast one wallet facility available.
- (iv) Customer awareness campaigns carried out at Retail Outlets.
- (v) Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) was waived off on fuel transactions made through debit Cards for merchants and customers.

(c) At present, about 85% of the ROs in the country have POS machines and 90% of the ROs have wallet facility in the country for digital payments.

(d) and (e) To promote cashless transactions, awareness standees were put up at 45,489 ROs, and campaigns with live demonstrations were conducted at 37,968 retail outlets of OMCs.

Linking of aadhaar for LPG Subsidy

†2048. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether linking of Aadhaar number has been made mandatory for availing subsidy on LPG for all LPG consumers under Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG (DBTL) Scheme, if so, details thereof and reasons therefor;

(b) State-wise total number of LPG consumers in the country and number of consumers whose Aadhaar number has been linked under DBTL;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any separate provision has been made for those who still do not have Aadhaar cards and for rural population for providing subsidy without Aadhaar card, if so, details thereof; and

(d) State-wise number of LPG consumers provided LPG subsidy without Aadhaar card so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) LPG consumers, who join the PAHAL scheme, get the LPG cylinders at non-subsidised price and receive LPG subsidy (as per their entitlement) directly into their registered bank accounts. LPG consumers are required to become Cash Transfer Compliant (CTC) after seeding their bank account and Aadhaar number to receive LPG subsidy in their registered bank account under PAHAL Scheme. All LPG consumers have been advised to link Aadhaar number to their LPG consumer number to get subsidy, except for the consumers based in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Meghalaya. As on 31.07.2017, more than 18 crore customers are CTC customers and are receiving subsidy in their bank account. State/UT-wise details of CTC consumers are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Wide publicity was given through print media, TV, radio, banners and posters and SMS and IVRS advising the consumers to join the PAHAL Scheme. Further, several rounds of SMSs were also sent to LPG consumers to submit their Aadhaar numbers to their LPG distributors.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of CTC consumers as on 31.07.2017

State Name	No. of LPG Consumers	CTC
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75,232	63,739
Andhra Pradesh	128,43,054	117,44,325
Arunachal Pradesh	2,00,678	1,17,606
Assam	34,57,446	32,65,236
Bihar	112,58,745	100,58,060
Chandigarh	2,71,123	2,42,667
Chhattisgarh	34,31,707	31,55,828
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	82,877	69,650
Daman and Diu	63,053	52,493

State Name	No. of LPG Consumers	CTC
Delhi	48,12,202	37,70,359
Goa	4,60,866	3,90,140
Gujarat	81,06,911	68,09,617
Haryana	55,76,121	49,64,364
Himachal Pradesh	14,30,646	12,94,766
Jammu and Kashmir	21,15,423	19,48,177
Jharkhand	28,10,928	25,13,496
Karnataka	119,93,889	103,01,393
Kerala	80,94,607	73,34,624
Lakshadweep	4,006	3,903
Madhya Pradesh	98,52,889	88,97,066
Maharashtra	229,93,370	192,81,459
Manipur	3,50,706	3,04,229
Meghalaya	1,50,323	1,40,245
Mizoram	2,47,648	1,57,916
Nagaland	1,84,526	96,360
Odisha	49,40,956	43,34,974
Puducherry	3,47,659	3,22,612
Punjab	70,51,387	63,41,164
Rajasthan	114,71,645	99,43,484
Sikkim	1,18,245	1,07,923
Tamil Nadu	175,33,626	154,41,281
Telangana	91,28,654	82,52,165
Tripura	4,49,976	4,30,055
Uttar Pradesh	283,84,160	244,48,984
Uttarakhand	21,68,537	17,90,141
West Bengal	162,71,974	146,54,379
GRAND TOTAL	2087,35,795	1830,44,880

LPG connections under PMUY

2049. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) as compared to the financial year 2016-17, what is proportion of LPG connections provided under PMUY within the total number of LPG connections provided till date during the financial year 2017-18;

(b) of the 2,49,52,523 LPG connections, as on 10th July, 2017, provided under PMUY, how many beneficiaries have been come back to the gas agencies for refilling their LPG cylinders and how many have not, State-wise and district-wise details thereof; and

(c) the data regarding the number of BPL beneficiaries under PMUY compared with the increase in consumption of LPG during 2017-18, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) During Financial Year 2016-17, out of total 3.30 crore LPG connections released by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), more than 1.98 core connections have been released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). Further, during current Financial Year OMCs have released total 1.13 crore LPG connections including 61.57 lakh released under PMUY.

Nearly 80% of PMUY beneficiaries in the first year of Scheme have come back for the second refill.

State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY by OMCs as on 27.07.2017 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Domestic LPG sales have registered annual growth of 9.8% in Financial Year 2016-17 against the growth rate of packed domestic LPG during the year 2015-16 which was 7.1%.

Statement***State/UT-wise LPG connections as on 27.07.2017 under PMUY***

Sl. No.	State	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,381
2.	Andhra Pradesh	77,718
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,122

Sl. No.	State	
4.	Assam	78,900
5.	Bihar	36,21,597
6.	Chhattisgarh	14,05,974
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,575
8.	Daman and Diu	196
9.	Delhi	517
10.	Goa	974
11.	Gujarat	10,08,131
12.	Haryana	3,05,617
13.	Himachal Pradesh	10,955
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,26,176
15.	Jharkhand	7,26,913
16.	Karnataka	2,33,358
17.	Kerala	13,920
18.	Madhya Pradesh	25,68,475
19.	Maharashtra	12,88,966
20.	Manipur	5,608
21.	Meghalaya	3,788
22.	Nagaland	2,070
23.	Odisha	14,12,612
24.	Puducherry	1,082
25.	Punjab	2,94,024
26.	Rajasthan	20,75,016
27.	Tamil Nadu	4,63,159
28.	Telangana	41
29.	Tripura	2
30.	Uttar Pradesh	58,91,399
31.	Uttarakhand	1,25,834
32.	West Bengal	40,56,538
TOTAL		260,12,638

Fitting of anti-pilferage devices on LPG cylinders

2050. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to have anti-pilferage devices fitted with the LPG cylinders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of instances of pilferage of LPG cylinders in the country, State-wise, during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have introduced Tamper Evident Seals on pan India basis from 01.04.2016 to prevent pilferage/supply of underweight cylinders.

(c) State/UT-wise details of established cases of supplying of partially used cylinders/pilferage during the period of last three years (2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17) and for the period from April, 2017 to June 2017 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) OMCs carry out regular surprise inspections at distributors premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc. OMCs take punitive action under the prevailing Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and the Distributorship Agreement against LPG distributors in all established cases of irregularities.

