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Tuesday,

2 January, 2018

12 Pausha, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

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Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 2nd January, 2018/12th Pausha, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Shri R. Margabandu**, a former Member of this House, on the 28th of December, 2017, at the age of 83 years.

Born in August, 1934, at North Arcot Ambedkar District (now Vellore) of Tamil Nadu, **Shri Margabandu** was educated at the Voorhees College, Vellore Islamia College and the Government Law College, Bengaluru.

An advocate by profession, **Shri Margabandu** organized legal workshops and conducted legal conferences for the benefit of young lawyers. He was the Chairman of the Bar Council of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.

Shri Margabandu started his legislative career as a Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in 1977.

He represented the State of Tamil Nadu in this House from July, 1995 to July, 2001. He served as the Chairman of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table from August, 1998 to May, 2000. He was also the leader of the AIADMK Party in Rajya Sabha.

In the passing away of **Shri R. Margabandu**, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian and a noted lawyer.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Shri R. Margabandu**.

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

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

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of CCH, New Delhi and CCIM, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): 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 Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8206/16/18]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8205/16/18]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16, 2016-17) Press Council of India, New Delhi, Prasar Bharati, New Delhi, NFDC, Mumbai and BECIL, New Delhi and related papers****III. MoU between GoI and BECIL, New Delhi**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I lay on the Table —

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Notification No. G.S.R. 357 (E), dated the 13th April, 2017, deleting sub-rule (6) of rule 21 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, under sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8159/16/17]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Notification No. N-10/13/2013-PPC, dated the 7th December, 2017, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Stenographer Posts Recruitment Regulations, 2017, under Section 34 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8160/16/17]
- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 20 of the Press Council Act, 1978:—
 - (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8154/16/17]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 31 and sub-section (4) of Section 21 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8155/16/17]
- (iii) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (i) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the National Film Development Corporation Limited (NFDC), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8377/16/18]

- (ii) (a) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8156/16/17]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) and the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8157/16/17]

I. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various companies, commissions and institutes and related papers

II. MoUs between GoI and various companies

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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

- (i) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), New Delhi, along with that of its subsidiary companies, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8663/16/18]

- (ii) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the NHPC Limited (formerly National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited), Faridabad, Haryana, for the year 2016-17, together with the

Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Performance Review of the above Corporation, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7837/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8163/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL), Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Nigam. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8378/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7836/16/17]
- (vi) (a) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the NHDC Limited, (formerly Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation Limited), Bhopal, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8161/16/17]

- (vii) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the THDC India Limited (THDCIL), Rishikesh, Uttarakhand, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8162/16/17]
- (2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 100 and sub-section (2) of Section 101 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8164/16/17]
- (3) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), for the State of Manipur and Mizoram, Aizawl, for the year 2007-08, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), for the State of Manipur and Mizoram, Aizawl, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Annual Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), for the State of Manipur and Mizoram, Aizawl, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (d) Annual Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), for the State of Manipur and Mizoram, Aizawl, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (e) Annual Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), for the State of Manipur and Mizoram, Aizawl, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (f) Annual Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), for the State of Manipur and Mizoram, Aizawl, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (g) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) to (f) above.
[Placed in Library. For (a) to (g) See No. L.T. 8167/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Ninth Annual Report of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), Gurugram, Haryana, for the State of Goa and Union Territories, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8380/16/18]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Power Research Institute (CPRI), Bengaluru, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8381/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Power Training Institute (NPTI), Faridabad, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8379/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE), Chennai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Performance Review of the above Institute, for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8382/16/18]
- II. (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the Power System Operation Corporation Limited (POSOCO), for the year 2017-18.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8165/16/17]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the NHPC Ltd. and the NHDC Ltd., for the year 2017-18.[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7335/16/17]
- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8166/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Accounts of SEBI, Mumbai

III. Statement on Quarterly Review

IV. Reports and Accounts (2015-16, 2016-17) of various institutes, centres etc. and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification No. S.O. 1184 (E), dated the 17th April, 2017, appointing the 17th April, 2017, as the date on which the provisions of the Indian Trusts (Amendment) Act, 2016 shall come into force, under subsection (2) of Section 1 of the Indian Trusts (Amendment) Act, 2016.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7911/16/17]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification No. S.O. 1267 (E), dated the 21st April, 2017, specifying certain securities mentioned therein for the purposes of Section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7913/16/17]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification No. S.O. 1185 (E), dated the 17th April, 2017, appointing 17th April, 2017 as the date on which the provisions of Part I of Chapter VI of the Finance Act, 2017, shall come into force, under Section 188 of the Finance Act, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7912/16/17]

(iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

- (1) No. LAD/NRO/GN/2014-15/21/85, dated the 15th January, 2015, publishing the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015.
- (2) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2017-18/005, dated the 13th July, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Stock Brokers and Sub-Brokers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (3) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2017-18/009, dated the 13th July, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (4) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2017-18/011, dated the 13th July, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Debenture Trustees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (5) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2017-18/014, dated the 31st July, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (6) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2017-18/015, dated the 14th August, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (7) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2017-18/016, dated the 14th August, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (8) No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2017-18/021, dated the 21st November, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Intermediaries) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (8) See No. L.T. 7906/16/17]

- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Government Savings Certificate Act, 1959:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1234 (E), dated the 11th October, 2017, publishing the Post Office Savings Certificates (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 1238 (E), dated the 11th October, 2017, publishing the National Savings Certificate (VIII-Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 1241 (E), dated the 11th October, 2017, publishing the Kisan Vikas Patra (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 1244 (E), dated the 11th October, 2017, publishing the National Savings Certificate (VIII Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 7908/16/17]

- (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1235(E), dated the 11th October, 2017, publishing the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 1236(E), dated the 11th October, 2017, publishing the National Savings Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 1239(E), dated the 11th October, 2017, publishing the National Savings (Monthly Income Account) Rules, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 1242 (E), dated the 11th October, 2017, publishing the Post Office Savings Bank General (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 7910/16/17]

- (vii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 12 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1237(E), dated the 11th October, 2017, publishing the Public Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 2017.

- (2) G.S.R. 1243 (E), dated the 11th October, 2017, publishing the Public Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 7909/16/17]

- (viii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956:—

- (1) G.S.R. 268 (E), dated the 20th March, 2017, publishing the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017.

- (2) G.S.R. 664 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, publishing the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 7548/16/17]

- (ix) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2017-18/013, dated the 25th July, 2017, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017, under Section 31 of Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 and Section 27 of the Depositories Act, 1996.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7906/16/17]

- (x) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951:—

- (1) S.O. 3755 (E), dated the 27th November, 2017 notifying the Order constituting a Finance Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri N.K. Singh, Member of Parliament, its terms of reference and matters related thereto.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7907/16/17]

- (2) G.S.R. 3802 (E), dated the 4th December, 2017, publishing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 3755 (E), dated the 27th November, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. 8664/16/18]

- (xi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1324 (E), dated the 24th October, 2017, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Exchange Derivative Contracts) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 1374 (E), dated the 7th November, 2017, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) Regulations, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 1386 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Any Foreign Security) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 8219/16/18]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 15 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8212/16/18]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget, at the end of the second quarter of the Financial year 2017-18 and the Statement explaining deviation in meeting the obligations of the Government, under subsection (1) and sub-section (3) (b) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8220/16/18]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), Faridabad, Haryana, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7905/16/17]

- (ii) Twenty-ninth Progress Report on the Action Taken pursuant to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto (December, 2017).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8210/16/18]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8211/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development Economics (CDE), Delhi School of Economics, Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8215/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8218/16/18]
- (vi) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8216/16/18]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8214/16/18]
- (viii) (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras School of Economics (MSE), Chennai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. 8213/16/18]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8217/16/18]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

II. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various institutes, councils, centre. etc. and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Dentists Act, 1948:—

- (1) No. DE-22-2017, dated the 5th July, 2017, publishing the Dental Council of India (Establishment of New Dental Colleges, Opening of New of Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity in Dental Colleges) (9th Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (2) No. DE-22-2017, dated the 5th July, 2017, publishing the Dental Council of India (Establishment of New Opening of New Dental College, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity in Dental Colleges) (11th Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (3) No. DE-87 (1)(8) -2017, dated the 27th July, 2017, publishing the Revised BDS Course (8th Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (4) No. DE-87-2017, dated the 5th September, 2017, publishing the Dental Council of India, Master of Dental Surgery Course Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 8236/16/18]

- (5) No. DE-22 (12) - 2017, dated the 11th October, 2017, publishing the Dental Council of India (Establishment of New Opening of New Dental College, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity in Dental Colleges) (12th Amendment) Regulations, 2107.
- (6) No. DE-22(11) M2 - 2017, dated the 12th December, 2017, notifying corrigendum to the English version of the Notification No. DE-22-2017 dated the 28th June, 2017, which was published in the Gazette of India, No. 266 dated the 5th July, 2017.
- (7) No. DE-22 (12)-M2 - 2017, dated the 12th December, 2017, publishing corrigendum to the Notification No. DE-22(12)-2017 dated the 3rd October, 2017, which was published in the Gazette of India, No. 392 dated the 11th October, 2017.
- (8) No. DE-22 (9) - M2 - 2017, dated the 12th December, 2017, publishing corrigendum to the Notification No. DE-22-2017 dated the 4th July, 2017, which was published in the Gazette of India, No. 265 dated the 5th July, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (5) to (8) See No. L.T. 8482/16/18]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006:—

- (1) No. F. No. 1/Additives/Stds/14.2/Notification/FSSAI/2016, dated the 3rd August, 2017, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (2) No. F.No. 1-10(8)/Standards/SP (Fish and Fisheries Products)/FSSAI-2013, dated the 19th September, 2017, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Eleventh Amendment Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 8009/16/17]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Biologicals (NIB), NOIDA, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8007/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8234/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8235/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India) (NAMS), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8237/16/17]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8008/16/17]
- (vi) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram, Wardha, Maharashtra, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working and of the Annual Accounts of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8006/16/17]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases (erstwhile LRS Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8004/16/17]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre (NDTB), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8005/16/17]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8233/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance.

II. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various organisations and related papers.

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. Co. HRMD No. 6563/21.01/2017-18, dated the 6th October, 2017, publishing the Reserve Bank of India Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2017, under sub-section (4) of Section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8223/16/17]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—

- (1) F. No. HO/ADMN/3/F-49/1512, dated the 17th November, 2017, publishing the Allahabad Bank (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (2) F. No. HO/GM Sectt/PA/DC/2017/1163, dated the 30th November, 2017, amending the schedule to the Allahabad Bank Officer Employees' (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1976 as mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 8225/16/18]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. BOD&GO/VKK/470, dated the 4th October, 2017, publishing the State Bank of India Employees' Pension Fund (Amendment) Regulations, 2017, under sub-section (4) of Section 50 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8224/16/18]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. F. No. HRV No. L00141487/Staff General (2), dated the 31st May, 2017, publishing the Small Industries Development Bank of India (Staff) [Amendment] Regulations, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 52 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8227/16/17]

- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. F. No. IRDAI/Reg/9/146/2017, dated the 23rd October, 2017, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Payment of commission or remuneration or reward to insurance agents and insurance intermediaries) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017, under subsection (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938; and Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. 8226/16/18]

(vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 389 (E), dated the 18th April, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 289 (E), dated the 28th April, 1999, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 491 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2017, directing that the whole of duty of Customs and additional duty of Customs, if any, payable on the import of cut and polished diamonds during the period from 9th March, 2012 to 1st March, 2017 by the authorized agencies/offices in India, shall not be required to be paid.
- (3) G.S.R. 736 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 274 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 738 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 129 (E), dated the 9th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 739 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 568 (E), dated the 21st July, 2015, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 833 (E), dated the 5th July, 2017, exempting all goods imported by a unit or a developer in the Special Economic Zone for authorized operations, from the whole of the integrated tax leviable thereon.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) See No. L.T. 7519/16/17]

- (7) S.O. 2220 (E), dated the 14th July, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) No. 72/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 20th July, 2017, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 21st July, 2017.

- (9) S.O. 2416 (E), dated the 31st July, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) No. 75/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 2017, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 4th August, 2017.
- (11) S.O. 2643 (E), dated the 14th August, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) No. 81/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 17th August, 2017, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 18th August, 2017.
- (13) S.O. 2833 (E), dated the 31st August, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) No. 84/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 7th September, 2017, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 8th September, 2017.
- (15) S.O. 3061 (E), dated the 15th September, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) No. 90/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 21st September, 2017, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 22nd September, 2017.
- (17) G.S.R. 1202 (E), dated the 26th September, 2017, publishing the Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of Imported Goods) Amendment Rules, 2017.

- (18) S.O. 3205 (E), dated the 29th September, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (19) No. 94/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 5th October, 2017, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 6th October, 2017.
- (20) G.S.R. 1272 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification G.S.R. 274 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (21) G.S.R. 1299 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending certain notifications as specified therein.
- (22) S.O. 3324 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (23) No. 96/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 18th October, 2017, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 19th October, 2017.
- (24) No. 97/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 24th October, 2017, amending Notification No. 96/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 18th October, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (25) No. 98/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 27th October, 2017, amending Notification No. 96/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 18th October, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (26) S.O. 3496 (E), dated the 31st October, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (27) No. 102/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 1st November, 2017, amending Notification No. 97/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the

24th October, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (28) No. 103/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 2nd November, 2017, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 3rd November, 2017.
- (29) No. 104/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 6th November, 2017, amending Notification No. 103/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 2nd November, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (30) No. 105/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 7th November, 2017, amending Notification No. 104/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 6th November, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (31) No. 106/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 8th November, 2017, amending Notification No. 105/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 7th November, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (32) No. 107/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 9th November, 2017, amending Notification No. 106/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 8th November, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (33) No. 108/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. 107/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 9th November, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (34) S.O. 3601 (E), dated the 15th November, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (35) No. 110/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 16th November, 2017, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of foreign

currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 17th November, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (7) to (35) *See* No. L.T. 7928/16/17]

- (36) G.S.R. 1450 (E), dated the 27th November, 2017, amending Notification G.S.R. 399 (E), dated the 5th May, 2000, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8465/16/18]

- (37) S.O. 3779, dated the 30th November, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (38) No. 113/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 7th December, 2017, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods *w.e.f.* 8th December, 2017. .

[Placed in Library. For (37) and (38) *See* No. L.T. 7928/16/17]

VII. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 992 (E), dated the 4th August, 2017, publishing the India Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (Bilateral Safeguard Measures) Rules, 2017, under Section 10 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7987/16/17]

(viii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962; and sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1298 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017 notifying amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 785(E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 1403 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (3) G.S.R. 1404 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, exempting the certain goods of the description specified in column (2) of the Table therein and falling within the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, when in period into India, from whole of the integrated tax leviable thereon.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 7928/16/17]

- (ix) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 966 (E), dated the 28th July, 2017, *Seeking* to continue anti-dumping duty inforce concerning import of 'Polytetraflouroethylene of PTFE' originating in or exported from People's Republic of China for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) in pursuance of final findings in sunset review of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties from the date of publication of this notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 1006 (E), dated the 9th August, 2017, *Seeking* to impose final anti-dumping duty on imports of 'opal Glassware', originating in or exported from People's Republic of China and UAE for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) in pursuance of final findings in sunset review investigation of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties from the date of publication of this notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 1031 (E), dated the 18th August, 2017, *Seeking* to impose final anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Textured Toughened (Tempered) Coated and Uncoated Glass', originating in or exported from People's Republic of China for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) in pursuance of final findings in sunset review investigation of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties from the date of publication of this notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 1059 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 847 (E), dated the 26th November, 2012 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 1066 (E), dated the 25th August, 2017, *Seeking* to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'sodium Nitrate', originating

in or exported from People's Republic of China for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) in pursuance of final findings in sunset review investigation of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties from the date of publication of this notification.

- (6) G.S.R. 1119 (E), dated the 29th August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 657 (E), dated the 30th August, 2012 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 1122 (E), dated the 30th August, 2017, Seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Castings for Wind Operated Electricity Generators', originating in or exported from People's Republic of China for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) in pursuance of final findings in sunset review investigation of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties from 30.08.2017.
- (8) G.S.R. 1123 (E), dated the 30th August, 2017, Seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'styrene Butadiene Rubber (SBR) of 1500 series and 1700 series', originating in or exported from European Union, Korea RP or Thailand for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) in pursuance of final findings in sunset review investigation of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties from 30.8.2017.
- (9) G.S.R. 1137 (E), dated the 7th September, 2017, Seeking to levy definitive countervailing duty on imports of 'certain Hot Rolled and Cold Rolled Stainless Steel Flat Products', originating in or exported from People's Republic of China for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) in pursuance of final findings in sunset review investigation of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties.
- (10) G.S.R. 1149 (E), dated the 12th September, 2017, Seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Ammonium Nitrate', originating in or exported from Russia, Indonesia, Georgia and Iran for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier)

in pursuance of final findings in sunset review investigation of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties.

- (11) G.S.R. 1169 (E), dated the 18th September, 2017, Seeking to impose final anti-dumping duty on imports of 'New/unused pneumatic radial tyres with or without tubes and/or flap of rubber (including tubeless tyres) having normal rim dia code above 16', used in buses and lorries/trucks', originating in or exported from People's Republic of China for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) in pursuance of final findings in sunset review investigation of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties.
- (12) G.S.R. 1219 (E), dated the 4th October, 2017, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Para Nitro Aniline (PNA)' falling under heading of 29214226 under Chapter 29 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, originating in or exported from People's Republic of China and imported into India, for a period of five years.
- (13) G.S.R. 1222 (E), dated the 6th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 754 (E), dated the 8th October, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 1228 (E), dated the 9th October, 2017, Seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Wire Rod of alloy or Non-alloy Steel', originating in or exported from People's Republic of China, for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) in pursuance of final findings in sunset review investigation of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties.
- (15) G.S.R. 1303 (E), dated the 17th October, 2017, Seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Color coated/pre-painted flat products of alloy or non-alloy steel', originating in or exported from People's Republic of China and European Union, for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) in pursuance of final findings in sunset review investigation of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties.
- (16) G.S.R. 1313 (E), dated the 18th October, 2017, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 528 (E), dated the 3rd July, 2012.

- (17) G.S.R. 1314 (E), dated the 18th October, 2017, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 258 (E), dated the 18th April, 2013.
- (18) G.S.R. 1327 (E), dated the 24th October, 2017, Seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Cold Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel', originating in or exported from People's Republic of China, Korea, European Union, South Africa, Taiwan (Chinese Taipei), Thailand and United States of America (USA) for a period of five years (unless revoked, superseded or amended earlier) in pursuance of final findings in sunset review investigation of the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties.
- (19) G.S.R. 1364 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2017, Seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'Sodium Chlorate' originating in or exported from certain countries for a period of five years from the date of publication of the notification.
- (20) G.S.R. 1427 (E), dated the 17th November, 2017, Seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on the imports of certain Rubber Chemicals, namely PX-13 originating in or exported from certain countries for a period of five years from the date of publication of the notification.
- (21) G.S.R. 1447 (E), dated the 24th November, 2017, Seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on the imports of Caustic Soda originating in or exported from certain countries for a period of five years from the date of publication of the notification.
- [Placed in Library. For (1) to (21) See No. L.T. 7929/16/17]
- (x) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
- (1) G.S.R. 994 (E), dated the 8th August, 2017, extending the time limit for filing of details of outward supplies in FORM GSTR-1 for months of July and August, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 995 (E), dated the 8th August, 2017, extending the time limit for filing of details of inward supplies in FORM GSTR-2 for the months of July and August, 2017.

- (3) G.S.R. 996 (E), dated the 8th August, 2017, extending the time limit for filing of details in FORM GSTR-3 for the months of July and August, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 997 (E), dated the 8th August, 2017, extending the time limit for filing of details in FORM GSTR-3B for the months of July and August, 2017.
- (5) G.S.R. 1023 (E), dated the 17th August, 2017, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 1024 (E), dated the 17th August, 2017, notifying the last date and conditions for filing of the returns in FORM GSTR-3B for the month of July, 2017 for certain class of registered persons.
[Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) *See* No. L.T. 8230/16/17]
- (7) G.S.R. 1032 (E), dated the 18th August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 673 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. 7924/16/17]
- (8) G.S.R. 1039 (E), dated the 21st August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1024 (E), dated the 17th August, 2017 to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8230/16/17]
- (9) G.S.R. 1045 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to substitute/omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 1046 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 691 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 1047 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 692 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 1048 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 696 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (9) to (12) *See* No. L.T. 7927/16/17]

- (13) G.S.R. 1071 (E), dated the 28th August, 2017, extending the time limit for filing of the returns in FORM GSTR-6 for months of July and August, 2017.
- (14) G.S.R. 1121 (E), dated the 30th August, 2017, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (15) G.S.R. 1126 (E), dated the 1st September, 2017, waiving the late fee for filing of details in FORM GSTR-3B for month of July, 2017.
- (16) G.S.R. 1129 (E), dated the 5th September, 2017, extending the time limit for furnishing details/returns for the months of July and August, 2017 in respect of FORMS GSTR 1, GSTR 2 and GSTR 3.
- (17) G.S.R. 1144 (E), dated the 11th September, 2017, extending the time limit for furnishing details/returns in respect of certain classes of taxable persons or registered persons in FORM GSTR-1 GSTR-2 and GSTR-3.
- (18) G.S.R. 1145 (E), dated the 11th September, 2017, extending the time limit for filing of returns 64 an input Service Distributor for the month of July, 2017 up to the 13th October, 2017.
- (19) G.S.R. 1158 (E), dated the 15th September, 2017, granting exemption to certain category of casual taxable person making taxable supplies of handicraft goods from the requirement to obtain registration.
- (20) G.S.R. 1163 (E), dated the 15th September, 2017, notifying 18th day of September, 2017 as the date on which section 51(1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 would come into force in respect of certain persons.
- (21) G.S.R. 1164 (E), dated the 15th September, 2017, specifying the time limits for filing of returns in respect of certain months in FORM GSTR-3B electronically through the common portal.
- (22) G.S.R. 1165 (E), dated the 15th September, 2017, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2017.
[Placed in Library. For (13) to (22) See No. L.T. 8230/16/17]
- (23) G.S.R. 1179 (E), dated the 21st September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (24) G.S.R. 1180 (E), dated the 21st September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 691 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (25) G.S.R. 1181 (E), dated the 21st September, 2017, exempting the intra-State supply of heavy water and nuclear fuels falling in Chapter 28 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 by the Department of Atomic Energy to the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd., from the whole of the central tax leviable thereon, under Section 9 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- (26) G.S.R. 1189 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 673 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert/ substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (27) G.S.R. 1190 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 674 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (28) G.S.R. 1191 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 677 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (29) G.S.R. 1211 (E), dated the 29th September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 691 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
[Placed in Library. For (23) to (29) *See* No. L.T. 7927/16/17]
- (30) G.S.R. 1214 (E), dated the 29th September, 2017, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (31) G.S.R. 1251 (E), dated the 13th October 2017, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (32) G.S.R. 1252 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending notification No. G.S.R. 1158 (E), dated the 15th September, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (33) G.S.R. 1253 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, appointing officers for the purposes Sections 54 and 55 of the respective State Goods and

Service Tax Act, 2017 or the Union Territory Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017.

- (34) G.S.R. 1254 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, specifying that certain specified class of registered persons shall pay the central tax on the outward supply of goods at the time of supply as specified in the Act.
- (35) G.S.R. 1255 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, extending the time limit for furnishing the return by a composition supplier, in form GSTR- 4, for the months of July, 2017 to September, 2017, till 15th November, 2017.
- (36) G.S.R. 1256 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, extending the time limit for furnishing the return in Form GSTR-5A for the months of July, 2017 to September, 2017, till 20th November, 2017.
- (37) G.S.R. 1257 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, extending the time limit for furnishing the return by an Input Service Distributor in FORM GSTR-6 for the months of July, 2017 to September, 2017, till 15th November, 2017.
- (38) G.S.R. 1258 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, extending the time limit for making a declaration, in FORM GST ITC- 01, by the registered persons, who have become eligible during the months of July, 2017 to September, 2017, that they are eligible to avail the input tax credit, till 31st October, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (30) to (38) See No. L.T. 8230/16/17]

- (39) G.S.R. 1273 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (40) G.S.R. 1274 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 691 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (41) G.S.R. 1275 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 692 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (39) to (41) See No. L.T. 7927/16/17]

- (42) G.S.R. 1304 (E), dated the 18th October, 2017, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (43) G.S.R. 1305 (E), dated the 18th October, 2017, notifying the supplies of goods listed in column (2) of the Table therein, as deemed exports.
- (44) G.S.R. 1306 (E), dated the 18th October, 2017, notifying certain evidences which are required to be produced by the supplier of deemed export supplies for claiming refund.
- (45) G.S.R. 1326 (E), dated the 24th October, 2017, waiving the late fee payable under Section 47 of the Act, for registered persons who failed to furnish the return in FORM GSTR-3B by the due date, for the months of August, 2017 and September, 2017.
- (46) G.S.R. 1262 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 680 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
[Placed in Library. For (42) to (46) *See* No. L.T. 8230/16/17]
- (47) G.S.R. 1283 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 673 (E), dated the 28th June 2017, to insert/substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (48) G.S.R. 1284 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 674 (E), dated the 28th June 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (49) G.S.R. 1285 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 676 (E), dated the 28th June 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (50) G.S.R. 1286 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, notifying the rate of central Tax on intra-state supplies of certain goods specified in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (51) G.S.R. 1287 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 647 (E), dated the 27th June, 2017 substituting certain entries in the original Notification.

- (52) G.S.R. 1310 (E), dated the 18th October, 2017, notifying the rate of central Tax on intra-state supplies of goods specified in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (53) G.S.R. 1320 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2017, exempting the intra-State supply of taxable goods by a registered supplier to a registered recipient for export, from so much of the central tax leviable thereon.
[Placed in Library. For (47) to (53) See No. L.T. 7927/16/17]
- (54) G.S.R. 1344 (E), dated the 28th October, 2017, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (55) G.S.R. 1345 (E), dated the 28th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1258 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (56) G.S.R. 1346 (E), dated the 28th October, 2017, extending the time limit for making the declaration in FORM GST ITC-04, in respect of goods dispatched to a job worker or received from a job worker or sent from one job worker to another, during the quarter July to September, 2017, till the 30th day of November, 2017.
- (57) G.S.R. 1352 (E), dated the 30th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1144 (E), dated the 11th September, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
[Placed in Library. For (54) to (57) See No. L.T. 8230/16/17]
- (58) G.S.R. 1387 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 673 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (59) G.S.R. 1388 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 674 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (60) G.S.R. 1389 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 676 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (61) G.S.R. 1390 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 677 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (62) G.S.R. 1391 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, prescribing Institutions mentioned in the table therein, 2.5% concessional Central Tax on supplies of specified goods to specific subject to specified conditions.
- (63) G.S.R. 1405 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (64) G.S.R. 1406 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 691 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- [Placed in Library. For (58) to (64) *See* No. L.T. 7927/16/17]
- (65) G.S.R. 1411 (E), dated the 15th November, 2017, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (66) G.S.R. 1412 (E), dated the 15th November, 2017, specifying the last date for furnishing of the return electronically through the common portal in FORM GSTR-3B for the month as specified in column (2) of the Table therein.
- (67) G.S.R. 1413 (E), dated the 15th November, 2017, prescribing quarterly furnishing of FORM GSTR-1 for those taxpayers with aggregate turnover of upto 1.5 crore rupees and the time limit for furnishing the same.
- (68) G.S.R. 1414 (E), dated the 15th November, 2017, extending the time limit for furnishing FORM GSTR-1 for those taxpayers with aggregate turnover of more than 1.5 crore rupees as specified therein.
- (69) G.S.R. 1415 (E), dated the 15th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1255 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (70) G.S.R. 1416 (E), dated the 15th November, 2017, extending the time limit for furnishing the return by a non-resident taxable person, in FORM GSTR-5 for the months of July 2017 to October, 2017, till the 11th December, 2017.
- (71) G.S.R. 1418 (E), dated the 15th November, 2017, extending the time limit for furnishing the return by an Input Service Distributor in FORM GSTR-6 for the month of July, 2017, till the 31st December, 2017.

- (72) G.S.R. 1419 (E), dated the 15th November, 2017 amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1346 (E), dated the 28th October, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (73) G.S.R. 1420 (E), dated the 15th November, 2017, waiving the amount of late fee payable by any registered person for failure to furnish the return in FORM GSTR-3B for the month of October, 2017.
- (74) G.S.R. 1421 (E), dated the 15th November, 2017, exempting certain specified persons making supplies of services, through an e-commerce platform, from obtaining compulsory registration.
- (75) G.S.R. 1422 (E), dated the 15th November, 2017, exempting all taxpayers from payment of tax on advances received in case of supply of goods.
[Placed in Library. For (65) to (75) See No. L.T. 8230/16/17]
- (76) G.S.R. 1528 (E), dated the 21st December, 2017, extending the time limit for making a declaration, in FORM GST ITC-01, by the registered persons, who have become eligible during the months of July, 2017 to November, 2017, to the effect that they are eligible to avail the input tax credit till 31st January, 2018.
- (77) G.S.R. 1529 (E), dated the 21st December, 2017, extending the time limit for furnishing the return by a non-resident taxable person, in FORM GSTR-5, for the months of July, to December, 2017, till 31st January, 2008. [Placed in Library. For (76) and (77) See No. L.T. 8470/16/18]
- (78) G.S.R. 1531 (E), dated the 21st December, 2017, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 2017.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8665/16/18]
- (xi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
- (1) G.S.R. 835 (E), dated the 5th July, 2017, exempting services imported by a unit or a developer in the Special Economic Zone for authorized operations, from the whole of the integrated tax leviable thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7522/16/17]

- (2) G.S.R. 1033 (E), dated the 18th August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7927/16/17]
- (3) G.S.R. 1050 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 684 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 1051 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 685 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 1052 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 689 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
[Placed in Library. For (3) to (5) *See* No. L.T. 7926/16/17]
- (6) G.S.R. 1155 (E), dated the 14th September, 2017, specifying the job workers engaged in making inter-State supply of services to a registered person as the category of persons exempted from obtaining registration. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8231/16/17]
- (7) S.O. 1183 (E), dated the 21st September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 684 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7926/16/17]
- (8) S.O. 1184 (E), dated the 21st September, 2017, exempting interstate supply of heavy water and nuclear fuels falling in Chapter 28 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from the whole of the integrated Tax leviable Thereon.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7911/16/17]
- (9) G.S.R. 1192 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to substitute/insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 1193 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 667 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (11) G.S.R. 1198 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2017, exempting the inter-State supplies of goods, description of which is specified in the Table therein, from the whole of the integrated tax leviable thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- (12) G.S.R. 1212 (E), dated the 29th September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 684 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
[Placed in Library. For (9) to (12) See No. L.T. 7926/16/17]
- (13) G.S.R. 1261 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, appointing officers for the purpose of Section 54 and 55 of the respective State Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 or the Union Territory Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017.
- (14) G.S.R. 1263 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, exempting the inter-State supply of goods or services or both received by a registered person from any supplier, who is not registered, from the whole of the integrated Tax leviable thereon.
[Placed in Library. For (13) and (14) See No. L.T. 8231/16/17]
- (15) G.S.R. 1276 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 684 (E), dated the 28th June, 2007 to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) G.S.R. 1277 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 685 (E), dated the 28th June, 2007, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) G.S.R. 1288 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 28th June, 2007, to substitute/insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (18) G.S.R. 1289 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 667 (E), dated the 28th June, 2007, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (19) G.S.R. 1290 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 669 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (20) G.S.R. 1291 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, notifying concessional Integrated Tax rate on supply of motor vehicles in certain specified cases specified in the First Schedule to the Custom Tariff Act, 1975.
- (21) G.S.R. 1311 (E), dated the 18th October, 2017, notifying prescribe IGST rate of 5% on inter-State supplies of food preparations put up in unit containers and intended for free distribution to economically weaker sections of the society under a programme duly approved by the Central Government or any State Government, subject to specified conditions.
- (22) G.S.R. 1321 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2017, exempting the inter-State supply of taxable goods by a registered supplier to a registered recipient for export, from so much of integrated tax leviable thereon.
- (23) G.S.R. 1338 (E), dated the 27th October, 2017, notifying prescribe Integrated Tax (Rate) of 0.1% on inter-State supply goods by a registered supplier to a registered recipient for export subject to specified conditions.
- (24) G.S.R. 1392 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (25) G.S.R. 1393 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 667 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (26) G.S.R. 1394 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 669 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (27) G.S.R. 1396 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, prescribe 5% concessional Integrated Tax on supplies of specified goods to certain institutions specified therein.
- (28) G.S.R. 1402 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1198 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (29) G.S.R. 1408 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 684 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (15) to (29) See No. L.T. 7926/16/17]

- (30) G.S.R. 1424 (E), dated the 15th November, 2017, publishing the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Amendment Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7927/16/17]

- (xii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 557 (E), dated the 7th June, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (12th Amendment) Rules, 2017.

- (2) S.O. 1927 (E), dated the 16th June, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (16th Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 7518/16/17]

- (3) G.S.R. 821 (E), dated the 3rd July, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (18th Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8229/16/17]

- (4) G.S.R. 865 (E), dated the 12th July, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (20th Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7988/16/17]

- (5) G.S.R. 891 (E), dated the 18th July, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (21st Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7518/16/17]

- (6) S.O. 2455 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2017, notifying that conditions specified in clauses (e), (f) and (g) of Section 9A (3) shall not apply in case of an investment fund set up by a Category-I or Category-II foreign portfolio investor registered under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014.

- (7) S.O. 2456 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2017, notifying certain countries and specified territories, mentioned in column (2) of the Table therein for the purposes of the Section 9A (3) (b) of the Act.

- (8) S.O. 2529 (E), dated the 8th August, 2017, notifying that any bond redeemable after three years and issued by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited, on or after the date of publication of the

notification as 'long term specified asset' for the purpose of the Section 54 EC of the income Tax Act, 1961.

- (9) G.S.R. 1028 (E), dated the 18th August, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (22nd Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (10) G.S.R. 1221 (E), dated the 5th October, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (23rd Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (11) S.O. 3497 (E), dated the 31st October, 2017, publishing the Income-tax (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (6) to (11) *See* No. L.T. 7988/16/17]

(xiii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1034 (E), dated the 18th August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7927/16/17]
- (2) G.S.R. 1054 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 703 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert /substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 1055 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 704 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 1056 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 708 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) S.O. 1186 (E), dated the 21st September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 703 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) S.O. 1187 (E), dated the 21st September, 2017, exempting intra-State supply of heavy water and nuclear fuels falling in Chapter 28 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from the whole of Union Territory tax as leviable thereon.

- (7) G.S.R. 1195 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to substitute/insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 1196 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 711 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 1213 (E), dated the 29th September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 703 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 1264 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 717 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 1280 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 703 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 1281 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 704 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) G.S.R. 1293 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to substitute/insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 1294 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 711 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (15) G.S.R. 1295 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 713 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) G.S.R. 1296 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, notifying the Union Territory tax on intra-State supplies of goods, the description of which is specified in the Table therein falling under the tariff item, sub-heading, heading or Chapter as specified in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

- (17) G.S.R. 1312 (E), dated the 18th October, 2017, notifying the Union Territory tax rate of 2.5 per cent on intra-State supplies of goods, the description of which is specified in the Table therein falling under the tariff item, sub-heading, heading or Chapter as specified therein.
- (18) G.S.R. 1322 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2017, exempting the intra-State supply of taxable goods by a registered supplier to a registered recipient for export, from so much of the Union territory tax as leviable there-on subject to certain specified conditions.
- (19) G.S.R. 1397 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to substitute/insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (20) G.S.R. 1398 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 711 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (21) G.S.R. 1399 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 713 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (22) G.S.R. 1401 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, prescribing 2.5% concessional Union Territory Tax on supplies of specified goods to certain institutions specified therein.
- (23) G.S.R. 1410 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 703 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to substitute/omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (2) to (23) *See* No. L.T. 7924/16/17]

- (xiv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 13 of the Goods and Service Tax (Compensation of States) Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1148 (E), dated the 11th September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 720 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (2) G.S.R. 1282 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 709 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 1297 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, notifying the rate of cess applicable on motor vehicles in certain specified cases, falling under the tariff item, sub-heading, heading or Chapter as specified in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 7925/16/17]

(xv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 74 of the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1038 (E), dated the 21st August, 2017, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Third Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 1057 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2017, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 1300 (E), dated the 16th October, 2017, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 1318 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2017, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2017. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 7989/16/17]
- (5) G.S.R. 1506 (E), dated the 12th December, 2017, publishing the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Seventh Amendment Rules, 2017. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8228/16/17]

(xvi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 138 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2016, publishing the Appellate Tribunal for Forfeited Property (Procedure for Appointment of Chairman) Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property)

Act, 1976 and Section 77 of the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7996/16/17]

- (xvii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. S.O. 3329 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, publishing the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2017, under sub-section (2) of Section 26 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7924/16/17]

- (xviii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. S.O. 3330 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2017, under sub-section (2) of Section 172 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7927/16/17]

- (xix) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 737 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 266 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003, to substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7520/16/17]

- (2) G.S.R. 1217 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 793 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, substituting certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7995/16/17]

- (xx) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962; and sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1021 (E), dated the 17th August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1018 (E), dated the 31st October, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (2) G.S.R. 1177 (E), dated the 21st September, 2017, publishing the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback Rules, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 1178 (E), dated the 21st September, 2017, notifying the all Industry Rates of Drawback on goods manufactured in India and exported, as specified in the Schedule annexed thereto and subject to certain condition mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 7986/16/17]

(xxi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and Section 166 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1049 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2017 amending Notification No. G.S.R. 683 (E), dated the 28th June, 2007 to substitute/omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7926/16/17]

- (2) G.S.R. 1156 (E), dated the 14th September, 2017, specifying certain conditions for the persons making inter-State taxable supplies of handicraft goods as the category of persons exempted from obtaining registration.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8231/16/17]

- (3) G.S.R. 1182 (E), dated the 21st September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 683 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (4) G.S.R. 1278 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017 amending Notification No. G.S.R. 683 (E), dated the 28th June, 2007 to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (5) G.S.R. 1407 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 683 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (3) to (5) See No. L.T. 7926/16/17]

- (6) G.S.R. 1070 (E), dated the 28th August, 2017 extending the time limit for furnishing the return for the month of July, 2017 by a person supplying

online information and database access or retrieval service from a place outside India to a non-taxable online recipient.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8230/16/17]

- (7) G.S.R. 1194 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 670 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7926/16/17]

- (8) G.S.R. 1218 (E), dated the 4th October, 2017, specifying conditions and safeguards for furnishing a Letter of Undertaking in place of a Bond by a registered person who intends to supply goods or services for export without payment of integrated tax.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8230/16/17]

- (9) G.S.R. 1259 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1156 (E), dated the 14th September, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (10) G.S.R. 1260 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, specifying that certain specified class of persons mentioned therein, making inter-State supplies of taxable services as the category of persons exempted from obtaining registration under the said Act.

[Placed in Library. For (9) and (10) *See* No. L.T. 8231/16/17]

- (11) G.S.R. 1395 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 670 (E), dated the 28th June, 2007 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7926/16/17]

- (12) G.S.R. 1417 (E), dated the 15th November, 2017, extending the time limit for furnishing the return in FORM GSTR-5A for the months of July, 2017 to October, 2017, by specified persons, till 15th December, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8230/16/17]

- (13) G.S.R. 1530 (E), dated the 21st December, 2017, extending the time limit for furnishing the return in FORM GSTR -5A for the months of July 2017 to December, 2017, till 31st January, 2018.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8470/16/18]

- (xxii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 166 of the Central

Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1197 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 714 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 1292 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 648 (E), dated the 27th June, 2017 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 1400 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 714 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 1053 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 1185 (E), dated the 21st September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 1279 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 1409 (E), dated the 14th November, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, to substitute/omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (7) See No. L.T. 7924/16/17]

II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:—

- (a) Sixtieth Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), Mumbai, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Forty-seventh Valuation Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), Mumbai, as on 31st March, 2017.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7521/16/17]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 30 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Act, 1989:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Lucknow, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8666/16/18]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:—

(a) Annual Report of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), Hyderabad, for the year 2016-17.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8221/16/17]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8462/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2015-16 and 2016-17) of ANIWB, Port Blair and related papers

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. वीरेन्द्र कुमार): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Waqf Board, Port Blair, for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8087/16/17]

I. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various organisations and related papers

II. MoU between GOI and BIBCOL and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, on behalf of Shri Y.S. Chowdary, I lay on the Table:—

- I (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 14 of the Technology Development Board Act, 1995:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8129/16/17]
- (ii) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016- 17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8131/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Sixty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8130/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited (IVCOL), Gurugram, Haryana, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8132/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Electronics Limited (CEL), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (ii) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8368/16/18]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (1) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8114/16/17]
 - (2) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8115/16/17]
 - (3) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology (RGCB), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8116/16/17]
 - (4) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Translational Health Science and Technology Institute (THSTI), Faridabad, Haryana, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8117/16/17]

- (5) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8118/16/17]
- (6) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), Mohali, (Punjab), for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8119/16/17]
- (7) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Center of Innovative and Applied Bioprocessing (CIAB) Mohali, Punjab, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8120/16/17]
- (8) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD), Hyderabad, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8121/16/17]
- (9) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Consultancy Development Centre (CDC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8090/16/17]
- (10) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Plant Genome Research (NIPGR), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8122/16/17]

- (11) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS), Pune, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by the Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8124/16/17]
- (12) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Brain Research Centre (NBRC), Manesar, Haryana, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8125/16/17]
- (13) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Animal Biotechnology (NIAB), Hyderabad, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8126/16/17]
- (14) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Biomedical Genomics (NIBMG), Kalyani, West Bengal, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8127/16/17]
- (15) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleoscience, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8091/16/17]
- (16) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science (MACS), Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, Maharashtra, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8092/16/17]

- (17) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Vigyan Prasar, NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institution.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8093/16/17]
- (18) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8094/16/17]
- (19) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bose Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8095/16/17]
- (20) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Academy of Sciences, India (NASI), Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8096/16/17]
- (21) (a) Thirteen Annual Report and Accounts of the Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES), Nainital, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8097/16/17]
- (22) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Nano and Soft Matter Sciences (CeNS), Bengaluru, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8098/16/17]

- (23) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8099/16/17]
- (24) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bengaluru, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8100/16/17]
- (25) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8101/16/17]
- (26) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Nano Science and Technology (INST), Mohali, Punjab, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8102/16/17]
- (27) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology (IASST), Guwahati, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8103/16/17]
- (28) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), Bengaluru, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8104/16/17]

- (29) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Raman Research Institute (RRI), Bengaluru, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8105/16/17]
- (30) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8106/16/17]
- (31) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Kerala, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8107/16/17]
- (32) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, (WIHG), Dehradun, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8108/16/17]
- (33) (a) Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Innovation Foundation India, Ahmedabad, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. 8109/16/17]
- (34) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8110/16/17]
- (35) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8111/16/17]

- (36) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bengaluru, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8112/16/17]

- (37) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Academy of Engineering (INAE), Gurugram, Haryana, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8667/16/18]

- II. (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology) and the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), for the year 2017-18.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Memorandum of Understanding. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8133/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

II. Report and Accounts (2015-16 and 2016-17) of ACI, New Delhi and AERA, New Delhi and related papers

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, on behalf of my colleague Shri Jayant Sinha, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, under Section 43 of the Airport Authority of India Act, 1994:—

- (1) Notification No. AAI/PERS/EDPA/Reg/2002, dated the 26th July, 2017, publishing the Airports Authority of India (Management of Airports) Amendment Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8177/16/17]

- (2) No. F. No. AV-24011/8/2017-AAI-MOCA, dated the 20th December, 2017, publishing the Ministry of Civil Aviation (Ground Handling Services) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8395/16/17]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, under Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, along with Explanatory Note:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1011 (E), dated the 11th August, 2017 publishing the Aircraft (Investigation of Accident and Incidents) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8176/16/17]

- (2) G.S.R. 985 (E), dated the 2nd August, 2017 publishing the Aircraft (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2017, under Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8394/16/17]

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

- (1) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Aero Club of India (ACI), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8175/16/17]

- (2) (a) Annual Accounts of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Act, 2008.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7877/16/17]

I. Reports and Accounts (2015-16 and 2016-17) of various companies and related papers

II. MoU between GoI and HMT Ltd.

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

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

- (i) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, (CCI), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8336/16/18]
- (ii) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPI), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8334/16/18]
- (iii) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, Kolkata, along with that of its subsidiary companies, the Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Kottayam, Kerala; the Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Limited, Nagaland and the Jagdishpur Paper Mills Limited, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Comprehensive Review by the Government on the working of the Corporation and its subsidiary Companies.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8341/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited (BPCL), Naini, Allahabad, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8330/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited (AYCL), Kolkata, for the year 2016-17, together with

the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8329/16/18]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the M/s Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8335/16/18]

- (vii) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited (NBCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8340/16/18]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8328/16/18]

- (ix) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Limited (BBJ), Kolkata, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8332/16/18]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited (HECL), Ranchi, Jharkhand, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8338/16/18]
- (xi) (a) Seventieth Annual Report and Accounts of the NEPA Limited, Nepanagar, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8331/16/18]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (HPF), Ootacamund, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8333/16/18]
- (xiii) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of M/S. Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL), Jaipur, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8337/16/18]
- (xiv) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of M/S. Sambhar Salts Limited (SSL), Jaipur, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments / of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8339/16/18]

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

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and HMT Limited, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8344/16/18]

Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of JSK, New Delhi and PRC, Vadodara and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (National Population Stabilisation Fund), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8238/16/18]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, Gujarat, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8239/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (1) G.S.R. 955 (E), dated the 27th July, 2017, publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Second Amendment Rules, 2017, along with delay statement.

- (2) G.S.R. 1061 (E), dated the 24th August, 2017, publishing the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 1062 (E), dated the 24th August, 2017, publishing the Companies (Arrests in connection with Investigation by Serious Fraud Investigation Office) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 8240/16/17]

- (4) S.O. 2938 (E), dated the 6th September, 2017," delegating the powers and functions vested in it under sub-section (2) of Section 66 of the said Act to the Regional Directors at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, New Delhi, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Shillong.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8241/16/17]

- (5) G.S.R. 1172 (E), dated the 20th September, 2017, publishing the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Second Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 1176 (E), dated the 21st September, 2017, publishing the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 1267 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017, publishing the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Second Amendment Rules, 2017
- (8) G.S.R. 1316 (E), dated the 18th October, 2017, publishing the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017.
- (9) S.O. 3401 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2017, delegating the powers and functions vested in it under section 247 of the said Act to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India.
- (10) G.S.R. 1371 (E), dated the 7th November, 2017, publishing the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (11) G.S.R. 1372 (E), dated the 7th November, 2017, publishing the Companies (Filing of Documents and Forms in Extensible Business Reporting Language), Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (12) G.S.R. 1480 (E), dated the 4th December, 2017, publishing the Companies (Filing of Documents and Forms in Extensible Business Reporting Language), Second Amendment Rules, 2017.

- (13) G.S.R. 1498 (E), dated the 8th December, 2017, publishing the Companies (cost records and audit) Amendment Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (5) to (13) See No. L.T. 8240/16/17]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification No. S.O. 3400 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2017, publishing the Companies (Removal of Difficulties) Second Order, 2017, under sub-section (2) of Section 470 of the Companies Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8242/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Defence

II. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various companies and HMI, Darjeeling and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Defence, under sub-section (4) of Section 347 of the Cantonments Act, 2006:—

- (1) S.R.O. 6 (E), dated the 3rd May, 2017, publishing the Cantonments (Form of Annual Inspection Report) Rules, 2017.
- (2) S.R.O. 15 (E), dated the 18th May, 2017, publishing the Cantonments (Regulation of the Procedure of Committee of Arbitration) Rules, 2017.
- (3) S.R.O. 31 (E), dated the 1st December, 2017, publishing the Cantonments Property Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 8145/16/17]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL), Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8370/16/18]

- (ii) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the BEML Limited, Bengaluru, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7819/16/17]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Bengaluru, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8143/16/17]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8144/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Annual Administration Reports of the Cantonment Boards, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7822/16/17]

Report of CAG of India

SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.: Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2017 — Union Government — Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services and Appropriation Accounts (Postal Services).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. 8275/16/17 and L.T. 8276/16/17]

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour

श्री राम नारायण झुंडी (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित श्रम संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2017-18) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Thirty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Textiles; and
- (ii) Thirty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Ninety-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, on behalf of Shri Y.S. Chowdary, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Ninety-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR).

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighty-first and Two Hundred and Eighty-second Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing

Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises; and

- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

REGARDING STRIKE BY DOCTORS IN THE COUNTRY

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I received a sad news. Shri Ashok Kumar, Chamber Attendant, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, was shot dead on 30th December, 2017, in Bahadurgarh, Haryana. I direct the Secretary-General to seek a report from the State Government of Haryana about this dastardly act.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, आज पूरे देश में डॉक्टर लोग हड़ताल पर हैं। पूरे देश के डॉक्टरों ने हड़ताल कर रखी है क्योंकि उनकी चुनी हुई संस्था को यह सरकार खत्म करना चाहती है। श्रीमन्, अगर विशेष लोगों को बैठा कर पूरे देश के मेडिकल कॉलेजों, होम्योपैथी कॉलेजों, आयुर्वेदिक कॉलेजों पर कब्जा कर लिया गया, तो फिर डेमोक्रेसी कहां रह जाएगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने ज्यूडीशियल कमिशन बनाया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: जब यह विषय चर्चा में आएगा, जो कानून के रूप में चर्चा में आना है, तब इस पर चर्चा कर लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर कुछ बोल दे, क्योंकि पूरे देश के डॉक्टर हड़ताल पर हैं। स्थिति बहुत भयावह है, मरीजों को कोई देख ही नहीं रहा है, अब तक कई मरीज मर चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): जहां तक हड़ताल का संबंध है, वह तो बता सकते हैं कि कैसे खत्म करेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the Minister for Health want to say something?

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, वह बहुत जरूरी है। हड़ताल कैसे खत्म हो, कम से कम उसका तो बता दें। देश के करोड़ों लोगों से यह प्रश्न जुड़ा है, उसके बारे में केन्द्र सरकार क्या कर रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، نریس اگروال جی نے جو سوال اٹھایا ہے، وہ بہت ضروری ہے۔ ہڑتال کیسے ختم ہو، کم سے کم اس کا تو بتا دیں۔ دیش کے کروڑوں لوگوں سے یہ سوال جڑا ہے، اس کے بارے میں کیندر سرکار کیا کر رہی ہے؟
 ---(مداخلت)---

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand. Normally, you know the procedure; still, due to the importance of the issue, the Leader of the Opposition and two other Members have been allowed. There is no need for anybody else to speak on this. Does the Minister want to say anything on this?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा): सर, लोक सभा में आज इस बिल पर कंसिडरेशन है। उसमें सारे विषय आएंगे। कल इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन के साथ मीटिंग में मेरी बातचीत हुई थी। उनके मन में जो कुछ भ्रांतियां थीं, उनको हमने दूर किया है, उनसे बातचीत की है। मैं यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल मेडिकल प्रोफेशन के लिए और देश के लिए लाभकारी है, इस कारण से बिल लाया जा रहा है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हड़ताल!

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: जहां तक हड़ताल का सवाल है, उनके साथ बातचीत जारी है। उनकी बातों को हमने सुना है और हमने अपना भी उनके सामने रखा है। ... (व्यवधान) ... बिल पर चर्चा होगी।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, a reference has already been made from the Chair about the gruesome killing of Shri Ashok Kumar, Chamber Attendant. We mourn his death and condemn this and also urge upon the Government to take up the matter with the appropriate authority so that assailants are apprehended and brought to justice.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, under Rule 258, I want to raise a Point of Order. I have given notice for amendment under Rule 95 for Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017. Surprisingly, the amendment, which I proposed has not still been accepted by the Minister and Rajya Sabha Secretariat. Please look into this matter. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can bring it to my notice but how can it be a Point of Order at this stage? We are not taking up the Bill also. ... (Interruptions) ... Please. ... (Interruptions) ... Now, you have brought it to my notice. They will see to it, let the Table Office see to it.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: It is a serious matter. ... (Interruptions) ...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever matter Subbarami Reddy raises in the House is always serious. ...*(Interruptions)*... I take it seriously. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: In the history of Rajya Sabha, amendments are never treated like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have been observing it, even when I was reading the condolence motion, some hon. Members were discussing amongst themselves. You may not be aware but sometimes if the mike gets on itself and the voice goes out, it does not send a good signal. Please bear it in mind. ...*(Interruptions)*... बीच में आना और खड़े होकर एक-दूसरे से बात करना, किसी को शोभा नहीं देता है। मैं किसी व्यक्ति को ध्यान में रख कर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। सभा, इसकी मर्यादा और इसकी परंपरा को कायम रखने के लिए सभी सदस्यों को इसे गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसमें Ruling Party या Opposition Parties का प्रश्न नहीं है, सभी एक ही पार्टी हैं, पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी हैं। हम सब लोग मिल कर ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम सब लोग मिल कर सदन की गरिमा को कैसे बढ़ाएँ, हमें इसकी ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए, otherwise message अच्छा नहीं जा रहा है। श्री श्वेत मलिक।

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need for a strict law to check begging

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): माननीय चेयरमैन सर, मेरा आज का विषय है - 'Begging a curse', 'भिक्षावृत्ति, एक social evil'. मैं प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को बधाई दूंगा कि जब से NDA की सरकार बनी है, तब से एक-एक करके social evils पर कड़ा प्रहार हो रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक योजना दी - 'संकल्प से सिद्धि तक'। उन्होंने 'संकल्प से सिद्धि' का हमें एक स्वप्न दिया है कि 2022 तक हम इस देश को, जितनी कुरीतियाँ हैं, उनसे मुक्त करेंगे। उसके अंतर्गत यह पाँच वर्ष की जो योजना चल रही है, उसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमारा आह्वान किया है कि हम इस देश को भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त बनाएँगे, इस देश से गरीबी हटाएँगे, इस देश से जातिवाद खत्म करेंगे।

श्री सभापति: आप विषय पर आइए।

श्री श्वेत मलिक: सर, begging का जो विषय है, यह एक गम्भीर विषय है। आज हम देखते हैं कि सड़कों पर beggars, बाहर से हमारे जो guests आते हैं, उनके पीछे भागते हैं और हमारे इतने उन्नत भारत की, जो विकसित हो रहा है, एक दुर्दशा दिखाने का प्रयास करते हैं। इसको देखते हुए मैं यह demand करता हूँ कि इसके खिलाफ एक कड़ा कानून बनना चाहिए। कुछ लोग तो ऐसे हैं, जो बिल्कुल स्वस्थ हैं, पर चूंकि इसमें easy money है, तो वे भिक्षावृत्ति में आ जाते हैं। इसलिए हमें उनके लिए एक कानून बनाना चाहिए, ताकि वे यह न कर सकें और उनको कुछ आसान नौकरियाँ देनी चाहिए, जैसे कोई चौकीदार का काम कर सकता है, कोई सफाई सेवक का काम कर सकता है या

मजदूरी कर सकता है। हमें उनमें यह भावना भरनी चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी की सोच है कि हर व्यक्ति को काम मिले, 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास', हम उनको mainstream में लेकर आएँ। जो लोग अस्वस्थ हैं, दिव्यांग हैं, उनके लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि उनको जो सहायता दी जा सकती है, वह उनको दी जाए, ताकि वे अपने जीवन को सँवार सकें। हम उनको कुछ ऐसा रोजगार भी दे सकते हैं, जो दिव्यांग कर सकें। हम उनको education दे सकते हैं, जिससे यह जो कुरीति है, वह दूर हो सके। जैसे Triple Talaq का मामला है, गवर्नमेंट ने एक बहुत बढ़िया step लिया, ...

श्री सभापति: उसका इस विषय से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री श्वेत मलिक: वैसे ही मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि भिक्षावृत्ति की कुरीति के ऊपर भी कोई न कोई कानून बनना चाहिए, ताकि हम अपने देश से इस कलंक को मिटा सकें। धन्यवाद।

श्री सुरेश गोपी (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: हमें एक विषय से दूसरे विषय पर jump नहीं करना चाहिए। अगर हमें कोलकाता में उतरना है और हम अगरतला तक जाएँ, तो बीच में क्या होगा? श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर।

Need to provide central aid for flood affected people of Bihar and to expedite construction of high dams on Saptkoshi and Sunkoshi rivers

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, विगत 26 अगस्त को आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने बिहार के सीमांचल के जिलों में बाढ़ का हवाई सर्वेक्षण किया था, जिसके पश्चात् उन्होंने बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री, नीतीश कुमार जी और उप मुख्यमंत्री, सुशील मोदी जी की उपस्थिति में अधिकारियों के साथ समीक्षा बैठक भी की थी, जिसमें उन्होंने क्षतिपूर्ति राहत एवं पुनर्वास के कार्यों की विस्तार से समीक्षा की और तत्काल रूप से 500 करोड़ रुपये की तुरंत सहायता राशि की भी घोषणा की थी। महोदय, चूंकि बाढ़ के प्रकोप ने बिहार के 19 जिलों को प्रभावित किया था, जिसमें क्षतिपूर्ति एवं राहत कार्य के लिए बिहार सरकार ने 7,636 करोड़ रुपये की मांग केन्द्र सरकार से की थी और आपदा के मानक के हिसाब से पूरे नुकसान का ब्योरा केन्द्र सरकार को भेजा था। केन्द्रीय टीम भी प्रभावित इलाकों का निरीक्षण करके अपनी रिपोर्ट दे चुकी है।

महोदय, मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि central aid के तहत बाढ़ पीड़ितों के लिए आवासीय सहायता राशि, किसान ऋण माफी, पशु क्रय राशि की सहायता की घोषणा करते हुए, तुरन्त निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता है। मैं इसके साथ ही यह उल्लेख भी करना चाहूँगा कि सड़कें एवं पुल-पुलिया, जो नेपाल से आने वाली इस प्रलयंकारी बाढ़ से तबाह हो जाते हैं, उनकी क्षतिपूर्ति का अलग से प्रावधान नहीं है, जिसको तत्काल केन्द्र सरकार करे।

बिहार में हर साल नेपाल से आने वाली बाढ़ के कारण भारी तबाही होती है, जिसके लिए बिहार को विशेष मदद दी जाए। इस वर्ष की भयंकर बाढ़ से पूर्व-पश्चिमी कॉरिडोर को जोड़ने वाले पुलों की भी तबाही हुई, उसके लिए मदद करें, धन्यवाद।

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Concern over closure of units of Government of India Press
and Railway Printing Press**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Respected Chairman, Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Government as well as the entire House, through you, to the disastrous move of closing down 12 out of 17 Government of India Presses by the Government and also the move of the Indian Railways to close down all the Railway Printing Presses in different parts of the country. Both the Presses are meant for meeting the printing requirements of the different Ministries of the Central Government as a whole and of the Indian Railways. Now, Sir, so far as the Government of India Presses are concerned, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development, through its Report dated 10th August, 2017, has termed this move of closure of the Presses extremely unfair. Not only that, the concerned Ministry, while deposing before the Parliamentary Standing Committee, has stated that all these Presses are really working hard despite extreme shortage of operational manpower in delivering the needs of the Government and they are managing their economy well. Not only that, despite the fact that different Ministries owe Rs. 390 crores to these Presses in lieu of their work, despite such outstanding, they are working -- that was the observation of the Ministry before the Standing Committee. Now, they are being closed down. On that basis, the Standing Committee unanimously recommended modernisation and development of all the Presses. Instead of their closure, they termed their closure unfair. Similarly, they have decided to close down all the Indian Railways Printing Presses. In both the cases, in different places of the country, the concerned workers and ' employees of the Presses are agitating, including in my State at Santragachi in Howrah District, where the workers are continuously agitating against the closure and they are determined to resist that. So, Sir, I urge that this decision of closure of Government of India Presses and dismantling the printing and stationary division and also the Indian Railway presses does not fit in with the loud slogan of Make in India. In fact, this decision of closure is destructive to the Indian manufacturing capabilities and the Government must refrain from this retrograde move. Thank you.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All people who want to associate, their names should be added. You also send your names and they will be noted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Kumari Selja. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बहुत अनुभवी हैं, इस तरह टेबल वालों से बात मत कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... रंगराजन जी, प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Incidents of rising crime against women in various parts of the country

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

सर, आज के दिन जिस तरह से हमारे देश में महिलाओं के प्रति अत्याचार बढ़ता जा रहा है, उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगी। National Crime Records Bureau ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसमें भी यह कहा गया है कि पिछले कुछ अरसे से क्राइम दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ रहा है। सर, अगर दिल्ली में कुछ हादसे होते हैं, तो उन्हें तो मीडिया पूरी तरह से उछालता है, लेकिन देश के हर कोने में यह हो रहा है, उनके बारे में मीडिया में बहुत कम आता है।

महोदय, मैं अपने प्रदेश हरियाणा के बारे में खास तौर से कहना चाहूंगी कि वहां महिलाओं और बच्चों के खिलाफ बहुत ज्यादा क्राइम बढ़ रहा है। एक नारा दिया जाता है "बेटी पढ़ाओ, बेटी बचाओ।" सर, जब हम जमीन पर जाकर देखते हैं, तो इस तरह के सारे नारे खोखले हो जाते हैं। छोटी-छोटी बच्चियों के साथ हिंसा हो रही है और आजकल तो छोटे-छोटे लड़कों के खिलाफ भी इस तरह के क्राइम हो रहे हैं।

सर, मेरे अपने गांव उकलाना में एक छोटी सी पांच-छः साल की बच्ची के साथ एक बहुत ही धिनौनी हरकत हुई है। हरियाणा के यमुना नगर, अम्बाला, गुरुग्राम, फरीदाबाद, हिसार और अन्य अनेक स्थानों पर ये क्राइम दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। हरियाणा में खास तौर पर क्राइम बहुत बढ़ गए हैं।

महोदय, हालांकि यह महिलाओं के बारे में नहीं है, बल्कि अभी आपने स्वयं चेयर से उल्लेख किया कि शनिवार, दिनांक 30 दिसम्बर, 2017 को हमारे राज्य सभा के एक अटेंडेंट, श्री अशोक कुमार की किस तरह से हत्या की गई। यह सब दिखा रहा है कि हरियाणा में क्राइम किस स्तर पर जा रहा है और सरकार आंख मीच कर बैठी हुई है। न केवल हरियाणा में, बल्कि देश के अन्य भागों में भी यही हालत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पलवल में छः लोगों की हत्या हो गई। यह बहुत बढ़ता जा रहा है और खास तौर से महिलाओं के प्रति बढ़ रहा है। यह बहुत ही सीरियस मामला है। इसे सरकार को सीरियसली लेना चाहिए।

सर, मैं इसमें एक बात जरूर जोड़ना चाहूंगी कि आजकल मीडिया का जो रोल है, उस पर ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा। मीडिया में जिस तरह की चीजें नेट के माध्यम से दिखाई जाती हैं, वह भी ठीक नहीं है। आप सभी देखिए, सड़क पर हर इंसान मोबाइल लेकर क्या-क्या चीजें देख रहा है। सरकार को इसके बारे में सीरियसली सोचना चाहिए। This is also a contributory factor. The way women are depicted, महिलाओं को जिस तरह से दिखाया जाता है, जिस तरह से क्राइम को glamorise किया जाता है, जिस तरह से उसे glorify कर दिया जाता है, वह लोगों को इस तरह के क्राइम करने के लिए इन्स्पायर करता है। दूसरी ओर हमारी जो एजेंसीज हैं, पुलिस है या अन्य ऐसी संस्थाएं जो क्राइम को रोकती हैं, उन्हें एम्पावर करना पड़ेगा, ताकि महिलाओं के खिलाफ इन अत्याचारों को पूरे देश में रोका जा सके, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The issue raised by Kumari Selja is a very important issue. It is not confined to one State or one province or one region. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very serious issue. There is every need for a change of mindset also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... श्री भट्टाचार्य जी, आप इतने अनुभवी हैं, प्लीज़ बैठिए। The media, the cinema and of late the social media also have a greater responsibility in not glorifying these horrifying incidents and showing those people as if they have done something great. This is also adding to the problem. I hope everyone concerned would keep that in mind, including the media, the cinema and the social media people also. We have to think of improving the overall situation. That is the issue. The names of all the Members, who have raised their hands, will be added. Shri Prasanna Acharya to associate officially.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, can I speak two lines about this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have given notice!

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, I have given notices several times.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you can say one line.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, this is happening mostly under the very nose of the Central Government. The highest number of crimes against women is being committed in Delhi itself which is most alarming. It has reflection all over the country, in cities and even in villages.

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो (पंजाब): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI AHMED PATEL (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROF. JOGEN CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: सभापति महोदय, हम भी इस विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

Need for electoral reforms and simultaneous elections of Parliament and State Assemblies

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति जी, जैसा आपको ज्ञात है कि अभी चुनाव समाप्त हुए हैं। इसके बाद अब लोक सभा के आगे आने वाले चुनावों तक, लगातार चुनावों का दौर है। दो-तीन महीने के बाद कुछ राज्यों में चुनाव, उसके बाद फिर चार राज्यों में चुनाव और उसके बाद लोक सभा के चुनाव होने हैं। कुछ चुनाव सुधार ऐसे हैं, जो अभी तक लागू नहीं हो पाए हैं। चाहे वह इलेक्शन, चुनाव अभियान से संबंधित हो, चाहे वह स्टेट पार्टीज की फंडिंग से मुतल्लिक हो और चाहे ट्रांसपेरेंसी वोटिंग हो, इन चीजों पर चुनाव आयोग को ध्यान देकर इन्हें लागू कराना चाहिए।

महोदय, आज के दौर में चुनाव अभियान ऐसा हो गया है कि पूरी नीरसता है, क्योंकि पता ही नहीं चलता कि कहीं कोई चुनाव हो रहा है या नहीं। राजनीतिक दलों पर इतनी पाबंदियां लगा दी गई हैं कि चुनावों का असर या चुनावों के लिए प्रचार-प्रसार कहीं दिखाई ही नहीं देता है, क्योंकि दिनोंदिन सख्ती ऐसी हो गई है कि राजनीतिक दल, खुद के अपने उम्मीदवार के लिए खुलकर और बोलकर किसी प्रकार का प्रचार नहीं कर पाता है और दिन-भर उसके पीछे-पीछे लोग लगे रहते हैं। इसी तरह से जो कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट है, आचार संहिता है, उसके नाम पर अधिकारी कुछ भी करते हैं। जो काम करना हो, वह आचार संहिता में नहीं आता, जो नहीं करना हो, वह आचार संहिता में आता है। इस मामले में चुनाव आयोग से clear-cut guidelines आनी चाहिए कि आचार संहिता में क्या आता है, विकास के कौन से काम हो सकते हैं और विकास के कौन से काम नहीं हो सकते हैं, कौन सी परियोजनाएं हैं, जो पहले से चल रही हैं, वे चल सकती हैं या नहीं चल सकती हैं। यह पूरी तरह से अधिकारियों की मरजी पर है कि वे विकास के उस कार्य को रोक दें। वे किसी इंडिविजुअल के काम भी रोक देते हैं। अगर कोई जाकर उनसे पूछे, तो कह देते हैं कि नहीं जी, आचार संहिता चल रही है, यह काम नहीं हो सकता। तो इस मामले में clear-cut guidelines चुनाव आयोग से आनी चाहिए कि आचार संहिता के दायरे में क्या आता है और क्या नहीं आता है।

तीसरी सबसे प्रमुख बात यह है कि तमाम तरह के -- मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि मैं कोई ईवीएम वगैरह की बात पर विश्वास करता हूँ या नहीं करता, मैं इस विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर राजनीतिक दलों को कोई शक हो रहा है, अगर पोलिटिकल पार्टीज और उम्मीदवारों को कहीं कोई शक हो रहा है, तो यह जिम्मेदारी चुनाव आयोग की बनती है कि वह उस शक का निवारण करे, क्योंकि भारत की चुनाव प्रक्रिया को पूरी दुनिया देखती है। तो उस शक का निवारण करने के लिए चुनाव आयोग को पुख्ता इंतजाम करने चाहिए। अगर 16,000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो रहे हैं कि VVPAT की काउंटिंग होनी चाहिए, तो उस काउंटिंग को क्यों नहीं कराना चाहिए? ये जो 16,000 करोड़ रुपये अगर खर्च हो रहे हैं, तो उन पर्चियों का उपयोग भी होना चाहिए। वरना अगर सिर्फ रिटर्निंग ऑफिसर पर पूरे देश में छोड़ दिया गया कि वे चाहें तो गिनती करावें और चाहें तो न करावें, तो फिर 16,000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का फायदा क्या है? तो मेरा अपना मानना है कि इन सारी चीजों, चाहे चुनाव अभियान से रिलेटेड बातें हों या आचार संहिता के बारे में क्लियरिटी की बात हो या वह ईवीएम को लेकर, VVPAT से पर्चियों की काउंटिंग की बात हो, इस मामले में चुनाव आयोग को स्पष्ट निर्देश देने चाहिए, ताकि लोगों के मन में चिन्ता, डर, शक कुछ क्यों रहे? हम इस विवाद में

जाना ही नहीं चाहते कि ईवीएम सही है या गलत है, लेकिन कम से कम चुनाव आयोग की यह जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि सबके मन से संदेह का वातावरण खत्म हो, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: आपने नोटिस में "Simultaneous Elections of Parliament and State Assemblies" लिखा है। खैर, इसे हम आगे देखेंगे।

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

**Need to increase subsidy on sugar and to provide required quantity of
sugar to the Tamil Nadu Government**

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Chairman, Sir, this is the most important issue of the State of Tamil Nadu. Sugar is one of the essential commodities being supplied at subsidised rates, to all priority card holders, under the Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu. Presently, each priority cardholder will get a minimum of 2 kilogram per month and sugar card holders get a maximum of 5 kilogram per month. The price of sugar is ₹ 13.50 per kg. to all family card holders. The monthly requirement of sugar for Tamil Nadu has gone up to 33,636 MT per month.

From June 2013, the Government of India, withdrew the levy sugar allotment and provide subsidy by means of reimbursement at ₹ 18.50 per kg. for 10,820 MT per month only. As the market price of sugar went to ₹ 45 per kg. the cost over and above the subsidy of ₹ 18.50 per kg by the Centre on allotment of 10,833 MT was also borne by Tamil Nadu.

As if rubbing the salt on wound, the Government of India has withdrawn the subsidy on sugar w.e.f. 1st June, 2017 and restricted the subsidized sugar only for 1864

MT per month. The subsidy burden ultimately fell on Tamil Nadu Government and its commitment had gone up to ₹ 108 crore per month. Due to the withdrawal of levy sugar allotment and further reduction in subsidized sugar allotment from 10,820 MT to 1864 MT per month, the subsidy burden for Tamil Nadu for sugar alone has gone up to ₹ 1300 crores per annum for the monthly supply of 33,636 MT of sugar per month under the Public Distribution System.

Therefore, I urge the Union Government of India to increase the subsidy on sugar to ₹ 28.50 per kg. and enhance the levy sugar allotment of sugar to meet the monthly requirement of 33,636 MT of sugar to the State of Tamil Nadu. This is essential for the State of Tamil Nadu. This matter must be looked into seriously by the Union Government. Thank you very much.

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

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

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): 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. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

**Need to address the issue of stubble burning by a technique invented by the
Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research**

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, देश में प्रदूषण से मुक्ति और पर्यावरण शुद्धि के लिए निरंतर उपाय करने की आवश्यकता है। हमने दिल्ली सहित देश के बढ़ते स्मॉगयुक्त प्रदूषण के कई कारणों पर विस्तार से चर्चा और चिंता व्यक्त की है। कृषि उपजों की कटाई के बाद बचे हुए अवशेषों की खेत की सतह से ऊपर कटाई की आधुनिक प्रणाली ACIAR (Australian Center for International Agriculture Research) ने ईजात की है। इस प्रणाली से फसलों की कटाई बहुत नीचे से की जा सकती है, जिससे पराली को जलाने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। साथ ही, फसलों के निरर्थक समझे जाने वाले लाखों टन अवशेष भूसे को चारे के रूप में, पशु चारे के रूप में उपयोग किया जा सकेगा।

महोदय, मेरा आग्रह है कि शीघ्र की प्रदूषण से बचाव के लिए ACIAR द्वारा ईजात की गई प्रणाली और हमारे यांत्रिक अनुसंधान एवं विकास (R&D) द्वारा इस तरह के उपाय करे, जिससे कि

हम प्रदूषण से मुक्ति भी पाएं और खेतों में फसलों के बाद का जो अवशेष है, उसका भी उपयोग हो सके, ऐसा मेरा निवेदन है, धन्यवाद।

श्री अजय संचेती (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़ (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

Concern over problems faced by the Central University of Allahabad

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी देश की प्रीमियर यूनिवर्सिटियों में से थी और उसको एक समय में Oxford of East कहा जाता था। वह इसलिए कहा जाता था, क्योंकि आईएएस, आईपीएस यानी सिविल सर्विसेज में सबसे ज्यादा लड़के इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के आते थे। हमारे समय में, 1963 में मेरिट लिस्ट में इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के तीन लड़के थे। जब से इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी हुई है, दुर्भाग्यवश उसकी हालत निरंतर खराब होती जा रही है और आज उसकी ऐसी स्थिति है कि एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री के कहने पर यूजीसी ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी, जिसमें देश के शिक्षा क्षेत्र के प्रमुख एवं प्रसिद्ध लोग थे। उन्होंने 15, 16 एवं 17 नवंबर को इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में रुक कर उसका अध्ययन किया और उन्होंने इससे संबंधित एक रिपोर्ट एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री को सौंपी है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि वहां के वाइस-चांसलर काम करना चाहते हैं और उन्होंने काम भी किया है, लेकिन वहां पर group of retired teachers, vested interest से प्रेरित होकर उनको काम नहीं करने दे रहे हैं और वहां लिटिगेशन बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है। 300 लिटिगेशन्स हैं, जो कि वहां के statutes और ordinances गलत तरीके से बनाने के कारण हुआ है। उससे वहां की पूरी financial स्थिति drain out हो रही है और Registrar (Finance) दफ्तर में भी बहुत सी गड़बड़ियां हैं। वहां पर जो financial crisis है, उसमें सरकार को मदद करनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, चूंकि एचआरडी मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इतने बड़े institution को बचाने के लिए अगर उन्होंने कोई कार्रवाई की है, तो उससे इस सदन को अवगत कराएं, धन्यवाद।

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

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

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

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

श्री रीताब्रता बनर्जी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी बाद में सदस्य को बुला कर थोड़ा बात करें। चूंकि यह यूनिवर्सिटी का मामला है, इसलिए आपस में ज्यादा चर्चा करने से फायदा होगा। Now, Shri La. Ganesan.

Issue of Deemed Universities in view of the recent judgement by the Supreme Court prohibiting them from using the term "Universities"

SHRILA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this matter is regarding some of the universities which have been affected by the recent judgement of the Supreme Court. The First Education Commission's report of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan in 1948-49, formed the conceptual basis of the deemed universities as per Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. The use of the word 'university' by deemed universities was discussed by a three-Judge Bench of the Supreme Court in Prem Chand Jain and Another *Versus* R.K. Chhabra in 1984. The Ministry of Human Resource Development directed the UGC to form a Committee comprising MHRD Secretary, Chairman of the UGC and of the AICTE, which, in turn, recommended that since deemed universities are public universities established by an executive charter, they can use the word 'university'. The UGC, on September 13, 2006, allowed usage of the word 'University' for deemed universities. This was also stated by the Minister of HRD in the Lok Sabha on 5th December, 2006. However, the Supreme Court, on 3rd November, 2017, in the Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation Limited vs Shri Ravi Shankar Patil case, disallowed deemed universities from using the word 'University'. This sudden change would create confusion amongst many stakeholders, not only in India, but also outside India. The intent of Section 23 of the UGC Act was that deemed universities need to be exclusively included through an amendment by including the words highlighted in bold letters. Again, the Supreme Court, while delivering judgment in the same case regarding four deemed universities, had given directions to all the 128 deemed universities. That is the problem; when only four universities had gone to the Court, the Court issued directions to all the 128 universities. I personally know about the credibility of four universities in Tamil Nadu which are doing their best in the field of education. So, now, all the 128 deemed universities would have to seek permission from the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for conducting courses in Engineering and Technology. This is impractical. Also, it contradicts the earlier judgment of the Supreme Court.

I would request the Government of India to take necessary steps to find a solution to the problems being faced by deemed universities. Here, I would like to say that I have personally met the hon. Minister in this regard. Even then, to seek the cooperation of all the hon. Members in the House, I wish to put this matter on record.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

Concern over safety of journalists and attack on the freedom of press

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, देश के एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे को, जो प्रजातंत्र के चौथे खम्भे से जुड़ा हुआ है और जिसे हम पत्रकारिता कहते हैं, मैं सदन के सामने उठाना चाहता हूँ। यह दुर्भाग्य है कि एक तरफ हम देश में मीडिया की स्वतंत्रता की बात करते हैं, वहीं दूसरी तरफ मीडियाकर्मियों का जिस तरह से शोषण हो रहा है, आज सभी चैनलों के मालिकों, अखबारों के मालिकों ने एक trend बना लिया है कि जितने भी संवाददाता नियुक्त किए जाएंगे, जो भी उस मीडिया के संवाददाता होंगे, उन सभी को contract basis या ठेक पर रखने की प्रथा शुरू हो गई है। आज तक सूचना विभाग ने कोई ऐसा नियम नहीं बनाया, रवि भाई भी उसके मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, आज तक कोई ऐसा नियम नहीं बना कि अगर उन्हें independence दी जाए तो वे कम-से-कम सत्यता तो लिखें। आप देख लीजिए, आज सारा मीडिया सरकार के साथ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस समय जो सत्य है, सही बात मैं कह रहा हूँ। इस समय अगर कोई मीडिया वाला सही बात लिखना चाहे तो शाम को उसे नौकरी से निकाल दिया जाएगा। जिले लेवल की पत्रकारिता की तो और बुरी हालत है। जिले लेवल पर जितने पत्रकार हैं, उन्हें कोई पैसा नहीं दिया जाता। कैमरा लेकर वे चले जाते हैं और शाम तक कुछ रुपया पैदा करके ले आते हैं। जब हम उनसे पूछते हैं कि तुम्हें कितना रुपया महीना मिलता है, वे कहते हैं कि कभी-कभी अगर story approve हो जाती है, तो 200 रुपए मिल जाते हैं। महीने में उनकी दो-तीन stories approve हो जाती हैं। अगर कोई मर जाए तो उसकी पेंशन में उनकी दो-तीन stories approve हो जाती हैं। अगर कोई मर जाए तो उसकी पेंशन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, उसका पी.एफ. भी नहीं है। जबसे यह सरकार बनी है, पूरे देश में जाने-पहचाने 9 पत्रकार अब तक मारे जा चुके हैं। दूसरे पत्रकारों की बात अलग है। गौरी लंकेश, नवीन गुप्ता (उत्तर प्रदेश), कमलेश (मध्य प्रदेश) आदि तमाम ऐसे नाम हैं। कुछ राज्यों में ऐसी हालत है कि अगर सरकार के खिलाफ कोई पत्रकार लिख दे, तो मीडिया मालिक पर वहां की सरकार दबाव बनाकर जबर्दस्ती उस पत्रकार को निकलवा देती है। अगर कहें तो दसियों उदाहरण मैं दे सकता हूँ। मीडिया की स्वतंत्रता पर अगर इसी तरीके से कुठाराघात होता रहेगा, यदि ऐसी मीडिया की स्वतंत्रता रही, तो कैसे काम चलेगा? देश में राम रहीम का कांड हुआ, अनेक मीडिया वाले मारे गए, उनके apparatus तोड़ दिए गए, कुछ घायल हुए, उनका अस्पताल में जब इलाज हुआ, उसका पैसा भी मालिकों ने नहीं दिया।

मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार कोई ऐसा नियम बनाए, ठीक है कि मीडिया वाले हम लोगों के खिलाफ लिखते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें न्यूज मिलती है, अगर हम पूछते हैं तो कहते हैं कि आपकी जो न्यूज है, अगर हम नहीं लिखेंगे तो आपकी न्यूज कैसे चलेगी। पब्लिक हमें गाली भी दे लेकिन पब्लिक हम पर ही विश्वास करती है। यह एक सत्यता है। मैं इस मामले में मीडिया वालों को दोषी नहीं मानता हूँ। अभी मेरा ही बयान इतना तोड़-मरोड़कर दिखा दिया। कम-से-कम इस बहाने पूरे देश में और विश्व में चर्चा तो

हुई, इतना तो न जाने कितना रुपया लोग खर्च कर देते हैं, फिर भी चर्चा नहीं होती। मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि कुछ नियम इस विषय में सरकार बनाए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (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।

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردیش) : مہودے، میں بھی اپنے آپ کو اس وٹنے سے
سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

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

† جناب محمد ندیم الحق (مغربی بنگال) : مہودے، میں بھی اپنے آپ کو اس وٹنے سے
سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

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

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we too associate ourselves with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. *...(Interruptions)...* While sitting and without permission making comments is not going to help you, please. I have given an opportunity to mention. If anybody wants to associate, he can raise his hand; those names will be included.

Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, he is searching his papers!

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has given so many notices. Which notice is admitted is being searched! *...(Interruptions)...*

Concern over some recent incidents related to airport safety

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to raise an issue of alarming increase in the incidents of frequent close shave for aircraft in various airports in the country. Last week, Saudi Arabia bound flight from Lucknow had a narrow escape when one of the aircraft's front tyres came off during takeoff, which is very dangerous. 300 passengers were on board and the authorities closed the airport for operations for more than four hours. With the aircraft stuck in the middle of the runway, three flights were cancelled and six others diverted at Lucknow Airport, putting inconvenience to the travelling public.

Sir, in August, 2017, Ethiopian Airline's plane carrying 196 passengers hit a parked Air India aircraft at Delhi Airport. The engines of both the aircrafts were shut when the wing of Ethiopian plane crashed into the wing of Air India plane. It is a very serious matter. Due to collision of wings, Ethiopian flight was cancelled and 196 passengers were deboarded and all passengers escaped unhurt.

In September, 2017, 95 passengers in Assam have miraculously escaped when the aircraft skidded off the runway. Jorhat-Guwahati-Kolkatta flight of Jet Connect had skidded off from the runway and got damaged.

Sometime back, over 100 people on board in Air India had a close shave soon after it landed at IGI Delhi Airport, when the engineers at the ground noticed two deflated tyres

of the left landing gear and sparks emanating due to friction. The crash fire tenders were immediately called in, which sprinkled water and foam to cool the aircraft's undercarriage in order to prevent fire.

Sir, this is very, very dangerous. I want to bring to your notice another incident. In November, 2017, in Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad-bound Indigo aircraft hit wild boar on the runway. The pilot saw the boar but it was too late to abort take-off. The crew members of the plane informed Air Traffic Control about the incident, after which the runway was cleared of the carcass for the aircraft to return for the touchdown. The accident damaged rear wheel of the aircraft. It was dangerous to land the plane with the fuel tank full...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subbarami *garu*, time is over. Whatever you will speak now is not going on record. The hon. Minister is here; he will take note and I hope that he will do the needful.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to disclose the status of setting up of Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs) in cities and towns in Maharashtra under AMRUT scheme of the Government

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Sir, in 2015, the Government had launched a Scheme, AMRUT, for bringing in improvements in areas such as water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drains, public transport facilities, parking spaces, creating and upgrading green spaces, etc., within five years. The Scheme was well designed keeping in view the needs of the people and to ensure them a quality of life.

Sir, I express my serious concern on the issue of setting up new STPs or upgradation of existing STPs to reduce pollution level in rivers, water serious health hazards to human and animal life. It seems the authorities have accorded a very low priority to this work despite its immediate requirement.

How long would the people of cities and towns of Maharashtra continue to suffer because of undue delay being caused by not prioritizing the issue in cities and towns of Maharashtra in general and Kolhapur in particular?

Further, the issue of river pollution caused due to a large number of villages located on the banks of major rivers and their tributaries cannot be ignored because open drains

emanating from them also fall directly into them and pollute major rivers and their tributaries to a great extent.

I request the hon. Minister to kindly apprise the status of setting up of STPs in the cities and towns of Maharashtra under AMRUT and plan of Government to handle the problem of river pollution due to the location of villages on the banks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. V. Maitreya. Not present. Shri Tiruchi Siva. Not present. Shri Sanjay Raut. Not present. Shri Ram Nath Thakur.

Demand to open adequate number of Jan Aushadhi Kendras and make a legislation for mandatory prescription of generic medicines by the doctors

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, वर्ष 2017 के वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी WHO के आंकड़ों में कहा गया है कि भारत में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर सिर्फ 5 परसेंट खर्च किया जाता है, जबकि नेपाल, चीन और नियतनाम जैसे देश हमसे अधिक खर्च करते हैं। सरकार द्वारा स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर किए जाने वाले कम खर्च के परिणामस्वरूप निजी क्षेत्र का वर्चस्व इस क्षेत्र में बढ़ता जा रहा है। हाल के दिनों में समाचार-पत्रों में निजी अस्पतालों द्वारा साधारण रोगों के इलाज के लिए मरीजों से वसूली गई भारी धनराशि की खबरें छपी हैं। सभी जानते हैं कि बाजार में जेनेरिक दवाओं की अपेक्षा ब्रांडेड दवाओं की भरमार है। डाक्टर मरीजों को ब्रांडेड दवाएं लिखते हैं, जिनकी कीमत जेनेरिक दवाओं की तुलना में चार-पांच गुना अधिक रहती है। पिछले दिनों संसद में ऐसी घोषणा की गई थी कि सरकार ऐसा कानून लाएगी, जिससे डाक्टरों के लिए जेनेरिक दवाएं लिखना अनिवार्य हो जाएगा। मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया के एक सर्कुलर में भी कहा गया है कि डाक्टर मरीजों को जेनेरिक दवाएं लिखेंगे, लेकिन इसकी अवहेलना की जा रही है। इसलिए इस संबंध में कानून बनाना समय की जरूरत हो गई है। देश के आम आदमी को आज जेनेरिक दवाइयां सुगमता से नहीं मिल रही हैं, क्योंकि जेनेरिक दवाइयां बेचने के लिए खोले गए जनऔषधि केन्द्रों की देश भर में कुल संख्या 3,019 है, जो बहुत ही कम है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह इन केन्द्रों की संख्या बढ़ाए, ताकि आम आदमी को दवाइयों के भारी खर्च के बोझ से मुक्ति मिले। इसके अलावा डाक्टरों द्वारा अनिवार्य रूप से जेनेरिक दवाइयां लिखने के लिए एक कानून भी बनाया जाए, धन्यवाद।

Demand to review the Food Safety and Standards Act to make provisions for stringent punishment to curb food adulteration

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the urgent need to prevent food adulteration in the country. There are increasing incidents of food adulteration throughout the country posing health hazard to people. The existing laws are inadequate to curb adulteration in its colossal proportions. Food Safety and Standard Act 2006 that came into force in 2010 repealed various laws including the Act of 1954, the Meet Food Products Order 1973,

and the Milk and Milk Product Order 1992. In terms of new law, surprisingly, the penal provision for various offences was placed in the nature of monetary terms. Penalties for very serious offences were diluted to punishment between three months to six years. The Law Commission has recommended that sections 272 and 273 of the Indian Penal Code be amended to make adulteration a serious crime where punishment could go up to life imprisonment depending on the gravity of the offence. The panel, headed by former Supreme Court judge B.S. Chauhan, wanted Section 357 of the Criminal Procedure Code to be amended so that courts could order compensation to victims. Children are worst affected by food adulteration. Many brands of milk and milk products sold in the market are reported to be sub-standard. Some of the products like soft drinks and processed food are said to have very harmful ingredients. I urge upon the Government to comprehensively review the Food Safety and Standards Act to provide stringent punishment in order to curb food adulteration in the country.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri R. Vaithilingam.

**Demand to take effective measures to check untimely death of
children in different parts of the country**

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): सभापति महोदय, अगस्त-सितम्बर, 2017 में उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर और फर्रुखाबाद में बड़ी संख्या में बच्चों की मौतें हुईं। राजस्थान के बांसवाड़ा जिले के महात्मा गांधी अस्पताल में जुलाई-अगस्त, दो माह में 90 नवजात बच्चों की मौत हुई और अब गुजरात के अहमदाबाद स्थित एक सिविल अस्पताल में 20-21 अक्टूबर, 2017 को नौ नवजात शिशुओं की मौत हो गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में हुई घटना से किसी ने भी सबक नहीं लिया और शायद दूसरे राज्य अपने यहां अनहोनी का इंतजार करते रहे, ताकि उन्हें रोकने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने भी राज्यों को इस दिशा में कोई मार्गदर्शन जारी नहीं किया, ताकि अन्य राज्यों में बच्चों की हो रही मौतों को समयपूर्व रोका जा सके।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि 2017 में जितनी नवजात शिशुओं की मौतें हुई हैं, मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि 2018 में ऐसी पुनरावृत्ति न हो और सरकारी अस्पताल हो या निजी अस्पताल हो, उनमें नवजात बच्चों की उपेक्षा न हो, धन्यवाद।

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Voraji.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Voraji.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Voraji.

**Demand to take appropriate steps for effective implementation of provisions
of Right to Education Act to increase the enrolment of children under
EWS in private unaided schools**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, there are several problems associated with implementation of 25 per cent reservation in private unaided schools for students from Economically Weaker Sections under the RTE Act in Mumbai.

Low application and admission rates are a crucial concern. Applications were received for only 24 per cent of total vacancies and only 8 per cent of seats were filled in 2015 in Class I, which is the entry level. Reasons include, among others, lack of awareness amongst different stakeholders. High costs, other than tuition fee, are a disincentive for EWS students to enrol in private schools.

While enrolment is low for all social groups under EWS category, dropout rates are relatively high in Muslim, SC, ST categories. These groups face difficulties in proving their eligibility under the scheme.

Several schools have also seen protests from parents on non-EWS students because no attempt has been made to make students aware of the benefits of co-existence and social inclusion. There is an unnecessary fear and misperception that children from poor neighbouring areas will be a bad influence on other students. This de-motivates schools from advertising vacancies under the reserved category.

The Government must undertake the following steps to increase application and admission rates:

- (1) design a grievance redressal mechanism;
- (2) remove access barriers by introducing an offline admission process;
- (3) conduct awareness campaigns by targeting leaders of different social groups;
- (4) ensure transparency and accountability by making all relevant information public; and
- (5) simplify the multi-allotment lottery system admission process by asking parents to list schools in order of preference. To promote socially inclusive practices, the Government must design a media campaign to highlight the benefits of socially inclusive classrooms.

Demand to start water-self-sufficient campaigns throughout the country on the lines of Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan of the State of Rajasthan

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, राजस्थान में देश के कुल सतही जल का 1.16 प्रतिशत और भूजल का केवल 1.7 प्रतिशत ही विद्यमान है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि राज्य को जो भी पानी वर्षा के माध्यम से प्राप्त होता है, उसे सहेजकर उपयोग में लाया जाए। इसी उद्देश्य से जनवरी, 2016 में राजस्थान में "मुख्य मंत्री जल स्वावलंबन अभियान" की शुरुआत की गयी। अभियान के पहले दो चरणों में 7,726 गांवों एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों को सम्मिलित किया गया है, जिन में लगभग 2,25,000 निर्माण एवं मरम्मत कार्य किए गए हैं। लगभग 3,000 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से चिन्हित क्षेत्रों में पूर्व निर्मित बावड़ियों, तालाबों, जोहड़ों आदि की मरम्मत करके उन्हें पुनर्जीवित किया गया है और नए निर्माण कार्य किए गए हैं। अगले तीन वर्षों में इस अभियान के अंतर्गत 21,00 गांव लाभान्वित होंगे और जल आत्मनिर्भर बनेंगे।

इस अभियान की महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि इस में न केवल सरकारी धन का प्रयोग हुआ है बल्कि जन-सहभागिता व कॉरपोरेट जगत ने भी इस कार्य के लिए खुलकर चंदा दिया है। दूसरे, अभियान के अंतर्गत निर्माण कार्यों में मॉनिटरिंग के लिए जियो टैगिंग, मोबाइल ऐप आदि आधुनिक तरीकों का प्रयोग किया गया है, जिस से भ्रष्टाचार की आशंका को समाप्त किया जा सके, जोकि वर्तमान बी.जे.पी. सरकारों...

श्री सभापति: आप वर्तमान सरकार कहें, पार्टी का नाम न लें।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: वर्तमान सरकार, चाहे वह केन्द्र की हो या राज्यों की, सर्वप्रथम प्राथमिकता है।

राजस्थान में जल आत्म-निर्भरता का जो अभियान मुख्य मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में चलाया जा रहा है, उसे अन्य राज्यों में दोहराया जाना चाहिए, जिस से अन्य राज्य भी जल संकट की समस्या से प्रभावी रूप से निपट सकें।

Demand to take steps to remove the irregularities existing in the public distribution system in the country

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: महोदय, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत खाद्यानों की सप्लाई की शिकायतें दिनों-दिन बढ़ रही हैं। मंत्रालय के आंकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष 2015 में 818, वर्ष 2016 में 1,106 और वर्ष 2017 में 15 दिसंबर तक 1,177 मामले संज्ञान में आए। इन शिकायतों के समाधान हेतु तात्कालिक कदम न उठाए जाने के कारण गरीबों को खाद्य आपूर्ति में बाधा आती है। राशन कार्डधारकों से इतने सारे कागजात जमा कराने के लिए कहा जाता है कि वे उसे पूरा करने में अक्षम होते हैं, जिस से उन्हें राशन मिलना बंद हो जाता है और जिस से उन के सामने पेट भरने की समस्या आ खड़ी होती है। कई मामलों में आधार नंबर की अनुपलब्धता के कारण भी ऐसा देखने में आया है, लेकिन दूसरी ओर मैं छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहती हूं। छत्तीसगढ़ में जो राशन दुकानें हैं, उनकी दूरी काफी होने के कारण, जितने का अनाज

गरीब परिवार को मिलता है, उस से अधिक उस का किराया राशन लेने जाने में लग जाता है। छत्तीसगढ़ में कई हास्यास्पद मामले भी हैं, जिन में स्वर्गवासी लोगों को भी राशन सप्लाई किया जा रहा है। जिला राजनांदगांव के ग्राम नवाबांव और ग्राम पंचायत चान्दों में कुछ ऐसे लोगों को राशन दिया जा रहा है, जो इस दुनिया में नहीं हैं, जिन की मौत हो चुकी है। इस संबंध में कई बार शिकायतें हुई हैं, पर स्वर्गवासी लोगों को राशन देने का काम निरंतर छत्तीसगढ़ प्रशासन द्वारा जारी है।

मेरी सदन के माध्यम से मांग है कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की ऐसी खामियों को अविलम्ब दूर किया जाना चाहिए जिस से गरीबों के राशन में कोई बट्टा न लगा सके।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्णाटक): महोदय मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सत्यव्रत चुतर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: मित्रों, आज राज्य सभा ने एक छोटा सा इतिहास रचा है। पहली बार all the Zero Hour submissions and all the Special Mentions fully completed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Members also...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the credit goes to the hon. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, to the House.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, it is a good opening of the year.

श्री सभापति: मैंने शुरू में कहा कि my operation depends on your cooperation. Since your cooperation was good, my operation was very smooth. That is why the House was able to set this record. I hope in future also if we are able to take up our Legislative Business regularly, without wasting time and sticking on to the schedule, we will be able to give opportunity to some more people also. We had taken about 10 Zero Hour submissions. But I saw the time was there. So, I allowed one more hon. Member because he had given notice earlier. Like that, we can do in future also depending on the urgency of the matter, and also the importance of the issue. Whenever there is something very serious, I am just telling the Ministers— I can't direct them unless there is something which is against the policy of the Government — to take note of the same and then send replies.

12.00 NOON

Once again, I am repeating today, regarding Special Mentions and Zero Hour notices, the Ministers, after the House is adjourned, at the earliest time, should go through it and then send the replies to hon. Members. That will really enhance the productivity of the House. I hope everybody will do it. Now, we will go to Question Hour.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Easing the compliance burden under GST**

*151. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to allow quarterly filing of Goods and Services Tax (GST) returns by a vast majority of business people instead of monthly returns;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether quarterly returns will seek to ease the compliance burden on taxpayers having income of less than rupees five crore and also unclog the system that has been facing glitches due to overload; and
- (d) if so, by when filing quarterly returns by assesseees below the threshold limit of ₹5 crore will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. The GST Council has formed a Committee under the convenorship of Shri. A. B. Pandey, Chairman GSTN, to look into the issues related to the filing of returns and suggest a simpler mechanism to mitigate the compliance requirements for tax payers.

(c) The Committee: shall recommend changes to be made in the process of filing of returns in GST, including the threshold, if any, for quarterly filing.

(d) The report of the said Committee shall be placed before the GST Council for making recommendations on this issue.

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का किसान producer भी है और consumer भी है। उसके ऊपर पहले ही indirect tax है, लेकिन अब GST के माध्यम से pesticide, fertilizer आदि जो farming implements हैं, उनके ऊपर 5 per cent से लेकर 18 per cent तक tax और लगा दिया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: जो किसान पहले ही सुसाइड कर रहा है, उसके ऊपर अब और लोड पड़ रहा है, तो क्या मंत्री जी उनको कोई रिलीफ देने वाले हैं?

श्री अरुण जेटली : जो किसान पहले ही सुसाइड कर रहा है, उसके ऊपर अब और लोड पड़ रहा है, तो क्या मंत्री जी उनको कोई रिलीफ देने वाले हैं?