Statement

No. of established cases of supplying of partially used cylinders/pilfering product from cylinders for the last three years and current year i.e. 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and April-June'17

State/UT	No. of established cases of supplying of partially used cylinders/pilfering product from cylinders
1	2
Chandigarh	1
Delhi	21
Haryana	6

1	2
Himachal Pradesh	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1
Punjab	13
Rajasthan	5
Uttar Pradesh	20
Uttarakhand	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	3
Bihar	1
Jharkhand	1
Manipur	0
Meghalaya	0
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0
Odisha	0
Sikkim	0
Tripura	0
West Bengal	3
Chhattisgarh	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
Daman and Diu	0
Goa	0
Gujarat	0
Madhya Pradesh	6
Maharashtra	2
Andhra Pradesh	0
Karnataka	0
Kerala	2
Lakshadweep	0

1	2
Puducherry	0
Tamil Nadu	0
Telangana	0
ALL INDIA	85

Preparations for introduction of BS-VI grade fuel by 2020

2051. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what plans Government is contemplating upon for introduction of BS-VI grade fuel in the country by 2020 to bring down the sulphur content substantially;

(b) whether it is a fact that the oil refineries would need huge investment to upgrade them to produce BS-VI grade fuel; and

(c) if so, what arrangements Government has made to make the required funds available to the refineries to adhere to the time-schedule for introduction of upgraded fuel by 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The Government has decided to introduce BS-VI grade fuel in the country *w.e.f* 01.04.2020.

(b) and (c) Requirements of funds for upgradation to BS-VI fuels has been estimated to be about ₹ 28750 crore which would be met by Oil PSUs from internal accruals and borrowings.

Shares of GSPC bought by ONGC

†2052. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC has bought shares of Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation (GSPC);

(b) whether any due diligence was done by ONGC before this decision, if so, which was the agency which did the due diligence;

(c) what were the liabilities taken over by ONGC; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) at what rate were the shares transferred to ONGC and during that period at what rates GSPC shares were trading?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has not purchased any stake in Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPC). However, ONGC on 10.03.2017 has executed a Farm-in/Farm-out Agreement with GSPC in respect of NELP Block KG-OSN-2001/3 falling in KG Offshore. The Agreement envisages acquisition by ONGC of GSPC's entire 80% Participating Interest (PI) and Operatorship in the block at a purchase consideration of US\$995.26 million. In addition, ONGC has agreed to pay part consideration of US\$200 million to GSPC towards consideration for six discoveries other than DeenDayal West Field.

Regulation of pricing of petroleum products

2053. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pricing of petroleum products are determined by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to regulate pricing of petroleum products in public interest;

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

(e) the details of profit/loss of public sector oil companies during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Pricing of petroleum products, except Subsidized Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene, is deregulated and Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of these products in line with their international prices and other market conditions. The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene.

(e) The details of profit/loss of Public Sector oil companies during the last three years is given as under:—

(₹ crore)

Companies	Profit/(loss)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Upstream PSUs			
ONGC	17,733	16,004	17,900
OIL	2,510	2,330	1,549
GAIL	3,039	2,299	3,503
Downstream PSUs			
IOC	5,273	10,399	19,106
HPC	2,733	3,863	6,209
BPC	5,085	7,432	8,039
MRPL	(1,712)	1,148	3,642
CPCL	(39)	771	1,030
NRL	718	1,222	2,101

Closure of petrol bunks on Sundays

2054. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of closure of petrol bunks on Sundays on a call given by petrol bunk owners;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the oil companies are supporting this act of bunk owners which is posing problems to the general public; and

(d) whether the Ministry has taken any decision on the matter in the interest of the general public, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Representations were received from petrol dealers association raising several issues including the proposal of weekly holiday. This has not been agreed to as it will cause inconvenience to the consumers and general public. There is no weekly off for retail outlets.

Land subsidence due to indiscriminate exploration in KG basin

2055. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scientists of Geological Survey of India have submitted a report to Government that indiscriminate exploration of gas and oil in the Krishna-Godavari Basin is resulting in land subsidence in these areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any action on the report, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) In pursuance to order of High Court of Andhra Pradesh dated 29.06.2009, Ministry of Environment and Forest had constituted a sub-committee on exploration and development of drilling activities of oil and gas in Krishna Godavari Basin in Andhra Pradesh and to study the aspects of land subsidence. The committee concluded that there is no direct evidence available to the committee to indicate any land subsidence in the gas fields or adjoining areas in the K. G. Basin. Besides, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has carried out a geo-technical study of land subsidence in KG-Basin area through Delta Studies Institute (Visakhapatnam) which concluded that there is no substantial evidence to conclude that activities of ONGC are causing any disturbance.

Expansion of energy outreach with Mauritius gas project

2056. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India proposes to expand energy outreach with Mauritius gas project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India's largest liquid gas importer, Petro Net LNG will send a team for working out future course of action with authorities and stakeholders in Mauritius;

(d) whether India is considering to join the Mauritius Government's Vision 2030 to develop that nation as a regional hydrocarbon trading hub; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) During the recent

visit of Prime Minister of Mauritius, India and Mauritius discussed entire gamut of bilateral hydrocarbon engagement, including supply of petroleum products to Mauritius and cooperation in the LNG sector in Mauritius.

(c) A team from Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) visited Mauritius from 27-28 July, 2017 and discussed areas of cooperation between India and Mauritius in the LNG sector.

(d) and (e) During the Meeting between Prime Minister of Mauritius and Minister of State (I/C) for Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India, both discussed 'Vision 2030' of Mauritius. MoS (I/C), MoPNG conveyed India's continued support to Mauritius in meeting its energy requirements.

Training centres to promote Ujjwala Scheme

†2057. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is providing training through a number of training centres to promote the Ujjwala Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such training centres opened along with the number of people trained so far in the country, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil Marketing Companies(OMCs) have reported that, they have sensitised their District Nodal Officers, Field Officers, LPG distributors and their staff regarding Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and the enrolment process of the customers. Further, OMCs have conducted more than 47 thousand safety awareness programmes by organising safety clinics, Nukkad Nataks, Speciality/sports events etc. educating PMUY consumers on safe usage of LPG.

Monitoring of multiple LPG connections

2058. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are over 74,000 LPG customers linked to 37,000 Aadhaar numbers indicating the existence of multiple connections;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether in 2014-15, the cap of 12 subsidised cylinders per annum had been violated and over 15 lakhs active domestic consumers had received more than 12 subsidised cylinders; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to prevent the existence of multiple connections and monitor any violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Existence of multiple connections bearing same Aadhaar number were detected and blocked by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) through de-duplication process based on Aadhaar number. Prior to January 2016, Inter Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) de-duplication was carried out on the basis of Aadhaar and bank account number in an offline mode periodically. With the introduction of real time online inter OMCs de-duplication facility from January 2016 onwards, the possibility of continuance of multiple connections across OMCs bearing same Aadhaar has been eliminated. OMCs undertake de-duplication regularly on the basis of Aadhaar number to identify multiple connections.