श्री अरुण जेटली: सभापति जी, इस प्रकार के जितने भी items हैं, समय-समय पर जो representations आते हैं, वे GST Council के सामने आते हैं। Council ने एक्सपर्ट्स अधिकारियों की एक फिटमेंट कमेटी बनाई हुई है, ये representations उसके सामने जाते हैं। कमेटी इसको consider करती है और फिर ये Council के सामने आते हैं। पहले भी इस तरह के कई विषय आए हैं, कृषि के अंदर जिन items का प्रयोग होता है और जो Council के सामने आए हैं, तो Council ने उनको consider करके कम किया है। यदि भविष्य में भी इस प्रकार के representations आएंगे, तो यह निर्णय Council के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में आएगा।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, मैं ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो देश के upto 5 करोड़ स्मॉल बिजनेसमैन हैं, अब उनको सिर्फ यही इजाजत है कि वे क्वार्टरली रिटर्न फाइल कर सकते हैं।

मैं एक बात तो यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब वे क्वार्टरली रिटर्न फाइल कर सकते हैं, तो क्या उनका tax monthly जमा करने के बजाय, क्वार्टरली जमा कर सकते हैं?

मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे पास एक रिपोर्ट आई कि इसी प्रॉब्लम की वजह से जो उनके टॉर्गेट्स हैं, वे अपने टॉर्गेट्स एचीव नहीं कर सके। अगर आप इनकी प्रॉब्लम्स को दूर करेंगे, तो वे टॉर्गेट्स भी एचीव हो जाएंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या upto 5 करोड़ बिजनेसमैन को कोई रिलीफ देने की योजना है?

श्री अरुण जेटली: टैक्स क्वार्टरली दिया, यह विषय काउंसिल के सामने आया था और यह विचार था तथा राज्यों का भी यह विचार था, यह संभव इसलिए नहीं है कि हर राज्य को जो राजस्व चाहिए वह हर महीने के बेस पर चाहिए। राज्य सरकारों के जो खर्चे होते हैं और जो केन्द्र सरकार के खर्चे होते हैं, वे हर महीने के हिसाब से होते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, इस बार भी इसमें ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, प्लीज।

श्री अरुण जेटली: टैक्स तो चाहे स्मॉल से आये और बिग से आये, खर्चा तीन महीने की प्रतीक्षा नहीं करता है। सरकारी कर्मचारी को जो वेतन दिया जाता है, वह तीन महीने बाद नहीं दिया जा सकता, हर महीने देना पड़ता है। इसलिए टैक्सेशन भी हर महीने आता रहे, यह अपने आपमें आवश्यक है।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: The hon. Minister has already said, the Committee shall recommend changes to be made in the process of filing of returns in GST.' I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether all the local artisans those who are making some sort of copper materials, handicrafts and all these things will be included in this.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, as far as various trades or services are concerned, they would certainly come within the categories of the tariff fixation which has separately taken place. Now up to twenty lakh of rupees, there is a complete exemption and therefore those who are within the twenty lakhs rupees would be exempted. If they are more than that, then depending on what is the nature of trade they are in, they would have to pay the tax according to the trade. The Committee which has been referred to in the reply is not a committee which is dealing with tariffs; it is a Committee which is dealing with the procedure. The question of procedure which they are dealing with is, whether this quarterly return which has been made applicable to those with a turnover of ₹1.5 crore and less, can be expanded further or not so that there is an ease as far as compliance is concerned.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, Section 149 of the CGST Act provides that every registered entity under the Act may be assigned a ranking depending upon the GST payment. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether the Government has started giving ratings and, if so, what are the factors that determine the score?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the question that the hon. Member has raised does not relate to this particular question because this deals with the compliance itself. But, to the best of what I could recollect, that process has still not started. Still, I would cross-check it and inform the Member accordingly.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, through you, I would like to know this from the hon. Finance Minister. The GST, the greatest indirect tax reform which has taken place, has been yielding good results. But the basic theme on which this had relied upon was 'one nation-one tax'. Today, we have a lot many bands, from five to 12, 18, 27 plus. Is the Government contemplating asking the GST Council to rationalize it and bring it under one or two bands so that it becomes much easier as far as compliance is concerned?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, this question had arisen earlier also. With regard to one commodity or one service, there would be one tax; but with regard to all kinds of commodities or goods to have a single rate of taxation, even when GST was approved in this House and the other House, it was made clear that that would not be possible to

be done immediately. There is a single rate of taxation in several countries, but these are those countries which don't have people who live below the poverty line. India has such large disparities and people use different commodities. For instance, food items in India would always be either zero rated, or rated at the lowest slab of five per cent. At the same time, there would be luxury items which can't be put in the same slab as food. So, the question of having one slab-rate itself doesn't arise. Already the process of rationalization has begun and, if the hon. Member notes, we have the 28 per cent slab in which the standard items were put, those which were earlier in the standard rate of Central Excise and the VAT itself. Now, most of those items have already been brought down to the 18 per cent slab-rate. So, that process of rationalization has begun. That is ongoing exercise, which I am quite certain would continue.

Policy support and lowering of tariffs for renewable energy generation

*152. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian renewable energy companies are among the most poorly rated investment grade companies in the Asia Pacific region;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for renewable energy to make up a larger portion of India's electricity generation, bolstered by untapped generation potential, it needs strong policy support and lower tariffs;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the renewable energy made up 58 per cent- its biggest share yet-of the 25 GW of generation capacity added in India in Financial Year 2017; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) In a news item that appeared in 'The Hindu' newspaper on 20 November, 2017, it was reported that as per Fitch's 2018 Outlook on Asia-Pacific Utilities the Indian renewable energy companies are among the poorly rated investment grade companies in the Asia-Pacific region. However, the observations contained in Fitch Outlook 2018 are

not backed by detailed analysis and hence cannot be considered as representative of the Indian renewable energy companies. Ernst and Young in its Renewable Energy Country Attractiveness Index (RECAI) report of October 2017 has ranked India as second on RECAI.

The share of renewable energy is progressively increasing in the Indian electricity mix. In the year 2015-16, with 65.78 billion units the share of renewables was 5.61 per cent. This increased to 6.59 per cent in the year 2016-17. In growth terms with 82 billion units, the renewable generation in 2016-17 was around 25 per cent higher than the previous year. This growth is attributed to Government of India's proactive policy measures that include various fiscal and financial incentives for increasing share of renewable energy in the country's electricity mix. As per the Central Electricity Authority, in the year 2016-17, the share of renewable energy in the total electric power generation capacity addition was 52.2 per cent.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Hon. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the rating, as per Fitch's 2018 Outlook on Asia-Pacific Utilities of Indian renewable energy companies was not backed by detailed analysis and hence, cannot be considered, while Ernst and Young has ranked India as second on Renewable Energy Country Attractiveness Index (RECAI) in October, 2017. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has examined the Report of Ernst and Young and, if so, whether the same is backed by a fairly detailed analysis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question has to be brief and the answer has to be reasonably brief.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, in the reply it has been made clear that the Report of Fitch does not appear to be founded on facts. They have cited three companies for having come to the conclusion that green companies or the renewable energy companies in India are weak. Now, all the three companies which have been cited have nothing to do with renewable energy. The National Thermal Power Corporation is primarily a thermal power generating company and it is one of the best companies in the world. Its net worth is ₹ 96,000 crore and the profit of the NTPC last year was about ₹ 12,300 crore. So, the fact is that NTPC is not a renewal energy company and, in any case, it is not a weak company. They have rated it 'BBB', which is a lower grade. Similarly, Power Grid is one of the biggest transmission utilities in the world. Its profit last year was about ₹ 9,000 crore. So, it cannot be called a weak company. In any case, Power Grid is a transmission company. It does not deal with renewable energy at all.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Sir, India has set a target of producing 40 per cent of total energy needs through renewal energy by 2030. Renewal energy accounted for 18.37 of the total installed power capacity in India in 2017. The reply given by the hon. Minister does not match with this figure. The State of Tamil Nadu is a leading State in producing renewal energy. So, we should support such States. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps taken to accelerate the growth of renewal energy to match with the targeted figure.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, the rate of growth of renewal energy in India has been one of the fastest in the world. Our current installed capacity, as of November, is 62,000 megawatts and under installation is 6,500 megawatts. So, that will make it about 69,000 megawatts. Apart from that, we already bid out about 14,000 megawatts last year. If we add that 14,000 megawatts, taking into account the gestation period of 18 months, it will go up to 84,000 megawatts and next year again we are going to bid out about 30,000 or 40,000 megawatts. Our target is about 1,75,000 megawatts and we will achieve it easily. We will achieve it before 2022. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The last supplementary question was with reference to Tamil Nadu.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, Tamil Nadu has a strong base of renewal energy. I don't have exact figures of Tamil Nadu right now. But so far as the growth is concerned and so far as encouragement given to renewal energy throughout the country is concerned, we have policies which give encouragement to renewal energy and that is why the growth of renewal energy in India is one of the fastest in the world. In fact, the Renewal Energy Country Attractiveness Index placed India at the second place after China.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I must compliment the Government, past and the present, for making renewal energy the corner stone of our policy for future electricity generation and the speed with which we have been growing is very commendable, as you rightly said just second to China. The issue here is about the hardware. The cost of renewal energy has been coming down progressively over the years because we have been able to make a lot of equipment ourselves within the country. Solar energy is the most important aspect of the renewal energy programme. I must point out to the hon. Minister that silicon wafers which are the core of the solar panels, which are being put up in the country without exception, are being imported and that is why all the solar panels which you are putting up are basically assembled in India. There was a programme, and I remember as a Minister of Heavy Industries, in which BHEL was to set up a silicon wafer

manufacturing facility in India which would facilitate not only the manufacturers of solar panels but bring down the tariff because the core issue of this question is to bring down the tariff.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, the question is: Is silicon wafer manufacturing, which is a core item required for manufacturing of solar panels, going to be produced in India shortly or soon enough so that we can expand our programme and to make it more cost-effective?

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member is right. About 80 per cent of our solar panels, etc., are imported from China, Taiwan and countries like that. Now, we have a programme for encouraging 'Make in India' right from polysilicon onwards to wafers, panels and modules. We have issued an Expression of Interest for 20,000 MW. Only those companies can participate which are willing to set up manufacturing facilities from polysilicon onwards here. We did this after discussions with the industry. The industry said that we should provide them the market and they will bring the manufacturing. So, we have provided them the market. We have issued the Expression of Interest. I am quite sure that this will fructify.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: This is something which was already going to be set up, but stopped from being set up. So, please look into that.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: माननीय सभापति जी, इस प्रकार का ऐतिहासिक लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने जो काम किया है, इसको प्राप्त करने के लिए ऐसे कौन से financial initiatives लिए गए, जिनके कारण सरकार इस achievement को पाने में सफल हुई है?

श्री राज कुमार सिंह: सर, हमारी दो-तीन योजनाएँ हैं, जिनके अंतर्गत हमारी renewable energy का expansion हो रहा है। एक तो हमने accelerated depreciation दिया है। हमने 40 per cent accelerated depreciation दिया है। पहले यह 80 परसेंट था, अब यह 40 परसेंट हो गया है, लेकिन यह भी ठीक है। इसके अतिरिक्त हमारी एक VGF scheme है। हालाँकि अभी स्थिति यह है कि competitive rates इतने कम आ गए हैं कि अब VGF की जरूरत नहीं पड़ रही है। अभी हमने solar energy के लिए जो bid की है, वह 2 रुपए 45 पैसे प्रति यूनिट आ गई है और wind energy के लिए यह 2 रुपए 65 पैसे प्रति यूनिट आ गई है। इसलिए rates इतने कम हो गए हैं कि अब VGF की जरूरत नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त हमारी एक 'Solar Park Scheme' है, जिसके अन्तर्गत हम 40 हजार मेगावाट के लिए Solar Park set up कर रहे हैं, जिसमें 21 हजार मेगावाट का Solar Park set up हो गया है। Park set up करने के लिए हम funds देते हैं, जिसके अंतर्गत यह financial initiative आ रहा है।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Minister of New and Renewable Energy whether the Union Government would encourage the companies coming forward to produce energy from municipal solid waste through PPP model because some of the companies are not coming forward because of the huge investments but less prospects. So, I would like to know whether the Government will encourage those companies.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH: Sir, we have a subsidy scheme for generation of energy based on municipal solid waste. There are different rates of subsidy for different capacities. Apart from that, whatever power is generated, even though the cost of power, which is generated, is high at about six rupees per unit, it is a 'must run'. That means the DISCOMS have to buy it. So, this scheme is already there, and under this scheme, a number of waste-to-energy plants have been set up.

Renaming of Madurai airport

*153. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that numerous representations have been received by Government for renaming the Madurai Airport as Muthuramalingam Thevar Airport; and

(b) if so, the status of the process of renaming of Madurai Airport?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Representations for renaming of Madurai Airport as Muthuramalingam Thevar Airport have been received by the Government. As per the extant practice, requests for naming/renaming of airports are considered based on the recommendations of the State Government concerned, supported by a resolution passed in the respective State Legislative Assembly. However, no such resolution has been received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for renaming of Madurai Airport as Muthuramalingam Thevar Airport.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will ask only one supplementary. I would like to say that Muthuramalingam Thevar was a great freedom fighter, and, perhaps, he is being ignored because he was with Subhash Chandra Bose.

I made the effort- in the late 90s after I got elected from Madurai. This matter has been pending since then, although the statue of Muthuramalingam Thevar has been set up, thanks to the Lok Sabha Committee. Mr. Praful Patel is here. He had also made efforts, but the local Government was not in favour. But now that we have a new Government in Tamil Nadu, will the hon. Minister again take up what is pending since long?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, this request has been pending for some time, but the Tamil Nadu Government, in 2001 and again in 2005, have said that no public buildings, places or corporations in Tamil Nadu will be named after any political leader, past or present. This is a very strong thing that has come from that Government. We are a federal country.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Then, I will ask my second supplementary. Now, there is a new Government in Tamil Nadu. There is nothing constitutional about what the previous Government had said. Let the new Government be asked whether they are ready to pass a Resolution and send it to the Central Government.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Since it has been pending for a very, very long time, the new Government can send a proposal. We have nothing against it. We have tremendous respect for Thevarji. His work and his life have been exemplary and we, as Indians, will have to respect our elders.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is that Shri Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar is one of the revolutionary names in south India. There is universal acclamation about his personality and the contribution he made in those days when he joined hands with Shri Subhash Chandra Bose. The suggestion is that if the State Government has not sent it, will the Centre ask the State if they have changed their stand to think on those lines? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, we can make an enquiry from the State Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Ambika Soni. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Let me say something since it is important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: When ex-Ministers also are equally knowledgeable like the present Ministers, it is a problem sometimes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, just because my name was mentioned, I wish to clarify.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you an opportunity. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, a similar request has been pending for the international airport situated at Chandigarh. The Punjab Government had asked for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ambika ji, this question is specifically related to Madurai Airport.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: But, Sir, it is a question of naming or renaming an airport. Our airport has been without a name for the last one-and-a-half years. I myself have raised it on the floor of the House. I have an assurance from the present Government that this would be taken care of. There was no problem with regard to the name of Shaheed-e-Azam, Bhagat Singh but still there is no movement. It won't make an airport economically unviable. This has been a long-pending demand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right but it is a suggestion.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, both Punjab and Haryana Governments have supported it.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Yes, both Punjab and Haryana Governments have supported it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope, the hon. Minister will take note of the suggestion.
...(Interruptions)... Please. Yes, do you wish to say something? Please.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, there are nine proposals of different airports all over the country of naming or renaming. We are looking at it.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: But, Sir, there should be a time-frame for it.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Patel, what is the issue? Is it a clarification or you want to give some. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I am not asking any supplementary. Sir, it is a clarification since my name was taken by hon. Member, Swamy ji. I remember that during the *bhoomi puja* and, then, subsequently, on the inauguration of new terminal of Madurai Airport — the State Government was then represented by the Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar — there

was a suggestion which came up. I do not know about the resolution of the Tamil Nadu Assembly but it was so decided that any naming of airport being a Central Government issue to be approved by the Union Cabinet, this could be taken up at Union Cabinet level. I do not remember about any resolution which the Chief Minister brought to my notice. If that be the case, I am not trying to argue to the contrary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: If this stand is still taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... This stand still can be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not involved in the politics of Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No further discussion, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed you to seek a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I just wanted to bring it to your notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Minister.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI Sir, the final decision is of the Union Cabinet. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: See, the Minister has quoted the Tamil Nadu State Government's Resolution, there is a background to this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: But, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. You have to check the records. Afterwards, there will be a problem if you say no to something and he brings out the Resolution. In order to move forward, my suggestion is that the Resolution to some extent was reasonable for the simple reason that across the country, everybody, every ruling party is naming these after their leaders or persons who are nearer to them. Subsequently, another Government comes and tries to change these names, which creates controversies, agitations and counter-agitations. That was the larger context. But Shri Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar is above politics. His name is immortal that way. Please keep that in mind. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, what I want to say is that...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No second supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI SELJA: It is not a supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Seljaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. This is not the way. Ambika ji is very senior. I know her, I respect her and that is why immediately I called her though the question is about Madurai Airport. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, please allow half-an-hour discussion on this subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, if you are interested in having a discussion on naming airports, please give a separate notice, I will consider it.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Sir, Aurangabad is a big city in Maharashtra. Unofficially, Aurangabad is always called Chhatrapati Sambhaji Raje Nagar. Chhatrapati Sambhaji Raje is the son of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. And, even the Aurangabad Airport is unofficially called as Sambhaji Raje Nagar Airport. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister if, like Madurai,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Same thing again. He has already answered that question. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI Sir, Shaeed-e-Azam, Bhagat Singh ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI LA. GANESAN: Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government has issued a circular not to name on any political leaders. The hon. Chairman has rightly stated that Muthuramalingam Thevar should not be considered only as a political leader. He was a nationalist to the core. So, considering the national feeling, I appeal to one and all, irrespective of party affiliation, caste affiliation, to support it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your suggestion. He will keep it in mind. Now, Question No. 154.

Regulation of cryptocurrencies

*154. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to regulate cryptocurrencies such as bitcoin and ethereum, as India accounts for more than 11 per cent of global cryptocurrency trade;

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

(c) what is the position of cryptocurrencies in India with respect to legality?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government is examining the matter. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs is deliberating over all issues related to cryptocurrencies to propose specific actions to be taken.

(c) The Government does not consider cryptocurrencies to be legal tender.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, the cryptocurrencies have been compared to the pyramid schemes and the economic bubbles which have affected a lot of people who joined that. So, I would like to know whether there is any consumer protection available to the people who are already using cryptocurrencies. Some agencies say that they will accept Bitcoins. So, what is the Government planning to protect people?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, since 24th December, 2013, both the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India have consistently maintained a position and have made it public repeatedly that this is not a lawful legal tender in India. Therefore, that protection is not available. It is operating online. That is a separate matter. There have been expert groups which have been set up to see how to deal with this situation whose report is now awaited. But this is not a legal tender and this is the clear position which has been set out even as late as the 29th of December by the Government of India in its Press Release. So, from 2013 to 2017, this has consistently been the position of both the Central Bank and the Government.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: I would like to know whether the Government is aware of the threat of cryptocurrencies being used for illegal purposes. It has been found that some terrorist groups are also finding it very convenient to use Bitcoins. So, what are the measures taken by the Government to stop this? I would also like to know if you have any data on the crimes.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, one of the features of cryptocurrencies has been that there is a lack of dependence on the State and that this functions with a certain amount of anonymity. It functions within the virtual community which is created and enjoys the trust of that virtual community itself. It operates through blogs; it operates through WhatsApp groups etc. There are several kinds of cryptocurrencies. In fact, there are 785 virtual currencies all over the world which are today in operation. There are about 11 such

online exchanges which have been identified in India. There was an inter-Departmental Committee which was set up in the year 2016. That examined the matter and decided that certain cautions be taken and people at different levels, those who are engaged in this activity, be given a caution or warning that there is no lawful protection, which was accordingly done. Now, regarding how in future it is to be dealt with in India, there is an expert group under the Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, which is functioning, whose report is now awaited.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, since the Finance Minister has clarified that cryptocurrencies are not legal tender and I am assuming he also means that it is, therefore, illegal, would he consider giving immediate directions to banks, credit card companies, etc., while the Committee is still doing its work, to prohibit purchases and transactions in cryptocurrencies with immediate effect?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the Government is awaiting the report of the expert group as to what are the steps to be taken, the reason being that there are such large numbers, as I mentioned, of cryptocurrencies which are globally operating and they can operate from any part of the world because they virtually operate in the virtual group itself. Therefore, rather than taking any actions immediately, we are awaiting that report and once that report comes, only then the measured steps which are to be taken in this regard would be taken.

श्री अमर सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा, मैं बिना नाम लिये कहना चाहूंगा कि बहुत बड़े-बड़े लोग, जो करोड़ों रुपये प्रचार से कमाते हैं, वे लोग भी बिटकॉइन के धंधे में शामिल हैं। उनके नाम पनामा और पैराडाइज़ जैसे स्कैंडल्स में भी आये हैं। हमारे पड़ोसी देश में — आप कहते हैं कि यह लीगल टेंडर नहीं है, यानी यह जाली नोट की तरह है और बगल के देश में तथा विश्व के कई देशों के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष अपना पद भी खो बैठे हैं, लेकिन न तो पनामा में कुछ होता है, न पैराडाइज़ में कुछ होता है और न ही बिटकॉइन में कुछ होता है।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री अमर सिंह: क्या आप ऐसे लोगों के विरुद्ध कोई punitive action लेने की कृपा करेंगे या कोई ऐसा प्रावधान बना रहे हैं अथवा आप कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा में हैं?

श्री अरुण जेटली: सभापति जी, ये दोनों विषय अलग-अलग हैं। जहाँ तक पनामा और पैराडाइज़ का विषय है, उनमें जिन लोगों के या जिन entities के नाम आये थे, उनके सम्बन्ध में एकदम उपयुक्त जाँच भी हुई है। उनमें से जिन लोगों के अकाउंट्स उसमें गैर-कानूनी पाये गये, उनके खिलाफ जो-जो कार्रवाई कानून में है, यानी adjudication, assessment, criminal law action इत्यादि है, उन कानूनों के हिसाब से वह कार्रवाई उनके खिलाफ हो रही है।

जहाँ तक बिटकॉइन का सवाल है, तो क्योंकि पूरे विश्व के अंदर यह एक नयी परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है और यह केवल भारत के ही सामने चुनौती नहीं है, तो पूरे विश्व का अनुभव भी देखते हुए भारत को इसको किस तरीके से निपटना है, इसके संबंध में भी, जैसा मैंने पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि सरकार इस विषय में अध्ययन कर रही है कि हम क्या कार्रवाई कर सकते हैं।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, as the Finance Minister rightly observed, this is a virtual platform. But what is hacking to the website on the internet and cyber platform, the cryptocurrency is to the currency. This is already creeping into transactions of cyber platform economies. The cryptocurrencies are a danger to the economy be it Bitcoin or be it Ethereum or be it Ripple. The latest entry in 2017 was of Ripple. The cryptocurrency is creating a danger like hacking situation to the economic platforms and the transactions of the trade. Your Committee is already in place and looking into the dangers. Since the advanced nations the world over have identified the cryptocurrency as a threat, what are the latest measures that you have come to know and what are the things that you are going to put in place to contain them immediately even before the Committee Report comes to you because already 11 per cent of the currency transactions have crept in with Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the hon. Member is right when he says that being a virtual currency there is no authorised platform as such supported by any assets which supports this and therefore the dangers such as hacking, loss of passwords, etc., are there. These are all dangers and inherent risks which are attached to it. Having preliminarily examined this matter, whatever cautions are to be given, both, the Reserve Bank of India and the Government, have been giving them from time to time to the people that those who deal with it deal with it at their own risk and peril.

As far as what other steps are to be taken, after the matter is examined by the Expert Groups, judging how other countries deal with it and learning from the global experience, it is only then that we will be able to, in near future, take our future steps in the matter.

Writing off of bad loans of PSBs

*155. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NPAs of public sector banks is the biggest scam of the country as per the statement of Hon'ble Prime Minister;

- (b) the details of NPAs of various public sector banks as on 31 March, 2014, bank-wise;
- (c) the details of NPAs of various public sector banks as on date, bank-wise;
- (d) whether Government has written off bad loans amounting to more than ₹ 55000/-crores during six months of fiscal year 2017-18;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise; and
- (f) the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (f) Gross advances by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased significantly between 2008 to 2014 from ₹ 18.16 lakh crore as on 31.3.2008, to ₹ 52.15 lakh crore as on 31.3.2014. The primary reason for spurt in stressed assets in recent time, as per RBI, have been observed to include, inter-alia, factors such as aggressive lending practices during up turn, laxity in credit risk appraisal and loan monitoring in banks, wilful default/loan frauds in some cases, and slowdown in the global economy.

An Asset Quality Review (AQR) was subsequently carried out in Financial Year 2015-16 by the Reserve Bank of India for transparent recognition of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) to ensure clean and fully provisioned balance sheets of banks which revealed high NPAs. As a result of transparent recognition of NPAs, the NPA amount of PSBs rose from ₹ 2.16 lakh crore (Domestic) as on 31st March 2014 to ₹ 7.33 lakh crore (Global) as on 30th September, 2017. The bank-wise details of NPAs of PSBs as on 31.3.2014 and 30.9.2017 are given in the Annexure-I (*See below*).

As per RBI guidelines and policy approved by Bank Board(s), non performing loans, including *inter alia*, those where full provisioning has been made on completion of four years are removed from the Balance Sheet of the bank concerned. This is, *inter alia*, done for tax benefits and capital optimization. The borrowers of such loans continue to be liable for repayment. Bank-wise details during six months of fiscal year 2017-18 are given in the *Annexure-II* (*See below*). The Government has not written off any bank loan.

Annexure-I

Details of NPAs of PSBs

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Public Sector Bank	Gross NPA	
		31.03.2014 (Domestic)	30.03.2014 (Global)
1.	Allahabad Bank	7,961	21,454
2.	Andhra Bank	5,858	19,839
3.	Bank of Baroda	9,894	46,307
4.	Bank of India	10,274	49,307
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	2,860	17,239
6.	Canara Bank	7,371	39,164
7.	Central Bank of India	11,500	31,641
8.	Corporation Bank	4,737	20,685
9.	Dena Bank	2,616	13,201
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	9,949	51,368
11.	Indian Bank	4,284	9,624
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	7,838	34,709
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	5,618	26,432
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	2,554	6,822
15.	Punjab National Bank	18,611	57,630
16.	Syndicate Bank	4,264	20,177
17.	UCO Bank	6,275	24,435
18.	Union Bank of India	9,142	38,286
19.	United Bank of India	7,118	12,893
20.	Vijaya Bank	1,986	6,649
21.	State Bank of India	76,030	1,86,115

*Annexure-II**Bank-wise details of reduction in NPAs due to write-offs*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Public Sector Bank	Reduction in NPAs due to write-offs during first six months of Financial Year 2017-18*
1.	Allahabad Bank	1,683
2.	Andhra Bank	706
3.	Bank of Baroda	1,885
4.	Bank of India	5,078
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1,684
6.	Canara Bank	2,600
7.	Central Bank of India	67
8.	Corporation Bank	1,808
9.	Dena Bank	304
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	2,416
11.	Indian Bank	722
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	2,404
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,203
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	142
15.	Punjab National Bank	3,778
16.	Syndicate Bank	1,068
17.	UCO Bank	987
18.	Union Bank of India	1,450
19.	United Bank of India	277
20.	Vijaya Bank	936
21.	State Bank of India	22,428
	TOTAL	53,625

* These include, *inter-alia*, loans that have been removed from the balance sheet, loans where full provisioning has been done, etc., as per RBI guidelines and policy approved by Bank Board(s).

Source: Reserve Bank of India

श्री नीरज शेखर: सभापति जी, मेरा प्रश्न बड़ा क्लियर था। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दिसम्बर के महीने में एक जगह भाषण देते हुए कहा था कि जो एनपीए है, यह यूपीए सरकार का सबसे बड़ा स्कैम है, इसीलिए मैंने अपना यह प्रश्न पूछा था। जब इस देश के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री बोल रहे हैं कि यह सबसे बड़ा स्कैम है, तो उसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या किया? क्या इसके लिए कोई जांच कमेटी बनाई है, कोई सीबीआई इन्क्वायरी कराई है? आज तक तो हमारे एक बहुत बड़े अधिकारी हैं, जिन्होंने बहुत घोटालों की जांच की है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एनपीए जो 2014 में 2 लाख करोड़ रुपए था, वह आज 9 लाख करोड़ रुपए हो गया है, क्या सरकार इस पर कोई कदम उठा रही है? इस देश के लोग यह जानना चाहते हैं कि यह इस तरह से क्यों बढ़ता जा रहा है? मैं यह मानता कि सरकार यह कह रही है कि यह यूपीए के समय का है।

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप अपना प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो एनपीए 2014 में 2 लाख करोड़ रुपए था, वह आज 9 लाख करोड़ रुपए हो गया है, यह कहां जा रहा है? इस देश के लोग यह जानना चाहते हैं कि इसके लिए क्या जांच हो रही है, क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

श्री अरुण जेटली: सभापति जी, जहां तक यह संख्या बढ़ने का प्रश्न है, इसके बारे में मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि बैंकों का टोटल एनपीए जो 2014 में था, उसके पीछे यह पाया गया कि कई बैंक अपने लोन को बार-बार evergreen करते थे। उसी लोन को दोबारा आगे बढ़ाते जाते थे और जिसकी वजह से पुस्तकों के अंदर तो वह लोन होता था, लेकिन asset वास्तविकता में एक प्रकार से non-performing हो चुका था, इसलिए सन् 2015 में रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने हर बैंक का asset quality review किया और उसके बाद पाया कि ये जो actual accounts हैं, जो किताबों के अंदर performing दिखते हैं, वास्तविकता में वे performing नहीं हैं, क्योंकि उसमें ब्याज भी नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। इनको एक प्रकार से केवल standardize किया जा रहा है और इनको एनपीए के अंदर गिनना चाहिए। इस प्रकार से उसको छुपाने की बजाय उनको स्पष्टता से स्पष्ट करके सामने दिखा दिया गया, संख्या बढ़ने का यह पहला कारण था।

इसके पीछे दूसरा कारण था कि क्योंकि समय बीतता है, तो ब्याज भी बढ़ता जाता है, तो ब्याज लगने से लोन की संख्या भी बढ़ती है, तो यह इसका कारण था। अब बैंकों ने aggressive lending की है, risk assessment ठीक नहीं किया, कहीं wilful defaults हुए। हर एकाउंट की कहानी अपनी अलग प्रकार की होती है और उस अकाउंट के संबंध में जो भी कानून के तहत कार्रवाई की जा सकती है, वह कार्रवाई है। जहां पर criminal liability फिक्स हो सकती थी, वह criminal liability fixed है और जहां business losses वगैरह इत्यादि कारण हैं, वहां पर जो रिकवरी की प्रक्रिया है या उसको अपने IBC code के तहत insolvent declare करना है और उसके बाद उसके अकाउंट के संबंध में आगे जो कानूनी प्रक्रिया बढ़नी है, वह कार्रवाई भी आगे चल रही है।

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप अपना second supplementary पूछिए।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, मैंने तो यह पूछा था कि यह स्कैम है या नहीं है?

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप अपना second supplementary पूछिए।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि मैं वित्त विभाग का इतना बड़ा ज्ञाता नहीं हूँ, लेकिन जो हम लोग समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ते हैं कि बैंकों ने कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर्स का 55 हजार करोड़ रुपए का लोन माफ कर दिया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कॉर्पोरेट लोगों का ऋण माफ हो जाता है, एनपीए हो जाता है, खत्म हो जाता है, लेकिन जब किसानों के लोन को माफ करने की बात आती है, तो वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि चूंकि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है, इसलिए उनका ऋण माफ नहीं हो सकता है, तो यह दोहरी नीति क्यों है? किसानों के लिए अलग नीति और कॉर्पोरेट के लिए अलग नीति क्यों है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised the issue. Please get the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are not satisfied, as I told you yesterday, you can give notice to me and then there is a mechanism for that.

श्री अरुण जेटली: सभापति जी, मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि न तो सरकार, न कोई बैंक किसी कॉर्पोरेट का लोन माफ करती है।

श्री नीरज शेखर: जैसे आप कहते हैं कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़, ऐसे बीच में नहीं होता है। कृपया आप पहले जवाब सुनिए।

श्री अरुण जेटली: सर, यह लोन माफ नहीं करते, इसलिए माननीय सदस्य पहले मेरे उत्तर को समझ लें। इसके लिए मुझे केवल दो मिनट चाहिए।

कुछ समय के बाद, चार साल के बाद जब लोन non-performing में रहता है और उसकी रिकवरी की संभावना कम होती है, तो उसकी category को बदल देते हैं। जहां तक जिससे ऋण वसूल करना होता है, उसके खिलाफ रिकवरी की liability रहती है, उसकी जिम्मेवारी नहीं जाती है, लेकिन बैंक अपनी provisioning कर देता है ताकि उसको उस अकाउंट के संबंध में इनकम टैक्स में उस प्रकार की छूट मिल जाए, इस प्रकार से qua the borrower, the liability remains. उसको कोई माफी नहीं मिलती, लेकिन बैंक, अपने खाते के अंदर जो एंट्री होती है, उसको वह बदल देता है ताकि बैंक को इनकम टैक्स के हिसाब से इनकम टैक्स प्रोसीडिंग में उसका लाभ मिल जाए, केवल इतना अंतर है और इसलिए हम अपने मन में से यह निकाल दें कि सरकार ने या बैंकों ने वह 55 हजार करोड़ रुपए किसी का माफ किया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: मेरा प्रश्न यह नहीं था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Neeraj Shekhar, yesterday also, you raised the issue. If you are not satisfied with the answer or if you feel, the answer is wrong, you can write to me and there is a remedy. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, some time back, the All India Bank Employees Association came out with a list of wilful defaulters. My question is very simple and straightforward. Why can't the Government reveal the names of wilful defaulters? Why can't the Government treat it as a criminal offence and proceed accordingly?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The names of wilful defaulters are regularly given by the banks itself. Let us again get this misconception out. As far as normal banking transactions are concerned, there is a certain amount of confidentiality. For instance, the bank cannot disclose your account or my account to anybody in the public domain. But, as far as wilful defaulters are concerned, that is a separate category with regard to which no secrecy is maintained.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please, Nandaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this NPA debate will never end. The original question was, if loans were performing as on 31.3.2014, if they have become non-performing later, then, is that a scam or is the NPA issue a scam? The hon. Member says that the hon. Minister's answer is not a direct answer. Be that as it may, I am asking a very specific question. The RBI is regulator. The RBI audits every bank, at least, once a year, and perhaps more often. The RBI found a certain loan as performing. In the Asset Quality Review, the RBI finds that the loan is non-performing. The Minister says that earlier the regulation was relaxed and the Asset Quality Review made the regulations stricter. I accept that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question now, please?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: My question now is, does the Minister have data now or if he does not have, will he furnish it to the House, how many loans given by banks after 1.4.2014 have become NPA today?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Obviously, the question doesn't relate to loans given with regard to particular dates but it is absolutely clear that bulk of these NPAs have arisen out of loans which were given prior to 1.4.2014. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Naresh Gujral. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The moment we try to. ...*(Interruptions)*... श्रीरज शेखर जी, आपका नाम रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। You are a youngster; you have to come up in life. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: I am very old, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am 50 years old.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are old. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a new definition he is giving that a person of 50 years is old. Then, what about 70-plus people? ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Naresh Gujral.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, it is a fact that there has been a huge increase in NPAs in the country and recent figures indicate that the figure could be closer to 10 lakh crores of rupees. Sir, in the newspapers and in the media, it has been reported that ten to twelve business houses have been responsible for almost 60 to 70 per cent of the NPAs which means there is a huge concentration of risk in just a few hands which is very abnormal and since it is abnormal, my main question is, why don't you order a forensic audit of, at least, 10 largest NPAs of each bank? I have been raising this demand for the last so many years that why can't the Government order or the RBI order a forensic audit so that then it would be seen, if there was a fraud; if money was diverted or if undue pressure was put on the banks to give loans to certain parties. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, one thing is absolutely clear as the hon. Member says,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No running commentary.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There has been, as mentioned in the reply, an aggressive lending practice and, at times, laxity and, at times, lack of risk assessment as far as grant of loans are concerned and that is why, a very large number of these loans became NPAs. And many of them are not backed by adequate securities also. That is actually a fact. But then, you cannot have a fishing and roving inquiry into a transaction to find out what went wrong. Whenever specific facts have come to the notice, as far as the banking industry is concerned, both the regulators, the banks and other investigating agencies, accordingly, have been taking actions against them from time to time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: No, no. You cannot cherry-pick. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot cherry-pick and decide which one is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Renukaji, you cannot have cherry-picking in the House, please. Now, Question No. 156.

*** 156 [The questioner was absent.]**

Rules governing drug testing on humans

*156. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is conducting clinical trials of all the drugs which are released into the country for usage, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same and the list of the drugs which have skipped the clinical trials in India;

(c) the number of people who have lost their lives during the clinical trials of drugs in the last three years, the details thereof; and

(d) the initiatives/rules imposed on the private companies for drug testing on humans by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Central Licensing Authority is giving permission to the applicants for conduct of clinical trial before usage of new drugs in the country, unless waiver of clinical trial is given as per provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Under certain conditions, such as for drugs indicated in life threatening/serious diseases or diseases of special relevance to the Indian health scenario and in public interest, the clinical data requirements may be abbreviated, deferred or omitted, as deemed appropriate by the Licensing Authority.

The list of the new drugs approved for manufacture/marketing in the country without local clinical trial in accordance with the regulatory provisions and guidelines is given in the Annexure-I (*See below*).

(c) Death may occur during clinical trial due to various reasons such as the disease from which the patient may be suffering or due to the investigational product or any other reason. The number of persons who died during clinical trial in the last three years and the number of such cases which are related to clinical trial is given in the Annexure-II (*See below*).

(d) Clinical trials of new drugs are regulated under Rules 122 DA, 122DAB, 122DAC, 122DD, 122E and Schedule-Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

Various measures taken by the Government for strengthening the regulatory provisions in respect of clinical trials include amendments in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 laying down:—

- (i) the procedures to analyse the reports of Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) and payment of compensation in case of trial related injury or death;
- (ii) conditions for conduct of clinical trials, authority for conducting clinical trial inspections and actions in case of non-compliance;
- (iii) requirements and guidelines for registration of Ethics Committee;
- (iv) audio-video recording or informed consent process in case of vulnerable subjects in clinical trials of new chemical entity/new molecular entity (NCE/NME). In case of anti-HIV and anti-leprosy drugs, only audio recording of the informed consent has been specified;
- (v) further, it has been made mandatory to submit the following details in the clinical trial/new drug application of New Chemical Entity and Global Clinical Trials:—
 - Assessment of risk versus benefit to the patients.
 - Innovation *vis-a-vis* existing therapeutic option.
 - Unmet medical need in the country.
- (vi) Expert Committees have been constituted to examine the reports of deaths in clinical trials. These Expert Committees have prepared detailed guidelines for examination of reports of deaths and also prepared formula(s) for determining the quantum of compensation in case of clinical trial related deaths and injury (other than death).

In compliance of the order dated 03.01.2013 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, a system of supervision of clinical trial has been put in place by constituting an Apex Committee under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Health and Family Welfare; and a Technical Committee under chairmanship of Director General, Health Services (DGHS). Accordingly, clinical trial proposals of new chemical entities (NCEs) are evaluated through a three tier system comprising: (i) Subject Expert Committee (SEC), (ii) a

Technical Committee and (iii) the Apex Committee. Other clinical trial proposals are evaluated through a two tier system of SEC and Technical Committee.

Annexure-I

List of new drugs approved for manufacture/marketing

Sl. No.	Name of New Drugs approved
1.	Sofosbuvir
2.	Bedaquiline
3.	Pasireotide
4.	Gadobutrol
5.	Ceritinib
6.	Ibrutinib
7.	Ledipasvir+ Sofosbuvir
8.	Daclatasvir Dihydrochloride
9.	Enzalutamide
10.	Nintedanib
11.	Fomepizole
12.	Tofacitinib
13.	Panobinostat
14.	Palbociclib
15.	Midodrine Hydrochloride
16.	Phospholipid Fraction from Bovine Lung (surfactant)
17.	Dolutegravir
18.	Lenvatinib
19.	Perampanel
20.	Carfilzomib
21.	Trametinib
22.	Dabrafenib
23.	Alectinib
24.	Eliglustat
25.	Dienogest

Sl. No.	Name of New Drugs approved
26.	Prucalopride
27.	Teriflunomide
28.	Pomalidomide
29.	Sofosbuvir 400 mg +Velpatasvir 100 mg Tablet & Bulk
30.	Arqatroban Hydrate
31.	Delamanid
32.	Treosulfan
33.	Ribociclib
34.	Midostaurin
35.	Tenofovir Alafenamide Fumarate
36.	Macitentan
37.	Obinituzumab
38.	Siltuximab
39.	Nivolumab
40.	Pembrolizumab
41.	Daratumumab
42.	Idarucizumab
43.	Evolocumab
44.	Atezolizumab
45.	Alemtuzumab
46.	Ibritumomab
47.	Inactivated Poliomyelitis Vaccine

*Annexure-II**Number of persons who died during clinical trial*

Sl. No.	Year	No. of SAE (Serious Adverse Event) - Death reported	No. of SAE (Serious Adverse Event) - Death related to clinical trial based on available status of examination done
1.	2014	443	23
2.	2015	381	13
3.	2016	378	11

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 156. The questioner not present. Any supplementaries please?

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, the daily wage earners, the poor people who are desperately poor also are often volunteering for the clinical trials and they are taking in drugs which are often resulting in their deaths. My question is: Is the Ministry aware that there is an alarming trend of deaths due to bioequivalence studies on the people in the country by the clinical research organizations and if they are aware, what actions are they taking against them?

SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL: Sir, we have actually set up a good system, a robust system after the Supreme Court's order in 2013. There is a three-level committee consisting of, the Subject-Expert Committee, the Technical Committee, the Apex-level Committee which actually gives their opinion about whether the clinical trials are to be conducted or they have to be waived off. Before 2013, we did not have a proper system of compensation in case of any serious adverse events. But post-2013, we have a proper system in place to address any such serious adverse events and we have a properly detailed formula which has been established in order to give compensation in such cases where deaths take place. There are several factors like age, occupation, which are taken into account. After these systems have come into place, the adverse events have actually gone down in number and we are making sure that compensations are being given by the sponsored investigators.

MS. DOLA SEN: Sir, will the hon. Minister let this august House know details of the implementation of recommendations of Parliamentary Standing Committee in regard to trials required to be conducted only in the 330 medical colleges that have emergency facilities? If the hon. Minister did not consider the suggestions of the Parliamentary Standing Committee in this regard, then, what is the reason therefor?

SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL: Sir, the hon. Member is actually referring to the 59th Report of the Standing Committee, wherein they had actually expressed their reservations about 33 clinical trials which were waived off. You are talking about it. After that, we constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Ranjit Roy Chaudhuryji, who said that the exemptions to clinical trials should be given in certain specific conditions like a national emergency or urgency or, maybe, a drug which is needed for orphan disease or any such event. Post that, we came up with a system under which there are five situations, in which we give exemptions to clinical trials, which involve, maybe, a life-threatening disease, a serious disease, or if there is a disease which

is specially suited to Indian conditions or there is an unmet need. This is what we have done post the 59th Report and there was only reservation about 33 clinical trials and we have made sure that there is a proper system for giving exemptions to the clinical trials.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 157. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. ...*(Interruptions.)*...

SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL: I have the Committee report with me. There is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Both the Minister and the Member, they should not talk to each other. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Impact of FRDI Bill on depositors

*157. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance (FRDI) Bill will have a direct impact on the bank deposits of crores of common depositors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the FRDI Bill will only help the banks and the financial institutions to recoup their health at the expense of crores of common depositors;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017 (FRDI Bill) seeks to provide for the resolution of certain categories of financial service providers in distress; the deposit insurance to consumers of certain categories of financial services; designation of systemically important financial institutions; and establishment of a Resolution Corporation (RC) for protection of consumers of specified service providers and of public funds for ensuring the stability and resilience of the financial system.

FRDI Bill proposes bail-in as one of the instrument of resolution of financial service providers, but the FRDI Bill not only provides additional protections to the depositors of banks but also creates a more transparent scheme in which certain deposits can be used for bail-in with the consent of depositors for saving/restoring the financial service providers rather than being forced into liquidation in which case even today depositors' deposits may not be fully repaid.

Today, bank deposits are insured up to ₹1 lakh as permitted under the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961. Similar protection would continue under the FRDI Bill. There is an additional provision conferring power on the Resolution Corporation to specify the deposit insurance amount at a higher level, in consultation with RBI. For the public sector banks, the Government implicitly guarantees the solvency of public sector banks and this would also continue unchanged even after the FRDI Bill is enacted. The uninsured depositors of a banking company, that is, depositors having more than ₹ 1 lakh of deposit amount, are treated as unsecured creditors under the present law and paid after preferential dues, including Government dues, in the event of its liquidation. As per the provisions of the FRDI Bill, the claims of uninsured depositors, in the case of liquidation of a bank, will be higher than those of the unsecured creditors and Government dues. Therefore, the rights of uninsured depositors have an improved protection and an elevated status in the FRDI Bill compared to the existing legal arrangements. Thus, the interests of depositors (both insured and uninsured) would be better protected under the FRDI Bill.

(d) to (f) The FRDI Bill proposes to establish a RC and a comprehensive resolution regime to enable timely and orderly resolution of a failing financial firm. FRDI Bill also introduces a menu of resolution tools, including transfer of whole or parts of the assets and liabilities of a financial firm to another person, acquisition, merger or amalgamation, bridge service provider, and bail-in, and mandates recovery and resolution planning obligations to enable careful monitoring of risk to viability of a financial firm. The FRDI Bill also transfers the deposit insurance functions from the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (DICGC) to RC, targeting at an integrated approach to depositor protection and resolution.

Indian Banks have adequate capital and are also under prudent regulation and supervision to ensure safety and soundness, as well as systemic stability. The existing laws ensure the integrity, security and safety of the banking system. In India, all possible steps and policy measures are taken to prevent the failure of banks and protection of interests

of depositors (for example, issue of directions/prompt corrective action measures, capital adequacy and prudential norms). The FRDI Bill will strengthen the system by adding a comprehensive resolution regime that will help ensure that, in the rare event of failure of a financial service provider, there is a system of quick, orderly and efficient resolution in favour of depositors.

The Bill is pending before the Joint Committee of Both Houses and the Government is awaiting its recommendations.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, my first supplementary question is this. If this Bill comes into effect as law, then, will the Reserve Bank of India's mandate shift from supervision, regulation and monetary policy to ensuring financial stability in the country?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the Bill is before the Standing Committee and the Government is awaiting whatever recommendations the Standing Committee will give in this matter. The Reserve Bank of India has several mandates and certainly there is a mandate, as far as the Government of India is concerned, of which Reserve Bank also has a direct connection, that financial stability in the country has to be maintained.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, my second question is this. The hon. Finance Minister has stated that bail-in would not have any ill effects. Now, the Bill proposes bail-in as one of the methods of resolution when banks issue securities in lieu of the money deposited. Internationally, previous bail-in efforts have largely gone against depositors with examples of depositors losing almost 50 per cent of their savings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Sir, I just wanted to cite this example. Will the Government take steps to ensure that this does not happen in our country?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, this provision is before the Standing Committee. Let me tell the hon. Member that I have already clarified in this regard. As far as public sector banks in India are concerned, there always has been, and will remain, an implicit guarantee of the Government as far as supporting depositors in those banks are concerned. As far as security to the depositors is concerned, the Government intends, after this Bill, to have a security measure as far as the depositor is concerned much better than what arrangement existed prior to this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There has been a lot of misunderstanding, disinformation and

misinformation. It is good that the Minister has clarified. Anyhow, it would go to the Committee. Now, Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, in his reply, the Minister has referred that one lakh rupees, which is permitted under the Deposit Insurance Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961. Now, after 56 years, would you consider, in consultation with RBI, to raise it, because this needs change? An FRDI Bill has raised genuine apprehensions amongst the depositors because the country's economy runs on bank deposits, which is people's money. Is that money safe and secure? Otherwise, there would be a run on the banks if this apprehension continues. How would you allay those apprehensions?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am glad that my friend, Shri Anand Sharma, has raised this question. At the moment, security was up to level of one lakh rupees. The provisions of this Bill give a flexibility and the intention of the Government also is for which we are awaiting the recommendations of the Standing Committee — that this amount should be raised. I am open to considering the suggestions in this regard. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Table Office must also see to it that when there is an issue which is pending before the Committee, you cannot have supplementaries. That is the rule position. We have to keep that in mind. Now, Question No. 158; Shri Husain Dalwai.

Fraud in linkage of Aadhaar with bank accounts and SIM cards

*158. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints of bank frauds received where money was siphoned out in the name of linking Aadhaar with PAN/Bank Account/SIM card, since 2015, bank-wise, month-wise;

(b) whether any directives have been issued to banks to deal with such instances of bank fraud, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been put in place to deal with such instances, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reasons due to which Government is mandating linkage of Aadhaar with bank accounts and SIM cards despite such incidents of misuse?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Department has received 20 complaints of bank frauds involving ₹ 7.65, lakhs connected with linking Aadhaar with bank accounts since 2015, as per details given in the Annexure (*See below*). However, for customer protection, zero liability of a customer is assured *vide* Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) circular dated 6th July, 2017 in all cases of a third party breach where the deficiency lies neither with the bank nor with the customer but lies elsewhere in the system and the customer notifies the bank within three working days of receiving the communication from the bank regarding the unauthorized transaction. On being notified by the customer, the bank shall credit (shadow reversal) the amount involved in the unauthorized electronic transaction to the customer's account within ten working days from the date of such notification by the customer.

Further, the guidelines *inter alia* addresses the following areas for safeguarding the customers while handling the cases of unauthorized electronic banking transactions:

- (i) Strengthening of systems and procedures
- (ii) Reporting of unauthorised transactions by customers to banks
- (iii) Limited liability of a customer
- (iv) Reversal timeline for zero liability/ limited liability of customer
- (v) Board approved policy for customer protection
- (vi) Burden of proof on banks
- (vii) Reporting and monitoring requirements

(c) The Banks have their grievance redressal policy and internal Grievance Redressal Mechanism for resolution of grievances and customer complaints displayed on their respective websites. In case of alleged unauthorised transactions, the case is investigated and settled as per the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

Out of 1.26 lakh overall grievances, 1.20 lakh have been disposed of during the period 1st January, 2017 to 28th December, 2017, leading to a settlement percentage of 95%.

(d) In terms of amendments to provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering -(Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005 issued vide Gazette Notification G.S.R 538(E)

dated June 1, 2017, it is mandatory to obtain Aadhaar for linking all bank accounts, insurance, pension, mutual funds and SIM cards for individuals who are eligible to enrol for Aadhaar.

Details of complaints of bank frauds

Name of the Bank	Period	No. of Complaints	Money siphoned off (in ₹)
Indian Overseas Bank	April, 2017	1	28891.00
	May, 2017	1	49997.00
	June, 2017	4	236679.00
	July, 2017	2	109954.00
	Oct, 2017	1	11000.00
	Nov, 2017	3	107498.00
	Dec, 2017	3	45499.00
Total		15	589518.00
State Bank of India	April, 2017	1	31500.00
	Oct, 2017	1	49000.00
	Total	2	80500.00
UCO Bank	August & Sept, 2017	1	95250.00
	Total	1	95250.00
Syndicate Bank	March, 2016	1	-
	May, 2017	1	-
	TOTAL	2	-
GRAND TOTAL		20	765268.00

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, as per some reports in Maharashtra, it was found that many farmers who had applied for farm loan waivers had submitted duplicate Aadhaar Numbers which mean that there were fake and duplicate Aadhaar Numbers in the system. As per the Aadhaar Act, a case of misuse of Aadhaar would be taken up by the Court only if UIDAI makes a -complaint. Considering the increasing number of cases of misuse of Aadhaar and misuse of their hard-earned money, does the Government propose to amend the Act to empower courts to take up cases of misuse of Aadhaar on complaints filed by anyone?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question has to be simple and specific. It could become complicated.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, a person who is aggrieved can bring it to the notice of the UIDAI authority, and I am sure if it finds that it is a genuine complaint, then they would take up the case. The number of complaints received so far with regard to bank frauds was 20 and the total amount involved in this is ₹ 7.65 lakh. These are all cases which have been taken up by the concerned authorities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: No; thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu; you are getting a chance for the second time. That cannot be a regular practice, but since there is no other person, you are being allowed.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, my specific point is to highlight the complications of aging in connection with the Aadhaar Card. The thumb and retina impressions are becoming big complications. The disabled are facing a lot of problems because of this system. Is the Government considering looking at this basic fact on par with the advanced nations which have done away with these requirements in case of the aged and those with disabilities?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the principal question related to the banking system itself. Since the hon. Member has raised a question, I do appreciate that it is a very important point he is making. I will certainly bring it to the concerned Ministry and the authority which is looking into this.

***159. [प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थित थे]**

सघन देखभाल इकाइयों के संक्रमण से सुरक्षित रखने के संबंध में दिशानिर्देश

***159. श्री मेघराज जैन :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकारी/निजी अस्पतालों में सघन देखभाल इकाइयों में संक्रमण की बढ़ती शिकायतों के संबंध में कोई अध्ययन कराया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त शिकायतों के संबंध में समाधान/सुधारात्मक उपाय करने हेतु कोई दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को सघन देखभाल इकाइयों को सुरक्षित बनाये जाने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) इस संबंध में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा ऐसा कोई अध्ययन नहीं कराया गया है।

(ख) तथापि, गहन परिचर्या इकाइयों (आईसीयू) में होने वाले संक्रमणों सहित इससे संबद्ध स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या की समस्याओं पर स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय को रोक लगाने में सफलता मिली है। अस्पताल में लगने वाले संक्रमणों से बचाव के लिए पूरे विश्व में स्वीकार्य कार्यकलाप नैदानिक प्रक्रियाओं में सुरक्षा, हाथों की साफ-सफाई रखना, शल्य चिकित्सीय सुरक्षा, इंजेक्शन और रक्त संबंधी निरापदता, सुरक्षित जैव चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन और औषध संबंधी सुरक्षा है। इन सुरक्षात्मक उपायों के लिए भारत सरकार ने समय-समय पर दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए हैं तथा निम्नलिखित कार्रवाई की है:

- स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या से संबद्ध संक्रमणों की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण हेतु वर्ष 2016 में दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।
- वर्ष 2014 में एनसीडीसी द्वारा इंजेक्शन सुरक्षा संबंधी दिशा-निर्देश विकसित किए गए।
- पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 2016 में संशोधित बायो मेडिकल वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट नियमावली अधिसूचित की गयी थी जिसका उद्देश्य संक्रमण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण की स्थिति में सुधार लाना था।
- स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या केन्द्रों के लिए भारतीय जन स्वास्थ्य मानक विकसित किए गए हैं तथा कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रसारित किए गए हैं।
- जन स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के लिए भारतीय जन स्वास्थ्य मानक, 2016 अधिसूचित किए गए हैं जिसका उद्देश्य संस्थानों में स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या प्रदानगी की गुणवत्ता की स्थिति में सुधार लाना है।
- एंटी माइक्रोबियल प्रतिरोध के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय कार्ययोजना पहले ही तैयार की जा चुकी है और इसे अंगीकार किया जा चुका है। संक्रमण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम का अभिन्न घटक है।
- भारत के लिए ड्राफ्ट पेशेंट सेफ्टी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन फ्रेमवर्क विकसित किया गया है जो सक्षम प्राधिकारी से अनुमोदन मिलने की प्रक्रिया में है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

*159. [*The questioner was absent*]

Guidelines to keep ICUs safe from infections

†*159. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study on the increasing number of complaints with regards to infection in the intensive care units in Government/private hospitals during the last three years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has issued any guidelines for resolution or taken corrective measures with regard to the said complaints and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has received any proposals from States/Union Territories in order to make ICUs safe and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No such study has been conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during last three years on the issue.

(b) However, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is seized of the problems of health care associated infections including those in intensive care units (ICUs). The globally accepted interventions for health care associated infections are safety in clinical procedures, hand hygiene, surgical safety, injection and blood safety, safe management of bio-medical waste and medication safety. For these safety measures, the Government of India has been issuing detailed guidelines from time to time and has taken following actions.

- Guidelines for Prevention and Control of Health Care Associated Infections have been issued in 2016.
- Injection Safety Guidelines were developed by NCDC in 2014.
- Revised Bio-Medical Waste Management rules were notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in 2016 intended to improve infection prevention and control.
- Indian Public Health Standards for health care facilities have been developed and disseminated for implementation.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- National Quality Assurances Standards for public health facilities, 2016 have been notified intended towards improving quality of health care delivery in Institutions.
 - The National Action Plan on Anti-Microbial Resistance has already been developed and adopted. Infection prevention and control is an integral component of the programme.
 - Draft Patient Safety Implementation Framework for India has been developed and is under process for seeking approval of the Competent Authority.
- (c) No such proposal has been received.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Question No. 159, the questioner not present. Are there any supplementaries? No.

*160. [प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थित थे]

विमानन सेवाएं प्रदान नहीं कर रहे विमानपत्तनों का संचालन

*160. डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव : क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा देश में वायु यातायात का संपर्क बढ़ाने के लिए 'हैली-एक्सपो इंडिया' नामक सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया गया है;

(ख) क्या सम्मेलन में ऐसे विमानपत्तनों को संचालित करने संबंधी विषय को भी सम्मिलित किया गया था जो वायु सेवाएं प्रदान नहीं कर रहे हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के अकबरपुर, झांसी और ललितपुर सहित, विमानन सेवाएं प्रदान नहीं कर रहे विमानपत्तनों से वायु सेवाएं आरंभ किए जाने की प्रक्रिया कब तक पूरी की ली जाएगी?

नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अशोक गजपति राजू पुसापति): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) हेलीकॉप्टर उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने के लिए, पीएचडी चैम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री ने नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के अधीन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम, पवन हंस हेलीकॉप्टर (पीएचएल) के सहयोग से नवंबर, 2017 में रोहिणी हेलीपोर्ट पर 'हैली एक्सपो इंडिया इंटरनेशनल' सिविल हेलीकॉप्टर कॉन्क्लेव 2017 का आयोजन किया था। हेली एक्सपो का फोकस एरिया मुख्यतः ग्रामीण और क्षेत्रीय हवाई सम्पर्कता, विमान सेवाएं, प्रशिक्षण और कौशल विकास आदि था।

(ग) मार्च, 1994 में वायु निगम अधिनियम के निरसन से, भारतीय विमानन सेक्टर पर से विनियमन हटा लिया गया था। एयरलाइनें किसी भी विमान प्रकार वाली क्षमता का अर्जन करने के लिए

स्वतंत्र हैं, जिस किसी भी बाजार और नेटवर्क में सेवा और प्रचालन करने को इच्छुक हों, उसका चयन करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। तथापि, सरकार ने, देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की हवाई परिवहन सेवाओं की बेहतर सम्पर्कता का लक्ष्य हासिल करने के उद्देश्य से मार्ग संवितरण दिशानिर्देश (आरडीजी) निर्धारित किए हैं। इस प्रकार, एयरलाइनों सरकार द्वारा जारी आरडीजी के अनुपालन की शर्त पर देश में कहीं भी प्रचालन करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, नागर विमानन मंत्रालय ने क्षेत्रीय हवाई सम्पर्कता को वहनीय बनाकर इसे सुगम बनाने/प्रेरित करने के प्रमुख उद्देश्य से क्षेत्रीय सम्पर्कता योजना - उड़ान आरंभ की है। आरसीएस-उड़ान के अधीन बोली प्रक्रिया के लिए पत्र असेवित हवाईअड्डों की सूची में अकबरपुर, झांसी और ललितपुर को शामिल किया गया है। तथापि, आरसीएस-उड़ान एक मांग-चालित योजना है, जिसमें एयरलाइनों कतिपय मार्गों पर मांग का आकलन करती हैं और समय-समय पर आरसीएस-उड़ान के अधीन बोली लगाती हैं।

*161. [*The questioner was absent*]

Operationalisation of non-serviced airports

†*160. DR. CHANDRAPAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference named "Heli-Expo India" has been organised by Government to promote connectivity of air services in the country;

(b) whether the issue of early operationalisation of non-serviced category of airports has been included in the conference, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the process of starting of air services from the non-serviced airports of Uttar Pradesh including Akbarpur, Jhansi and Lalitpur will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) To provide impetus to the helicopter industry, PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry in association with Pawan Hans Limited (PHL), a Public sector Enterprise under Ministry of Civil Aviation, had organised a Heli Expo India International Civil Helicopter Conclave 2017 in November, 2017 at Rohini Heliport. The focus area of the Heli Expo was mainly rural and regional air connectivity, Aircraft Services, Training and Skill Development etc.

(c) With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian aviation sector was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. Government has however, laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) with a view to achieve better connectivity of air transport services of different regions of the country. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance with RDGs issued by Government.

Further, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme -UDAN with primary objective to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. Akbarpur, Jhansi and Lalitpur have been included in the list of unserved Airports under RCS-UDAN eligible for bidding. However, RCS-UDAN is a demand-driven scheme, where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on particular routes and bid under RCS-UDAN from time to time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 160, the questioner not present.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I seek a supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One man can't go on seeking supplementaries.

Any supplementary? No.

*161. [*The questioner was absent*]

Investment in Bitcoins by Indians

*161. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite RBI's warning, more than 2,500 Indians are investing in Bitcoins daily;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating how much money has been invested by Indians in Bitcoins in the country so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Bitcoins are being used widely for terror funding, money laundering, drug peddling and criminal activities after demonetisation;

(d) if so, Government's response thereto; and

(e) the details of steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government on this front?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government doesn't maintain data related to trading of Bitcoins.

(c) and (d) There is no credible inputs to indicate that Bitcoins are being used by terrorists and drug syndicates. Security agencies keep a close watch on the issues regarding funding of terrorism and narcotics as well as other illegal activities.

(e) Government has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs to study the issues related to cryptocurrencies and to propose specific actions to be taken in the matter. The Government has issued a statement on December 29, 2017 cautioning the people against the risks of investing in virtual currencies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 161, please. The questioner not present. The Minister has placed the reply on the Table.

*162. *[The questioner was absent]*

Promotion of digital payments by NABARD

*162. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government through NABARD is promoting digital payment infrastructure, which was supposed to deploy 2 POS machines in a village having population of less than 10,000 people and if so, the details thereof, State/UT/date-wise;

(b) the total expenses incurred in the process of issuing POS machines across the country;

(c) the details of the manufacturers of these POS machines;

(d) the details of the transactions carried through POS machines since January, 2017 till date; and

(e) the details of the incidents of malfunctioning of POS machines across the country and status of these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides financial support to banks through a scheme "Support from Financial Inclusion

Fund (FIF) - Deployment of PoS/mPoS terminals in Tier 5 and Tier 6 centres" (population up to 9,999 as per Census 2011). Under the scheme, NABARD has sanctioned ₹ 130.62 crore for deployment of 2,17,707 PoS devices in one lakh villages in Tier 5 and Tier 6 centres, subject to a cap of two PoS devices per village. State-wise details are given in the Annexure-I (*See below*).

(c) As reported by banks, some of the major manufacturers of PoS machines are M/s Ingenco, M/s Verifone, M/s Mosambee, M/s AGS Transact Technologies Ltd. and M/s MRL Posnet.

(d) The details of the transactions at PoS (by credit and debit cards) in scheduled commercial banks as reported by Reserve Bank of India from January 2017 till October 2017 are given in the Annexure-II (*See below*).

(e) The information on the incidences of mal-functioning of PoS machines is not centrally maintained. Complaints, if any, are received by the concerned bank / service provider, and a mechanism is in place to address the complaints in time-bound manner.

Annexure-I

State-wise sanction of PoS devices in Tier 5 & 6 centres

Sl. No.	State	No. of PoS devices sanctioned	Amount sanctioned in lakh
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194	11.64
2	Andhra Pradesh	7,594	455.64
3	Arunachal Pradesh	161	9.66
4	Assam	4,336	260.16
5	Bihar	11,498	689.88
6	Chandigarh	139	8.34
7	Chhattisgarh	2,552	153.12
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	125	7.50
9	Daman and Diu	4	0.24
10	Goa	476	28.56
11	Gujarat	14,740	884.40

1	2	3	4
12	Haryana	6,169	370.14
13	Himachal Pradesh	3,364	201.84
14	Jammu and Kashmir	4,871	292.26
15	Jharkhand	9,038	542.28
16	Karnataka	19,303	1158.18
17	Kerala	2,512	150.72
18	Lakshadweep Islands	12	0.72
19	Madhya Pradesh	10,288	617.28
20	Maharashtra	15,894	953.64
21	Manipur	2,096	125.76
22	Meghalaya	103	6.18
23	Mizoram	69	4.14
24	Nagaland	141	8.46
25	New Delhi	538	32.28
26	Odisha	8,765	525.90
27	Puducherry	72	4.32
28	Punjab Total	5,812	348.72
29	Rajasthan	15,004	900.24
30	Sikkim	212	12.72
31	Tamil Nadu	18,665	1119.90
32	Telengana	3,324	199.44
33	Tripura	750	45.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	32,258	1935.48
35	Uttarakhand	2,152	129.12
36	West Bengal	14,476	868.56
GRAND TOTAL		2,17,707	13062.42

Source: NABARD

*Annexure-II**Transactions at PoS (using credit and debit cards)*

Months in 2017	Volume (in million)	Value (Rs. billion)
January	441.43	817.12
February	346.68	645.48
March	378.78	690.90
April	374.58	706.25
May	380.05	733.03
June	364.14	730.07
July	366.39	684.98
August	380.77	717.11
September	377.93	740.95
October	401.76	828.08

Source: Reserve Bank of India

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Question No. 162, the questioner, Shri Kapil Sibal, not here. Any supplementary?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I seek a supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The same Member can't do it.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I am asking on behalf of the House, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a good hon. Member, please sit down.

*163. [*The questioner was absent*]

Promotion of Stand-up India scheme in the North-East

*163. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants for loan under Stand-up India scheme from the time it was launched, State-wise and gender-wise;

(b) the number of applicants who were sanctioned loan under the scheme, State-wise and gender-wise; and

(c) the details of steps being taken to promote the scheme in North-Eastern States of India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of House.

(a) and (b) 49,013 loans have been sanctioned under Stand Up India Scheme as on 27.12.2017. Information relating to number of applicants under the scheme is not maintained centrally. The number of applicants who were sanctioned loan under the scheme State/UT-wise and gender-wise is given in the Annexure (*See below*).

(c) Government have taken various steps towards promoting the scheme across the country including the North-East. These inter alia, include intensive publicity campaigns through print media, hoardings, financial literacy and awareness camps, involvement of District Level Consultative Committee (DLCC), State Level Implementation Committee (SLIC), State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), weekly video conference with banks, etc.

Annexure

State/UT-wise and gender-wise number of borrowers under Stand Up India scheme as on 27.12.2017

Sl. No.	State	Female	Male	Third Gender	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar	37	4	0	41
2	Andhra Pradesh	2344	258	2	2604
3	Arunachal Pradesh	38	70	0	108
4	Assam	690	225	0	915
5	Bihar	1491	136	0	1627
6	Chandigarh	194	19	0	213
7	Chhattisgarh	1243	196	0	1439
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	3	0	15
9	Daman and Diu	19	1	0	20
10	Goa	155	11	0	166
11	Gujarat	2677	428	1	3106
12	Haryana	1640	169	1	1810
13	Himachal Pradesh	469	199	3	671

Sl. No.	State	Female	Male	Third Gender	Total
14	Jammu and Kashmir	137	73	0	210
15	Jharkhand	890	128	0	1018
16	Karnataka	2260	382	1	2643
17	Kerala	1128	50	0	1178
18	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	1
19	Madhya Pradesh	2006	404	0	2410
20	Maharashtra	3051	486	4	3541
21	Manipur	43	30	0	73
22	Meghalaya	58	51	0	109
23	Mizoram	41	64	0	105
24	Nagaland	66	76	0	142
25	National Capital Territory of Delhi	1524	128	0	1652
26	Odisha	1306	183	0	1489
27	Puducherry	87	7	0	94
28	Punjab	1575	218	0	1793
29	Rajasthan	2173	364	1	2538
30	Sikkim	40	32	0	72
31	Tamil Nadu	3662	364	1	4027
32	Telangana	2306	328	1	2635
33	Tripura	73	36	1	110
34	Uttar Pradesh	5125	890	3	6018
35	Uttarakhand	755	96	1	852
36	West Bengal	3053	510	5	3568
TOTAL		42368	6620	25	49013

Source: As per data reported by Banks on Stand Up Mitra portal

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will then go to the next Question, Q. No. 163. He is also not there. Something special is happening!

Sale of Air India

*164. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that operating loss of Air India has gradually come down and since 2015-16, AI is able to earn operating profits;

(b) if so, the details thereof since 2015-16 and what is the estimated profit for 2017-18;

(c) the details of net loss, after tax, of Air India in the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(d) the steps taken by the Ministry to bring down net losses of AI and status of disinvestment of AI; and

(e) the reasons for which the Ministry wants to sell the Air India off when it has started earning profits?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The details of operating profit of Air India since FY 2015-16 are as follows:

Year	Operating Profit (₹ in crore)
2015-16	105.00
2016-17 (Prov.)	215.00
2017-18 (BE) (projected)	531.00

(c) The details of the Net Loss, after tax, of Air India in the last three years and the current year, year-wise are as follows:

Year	Net Loss (₹ in crore)
2014-15	5859.91

Year	Net Loss (₹ in crore)
2015-16	3836.77
2016-17(Prov.)	3643.00
2017-18 (BE) (projected)	3579.00

(d) Government had approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP) / Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for operational and financial turnaround of Air India. As a part of the Turnaround Plan, Air India has initiated a number of steps in order to cut costs and losses. These steps, *inter alia*, include the following:

- (i) Rationalization of certain loss making routes.
- (ii) Enhanced utilization of new fleet resulting in higher Available Seat Kilometers (ASKMs).
- (iii) Signing of the Financial Restructuring Plan with the lenders resulting in saving in interest costs and moratorium on repayment of Loans.
- (iv) Induction of brand new aircraft on several domestic and international routes to increase passenger appeal and phasing out and grounding of old fleet.
- (v) Freezing of employment in non-operational areas.
- (vi) Redeployment of staff to curb in-fructuous expenditure. and
- (vii) Up-gradation of IT Infrastructure and Implementation of Quick Win IT solutions.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 28.06.2017, has given in-principle approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India and its five subsidiaries and constitution of Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) to guide the process of strategic disinvestment from time to time.

(e) NITI Aayog in its recommendations, on Strategic Disinvestment of the Central Public Sector Enterprises in May 12, 2017 had given the rationale for the disinvestment of Air India and has referred to the fragile finances of the company, among various other

reasons. Air India has been incurring continuous losses and has huge accumulated losses. Further, NITI Aayog in its report on Air India has stated that further financial support in a mature and competitive aviation market would not be the best use of scarce financial resources of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then Question No. 164, the Minister has laid the reply on the Table. Any supplementary?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, about the sale of Air India, the Minister should inform the House as to what the proposals are and whether the proposal has been duly approved by the Union Cabinet or not. In addition to that, what about the assets' listing? Has the audit been done? What is the present market value of the Air India-assets? How do you propose to dispose them of? There is confusion about the sale. Sometimes, the Government comes out with a statement that there will be a bifurcation of some other companies or the assets will be sold separately before they proceed.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, Air India-specific Alternative Mechanism has been constituted. There are a few Ministers on it. It is headed by the Finance Minister. I am on it, Shri Suresh Prabhu is there, Shri Piyush Goyal is there and Shri Nitin Gadkari is there. This Committee will take a decision as to what has to happen there. As of now, if any suggestion from any quarter...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, there is something wrong with the sound system. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard you and we will take note of it. Mr. Minister, please.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, as of now, if any suggestions come, all the suggestions are welcome and the Government will definitely take them into consideration. The ultimate idea is to make Air India a vibrant airline with a professional management. Without professionalism in the management, there is hardly going to be any improvement in Air India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Question No. 165, the last question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He said that the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, in its meeting held on 28th June...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, they have already given an approval for the strategic disinvestment. Please also refer to the rationale of disinvestment. That is what we are asking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, in-principle approval is given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He said, 'in-principle approval' is given.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, that is why I am saying that if there are any suggestions, these are welcome. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the assets run into lakhs of crores of rupees, including the land assets, buildings. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, we are not discussing the issue ...*(Interruptions)*... In Question Hour, we have got the answer. Anandji, please sit down.

I have an observation to make. Surprisingly, five or six Members who have their Questions today did not turn up in the House. They have the liberty. I don't question them. At the same time, we have a responsibility. If you file a Question, so much time, energy and also resources are spent. Not coming to the House is not a good practice. Keep that in mind.

*165. *[The questioner was absent]*

World Bank loan to Andhra Pradesh for new capital

*165. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of World Bank loan to Andhra Pradesh for construction of its new capital;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has put a condition that 30 per cent of money should first be released by Government of Andhra Pradesh for getting loan from World Bank;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the amount so far released by Government for construction of the new capital and how much Government of Andhra Pradesh has so far spent and the status of submission of Utilisation Certificates?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) The 'Amravati Capital City Development Project' of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the development of its newly formed capital was posed to the World Bank for an assistance equivalent to ₹ 3,324 crore in May 2016. This project is presently with the World Bank at the appraisal stage, with preliminary assessments and studies currently underway. Once project appraisal is completed, the loan negotiation will take place after which the loan will be approved by the World Bank. As per guidelines of the Government of India, for the General Category States, the external assistance from multilateral development banks like World Bank can be maximum 70 per cent of the total project cost while remaining 30 per cent is to be contributed by the State Government as counterpart funding from its own resources. Once the project becomes effective, the State Government claims reimbursement on periodic basis of the money spent by it from the World Bank, which then releases the amount under the loan. In the case of the 'Amravati Capital City Development Project', since the loan has not yet been approved, there is no utilization and release of fund under this project.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Last question, Question No. 165, he is also not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, all questions are completed today. Question Hour is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House stands adjourned to meet at 2.00 P.M.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Need to strengthen regulatory mechanism of ayurvedic medicines**

†1601. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the regulatory mechanism with respect to the Ayurvedic medicines is not so robust as a result of which Ayurvedic medicines are far behind allopathic medicines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is going to make clinical trial of Ayurvedic medicines compulsory; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The regulatory framework for Ayurvedic medicines, is by and large modeled on the lines for allopathic medicines. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder have exclusive provisions for regulation and quality control of Ayurvedic medicines. Regulatory Officers are appointed in the Central and State Governments to oversee the enforcement of legal provisions for Ayurvedic medicines. Manufacturing of Ayurvedic medicines need license from the concerned State Government as well as compliance to Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and the standards prescribed in the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia. Proof of safety and effectiveness is required for licensing of various categories of Ayurvedic medicines. Central Government has the powers to frame and amend the regulatory provisions and issue direction to the State Governments for their enforcement. In this regard, the Central Government is advised by the Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani Drugs Technical Advisory Board (ASUDTAB) and Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani Drugs Consultative Committee (ASUDCC), which are statutory bodies under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, in the regulatory matters and enforcement issues respectively pertaining to Ayurvedic medicines. Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee are in place to develop the quality standards and Standard Operating Procedures for Ayurvedic medicines, which are mandatory for the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

manufacturers to comply with Central and State Governments have established Drug Testing Laboratories for Ayurvedic medicines and their raw materials and 55 laboratories so far are approved or licensed in the country in accordance with the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for quality testing of Ayurvedic drugs. Quality certification schemes for Ayurvedic medicines are also administered as per WHO Guidelines and International Standards by Central Drug Standards Control Organization (CDSCO) and Quality Council of India (QCI) respectively. Like allopathic medicines Ayurvedic medicines are also covered under the provisions of Drugs and Magic Remedies Objectionable Advertisements Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder. Central Government has initiated pharmacovigilance system for safety monitoring of Ayurvedic medicines etc. and grant in aid is provided through National AYUSH Mission to strengthen quality control activities in the states.

(c) and (d) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder as on date do not have explicit provisions for the clinical trials of Ayurvedic medicines. Rule 158-B of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 does provide the requirement of pilot study to generate proof of safety and effectiveness of certain categories of Ayurvedic medicines. Ministry of AYUSH has published Good Clinical Practice Guidelines for conduct of clinical trials on Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicines on voluntary basis.

Misleading claims and advertisements on herbal medicines

1602. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that categorical definition regarding 'herbal medicines/products' has not been mentioned in Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940;

(b) whether Government is also aware of the fact that due to this legislative lacuna misleading claims/misleading advertisements regarding herbal medicines/products are being made in electronic/print media without any let and hindrance; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes it is true that there is no exclusive definition of herbal medicines in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder but there are Ayurveda,

Siddha, Unani drugs as defined in Section 3 (a) and (h) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, many of which are made from plant ingredients or herbs.

(b) and (c) Misleading claims and advertisements of all kinds of drugs including herbal medicines/products are regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder. The legal provisions on this account are enforced by the State Governments for prohibiting advertisements, which directly or indirectly give a false impression regarding the true character of the drugs; or make false claims for the drugs or otherwise false or misleading in any material particular. Ministry of AYUSH has signed an MoU with Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) on 20th January, 2017 for *suo-moto* monitoring and tracking down the AYUSH related advertisements appearing in print and TV media and directing the advertisers to rectify or withdraw the inappropriate advertisements within the stipulated timeframe. Instances of non-compliance of ASCI directions are forwarded to the concerned regulators for necessary action in accordance with the legal provisions. Penal provisions for the instances of contravention of advertisement norms are prescribed in the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has issued advisory to all TV Channels to ensure strict compliance of the provisions of Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder. Also, TV Channels have been advised to advertise only licensed AYUSH products. Department of Consumer Affairs is maintaining a portal of Grievances Against Misleading Advertisements (GAMA) for online registration of complaints related to misleading advertisements *inter alia* of AYUSH products and services.

MoU between India and Sri Lanka

1603. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to ink a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and Sri Lanka for cooperation in areas of traditional systems of medicine and Homoeopathy;

(b) if so, a detailed note thereon; and

(c) how Government is planning to resource the finances necessary to conduct research, training courses, conferences and meetings and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. The Memorandum of Understanding envisages the following salient areas for cooperation between the two countries in the field Traditional Medicine and Homeopathy:

- (i) Promotion including the regulation of teaching, practice, drugs and drugless therapies, Traditional Medicine and Homeopathy
- (ii) Exchanging experts for training of practitioners, paramedics, scientists, teaching professionals and students in Traditional Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy
- (iii) Accommodating interested scientists, practitioners, paramedics and students in institutions for research, educational and training programmes on Traditional Medicine
- (iv) Mutual recognition of officially recognised systems of medicine, educational qualifications in Traditional Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy, pharmacopoeias and formularies
- (v) Setting up of Academic Chairs on Traditional Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy

(c) The financial resources necessary to conduct activities under the MoU will be met from the existing allocated budget under this Ministry's Central Sector Scheme for promotion of International Cooperation in AYUSH.

2nd Ayurveda Day

1604. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government observed 2nd Ayurveda Day on 17th October, 2017;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the main theme of the Ayurveda Day;
- (d) the number of delegates that participated in the event;

(e) the issues discussed on the occasion of 2nd Ayurveda Day and the outcome therefor; and

(f) the other steps taken by Government for promotion of Ayurveda in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes.

(b) to (e) 2nd Ayurveda Day was celebrated on 16th and 17th October, 2017 with the theme of "Ayurveda for Pain Management". On 16th October, 2017, One day National Seminar on "Ayurveda for Pain Management" and "AYUSH-CII Industry Conclave" in which the central theme was developing strategies to facilitate the growth of Ayurveda's market size were held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. Approximately 500 delegates participated in the Seminar. The main function of Ayurveda Day was celebrated at All India Institute of Ayurveda (AHA), Sarita Vihar on 17th October, 2017 and AHA was dedicated to tie nation. Approximately 1500 delegates participated in the event.

Aspects related to Pain Management through Ayurveda and how to promote Ayurveda Market in coming years were discussed. The Ministry developed the "Ayurvedic Standard Treatment Guidelines" which were released on this occasion. A short film on scientific relevance of Ayurveda was screened and National AYUSH Morbidity and Standardized Terminologies Portal (NAMSTP) was also launched on this occasion.

(f) Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India has setup Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences for undertaking coordinating formulating, developing and promoting research on scientific lines in Ayurvedic sciences through medicinal plant research (Medico-ethno botanical survey, pharmacognosy and tissue culture). Drug Standardization Pharmacological Research. Clinical Research Literary Research and Documentation. The activities of the Council are carried out through 30 institutes/ Centres/Units located all over India and also through collaborative studies with various universities, hospitals and institutes.

The Ministry of AYUSH has been implementing AYUSH intervention in NPCDCS for prevention and control of Non-Communicable diseases in 01 district each of 06 states viz. Surendra Nagar (Gujarat), Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Gaya (Bihar), Lakhimpur

Kheri (Uttar Pradesh.), Krishna District (Andhra Pradesh) and Darjeeling (West Bengal). Ayurveda intervention is being implemented in three districts, Unani in 01 district and Homeopathy in 02 districts. Ministry of AYUSH hunched Mission Madhumeha on the 1st Ayurveda day which was celebrated on 28.10.2016. The Ministry also developed protocol for prevention and control of Diabetes through Ayurveda and it was released on the occasion of the 1st Ayurveda Day.

Under the IEC Scheme, the Ministry takes up initiatives for propagation and promotion of AYUSH systems of medicine including Ayurveda by organizing Arogya Fairs/Melas, Ayurveda Parv, Conferences, Exhibitions, Seminars, Workshops, Symposium and also undertakes publicity through electronic multimedia, print media campaigning for awareness amongst the citizens all over the country.

Use of homoeopathy in agriculture

1605. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government during the last three years in the traditional treatment methods in Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Siddha and details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is aware of Homoeopathy medicines being used in agriculture, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Ministry of AYUSH has taken various steps for expansion of traditional treatment methods in Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani and Siddha and the details thereof are as under:

- (i) The Ministry of AYUSH is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) since September 2014 onwards for development and promotion of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) in the country.
- (ii) Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS):—
 - Government of India has established Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, an autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH

as an apex organization for undertaking, coordinating, formulating, developing and promoting research in Ayurvedic sciences on scientific lines. Research activities are carried out through its 30 peripheral Institutes located across the country and also in collaboration with various Universities, Hospitals and Institutes

(iii) Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH): Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH), an autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH during the last three years under its various research programs has undertaken the following steps:—

- Beneficiaries from Out Patient Department (OPD) Homoeopathy.
- Clinical Research.
- Drug validation study on five diseases has been undertaken on dyspepsia, migraine, asthma, acne and hemorrhoids.
- Drug Development.
- Fundamental and Basic Research.
- Public Health Research.
- Under the Swasthya Rakshan Program, community health services have been provided to 55 villages/urban areas through 11 Research Institutes. 3000 camps have been conducted and about 2 lakh people have been benefitted.
- Epidemics.
- Prevention of Dengue.

(iv) Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM):—

- CCRUM, an autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH has taken new initiatives apart from ongoing research activities. These include starting of National Programme for prevention and control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) and Swasthya Rakshan programmes. In the area of research, clinical validation of Unani pharmacopoeial formulations, Multi-centric control trails, Collaborative studies with reputed medical colleges, Universities and scientific organizations continues.

(v) Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS):

Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS), an autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH during the last three years under its various research programs has undertaken the following steps:—

- Survey of Traditional Medicinal Plants including aromatic plants and herbs and documenting the same in the form of Herbarium sheets, Museum specimens.
- Around 10225 field collections having 8225 herbarium sheets covering 1784 species have been recorded and documented in the form of Herbarium and are being maintained and the same is now under digitization under IMR project of Siddha Medicinal Plants Garden and the work is progressing.
- Conservation: Siddha Medicinal Plants Garden conserves the medicinal plants in the form of Model Garden I/Model garden II/ Poly greenhouse/ Arboretum and in the petaloid pond for aquatics.

(b) Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH), and autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH, under its fundamental and collaborative research program has undertaken a study in agriculture titled "Effects of Potentized Homoeopathic medicines in Agriculture (Agro-Homoeopathy): An eco-friendly alternative solution for synthetic fertilizers and pesticides" with Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)-Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology, Bhubaneswar in the year 2015 and the study is ongoing.

Complaints pending with Insurance Ombudsman

1606. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of complaints are lying pending with various insurance Ombudsmen in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of such cases pending with each Ombudsmen centre;
- (c) the reasons for delay in taking decisions on such complaints;
- (d) whether any mandatory time-frame is there to take decision on such complaints as per relevant laws; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) The total number of complaints pending with various Insurance Ombudsmen centers in the country are 7298. The Centre-wise number of complaints pending as on 30.11.2017 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

There are many reasons for delay in taking decisions on such complaints like huge number of complaints, pending submission of documents from policy holders, lack of clarity in complaints etc. There is a time-frame to take decisions on such complaints. Rule 17(4) of the Insurance Ombudsman Rules, 2017 states that "The Ombudsman shall finalize its findings and pass an award within a period of three months from the receipt of all requirements from the complainant."

Statement

Centre-wise number of complaints pending as on 30.11.2017

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	Complaints Outstanding
1.	Ahmedabad	777
2.	Bengaluru	376
3.	Bhopal	295
4.	Bhubaneswar	125
5.	Chandigarh	1850
6.	Chennai	266
7.	Delhi	454
8.	Guwahati	65
9.	Hyderabad	168
10.	Jaipur	205
11.	Kochi	331
12.	Kolkata	786
13.	Lucknow	335
14.	Mumbai	791
15.	Noida	116
16.	Patna	67
17.	Pune	291
	TOTAL	7298

Skidding off from runway by Air India Express planes

1607. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 102 passengers and six crew members of the Air India Express from Abu Dhabi had a lucky escape after the plane skidded off the taxiway recently at Kochi Airport;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it was because of poor visibility due to heavy rain that caused the accident;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in July this year, an Air India Express aircraft from Dubai went off the runway at Mangaluru airport at the time of landing but no injuries were reported; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) On 05.09.2017, M/s Air India Express Ltd. B737-800 aircraft VT-AYB operating flight AXB-452 (Abu Dhabi-Cochin) landed at Cochin. During a turn towards the Apron area before parking, the aircraft turned short of Taxi Way and the wheels of the aircraft got stuck in a storm water drain. The occurrence took place at night at about 02:50 AM (1ST) and it was raining at the time of occurrence. All 120 passengers and 6 crew members on board the aircraft were safely disembarked by use of regular step ladder. There were no injuries to Passengers and the Crew. Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) has classified this occurrence as Accident under the provisions of Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Rules, 2017 and DG-AAIB has appointed an Investigator-in-Charge for investigation of the accident.

(c) and (d) M/s Air India Charters Ltd. B737-800 aircraft VT-GHE was involved in an incident during landing at Mangaluru on 16.07.2017 while operating flight IX-814 (Dubai-Mangaluru). During landing, the aircraft experienced sudden heavy rains and gust, which partially obscured the vision. Aircraft skidded to the right but was brought back to the runway center line. Aircraft did not go off the runway. There was no injury to any person on board the aircraft.

Status of Shraddhanjali Sthal near IGI Terminal-3

1608. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the Shraddhanjali Sthal constructed near the cargo terminal of Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Terminal-3;

(b) whether the mortal remains of Armed Forces martyrs are being received and homage ceremonies are being conducted at the Shraddhanjali Sthal;

(c) if so, the reasons for the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), for barring the Armed Forces from holding homage ceremonies at the Shraddhanjali Sthal;

(d) the steps taken to resolve the issues; and

(e) timeline by when access to the Shraddhanjali Sthal will be given to Armed forces to receive mortal remains of martyrs and conduct homage ceremonies there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) has allotted a land measuring 625 sq. mt. at Delhi airport, to Indian Army for construction of Shraddhanjali Sthal and Ministry of Defence has constructed Shraddhanjali Sthal thereon.

(b) to (e) As the area earmarked for the Samadhi Sthal is not in accordance with Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS)'s circular No. 02/2008 and 21/2009, permission for homage ceremony has not been granted. However, BCAS has no objection to construct Samadhi Sthal towards land side.

Growth of air passenger load at Rajasthan airports

†1609. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the statistics of growth in passenger load at the airports at different cities in the State of Rajasthan in the last one year;

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to enhance facilities for passengers travelling by air in the major cities of Rajasthan; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce boarding time for passengers at the Jaipur airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The passenger growth in 2016-17 over 2015-16 has been 31.0%, 53.3% & 16.1% for Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur airports respectively.

(b) Enhancement of passenger facilities at airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) depending upon financial viability, traffic demand, availability of adequate space/land etc. AAI has provided more food

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

outlets, e-visa counters, toilets, baggage X-Ray machines, medical facility centers, ATMs, weighing machines etc. to facilitate passengers at major airports in Rajasthan.

(c) The following measures have been taken to reduce the boarding time for passengers at Jaipur airport:—

- (i) The stamping of hand baggage has been dispensed with.
- (ii) A new boarding gate at first floor at Terminal-II has been opened.
- (iii) Two self check kiosk along with two check counters have been provided and
- (iv) One more registered baggage X-Ray machine has also been installed.

International airport at Mohali in Punjab

1610. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the status of completion and execution of International airport at Mohali in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Presently, there is no proposal for construction of international airport at Mohali in Punjab. However, a New Civil Air Terminal of Chandigarh airport has been constructed at Mohali side and the same has already been commissioned on 19.10.2015. International flight operations have also commenced from here in September, 2016.

Compliance of air transport circular by private airlines

1611. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any mechanism has been in existence with Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to check whether private airlines are adhering to the Air Transport Circular 05 of 2009;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of complaint received by DGCA against each private airline for charging of exorbitant airfares; and
- (d) the outcome of those complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As per Air Transport Circular 05 of 2009, all the scheduled domestic airlines are required to display the breakup of the air fare on their respective website.

All the scheduled airlines are in compliance with the said circular.

(c) and (d) No complaint substantiating non-compliance of regulatory provisions of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 has been received by Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

Abolition of Boarding Pass System

1612. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on doing away with the system of issuing boarding passes to the air travellers and introduce express check-in system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the timeline by when this new system will come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, initiatives are taken by Government to improve passenger experience. One such initiative is DIGI YATRA. The DIGI YATRA provides access to passenger to the airport upto boarding of aircraft through e-gate with the help of mobile boarding pass and digital authentication technologies.

Emergency landing of aircrafts

1613. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the incidents of emergency/rough landing of aircraft of public and private airlines reported during 2016 and 2017, airline-wise and incident-wise;

(b) the reasons for such emergency/ rough landings;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into all these incidents;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof, incident-wise; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of incidents of emergency landing due to various reasons for the years 2016 and 2017 (till 15.12.2017) is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(b) to (d) All the incidents occurred due to technical reasons are investigated by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)/ Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB).

(e) Following corrective steps are taken by DGCA:—

- Safety recommendations emanating from the investigation reports are followed up for implementation with the concerned agencies so as to prevent recurrence of similar incident in future.
- Accident/incident data is regularly analyzed and based on the analysis Air Safety Circulars are issued to bring important observations/findings to the notice of the operators to avoid the recurrence of the accidents/incidents.
- As per the annual surveillance program, audit of the operators is carried out. Recommendations emanating from such reports are followed up with the operator for implementation. The compliance of the action taken by the operator is further verified during the next audit.

Statement-I

Incident-wise emergency landings data for 2016

Sl. No.	Date and Time of Incident	Place	Name of Airlines	Description
1	2	3	4	5
1.	05.01.16	Yangon		During cruise aircraft experienced light turbulence at FL350, aircraft requested ATC Yangon for descend to FL310 auto fail light illuminated. Auto fail checklist was carried out. Cabin altitude warning horn/light illuminated with loud bang sound heard. The incident occurred due to defective cabin pressure controller.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	12.01.16	New Delhi	Air India	Air India aircraft, AIC102, B77W, REG/VTALP, New York to Delhi, landed with two main wheel tyres reported deflated and auto brakes unavailable. Full emergency was declared AIC102 landed safely at time 1434 IST.
3	16.01.16	New Delhi	Air India	After departure of Air India 469 type/A320 REGN/VTEPG from Raipur to Delhi, tyre pieces were found on runway. Full emergency was declared. Aircraft landed safely at Delhi at time 0555 UTC.
4.	17.02.16	Shamshabad	Air Costa	Aircosta, LEP667, Type E190, Shamshabad to Tirupathi, declared mayday with Chennai due indication lights of brake fault on, diverting to VOHS and requested for emergency landing. Full emergency declared at time 1603 IST. Aircraft landed safely at time 1629 IST.
5.	01.03.16	Kolkata	Spicejet	Spicejet Airlines B739 flight SEJ517 from Bengaluru (VOBL) to Kolkata (VECC), REG/VTSLs, made emergency landing at Kolkata (VECC) at 1502 UTC (2032 IST) due tyre peices of starboard inner main gear (wheel) were found on runway at Bengaluru after departure.
6.	06.03.16	New Delhi	Air India	Air India Flight AIC440, Chennai-Delhi, A320, REG-VTESD requested priority landing with Delhi at time 0258 UTC, due "lost nose wheel steering control due hydraulic problem" Full emergency was declared. AIC440 landed safely at time 0339UTC.
7.	09.03.16	Bhopal	Air India	Air India, AIC634, REG: VTSCG, (VABP-VABB) ATD:0230UTC after dep reported bird hit causing second engine failure. Full emergency declared.

1	2	3	4	5
8	19.03.16	Mumbai	Spicejet	At time 0802 IST, SEJ152 A319 VABB-VIDP ATD 0225 UTC on track to DOTIP maintaining FL150, declared mayday-mayday due flight control loss problem. SEJ152 landed safely at time 0255.
9.	22.03.16	Nagpur	Jet Airways	JAI 829-VTJNL, VIDP-VOMM diverted to VANP due bomb threat (specific call). Aircraft landed safely at time 1114UTC (1644 IST).
10.	29.03.16	Kolkata	Air India	Air India flight AI315, Type-B788, registration VT-ANR, sector Hong Kong-Del, reported starboard side engine failure. The flight was diverted to Kolkata.
11.	10.04.16	New Delhi	Jet Airways	AT 0610 IST (0040 UTC), JAI2831, type-AT72, REGN-VTJCK, Delhi-Dehradun, ATD0607 IST (0037 UTC), when 10 nm south of Delhi requested to return due landing gear not retracting. Persons on board-48. Endurance- 0200 hrs. at 0615 IST (0045 UTC). Full emergency declared. JAI2831 landed safely runway 29 at 0626 IST (0056 UTC).
12.	13.04.16	Lucknow	Air India	Air India flight, AIC411 A321, REG-VTEDC, Delhi-Lucknow while carrying out VOR DMEAPP RWY09, reported problem in hydraulic and discontinued approach at time 0750 IST and joined LKN hold. Full emergency declared at time 0801 IST. AIC411 landed at time 0819 IST rwy 27 and towed by tow tractor to bay no 09 AIC411 vacated Rwy at time 0835 IST.
13.	27.04.16	Lucknow	Jet Airways	Jet Airways 2828, ATR-72, Dehradun to Delhi, diverted to Lucknow due bad wx (wind shear) at Delhi and made full emergency landing at Lucknow due

1	2	3	4	5
				shortage of fuel. ACFT Landed safely at time 1557 IST at RWY09. Full Emergency declared at time 1538 IST and withdrawn at time 1602 IST.
14.	03.05.16	New Delhi	Jetlite	JLL 4264 reported having problem with under carriage at 0705 UTC. Full emergency was declared. JLL 4264 landed safely rwy 28 at 0808 UTC and blocked rwy. JLL 4264 towed out of rwy28 at 0820 UTC.
15.	07.05.16	Indore	Jet Airways	The aircraft was involved in Runway Excursion while landing at Rwy 25. Aircraft veered towards left, went into kutchra and stopped near isolation bay.
16	10.05.16	Bhopal	Air India	AIC 035, REG: VTEXB, Type: A320, (VIDP-VOCI) made priority landing at Bhopal due smoke warning lights on in cargo hold. Full emergency declared. Aircraft landed safely 0212 UTC.
17.	13.05.16	Mumbai	Lufthansa	Fire was observed on the left landing gear of DLH764, A332, EDDF to VABB, After it landed on runway 27. Aircraft tyres burst, and wheel assembly was damaged. Pilot of the disabled aircraft reported, unable to taxi or tow. Runway 14 was made available at 2306 IST. Full emergency was declared at 2255.
18.	16.05.16	Amritsar	Air India	AXB191D, B738, VTAXJ, VIAR-OMDB departed 0808. AT 0811, Aircraft reported technical snag and requested to land back. Aircraft landed safely at 0844 and reported all OPS normal.
19.	18.05.16	Cochin	Sri Lankan Air lines	Aircraft after departure rwy 27 reported Engine failure on number 2 engine and

1	2	3	4	5
				<p>returned back to cochin from 18 NM south west of cochin international Airport. Full emergency declared at 1650 IST. Aircraft requested to carry out its approach Rwy 27 and was cleared for the same. ALK 168 landed safely at time 1707 IST.</p>
20.	19.05.16	Shamshabad	Indigo	<p>Indigo, IG0691, type/A320, REGA/TIDQ, Delhi to Bangalore, Aircraft diverted to VOHS, due bad weather at Bangalore, and at 20NM from hia declared emergency due fuel shortage. Landed safely at 2243 IST.</p>
21.	20.05.16	Mumbai Airport	Air Arabia	<p>At time 0312 IST ABY497 EA32 OMS to VOBL declared “mayday mayday” due NO.1 engine shoutdown. The ACFT was around darmi at that time. ABY497 proceeded to BBB due emergency. The acft landed safely RWY 09 at time 0341 IST.</p>
22.	23.05.16	Chennai		<p>ACFT after departure from VOM, returned to VOMM due suspected hydraulic failure. Acft landed safely at 0049 UTC.</p>
23.	24.05.16	New Delhi	Alchemist Airways	<p>Flight VTEQO, C90A, Patna to Delhi, operator Alchemist Airways, medical flight, reported that it has lost both the engines. At time 1440 IST a telephonic call was received from the pilot (capt. Amit) of VTEGO stating that they have crash landed 5-6 NM from Delhi in approach path of runway 10 and that all occupants of the Aircraft are safe.</p>
24.	04.06.16	Chennai	Spicejet	<p>At time 1023UTC SEJ3408 diverted to VOMM due one of the engines showing high temperature and requested emergency landing. Full emergency declared. Acft landed safely on Rwy 07 at time 1053 UTC and ACFT reported all OPS normal.</p>

1	2	3	4	5
25.	10.06.16	Cochin	Kuwait Airways	Kuwait Airways ACFT reported she had hydraulic malfunction and likely to block runway on landing also requested tow assistance. Full emergency declared at 2328. Aircraft landed safely at 2346 and blocked runway. Aircraft towed out and cleared runway
26.	13.06.16	New Delhi	Air India	AICc541, operator Air India, A321, registration-VTPPM, from Shamshabad to Delhi, expected time of arrival at Delhi 1836 IST reported that it has nose wheel steering problem and it would not be able to vacate runway on its own after landing AIC541 requested for a for a tow tractor for towing after landing. AIC 541 landed runway 29 at 1841 IST and taxi to stand by its own.
27.	15.06.16	Bangalore	Jet Airways	JAI2839 ATR/72 VOBL/VOML after departure reported smoke in cabin and returned to VOBL. JAI2839 declared mayday at 6NM from touchdown on its and made emergency landing at 0453UTC.
28.	15.06.16	Nagpur	Jet Airways	Jet Airways/JAI980 B738 flight from VOVZ to VABB, REG-VTJFH at 1423 IST reported pan-pan and diverted to VOHS. Making emergency landing at VOHS due one engine failure. ETA VOHS 1449 IST.
29.	21.06.16	New Delhi	Malaysian Airlines	Malaysian Airlines Aircraft MAS190, A333, reg/9mmth Kualalumpur to Delhi made an emergency landing on RWY 10 at 1547 UTC (2117 IST) due nose wheel steering fault. MAS190 was unable to vacate the Runway and was towed to the bay.