(b) and (c) With the implementation of PAHAL, with the help of de-duplication process first at OMCs level and subsequently at NIC level, existence of multiple connections in the name of same consumer is not likely to arise. This, in turn helps in enforcing the quota of domestic subsidised cylinders to consumers in effective manner.

Funds spent by GAIL for welfare of locals in Auraiya, Uttar Pradesh

2059. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that GAIL (India) Ltd. situated in Auraiya district in Uttar Pradesh spends two per cent of its annual income on the welfare of the local people living in and around Pata village of Auraiya district; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with details of the funds spent by GAIL on the welfare of local people during financial year 2016-17 and 2017-18 till date, also the details of the annual income of GAIL (India) Ltd. during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) GAIL (India) Ltd. under its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy spends minimum 2% of the Average Net Profit made by the company during the three immediately preceding financial years for undertaking different CSR projects/programs in different locations in India including Auraiya District in Uttar Pradesh for welfare of the local people living in and around different GAIL work centres/offices.

The details of CSR activities undertaken by GAIL in Para Village of Auraiya district are given in the Statement (*See below*).

GAIL has allocated funds of ₹ 620.18 lakhs during financial year 2016-17 for undertaking different CSR projects/programs for the welfare of local people in and around GAIL petrochemical Complex at Pata, District Auraiya. Actual expenditure of these funds till date is ₹ 408.94 lakhs.

Statement

CSR Status Report-GAIL, Pata (FY-2016-17)

Sl. No.	Approved CSR Programme	Exact location of the project (District/Tehsil/Block/City/State)	Approved Budget (₹ Lakhs)	Cumulative Expenditure upto the month March 2017 (₹ Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Skill and Entrepreneurship Development programme, Dist. Auraiya Uttar Pradesh	Near by Villages to GAIL,Pata Plant. Distt. Auraiya	36.00	24.50
2.	Project Avant-To improve the standards of basic education in 60 Government Upper Primary Schools (6-8th Std) of Auraiya and Bhagyanagar Block in Auraiya	District: Auraiya, Uttar Pradesh	73.00	65.70
3.	Training in Beekeeping through Established unit for Self-Employment Generation in Dist. Auraiya Uttar Pradesh	Parawaha and nearby villages to GAIL, Pata Plant. Distt. Auraiya	7.56	6.80
4.	Distribution of blankets in extreme winter in villages surrounding Plant, Bhagyanagar Block and Achhalda Block	District: Auraiya, Uttar Pradesh	12.00	12.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	HIV Prevention through Mass Awareness, STI Treatment and HIV Testing through STI Clinic for Truckers	Near Tanker Parking, Khanpur, Bhagyanagar Block, Distt. Auraiya	15.00	13.50
6.	Construction of Reading hall for female at Shaheed Veerangana Avanti Bai Memorial Library at Village Sehud Dist. Auraiya Uttar Pradesh	Village Sehud Dist. Auraiya Uttar Pradesh	18.00	3.60
7.	Construction of 50 bio gas plants in nearby villages, Distt. Auraiya Uttar Pradesh	Near by villages to Pata plant Distt. Auraiya	20.00	11.82
8.	Construction of Drainage system and roads in 04 PAP villages adjacent to the plant and township, Dist Auraiya, Uttar Pradesh	Near by PAP villages to Pata plant Distt. Auraiya	72.00	14.40
9.	Learning Enhancement Programme covering 200 Government Primary Schools (1st-5th Std.) in Bhagyanagar Block and Achhlda Block, Auraiya, Uttar Pradesh	Distt. Auraiya	69.14	55.76
10.	Installation of 150 hand pumps in Etawah Constituency, Uttar Pradesh	Etawah Lok Sabha Constituency	60.00	4.88

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Providing individual solar lighting system in 2000 houses of village Bhagyanagar, Ajitmal and Achalda Block of Auraiya Distt.	Distt. Auraiya, Uttar Pradesh	50.61	25.30
12.	Provision of Mobile healthcare facilities through operation of 05 Mobile medical Units (MMUs) around GAIL Pata, Auraiya District	Near by Villages to GAIL, Pata Plant. Distt. Auraiya	161.87	145.68
13.	Suplying aids and assistive devices to differently-abled in Auraiya District by ALIMCO (Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India)	Distt. Auraiya, Uttar Pradesh	25.00	25.00
TOTAL			620.18	408.94

Subsidy on petroleum products

2060. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how much subsidy Government is providing on all the petroleum products, at present;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to extend or again reduce the subsidy on those products for indefinite period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Pricing of petroleum products, except Subsidized Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene, is deregulated and

Public Sector OMCs take appropriate decision on pricing of these products in line with their international prices and other market conditions. The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene.

Based on the refinery gate price for the month of July 2017, the consumers are getting subsidy of ₹ 6.57/Litre on PDS Kerosene, at Mumbai and subsidy of ₹ 86.54/ cylinder under the DBTL Scheme at Delhi.

(c) to (e) The Government is taking following steps to reduce the subsidy on PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG:-

- (i) The Government has authorized the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to increase the Retail Selling Prices of PDS Kerosene and Public Sector OMCs increased the RSP of PDS Kerosene during the period from July 2016 to February, 2017, by ₹ 3.23 per litre (excluding VAT). Now, Public Sector OMCs has been authorized to increase the RSP of PDS Kerosene by 25 paise per litre per fortnight (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) from 1st April 2017 to 31st July 2017 or until further orders whichever is earliest.
- (ii) During the year 2016-17, Government has rationalized the quarterly allocation of PDS Kerosene quota to States. In the year 2016-17 there was an overall reduction of 20% in the PDS Kerosene allocation given to the States.
- (iii) To rationalize the subsidy burden, the Government has authorized PSU OMCs to increase the effective price of subsidized Domestic LPG by ₹2 per cylinder (excluding state taxes), from 1st July 2016. This has been further rationalized by moderate increase in price of ₹4 per cylinder per month effective June 2017.
- (iv) Effective 1st Oct 2016, Government has announced the implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer of Kerosene Subsidy Scheme 2016 (DBTK) in 4 identified districts in Jharkhand state, namely Khunti, Chatra, Hazaribagh and Jamtara.
- (v) Over and above the compulsory reduction in the PDS Kerosene allocations, State Governments were also encouraged to opt for voluntary surrender of their PDS allocation in lieu of incentive (as high as 75% of the total subsidy savings on the cut during the first two years) under the Direct Benefit Transfer for Kerosene (DBTK) Scheme, 2016. In the year 2016-17, 4 State Governments (*i.e.* Karnataka, Haryana, Telangana and Nagaland) and 1 Union Territory (*i.e.* Chandigarh) participated in the incentive scheme of

DBTK and voluntarily surrendered 2.19 lac KL of PDS Kerosene allocation and became entitled for an incentive of ₹ 193 crores.

LPG coverage to BPL/poor household

2061. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has achieved the target to provide gas connection to every BPL/poor household particularly in those States/UTs where LPG coverage is less than the national coverage;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with steps taken to increase the LPG coverage and remove the shortfall across the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of cases of BPL beneficiaries identified who have been reportedly deprived of availing the benefits of the scheme; and

(d) the number of people who have voluntarily given up the LPG subsidy so far, State/UT-wise, including Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), LPG connections are released in the name of woman member of a BPL category identified under the Socio-Economic caste census (SECC) 2011. LPG connections under PMUY are released across the country. However, priority is given to such States/UTs having LPG coverage less than the national average *i.e.* 61% as on 01.01.2016. After implementation of PMUY Scheme, the national coverage of LPG has increased and is estimated to have crossed 75% as on 01.07.2017 against 61.3% as on 01.01.2016.

As on 27.07.2017, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 2.60 crore LPG connections under the Scheme. State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under the Scheme are given in the Statement-I [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 2049 {Part (a) to (c)}].

(d) So far, more than one crore LPG consumers have given up their LPG subsidy under the 'GiveItUp' campaign. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of consumers who have given up subsidy as on 30.07.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,851
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,39,495

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23,145
4.	Assam	1,87,050
5.	Bihar	4,17,935
6.	Chandigarh	20,275
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,37,158
8.	Daman and Diu	2,839
9.	Delhi	8,02,923
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,837
11.	Goa	42,349
12.	Gujarat	4,48,555
13.	Himachal Pradesh	70,352
14.	Haryana	3,39,511
15.	Jharkhand	98,170
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,51,105
17.	Kerala	3,12,126
18.	Karnataka	7,50,498
19.	Lakshadweep	143
20.	Manipur	47,039
21.	Meghalaya	7,633
22.	Maharashtra	16,92,692
23.	Mizoram	43,978
24.	Madhya Pradesh	4,28,129
25.	Nagaland	31,546
26.	Odisha	1,58,053
27.	Puducherry	16,775
28.	Punjab	4,24,468
29.	Rajasthan	6,49,426
30.	Sikkim	7,790
31.	Telangana	3,85,282
32.	Tamil Nadu	6,61,736

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total
33.	Tripura	18,707
34.	Uttar Pradesh	12,64,105
35.	Uttarakhand	1,45,494
36.	West Bengal	3,52,041
TOTAL		103,88,211

PDS kerosene to fishermen in Kerala

2062. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in Kerala, kerosene is distributed through public distribution to fishermen with different fishing permits and to old age homes, etc. under supervision of Civil Supplies and Fisheries Departments;

(b) whether kerosene provided by the Central Government since the year 2016-17 only to ration card holders will be extended to ordinary fishermen and unelectrified houses and allotment will be increased accordingly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) makes allocation of PDS Kerosene to various States/UTs for cooking and lighting purpose on quarterly basis. Further distribution of PDS Kerosene within the States/UTs under PDS network to various categories of ration card holders/consumers is made by the concerned States/UTs. Scale and criteria of distribution are also decided by respective State/UT.

While deciding the allocation of PDS Kerosene of the States/UTs, the factors such as increase in domestic LPG/PNG connections, increase in electricity coverage, Non-lifting of PDS Kerosene quota by the concerned States/UTs etc. are taken into account.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural has issued Order dated 21st August, 2012 whereby each State/UT including Kerala can draw an allocation of one month's quota of Kerosene at non-subsidized rates (inclusive of excise/custom duty/taxes and excluding under-recovery/fiscal subsidy) during each Financial Year, for their special needs. States/UTs may seek further additional allocation of non-subsidized Kerosene from this Ministry after exhausting this one month's quota.

Regulation of petroleum prices on daily basis

2063. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/Oil Marketing Companies plan to regulate the price of petroleum products on daily basis, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether this will increase the chances of profiteering by petrol pump owners as consumers will not be aware of daily prices, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited have implemented daily revision of retail selling price of petrol and diesel in the entire country effective from 16th June, 2017. This would lead to increased transparency in the system and enables smooth flow of products from refinery/depot to Retail Outlets.

Public Sector OMCs have established an appropriate mechanism for conveying the prices to consumers every day, including daily updates at their websites, prominent displays of prices at the retail outlets, sending of price related SMS to toll free number, Mobile apps etc.

Supply of piped cooking gas to Rajasthan

†2064. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of plan formulated by the Central Government for supplying cooking gas through pipelines to various cities of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the amount allocated, so far, under the said plan; and

(c) the details of the action plan formulated for supplying domestic gas through pipeline to the capital of Rajasthan, Jaipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government has established Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006, in the year 2007. PNGRB is the statutory authority to grant authorization for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network. PNGRB identifies the Geographical Area (GA) for the development of CGD network depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

gas availability and feasibility for grant of authorization to develop CGD network in the country. PNGRB has authorized GAIL Gas Ltd. to lay, build and develop CGD network in the city/GA of Kota (Rajasthan) and Bharatpur under Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ) region. Accordingly, GAIL Gas Ltd. is setting up CGD infrastructure in these cities. Presently, GAIL Gas Ltd. is supplying Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to industrial, Commercial and Domestic segment in Kota City. PNGRB has provisionally identified 23 GAs including Jaipur in the State of Rajasthan which may be included in future bidding rounds subject to availability of natural gas and techno-commercial viability of the area. Further, GAIL Gas Limited along with Rajasthan State Petroleum Corporation Limited (RSPCL) with 50%-50% stake has formed a Joint Venture Company namely Rajasthan State Gas Limited (RSGL) to develop CGD project in various cities of Rajasthan. Approval for transfer of Kota CGD Project from GAIL Gas Ltd. to RSGL has been accorded by Government of Rajasthan and the respective Board of GAIL (India) Ltd., GAIL Gas Ltd and RSGL. The Business Transfer Agreement (BTA) has been signed.

GAIL Gas Ltd. has incurred a Capital expenditure of ₹ 77.71 Crore (approx.) in Kota and ₹ 15.77 Crore (approx.) in Bharatpur on developing CGD network/infrastructure.

Air conditioners for Bhilai Steel Plant

†2065. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air conditioners of more than the required load are being installed in 'Pool Peet' (control room) of Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai, which were working without air-conditioners for many years;

(b) the number of such air-conditioners sanctioned to be installed in this plant along with their cost;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the firms run by some retired officers of this plant colluded to sanction installation of above air-conditioners at higher rates than the market rates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The air conditioners for the control pulpits of Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) are procured as per specifications only.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Presently there are no industrial air conditioners sanctioned and pending for installation in this BSP (works area).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Adding of new steel capacities

2066. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's ambition to add 182 million tonnes of new steel capacities over the next 14 years under the National Steel Policy is unlikely to be achieved;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only 60 million tonnes of capacity has been added in the past decade and stagnant demand in the past five years had aggravated the debt position of the sector;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several global steel majors have scrapped various Greenfield steel projects, owing to land acquisition and raw material linkage issues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) India has crude steel capacity of 126 million tonnes as on March, 2017. The National Steel Policy (NSP) 2017, envisages to enhance the domestic crude steel capacity to 300 million tonnes by 2030-31. This is shown below which indicates an addition of 174 mt of Capacity as compared to 2016-17 (prov.) in the next 14 years.