1	2	3	4	5
30.	06.07.16	Chennai	L&T Aviation Services	Aircraft touched down at runway shoulder causing Aircraft to veer towards unpaved surfaces. Nose gear collapsed and the LH main gear wheels were badly damaged. The Aircraft was stuck on the Runway.
31.	13.07.16	Mumbai	Air India	AIC 640, EA32, VOBUVABB, ETA0837 IST, reported landing gear problem and that she will require tow tractor upon landing for being towed out of the RWY. AIC 640 accepted RWY 14 for landing. Pob 169, qbd not given. Full emergency declared. AIC 640 landed safely at 0922 IST.
32.	19.07.16	Kolkata	Air India	Air India AIC 247 Airbus 319 registration VTSCV from Kolkata to Kathmandu after departure at time 0818 IST returned back to Kolkata (from 10 miles from Kolkata) due left engine failure full emergency declared for Aircraft the Aircraft landed safely at 0833 IST.
33.	26.07.16	Mumbai	emirates	at time 1347 IST UAE 652, B777W, OMDB to VRMM, on route L894. Reported full emergency due smoke on board. Acft requested to divert to VABB from point donsa. ETAA/ABB/1450 IST UAE652. Landed safely at VABB RWY 09 at time 1448 IST.
34.	27.07.16	Kolkata	Spicejet	SEJ253 Delhi to Kolkata requested precautionary landing with all emergency services ready due suspected nose wheel tyre burst, full emergency declared at 1600 and SEJ253 landed 1621 and reported all ops normal with no damage.

1	2	3	4	5
35.	27.07.16	Kolkata	Spicejet	On 27.07 2016 at about 2130 hrs. ATC declared full emergency in respect of SG-253, sector Delhi-Kolkata due nose gyre tyre burst. Aircraft landed safely on RWY 191 at 2151 IST.
36.	15.08.16	New Delhi	Royal Nepal Airlines	Royal Nepal Airlines Aircraft, RNA205, type- A320, Kathmandu- Delhi, REGN-9NAKW, reported smoke in the cargo at approx 10 NM from touch down and requested emergency services on arrival at time 0907 IST (0337 UTC) and later she reported <i>Seems</i> to be fire in the cargo at approx 5.5 NM from touchdown full emergency was declared at time 0907 IST (0337 UTC).RNA 205 landed safely on Runway 28 at time 0910 IST (0340 UTC).
37.	17.08.16	Trivandrum	Indigo	Full emergency was declared at 1603 hrs by ATC for Indigo flight No.6E933 for nose wheel steering problem. The flight landed safely at 1618 hrs.
38.	10.09.16	New Delhi	Blue Dart.	At 1502 IST (0932 UTC), Blue Dart flight, VTBDB, type - B752, Mumbai-Delhi reported left hydraulic system failure. VTBDN reported unable to vacate runway and requested tow assistance on arrival. Full emergency was declared. VTBDN landed runway 28 safely at 1552 IST (1022 UTC).
39.	11.09.16	New Delhi	Royal Nepal Airlines	RNA218 after departure RWY 28 at 1426 UTC requested to return to Delhi due flight control /flaps problem. Later on it also requested for rescue and fire services. Full emergency was declared at 1435 UTC. RNA218 had to hold to burn fuel before landing. RNA218 landed safely RWY 28 at 1500 UTC.

1	2	3	4	5
40.	15.09.16	Guwahati	Sky One Airways Pvt. Ltd.	VTSKB, type- ML17, opr- Sky One Airways Pvt. Ltd., due technical (MGP oil pressure warning on) made emergency landing at Nagaon (075r/065 nm from GGT). Landed safely at 0440 UTC.
41.	17.09.16	Tirupathi	SpiceJet	After landing at Tirupathi Airport RWY26 Aircraft overshot the Runway for about 100 m. The Aircraft was stuck between the Monitor antenna and Trx antenna of Localizer. Aircraft bogged beyond the end of the Runway. There is no injury to any of the occupant.
42.	23.09.16	Chennai	Indigo	IG0516 declared PAN PAN due cargo fire and requested diversion to VOBL acft landed safely at VOBL 0215 UTC.
43.	23.09.16	Bengaluru	Indigo	IG0516 declared PAN PAN at 0159 UTC due cargo fire lights On and Off. Landed safely at 0215.
44.	26.09.16	New Delhi	Jet Airways	Tyre pieces were found on the runway after the departure of Jet Airways' flight JAI2662, B738, from Amritsar to Delhi. The information was passed to JAI2662, which was in contact with Delhi ACC. JAI2662 reported that it would need the full length of runway and requested for a tow tractor on arrival. JAI2662 landed safely RWY11 at 1136 hrs. IST and vacated RWY on its own JAI2662 was fully parked by 1145 hrs. IST a Runway inspection was carried out following the arrival of JAI2662. Nothing was found on the runway. However, an emergency vehicle, which was following JAI2662 reported damage to its port under carriage.

1	2	3	4	5
45.	04.10.16	Mumbai	Air India	AIC131 VABB/EGLL B787 ATD VABB 0113 UTC reported crack in wind shield at 130NM out bound BBB and reported returning to VABB after jettisoning fuel AIC 131 made an approach for RWY 27 and landed at 0233. Initially full emergency was declared at time 0206.
46.	12.10.16	New Airport	Air India	At time 0528 UTC (1058 IST), Air India Aircraft AIC460, A319, REG/VTSCJ Vijayawada to Delhi, reported stall problem in engine no-2 (right engine) full emergency was declared at time 0539 UTC JI 109 IST AIC460 landed safely on RWY 29 at 0549 UTC (1119 IST).
47.	13.10.16	Kolkata	Jet Airways	JAI2876, Silchar/Kolkata type/AT72, Registration/VTJCL, was reported to have problem in landing gear by Silchar atc. Aircraft landed on Runway 19l at 0558 UTC.
48.	13.10.16	Kolkata	Jet Airways	On 13 10.2016 at about 1021 hrs. IST ATC declared local standby and at 1053 hrs. IST full emergency was declared in respect of 9W-2876, sector- IXS-CCU due nose wheel problem. Aircraft landed safely on RWY 19l at 1128 hrs. IST.
49.	18.10.16	Lucknow	Indigo	IGO761, A320, VIDP-VILKk, at 10 miles LLZ RWY 27 reported suspected smoke in cargo hold full emergency declared and informed all concerned IGO761 landed at time 1221UTC. At time 1225UTC IGO761 reported all ops normal.
50.	23.10.16	New Delhi	Air India	At time 1412 UTC (1942 IST) Udaipur tower reported that after departure of Air India Aircraft AIC472, A320, REGA/TESJ Udaipur to Delhi, tyre pieces were found on RWY.

1	2	3	4	5
				AIC 472 reported that she will require tow tractor near exit taxiway after landing. AIC472 landed safely on RWY 28 at 1450 UTC (2020 IST).
51.	27.10.16	Banswara	AR Airways	After few seconds of touchdown on runway 28, the Aircraft started deviating to left. The Aircraft went off the runway and finally came to halt at about 20 feet off the runway. LH main wheel tyre was deflated with a deep cut on it.
52.	05.11.16	Chennai	Jet Airways	JAI2727 departed Rwy 07 at 0758UTC, declared emergency with Chennai app control at 0801 UTC, and was vectored expeditiously for RWY 25. ACFT cancelled mayday at 0805UTC and reported normal operations at 0810UTC and wanted to land on Rwy 07. ACFT landed safely Rwy 07 at 0816UTC.
53.	07.11.16	Lucknow	Indigo	IG03457, A320, VIDP-VILK, declared full emergency at time 1405 IST due smoke in cockpit. Aircraft landed safely at time 1424 IST. After landing Aircraft reported all ops normal. Full emergency withdrawn at time 1426 IST.
54.	17.11.16	Mumbai	Air India	At time 2142 IST, AIC630, A320, VANPA/ABB, eta 2210 IST, while at about 120nm east of Mumbai reported that after landing she will be blocking RWY due to nose wheel steering problem. AIC 630 preferred rwy27 for landing at Mumbai. Full emergency was declared at time 2202 IST, AIC 630 POB/172. However endurance was not spelt clearly by AIC 630. Apron/fire station infd for N/A. AIC 630 landed safely at time 2222 IST and vacated RWY 27 via TWY N8.

1	2	3	4	5
55.	18.11.16	New Delhi	Air India	At time 1635 UTC (2205 IST) Air India Aircraft AIC 264, A319, REGA/TSHC Thiruvananthapuram to Delhi requested priority landing due engine no. 1 stalled. Full emergency was declared. AIC 264 landed safely on RWY 29 at 1654 UTC (2224 IST).
56.	29.11.16	Kolkata	Air India	AIC 705 Kolkata/Mohanbari departed at time 0033UTC reported returning to Kolkata at time 0112 UTC due technical (green hydraulic failure) ETA/0150 UTC. AIC705 landed safely on RWY 19R at time 0150 UTC.
57.	29.11.16	New Delhi	Indigo	at 1938 IST (1408 UTC), Indigo Airlines flight, IG03988, type-A320, REGN-VTIEO, Bengaluru-Delhi, reported nose-wheel steering fault. Full emergency was declared. IG03988 landed safely on runway 28 at 1959 IST (1429 UTC).
58.	03.12.16	Shamsabad	Jetlite	JLL4364 made emergency landing due hydraulic problem. Landed safely RWY 09 Rat 1510Z. RWY blocked due a/c unable to move due port side inner tyre burst.
59.	10.12.16	Bangalore	Spicejet	at 20miles from RWY 27, SEJ3307 reported hydraulic problem. Full emergency was declared. Acft landed normally at 1408, vacated RWY normally and further taxied to bay normally.
60.	11 12.16	Mumbai	Aman Aviation	Helicopter VT-PHB tookoff from Juhu Aerodrome at 139 IST for local flying and pilot encountered clutch problem and during emergency landing helicopter crash landed and caught fire and destroyed.

Statement-II*Incident-wise emergency landing data for 2017*

Sl. No.	Date and Time of Incident	Place	Name of Airlines	Description
1	2	3	4	5
1.	06.01.17	New Delhi	Spicejet	Spicejet flight SEJ136, type-B739, REG-VTXZL, Bengaluru to Delhi, reported partial hydraulic failure at time 0800 IST, full emergency declared at time 0810 IST. SEJ136 landed on rwy10 at time 0846 IST and reported all operations normal. All timing in IST. No FOD found on RWY inspection after landing of SEJ 136 and reported fit for operation.
2.	07.01.17	New Delhi	Air India	AIC143 made emergency landing on Runway 11 due no 1 engine on stall. Full emergency declared. AIC143 landed safely on Runway 11 at 0551 UTC.
3.	11.01.17	New Delhi	GO AIR	GOW155, A320, Delhi-Bagdogra. REG/VTWL departed at 0857 UTC from Rwy 28. At 0906 UTC, Aircraft requested for emergency landing due to one engine shutdown Aircraft landed safely at 0919 UTC on RWY 28.
4.	12.01.17	New Delhi	Jet Airways	Jai Airways flight, JAI263, type-B738, regn-VTJGE, from Kathmandu to Delhi, when 85 nm east of Delhi reported "pan pan" due to malfunctioning of flaps. Full emergency was declared. JAI 263 landed safely on runway 28 at 0938 IST (0408 UTC). JAI 263 reported all operations normal.
5.	21.01.17	New Delhi		During Take-off Roll ENG 2 had a Bird Hit. Crew did not follow the proper procedure for shutdown of affected engine.

1	2	3	4	5
6.	22.01.17	Dhaka	Jet Airways	During post flight walk around inspection at Dhaka, rubbing marks were observed on the tail guard and underbelly of the Aircraft found damaged. Deep scratches/gauge marks were observed on fuselage skin for a length of 79 inch. Skin material is missing from many frame stations
7.	08.02.17	Pune Airport	Air India	Air India flt AI854/852, sector Del/PNQ/DEL, REG VTESE, type A320, POB 158. Air borne from Pune 0222 UTC (0752 IST) after AIR borne pilot in command reported undercarriage problem and ACFT landed safely with full emergency at pune AIR port 0227 UTC (0757 IST). Runway in use 2. ACFT parked at bay No LA at 0237 UTC (0807 IST). All passenger were disembarked and sent to terminal 1 building. At 0925 hrs. AC ft engineers/Airport manager, Air India reported ACFT is grounded and may depart after getting ACFT parts from Hyderabad. Aircraft grounded
8.	08.02.17	New Delhi	Go Air	GOW557 after departure from runway 28 at 1402 UTC reported pan pan and immediate return to Delhi due engine one failure. Full emergency was declared. GOW 557 requested runway 28 for landing and landed safely runway 28 at 1417 UTC. Aircraft taxied to parking stand.
9.	14.02.17	New Delhi	Go Air	GOW 329 at 61 nm from Delhi requested priority landing due one engine system fault. Full emergency was declared. Aircraft landed safely on RWY 28 at time 0802 IST.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	27.02.17	Mangalore	Air India	AIC681, VABBA/OCI, Flight level 350, at time 1342 UTC near GGO. Informed Chennai uml that due to pressurisation failure it would like to descend to flight level 100 and divert to mangalore. Full emergency was declared at mangalore and ACFT landed safely at 1403 UTC.
11.	27.03.17	New Delhi	British Airways	BAW143 transmitted pan panpan and requested emergency landing due fumes and smoke smell in rear cabin. Full emergency was declared. Baw143 landed safely on RWY 10 at time 1914.
12.	24.03.17	Lucknow	Air Arabia	ABY532 (VNKT-OMSJ) declared full emergency due heavy vibrations in right engine. When Aircraft came in contact she declared mayday at 1924UTC informed all concerned. Aircraft landed safely at 1941 UTC.
13.	13.04.17	New Delhi	Indigo	Flight IG0396, Type-A320, Reg-VTIFA, Coimbatore to Delhi, Requested Full Emergency RWY28 (which was Approved) at time 2200 IST due flap problem IG0396 Landed on RWY28 at time 2224 IST and reported all operation normal.
14.	27.04.17	Kolkata - Hyderabad	Indigo	While operating flight 6E-725 from Kolkata to Hyderabad was involved in an incident of Flight Crew (First Officer) Incapacitation. After the incapacitation of flight crew, MAYDAY was declared and Aircraft was diverted to Bhubaneswar.
15.	01.05.17	New Delhi	Spicejet	SEJ253. Actual time of Departure 1328 UTC (1858 IST) requested return to Delhi and RWY 10 due one engine malfunctioning. Full emergency was declared. SEJ253 landed safely on RWY 10 at time 1404 UTC (1934 IST).

1	2	3	4	5
16.	03.05.17	Mumbai Airport	Air India	AIC084, A321, VOGOA/ABB made an emergency landing due to hydraulic problem and its braking system not working, on runway 27. Aircraft landed safely at time 0019 IST. After landing, Aircraft blocked the runway near taxiway N7. And safety services reported oil spillage on runway near taxiway N7.
17.	21.05.17	Jaipur		Flight diverted to Jaipur due to bad weather at Delhi. Emergency landing was carried out at Jaipur with less than required fuel.
18.	23.05.17	Jaipur		Diverted to Jaipur due to weather. Emergency landing was carried out at Jaipur with less than required fuel.
19.	31.05.17	Udaipur		Aircraft was diverted to Jaipur (planned alternate) and due to gusty weather at Jaipur further diverted to Udaipur. Emergency landing was carried out at Udaipur with less than required fuel.
20.	09.06.17	Jammu	Air India	After touch down the Aircraft drifted from the centerline and pilot didn't acquire required braking. In the process the Aircraft overshoot the runway and stopped beyond the runway end. All the occupants are safe.
21.	10.06.17	Chennai	Malaysia Airlines	MAS180 (WMKK-VOMM) B738. While descending to FL150, at 1631 UTC declared mayday due pressurization failure and requested descend to fl100. At time 1636 UTC.
22.	16.06.17	Jaipur		Diversion and fuel emergency. Executed go around from Delhi as per ATC instruction. Emergency landing was carried out at Jaipur with less than required fuel.

1	2	3	4	5
23.	21.06.17	New Delhi	GO AIR	GOW338, type-A320, REGN-VTGO, from Delhi to Mumbai, departed runway 09 at 1111 IST (0541 UTC), reported engine no.1 shut down at 1112 IST (0542 UTC) and requested for emergency landing. Full emergency was declared. GOW338 landed safely on runway 10 at 1129 IST (0559 UTC).
24.	26.06.17	New Delhi	Malindo Airways	Malindo Airways flight mxd132, B739, from Lahore to Kuala Lumpur, while at about 150 nm south of Delhi at 2326 hrs. IST, request permission to divert to Delhi and requested emergency landing due starboard engine shutdown. All emergency procedures were followed and MXD132 landed safely Rwy 10 at 0010 hrs. IST.
25.	14.08.17	Chennai		During climb while passing FL 320, LH bleed trip off caution light illuminated followed by deployment of Oxygen mask.. The incident occurred due to defect in the pressure regulating shut off valve.
26.	20.08.17	New Delhi	Air Asia	at 1818 IST (1248 UTC), Air Asia flight, IAD799, type-A320, REGN-VTPNQ, from Goa to Delhi, reported “pan pan” due to left hand outer wind shield damage. Full emergency was declared. IAD799 landed safely on runway 11 at 1852 IST (1322 UTC).
27.	05.09.17	Cochin	Air India	After landing the Aircraft was given taxi instructions to stand. However the pilot reported unable to taxi due ditch and requested towing. After inspection it was observed that Aircraft rear wheels were found stuck in the drain adjacent to taxiway.

1	2	3	4	5
				PAX were disembarked normally by step ladder. Nose oleo collapsed and engine bottom surface has contacted the ground.
28.	09.09.17	Kolkata	Bhutan Airlines	Incident details at 0621 UTC BTN700 REG/A5BAB Type/A319 Kolkata /Swarnabhumi POB/68 was given Taxi clearance and was holding on Appro SL3 abeam stand 59. At 0623 UTC IGO202 A320 REGA/TIDP IMPHOL/K Kata while taxing via TWY H1 and F1 reported smoke coming out of the APU of BTN700. BTN 700 declared mayday due fire in APU and full emergency was declared at 0623 UTC. The fire vehicles proceeded to the site immediately and reported no smoke observed. BTN700 started evacuating passengers using emergency suit. At 0633 UTC RV8 reported all ops normal and all passengers evacuated and no injury to passengers
29.	19.09 17	Mumbai	Spicejet	“During approach for Mumbai Runway 27 Aircraft experience gusty conditions and after landing the Aircraft overshoot the runway 27 and skidded off in the unpaved surface due of wet runway due heavy rains.” As per the PIC, due to heavy rains breaking actions were not good at the runway therefore manual breaking was applied but the Aircraft could not stop. Aircraft overshoot the Runway.
30.	21.09.17	Mangalore	Air India	Incident details VT-AXB 821. VOML/ OTHH, POB: 182, endurance 0430 hrs, ATD 1210UTC. Returned to VOML from 165NM to VOML due port engine failure. Full emergency declared at 1237 UTC. Acft landed safely at 1303UTC.

1	2	3	4	5
31.	08.10.17	New Delhi		Aircraft involved in Emergency Landing at Delhi due Low Oil Quantity advisory with steady drop to zero followed by Engine 1 Oil Low Pressure warning. Engine 1 In-Flight Shut Down carried out. The incident occurred due to defect on no. 1 engine.
32.	12.10.17	Varanasi		Incident details VTIGE verb-verb over flying VEBN requested emergency landing at time 0932Z due left door broken. Endurance 0430. Landed safely at VEBN at time 0950Z.
33.	13.10.17	Shamsabad	Indigo	Incident details IG0599 after departure at 55NM east of VOHS declared mayday due engine number 2 off. Full emergency declared at time 0355. Aircraft landed safely at time 0410.
34.	24.10.2017	New Delhi	Air India	At 0820 IST (0250 UTC), Air India flight, AIC665, type-A321, REGN-VTPPF, from Delhi to Mumbai, departed at 0812 IST (0242 UTC), at 35 nm south of Delhi, reported "mayday" due engine no.2 failure 1 and requested to return to Delhi. Full emergency was declared. AIC665 landed safely on Runway 28 at 0837 IST (0307 UTC).
35.	11.11.17	Kolkata	Red Knight	At time around 1203UTC, 40NM north west of Ranchi, PIC of IAD549 (operator Red Knight), flight from Ranchi to Delhi, type: A320, Reg: VTIXC, ATD Ranchi, 1155UTC ETA Kolkata 1605UTC, gave "May Day" call and informed to UKW RSR controller on 132.25MHz that he required Emergency landing at Ranchi due to fire in the cargo hold which was unstoppable. RSR

1	2	3	4	5
				<p>Controller immediately stopped, Aircraft at FL 170 and vectored back to Ranchi and gave descent in co-ordination; with Ranchi ATC. All emergency procedure was followed. POB was 127 and endurance was reported 0600 hrs. and ETA Ranchi was 1213. Passing FL90 Aircraft was handed over to Ranchi ATC. Thereafter it was confirmed from Ranchi ATC that Aircraft was landed safely at 1219UTC and Aircraft was advised to taxi to isolation bay, but PIC informed that there was no fire and wanted to park on normal bay. ATC allotted stand 5 and later disembarkation of passengers was commenced I on stand 5.</p>
36.	12.11.17	New Delhi	Air India	<p>Incident Details Air India Flight AIC 543, Type-A321, Reg-VTEDE, Shamsabad to Delhi, requested Full Emergency at time 1143 IST due Right Engine Failure. At time 1148 IST, AIC543 reported failed engine power recovered and requested priority landing for RWY28. AIC 543 landed safely on RWY28 at time 1213 IST. All timing in IST.</p>
37.	18.11.17	New Delhi	Spicejet	<p>The Aircraft while landing at Delhi on runway made a hard landing and subsequently had a tail strike. Post flight inspection revealed some dents and skin punctures in the Aircraft belly. Detailed damage assessment is awaited.</p>
38.	23.11.17	Chennai	Air India	<p>Incident details AIC619 (VABB-VOHS), 25nm West of ATAPO observed making rapid descend passing FL315 squawking 7700. On checking with VABB, they</p>

1	2	3	4	5
				confirmed mayday descend due one engine failure. ACFT came in contact passing FL308 and cancelled mayday. All ops normal. ACFT landed safely 1538.
39.	24.11.17	Nagpur	Spicejet	The Aircraft while cruising at approximately FL250, the crew observed smoke in cockpit and cabin. The crew completed the necessary QRH checklist actions. The crew declared emergency and diverted the flight to Nagpur. The Aircraft landed safely at Nagpur.

Upgradation of airports in Chhattisgarh

†1614. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Chhattisgarh has requested the Ministry to take steps to improve, renovate and upgrade the airports located in the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any decision in this regard and has formulated any action plan for development of airports in the State of Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of amount earmarked for development of the airports and the funds released so far as well as the amount spent out of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Government of Chhattisgarh has requested to develop Bilaspur, Jagdalpur and Ambikapur airstrip under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS). In addition to this, State Government has also requested to develop Raipur and Raigarh airports. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has awarded work for extension of runway at Raipur Airport from existing 2286m to 3251m to make it suitable for operation of AB-321 type aircraft. For development of Raigarh Airport, AAI has projected a requirement of 569 acres of additional land along with the existing airport land of 23 acres to the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State Government whereas development of Bilaspur, Jagdalpur and Ambikapur airstrip under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) has been undertaken by Government of Chhattisgarh. As per information received from Government of Chhattisgarh, total ₹76.50 crore has been sanctioned by Government of Chhattisgarh for development of Ambikapur, Bilaspur and Jagdalpur Airports. Out of which, an amount of ₹39.43 crore has been earmarked by State Government towards development of infrastructure at these airports. In the financial year 2017-18, AAI has earmarked an amount of ₹ 32.66 crore and has spent ₹ 21.08 crore towards development of airports in Chhattisgarh.

Privatisation of Air India

1615. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the recommendation to privatise Air India has come at a time, when Air India is showing all-round progress, profitability and over 33 per cent increase in the numbers of passengers;
- (b) whether it is a fact that in 2015-16, the Air India posted operational profit of ₹105 crore on account of low fuel prices and increased passenger numbers; and
- (c) if so, the reasons there for to disinvest and would it not lead to nationalize losses and privatise profits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Air India Ltd is constantly improving its performance since implementation of TAP/FRP. Company has earned an Operating Profit of ₹105.00 crores as compared to the Operating Loss of ₹2636.18 crore in the previous year. The Operating Profit of ₹ 105.00 crore was possible because of the all round improvement in the operational/financial performance of the company such as improvement in the load factor, yield, aircraft utilization etc. The fuel prices also came down during FY 2015 which also assisted the company in achieving an Operating Profit during the year.

(c) NITI Aayog in its recommendations, on Strategic Disinvestment of the Central Public Sector Enterprises in May 12, 2017 had given the rationale for the disinvestment of Air India and has referred to the fragile finances of the company, among various other reasons. Air India has been incurring continuous losses and has huge accumulated losses. Further, NITI Aayog in its report on Air India has stated that further financial support to an unviable non- priority company in a matured and competitive aviation sector would not be the best use of scarce financial resources of the Government.

Air services from airstrips in Uttarakhand

†1616. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is no other airstrip in Uttarakhand besides Dehradun and Pantnagar, wherefrom smaller aircrafts can be operated;
- (b) if not, the details of difficulties being faced in operation of aeroplanes from these airstrips;
- (c) whether private planes are being operated from these airstrips; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for which Government is not starting operation of aeroplanes from these airstrips?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) There are three small airstrips belonging to State Government of Uttarakhand namely Pithoragarh, Chinyalisaur and Gauchar for operating of smaller aircraft.

(b) to (d) Starting of flights from unserved and underserved airports belonging to State Government, Defence or Private under RCS-UDAN depends on firm demand from airline operators who bid for lowest Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for operating flights at these airports. Further, flight operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) issued by the Government. It is upto the airline operators to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. However, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme [Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN)] in October, 2016 with the objective to facilitate / stimulate regional air connectivity to currently underserved and unserved airports.

Funds for development of airports

1617. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that airports need ₹2.4 lakh crore in ten years to meet demand;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that India invested ₹52,000 crore over the last decade at various airports;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 57 per cent growth was recorded in passenger traffic during the period between 2014-17;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Airports Authority of India (AAI) has finalized a capital expenditure of ₹65,000 crore of which ₹ 17,500 crore is for the next five years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No such assessment has been made by the Government. However, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has planned to invest ₹ 20,178 crore for the period 2016-17 to 2021-22.

(b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) invested ₹ 20,037.27 crore at various airports over the last decade from 2007-08 to 2016-17.

(c) The air passenger traffic in India has witnessed a growth of 56.9% (International 27.2%, Domestic 68.2%) during the year 2016-17 as compared to 2013-14.

(d) and (e) AAI has planned a capital expenditure of ₹20,178 crore for the period 2016-17 to 2021-22 out of which Capital expenditure for Engg./IT Works is ₹ 16961.48 crore and Capital expenditure for ANS Equipment is ₹ 3216.52 crore.

Disinvestment of Air India

1618. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India's ground handling subsidiary, Air India Air Transport Services, is getting a lot of interest from prospective bidders;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a budget airline has shown interest in the international airline operations of Air India and Air India Express and alternatively it is equally interested in acquiring all airline operations of Air India and Air India Express; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) M/s Inter Globe Aviation Limited has shown interest in acquiring airline operations of Air India Limited and Air India Express.

New routes/flights in North East region under UDAN Scheme

1619. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced new routes/flights in the North-Eastern I States to boost air-connectivity in the North-East under the 'UDAN' Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when these new flights will be operational in the new routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) RCS-UDAN is a demand-driven scheme, where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on particular routes and participate in the bid being organised by implementing agency under RCS-UDAN from time to time. In first round of bidding under RCS-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik), proposal for operation of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) flights on the network of Shillong - Silchar - Shillong - Imphal - Shillong - Dimapur - Shillong - Aizwal - Kolkata - Aizwal - Shillong - Agartala - Shillong in North Eastern Region of the Selected Airline Operator (SAO) has been accepted. Operations of RCS flights are required to be commenced within six month from the Letter of Award or extension of the time granted thereof.

Manufacturing of drone in India

1620. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacture of drone is allowed in India;

(b) whether there is any regulatory mechanism to control manufacturing, sales and operation of drones in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) There are no rules/regulations for manufacturing of drones as far as civil aviation is concerned. However, the Aircraft Rules 1937 have been amended to include provision for registering and operating Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS). Further draft Civil Aviation Requirements on operations of RPAS has also been prepared by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

(d) There are no standards set for manufacturing of drones worldwide.

UDAN Scheme

1621. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Udey Desh Ka Aam Nagrik (UDAN) Scheme as envisaged by Government;

(b) the details of flights inaugurated under the scheme alongwith the sectors;

(c) the details of the average air fare including various taxes/levies under this scheme; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in peak season the air fare in busy sectors is more ₹ 10,000, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched RCS-UDAN scheme on 21-10-2016 to facilitate / stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. Promoting affordability of Regional air connectivity is envisioned under RCS by supporting airline operators through (i) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes and (ii) financial support (Viability Gap Funding or VGF). RCS-UDAN is a demand-driven scheme, where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on particular routes and bid under RCS-UDAN from time to time.

(b) The details of flights commenced under first round of bidding is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) has targeted an indicative airfare of ₹ 2500 per passenger approximately, indexed to inflation, for a significant part of the capacity of the aircraft for a distance of 500kms to 600 kms. on RCS routes (equivalent to about one hour of flight). The cap for helicopters under RCS will be higher.

(d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has not carried out any analysis in this regard. With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the provision of tariff approval was dispensed with by the Government. Airlines were made free to fix the reasonable tariff under the provision of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff which includes charges for cancellation of pre-booked air tickets also. The tariff so established are required to be displayed under the provisions of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135 of Aircraft Rules 1937. Airline remains compliant to the regulatory provisions of Sub-rule 2 of Rule 135 as long as the fare charged by the them does not exceed the fare established and displayed on their website.

Statement

Status of commencement of RCS flights awarded in First Round of bidding

Sl. No.	Routes/Networks	Route (Only RCS Routes)	Selected Airline Operator
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi-Bhatinda- Delhi	Delhi To Bhatinda Bhatinda To Delhi	Alliance Air
2.	Delhi - Bikaner - Delhi	Delhi To Bikaner Bikaner To Delhi	Alliance Air
3.	Gwalior - Indore - Gwalior	Gwalior To Indore Indore to Gwalior	Alliance Air
4.	Jaipur - Agra - Jaipur	Jaipur To Agra Agra to Jaipur	Alliance Air
5.	Delhi - Gwalior - Delhi	Gwalior To Delhi	Alliance Air
6.	Nanded - Mumbai -Nanded	Nanded To Mumbai Mumbai to Nanded	Trujet
7.	Hyderabad-Kadapa- Bengalure- Kadapa- Hyderabad-Nanded-	Hyderabad To Kadapa Kadapa To Hyderabad Hyderabad To Nanded	Trujet

1	2	3	4
	Hyderabad-Vidyanagar-Hyderabad	Nanded To Hyderabad Hyderabad To Vidyanagar Vidyanagar To Hyderabad	
8.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Kadapa-Chennai-Salem-Chennai-Mysore-Chennai-Kadapa - Vijayawada - Hyderabad	Chennai To Mysore Mysore To Chennai	Trujet
9.	Mumbai -Kandla -Mumbai	Mumbai To Kandla Kandla to Mumbai	Spicejet
10.	Mumbai-Porbandar-Mumbai	Mumbai To Porbandar	Spicejet
11.	Hyderabad-Puducherry-Hyderabad	Hyderabad To Puducherry Puducherry to Hyderabad	Spicejet
12.	Jaipur - Jaisalmer - Jaipur	Jaipur To Jaisalmer Jaisalmer To Jaipur	Spicejet
13.	Delhi - Ludhiana - Delhi	Delhi To Ludhiana Ludhiana to Delhi	Alliance Air
14.	Delhi -Shimla - Delhi	Delhi to Shimla Shimla to Delhi	Alliance Air
15.	CSI Airport Mumbai-Ozar (Nasik)-Pune-Ozar (Nasik)-CSI Airport Mumbai - Aurangabad-CSI Airport Mumbai-Kolhapur-CSI Airport Mumbai-Jalgaon - CSI	Pune to Ozar (Nasik) Jalgaon to Mumbai Ozar (Nasik) to Pune Mumbai-Jalgaon	Air Deccan

Financial restructuring of Air India

1622. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has got a loan of ₹6,000 crore to meet its expenses;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the loans were procured on the basis of guarantee from the Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Air India has so far received about ₹ 26,000 crore as equity infusion out of the total ₹31,200 odd crore promised by Government as part of its financial restructuring and turnaround plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has sanctioned GoI guarantee for ₹ 6250 crore for working capital loan. Air India has so far availed loan of ₹ 5600 crore on the basis of GoI Guarantee to meet its working capital requirement.

(c) and (d) Government had approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP) / Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for operational and financial turnaround of Air India. The TAP/FRP provides equity infusion of ₹30231 crore upto 2021 subject to achievement of certain milestones as laid down in the TAP/FRP. Till date, an amount of ₹26545.21 crore has been released as equity support to Air India.

Technological management at airports

1623. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps/proposes to take steps in the area of improving technology management at airports with respect to air traffic, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government is aiming at improved technological management at existing airports in the next two years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Improving Technology Management at airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending on the traffic demand. AAI is continuously improving Air Navigation Services infrastructure by inducting new technology based system at existing airports in the field of Air Traffic flow Management, ATC Automation and surveillance infrastructure. AAI has already taken action to enhance Surveillance coverage of Air

Traffic by installing 10 AS-B systems, 3 Stand-alone Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radar (MSSR) and 2 AMSGCS.

Proposed projects in SGRDJ airport in Amritsar

1624. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the details of the proposed projects, sanctioned projects and on-going projects for the upliftment of Shree Guru Ram Dass Jee (SGRDJ) International Airport at Amritsar in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Upgradation/upliftment of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand, etc. At Shree Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport, Amritsar, AAI has undertaken the work of upgradation of lighting system from CAT-II to CAT-III, providing apron drive glass walled passengers boarding bridges and Advanced Visual Docking Guidance System (AVDGS). AAI has also sanctioned further projects like Interior work on first floor of Terminal Building, expansion of apron for 10 Code 4C type of Aircraft and Creation of Common User Domestic Air Cargo Terminal.

Sale of Air India's properties

1625. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to sell Air India's real estate properties;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the list of the properties identified for sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the Turn Around Plan and Financial Restructuring Plan of Air India including the monetization of Air India assets, in April 2012.

- (c) Air India Limited has presently identified 33 properties for sale. The list of 33 properties is given in the Statement.

Statement*List of Air India's Properties identified for sale*

Sl. No.	Description of the Property
1.	Residential cum Commercial Land, Mount Road, Teynampet, Chennai
2.	Land & Building, at Pali Hill, Bandra Mumbai
3.	01 Flat at Sterling Apartment, Peddar Road, Mumbai
4.	Land for Booking Office at Indira Nagar, Bengaluru
5.	08 vacant flats in Acquarius - Taurus Building, Malad, Mumbai
6.	SM Residence (1950 sq. ft. Built up), HAL, 2nd Stage, Indira Nagar, Bengaluru.
7.	01 Flat C-24, Ganga Jamuna, Santa Cruz (W), Mumbai
8.	3 flats at Jupiter Apartments, Mumbai
9.	Land for Housing Colony at NCC Nagar, Trivandrum
10.	5 flats at Krishna Nagar, Bengaluru
11.	Residential Plot at Gurgaon
12.	Residential Plot No. 6b Middleton Street, Kolkata.
13.	Residential plot at Kaikhali, Kolkata.
14.	09 Flats (SY. No. 120/1 part and 120/2 part), Alto Porvorim, Britona, Distt. Bardez Goa.
15.	02 Flats (201&202) at Jupiter Apartments, Cuffe Parade, Mumbai
16.	08 flats at Satyam Co-op Housing Society, Malad, Mumbai
17.	Flat Nos. 15 & 16, Cozihome, Bandra, Mumbai
18.	03 flats at Sachin Da, Gazdar Schemes, Khar, Mumbai
19.	01 Flat at Venus Apartment, Cuff Parade, Mumbai
20.	01 Flats at Akashdoot Coop. Housing Society, Pune
21.	01 Flat at Ashok Cooperative Housing Society, Pune
22.	06 CIDCO Flats, (690 sqft. Each) Building. No.35, S-4/12, 0-3, 0-4, 1-3, 1-4, 2-3 & 2-4, Swami Vivekanand Nagar, Nasik
23.	Plot No. 20, Ghansham Nagar, Bhuj

Sl. No.	Description of the Property
24.	Land & Building Booking Office, Airlines House-Station Road, near SBI, Bhuj
25.	Gautam Apartment, Flat No.2,3,6,7&8, Drive-in Road, Opp. Gurukul, Mem Nagar, Ahmedabad
26.	Flat no.2, Navarangpura, Paurav Apartment, Ahmedabad
27.	Flat no.5, Navrangpura, Pravin Apartments, Ahmedabad
28.	Residential Land at 26/207, Maharani Laxmi Bai Road, Gwalior
29.	CBO, 4 Mangaldas Road., Pune, (03 Shops- 951 Sq.ft. on GF & 03 Offices- 890 sq.ft. on FF)
30.	01 Flat at Navvidya Lakshmi, Mahim, Mumbai
31.	04 Bungalows at Gomti Nagar, Lucknow
32.	02 Flats in Hong Kong
33.	Land & Building in Mauritius

Need for alternative airport at Pune

1626. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Pune airport is basically meant for the use by the Indian Air force;
- (b) if so, whether the Air Force imposes restrictions on civilian flights from time to time;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether in view of increased air traffic both National and International need for alternative airport in Pune is strongly felt; and
- (e) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The restrictions imposed by Indian Air Force are as under:—

- (i) No civil flight from 0800-1030 hrs. from day 1 to 5.

- (ii) No civil flight from 1100-1700 hrs. on day 6.
- (iii) Number of scheduled flight movements permissible from day 1 to 6 between 0600 to 2230 hrs. is 100 and on day 7 is 110 movements.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Government of Maharashtra has already identified a site at Purandar near Pune for establishment of a new greenfield airport and the Maharashtra Airport Development Company (MADC) has appointed a consultant for preparation of Techno Economic Feasibility Report (TEFR).

Air connectivity with Raigarh airport in Chhattisgarh

1627. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Raigarh Airport in Chhattisgarh is one of the airstrip/airport which was under the list of small route connectivity by air; and
- (b) which are the places which will be connected with Raigarh Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Raigarh Airport has been included in the tentative list of underserved airports under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik).

(b) In the first round of bidding under RCS-UDAN, following routes were awarded to Selected Airline Operator Raipur ->Bilaspur ->Ambikapur ->Bilaspur ->Raipur ->Jharsuguda ->Raipur ->Raigarh (Jindal) ->Raipur ->Jagdalpur -> Visakhapatnam ->Jagdalpur ->Raipur.

Potential of tidal energy

1628. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country has the potential capacity of 8,000 MW of tidal energy;
- (b) if so, the details and the research report thereof; and
- (c) the plan proposal of Government to develop Green Energy along the coastal line and the Gangetic delta of the Eastern India therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As per a study conducted by the Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai, in association with CRISIL (Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited) Risk and Infrastructure Solutions Limited, there is an estimated potential of about 8000 MW of tidal energy with 7000 MW in the Gulf of Kambhat, 1200 MW in the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat, and about 100 MW in the Gangetic delta in Sunderbans in West Bengal. The report is titled "Study on Tidal and Waves Energy in India: Survey on the Potential and Proposition of a Roadmap" and is available at the website <http://www.ireda.gov.in/>

(c) Tidal energy cannot be presently harnessed on commercial basis due to high capital cost ranging from ₹ 30 crore to 60 crore per MW.

Status of Jewar Airport in UP

1629. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status report of the proposed Jewar airport in UP, which is to be developed as International Greenfield Airport;

(b) whether required land area has been earmarked and handed over by State Government;

(c) the details of total investment required for developing the airport and the pattern of financing; and

(d) by what time, the airport would be operational, phase-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has granted 'site clearance' to the proposal of Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) for construction of Noida International Greenfield Airport near Jewar, Uttar Pradesh on 6th July, 2017.

(b) A total of 3000 ha. of land area for the proposed airport is a part of notified area of Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA) and the Authority has reserved the land for proposed Airport in its Master Plan as per GoUP.

(c) The exact investment and financing of the project comes in the second stage of approval *i.e.* 'in principle'. GoUP is required to submit the application along with the Detailed Project report (DPR) for grant of 'in principle' approval.

(d) The timeline for construction of airport depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, PPP bidding process, construction schedule, financing closure etc.

Violation of air safety norms by airlines

1630. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR.T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is increasing number of violation of air safety norms by Air India and private operators, in the country;
- (b) the number of violations of air safety norms by various airlines during the last three years and in the current year and action taken thereon; and
- (c) if so, whether Government has taken note of this and issued any guidelines regarding strict compliance of air safety norms by all the airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) There is a marginal increase in violation of air safety norms by Air India group of operators (Air India, Alliance Air and Air India Express) in the current year (up to 30.11.2017) as compared to last year. However, number of violation of air safety norms by private operators have reduced in the current year as compared to the last year.

(b) and (c) The number of violation of air safety norms by various airlines during last three years and the current year (up to 30.11.2017) are given in the Statement (*See below*). DGCA has published Safety Oversight Programme which includes Surveillance, Regulatory Audit and ramp Inspection of domestic operators. DGCA Safety Oversight Programme ensures that all operators are complying with the regulations for safe operation of aircraft.

Statement

Safety violations by Air India group (Air India, Alliance Air and Air India Express) and other private operators in last three years and current year (up to November)

Sl. No.	Name of Airlines	No. of cases year-wise			
		2014	2015	2016	2017 (Up to 30 Nov. 2017)
1	AI Group	104	61	68	77
2	Other Operators	129	147	279	199
	TOTAL	233	208	347	276

Misbehaviour with the air passengers

†1631. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has taken note of incidents in which staff of various airlines including Air India have misbehaved with the air passengers;
- (b) the details of such incidents which have occurred in the last three years and the steps taken by the Ministry to check misbehaviour with the passengers to prevent the recurrence of such incidents;
- (c) the details of incidents of molestation/misbehaviour against women in the aeroplanes or airport premises during this period; and
- (d) the steps taken after such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) In the recent past, through social media, it has come to the notice of DGCA that one of the passengers who travelled by Indigo flight 6E- 487 was manhandled after deplaning in the operational area at IGI Airport, New Delhi. Though the incident occurred on 15.10.2017, it only came to the knowledge of DGCA after almost a month's time. The incident has been investigated by DGCA. DGCA has issued regulations in this regard, which provides for adequate training of persons waiting at airport who are engaged in passenger handling. In case of any violation, appropriate action is taken as per the provisions of the relevant CAR. In addition, DGCA has issued passenger friendly regulations on the following aspects:

- (i) Timely refund of tickets.
- (ii) Provision of compensation in case of denied boarding and flight cancellations.
- (iii) Provision of facilities in case of flight delays.
- (iv) Provision of facilities and assistance to passengers with reduced mobility.
- (v) Provision of passenger grievance redressal mechanism.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

These regulations also provide a platform for aggrieved passengers to complain to the statutory bodies set up under relevant applicable laws, if the airlines fail to fulfil their obligations.

(c) and (d) Matter of alleged harassment of Ms. Zaira Wasim by fellow passenger had come to the notice of DGCA, which occurred on M/s Vistara flight No. UK-981 of 09.12.2017. A police complaint has been filed against the concerned person.

Investor's grievances redressal

1632. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the companies' independent mechanism to redress investors' grievances has yielded the desired results;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the action initiated against the companies on the grounds on non-redressal of investors grievances during the last two years and the current year, year-wise; and

(d) the list of companies that are in default of payment of dues to the small investors and are still actively trading in the stock exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Section 178(5) & 178(6) Companies Act, 2013 mandate that every company having more than 1000 shareholders, debenture holders, deposit holders and any other security holders shall constitute a Stakeholders Relationship Committee to consider and resolve the grievances of the security holders of the company. As per the investors' grievances data maintained by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, action has been initiated against 89 companies in 2015-16 and 145 companies in 2016-17. During the period from 1/4/2017 to 29/12/2017 action has been initiated against 83 companies.

(d) The details of action initiated by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) on non-redressal of investors grievances during the last two years and current year (till date) are tabulated hereunder:—

Financial Year	Number of Companies	
	Adjudication Proceedings under Section 15-1 of SEBI Act, 1992	Under Section 11B of SEBI Act, 1992
2015-16	59	5
2016-17	21	211
2017-18 (till date)	1	0

SEBI has however stated that trading of scrips is not immediately suspended on receipt of an investor complaint for non-payment of dues to investors by listed companies.

Committee on Corporate Governance

1633. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has set up Uday Kotak Committee on corporate governance;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its recommendations after having examined the best practices prevalent globally, especially in top companies of the U.S., Germany and France where Board of Directors are all powerful;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations; and

(d) by when Government would implement the recommendations, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) appointed a Committee in June, 2017 under the Chairmanship of Shri Uday Kotak to advise on issues relating to corporate governance.

(b) and (c) The Kotak Committee submitted its report on October 5, 2017. The Committee has made recommendations related to issues of independent Directors, Issues in accounting and auditing practices by listed companies, Improving effectiveness of Board Evaluation practices, Disclosure and transparency related issues etc. Complete copy of the report is available on SEBI's website at <https://www.sebi.gov.in/reports/>

reports/oct-2017/report-of-the-committee-on-corporate-governance-for-public-comments-36178.html. Wherever the Committee has relied on global best practices in drafting its recommendations, the same has been specified in the section on 'rationale' to the specific recommendations in the aforesaid report.

(d) The Kotak Committee report was placed on SEBI website for public comments on October 5, 2017. As the said report is under examination in SEBI, Government has not fixed any deadline to implement its recommendations.

CSR contribution for sports

1634. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been contributed by the companies under their CSR funds for the development and promotion of sports in the last three financial years; and

(b) out of this, the money spent in North-East India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 commenced with effect from financial year 2014-15. The total expenditure reported by the companies on sports related activities as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, as per the filings made on MCA21 registry upto 31.03.2017, is ₹ 53.34 crore and ₹ 133.39 crore respectively, out of which, amounts of ₹ 5 lakh and ₹ 108 lakh were reported as spent in the eight North Eastern States for the years 2014-15 and 2015 -16 respectively.