Year	Crude steel capacity (mt)
2016-17*	126.33
2030-31^	300
Increase	173.67

Source: JPC

*Provisional,

^ Projected as per NSP 2017

(b) Crude steel capacity added during 2007-08 to 2016-17 is 66.49 million tonnes. During this period, the domestic finished steel consumption grew by 6% CAGR (Compounded Annual Growth Rate) and hence the reason for the financial health of the steel sector cannot be attributed to stagnant steel demand. However, the financials of

steel companies were adversely affected due to significant price fall of steel commodities and increase in imports of total finished steel (71%) during 2014-15.

(c) and (d) Decision to set up steel project is taken by individual investor based on various factors like location of land, availability of raw materials, economic viability of project, logistics, etc. In order to ensure availability of raw materials, Government has come up with Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015 and Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015.

Crude steel production

2067. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's crude steel production grew 4-3 per cent to 24-73 million tonnes during the first quarter of the ongoing fiscal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has set an ambitious target of taking the country's steel output to 300 MT by 2030-31 from 100 MT now and is taking various measures to boost the sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The data on crude steel production stands at 24.56 million tonnes during April-June 2017 showing an increase of 3.5% over same period last year, details of which are shown below:

Period	India: Crude steel production mt
April-June 2016-17*	23.72
April-June 2017-18*	24.56
% change*	3.5

Source: JPC MIS Report for June 2017;

*Provisional;

mt=million tonnes

(b) and (c) The National Steel Policy (NSP) 2017 envisages that a crude steel capacity of 300 MT will be required by 2030-31. National Steel Policy 2017 and 'Policy for providing preference to Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMI&SP)' have been notified on 8th May, 2017, which provide conducive environment for development of domestic steel sector leading to increased steel production and consumption. Government has also taken trade measures like imposing Anti Dumping Duty and Safeguard Duty, where imports of specified products have caused dumping or injury to domestic industry.

**New schemes for development and promotion of tourism
in Jammu and Kashmir**

2068. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce new schemes for development and promotion of tourism in Jammu and Kashmir State, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Central Government has received any representation from Jammu and Kashmir State with regard to development and promotion of the tourism sector, especially in Jammu region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country including Jammu and Kashmir, the Ministry of Tourism has launched two schemes in 2014-15 viz. Swadesh Darshan-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASAD—Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive.

For promotion of tourism in the country including Jammu and Kashmir, the Ministry of Tourism undertakes promotional activities under the 'Incredible India' brand-line to promote India and its various tourism products and destinations in domestic and international markets. Incredible India campaigns are released in domestic and international markets in various media including Print, Television, Online and Outdoor to showcase India's tourism potential and to increase foreign tourist arrivals and domestic tourist visits in the country. A series of promotional activities are also undertaken through the India Tourism Offices in India and overseas. These include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, seminars and workshops; production of publicity material and hosting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers from overseas under the Hospitality programme of the Ministry. The Ministry of Tourism also utilizes its website and social media platforms to promote the tourism destinations and products of the country.

Based on proposals received from the State Government, the following projects have been sanctioned in Jammu and Kashmir under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Name of the Projects/Year of sanction	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. (2016-17)	82.97
2.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama Circuit in Jammu and Kashmir. (2016-17)	96.38
3.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir (2016-17)	98.70
4.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai- Sudhmahadev- Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme. (2016-17)	97.82
5.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar- Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme. (2016-17)	96.39
6.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme. (2016-17)	96.93
7.	PRASAD	Development of Hazratbal in Jammu and Kashmir. (2016-17)	42.02

Special package for Jammu and Kashmir to attract foreign tourists

2069. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has developed any special package for J&K State to attract foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism undertakes promotional activities under the 'Incredible India' brand-line to promote India and its various tourism products and destinations including Jammu and Kashmir in domestic and international markets to increase foreign tourist arrivals and domestic tourist visits in the country.

Incredible India campaigns are released in domestic and international markets in various media including Print, Television, Online and Outdoor to showcase India's tourism potential. A series of promotional activities are also undertaken through the India Tourism Offices in India and overseas. These include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising Road Shows, seminars and workshops; production of publicity material and hosting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers from overseas under the hospitality programme of the Ministry. The Ministry of Tourism also utilizes its website and social media platforms to promote the tourism destinations and products of the country.

The Ministry of Tourism also provides complimentary space to the State of Jammu and Kashmir in important tourism events such as WTM London, ITB Berlin, SATTE etc. to showcase their tourism products.

In addition to above, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned following projects under Swadesh Darshan Scheme as part of Prime Minister Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir:

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Scheme	Name of the Projects/Year of sanction	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. (2016-17)	82.97
2.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama Circuit in Jammu and Kashmir. (2016-17)	96.38
3.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir. (2016-17)	98.70

1	2	3	4
4.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Mantalai- Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme. (2016-17)	97.82
5.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag- Kishtwar- Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme. (2016-17)	96.39
6.	Swadesh Darshan	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme. (2016-17)	96.93

National tourism package

2070. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister will consider giving a national tourism package to those participating in the 'Make in India' programme in order to encourage and spread tourism in the country; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry will take initiative and coordinate to develop infrastructure to suit the standards of those participating in the 'Make in India' projects so that the tourists are not disappointed while availing the tourism package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism at present does not have a National Tourism Package for those participating in the 'Make in India' programme.

(b) Ministry of Tourism, is already taking initiative and coordinating the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities in the country through the Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD schemes. The above schemes aim to enhance the tourism attractiveness by developing world class infrastructure at identified circuits/destinations in a planned, prioritized and sustainable manner.

Making india a preferred M.I.C.E destination

2071. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's market-share in Global Convention business is quite insignificant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is being done for making India a preferred Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) destination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) India is relatively a new entrant in the Global Convention business. Most of the convention business in India is generated from the domestic market and as per the International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA) Report 2015; India ranks 31st worldwide as a convention destination. In Asia Pacific & Middle East, India ranks at number 7.

(c) The India Convention Promotion Bureau (ICPB) has been set up under the patronage of the Ministry of Tourism to promote India as a venue for International Conferences and Exhibitions. This non-profit organization, with members comprising national airlines, hotels, travel agents, tour operators, tourist transport operators, conference organizers, etc. participate in International MICE Tourism trade fairs like IMEX in Frankfurt and Las Vegas, EIBTM-Barcelona and AIME-Melbourne along with the Indiatourism overseas offices. India is also being promoted as a preferred Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) destination through the Global Incredible India media campaign and through Road Shows and Seminars conducted by the India Tourism offices overseas. Ministry of Tourism also provides Central Financial Assistance for setting up of Conventions Centres as part of the scheme for Large Revenue Generating projects.