CSR spending on different sectors

1635. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total fund distributed as CSR during last three years;

(b) the details of funds spent in sectors like education, health during these years; and

(c) the number of firms which failed to spend any amount on CSR and spent less than 20 per cent of CSR in these years respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, commenced with effect from financial year 2014-15. The total Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure reported by companies for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, as per the filings made on MCA21 registry upto 31.03.2017, is ₹ 9553.72 crore and ₹ 13625.25 crore respectively. Sector-wise details of CSR funds spent by the companies for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The number of companies required to make CSR expenditure and who failed to spend any amount for the purpose for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 are 8924 and 10547 respectively. Ministry has not separately analysed the details regarding companies spending less than 20 per cent of their prescribed CSR amount.

Statement

Development Sector-wise CSR Expenditure for FY 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	Sectors	CSR Expenditure (In ₹ Crores)	
		2014-15	2015-16
1.	Health/Eradicating Hunger/ Poverty and malnutrition/ Safe drinking water / Sanitation	2379.72	4294.68
2.	Education/ Differently Abled/ Livelihood	3015.26	4647.67
3.	Rural Development Projects	1031.00	1327.27
4.	Environment/ Animal Welfare/ Conservation of resources	811.85	894.88
5.	Swachh Bharat Kosh	94.57	321.03
6.	Any other fund	272.31	319.50
7.	Gender equality/Women empowerment/Old age homes/Reducing inequalities	171.93	322.88
8.	Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	210.69	203.29
9.	Encouraging Sports	53.34	133.39
10.	Heritage, Art and Culture	113.12	114.11
11.	Slum Area Development	101.05	10.54
12.	Clean Ganga Fund	4.64	18.03

Sl. No.	Sectors	2014-15	2015-16
13.	Other Sectors (Technology Incubator and benefits to armed forces, admin overheads and others*)	1294.24	1017.98
TOTAL (₹ In Crore)		9553.72	13625.25
Number of Companies**		5870	7983

* Not specified.

**No. of companies which have reported any CSR expenditure.

CSR spending in various States

1636. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed any strategy for implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy to make it more effective and result oriented, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of expenditure/ contribution by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and private companies/corporate houses, along with details of works/ activities undertaken by them, during the last three years including the current year, under CSR in various States including Maharashtra, year/company/State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Sir, with a view to increase awareness and improve compliance of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provisions among companies, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has issued clarificatory circulars and Frequently Asked Questions, and also organized various workshops /seminars /conferences in collaboration with the Professional Institutes and apex Business Chambers on the subject. In addition, penal provisions under section 134(8) of the Companies Act, 2013, have been invoked for non-compliance of CSR provisions. Till date, Ministry has accorded permission for penal action against 196 companies for the financial year 2014-15.

(b) Section 135 of the Act commenced with effect from financial year 2014 -15. As per the data obtained from filings made by companies upto 31.03.2017 in the MCA21 registry for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, the expenditure made by companies on CSR is as summarized in the Table below and the State/UT-wise CSR expenditure is given in the Statement (*See* below).

CSR Expenditure during 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	Company Type	Financial Year 2014-15		Financial Year 2015-16	
		No. of companies which have reported any CSR expenditure	Actual CSR expenditure (₹ in crore)	No. of companies which have reported any CSR expenditure	Actual CSR expenditure (₹ in crore)
1.	PSUs	203	2671.92	237	4159.57
2.	Private Sector Companies	5667	6881.80	7746	9465.67
	TOTAL	5870	9553.72	7983	13625.25

*Statement**State/UT-wise CSR Expenditure*

(In ₹ Crores)			
Sl. No.	State/ UT	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.29	0.54
2.	Andhra Pradesh	403.91	1195.80
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.03	1.22
4.	Assam	133.07	160.39
5.	Bihar	36.20	107.51
6.	Chandigarh	1.73	5.08
7.	Chhattisgarh	158.31	233.57
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.54	11.84
9.	Daman and Diu	20.05	2.09
10.	Delhi	210.77	443.74
11.	Goa	26.60	27.07
12.	Gujarat	295.35	535.03
13.	Haryana	175.99	357.40
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9.30	51.47

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2014-15	2015-16
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.61	102.84
16.	Jharkhand	75.64	115.22
17.	Karnataka	382.61	701.14
18.	Kerala	62.45	125.43
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.30
20.	Madhya Pradesh	136.73	169.38
21.	Maharashtra	1369.22	1787.35
22.	Manipur	1.57	5.80
23.	Meghalaya	3.52	3.81
24.	Mizoram	1.03	1.08
25.	Nagaland	1.11	0.95
26.	Odisha	249.50	597.97
27.	Puducherry	1.81	6.11
28.	Punjab	53.71	67.43
29.	Rajasthan	271.36	459.81
30.	Sikkim	1.03	1.87
31.	Tamil Nadu	498.73	589.23
32.	Telangana	94.87	238.35
33.	Tripura	1.16	1.47
34.	Uttar Pradesh	138.45	406.04
35.	Uttarakhand	69.99	64.29
36.	West Bengal	178.54	396.88
37.	Not Elsewhere Classified/ Not Mentioned*	164.61	276.43
38.	Pan India*	4275.33	4373.31
GRAND TOTAL		9553.72	13625.25

* Companies either did not specify the names of States or indicated more than one State where projects were undertaken.

CESTAT cases in CAT

1637. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that due to administrative arbitrariness of CESTAT president, many employees are approaching CAT;
- (b) the number of cases where employees and members of CESTAT approached CAT in last three years, the details, year-wise; and
- (c) the details of each such cases including the name of employees; and
- (d) the reasons for approaching CAT and outcome of each such case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) After the creation of three benches, viz. Allahabad, Hyderabad and Chandigarh, some of the officers/ staff were transferred and relocated considering their experience and exigency of service at the new centres. Moreover, as per the service conditions, the officers/ staff of the Tribunal are liable for All India posting. Against the transfer orders, some of the officers/ staff approached the CAT and most of the matters were disposed off in favour of CESTAT. Some of the cases were filed by the officials for pay parity. As the President, CESTAT is the Head of Department and the appointing authority for Group 'B' posts, the relief are being sought against the orders of President, CESTAT. The present President assumed charge in CESTAT w.e.f. 11.07.2016 and some of the cases pending before CAT were Filed before the present President assumed charge.

(b) to (d) The details of the case filed before the CAT in the last three years are given in the Statement.

*Statement**Details of the cases filed before CAT in last three years*

Sl. No.	Year	Petitioner	CAT Bench	Brief description of the case/ Reasons	Outcome
1.	2015 (O.A. No. 1439/2015)	Smt. Anjani, Hindi Translator	New Delhi	Regarding fixation of pay to higher grade.	Allowed. (Against the order, appeal filed before Hon'ble High Court, which has been admitted and stay granted.)
2.	2015 (O.A. No. 666/2015)	Sh. P.J. Joseph, SPS	Mumbai	Regarding transfer Order dated 06.11.2015	Disposed with condition that he be considered for re-transfer after specific period.
3.	2015 (O.A. No. 4319/2015)	Sh. S.K. Verma, Assistant Registrar	New Delhi	Regarding transfer Order dated 06.11.2015.	Dismissed
4.	2016 (O.A. No. 060/1030/2016)	Sh. Ashok Jindal, Member(J)	Chandigarh	Regarding medical reimbursement claim.	Allowed
5.	2017 (O.A. No. 060/00155/2017)	Sh. S.K. Verma, Assistant Registrar	Chandigarh	Regarding transfer from CESTAT, Chandigarh to CESTAT, Kolkata.	Dismissed
6.	2017 (O.A. No. 156/2017)	Sh. A. Sudhakaran, SPS	Mumbai	Regarding re-fixation of pay.	Pending

7.	2017 (O.A. No. 310/01030/2017)	Sh. R. Ravichandran, MTS	Chennai	Regarding transfer from CESTAT, Chennai to CESTAT, Kolkata	Dismissed
8.	2017 (O.A. No. 310/01030/2017)	Sh. Gopinath, MTS	Chennai	Regarding transfer from CESTAT, Chennai to CESTAT, Kolkata	Dismissed
9.	2017 (O.A. No. 3625/2017)	Sh. Naresh Kumar, Daily Wager	New Delhi	Applicant was engaged as daily wagger and as per Government of India policy, his services were terminated on expiry of contractual period. After 12 years, applicant has filed petition before the Hon'ble CAT for regular appointment against the vacant post of MTS.	Pending
10.	2017 (O.A. No. 120/479/2017)	Sh. P.L. Meena, UDC	Ahmedabad	Regarding transfer from CESTAT, Ahmedabad to CESTAT Chennai.	Pending
11.	2017 (O.A. No. 944/2017)	Sh. E. Sreedhar, Ex-TO	Ernakulam	For grant of Deputation allowance.	Pending

Inventory of surplus land of CPSEs

1638. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large amount of surplus land lying unused with Central Public Sector Enterprises;

(b) if so, how did these enterprises come to acquire such large amount of land and why it is lying unused;

(c) whether Ministry has proposed to make an inventory of such land, if so, what is the current status and if the exercise is complete, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) if not, what is the deadline for completing it and what steps are being taken to expedite the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) A web based Government Land Information System (GLIS) has been created by M/o Housing and Urban Affairs (MoH&UA) and M/o Electronics and Information Technology (MeiTy). 31 Ministries/ Departments have fully uploaded and 24 have partially uploaded the land data on GLIS portal. Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) take their business and strategic decisions in consultation with their respective administrative Ministries/ Departments. Area mapped so far in respect of CPSEs on GLIS portal is 6245.64 sq.km. The progress of uploading of land data on GLIS portal is monitored by the Cabinet Secretariat. A Working Committee to create a centralized inventory of all Government land has also been setup.

EAP proposals from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

1639. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several proposals for Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) received from the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are pending with Government; and

(b) the details of EAP proposals received and cleared by Government from these two States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Details and present status of Externally Aided

Projects (EAPs) proposals received from the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are given in the Statement-I and II, respectively.

Statement-I

*Details and Present Status of proposals received from the State of
Andhra Pradesh for External aid/Loan*

Sl. No.	Name of proposed project	Total Project Cost	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation & Livelihood Improvement Project, Phase-II	₹ 1700 crore	The Loan Agreement was signed on 13-12-2017 for Japan International Cooperation Agency Official Development (JICA ODA) Loan of an amount of JPY 21.297 billion (₹1214 crore approximately) for the Project.
2.	Amaravati Sustainable Infrastructure Development	₹ 1242.50 crore*	Proposal Seeking Grants-in-Aid from Govt. of Japan has been received in Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance in December 2017.
3.	Andhra Pradesh Roads and Bridges reconstruction Project (APRBRP)	₹ 3200 crore	Project posed to Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for financing of ₹2240 crore on 05.05.2017.
4.	Andhra Pradesh Mandal Connectivity and Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (APMCRCIP)	₹ 3200 crore	Project posed for AIIB financing of ₹2240 crore on 05.05.2017
5.	Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply & Septage Management Improvement Project	₹ 3723 crore	Project posed for AIIB financing of ₹ 2606 crore on.09.05.2017
6.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply Project (APRWSP)	US\$ 692.30 million	Project posed for AIIB financing of US\$ 484.61 million on 17.10.2017

*Total grant-in-aid amount sought under the project.

1	2	3	4
7.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Road Connectivity to unconnected habitations of 250+ population (Project-I)	US\$ 651.38 million	Project posed for AIIB financing of US\$ 455.97 million on 17.10.2017
8.	Amravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project	US\$ 715 million	Project posed on 22.08.2016. The project is to be co-financed by World Bank (WB) and AIIB. Inspection Panel of WB visited Vijayawada on 12-15th September in response to complaint received and has submitted its report requesting investigation. India has objected to it.
9.	Green Energy Corridor Intra-State Transmission System	₹1290 Crore	The Loan agreement was signed with KfW(German Development Bank) on 5th October, 2015 for Euro 65 million (₹516 crore)
10.	AP Integrated Residential Education Project	US\$ 360** million	The project has been recommended by Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Government of India (GoI) for financing from the World Bank on 19-12-2017.
11.	AP Health Systems Strengthening Project	US\$ 328** million	The project has been recommended by DEA, GoI for financing from the World Bank on 19-12-2017.
12.	Amaravati Greening Development Project	US\$ 156** million	The project has been recommended by DEA, GoI for financing from the World Bank on 19-12-2017.
13.	Andhra Pradesh Integrated Irrigation & Agriculture Transformation Project	US\$ 186.67** million	Project posed for World Bank financing on 24.05.2016.

** Total loan amount sought under the project.

Statement-II*Details and Present Status of proposals received from the State of
Telangana for External aid/Loan*

Sl. No.	Name of proposed project	Total Project Cost	Present Status
1.	Hyderabad Metro Rail Project, "Urban Street Rejuvenation Plan for the Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited	₹ 950 crore	The Hyderabad Metro Rail Limited has been requested to furnish the Self Certification from the State Government and to modify the Preliminary Project Report. Out of total project cost, INR 760 crore is proposed to be financed by KfW(German Development Bank).
2.	Integrated project for Water Supply & Sewerage Projects for Hyderabad city	₹ 13291.70 crore	The project proposal has been included in the list of JICA Rolling Plan for JICA ODA Loan assistance for the project.
3.	Telangana Irrigation & Livelihood Improvement Project, Phase-II	₹ 564.76 crore	The project proposal has been included in the list of JICA Rolling Plan for JICA ODA Loan assistance for the project.
4.	Telangana Drinking water Supply Project (Mission Bhagirath)	₹ 2226 crore	State Govt. had withdrawn the project proposal.

Unearthing of black money post demonetisation

1640. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income Tax Department has taken pro-active role to unearth black money particularly after demonetisation;

(b) if so, the number of raids conducted State-wise; and

(c) the value of money and assets unearthed during these raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Income-tax Department (ITD) has made substantial efforts to

unearth black money, particularly, after demonetisation. During the period from November 2016 to March 2017, the ITD conducted searches on around 900 groups, wherein, assets worth over ₹ 900 crores were seized and undisclosed income of over ₹ 7,900 crores was admitted. Further, during the period from April 2017 to November 2017, around 360 groups were searched by the ITD, where assets worth over ₹ 700 crores were seized and a disclosure of over ₹ 10100 crores was made.

Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) doesn't centrally maintain State/Union Territory -wise details of search and seizure actions conducted by ITD.

Merger of PSUBs

1641. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going for further merger and taking over of Public Sector Undertaking bank;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that in India and World over there have been innumerable cases, where merger and take over of banks have been unsuccessful; and

(c) if so, then how we are going ahead with further merger of PSUBs in spite of the fact that the merger of Air India, Indian Airlines and State Bank of India's group have given no better results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts of 1970 and 1980 provide that the Central Government, in consultation with RBI, may make a scheme, *inter alia*, for the amalgamation of any nationalised bank with any other nationalised bank or any other banking institution. Government has put in place an approval framework for proposals to amalgamate nationalised banks.

No proposal regarding merger of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Insurance to depositors on bank failure

1642. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total insurance provided to a depositor by Scheduled Commercial Banks (including PSUs) in case of bank failure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Under the provision of Section 16(1) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 (DICGC Act), the insurance cover available to the depositor for deposits in "the same capacity and in the same right" at all the branches of a Scheduled Commercial Bank taken together is ₹ 1,00,000/-.

NPA's of PSBs

1643. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the total number of NPA's of all banks as of 30th September 2017;
- (b) what percentage of these are NPA's of PSU banks; and
- (c) would the recent announcement of Hon'ble Finance Minister regarding recapitalisation of banks enable PSUs to meet the Basel-III norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India's data for domestic operations, Gross Non-performing Assets (GNPA) of all banks as on 30.9.2017 was ₹ 7,90,649 crore of this, the GNPA of Public Sector Banks as on 30.9.2017 was 87.25% of the total GNPA of all banks.

- (c) Government has announced decision to recapitalise Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to ensure that banks remain adequately capitalised to support economic growth and remain compliant on regulatory parameters.

Replacement of Statement 21(SCSP) with Statement 10A in the Union Budget

1644. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA:

SHRI P. L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reason behind replacing Statement 21(SCSP) of Union Budget with Statement 10A in the financial year 2017-18;
- (b) whether the reporting format of "Statement 10A" released along with Union Budget 2017-18 are similar to its erstwhile "SCSP" (Statement 21), if not, the details of basic similarities and differences between these two;

(c) the number of schemes that were earlier not reported under SCSP which have been added to Statement 10A and not reported earlier under SCSP as they were non-Plan schemes; and

(d) the number of Ministries that were not reporting under SCSP which have been added to Statement 10A?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Due to abolition of distinction of Plan/Non-Plan expenditure in Budget (2017-18), a number of statements in Expenditure Profile became redundant. Therefore, the statements were renumbered.

(b) The reporting structure of the Statement 10A has not been changed. However, the Revenue-Capital break-up of expenditure has been added up.

(c) A total number of 28 schemes have been added to the Statement 10A;

(d) Two Ministries have been added to the Statement 10A.

Subscriber base of Atal Pension Yojana

1645. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHATTRAPATI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of awareness and proper promotion, the subscriber base of Atal Pension Yojana is far insignificant in comparison to the population of workers in un-organised sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to expand the subscriber base to provide insurance cover to the workers in unorganised sector by taking fresh initiatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Atal Pension Yojana (APY) was launched in May, 2015. Registrations of subscribers started from 1st June 2015. As on 20th December 2017, total number of 78,42,533 subscribers have been enrolled under APY.

Due to low level of financial education/literacy levels in the unorganized sector and the fact that contribution to a pension fund is a long term commitment, people take time to understand the basic features of the scheme and then decide on joining it.

However, the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has taken the following steps to popularize and create awareness about the scheme:

- Simplification of default penal charges.
- The mode of payment has been changed from only monthly to monthly, quarterly and half yearly, keeping in consideration the seasonal income earners.
- Removal of closure of account clause after 24 months and continuation of the account till the time corpus is available in the account.
- Periodic advertisements in print and electronic media in English, Hindi and regional languages.
- Capacity building of bank branch officials through various training programs. A total of 1443 trainings have been completed covering 72483 bank and DPO officials.
- Participating in town hall meetings, SLBC meetings. Conducting meetings with State Governments.
- Meeting with Secretaries of Union Ministries of Agriculture, Rural Development, WCD, Panchayati Raj, Health etc. with a view to get their unorganized workforce like MNREGA workers, SHG, Asha workers, Aganwadi workers etc. for enrolment under APY.

PFRDA is also conducting various promotional campaigns among the service providers (Banks and Post Offices) like Log-in Days, Elderly Day-Campaigns etc. to popularize and create awareness about the scheme.

(c) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) provide coverage of Rupee two lakhs each for life and accident insurance in the country and focus on the poor and the under privileged and the workers in the unorganised sector.

Charges on deposit of cash in saving bank accounts

†1646. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued a notification to impose fine by the banks in the country for not maintaining minimum balance in savings bank accounts;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the banks will impose charges on depositing cash in savings bank accounts, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the accounts opened under Jan-Dhan Yojana are the most affected under the condition of maintaining minimum balance, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per the instruction issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to banks, the policy on imposing fine for not maintaining minimum balance in savings bank accounts or service charges for various types of services is decided by the individual bank with approval of its Board. The details of charges on depositing cash in savings bank accounts of public sector banks are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) are Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) accounts which do not have any requirement of maintaining minimum balance.

Statement

The details of charges on depositing cash in Savings Bank Accounts of PSBs

Bank	Cash Deposit
Allahabad Bank	Up to 10 packets (1000 pieces) - free, thereafter ₹11/- per packet (100 pieces) maximum ₹15,000/-
Andhra Bank	No charges
Bank of Baroda	Cash deposit - First transaction per month (excluding alternate channel transaction) -free of charge. Beyond 5 transaction (excluding alternate channel transaction) -₹50/- per transaction.
Bank of India	No charges
Bank of Maharashtra	No charges
Canara Bank	Cash deposits above ₹50,000/- per day in SB accounts at ₹ 1/- per ₹ 1,000/- or part thereof, with a minimum of ₹50/- and a maximum of ₹2,500/- per transaction.

Bank	Cash Deposit
Central Bank of India	No charges up to ₹25,000/- and above ₹25,000/- charges @ ₹1/- per ₹1,000/- minimum ₹25/-.
Corporation Bank	Cash deposit in base branch - nil. Cash deposit at remote branches beyond ₹5,000 @ Re.1/- per ₹ 1,000/- at the branches within the same clearing center and @ ₹2/-per ₹ 1,000/- at outstation non base branch.
Dena Bank	Upto ₹25,000/- per day - nil. Above ₹25,000/- up to ₹50,000/- - ₹25/-Above ₹50,000/- up to ₹1 lakh - ₹50/-Above ₹ 1 lakh - ₹ 1000/-
Indian Bank	No charges at home branch. However, cash deposit other than home branch, a nominal charge of ₹ 1 per thousand for amount excess of ₹50,000/-.
Indian Overseas Bank	No charges
IDBI Bank	In metro/urban locations no charges up to 5 Transactions per month, in semi urban locations no charges up to 7 transactions per month, in rural locations no charges up to 10 transactions, thereafter charges of ₹2.50/- per ₹1000 (Min. ₹25/- & Max. ₹10,000/-)
Oriental Bank of Commerce	Cash handling charges on depositing up to ₹ 1 lakh/per day - Nil. Above ₹ 1 lakh/per day 0.10 paisa per piece (currency note).
Punjab and Sind Bank	Cash deposit at local/outstation non-base branches: Up to ₹50,000/- per day - Nil. Above ₹50,000/- ₹ 1/- per ₹1000/- or part thereof. Maximum limit for depositing cash is ₹5 lakh per day per account.
Punjab National Bank	Cash Deposit at all branches within same city (other than base branch) Up to ₹5,000/- per day - free. Above ₹5,000/- ₹ 1/- per ₹1,000/- or part thereof with a minimum of ₹25/ per transaction.

Bank	Cash Deposit
	Cash Deposit at Outstation Non-base branches (Other than base city branch): Up to ₹5,000/- per day - free. Above ₹5,000/- ₹2/- per ₹1000/- or part thereof with a minimum of ₹25 per transaction.
State Bank of India	For saving bank accounts (excluding financial inclusion accounts/BSBD/ small accounts), the bank permits 3 cash deposit transactions (any amount) per month -free. For financial inclusion accounts/BSBD/small accounts, all services including cash deposit (any number of transactions/ any amount) - Free
Syndicate Bank	No charges
UCO Bank	Per day per account: up to 10 packets - free Above 10 packets: (a) notes up to ₹100/- denominations: @ ₹10/- per packet (maximum ₹10,700/-) (b) notes above ₹ 100 denominations: @ ₹8/- per packet maximum ₹10,700/-.
Union Bank of India	Up to 3 times with maximum of ₹50,000/- per transaction per month - nil, beyond the free limit (excluding alternate channel transactions), ₹ 1/- per thousand. Minimum charges is ₹ 50/- + GST and maximum charges is ₹ 10,000/- + GST.
United Bank of India	No charges
Vijaya Bank	5 transactions no charges beyond that ₹60/- per transaction.

Benefits of Jan Dhan accounts to common man

†1647. DR. CHANDRAPAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jan Dhan accounts opened in the country so far and the number of accounts active and the number of accounts closed so far, the details thereof, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has provided any fiscal help through these accounts, if so, details thereof; and

(c) the benefit to common man out of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As on 20.12.2017, 30.75 crore Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts have been opened across the country. State-wise number of accounts opened, operative and closed under PMJDY are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Under PMJDY, accountholders do not require to maintain minimum balance. The RuPay card issued free of charge to eligible accountholder under the scheme has an inbuilt accidental insurance cover of ₹ 1 lakh. Besides, a life insurance cover of ₹ 30,000 is also available to all eligible PMJDY accountholders who have opened their accounts between 15.8.2014 and 31.1.2015. In addition, the accountholders are eligible for overdraft up to ₹ 5,000 after satisfactory operation of the account for six months.

The willing and eligible PMJDY accountholders can subscribe to micro-insurance under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, and can also subscribe to guaranteed minimum monthly pension under Atal Pension Yojana. Beneficiaries of different Government schemes can also receive the direct benefit transfer under the schemes to their PMJDY accounts.

Statement

State-wise number of PMJDY accounts (as on 20.12.2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total accounts	Operative* accounts	Closed accounts
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51,447	30,993	1,458
2.	Andhra Pradesh	89,57,366	76,91,940	1,47,750
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,53,395	2,08,488	1,320
4.	Assam	125,67,530	107,33,398	55,405
5.	Bihar	324,95,818	287,45,028	2,90,970
6.	Chandigarh	2,45,182	2,32,576	11,665

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	128,52,327	105,36,840	1,30,616
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	88,206	83,383	4,011
9.	Daman and Diu	41,476	36,463	1,060
10.	Delhi	39,38,893	31,38,329	1,65,638
11.	Goa	1,50,466	1,17,032	59,283
12.	Gujarat	116,02,170	95,99,330	4,19,168
13.	Haryana	64,43,004	50,53,116	1,62,273
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9,78,997	7,55,490	36,559
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	19,41,056	12,50,372	28,003
16.	Jharkhand	109,57,692	89,56,548	78,016
17.	Karnataka	115,78,990	84,81,005	1,51,302
18.	Kerala	34,84,722	24,30,876	67,442
19.	Lakshadweep	5,190	3,531	14,202
20.	Madhya Pradesh	266,94,722	214,00,459	4,44,764
21.	Maharashtra	217,35,737	169,48,067	3,01,219
22.	Manipur	7,81,173	6,02,553	7,391
23.	Meghalaya	4,13,243	3,55,561	1,863
24.	Mizoram	2,64,940	1,96,381	1,152
25.	Nagaland	2,16,819	1,54,410	21,242
26.	Odisha	121,84,235	99,99,952	1,10,836
27.	Puducherry	1,59,492	1,06,391	2,771
28.	Punjab	60,06,354	44,93,285	2,28,233
29.	Rajasthan	239,16,085	173,22,767	3,11,972
30.	Sikkim	94,593	69,947	2,421
31.	Tamil Nadu	88,61,711	69,01,991	3,55,168
32.	Telangana	89,45,542	51,53,512	81,166
33.	Tripura	8,13,611	7,57,061	3,100

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	462,84,731	364,94,467	9,62,083
35.	Uttarakhand	21,46,281	17,25,262	67,371
36.	West Bengal	294,34,588	256,88,336	2,23,399
	TOTAL	3075,87,784	2464,55,140	49,52,292

Source: All public sector banks, sponsored Regional Rural Banks and 13 major private sector banks

* As per RBI guidelines, an account is operative if having customer induced transaction in preceding 24 months

Acceptance of coins by banks

1648. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after more than a year after demonetisation, public sector banks are still refusing to accept coins which is causing hardship to traders in eastern India;

(b) whether Government has taken any measures to direct public sector banks to accept coins from traders, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has clarified on the legal validity of these coins, if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government is considering redistribution of coins from surplus to deficit areas, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Complaints have been received from the members of public regarding non-acceptance of coins by banks. However, no specific bank has been named in the complaints.

(b) Reserve Bank of India *vide* their circular on Facility for Exchange of Notes and Coins dated 3rd July, 2017 has advised the banks to accept coins for transactions and exchange at all their branches. Further, Reserve Bank of India has instructed their Regional Offices to open counters to accept coins from public and to advise controller of banks in their jurisdiction to accept coins at all branches.

(c) Legal tender validity of coins are defined under section 6 of Indian Coinage Act, 2011 and Reserve Bank of India *vide* a Press Release dated 20th November, 2016 has advised members of the public to continue to accept rupees 10 coins as legal tender in all their transactions without any hesitation.

(d) Reserve Bank of India has instructed their Regional Offices to advise banks to supply coins from their coin receiving branches to other branches where there is demand.

Study on impact of demonetisation and GST on unorganised sector

1649. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken a study/survey to assess the impact of demonetisation and GST on unorganised sector;

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

(c) the estimate of loss of jobs of daily wage labourers in unorganised sector since November, 2016 month-wise, State-wise;

(d) the estimate of the loss of sales/ revenue to the unorganised sector since November, 2016 month-wise, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to redress the loss to this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The growth of different sectors of an economy depends on a number of factors, including structural, external, fiscal and monetary. Therefore, it is not possible to pinpoint the impact of demonetisation and GST on sectoral outputs.

(c) to (e) No such information is available. The Government of India has taken measures to boost real growth. Some of the key initiatives taken in this regard are:

- i. Increased public expenditure on infrastructure with special thrust on key development sectors including rural roads, railways, highways and digital infrastructure.
- ii. Government's push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction and focus on coastal connectivity.
- iii. Implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST) to integrate the country in to a single market.
- iv. Universal Electrification program being taken to provide last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining un-electrified households.

Tax evaders under Panama Papers

1650. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has access to the list of Indian Tax evaders under the Panama Papers;

(b) if not, the initiatives taken by Government to gain access, if so, the initiatives taken to verify the claims of tax evasion;

(c) whether Government will put to trial those who are accused and the details thereof; and

(d) the initiatives taken by Government to curb the illicit flow of wealth abroad and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Information about certain offshore entities reportedly held by various Indian persons had appeared in media in April 2016 and thereafter. The information is attributed to be part of 'Panama Papers' leaks.

The International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), a Washington based organization which has reportedly made the revelations pertaining to the Panama Papers, has put a caveat on its website (www.icij.org) by mentioning that it should not be assumed that everyone who appears in the Panama Papers is involved in tax avoidance or evasion and there are legitimate reasons to create a company in an offshore jurisdiction and many people declare them to their tax authorities when that is required. The list of persons is available on the website of ICIJ.

On 4th April 2016, the Government constituted a Multi-Agency Group, *inter alia*, for facilitating coordinated and speedy investigation in the cases of Indian persons allegedly having undisclosed foreign assets and whose names appeared in Panama Papers leaks. The Group consists of the officers of Investigation Division of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Foreign Tax and Tax Research Division of CBDT, Enforcement Directorate (ED), Financial Intelligence Unit (FI U) and Reserve Bank of India, and its Convener is Chairman, CBDT.

Law Enforcement Agencies concerned have taken up investigation into specific allegations. Such investigation, wherever required, includes making requests to the foreign jurisdictions concerned for sharing specific information/evidence, in accordance with provisions of treaties/agreements which India may have with such jurisdictions.

(c) Yes. All such cases with unexplained investments/assets abroad will be tried under appropriate provisions of Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 and/or Income tax Act, 1961. Disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under section 84 of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 and section 138 of Income tax Act, 1961.

(d) The major initiatives in this regard include -

- i. Proactive engagement with foreign Governments to facilitate and enhance the exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) Multilateral Conventions and furthering global efforts to combat tax evasion/black money, *inter alia*, by joining the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement in respect of Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) and having information sharing arrangement with USA under its Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA),
- ii. Enactment of the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 which has come into force w.e.f. 01.07.2015 to specifically and more effectively deal with the issue of black money stashed away abroad.
- iii. Enabling attachment and confiscation of property equivalent in value held within the country where the property/proceeds of crime is taken or held outside the country by amending the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 through the Finance Act, 2015.
- iv. According high priority to the cases involving black money stashed away abroad for investigation and other follow-up actions including prosecutions in appropriate cases.

Benefits accrued from demonetisation

†1651. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the value of currency notes of ₹500 and ₹1000 deposited with Reserve Bank of India is higher than that of those demonetised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the benefits accrued to Government from demonetisation and the expenditure incurred by Government on printing and distributing new currency notes of ₹500 and ₹1000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) On November 08, 2016, the total value of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) in circulation was ₹ 15.44 trillion. Subject to future corrections based on verification process when completed, the estimated value of SBNs received back from circulation by RBI as on June 30, 2017 is ₹ 15.28 trillion.

(c) There have been visible trend of an increase in households' assets held in bank deposits, life insurance and mutual funds, a reduction in cash in circulation, especially, substantial reduction in high value currency notes, a decline in the Marginal Cost of Lending Rate, an increase in usage of digital mode of transactions. As regards the cost of printing and distributing new currency, the expenditure incurred by RBI on security printing (cost of printing all denominations of bank notes) stood at ₹ 79.65 billion for the year ended June 2017. The expenditure incurred by RBI on remittance of currency for the year ended June 30, 2017 is ₹ 1.47 billion.

Scrapping export tax on medium-grade iron ore

1652. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for scrapping or reducing export tax on medium-grade iron ore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Representations have been received Seeking reduction or scrapping the export duty on medium-grade iron ore. Export duty has already been reduced on medium-grade iron ore, lumps or fines containing below 58% Fe and iron ore pellets to Nil.

Surrender of budgetary allocations by Ministries

1653. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Ministries have surrendered the budgetary allocations made to them during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, Ministry-wise and Financial year-wise and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) A Statement showing surrender of budgetary allocations, for the last three years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Civil	Posts	Defence	Railways
2014-15	(-) 535891.66	(-) 280.90	(-) 16606.05	(-) 14466.81
2015-16	(-) 599150.55	(-) 542.82	(-) 20607.47	(-) 37052.61
2016-17	(-) 1072.34	(+) 883.94	(-) 2707.17	(-) 37854.21

Source: Report of C&AG on the Accounts of Union Government for the respective years.

Ministry-wise details of surrenders/savings are available in Appropriation Accounts for the respective years. Reasons for surrender of savings indicated above are mainly attributable to technical re-allocation of funds from one Demand/Appropriation to another Demand/Appropriation of resources after mid-year review. The surrender of savings is also on account of deferment of releases due to non compliance of conditionalities attached to release of grants/contractual payments, slow pace of constructions/supplies, non preference of claims, etc.

Facilities and funds for new capital of Andhra Pradesh

1654. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Section 94(3) of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, Government of India has to provide special financial support for creating facilities in the new capital of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of facilities provided and funds approved, sanctioned, released and utilized for the new capital of AP since implementation of the Act, year-wise and facility-wise;

(c) whether utilisation Certificates have been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh for (b) above; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether there are any instances of diverting funds meant for capital of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The Central Government is extending financial assistance to the State of Andhra Pradesh in terms of the relevant provision of AP Reorganisation Act, 2014 for creation of facilities in new capital city of the State. Ministry of Finance has so far provided special assistance of ₹ 1,500 crore to Andhra Pradesh for the creation of essential facilities in the new capital of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh including the Raj Bhawan, High Court, Government Secretariat, Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council, and such other essential infrastructure.

(b) Year-wise/component-wise details of funds released to the State under this head are as under:

(₹ in crore)			
Component	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Construction of Raj Bhawan and Assembly	500	-	-
Construction of New capital city	-	350	-
Creation of essential urban infrastructure*	-	200	450*
TOTAL	500	550	450

*: Including Raj Bhawan, High Court, Government Secretariat, Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and such other essential infrastructure.

(c) and (d) As against special assistance of ₹ 1,500 crore provided to the State of Andhra Pradesh for creating facilities in the new capital of the State, the State Government has furnished utilisation certificates for the expenditure of ₹ 1,583 crore to NITI Aayog.

Committee on GST irregularities

1655. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to constitute a committee to look into the complaints and irregularities on the implementation of GST; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at this moment.

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

Visits by banks to senior citizens for banking needs

1656. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the RBI had notified banks that they should go to the extent of visiting senior citizens for their banking needs;
- (b) whether this notification has failed to make any impression;
- (c) whether many of the pensioners are old, feeble and unable to take the strain of making repeated trips to the banks to claim their inalienable rights; and
- (d) if so, whether the RBI would make it mandatory on the part of banks to implement its notification in letter and spirit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI), *vide* circular dated November 9, 2017, has required banks, *inter alia*, to put in place appropriate mechanism for meeting the needs of senior citizens and differently-abled persons to avail of the bank's services without difficulty.

In terms of the circular banks have been advised to implement the above instructions in letter and spirit and give due publicity in their bank branches and website.

Rise of crypto currency

1657. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how RBI is looking at the meteoric rise of world's best known crypto-currency (Bitcoin) in the last few months;
- (b) how RBI looks at the proposed launch of Bitcoin futures by Chicago Options Board Exchange;
- (c) whether there are any plans to recognize Bitcoin by RBI; and
- (d) how RBI is cautioning Indians about trading in Bitcoin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India has cautioned from time to time, *vide* their Press Releases dated December 24, 2013 and February 1, 2017, the

users, holders and traders of Bitcoin about the potential financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs is deliberating over all issues related to cryptocurrencies to propose specific actions to be taken. The Government has issued a statement on December 29, 2017 cautioning the people against the risks of investing in virtual currencies.

Zero per cent GST on pooja items

1658. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to include pooja items such as agarbatti, dhoop, camphor etc. under zero per cent list of GST and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Rates are prescribed on the recommendations of the GST Council. As of now, no recommendation has been made by the GST Council for including pooja items such as agarbatti, dhoop, camphor etc. Under zero per cent list.

Legislation to regulate real estate sector

1659. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per the assessment of revenue intelligence agencies, funds and unaccounted/black money are flowing into the real estate, mining and manufacturing sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of real estate companies, mining/manufacturing companies found involved in investment of money flowing from organisations and companies from tax havens and other foreign countries;
- (d) the action taken against the erring builders and companies having nexus with such foreign organisations and companies, company-wise;
- (e) whether Government proposes to bring out a legislation with relevant provisions to regulate real estate sector included therein; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Revenue Intelligence agencies under Central Board of Excise and

Customs (CBEC) have not come across instances where funds and unaccounted/black money was noticed flowing into real estate, mining and manufacturing sector.

However, analysis of seizure of valuables and admission of undisclosed income during searches conducted by Income-Tax Department (ITD) indicates that the person searched were involved in multiple activities in varied sectors and it is not feasible to comprehensively apportion the undisclosed income detected amongst the specific sectors.

Income Tax Department (ITD) takes appropriate action in suitable cases against the person having black money in the country and abroad. Such actions include searches, surveys, assessment of income, levy of tax, penalty and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts, whichever is applicable as per direct tax laws. Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) doesn't centrally maintain entity-wise details of search and seizure actions conducted by ITD.

(e) and (f) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 with an objective to regulate transactions in the real estate sector.

Through this act, the following provisions have been made:

- (i) establishment of Real Estate Regulatory Authority with specified functions, powers, and responsibilities to exercise oversight of real estate transactions.
- (ii) mandatory registration of Real Estate Projects with Regulatory Authority; and Registration of Real Estate Agents.
- (iii) the promoter to make an upfront disclosure of all relevant project information, including details of promoters, layout plan, plan of development works, land status, status of the statutory approvals, number of parking, time period for project completion, etc. All this information is to be uploaded on the website of the Regulatory Authority.
- (iv) compulsory deposit of 70% of the amount realized from allottees in a separate account to cover the cost of construction and land cost.

Exemption to small traders from filing returns under GST

1660. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is in receipt of any request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh Seeking exemption to the small traders from filing returns under new GST system;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether Government is considering the request of the A.P. Government positively and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No Sir.

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

Bringing real estate under purview of GST

1661. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI HARIVANSH:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the real estate is a sector where the maximum amount of tax evasion and cash generation take place;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure that real estate comes under GST; and

(c) the names of the States which have requested in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No Sir.

(b) The issue regarding inclusion of Real Estate into GST was discussed in the 7th GST Council meeting held on 22-23 December, 2016. It was decided that this proposal would be revisited by the GST Council after 1 year of the implementation of GST.

(c) The National Capital Territory of Delhi had raised this issue in the 11th GST Council Meeting held on 4th March, 2017.

Measures taken for reversal of slow growth rate of economy

1662. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government will explain which industrial, FDI, trade and tech policy framework it is working on for reversal of slow growth in view of the fact that contrary

to its promises the GDP growth, FDI, manufacturing and employment rate have fallen, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): The growth of GDP for the year 2016-17 is estimated at 7.1 per cent, as per the provisional estimates of national income. The GDP growth in Q1 and Q2 of 2017-18 is estimated as 5.7 per cent and 6.3 per cent respectively. The growth of manufacturing sector in 2016-17 is estimated as 7.9 per cent and in Q2 of 2017-18 as 7.0 per cent. Against the background of sluggish global growth in recent period, this growth is impressive and one of the best in the world.

The Government has undertaken a number of policy initiatives in different sectors of economy. There is effort towards creating a conducive environment by streamlining the existing regulations. The Government has also introduced host of reforms such as ease of doing business, implementation of the Goods and Services Tax, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, eBiz portal as a single window portal for clearances etc. In order to increase foreign direct investment, most of the sectors have been brought under automatic approval route, except a small negative list. The country has now become the topmost attractive destination for foreign investment. The total FDI inflow grew by 8 per cent *i.e.* US \$ 60.08 billion in 2016-17 in comparison to US \$ 55.56 billion of the previous year.

In order to boost exports, Government has recently announced Foreign Trade Policy Mid-Term Review on 5th December, 2017. Other initiatives include across the board increase of 2 per cent in existing MEIS (Merchandise Exports from India Scheme) and a single window contact point for exporters and importers with a professional team for assistance. Apart from Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act focusing on rural employment, special packages for labour intensive sectors like textiles and apparels and leather sector have been announced.

Remedial measures to control NPAs

1663. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the public and private sector banks (PSBs) are on the rise, if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the NPAs recovered and written off by PSBs during said period; and

(c) the other remedial measures taken/being taken by Government/Reserve Bank of India to control NPAs and boost the struggling banking sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Reserve Bank of India's data, Gross Non-performing Assets of public and private sector banks, for last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As per Reserve Bank of India's data, the details of the NPAs recovered and written-off by public sector banks for the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been enacted and the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) and the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Acts have been amended to support banks in their recovery efforts.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has introduced Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets, Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme, Flexible Structuring (5/25) schemes for restructuring debt, issued guidelines on Joint Lenders' Forum for resolution, and issued Corrective Action Plan for rectification, recovery and restructuring processes, to address stress because of Non-Performing Assets.

Statement-I

Data on Gross Non-Performing Assets for Public and Private Sector Banks

(Amount in crore ₹)

Bank Group	Gross Non-Performing Assets			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (till September , 2017)
Public Sector Banks	2,67,065	5,02,068	6,41,057	6,89,806
Private Sector Banks	31,576	48,380	73,842	86,281

Source: Reserve Bank of India (Domestic Operations)

Statement-II

*Data on reduction in NPAs due to actual recoveries and write-off
for Public Sector Banks*

	(Amount in crore ₹)			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (till September, 2017)
Actual recoveries	42,387	40,903	53,250	29,302
Write-off	49,018	57,585	81,683	53,625

Source: RBI

Circulation of fake currency

1664. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of fake currency seized after the demonetisation, State-wise;
- (b) the total amount robbed in various places especially in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (c) whether Government have identified the spot where the fake currency is printed;
- (d) the steps Government intends to take to stop distribution and circulation of fake currency in public; and
- (e) whether it is a fact that some of the instances of fake currency from ATMs have also been reported, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) As per the data available with National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Fake Indian Currency Note (FICN) of face value of ₹ 18.70 crores have been seized by States/UTs Police since 09.11.2016 till 30.11.2017.

(b) and (c) As per available reports, an amount of ₹1,38,61,110/- have been robbed in various incidents of bank/ATM robbery in Jammu and Kashmir from 8th November, 2016 to 7th November, 2017. As per the reports of the agencies so far, no high quality FICN has been seized after demonetisation.

(d) Incorporating new security features/designs in the banknotes to stay ahead of the counterfeiters is an ongoing process. The security features are strengthened from time to time to enhance the counterfeit resistance of the notes. To check the menace of counterfeiting of banknotes, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to FICN. An FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence/information amongst different security agencies of Centre/States to counter the menace to effect more seizures. The issue has also been raised in International multilateral fora constantly.

(e) No complaints regarding dispensation of fake currency notes through ATM after demonetisation has been received as reported by RBI.

Wholesale Price Index Rate of June 2017 and 2016

1665. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state Wholesale Price Index Inflation Rate in June 2017 and that in corresponding period of 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Inflation based on Wholesale Price Index in June 2017 (Base Year 2011-12) and June 2016 (Base Year 2004-05) was 0.90 per cent and 2.12 per cent, respectively.

Sale of PSUs

1666. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided for strategic sale of seven Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has so far given 'in-principle' approval for the strategic disinvestment of 24 CPSEs/Units of CPSEs. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement*List of CPSEs for which Government has given 'in-principle' approval*

-
- | | |
|------|--|
| (1) | Scooters India Ltd. |
| (2) | Bridge & Roof India Ltd. |
| (3) | Project & Development India Ltd. |
| (4) | Pawan Hans Ltd. |
| (5) | Bharat Pumps Compressors Ltd. |
| (6) | Central Electronics Ltd. |
| (7) | Hindustan Prefab Ltd. |
| (8) | Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. |
| (9) | Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (subsidiary) |
| (10) | Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.(subsidiary) |
| (11) | Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd. (subsidiary) |
| (12) | Cement Corporation of India Ltd. |
| (13) | Nagarnar Steel Plant of NMDC |
| (14) | Bhadrawati, Salem and Durgapur units of SAIL |
| (15) | HSCC (India) Ltd. |
| (16) | National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) |
| (17) | Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. |
| (18) | Air India |
| (19) | Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. |
| (20) | HLL Lifecare Ltd. |
| (21) | Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. |
| (22) | Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. |
| (23) | Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. |
| (24) | Units/JVs of ITDC |
-

Creation of jobs

1667. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to identify sectors where it can step up investment to create more jobs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched the "Make in India" campaign on September 25, 2014 to provide investors - both domestic and overseas - a conducive environment to manufacture in India and at the same time create job opportunities. The twenty five (25) Sectors identified under "Make in India" campaign are:

Auto Components	Textiles	Renewable Energy
Construction	Aviation	Tourism
IT and BPM	Electrical Machinery	Chemicals
Pharmaceuticals	Media Entertainment	Food Processing
Space	Railways	Oil and Gas
Automobiles	Thermal Power	Roads
Defence	Biotechnology	Wellness
Leather	Electronic Systems	—
Ports	Mining	—

Further, as part of the Special Package for Creation and Export Promotion in Textile and Apparel Sector, Government contributes Employees Provident Fund (EPF) contribution of 3.67% in addition to paying the Employees Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of 8.33%. Also, as part of the Special Package for Employment Generation in Leather and Footwear Sector, Government provides employers' contribution of 3.67% to EPF and EPS contribution of 8.33 % for all new employees in Leather, Footwear and Accessories sector, enrolling in EPFO for first 3 years of their employment, on the same lines as the textiles sector.

RBI's caution against farm loans waiver

1668. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Monetary Policy Committee headed by the Governor of RBI has cautioned Government against large farm loan waivers stating that the risk of fiscal slippages has risen with such waivers;

(b) whether the said Committee had observed that the loan waiver undermines an honest credit culture and also impacts credit discipline besides plugging incentives for future borrowers to repay; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in regard thereto especially when several State Governments have waived off huge loans during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The Monetary Policy Committee in its Third Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement, (August 02, 2017) observed that the implementation of farm loan waivers by States may result in possible fiscal slippages and undermine the quality of public spending, entailing inflationary spillovers.

(c) The Union Government is not considering any proposal for farm loan waiver.

Non applying NPA classification rules by PSBs

1669. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some public sector banks are not applying NPA classification rules correctly, if so, list out the names of the banks; and

(b) the time by which Government will be able to recover its money which has been written-off, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Divergence from NPA classification rules, based on Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) supervision, takes place in banks from time to time. This difference between RBI's assessment of NPAs and NPAs as reported by the banks are subsequently disclosed by the individual bank concerned through their Financial result/Annual Report/Regulatory filings.

(b) Recovery of dues takes place on ongoing basis through existing legal mechanisms which *inter alia* includes Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, Recovery of Debts to Banks and Financial Institution (DRT) Act and Lok Adalats. The borrowers of such loans continue to be liable for repayment even when the loans have been removed from the Balance Sheet of the bank(s) concerned, based on RBI guidelines and policy approved by Bank Board(s).

Shift in RBI's mandate

1670. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that if the Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance (FRDI) Bill comes into effect as law then the RBI's mandate would shift from supervision, regulation and monetary policy to ensuring financial stability in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) would continue to perform its function of supervision and regulation of specified financial sector entities, maintaining a modern monetary policy framework to meet the challenge of an increasingly complex economy, to maintain price stability while keeping in mind the objectives of growth and ensuring financial soundness of its regulated entities.

The Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017 (FRDI Bill) Seeks to provide for the resolution of certain categories of financial service providers in distress; the deposit insurance to consumers of certain categories of financial services; designation of systemically important financial institutions; and establishment of a Resolution Corporation (RC) for protection of consumers of specified service providers and of public funds for ensuring the stability and resilience of the financial system. Therefore, while RBI would be concerned with ensuring financial health of a specified service provider (SSP), however, once a SSP is classified into a critical risk-to-viability category, RC would be the resolution authority for such SSP. Thus, the FRDI Bill Seeks to establish a comprehensive resolution framework for India, and to reform the existing deposit insurance framework.

Widening of India's current account deficit

1671. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's Current Account Deficit (CAD) has widened in recent months;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details regarding the reasons for such trends in CAD;
- (d) whether Government is taking any steps to contain CAD; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) India's current account deficit (CAD) narrowed sharply from US\$ 15.0 billion in the first quarter (Q1) of 2017-18 to US\$ 7.2 billion in the second quarter (Q2) of 2017-18. CAD increased in Q1 of 2017-18 on account of higher trade deficit and fell in Q2 reflecting lower trade deficit. Quarterly data on India's CAD and trade deficit are provided in Table 1.

Table 1 : India's Current Account Deficit (CAD) and Trade Deficit

		(US\$ billion)
	Current Account Deficit (CAD)	Trade Deficit
2016-17 Q1	-0.4	-23.8
2016-17 Q2	-3.5	-25.6
2016-17 Q3	-8.0	-33.3
2016-17 Q4	-3.5	-29.7
2017-18 Q1	-15.0	-42.0
2017-18 Q2	-7.2	-32.8

Source: RBI.

(d) and (e) Several initiatives have been taken by the Government to boost India's exports to reduce trade deficit that include exploring new markets and new products as well as increasing India's share in the traditional markets and products. The revised Foreign Trade Policy focuses on continued support for multilateral rule based global

trade. Uniform tax rates and practices across States under GST have led to huge logistics and transaction cost saving for exporters. Other steps include enhancing participation of Indian industry in global value chains, promoting exports by MSMEs and labour intensive sectors, etc. The GST related reforms for promoting exports include incorporating zero rating of exports fast processing of GST refunds, etc. are also expected to encourage export and contain CAD.

Non acceptance of coins and small currency notes by banks

1672. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the banks, both public and private are not accepting deposit of coins and small currency notes by depositors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the names of banks against whom complaints have been received in this regard;
- (d) the action taken by Government against such banks;
- (e) whether Government has issued or proposes to issue any instructions for deposit of coins and small notes in banks and other financial institutions; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (f) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it has been receiving general complaints from the public against banks for non-accepting coins but no specific complaint has been received against any bank. RBI *vide* its circular dated 3 July, 2017 on "Facility for Exchange of Notes and Coins" has advised banks to accept coins for transactions and exchange at all their branches. Further, RBI's Regional Offices (ROs) have been instructed to advise controllers of banks in their jurisdiction to accept coins at all their branches. RBI's ROs have also been advised to open counters to accept coins from public.

Reinstating old agency codes by LIC

1673. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the agency codes of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) terminated due to non-fulfilment of Minimum Business Guarantee (MBG) quota for agency during 2005-06, zone-wise;

(b) the details of the above cases wherein agents could not fulfil MBG due to health reason, zone-wise;

(c) the details of the cases where Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDA) has condoned non-fulfilment of MBG quota in 2011 and has directed LIC to reinstate the old agency codes along with details of old agency codes reinstated case-wise; and

(d) the reasons for not reinstating some old agency codes inspite of condonation by IRDA, case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), the Zone-wise number of agents terminated due to non-fulfilment of Minimum Business Guarantee (MBG) quota during Financial Year 2005-06 is as under:

Zone	No. of Agents terminated
North Zone	31962
North Central Zone	24548
Central Zone	12878
Eastern Zone	39932
South Central Zone	26175
South Zone	25112
Western Zone	35626
TOTAL	196233

(c) and (d) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has informed that it has not condoned any cases for non-fulfilment of MBG quota in 2011 and also not directed LIC to reinstate the old agency codes.

Inclusion of institutions of higher learning under GST

1674. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consultations, inter- ministerial or otherwise, have been undertaken regarding Government's decision to include certain institutions of higher learning under the Goods and Services Tax (GST);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has estimated the impact of GST on the cost incurred by students pursuing professional courses, non-conventional courses, certificate courses and training programmes; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof including estimated costs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No new levy has been imposed in respect of educational institutions under Goods and Services Tax (GST), which did not already exist in the preceding Service Tax regime.

- (b) to (e) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Violation of Pensionary Rules

1675. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the Chairperson and members of regulatory bodies such as IRDA, TRAI, CERC, SEBI, CCI, etc. are receiving pension in addition to salaries in violation of relevant financial rules;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Chairpersons and Members of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India, Securities and Exchange Board of India, Competition Commission of India, etc. are being paid consolidated pay package of ₹ 4.50 lakhs and ₹ 4.00 lakhs respectively without the facility of house and car. They are not entitled to pension during the period they serve on these regulatory bodies. However, in case of retired government servants, their pension will not be deducted from the consolidated pay.

Restoration of BSRB for banks

1676. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is need to restore the Banking Services Recruitment Board (BSRB) or set up a Regional Recruitment Board for banks; and

- (b) if so, Government's response to this need?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Conversion of bank accounts of pensioners into PM Jan Dhan accounts

1677. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has converted the bank accounts of all the pensioners into PM Jan Dhan accounts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

Registration of NE & EC REPCBL, Gorakhpur

†1678. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1869 given in the Rajya Sabha on 1st August, 2017 and state:

- (a) whether it should be assumed that the NE & EC Railway Employees Primary Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gorakhpur is not registered with Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of India as registration certificate is not available according to the records available;

- (b) whether the said cooperative societies/banks registered under the Multi State Cooperative Society Act, 2002 have complied with the due procedures to get themselves registered, as specified in the said Act; and

- (c) the details of registration certificate on the basis of which, Reserve Bank of India has included the said bank in the list of Multi State Cooperative banks?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies (CRCS) in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare has informed as follows:

- (i) As per records, the certificate of registration is not available. However a copy of certificate dated 26.07.1978 issued by Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Uttar Pradesh is available, wherein it is indicated that the bye-laws of NE & EC Railway Employees Cooperative Banking Society Ltd., Gorakhpur with registration no. 389 were amended by the Registrar of Uttar Pradesh by virtue of exercising powers of Central Registrar under Multi Unit Act, 1942.
- (ii) Subsequently, the bank was included in the list of Multi State Primary Cooperative Banks by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), *vide* its letter dated 19.02.1990.
- (iii) After that, bye-laws of NE & EC Railway Multi State Primary Cooperative Bank Ltd., has been registered by en-bloc amendment under Section 9 of the Multi State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 1984 (51 of 1984) in July, 1992.

Types of accounts operated by NE & EC RE PCBL, Gorakhpur

†1679. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1869 given in the Rajya Sabha on 1st August, 2017 and state:

- (a) the types of accounts being operated in the NE & EC Railways Employees Primary Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gorakhpur; and
- (b) whether the existing Primary Co-operative Banks/Societies can operate current accounts and accounts belonging to firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported as under:

A. NE & EC Railways Employees Primary Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gorakhpur is accepting deposits under following types of accounts:

- (i) Saving Bank Account,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Fixed Deposit (FD) Account,
- (iii) FD/Double Deposit Account,
- (iv) Recurring Deposit Account,
- (v) FD Under Plan,
- (vi) Current Account; and
- (vii) Daily Deposit.

B. NE & EC Railways Employees Primary Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gorakhpur is providing the following type of loans:

- 1. Loan Account (Surety)
- 2. Personal Loans
 - (i) Advance Against Double Deposit,
 - (ii) Advance Against FD,
 - (iii) Vehicle Advance,
 - (iv) Festival Advance,
 - (v) House Building Advance, and
 - (vi) Miscellaneous Advance.

(b) As reported by RBI, Primary Co-operative Banks which have been licensed by RBI to carry out banking activities can open current accounts and other deposit accounts belonging to firms.

Online Rail Accident Insurance Scheme

†1680. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected by the companies providing accidental insurance to railway passengers under online Rail Accidents Insurance Scheme;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of accidents related claims during this period and the amount paid to passengers or families of passengers by online Rail Accident Insurance Companies and amount of claims pending;

(c) whether it is a fact that while Railway is going in losses but Rail Accident Insurance Companies are earning hefty profits due to the wrong policies and the profit which should have gone to Railways is going in hands of private companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Ministry of Railways, an amount of ₹ 32.14 crores has been collected by three Insurance companies as insurance premium since inception of the scheme, *i.e.*, from 1st September, 2016 to 30th November, 2017. The details are as follows:

	As on 30.11.2017
No. of claims reported	131
Amount paid	₹ 2.47 crores
No. of claims pending	67

(c) and (d) As per Ministry of Railways, insurance product development and marketing is a specialized job which is handled by insurance companies.

As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), at the time of introduction of Online Rail Accident Insurance Scheme, the premium rate was Rs 0.80 (plus taxes) per passenger. Based on claim experience, the premium rate was reduced to ₹ 0.58 (plus taxes) with effect from 1st October 2017.

Reforms in regulatory framework for clinical establishments

1681. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to reform the regulation of clinical establishments, professional and technical education, food safety, medical technologies, medical products and clinical trials given that the National Health Policy, 2017 advocates a larger role for the private sector; and

(b) the measures taken by Government for better protection of consumers from private medical establishments given the recent allegations of overcharging, negligence and malfeasance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The steps taken by Government to reform the regulation of clinical establishments, professional and technical education, food safety, medical technologies, medical products and clinical trials is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Health is State subject. Regulation of clinical establishments including private clinical establishments and to take appropriate measures for better protection of consumers from private medical establishments falls within the purview of State/UT Governments.

The Government of India has, however, enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of all clinical establishments in the country. In accordance of the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 notified under the said Act, the clinical establishments are required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines as may be issued by Central/State Governments, display their rates at a conspicuous place and charge the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures which has been shared with the States/UTs where the Act is applicable for taking appropriate action by them. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act falls within the remit of the States/Union Territories.

The Clinical Establishments Act, 2010 provides sufficient scope for the States and Union Territories for effectively redressing public grievances and curb unethical medical practices. Further, the MCI and State Medical Councils are empowered to take action against a doctor for violation of the provisions of the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulation, 2002. The complaints related to overcharging, deficiency in medical care, etc. can also be filed in District/State/National Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums under the Consumer Protection Act.

*Statement**Details of steps taken by Government to reform the regulation*

Regulation of Clinical Establishments: Health is a State subject. The Government of India has, however, enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of all clinical establishments in the country (both Government and Private) with a view to prescribing the minimum standards of facilities and services provided by them.

Currently, the Act is applicable in 10 States, namely, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Assam and all Union Territories except Delhi. Other States may adopt the Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution.

Clinical Trials and Medical Technology: The Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), Government of India controls the conduct the clinical trials and registration of medicines in India and has recently revised the regulations. The regulations ensure the rights, safety and well-being of clinical trial participants. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has framed and revised the ethical guidelines from time to time, and the same are followed nationwide, both in public and private sectors. Also, in order to improve the transparency and accountability in review and approval of clinical trials, online submission and processing of such applications under the SUGAM portal has been put in place. ICMR has developed various medical technologies which have been transferred to Industry for commercialization.

Professional and technical education: The Government has introduced a common entrance examination viz. National Entrance cum Eligibility Test (NEET) for admission to all medical courses in the country through amendment in the IMC Act, 1956. The Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 1997 and Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 have also been amended to provide for common counselling for admission to medical courses making the entire admission process transparent and merit based.

The following measures have also been taken:

- Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250 by amending MSR Regulations.

- Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- For profit companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 are also allowed to establish a medical college.

Food Safety: The FSSAI, Government of India assures safe and wholesome food to the citizens of India. FSSAI is continuously setting globally benchmarked standards of food products and practices and works for consistent and transparent enforcement of these standards and practices. FSSAI has streamlined import clearance procedure to make it hassle free. It has worked towards credible food testing eco-system and has launched a Central Sector Scheme with an outlay of ₹ 481.95 crore for strengthening lab infrastructure in the country. FSSAI has worked towards capacity building and creating a culture of self-compliance to raise the bar of food safety.

Medical products: As far as medical products are concerned, the drugs, cosmetics and notified medical devices are regulated under provision of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder.

Prescribing generic drugs in regional languages

†1682. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the special steps taken by Government to ensure that doctors prescribe cheap medicine and the immediate implementation of "one medicine, one price, one company" policy and to ensure that medicines are not sold above their Maximum Retail Price anywhere; and

(b) the status of guidelines and the implementation thereof stipulating that doctors prescribe "generic drugs" and write medicines in regional languages at local level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Medical Council of India (MCI) with the prior approval of Central Government has notified an amendment in Clause

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1.5 of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, which stipulates that "Every physician should prescribe drugs with generic names legibly and preferably in capital letters and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs".

In order to ensure that medicines are not sold above their maximum retail price, National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) under the Department of Pharmaceuticals is effectively monitoring the prices of scheduled medicines under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, [DPCO], 2013 so that these formulations are available to public at ceiling price notified plus applicable taxes. National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) takes action against companies found overcharging the consumers based on the references received from the State Drugs Controllers/ individuals, samples purchased from the open market and reports from market based data and complaints reported through the grievance redressal websites, 'Pharma Jan Samadhan' and 'Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)'. The monitoring of increase in the prices of non-scheduled formulations beyond the permissible limit is also done on the basis of market data and individual complaints received.

(b) Medical Council of India *vide* its Circulars dated 21.04.2017, 22.11.2012 and 18.01.2013 has clearly mentioned that all physicians should prescribe drugs with Generic names. However, there are no guidelines as on date regarding prescription in regional languages.

Improving facilities in government hospitals

1683. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government hospitals in the country are turning killer hospitals for children and other patients particularly in Uttar Pradesh due to lack of medicines, oxygen and other facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take to improve the image as well as facilities of Government hospitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) 'Public Health & Hospitals'

being a State subject the primary responsibility for provision of medicines, oxygen and other facilities in Government hospitals lies with respective State Government. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their health systems including support for physical infrastructure, equipment, health human resource, free ambulance services, free services through Mobile Medical Units, NHM Free Drugs Service Initiative, the NHM Free Diagnostic Service Initiative, PM National Dialysis Programme, Quality Assurance, etc. based on requirements posed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans. State-wise approval under NHM detailing the activities and funds approved for them are available at URL: <http://nhm.gov.in/nrhm-in-state/state-program-implementation-plans-pips.html>

Kayakalp- initiative has been launched to promote cleanliness, hygiene and infection control practices in public health facilities. Under this initiative public healthcare facilities are appraised and such public healthcare facilities that show exemplary performance meeting standards of protocols of cleanliness, hygiene and infection control receives awards and commendation.

Children affected with TB

1684. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of children are dying due to TB in Maharashtra and other parts of the country every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise and State and UT-wise; and

(c) what effective measures Government has taken or proposes to take to minimise the deaths of children due to TB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No. The mortality rate due to TB has reduced from 38 deaths per lakh population in year 1990 to 17 cases per lakh population in the year 2015.

(b) Earlier the data on Paediatric deaths was not collected separately. However, the data on deaths due to TB in the paediatric age group for the current year (till November, 2017) is available and is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

State-wise deaths due to TB (Adult+ Paediatric) reported under Programme for last 3 years is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

- (c) • The National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017 -25) has been formulated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. In addition to the existing strategies under RNTCP, the NSP focusses on:
- Early Diagnosis by CBNAAT(Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test). Currently 628 CBNAAT's are available across the country and 507 CBNAAT's are in pipeline.
 - Dispersible child friendly formulations are available in 6 weight bands for TB treatment in children.
 - Family DOTS (Treatment supporter) for children suffering from TB.
 - Contact tracing for early diagnosis of and TB preventive therapy in children for less than 6 years.
 - Suitable patient support systems to promote adherence.
 - Engaging with the patients Seeking care in the private sector.
 - Active case finding in hard to reach areas, socially vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Statement-I

Deaths due to TB in Children (< 15 years age group) (till November, 2017)

State	Number of Deaths
Andaman and Nicobar	0
Andhra Pradesh	60
Arunachal Pradesh	9
Assam	25
Bihar	13
Chandigarh	5
Chhattisgarh	23
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0

State	Number of Deaths
Daman and Diu	0
Delhi	54
Goa	0
Gujarat	74
Haryana	19
Himachal Pradesh	3
Jammu and Kashmir	1
Jharkhand	15
Karnataka	53
Kerala	2
Lakshadweep	0
Madhya Pradesh	49
Maharashtra	93
Manipur	3
Meghalaya	3
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	2
Odisha	7
Puducherry	0
Punjab	14
Rajasthan	39
Sikkim	0
Tamil Nadu	21
Telangana	NA
Tripura	2
Uttar Pradesh	100
Uttarakhand	5
West Bengal	40
TOTAL	734

Statement-II

*State wise deaths (Adult + Paediatric) reported under
programme in last 3 years*

State	2014	2015	2016
Andaman and Nicobar	43	38	17
Andhra Pradesh	5169	3089	2764
Arunachal Pradesh	67	68	74
Assam	1678	1759	1785
Bihar	2139	1914	1800
Chandigarh	65	48	65
Chhattisgarh	1036	1350	1436
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	18	18
Daman and Diu	8	9	14
Delhi	1294	1281	1296
Goa	76	52	45
Gujarat	4094	4312	4657
Haryana	1628	1709	1700
Himachal Pradesh	518	537	539
Jammu and Kashmir	303	292	316
Jharkhand	1332	1465	1192
Karnataka	4356	4348	4192
Kerala	1158	1084	953
Lakshadweep	1	2	1
Madhya Pradesh	3174	3574	3761
Maharashtra	7716	7629	6904
Manipur	73	75	77
Meghalaya	202	190	214
Mizoram	77	87	93

State	2014	2015	2016
Nagaland	201	77	44
Odisha	2332	2451	2380
Puducherry	66	64	55
Punjab	1678	1989	1786
Rajasthan	3599	3428	3667
Sikkim	49	38	38
Tamil Nadu	4005	4279	4205
Telangana	0	2050	1926
Tripura	106	141	162
Uttar Pradesh	7946	8736	10233
Uttarakhand	500	537	512
West Bengal	5184	4506	4376
TOTAL	61888	63226	63295

National Health Policy, 2017

1685. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government along with the States have worked out the financial modalities and operational guidelines for the implementation of the National Health Policy, 2017;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government in the last three years to provide better medical services and treatment facility to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The process of the National Health Policy, 2017 entailed wide consultations with multiple stakeholders, Regional consultations, approval of Central Council of Health & Family Welfare and Group of Ministers. The policy envisages raising public health expenditure progressively to 2.5% of the GDP by 2025. The State Governments, have also been requested to increase their

budget outlay for Health. A draft implementation framework has also been devised to implement the National Health Policy, 2017. The Government has also requested all the concerned authorities for implementation of the health policy.

(c) In order to provide better health services and treatment facility to the people of the country, the Government of India has taken several steps which inter-alia include:

- Implementation of National Health Mission Free Drugs and Free Diagnostic initiative to provide essential drugs and diagnostics free of cost in public health facilities.
- Implementation of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakaram (RKSK) and implementation of other National programmes like Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) etc. where free treatment is provided to patients of Tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS, Vector Borne, Leprosy diseases etc.
- Decision to transform Sub-Health Centres/PHCs to Health and Wellness Centres to provide comprehensive primary care, to undertake promotive and health promotion activities.
- Screening and Management of 5 common NCDs of hypertension, diabetes, and cancers of oral, cervix and breast.
- Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme for free dialysis services to the poor in district hospitals.
- Making available tertiary health care services in the public sector through strengthening of hospitals, establishment of AIIMS institutions in the States and up-gradation of existing Government medical colleges across the country.
- Making available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, under 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme', in collaboration with the State Governments.
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) which provides for smart card based cashless health coverage on family floater basis.

Reducing MMR

1686. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) maternal mortality rates during the years 2015 to 2017; and
- (b) the steps taken to reduce Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the latest Registrar General of India- Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS) Report (Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2011-13); the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India is 167 per 100,000 live births.

- (b) The key steps taken under the National Health Mission (NHM) are:
 - Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
 - Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including C'aesarean section: The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for ante-natal and post natal complications during pregnancy and all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
 - The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been launched by the Ministry of Health.& Family Welfare (MoHFW). Government of India to provide fixed-day assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month. As part of the Abhiyan, a minimum package of antenatal care services would be provided to pregnant women in their 2nd / 3rd trimesters, by OBGY specialists/ Radiologist/ Physicians at government health facilities, with support from private sector doctors to supplement the efforts of the government.
 - Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia is a part of ante-natal care and all pregnant women are provided iron and folic acid tablets during their ante-natal visits through the existing network of sub-centers and primary

health centres and other health facilities as well as through outreach activities at Village Health & Nutrition Days (VHNDs).

- Every pregnant woman is given iron and folic acid, after the first trimester, to be taken 1 tablet daily till delivery and same is continued during the post-natal period. Pregnant women, who are found to be clinically anaemic, are given additional 1 tablet for taking two tablets daily. This has been now expanded to 6 months during ANC and 6 months during PNC.
- Capacity building of MBBS doctors in Anesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills to overcome the shortage of specialists in these disciplines, particularly in rural areas.
- Capacity buildings of SNs & ANMs in Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) and DAKSHATA programme to equip them for managing normal deliveries, identify complications, do basic management and then refer at the earliest to higher facilities.
- To strengthen the quality of training, a new initiative has been taken for setting up of Skill Labs with earmarked skill stations for different training programs in the states for which necessary allocation of funds is made under NHM.
- Operationalization of adequate number of Primary Health Centres for providing 24x7 basic emergency obstetric care services.
- Operationalization of adequate number of FRUs to provide 24X7 comprehensive emergency obstetric care services.
- Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women and New born babies so that provision of regular and complete services to them can be ensured.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.

- Engagement of more than 9.15 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Operationalization of Comprehensive Abortion Care Services and Reproductive Tract Infections and Sexually Transmitted Infections (RTI/STI) at health facilities with a focus on Delivery Points.
- Newer operational guidelines have been prepared and disseminated to the States for Screening for Diagnosis & management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus. Hypothyroidism during pregnancy. Calcium supplementation during pregnancy and lactation, De-worming during pregnancy. Maternal Near Miss Review. Screening for Syphilis during pregnancy. Guidance note on use of Uterotonic during labor and Guidance note on prevention and management of PPH.
- Guidelines on standardisation of Labor Rooms and creation of Obstetric HDU and Obstetric ICU at District Hospitals and Medical Colleges has also been prepared and disseminated to the States for improving quality of care during delivery and child birth.
- Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health + Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes through continuum of care across life cycle.

Children born with low birth weight

1687. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of children born with low birth weight;
- (b) whether it is related with malnutrition of pregnant mothers; and
- (c) the Centrally-funded schemes to reduce malnutrition in pregnant mothers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC), 2013-14; 18.6% new-born had weight less than 2.5 Kg (out of those weighed).

(b) and (c) Malnutrition including anaemia is a multifaceted, multidimensional and multi-sectoral problem. Malnutrition in pregnant women is one of the underlying causes of low birth weight (LBW) babies.

Ministry of Women & Child Development is implementing Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella ICDS Scheme. Under the Scheme, supplementary nutrition is provided to Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in order to bridge the nutritional gap in the intake as against the Recommended Dietary Allowances for Indians prescribed by the Indian Council for Medical Research.

Under the National Health Mission (NHM) and within its umbrella the Reproductive & Child Health Programme, following interventions are provided to the pregnant mothers for addressing malnutrition:

1. Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia and Iron Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation.
2. Calcium Supplementation in Pregnancy.
3. Deworming in pregnancy.
4. Weight gain monitoring.
5. Counselling on nutrition, family planning and prevention of diseases.
6. Under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), Government of India is providing food to pregnant women during their stay at public health facility for delivery.
7. Under the National Iron plus Initiative (NIPI), iron-folic supplementation for prevention and treatment of anaemia in a life cycle approach is provided to children, adolescents, women of reproductive age groups, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
8. Health and nutrition education through IEC & BCC to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promotes iron absorption.

Fund allocation for Yashoda scheme in Rajasthan

†1688. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of district hospitals and community health centres in the State of Rajasthan where Yashoda' scheme has been implemented under the National Health Mission;
- (b) the amount allocated under the said scheme in the last three years; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that the outstanding amount for the year 2014-15 under the said scheme has not been allocated to the State Government so far, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yashoda Scheme under National Health Mission is implemented in 74 high delivery load Government facilities (28 District Hospitals and 46 Community Health Centres) as information received from State National Health Mission, Government of Rajasthan.

- (b) Budget approved in last 3 years is as follows:

Year	Budget Approved (in Lakhs)
2015-16	361.47
2016-17	434.62
2017-18	327.70

- (c) Government of India under National Health Mission did not provide grant to State Government of Rajasthan for Yashoda Scheme during FY 2014-15 as State was asked to support this activity through state budget.

Funds for awareness campaign on mental health

1689. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) how much funds are allocated for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) under the National Mental Health Programme;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the activities undertaken under IEC for the awareness for mental health care; and

(c) whether Government has mandated schools to have a mental health care counsellor to conduct periodical counselling for students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities are an integral part of the NMHP to generate awareness among masses towards mental illness. During the year 2017-18 an amount of ₹ 75 lakhs has been allocated for various Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP). At the District level, funds upto ₹ 4 lakh are provided to each District under the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) under the Non-communicable Diseases Flexible-pool of National Health Mission for IEC and awareness generation activities in the community, schools, workplaces with community involvement Under the DMHP various IEC activities such as awareness messages in local newspapers and radio, street plays, wall paintings etc. are undertaken by the States/UTs.

(c) The Government has not mandated colleges /schools and educational institutions to provide Psychological Counsellors. However, to address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. The Government is supporting implementation of the DMHP under NMHP in 517 districts of the country for detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illness, the services include additional components like suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training, counselling in schools and colleges and IEC activities for generation of awareness and removal of stigma associated with Mental Illness.

Remuneration given to ASHA workers

1690. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many ASHA workers are currently employed in the country;

(b) the remuneration given to the ASHA workers; and

(c) how much funds have been allocated by Government for activities done by ASHA workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per reports received from States/ UTs, there are 10,23,747 ASHA under National Health Mission in the country.

(b) In line with their role as honorary volunteers under the Mission, ASHAs do not receive any fixed remuneration. They receive only task/activity based incentives.

(c) Under National Health Mission for the FY 2017-18, Rs 3,49,999.59 Lakhs & Rs 69,922.98 Lakhs have been approved for ASHA incentives & ASHA Component respectively.

ICMR study on deaths through Aanganwadi and Aasha Bahu workers

1691. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) to study and find out exact cause of death in each case through Aanganwadi and Aasha Bahu workers;

(b) if so, the details of scheme and mode of implementation: and

(c) the time by when it shall be implemented country-wide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

High number of TB cases

1692. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India continues to have the highest number of Tuberculosis (TB) cases in the world;

(b) if so, number of Tuberculosis (TB) and Multidrug-Resistant (MDR) TB patients in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to eliminate Tuberculosis and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. India being a large, populous

country, in absolute numbers, accounts for 27.8 lakh estimated new TB cases annually, which is the highest in the world. However, the estimated incidence of Tuberculosis in India as per the Global TB report 2017 is 211 per lakh population per year and ranks 33rd in the world.

(b) The number of Tuberculosis and Multidrug resistant (MDR) TB patients notified to the programme in the year 2016, State-wise is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(c) The National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-25) has been formulated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. In addition to the existing strategies under RNTCP, the NSP focusses on:

- early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens.
- suitable patient support systems to promote adherence.
- engaging with the patients *Seeking* care in the private sector.
- prevention strategies including active case finding and
- contact tracing in high risk / vulnerable population
- airborne infection control.
- Multi-sectoral response for addressing social determinants

Statement-I

State-wise Total Tuberculosis Patients notified in the year 2016

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Public sector	Private sector	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	509	25	534
2.	Andhra Pradesh	64420	9953	74373
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2758	30	2788
4.	Assam	36724	4127	40851
5.	Bihar	59020	37981	97001
6.	Chandigarh	2980	433	3413
7.	Chhattisgarh	30821	8663	39484
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	510	42	552

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Public sector	Private sector	Total
9.	Daman and Diu	368	119	487
10.	Delhi	55657	7049	62706
11.	Goa	1576	390	1966
12.	Gujarat	89293	37372	126665
13.	Haryana	41389	6156	47545
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14070	891	14961
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9244	693	9937
16.	Jharkhand	35130	4385	39515
17.	Karnataka	59732	8730	68462
18.	Kerala	20969	26324	27293
19.	Lakshadweep	23	0	23
20.	Madhya Pradesh	113172	16743	129915
21.	Maharashtra	122172	72967	195139
22.	Manipur	1768	625	2393
23.	Meghalaya	3934	652	4586
24.	Mizoram	2162	43	2205
25.	Nagaland	2274	547	2821
26.	Odisha	41807	2044	43851
27.	Puducherry	1415	6	1421
28.	Punjab	37093	2743	39836
29.	Rajasthan	90032	16724	106756
30.	Sikkim	1463	76	1539
31.	Tamil Nadu	82107	13972	96079
32.	Telangana	38829	6174	45003
33.	Tripura	2344	30	2374
34.	Uttar Pradesh	260572	37174	297746
35.	Uttarakhand	13255	1826	15081
36.	West Bengal	85179	4477	89656
TOTAL		1424771	330186	1754957

Statement-II*State-wise MDR TB Cases notified in the year 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	MDR cases
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	56
2.	Andhra Pradesh	946
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	182
4.	Assam	409
5.	Bihar	1914
6.	Chandigarh	73
7.	Chhattisgarh	242
10.	Delhi	1367
11.	Goa	49
12.	Gujarat	2437
13.	Haryana	589
14.	Himachal Pradesh	250
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	124
16.	Jharkhand	392
17.	Karnataka	1338
18.	Kerala	213
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1794
21.	Maharashtra	6286
22.	Manipur	60
23.	Meghalaya	225
24.	Mizoram	50
25.	Nagaland	47
26.	Odisha	229
27.	Puducherry	14
28.	Punjab	616

Sl. No.	State/UTs	MDR cases
29.	Rajasthan	2118
30.	Sikkim	231
31.	Tamil Nadu	1546
32.	Telangana	726
33.	Tripura	13
34.	Uttar Pradesh	6928
35.	Uttarakhand	364
36.	West Bengal	1992
TOTAL		33820

*Cases for UTs Daman and Diu and Dadar and Nagar Haveli are included in Gujarat and cases for Lakshadweep are included in Kerala.

Steps taken for reducing financial load on poor diabetic patients

1693. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a recent study by Lady Hardinge Medical College points out that an under privileged spends around ₹8,598 annually towards diabetics treatment in a Government facility; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to reduce the financial burden among poor diabetic patients in India in view of the fact that WHO stated that a family with an adult diabetic patient spends almost 25 per cent of the family's income towards diabetics treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes. As informed by Lady Harding Medical College (LHMC), one study has been conducted as part of MD Thesis in department of Community Medicine 2014-2017 at Kalyanpuri Urban Health Centre (under LHMC) in association with Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital (under GNCT, Delhi). As per this study the mean per capita annual expenditure on diabetes care is ₹8958.00

(b) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing accessible, affordable and quality healthcare lies with respective State Governments. Under National Health Mission, to reduce out of pocket expenditure on

healthcare, support is being provided to States/UTs for strengthening of their healthcare system based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans.

Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under the National Health Mission. The objectives of the programme include awareness generation, providing diagnosis and treatment facilities through different levels of healthcare by setting up NCD Clinics in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

For early diagnosis, population level initiative of prevention, control and screening of common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and cancers *viz.* oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 100 districts of the country in 2017-18 under. This will help in early diagnosis/treatment leading to reduce complications due to diabetes and financial burden on the Diabetic patients.

The Central Government, through its hospitals augments the efforts of the State Governments for providing health services in the country. Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), 6 new AIIMS have been set up and upgradation of identified medical colleges has been undertaken which will also improve tertiary care facilities for NCDs including Diabetes.

Quality generic medicines are being made available at affordable prices to all, under 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme', in collaboration with the State Governments.

Under National Health Mission Free Drugs and Free Diagnostic initiative, essential drugs and diagnostics are provided free of cost in public health facilities.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also started AMRIT (Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment) stores where essential life-saving medicines are being provided at a substantial discount *vis-a-vis* the Maximum Retail Price.

Speeding up diagnostics and treatment of TB

1694. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government during last three years to reduce the TB related deaths since it is a fact that one third of world's deaths due to TB is from India; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to increase the speed of diagnostics and treatment, as many deaths are attributed to delay in treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme is implemented by the Ministry with key focus areas as under:

- strengthening and improving quality of basic TB services
- addressing TB HIV co-infection, other co-morbidities and MDR-TB
- engaging with care providers both in the public and in the private sector
- targeted intervention in the vulnerable population and strengthening urban TB control along with active case finding activities
- scaling up of newer molecular diagnostics for TB (CBNAAT) in the health system, for early diagnosis of MDR TB
- leveraging of Information Communication Technology (ICT) for enhancing TB notification and strengthening of monitoring.

(b) The Ministry has developed "The National Strategic Plan (NSP) for TB 2017-25; Elimination by 2025", as envisaged in the National Health Policy. In addition to the existing strategies under RNTCP, the policy focuses on early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens along with suitable patient support systems to promote adherence. For early detection and diagnosis of TB, under the programme following laboratory infrastructure has been established:

- Designated Microscopy Centers: 14756
- Certified Culture & DST laboratories: 71
- 628 Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (CBNAAT) are deployed and 50 machines under pipeline.

Additionally, the NSP also envisages active case finding which is basically a provider initiated activity with the primary objective of reaching the population who do not tend to *Seek* healthcare so as to detect TB cases early.

Manufacture and supply of substandard drugs in India

1695. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the World Health Organization (WHO) in a study has identified India also as one of the countries which manufactures and supplies substandard and falsified drugs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to take a serious call on the outcome of the study; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Director-General, WHO Geneva has launched two documents concerning substandard and falsified medical products, at the Graduate Institute, Geneva:

- (i) a study on the public health and socioeconomic impact of substandard and falsified medical products; and
- (ii) WHO global surveillance and monitoring system for substandard and falsified medical products.

These documents include estimations on the observed failure rates of sampled medicines in quality surveys carried out during 2007-2016 involving over 48,000 samples from 88 Member States including India. The aggregate observed failure rates in low and middle income countries are estimated at 10.5%.

(c) and (d) The Govt. of India has taken various steps to check the quality of drugs manufactured in the country. Details are as under:

- (i) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended under "Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008 to provide stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable.
- (ii) The States / UTs were requested to set up special Courts for trial of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for speedy disposal and 22 States have already set up designated special Courts.

- (iii) A Whistle Blower Scheme was announced by the Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. The scheme provides for suitably rewarding the informers for providing concrete information to the regulatory authorities in respect of movement of spurious drugs. The details of policy are available at the website of CDSCO (www.cdsc.nic.in).
- (iv) Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of stands quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 were forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for uniform implementation.
- (v) The inspectorate staffs have been instructed to keep a vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.
- (vi) The number of sanctioned posts in Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has been increased from 111 in 2008 to 510 in 2017.
- (vii) The Government has approved the strengthening of drug regulatory system in the country both at the Central and State level.
- (viii) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended *vide* Gazette notification no. G.S.R. 1337 (E) dated 27.10.2017, making it mandatory that before the grant of manufacturing license, the manufacturing establishment is to be inspected jointly by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government. Further, the licensed manufacturing premises shall be inspected jointly by the Drugs Inspectors of Central Government and State Government to verify the compliance with the conditions of license and the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules for not less than once in three years or as needed as per risk based approach.

Making warning labels on fast food compulsory

1696. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) Government's plan to put warning labels on fast food in the country;
- (b) which are the countries making warning labels on fast food compulsory and having legal support;

(c) whether the Ministry has advised all the stakeholders to introduce warning labels on fast food like tobacco products; and

(d) if so, the response of the stakeholders and further steps taken/being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has informed that Fast Food has not been separately defined under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. However, to address the issue of High Fat, Sugar and Salt (HFSS) in food and associated health risks, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) constituted an Expert Group. The Report of the Expert Group, with its gist, has been uploaded on FSSAI website *i.e.* www.fssai.aov.in for the information of general public. Further, to help consumers make an informed choice, FSSAI has decided to revise its labelling regulations to include mandatory declaration of total fat, added sugar, salt, trans fat and energy per serving along with its contribution to Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) on front of pack label.

(b) No such information is available with FSSAI. However, World Health Organisation (WHO) has developed guidelines on 'Sugar intake for Adults and Children' and the adverse impact of high sugars in foods.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Guidelines/protocols for diagnostic tests

1697. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines/ protocols for various diagnostic tests conducted in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, whether Government intends to bring guidelines or rules for such tests across the country;

(c) whether there is any monitoring mechanism to check prices for such tests; and

(d) if not, whether Government proposes to devise any mechanism for monitoring rates of various services in private hospitals/facilities and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Health is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the State/Union Territory Government to frame guidelines/protocols for various diagnostic tests.

The Government of India has, however, enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 for registration and regulation of Clinical Establishments, including Diagnostic Laboratories. The Act is currently applicable in ten States and all Union Territories except Delhi. In the State /UTs where the said Act is in force, the clinical establishments are required to meet the norms such as minimum standards of facilities and services, minimum requirement of personnel, maintenance of records and reports and displaying of rates at a conspicuous place. The clinical establishments are also required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines issued by the Central/State Governments

(c) Health is a State subject. However, under the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules 2012, one of the conditions for registration and continuation of the clinical establishments (in the States/UTs where the Clinical Establishments Act, 2010 is applicable) is that the clinical establishments shall charge rates for each type of procedure and service within the range of rates determined from time to time. The National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing medical procedures and shared the same with the States and Union Territories. Further action lies within the purview of the State/UT Governments.

(d) Does not arise.

Target to reduce TFR

1698. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set a target to reduce Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1 by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the progress made during the first two years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2017-18 towards achieving this goal; and

- (c) the details of challenges being faced by Government in realising the goal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) As per the latest available National family Health Survey 2015, India has achieved a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.2 and is on track to achieve a TFR of 2.1 by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

- (c) Does not arise.

Basic infrastructure for Organ Transplantation

†1699. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an extreme shortage of hospitals having good basic infrastructure for organ transplantation in the whole country whereas in India almost eighty lakh people suffer from corneal blindness *i.e.* the people whose eyesight can be restored through corneal transplantation and around sixty thousand people need liver transplantation, two lakh people need kidney transplantation and five thousand people need heart transplantation; and

- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to fix this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India is implementing National Organ Transplant Programme (NOTP) for carrying out various activities related to retrieval, storage and transplantation of organs. Under the said programme National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO) along with one Biomaterial Centre and Five Regional Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisations (ROTTOS) have already been set up. Following provisions have also been made under NOTP to improve infrastructure for organ transplantation:

- Setting up of State Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisations (SOTTOs) in each State/UT;
- Setting up of 10 (ten) Regional/State Biomaterial Centres;
- Financial support for establishing new Organ Transplant/retrieval facility and strengthening existing Organ Transplant/retrieval facility.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Training to transplant experts including surgeons, physicians, transplant coordinators etc.
- Financial support for provision of Transplant Coordinators to medical colleges and trauma centres.

Cancer hospital in Odisha

1700. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cancer patients in the country and whether the cancer disease has an increasing or declining trend, State-wise and district-wise figures of last three years;
- (b) the reasons contributing to the increase of cancer patients in particular areas of the country including the district of Bargarh in Odisha; and
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to set up a cancer hospital in western part of Odisha in view of the increasing number of cancer patients in that region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per Indian Council of Medical Research's Cancer registry data, there has been an increase in estimated incidence of cancer in the country. The estimated number of incidence of cancer cases in the country, State/UT wise for the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

There is some variance in cancer prevalence in the country in different regions. The estimated incidence of cancer in Odisha is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Cancer is a multifactorial disease, the risk factors of which, *inter alia*, include ageing population, sedentary life style, use of tobacco products, unhealthy diet and air pollution.

- (c) Under the Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), in the State of Odisha, Government of India has approved one State Cancer Institute (SCI) at Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack. Proposals for three Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) at MKCG Medical College & Hospital, Berhampur; V.S.S. Medical College Hospital, Burla and District Hospital, Bhawanipatna, District Kalahandi have also been received and the deficiencies therein have been communicated to the State Government for fulfilment.

Statement

*Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India, State/UT wise - All sites -
(2014 to 2016)- Both sexes*

States	2014	2015	2016
Jammu and Kashmir	14115	14864	15652
Himachal Pradesh	7425	7722	8029
Punjab	30002	31214	32474
Chandigarh	1162	1217	1274
Uttarakhand	11240	11796	12381
Haryana	27933	29240	30611
Delhi	18356	19168	20015
Rajasthan	75642	79160	82836
Uttar Pradesh	222615	233659	245231
Bihar	117603	123949	130628
Sikkim	467	473	479
Arunachal Pradesh	1231	1252	1272
Nagaland	1288	1294	1300
Manipur	2836	2916	2998
Mizoram	1585	1618	1652
Tripura	2139	2169	2199
Meghalaya	3184	3246	3311
Assam	31124	31474	31825
West Bengal	99339	103532	107906
Jharkhand	37031	38947	40959
Odisha	45736	47666	49674
Chhattisgarh	28738	30239	31817
Madhya Pradesh	81034	85078	89315
Gujarat	66952	70171	73551
Daman and Diu	339	385	440

States	2014	2015	2016
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	421	457	497
Maharashtra	122256	127390	132726
Telangana	38494	40177	41939
Andhra Pradesh	53570	55776	58072
Karnataka	67237	70302	73511
Goa	1587	1655	1726
Lakshadweep	77	82	89
Kerala	37550	39672	42004
Tamil Nadu	76091	78512	80999
Puducherry	1428	1510	1596
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	402	415	429
TOTAL	1328229	1388397	1451417

Overbilling and negligence by hospitals

†1701. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether in view of the overbilling and incidents of negligence in some major hospitals recently in the country, Government proposes to bring any legislation to curb arbitrariness of these hospitals, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): In terms of the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 notified under Health is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the respective State Government to take cognizance of and prevent and control such incidents. Such complaints, as and when these are received, are forwarded to the concerned States.

The Government of India has, however, enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of all clinical establishments in the country (both Government and Private) with a view to prescribing the minimum standards of facilities and services provided by them.

Currently, the Act is applicable in 10 States namely Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan Uttarakhand

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Assam and all Union Territories except Delhi. Other States may adopt the Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution.

In terms of the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 notified under this Act, the clinical establishments are required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines as may be issued by Central/State Governments, display their rates at a conspicuous place and charge the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures which has been shared with the States/UTs where the Act is applicable for taking appropriate action by them. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act falls within the remit of the States/Union territories.

Unlawful nexus between doctors and diagnostic centres

1702. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards raid by the Income Tax Department on a few Bengaluru-based doctors and diagnostic centres which Seems to have blown the lid off a doctors diagnostic centre commission nexus as the raid on five medical diagnostic centre chains in Bengaluru shows that doctors are paid for referring medical tests;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken against such unlawful nexus between doctors and diagnostic centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Recently, during November-December, 2017, the Directorate of Income Tax (Investigation), Bengaluru conducted search & seizure actions *inter-alia* on some doctors and medical diagnostic centres based in Bengaluru. The preliminary investigations have revealed that some doctors were paid commission by some diagnostic centres for referring medical tests from these diagnostic centres. However, disclosure of information in respect of specific assesSees is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of Income-tax Act, 1961.

(c) In order to regulate the conduct of doctors, the Medical Council of India (MCI), with the prior approval of the Central Government, has notified Indian Medical

Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002. As per clause 6.4.1.2 of the above said regulations, any rebates & commission is considered unethical. MCI or the appropriate State Medical Councils have been empowered to take disciplinary action against a doctor for violation of the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations. As and when complaints are received for the violation of code of ethics by doctors, such complaints are referred by MCI to the concerned State Medical Councils where the doctors/medical practitioners are registered. The MCI is an Appellate Authority.

Rise in caesarean deliveries

1703. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a sharp rise in the caesarean deliveries in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) According to NFHS 4 (2015-16) survey data, 17.2% births are delivered by caesarean section while according to NFHS 3 (2005-06) survey data, 8.5% births are delivered by caesarean section.

(b) Details of state-wise births delivered by caesarean section are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) WHO in its statement released in April 2015 states that at population level, caesarean section rates higher than 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and newborn mortality rates.

- In this regard a communication *vide* OM M. 12015/182/2015-MCH has been sent to all the State Principal Secretary and Mission Directors of all States and UTs urging them to share the WHO statement with all the Obstetricians and Gynecologists working in their respective states. In addition States have been suggested to conduct periodic prescription audits in private sector which could also be extended to public sector.
- Government of India also has written *vide* OM M. 12015/182/2015-MCH to Federation of Obstetrical and Gynecologists in India (FOGSI) to share the

WHO statement among the Obstetricians and Gynecologists under the umbrella of FOGSI.

- The Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 with the objective of registration and regulation of health care institutions including those in the private sector. Health being a state subject, it is the responsibility of the state to effectively implement the act, however the centre provides continuous guidance, strict monitoring and directives for the regulation of high caesarean section rates.
- All CGHS empanelled hospitals are directed to display the information regarding ratio of deliveries by caesarean section *vis-a-vis* normal deliveries. A communication was sent in this regard *vide* OM Z15025/2017 to all the CGHS empanelled hospitals.

Statement

Details of State-wise births delivered by caesarean section

Sl. No.	States	Births delivered by caesarean section
1	2	3
	India	17.2
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19.3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	40.1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.9
4.	Assam	13.4
5.	Bihar	6.2
6.	Chandigarh	22.6
7.	Chhattisgarh	9.9
8.	Delhi NCT	23.7
9.	Daman and Diu	15.8
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.2
11.	Goa	31.4
12.	Gujarat	18.4

1	2	3
13.	Haryana	11.7
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16.7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.1
16.	Jharkhand	9.9
17.	Karnataka	23.6
18.	Kerala	35.8
19.	Lakshadweep	37.9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8.6
21.	Maharashtra	20.1
22.	Manipur	21.1
23.	Meghalaya	7.6
24.	Mizoram	12.7
25.	Nagaland	5.8
26.	Puducherry	33.6
27.	Sikkim	20.9
28.	Odisha	13.8
29.	Punjab	24.6
30.	Rajasthan	8.6
31.	Tamil Nadu	34.1
32.	Telangana	58
33.	Tripura	20.5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	9.4
35.	Uttarakhand	13.1
36.	West Bengal	23.8

Source: NFHS4 (2015-16)

Capacity development in trauma life support

1704. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government is taking to develop the Capacity Development in Trauma Life Support;

(b) how much budget has been allocated to develop Capacity Development in Trauma Life Support in Jharkhand; and

(c) the details of the plan and deadline for the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Under the programme namely Assistance for capacity building for developing Trauma Care Facilities in Government Hospitals on national Highways. The scheme has been extended to the 12th Five Year Plan as "Capacity Building for Developing Trauma Care Facilities (TCF) in Government Hospitals on National Highways".

Under the scheme the Central Government is supporting the States by developing infrastructure and capacity building by providing training and skills to the Medical & Paramedical personnel. During 11th and 12th FYPs, 116 and 85 locations/hospitals respectively were identified in different States/ Union Territories (UTs) in the country for establishing TCFs at various levels.

(b) and (c) Financial support under the said scheme has been provided to the following Government Hospitals in Jharkhand:

Five Year Plan	Name of Government Hospital	Fund released (In Crore)
11th FYP	Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad (L-II)	₹ 0.8000
12th FYP	District Hospital, Koderma (L-III)	₹ 2.040
	Sadar Hospital Daltanganj (L-III)	₹ 1.224

After receiving the approval and funds, the concerned State Government/Union Territory (UT) undertakes the implementation work for further strengthening up-gradation or establishment of the TCF.

Restricting tobacco sales through authorised vendors

1705. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked all the State Governments to develop a mechanism through the municipal authority to provide permission/authorisation to retail outlets selling tobacco products;

(b) whether shops authorised to sell tobacco products will not be permitted to sell any non-tobacco products such as biscuits, toffees and chips that are essentially meant for non-tobacco users, especially children; and

(c) whether Government contemplates to license the sale of tobacco through authorised vendors only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has written letter to States/Union Territories to consider developing a mechanism to provide permission/authorization through Municipal Authority/Local Authority to the retail shops who are selling tobacco products with a condition/provision in the authorization that the shops authorized for selling tobacco products, cannot sell any non-tobacco product such as toffees, candies, chips, biscuits, soft-drinks, etc., which are essentially meant for children.

Setting up of cancer centres

1706. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to set up 49 cancer centres in the next three years with an estimated cost of 3495 crores; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how many such centres have been planned for North East India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). Under the scheme, it is envisaged to support the establishment of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) in different parts of the country. The maximum permissible assistance for SCI is ₹120 crores and for TCCC is ₹45 crores, which includes State share of 40%, except for North-Eastern and Himalayan States where the State share is 10%. The broad objective of the scheme is to develop capacity for tertiary care for cancer in all States so as to provide universal access for comprehensive cancer care.

In North East India, proposals for setting up of SCI have been approved for Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala, Tripura and Gauhati Medical College & Hospital,

Guwahati, Assam and proposals for setting up of TCCC have been approved for Civil Hospital, Aizawl, Mizoram, Multispecialty Hospital, Sichey, Gangtok, Sikkim and District Hospital, Kohima, Nagaland.

Norms for manufacturing carbonated drinks

1707. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has laid down any norms for the manufacturing of carbonated soft drinks like Pepsi, Coke etc.;
- (b) if so, the details and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the harmful effects of carbonated soft drinks, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has prescribed standards for carbonated water in sub-regulation 2.10.6 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011. Tolerance limits for metal contaminant in carbonated water and maximum residue limits for pesticide residues are prescribed in Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011. These products are also required to comply with the labelling provisions prescribed in Food Safety and Standards (Packaging & Labelling) Regulations, 2011. Further, as per the condition of license under Food Safety and Standards (Licensing & Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011, every manufacturer/Food Business Operator (FBO) applying for licensing shall have a documented Food Safety Management System (FSMS) plan and shall comply with Schedule 4 of the Regulations relating to General Hygienic and Sanitary Practices to be followed.