Promotion of Ayurveda for international medical tourism

2072. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to use Ayurveda for promoting International Medical Tourism in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has recognised Medical and Wellness Tourism including Ayurveda as a Niche product in order to overcome the aspect of 'seasonality' and to promote India as a 365 days' destination and attract tourists with specific interest.

A National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board has been constituted to provide a dedicated institutional framework to take forward the cause of promotion of Medical

and Wellness Tourism including Ayurveda and any other format of Indian system of medicine covered by Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH). India as a destination for Ayurveda is also promoted through the Global Incredible India campaign and by the Indiatourism offices through participation in trade fairs, promotional events, roadshows and seminars.

Development of 1600 km coastal area in Gujarat

2073. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan for the tourism development of Gujarat's 1600 kilometre coastal area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Coastal Circuit has been identified as one of the thematic circuits for development under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits of Ministry of Tourism. All the Coastal areas in the country including Gujarat are covered under this circuit.

The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Government/UT and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Based on the proposals received from various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, Ministry has sanctioned 11 projects for ₹ 896.66 crore under coastal circuit theme covering States of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal and UTs of Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The details of projects sanctioned in Gujarat under various Schemes of the Ministry of Tourism during last three years are as under:

(Amt. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Name of the Project/Year of sanction	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Swadesh Darshan	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad- Rajkot-Porbandar- Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat. (2016-17)	93.48

1	2	3	4
2.	Swadesh Darshan	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar, Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. (2016-17)	99.81
3.	Swadesh Darshan	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh-Gir-Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme (2017-18)	35.99
4.	PRASAD	Development of Dwarka (2016-17)	26.23
5.	PRASAD	Pilgrimage Amenities at Somnath (2016-17)	37.44

**Proposal to declare Nrusinghanath and Harishankar
in Odisha as tourist centres**

2074. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) how many tourist centres are there in the States of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and West Bengal and what is the funding pattern to develop these tourist centres;

(b) whether there is any proposal to declare Nrusinghanath and Harishankar situated in the Gandhamardhan Hills bordering Bargarh and Bolangir districts in Odisha as tourist centres by Government; and

(c) if so, what are the steps taken so far for improvement of these two tourist spots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Identification and declaration of tourist centres is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territories including the States of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

The Ministry of Tourism extends 100% Central Financial Assistance (CFA) as per the Detailed Project Reports submitted by them as per guidelines of the two central sector schemes viz. 'Swadesh Darshan' and 'PRASAD'.

The CFA extended to the States of Odisha, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal under Swadesh Darshan Scheme and PRASAD scheme is given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Name of Projects	Sanctioned Amount
1	2015-16	Development of Beach Circuit under Swadesh Darshan: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhali-Henry Island under Coastal Circuit in West Bengal	85.39
2.	2015-16	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit under Swadesh Darshan in Jashpur-Kunkuri Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdaldpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94
3.	2016-17	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit in Odisha under Swadesh Darshan.	76.49
4.	2014-15	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli in Odisha under Mega Circuit under PRASAD scheme.	50.00
5.	2016-17	Development at Belur in West Bengal under PRASAD scheme.	30.03

No project has been sanctioned under the two schemes to the State Government of Jharkhand.

No specific proposal has been received from the State Government regarding Nrusinghanath and Harishankar situated in the Gandhamardhan Hills bordering Bargarh and Bolangir districts in Odisha as tourist centres.

Tourism industry suffering losses due to burden of taxes

2075. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tourism industry of the country is suffering losses due to burden of taxes and other extra charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is formulating any scheme to prevent such a situation keeping in view the above incidents; 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) Ministry of Tourism has time to time taken up the issue of tax relaxation for tourism industry, both hospitality and travel trade, with the Ministry of Finance. Due to persuasion of Ministry of Tourism Government of India has provided various concessions and relaxation for tourism industry in the area of taxes and other charges.

With the announcement of GST Regime, the tax on travel trade and hospitality sector has stabilized.

Ministry of Tourism does not have any Scheme to prevent losses due to taxes. The decision of taxes including the rate is done by the Ministry of Finance.

Financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh for development of tourism

†2076. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities in place to make tourism an effective tool of employment generation;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided to Madhya Pradesh and achievements made thereof in years 2014, 2015 and 2016 for the development of tourist sites and for providing necessary facilities to the tourists; and

(c) the names of places for which the said assistance was provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Development and promotion of tourism including providing facilities to tourists at destinations is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

However, the Ministry of Tourism focusses on integrated development of tourism infrastructure and facilities by providing financial assistance to States/UTs through various schemes of the Ministry, generating sufficient manpower through the tourism, hospitality and culinary institutes under Ministry of Tourism to meet the requirements of the tourism and hospitality industry.

(b) and (c) The details of projects sanctioned to the State of Madhya Pradesh for the development of tourist sites and providing necessary facilities to the tourists under Swadesh Darshan scheme are as follows:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project/Sanction Year	Amt. Sanctioned
Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench (2015-16)	92.22
Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar (2016-17)	74.94
Heritage circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) (2016-17)	99.77

No project has been sanctioned to the State of Madhya Pradesh in the year 2014-15 under this scheme.

Schemes for promotion of tourism in Rajasthan

†2077. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the number of international and domestic tourists visiting various States of the country;

(b) the schemes being run by the Central Government to promote tourism in the State of Rajasthan and to provide basic facilities to international tourists; and

(c) the plans formulated by Central Government to promote rural tourism in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The number of Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits to different States/Union Territories (UTs) in 2016 (provisional) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Development and promotion of tourism including creation of tourism related infrastructure is responsibility of the respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

However, Ministry of Tourism promotes India as holistic tourism destination including various tourism sites and products of the country in the domestic and international markets.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, Ministry of Tourism also provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to all States/UTs under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD schemes for creation of tourism infrastructure including basic facilities for tourists based on the proposal received from all the State Governments/UT Administrations.

(c) Ministry of Tourism has identified rural circuit as one of the circuits under the Swadesh Darshan scheme of the Ministry for development of rural tourism in all States/UTs of the country.

Statement

*State/UT-wise Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits in 2016 (Provisional)
are as follows:*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Domestic	Foreign
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	384552	15466
2.	Andhra Pradesh	153163354	341764
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	385875	6598
4.	Assam	5160599	12685
5.	Bihar	28516127	1010531
6.	Chandigarh	1182504	31549
7.	Chhattisgarh	16534471	9220
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	589074	1891
9.	Daman and Diu	826201	5669
10.	Delhi	28460832	2520083
11.	Goa	5650061	680683
12.	Gujarat	42252909	343752
13.	Haryana	7382995	331291
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17997750	452770
15.	Jharkhand	33389286	169442
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	9414579	63207
17.	Karnataka	129762600	461752
18.	Kerala	13172536	1038419
19.	Lakshadweep	8716	753

Sl. No.	State/UT	Domestic	Foreign
20.	Madhya Pradesh	150490339	363195
21.	Maharashtra	116515801	4670049
22.	Manipur	150638	3064
23.	Meghalaya	830887	8476
24.	Mizoram	67238	942
25.	Nagaland	58178	3260
26.	Odisha	12842766	76361
27.	Puducherry	1398289	117437
28.	Punjab	38703326	659736
29.	Rajasthan	41495115	1513729
30.	Sikkim	747343	66012
31.	Tamil Nadu	343812413	4721978
32.	Telangana	95160830	166570
33.	Tripura	370618	36780
34.	Uttar Pradesh	211707090	3156812
35.	Uttarakhand	30505363	117106
36.	West Bengal	74460250	1528700
TOTAL		1613551505	24707732

Source: State Governments/UT Administrations

Identification of fake tribal certificates

2078. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many people in the country are in possession of fake tribal certificates;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to identify such persons; and

(c) what is the punitive action proposed to be taken against those who are found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) While the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for notification of a community as Scheduled

Tribe under Article 342 of Constitution of India, the responsibility for issuance and verification of Scheduled Tribe certificates rests with the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Thus, complaints received about fake Scheduled Tribe certificates are referred to the concerned State Government/UT Administration for appropriate action. The information on such cases is not centrally maintained.

(c) As informed by the Department of Personnel and Training, the extant instructions provide that if it is found that a Government servant had furnished false information or produced a false certificate in order to secure appointment, he should not be retained in service. Thus when an appointing authority comes to know that an employee had submitted a false/fake caste certificate, it has to initiate action to remove or dismiss such an employee from service as per the provisions of relevant Service Rules.

The Government has also requested all the States/Union Territories from time to time to streamline the process for verification of claims of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and to issue instructions to District Magistrates/District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners to ensure at their own level the veracity of caste certificates so that unscrupulous non-SC/ST/OBC persons are prevented from securing jobs meant for SCs/STs/OBCs by producing false certificates.

Further, in order to discourage unscrupulous activities, State Governments/Union Territories have also been requested to consider issue of appropriate instructions for initiating disciplinary proceedings against the errant officers who default in timely verification of caste certificates or who issue false certificates.

Development of 'Dhangar' community in Maharashtra

2079. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any scheme for the development of 'Dhangar' community in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the number of people in such communities who have been benefited under the centrally sponsored schemes during the last three years; and

(c) the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people across the country,

which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned including State of Maharashtra, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. A list of Schemes/Programmes administered by the Ministry is given in the Statement (*See below*).

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

Statement

List of schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Sl. No.	Names of Schemes/Programmes
1.	Girls and Boys Hostels for STs
2.	Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area
3.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
4.	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students
5.	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students
6.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students
7.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students
8.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for welfare of STs
9.	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts
10.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
11.	Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India
12.	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Scheme(TSS)
13.	Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes
14.	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce
15.	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporations
16.	Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others
17.	Grants-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs), etc. for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations.
18.	Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP

Committees for welfare of tribes

2080. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formed any committees or groups on different issues related to the welfare and development of tribes;
- (b) if so, the details of each committee;
- (c) whether such committees have submitted their recommendations;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action thereon;
- (e) whether some committees have not submitted their reports so far; and
- (f) if so, the specific reasons therefor and the time by when said committees are likely to submit their reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (f) Government has not formed any committee or group on different issues related to the welfare and development of tribes.

However, a High Level Committee (HLC) under the Chairmanship of Professor Virginius Xaxa was constituted on 14.8.2013 to prepare a position paper on the present socio-economic, health and educational status of STs and suggest policy initiatives as well as effective outcome-oriented measures to improve development indicators and strengthen public service delivery to STs and other tribal populations. HLC has given recommendations on various issues viz., Legal and Administrative framework, Livelihoods and Employment status, Education, Health, Land Alienation, Displacement and enforced Migration, Legal and Constitutional issues and Delivery of public goods and services. No time limit has been proposed for its implementation.

Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs have constituted Project Appraisal Committee and Apex Committee for appraisal and approval of State Government proposals to ensure convergence of various schemes of the Ministry for optimal utilization of financial resources.

The House then adjourned at seventeen minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the chair*

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Messages from Lok Sabha.

(I) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2017

(II) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2017

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

(I)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st August, 2017.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

(II)

“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 Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st August, 2017.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

REGARDING POINT OF ORDER ON LIST OF BUSINESS AND CALLING OF CENTRAL FORCES IN KARNATAKA

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, सप्लीमेंटरी बिजनेस की लिस्ट में 111A बिल आया है। यह न तो कहीं एजेंडे में था, न पहले इस पर हाउस की कंसेंट ली गई है। फिर यह कहां से आ गया?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I am taking up Companies (Amendment) Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: But that is also the supplementary agenda.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will come to that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: No, Sir, it was not a part of the...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will explain. ...(Interruptions)... Today's List of Business has two Bills, that I know. But this is Supplementary List of Business for which Chairman has given permission waiving the rules.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, यह कैसे कर सकते हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: यह चेयरमैन साहब ने किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. ...(Interruptions)... Let me say. ...(Interruptions)... You raised a valid point. I will respond to that. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you not listening to me? ...(Interruptions)... Let me respond to what has been raised here. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tiwari, listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tiwari raised a point regarding the List of Business; even though he did not say it to be a point of order, but it is a point of order.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I said, 'point of order'. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you said, 'point of order', then let me respond to that. ...(Interruptions)... Let me respond to that. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow me to respond to what you said. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: जो बेंगलुरु में हो रहा है, वह यहां हाउस में होने लगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): जो कर्नाटक में हो रहा है, वह यहां हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

---(مداخلت)--- جناب محمد علی خان: جو کرناٹک میں ہو رہا ہے، وہ یہاں ہو رہا ہے۔

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, in the morning, two Bills were listed. One of them is the Companies (Amendment) Bill and the second is the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill. ...(Interruptions)... इस पर चर्चा मत करो, इसलिए हमने कहा कि अगर आप करप्शन बिल पर चर्चा नहीं चाहते, तो इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ इंफॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी के बिल पर ही चर्चा कर लो, क्योंकि दो बजे से लेकर छह बजे तक हाउस है और दोनों बिलों के लिए दो-दो घंटे का टाइम एलोटेटेड है। अब unfortunately, ये लोग corruption के पक्ष में क्रांतिकारी बन गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ये corruption पर चर्चा भी नहीं करेंगे, ...(व्यवधान)... और जब corruption के खिलाफ कार्रवाई होगी, तो उसके खिलाफ

भी आवाज उठाएँगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो ये जो corruption के क्रांतिकारी लोग हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... न तो काम करने देंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... और बंद करो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब हाउस बंद ही कराना है, तो आप लोगों को चुन कर यहां क्यों लाते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you shouting slogans? ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not able to understand. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is the reason? I don't know. ...**(Interruptions)**... One minute, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Give me one minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Tiwari, ask them to keep quiet. I will listen to you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Tiwari, what is your point?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, इस देश का structure federal है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राज्य के अपने अधिकार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राज्य के अपने अधिकार हैं और केंद्र के अपने अधिकार हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह कौन सी तानाशाही है कि आप केंद्रीय बलों को बेंगलुरु भेजेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस जगह पर भेजेंगे, जहां पर हमारे एमएलएज हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले आप एमएलएज को बुलाते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... SP से बुलवा कर आप धमकी देते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... कि तुम कांग्रेस से इस्तीफा दो ...**(व्यवधान)**... भाजपा में शामिल हो जाओ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बाद जिस SP से, जो जमानत पर है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, इनसे यह पूछ लीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, इनसे यह पूछ लीजिए कि ये हाउस को चलने देंगे या नहीं चलने देंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... Corruption के खिलाफ जो लड़ाई चल रही है ...**(व्यवधान)**... ब्लैक मनी के खिलाफ जो लड़ाई चल रही है, वह तो जारी रहेगी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये चाहे कितना ही हंगामा करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो corrupt है, वह corrupt है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये जो corruption के क्रांतिकारी इकट्ठा हुए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो-जो लोग corruption में हैं, उनको बचाओ, तो आप बचने वाले नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसी भी कोने में कोई corruption वाला और ब्लैक मनी वाला होगा, तो वह बचेगा नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसिलिए इनसे पूछ लीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये हाउस नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं, तो न चलाएँ, लेकिन वे इससे बचेंगे नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इससे उनके खिलाफ और कार्रवाई होगी, जो लोग इस तरह के काम कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request you to go back to your seats. Please go back to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me take up the Business. ...**(Interruptions)**...

The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The House then adjourned at nine minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty-four minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? ...**(Interruptions)**... Under which Rule? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, law and order is the State Subject. सर, जब तक प्रदेश सरकार चाहे नहीं, प्रदेश सरकार मांगे नहीं और प्रदेश सरकार की इजाजत नहीं हो, तब तक Central forces नहीं जा सकती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, the Constitution is very clear. ...**(Interruptions)**... यहां इन्होंने बेंगलुरु में बिना मांगे, मैंने खुद अपने कानों से सुना है ...**(व्यवधान)**... All India Radio में यह सब कहा है।...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने All India Radio पर कहा है कि 120 income tax के लोग और 200 से ज्यादा Central forces...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, 'Income Tax' Centre का subject है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, All India Radio तो इन्हीं का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, ये इस तरह का काम कैसे कर सकते हैं?...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, All India Radio तो Central Government का ही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने कहा कि 'Income Tax' Central subject है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, इन्हें यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... I know it and everybody knows that law and order is a State subject, but as far as black money is concerned, उसके लिए कोई subject issue नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... The problem is that 'corruption' is a * subject. अब corruption * का सब्जेक्ट बन गया है। इसलिए करप्शन के क्रांतिकारी लोग निकल पड़े हैं और कुछ नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Arjun Ram Meghwal, you can move your Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**... You can move your Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**...

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2017

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Arun Jaitley, I beg to move:—

'That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 2013, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.' ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Bill is moved. ...**(Interruptions)**... No; no, nothing. The Bill is moved. That's all. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): How can you move the Bill? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you can shout, why can't they? ...**(Interruptions)**...

Shouting is not your monopoly alone. *...(Interruptions)...* If you are shouting, they will also shout. *...(Interruptions)...* What can I do? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Has he moved the Bill? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, he has moved the Bill with my permission.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But, I did not hear. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should have used the earphones. *...(Interruptions)...*
* *...(Interruptions)...* I heard it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at thirty minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at forty minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

**REGARDING POINT OF ORDER ON LIST OF BUSINESS AND
CALLING OF CENTRAL FORCES IN KARNATAKA — *Contd.***

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You had raised the point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, हम अभी किसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंचे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the point? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, आप सेकंड शेड्यूल देखें, यह सही है कि लॉ एण्ड ऑर्डर स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, लेकिन उसमें जब तक assist नहीं करना हो, consent नहीं हो या डिमांड नहीं हो, तब तक सेन्ट्रल फोर्सिज़ कम से कम इन्कम टैक्स के ऑफिसर्स के साथ नहीं जा सकती है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: इन्कम टैक्स सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अंतर्गत आता है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अंतर्गत नहीं आता है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मैंने ऑल इंडिया रेडियो पर खुद सुना है कि इन्कम टैक्स के 120 लोगों के साथ 200 लोग गए हुए थे। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Allow me, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): सर, बिल पर बहस कराइए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, allow me to read Article 257 (2). ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which one? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is Article 257 (1) and (2) of the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, Article 257(2) says, “The executive power of the Union shall also extend to the giving of directions to a State as to the construction and maintenance of means of communication declared in the direction to be of national or military importance.” Only then, they can give a direction even. But the Central forces – the State List is clear – cannot be sent for any purpose. No direction under the Constitution otherwise can be given to an elected State Government. It is a very clear violation. We are a federal country. What does it say? It says, “... means of communication declared in the direction to be of national or military importance.” Where is the national importance? Where is the military importance? ...(Interruptions)... It is very clear. It is very clear. ...(Interruptions)... So, what has happened is illegal. ...(Interruptions)... That is the question. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I am not going into the right of the Income Tax to go and raid. ...(Interruptions)... Timing is not a coincidence. ...(Interruptions)... They have gone now. ...(Interruptions)... Now, they have sent the Central forces with the Income Tax Officers without informing the State Government. ...(Interruptions)... What is happening? ...(Interruptions)... This cannot be accepted. ...(Interruptions)... This cannot be accepted. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is Mr. Jairam Ramesh saying? ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Jairam Ramesh. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): I can't hear. ...(Interruptions)...

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश भर से लूटा हुआ पैसा कहीं भी ले जाएँ, वहाँ सेन्ट्रल फोर्स जा ही सकती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Jairam Ramesh. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Jairam Ramesh, use your mike. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, Mr. Naresh Agrawal pointed out to you that you were * Members for raising Zero Hour issues, and you said you will examine and expunge if anything is objectionable. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Now, I did not hear the Minister moving the Bill, and you said, * So, that is also wrong, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You please expunge those remarks said during the Bill... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Did I say that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes, you said it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You said, * ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not right, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You do it only if you have...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise don't do it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is not right. I couldn't hear that, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I couldn't hear him moving that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: However, I will expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, hon. Members, I am not able to conduct.....*(Interruptions)*... I am helpless. I am not able to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Opposition is in the Well, shouting slogans; on the other side, the Government side is also shouting slogans. The Chair is helpless. I have no go other than adjourning the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will be forced to adjourn the House; I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I am helpless. I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Thursday, the 3rd August, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at forty-six minutes past
two of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 3rd August, 2017.*