- (c) FSSAI has informed that no such study has been conducted.

Financial assistance for medical colleges in Assam

1708. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to strengthen the Medical Colleges and District General Hospitals in the State of Assam;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government during the last two years;

(c) whether Government proposes to extend financial assistance to existing medical colleges in the State and if so, the details of the financial assistance given during the aforementioned period;

(d) whether Government had received a proposal from Government of Assam for financial assistance to new medical colleges in Assam; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes. The details of proposals approved by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for strengthening the Medical Colleges and District Hospitals in the State of Assam is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Four districts namely Dhubri, Nagaon, North Lakhimpur and Diphu in Assam have been identified and approved under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Details in this regard are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "strengthening and upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new Postgraduate disciplines and increasing postgraduate seats"

(₹ in crore)

	Name of Medical College	Total Cost	Central share	No. of PG seats to be created	Released in 2015-16	Released in 2016-17	Released in 2017-18 (till date)	Total Released
1.	Silchar Medical College, Silchar	16.74	13.2144	47	0	3	3.9344	13.2144
2.	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	25.57	21.0965	66	0	0	3	12.5900
3.	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati	4.89	4.0345	30	0	0	0	1.8400
	TOTAL	47.2	38.3454	143	0	3	6.9344	*27.6444

* Out of total release of ₹27.6444 crore, ₹ 17.71 crore has been released in FY 2010-11

(ii) PMSSY Scheme

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved on 7th November, 2013 the proposal for up-gradation of (i) Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati and (ii) Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh in the State of Assam under Phase-III of PMSSY Scheme. HSCC (I) Ltd. has been appointed as Executing Agency for civil works at both the medical colleges.

(₹ in crore)

	Name of GMC	Approved Cost	Central Share	Fund Released to HSCC (I) Ltd. (Executing Agency)			
				2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1.	Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati	150.00	120.00	2.40	4.7887132	10.00	17.1887132
2.	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	150.00	120.00	2.40	16.9119913	15.21	34.5219913
	TOTAL	300.00	240.00	4.80	21.7007045	25.21	51.7107045

Statement-II

Funds released to Govt. of Assam under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals

(₹ in crore)

	District	Central Share	State Share	Amount Released			Total amount released (till date)
				2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
1.	Dhubri	189.00	170.10	10.00	20.00	41.00	71.00
2.	Nagaon	189.00	170.10	10.00	20.00	41.00	71.00
3.	North Lakhimpur	189.00	170.10	10.00	20.00	41.00	71.00
4.	Diphu	189.00	170.10	0	83.97	38.00	121.97
	TOTAL	756.00	680.40	30.00	143.97	161.00	334.97

Fatalities from communicable and life-style diseases

1709. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who died due to life-style diseases and communicable diseases during the last three years;

- (b) the number of patients in these categories in these years;
- (c) the amount allotted for treatment of such diseases during these years; and
- (d) the amount spent for treating TB and cancer patients during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research has informed that as per Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 Estimates, 61.8% of all deaths were due to Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) in India. Cardiovascular Diseases (coronary heart diseases, stroke and hypertension) contribute to 28.1% of all NCD deaths, followed by chronic respiratory diseases (10.9%) and cancer (8.3%).

ICMR has undertaken a survey on diabetes *viz.* ICMR India Diabetes (ICMR-INDAB) Study on the prevalence of diabetes. It is an ongoing study and current results available from 15 States/UTs indicate overall prevalence of Diabetes which varies from 4% to 13%.

As per National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16), estimates for above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg or and diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) blood pressure among Indians in the age group of 15-49 are 10.4% and 6.7% respectively among men and women.

As per the Cancer Registries being implemented by National Center for Disease Informatics and Research (NCDIR), Bengaluru, the estimated incidence and deaths due to cancer in India is as under:

Year	Incidence	Death
2014	1328229	670541
2015	1388397	701007
2016	1451417	732921

Number of cases and deaths reported to the programme due to Tuberculosis (TB) in the country during the 2014, 2015 and 2016 (till October) are as under:

Year	2014	2015	2016
Cases	1550356	1607983	1754957
Deaths	63226	63297	46645

Number of cases and deaths due to HIV/ AIDS in the country during the 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is as under:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Cases	1412005	1526143	1615954
Deaths	49630	49593	41956

(c) and (d) Budget allocation for Department of Health and Family Welfare under Planned Expenditure during 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 were ₹30,645 crore, ₹24,549 crore and ₹31,300 crore respectively. Health is a State subject, allocation is made for health sector by respective States also.

Expenditure incurred under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) and strengthening of Tertiary Care for Cancer Scheme of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) during the last 3 years are:

	(₹ in crore)	
Scheme	RNTCP	TCCC
2014-15	639.94	352.37
2015-16	639.86	130.00
2016-17	677.78	286.15

Under different programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) and National Health Mission also infrastructure is created for tertiary care for cancer and TB *inter alia*.

Cases of TB in the country

1710. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- the State-wise and year-wise details of cases of TB since 2012;
- whether deaths caused due to TB have increased, if so, year-wise and Statewise details since 2012;
- the details of budgetary allocations and utilisation of plan to prevent and treat TB since 2012, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether there has been a decline in adherence to TB treatment, if so, steps taken to rectify this situation; and

(e) what steps Government has taken to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal of ending the TB epidemic by 2030?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The State-wise and year-wise details of TB cases notified to the programme since 2012 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) No. As per the Global Tuberculosis Report 2017, the estimated deaths due to TB in India, has declined from 56 per lakh per year in (2000) to 32 per lakh per year (in 2016). The State-wise and year-wise details of deaths reported under the programme since 2012 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details of budgetary allocation for Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) and its utilization from 2012, year wise and State wise is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) No. There has been no decline in the adherence to TB treatment.

In order to strengthen adherence to treatment of TB patients, Directly Observed Treatment (DOT) strategy has been implemented in RNTCP. There is a network of more than 4 lakhs DOT providers across the country. In addition to that CT based, adherence monitoring tools are being used like SMS reminders and 99 DOTS.

(e) The Ministry has developed the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-2025) with the goal of eliminating TB by 2025.

In addition to the existing strategies under RNTCP, the NSP addresses requirements for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets for India. The key focus areas are:

- Early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens along with suitable patient support systems to promote adherence.
- Engaging with the patients Seeking care in the private sector.
- Prevention strategies including active case finding and contact tracing in high risk/ vulnerable population
- Airborne infection control.
- Multi-sectoral response for addressing social determinant.

Statement-I*State-wise Case Notification of TB for India*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	844	738	756	605	534
2.	Andhra Pradesh	108727	106505	98836	68922	74373
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2357	2602	2850	2779	2788
4.	Assam	35788	36810	40004	39978	40851
5.	Bihar	73537	69519	76944	81731	97001
6.	Chandigarh	2807	2926	3018	3320	3413
7.	Chhattisgarh	27160	26287	32124	35339	39484
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	415	411	469	553	552
9.	Daman and Diu	330	742	279	414	487
10.	Delhi	52006	51035	55702	59309	62706
11.	Goa	1950	1780	1814	1893	1966
12.	Gujarat	72554	80535	93074	109828	126665
13.	Haryana	38036	40393	43796	44970	47545
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13615	14002	15000	14965	14961
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12662	11241	10331	10046	9937
16.	Jharkhand	36666	35828	37049	35985	39515
17.	Karnataka	67572	61940	62943	64684	68462
18.	Kerala	25917	24856	24740	29529	27293
19.	Lakshadweep	20	23	27	40	23
20.	Madhya Pradesh	89545	96355	110949	111317	129915
21.	Maharashtra	136045	148300	155768	182974	195139
22.	Manipur	2744	2329	2506	2370	2393

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Meghalaya	5114	6009	5295	5568	4586
24.	Mizoram	2337	2014	1996	2139	2205
25.	Nagaland	3525	3621	3531	3504	2821
26.	Odisha	49191	45271	46677	46630	43851
27.	Puducherry	1430	1458	1409	1290	1421
28.	Punjab	39569	37700	39259	39611	39836
29.	Rajasthan	100966	95199	106623	102032	106756
30.	Sikkim	1832	1637	1630	1400	1539
31.	Tamil Nadu	79576	82252	88435	86729	96079
32.	Telangana		-	18655	40934	45003
33.	Tripura	2557	2541	2507	7404	2374
34.	Uttar Pradesh	271678	257355	259995	265454	297746
35.	Uttarakhand	15239	13735	15578	15590	15081
36.	West Bengal	93274	90661	89827	88147	89656
TOTAL		1467585	1454610	1550356	1607983	1754957

Statement-II*State-wise deaths reported due to TB in India*

State	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (till October)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar	34	18	38	17	20
Andhra Pradesh	5439	5169	3089	2764	3997
Arunachal Pradesh	65	67	68	74	33
Assam	1648	1678	1759	1785	1199
Bihar	2125	2139	1914	1800	1180
Chandigarh	82	65	48	65	67
Chhattisgarh	1085	782	1350	1436	1576
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	15	18	18	15
Daman and Diu	7	8	9	14	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	1241	1316	1281	1296	582
Goa	75	76	52	45	42
Gujarat	3808	4094	4312	4657	4208
Haryana	1649	1628	1709	1700	1106
Himachal Pradesh	521	518	537	539	485
Jammu and Kashmir	337	303	292	316	144
Jharkhand	1341	1332	1465	1192	587
Karnataka	4542	4356	4348	4192	3390
Kerala	1205	1158	1084	953	702
Lakshadweep	1	1	2	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	2966	3174	3574	3761	2961
Maharashtra	7687	7716	7629	6904	4329
Manipur	72	73	75	77	33
Meghalaya	213	202	190	214	89
Mizoram	79	77	87	93	53
Nagaland	91	201	77	44	45
Odisha	2405	2332	2451	2380	1455
Puducherry	78	66	64	55	44
Punjab	1925	1678	1989	1786	1264
Rajasthan	3592	3599	3428	3667	3418
Sikkim	82	47	222	38	46
Tamil Nadu	3865	4005	4095	4205	3058
Telangana			2050	1926	0
Tripura	150	106	141	162	56
Uttar Pradesh	7866	7946	8736	10233	6803
Uttarakhand	552	500	537	512	269
West Bengal	5047	5184	4506	4376	3384
TOTAL	61887	61629	63226	63297	46645

Statement-III*Revised National TB Control Programme State-wise Allocation and Utilization
(Cash and Kind)*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2861.96	2308.49	2200.34	2002.85	2194.68	2043.35
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	87.15	88.34	90.90	110.86	90.90	110.48
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	565.36	580.95	552.32	585.22	564.48	644.34
4.	Assam	4303.74	1549.79	2527.13	2622.95	2776.33	2897.69
5.	Bihar	4094.59	2589.91	2963.81	2757.19	2962.00	2268.8
6.	Chandigarh	154.54	140.70	156.14	144.07	156.14	148.01
7.	Chhattisgarh	1440.6	1540.53	1401.08	1587.32	1398.15	2169.45
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68.05	50.68	72.03	67.59	72.03	62.65
9.	Daman and Diu	43.47	21.77	45.98	43.21	45.98	39.28
10.	Delhi	1820.02	1350.22	1705.12	1605.19	1018.43	1694.01
11.	Goa	116.34	104.74	127.78	105.25	127.61	121.87
12.	Gujarat	4857.52	4698.01	3298.04	5056.34	3282.10	5100.79
13.	Haryana	1292.26	1419.57	1207.93	1093.27	1204.96	1206.81
14.	Himachal Pradesh	581.22	515.31	837.57	834.98	833.82	974.19
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	943.43	552.05	1038.26	892.45	1036.78	700.61
16.	Jharkhand	1783.56	1583.85	1512.16	1302.31	1511.23	1366.24
17.	Karnataka	3195.23	2683.65	3186.19	3591.43	3177.65	4006.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Kerala	1440.91	1253.73	1395.33	1056.88	1393.01	1082.1
19.	Lakshadweep	35.39	8.33	37.95	27.31	37.95	24.22
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3081.84	3893.81	2880.71	3287.48	2878.14	3089.98
21.	Maharashtra	6657.74	9695.28	8085.75	8058.82	8059.40	8143 71
22.	Manipur	657.22	398.06	524.57	398.77	548.31	485.79
23.	Meghalaya	550.67	457.57	427.62	441.28	453.95	52335
24.	Mizoram	414.39	385.20	392.75	341.42	402.29	452.72
25.	Nagaland	596.41	364.14	460.49	445.42	477.38	520.47
26.	Odisha	2141.81	1856.30	1991.54	2053.24	1986.79	2524.08
27.	Puducherry	183.56	172.27	187.88	163.47	110.57	206.31
28.	Punjab	1207.19	1511.48	1273.22	1135.85	1270.01	1028.68
29.	Rajasthan	3653.38	3375.79	2792.23	2741.05	2781.23	2842.78
30.	Sikkim	242.98	428.77	426.92	442.29	474.88	511.46
31.	Tamil Nadu	3131.84	3850.35	3367.31	4028.96	3353.00	4191.06
32.	Tripura	583.71	172.88	290.20	259.18	300.38	322.72
33.	Uttar Pradesh	7631.54	10785.86	7350.90	11610.11	7337.90	13863.35
34.	Uttarakhand	661.14	852.15	651.62	930.21	650.44	707.86
35.	West Bengal	3834.82	3253.00	3187.70	3513.61	3183.10	4128.96
36.	Telangana	2045.38	814.87	1672.53	2462.18	1667.00	2040.75
TOTAL		66960.96	65308.40	60320.00	67800.01	59819.00	72245.55

Malpractices by hospitals

1711. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received against the private corporate hospitals particularly in respect of fees charged and unethical practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) whether Government intends to check such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Health is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the respective State Government to take cognizance of such instances and take action to prevent and control such practices. Therefore, such complaints, as and when these are received, are forwarded to the concerned States. Details of such complaints are, however, not maintained centrally.

(c) Though, health is a State subject, the Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of all clinical establishments (both Government and Private) in the country. Under the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 notified under this Act, the clinical establishments (in the States / Union Territories where the said Act is applicable) are required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines as may be issued by Central/State Governments, display their rates at a conspicuous place, charge the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures and the same has been shared with the States/UTs where the Act is applicable for appropriate action. They are also required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines as may be issued by Central/State Governments. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act is within the purview of the State/UT Governments.

Fee structure in medical colleges

1712. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the regulatory authority of the fee structure for various courses for private colleges or Deemed-to-be university run medical colleges in a State;

(b) whether the Central Government/ UGC will make it mandatory for the Deemed-to-be universities to follow the fee structure prescribed by Government in view of the fact that at present, the fee structure recommended by the Fee Committee appointed by the State Government is mandatory for all private medical colleges but not for Deemed-to-be universities; and

- (c) if not, the difficulties in doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) In the case of Government medical colleges, the respective State Governments are responsible for fixation of fee and in the case of private unaided medical colleges, the fee structure is decided by the Committee set up by the respective State Government under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. It is for the Committee to decide whether the fee proposed by an Institute is justified and the fee fixed by the Committee is binding on the Institute. Further, Hon'ble Madras High Court in its order dated 16th June, 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 14232 of 2017 titled as SBR Menon Vs. Government of Puducherry & Others directed UGC to form a Committee for recommendation regarding Regulation of fee chargeable by self financed Deemed to be Universities in Medical and Dental Courses. However, the above said order of Hon'ble Madras High Court was challenged in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by the way of a Special Leave Petition No. 19315 of 2017. The Hon'ble Apex Court *vide* its interim order dated 4th August, 2017 has stayed the order of Hon'ble Madras High Court regarding formation of a Committee for fixation of fee chargeable by self financed Deemed to be Universities in Medical and Dental Courses. The matter is *sub-judice*.

Regulatory body for medical devices

1713. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of items classified as 'medical device';
- (b) whether it is a fact that the latest National Health Policy mandates to set up a regulatory body for medical devices;
- (c) if so, what are the reasons that no initiative has so far been taken to set up one such body to oversee various aspects of medical devices in the country; and
- (d) by when a national regulator for medical devices would be set up and all medical devices now under Drugs and Cosmetics Act would be brought under the new regulator?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Presently 15 notified categories of medical devices are regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules 1945 thereunder, as per the details given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The National Health Policy, 2017 recommends strengthening regulation of medical devices and establishing a regulatory body for medical devices to unleash innovation and the entrepreneurial spirit for manufacture of medical device in India. The policy supports harmonization of domestic regulatory standards with international standards.

In line with the above recommendations, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has notified Medical Devices Rules, 2017 for comprehensive regulation of Medical devices notified under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, including their import, clinical investigation, manufacture, sale and distribution. The new rules are harmonised with the international regulatory practices and provide comprehensive legislation for the regulation of Medical Devices to foster India specific innovation and provide a fillip to Make in India. A separate and dedicated wing is set up under Drug Controller General of India for effective implementation of new medical Devices Rules, 2017 with effect from 1.1.2018.

Statement

Details of regulated medical devices

Sl. No.	Name of the Device
1.	Disposable Hypodermic Syringes
2.	Disposable Hypodermic Needles
3.	Disposable Perfusior Sets
4.	<i>In vitro</i> Diagnostic Devices for HIV, HbsAg and HCV
5.	Cardiac Stents
6.	Drug Eluting Stents
7.	Catheters
8.	Intra Ocular Lenses
9.	I.V. Cannulae
10.	Bone Cements
11.	Heart Valves
12.	Scalp Vein Set
13.	Orthopedic Implants
14.	Internal Prosthetic Replacements
15.	Ablation Devices

Transparency and accountability in functioning of hospitals

1714. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that private hospitals in India are very expensive and beyond the reach of common citizens;
- (b) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to regulate private hospitals and bring transparency and accountability into their costing of goods and services and put a cap on their profiteering;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that patients with insured policies are charged cheaper rates as compared to non-policy holder patients by private hospitals; and
- (d) if so, reasons for such a disparity and what steps Government proposes to take to regulate the same rates for insurers and non-insurer patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Government is aware of the reports appearing in different fora about the high cost of medical treatment in private clinical establishments. However, health being a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Government to regulate hospitals including private hospitals in their States as per provisions of the Act and rules applicable in the States to provide affordable treatment to patients.

(b) Health is a State subject. The Government of India has however, enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of all clinical establishments (both Government and Private) in the country. In accordance with the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 under the said Act, the clinical establishments in the States / Union Territories where the said Act is applicable are required to display the rates charged for each type of services provided and facilities available, at a conspicuous place and charge the rates for each type of procedure and services within the range of rates determined from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act falls within the remit of the States/Union territories.

(c) Health being a State subject, complaints received regarding disparity in charges for treatment can be acted upon only by the State Governments. Presently, such complaints, as and when these are received are forwarded to the concerned State for appropriate action.

(d) Health being a State subject, taking action to ensure uniformity in rates for insured and non-insured patients falls within the purview of State/UT Governments. However, under the provisions of the Clinical Establishments Act, 2010 and rules made thereunder, the National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures and shared the same with the States/UTs where the Act is applicable for taking appropriate action. Further action lies within the purview of the State/UT Governments.

Rising heart disease in women

†1715. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that danger of heart disease is developing in most of the women in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is seriously contemplating to take some 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 HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per a report on "India: Health of Nation's State - The India State Level Disease Burden Initiative" recently published by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the disease burden trends in States of India shows an increase in the contribution of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) from 30% of total disease burden in 1990 to 55% in 2016. As per the report, Ischemic Heart Disease is the top cause of disease burden in the country in 2016.

As per this report, Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) due to Ischaemic heart disease among Indian women were 2.9% and 6.6% during the period 1990 and 2016 respectively.

(b) and (c) Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under the National Health Mission. The objectives of the programme include awareness generation on risk factors in addition to providing diagnosis and treatment facilities through different levels of healthcare by setting up Cardiac Care Units (CCU) at District Hospitals, NCD Clinics in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs). As

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

on 30.9.2017, 138 CCUs at District Hospitals and NCD Clinics at 435 Districts and 2145 CHCs have been set up under the NPCDCS.

For early diagnosis, Population-based Screening for common NCDs including Diabetes and Hypertension, which are the biological risk factors of CVDs, has been initiated by Government of India by utilizing the services of the Frontline-workers and Health-workers under existing Primary Healthcare System. This process will also generate awareness of risk factors of common NCDs including Heart Diseases.

The Central Government, through its hospitals augments the efforts of the State Governments for providing health services in the country. Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), 6 new AIIMS have been set up and upgradation of identified medical colleges has been undertaken which will also improve tertiary care facilities for NCDs including Cardiovascular Diseases.

Failing of quality check by a noodles brand

1716. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM:

SHRI HARIVANSH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a leading brand of noodles manufactured by a multinational company has once again failed laboratory tests conducted by District Administration of Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh and a fine has been imposed both on the manufacturers and distributors;

(b) whether the sample in question was collected by the District administration last year in November and sent for lab test, which had found ash content in the noodles above permissible limits of human consumption; and

(c) whether the same brand of noodles was banned by FSSAI in June, 2015 for allegedly containing lead beyond permissible limits as tested by a District lab in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Food Safety Official of Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh had lifted some samples of Maggi noodles manufactured by M/s Nestle India Limited in the year 2015 and sent the same for analysis in the State food laboratory. During analysis, the said samples of noodles were found sub-standard due to presence of total ash content beyond prescribed limit. Earlier samples of Maggi

noodles were lifted by Food Safety Officer, Barabanki, UP in March, 2014 which were found sub-standard due to presence of Monosodium Glutamate (MSG). The Food Safety Official had filed a case before the Court of Adjudicating Officer against the defaulting Food Business Operators (FBOs) *i.e.* Manufacturer, Distributor and Retailer in the year 2016. The Adjudicating Officer pronounced judgement in the year 2017 imposing penalties on all concerned defaulting FBOs.

(c) Yes.

Deaths from beedi smoking

1717. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of deaths due to Beedi consumption in India during the last three years;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to reduce deaths due to Beedi smoking; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No such specific information regarding the total number of deaths due to Beedi consumption in India during the last three years is available with this Ministry. However, as per the "Report on Tobacco Control in India" published in 2004, about 8-9 lakhs deaths per year are attributable to tobacco related diseases.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has enacted a comprehensive legislation, namely the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA 2003) to discourage the consumption of tobacco products in order to protect the masses from the health hazards attributable to tobacco use.

The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched by this Ministry in 2007-08 with the aim to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of the provisions under COTPA, 2003 (iv) help the people quit tobacco use, and (v) facilitate implementation of strategies for prevention and control of tobacco advocated by WHO Framework Convention of Tobacco Control.

The stakeholders are being made aware on a regular basis about the adverse effects of tobacco usage on health through various anti-tobacco campaigns *vide* different mode of communication.

Government of India has notified rules to regulate films and TV programmes depicting scenes of tobacco usage to spread awareness. Such films and TV programmes are statutorily required to run anti-tobacco health spots, disclaimers and static health warnings.

The Ministry has started National Toll-free Helpline in 2008, with a primary aim to report violations under various provisions of COTPA 2003. In addition, this Helpline provides information on harmful effects of consumption of tobacco, and on how to quit tobacco use, including after-effects of quitting tobacco.

The Ministry has also started National Tobacco Quitline to provide tobacco cessation services to the community and has launched a pan-India "mCessation" initiative to reach out to tobacco users who are willing to quit tobacco use and to support them towards successful quitting through text-messaging *via* mobile phones.

Fire safety audit of hospitals

1718. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has asked all the State Governments to get fire safety audit conducted for all public health facilities beginning with District hospitals and medical colleges by appropriate Government bodies or authorized enlisted agencies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether all the State Governments had submitted their safety audit reports, if any, conducted to the Central Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Government of India has written to all the State/UT Government to get fire safety audit conducted for all public health facilities beginning with District hospitals and medical colleges by appropriate Government bodies or authorized enlisted agencies.

(c) to (e) 'Public Health and hospitals' is a State subject and it is the primary responsibility of State/UT Governments to ensure adherence of healthcare facilities to safety norms including fire safety audit. The safety audit reports for public health facilities in States/ UTs are not maintained centrally.

Internship by medical students in rural areas

1719. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government currently proposes to introduce any criteria for those seeking admission in the Government Medical Colleges to serve at least for one year during their internship in the rural and remote areas where there are no medical professionals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which Government would introduce such criteria in the Government Medical Colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal as on date. The issue of compulsory rural service comes under the ambit of State Governments, who are principal employers of doctors. However, to encourage doctors working in remote and difficult areas, the MCI with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:

- I. 50% of the seats in Post Graduate Diploma Courses shall be reserved for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas. After acquiring the PG Diploma, the Medical Officers shall serve for two more years in remote and/or difficult areas; and
- II. Incentive at the rate of 10% of marks for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto a maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses. Further, under NHM, financial incentive is also provided to MBBS as well as PG doctors for serving in the rural areas. These incentives are over and above the salaries of the doctors concerned.

Measures to prevent deaths of children at BRD hospital, Gorakhpur

1720. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the children's deaths in Baba Raghav Das Hospital, Gorakhpur is a regular phenomenon;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any measures in the past few years to fight against the occurrence and the details thereof; and
- (c) if no measures have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Baba Raghav Das (B.R.D.) Hospital, Gorakhpur is a high case load tertiary care facility and providing specialist health care and referral services to the region. As children with serious illness are being admitted in this hospital, mortality in children is inevitable.

A communication has been sent by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) to all the States/ UTs including Uttar Pradesh regarding improving the quality of newborn services and to propose need based proposal for augmenting infrastructure, capacity building, equipment maintenance and ensure uninterrupted supply of essential medicines.

Health being a State subject, Under National Health Mission, MoHFW is providing technical and financial support to the States/ UTs based on their Annual Program Implementation Plan.

Following measures have been taken in last few years to improve healthcare services for children in B.R.D. Medical College, Gorakhpur as per report received from State Government:

- Providing free Treatment of all Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES)/Japanese Encephalitis (JE) Patient.
- New ward with Facilities for central oxygen and suction.
- Strengthening of intensive care facilities for neonates and Paediatrics patients with necessary equipment.

- Sanction of additional posts of Doctors, staff nurses & Paramedical staff in Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) ward and regular training of Doctors, paramedical and Nursing Staff.
- Establishment of field Unit at Gorakhpur of National Institute of Virology for diagnostic and research facilities.
- IEC/BCC on Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES)/Japanese Encephalitis (JE).
- Mass JE vaccination and awareness Programmes.
- Distribution of free Mosquito nets.
- Establishment of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (PMR) unit, Manovikas Kendra and Composite Regional Centre (CRC) for Rehabilitation of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) disabled Patient.

Defining generic drugs in statutes

1721. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether generic drugs are defined in any of the Indian statutes like the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and if so, whether the definition is in conformity with internationally prevalent nomenclature;
- (b) what percentage of medical prescriptions constitute generic drugs;
- (c) what steps are being taken to promote single salt drugs *vis-a-vis* combination salts; and
- (d) what steps are being followed to monitor the quality of imported salts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No.

- (b) Such data is not maintained.
- (c) The Government has amended the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 in August, 2014 stipulating that the application for grant of licence for a drug formulation containing single active ingredient can be made only in the proper name.
- (d) To import the drug into India, the requirements of Import & Registration under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 & Rules 1945, thereunder are to be complied

with. For import of any drug into the country, the foreign manufacturing site and the drug are required to be registered and import license is required to be obtained from Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO).

At the time of import, there is a procedure for random sampling and testing of drugs for monitoring the quality of drugs imported into the country.

Pharma companies supplying CGHS medicines

1722. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the pharma companies supplying medicines to CGHS dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are not among the reputed and known pharma companies, if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether Government has assessed the efficacy of medicines of companies supplying medicines to CGHS *vis-a-vis* other reputed companies, if so, the details thereof: and

(d) whether Government would ensure quality drugs to CGHS dispensaries through reputed pharma companies for the benefit of CGHS beneficiaries, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) List of the pharma companies supplying medicines to CGHS is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Following methods have been adopted to assess the efficacy of medicines of companies supplying medicines to CGHS:-

- CGHS receives bulk supply of medicines only after pre-testing of two samples of every batch for quality. It is done by identified National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited laboratories.
- Random checking of medicines is done by CGHS to ensure quality.

Statement*List of the pharma companies supplying medicines to CGHS*

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1. BDR Pharmaceutical International Ltd.
 2. Kwalita Pharma Pvt. Ltd.
 3. United Biotech (P) Ltd.
 4. Omega Biotech (P) Ltd.
 5. Medipol Pharmaceuticals India Ltd.
 6. Unicare India Ltd.
 7. Healthy Life Pharma Pvt. Ltds.
 8. Medopharm
 9. FDC Ltd.
 10. Cipla Ltd.
 11. IPCA Labs Ltd.
 12. Micro Labs
 13. Wallance Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
 14. Calpha Laboratories Ltd.
 15. Psychotropica India Ltd.
 16. Cadila Health Care Ltd.
 17. Abbott India Ltd.
 18. Troikas Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
 19. Aristo Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.
 20. Samarth Life Science Ltd.
 21. Vivimod Labs Ltd.
 22. Gulpha Laboratories Ltd.
 23. Akums Drugs Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
 24. Macleod Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
 25. Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd.
 26. Abbott Health Care Ltd.
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27. Vivomed Ltd.
 28. Sun Pharma Laboratories Ltd.
 29. Franco Indian IDPL
 30. Glaxo Smithkline Pharma Ltd.
 31. Eli Lilly
 32. Nova Nordisk
 33. Alkem Laboratories Ltd.
 34. Serdia Pharma Pvt. Ltd.
 35. Johnson and Johnson
 36. Pfizer Ltd.
 37. Panacea Biotech
 38. USV Ltd.
 39. Lupin Ltd.
 40. Aristo Pharma
 41. Unichem Lab Ltd.
 42. Glenmark
 43. Bayer
 44. Novartis India Ltd.
 45. Cadila Health Care Ltd.
 46. Wockhardt Ltd.
 47. Ranbaxy
 48. Sanofi India Ltd.
 49. Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
-

MDG target of reducing MMR

1723. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has achieved the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target of reducing maternal mortality rate;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the latest figures for maternal mortality rate, category-wise, rural and urban, SC, ST, OBC and others;
- (d) the total percentage of birth attended by skilled health workers, category-wise, rural and urban, SC, ST, OBC and others for each State; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government in the last two years to reduce maternal mortality rate in the country with special reference to SCs/STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Under the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 5, the target is to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by three quarters between 1990 & 2015.

Based on the UN Inter-Agency Expert Group's MMR estimates in the publication "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2015", the target for MMR is estimated to be 139 per 1,00,000 live births by the year 2015 taking a baseline of 556 per 100,000 live births in 1990.

As per the latest report of the Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has shown a decline from 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09 to 167 per 100,000 live births in the period 2011-13. India's rate of decline of MMR between 2007-09 and 2011-13 is 5.7%.

With the same rate of decline, India would have had achieved the MDG target of 139 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

(c) Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS), does not provide disaggregated data based on rural and urban, SC, ST, OBC and others. The latest report of MMR State-wise as per RGI-SRS (2011-13) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The total percentage of birth attended by skilled health workers, category-wise, rural and urban, SC, ST, OBC and others for each State as per Rapid Survey of Children (RSOC 2013-14) is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) Under National Health Mission (NHM), the key steps taken by Government of India (GoI) to address the issue of maternal deaths and to accelerate the pace of reduction of MMR across all States including SC/ST in the past two years are as below:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been launched by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India to provide fixed-day assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.
- Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia is a part of ante-natal care and all pregnant women are provided iron and folic acid tablets during their ante-natal visits through the existing network of sub-centers and primary health centres and other health facilities as well as through outreach activities at Village Health & Nutrition Days (VHNDs).
- Every pregnant woman is given iron and folic acid, after the first trimester, to be taken 1 tablet daily till delivery and same is continued during the post-natal period. Pregnant women, who are found to be clinically anaemic, are given additional 1 tablet for taking two tablets daily. This has been now expanded to 6 months during ANC and 6 months during PNC.
- Capacity building of MBBS doctors in Anesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills to overcome the shortage of specialists in these disciplines, particularly in rural areas.
- Capacity building programmes for SNs & ANMs in Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) and DAKSHATA are conducted to equip them for managing normal deliveries, identify complications, do basic management and then refer at the earliest to higher facilities.
- To strengthen the quality of training, a new initiative has been taken for setting up of Skill Labs with earmarked skill stations for different training programs in the States for which necessary allocation of funds is made under NHM.
- Operationalization of adequate number of Primary Health Centres, FRUs for providing 24x7 basic emergency obstetric care services.

- Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women and New born babies so that provision of regular and complete services to them can be ensured.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Engagement of more than 9 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Operationalization of Comprehensive Abortion Care Services and Reproductive Tract Infections and Sexually Transmitted Infections (RTI/STI) at health facilities with a focus on “Delivery Points”.
- Newer operational guidelines have been prepared and disseminated to the States for Screening for Diagnosis & management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Hypothyroidism during pregnancy, Calcium supplementation during pregnancy and lactation, De-worming during pregnancy, Maternal Near Miss Review, Screening for Syphilis during pregnancy, Guidance note on use of Uterotonic during labor and Guidance note on prevention and management of post-partum haemorrhage (PPH).
- Guidelines on standardization of Labor Rooms and creation of Obstetric HDU and Obstetric ICU at District Hospitals and Medical Colleges has also been prepared and disseminated to the States for improving quality of care during delivery and child birth.
- Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health + Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes through continuum of care across life cycle and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Maternal Death Surveillance Review (MDSR) and Maternal Near Miss (MNM) are being implemented across the country both at facilities and in the community. The purpose is to take corrective action at appropriate levels and improve the quality of obstetric care.

- Establishing Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Wings at high caseload facilities to improve the quality of care provided to mothers and children.
- Under National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI), through life cycle approach, age and dose specific IFA supplementation programme is being implemented.
- To tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- Setting up of Skill Labs with earmarked skill stations for different training programmes to enhance the quality of training in the States.

Statement-I*Maternal Mortality Ratio: India and State-wise*

Major State	MMR(SRS) (2011-13)
1	2
India Total *	167
Assam	300
Bihar	208
Jharkhand	208
Madhya Pradesh	221
Chhattisgarh	221
Odisha	222
Rajasthan	244
Uttar Pradesh	285
Uttarakhand	285
Andhra Pradesh	92
Karnataka	133
Kerala	61
Tamil Nadu	79
Gujarat	112

1	2
Haryana	127
Maharashtra	68
Punjab	141
West Bengal	113
Others	126

*: Includes Others

*Source: RGI (SRS) 2011-13

Statement-II

Percentage of birth attended by skilled health workers, category-wise, Rural and Urban, SC, ST, OBCs and others for each State

	Residence			Social category			
	Total	Rural	Urban	SC	ST	OBC	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
India	81.1	77.2	90.2	78.8	72.7	81.6	86.1
Jammu and Kashmir	74.9	70.3	88	69.4	57.1	67.3	80.7
Himachal Pradesh	71.6	70.4	84.6	64.6	71.2	72.4	77.1
Punjab	85.4	84.1	87.7	83.9	83.7	81.9	88.4
Uttarakhand	69.8	64	82.8	69.1	75	68.3	71.5
Haryana	78.6	77.4	81.2	74.7	69.4	77.4	84.2
NCT of Delhi	85.5	76.5	85.7	76.8	76.5	84	91.6
Rajasthan	85.8	83.6	92.4	81.3	84.9	86.9	88.6
UP	65.1	63.3	71.6	62.2	60	63.1	74.9
Bihar	68.4	67.1	79	61.6	58.6	70.1	75
Sikkim	87.8	86.2	93.9	87.9	90.4	84	92.4
Arunachal Pradesh	65.4	58.2	87.4	58.5	64.3	65.4	77.1
Nagaland	20.5	13.7	40.2	25.3	21	12.4	*
Manipur	73.5	64	93.7	*	44.6	84.1	93.8
Mizoram	96	93.6	98	*	96.8	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tripura	80.4	75.2	96.3	93.5	64.1	96.6	80.3
Meghalaya	68.6	63	92	97.4	67.5	*	67.6
Assam	74.9	72.6	90.1	87.6	85.5	90.1	63.9
West Bengal	78.9	74	89.2	88.3	77.4	77.6	77.7
Jharkhand	61	54.8	84.1	55.7	53.8	66.5	70.4
Odisha	83.7	81	97.9	88.3	63.7	90.1	96.3
Chhattisgarh	64.2	60.1	79.3	57.7	57.8	67.7	90.5
Madhya Pradesh	79	75.6	89.2	77.1	64.1	86	90.6
Gujarat	89.6	89	90.6	89.2	89.6	88	91.5
Maharashtra	93	90.2	96.2	92.2	83.2	93.4	95.3
Andhra Pradesh	93.3	91.8	96.7	92.7	80.7	94.5	96.8
Karnataka	92.6	90.7	95.7	84.2	93	92	97.2
Goa	99.6	100	99.4	100	100	99.5	99.6
Kerala	99.5	99.1	100	100	80.8	100	100
Tamil Nadu	99.5	99.3	99.8	99.7	100	99.4	99.5

*' Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted samples.

Source: Rapid Survey on Children 2013-2014

Survey on extent of dubious medicines

1724. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that more than 10 per cent of drugs sold in developing countries are dubious, according to a report of WHO;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry conducted any survey to fine out the extent of medicines that are substandard or falsified in various States;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) if not, what efforts are made to See that the drugs being sold in the country are genuine and as per the specifications, in the larger interest of the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Director-General, WHO, Geneva, has launched two documents concerning substandard and falsified medical products, at the Graduate Institute, Geneva:

- I. A study on the public health and socioeconomic impact of substandard and falsified medical products; and
- II. WHO global surveillance and monitoring system for substandard and falsified medical products

These documents include estimations on the observed failure rates of sampled medicines in quality surveys carried out during 2007-2016 involving over 48,000 samples from 88 Member States including India. The aggregate observed failure rates in low and middle income countries are estimated at 10.5%.

(b) to (d) A nation-wide survey (2014-16) was conducted to assess the extent of Not of Standard Quality (NSQ)/Spurious drugs. The details of findings are as under:

Year	No. of drug samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared NSQ	No. of drug samples declared spurious/ adulterated
2014-16	47012	1850	13

The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country are regulated under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder through a system of licensing and inspection. Licenses for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs are granted by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments. Licensees are required to comply with all the conditions of license and follow Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) to ensure that the drugs manufactured by them are safe and of standard quality. One of the conditions of the license is that licensee shall either in his/her own laboratory or in any other laboratory approved by the Licensing Authority test each batch of the raw material used for the manufacture of products and also each batch of the final product and shall maintain records showing the particulars in respect of such tests.

SLAs are legally empowered to take stringent action against violation of any provision of the Act and Rules.

The Government is committed to ensuring that the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs are not compromised. With this in view, the Government has taken a series of

measures including strengthening legal provisions, workshops and training programmes for manufacturers and regulatory officials and measures such as risk based inspections.

Establishing medical colleges in remote areas

1725. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up medical colleges, particularly in remote, rural and tribal areas of the country to reduce the scarcity or non-availability of medical practitioners specially in rural area;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise;

(c) whether there is any policy to create a course of 2 or 3 years for Ayurvedic practitioners to work as Allopathic medical practitioners; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed by Government to regulate and bring down the cost of medical education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of New Medical Colleges attached with District Hospital/ Referral Hospital in underserved areas of the country. 58 districts in 20 States/UT have been selected under the scheme. 56 of these colleges have been approved for establishment and a sum of ₹5188.42 crore has been released to the States/UT. 8 colleges have already become functional. The scheme will increase the availability of Government seats. The State/UT-wise list of District Hospitals covered under the scheme is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No.

(d) The Minimum Standard Requirements for medical colleges have been rationalised to reduce the cost of medical colleges. The maximum intake of MBBS seats in medical colleges has been raised up to 250. Minimum land requirement for medical colleges has been dispensed with in metropolitan areas as defined under Article 243P(c) of the constitution. The Graduate and Post Graduate Medical Education remains highly subsidized in the case of Government Medical Colleges. Further, the students receive stipend while doing internship and residency.

Statement*State-wise list of 58 New Medical Colleges under the Scheme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1 Port Blair
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2 Naharlagun
3.	Assam	3 Dhubri
		4 Nagaon
		5 North Lakhimpur
		6 Diphu
4.	Bihar	7 Purnia
		8 Saran (Chhapara)
		9 Samastipur
5.	Chhattisgarh	10 Rajnandgaon
		11 Sarguja (Ambikapur)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12 Chamba
		13 Hamirpur
		14 Nahan (Sirmour)
7.	Haryana	15 Bhiwani
8.	Jharkhand	16 Dumka
		17 Hazaribagh
		18 Palamu (Daltonganj)
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	19 Anantnag
		20 Baramulla
		21 Rajouri
		22 Doda
		23 Kathua
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24 Datia
		25 Khandwa

Sl. No.	State/UT	Districts
		26 Ratlam
		27 Shahdol
		28 Vidisha
		29 Chhindwara
		30 Shivpuri
11.	Maharashtra	31 Gondia
12.	Meghalaya	32 West Garo Hilis (Tura)
13.	Mizoram	33 Falkawn
14.	Nagaland	34 Naga Hospital
15.	Odisha	35 Balasore
		36 Baripada (Mayurbhanj)
		37 Bolangir
		38 Koraput
		39 Puri
16.	Rajasthan	40 Barmer
		41 Bharatpur
		42 Bhilwara
		43 Churu
		44 Dungarpur
		45 Pali
		46 Sikar
17.	Uttar Pradesh	47 Basti
		48 Faizabad
		49 Firozabad
		50 Shahjahanpur
		51 Bahraich
18.	Uttarakhand	52 Almora

Sl. No.	State/UT		Districts
19.	West Bengal	53	Birbhum (Rampur Hat)
		54	Cooch behar
		55	Diamond Harbour
		56	Purulia
		57	Raiganj, North Dinajpur
20.	Punjab	58	SAS Nagar

MDR and XDR-TB cases

†1726. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases of tuberculosis (TB) reported in the last three years, till date;
- (b) the States where the number of such cases has increased during the last three years and the reasons behind such increase;
- (c) the relevant data with respect to Uttar Pradesh;
- (d) the steps being taken for early detection and diagnosis of TB;
- (e) whether cases of Multi Drug Resistant (MDR) and Extensively Drug Resistant (XDR) TB have risen, if so, the details thereof and the related data for Rajasthan; and
- (f) the steps being taken for eradication of TB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The number of cases of TB reported under the Programme in the last three years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The cases of Tuberculosis registered under programme have increased due to the increase in notification of TB cases from the private sector. Details of States are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The number of TB cases notified under Programme in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is as follows:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2014	259995
2015	265454
2016	297746

(d) For early detection and diagnosis of TB under the program, following laboratory infrastructure has been established.

- Designated Microscopy Centers: 14756
- Certified Culture & DST laboratories: 71
- Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (CBNAAT) Sites: 628 and 507 under pipeline

Additionally, the NSP also envisages active case finding which is basically a provider initiated activity with the primary objective of reaching the population who do not tend to Seek healthcare so as to detect TB cases early.

(e) No. The cases of Multi Drug Resistant (MDR) and Extensively Drug Resistant (XDR.) TB have not increased. However, the increase in cases registered under the Programme is due to (i) detection of MDR-TB cases, (ii) availability of more diagnostic facilities for MDR TB and (iii) coverage of the entire country through Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB under RNTCP.

The number of Multi-Drug resistant TB and Extensively Drug resistant TB cases reported in the year 2016 under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) from Rajasthan are 2118 and 127 cases respectively.

(f) The Ministry has developed the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-2025) with the goal of eliminating TB by 2025.

The key focus areas are:

- Early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens along with suitable patient support systems to promote adherence.
- Engaging with the patients Seeking care in the private sector.

- Prevention strategies including active case finding and contact tracing in high risk/vulnerable population
- Airborne infection control.
- Multi-sectoral response for addressing social determinants.

Statement-I*The number of cases of TB reported under the Programme in the last three years*

Year	Public	Private	Total
2014	1443942	106414	1550356
2015	1423181	184802	1607983
2016	1424771	330186	1754957
2017 (till 26th Dec)	1247259	338556	1585815

Statement-II*State-wise Total Notification of TB patient including private notification for India*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	756	605	534
2.	Andhra Pradesh	98836	68922	74373
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2850	2779	2788
4.	Assam	40004	39978	40851
5.	Bihar	76944	81731	97001
6.	Chandigarh	3018	3320	3413
7.	Chhattisgarh	32124	35339	39484
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	469	553	552
9.	Daman and Diu	279	414	487
10.	Delhi	55702	59309	62706
11.	Goa	1814	1893	1966
12.	Gujarat	93074	109828	126665
13.	Haryana	43796	44970	47545
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15000	14965	14961

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014	2015	2016
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10331	10046	9937
16.	Jharkhand	37049	35985	39515
17.	Karnataka	62943	64684	68462
18.	Kerala	24740	29529	27293
19.	Lakshadweep	27	40	23
20.	Madhya Pradesh	110949	111317	129915
21.	Maharashtra	155768	182974	195139
22.	Manipur	2506	2370	2393
23.	Meghalaya	5295	5568	4586
24.	Mizoram	1996	2139	2205
25.	Nagaland	3531	3504	2821
26.	Odisha	46677	46630	43851
27.	Puducherry	1409	1290	1421
28.	Punjab	39259	39611	39836
29.	Rajasthan	106623	102032	106756
30.	Sikkim	1630	1400	1539
31.	Tamil Nadu	88435	86729	96079
32.	Telangana	18655	40934	45003
33.	Tripura	2507	7404	2374
34.	Uttar Pradesh	259995	265454	297746
35.	Uttarakhand	15578	15590	15081
36.	West Bengal	89827	88147	89656
TOTAL		1550356	1607983	1754957

Action against dengue

1727. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dengue cases detected during the last two years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the action taken by Government to tackle the serious and life taking disease and the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has put in place any mechanism to detect the cases of dengue and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) A statement showing State/ Union Territory (UT)-wise Dengue cases reported during the last two years and the current year (till 24th December) in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Government of India (GoI) has taken the following measures for prevention and control of Dengue in the country during 2017:

- GOI provides Technical Guidelines for prevention and control, case management and effective community participation to the States for its implementation. All these Guidelines are uploaded on National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) (website www.nvbdc.gov.in.)
- Periodic reviews were undertaken at the higher level and advisories issued from time to time. During 2017 (till date), 12 review meetings, 2 video-conferences were held and 18 advisories were issued.
- States/UTs were requested to make Dengue a notifiable disease.
- Diagnosis is provided through 609 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and 16 Apex Referral laboratories (ARLs) identified across the country.
- Kit Supply: In 2017 (till 15th Dec), GoI has supplied 7371 Dengue IgM kits (1 kit = 96 tests) across the country through National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune.
- In 2017, four Regional Training Workshops on Dengue case management were organized.
- Sensitization of Corporators of Delhi Municipal Corporations.
- Central Teams visited to the States/UT of Kerala, Karnataka, Gujarat, West Bengal, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan to assess the situation and to provide technical guidance to the States.
- Focused IEC/BCC activities are carried out at National and State level.

- Funds are provided by Government of India to the States for prevention and control of vector borne diseases (including Dengue) to implement the public health activities.

(c) For augmentation of diagnostic facilities for Dengue, as on date Government of India (GOI) has identified 609 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) with laboratory support across the country which are linked with 16 Apex Referral Laboratories (ARLs) providing advanced diagnostic support to the system.

For detection of cases, ELISA based NSI test kits for the first 5 days and IgM Capture ELISA (MAC ELISA) test kits for diagnosing the cases after 5th day, are used in these laboratories.

Statement

State-wise Dengue cases in the country during last 2 years & in current year (till 24th Dec.)

Sl. No.	State	2015	2016	2017 (Prov. till 24th Dec.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3159	3417	4776
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1933	13	15
3.	Assam	1076	6157	5016
4.	Bihar	1771	1912	1875
5.	Chhattisgarh	384	356	433
6.	Goa	293	150	257
7.	Gujarat	5590	8028	4564
8.	Haryana	9921	2493	4411
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19	322	453
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	153	79	485
11.	Jharkhand	102	414	703
12.	Karnataka	5077	6083	17018
13.	Kerala	4075	7439	19912
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2108	3150	2585
15.	Meghalaya	13	172	42

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Maharashtra	4936	6792	7442
17.	Manipur	52	51	187
18.	Mizoram	43	580	107
19.	Nagaland	21	142	357
20.	Odisha	2450	8380	4155
21.	Punjab	14128	10439	15318
22.	Rajasthan	4043	5292	8387
23.	Sikkim	21	82	659
24.	Tamil Nadu	4535	2531	23035
25.	Tripura	40	102	123
26.	Telangana	1831	4037	3061
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2892	15033	3032
28.	Uttrakhand	1655	2146	971
29.	West Bengal	8516	22865*	10697**
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	153	92	17
31.	Chandigarh	966	1246	1094
32.	Delhi	15867	4431	9232
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1154	4161	1996
34.	Daman and Diu	165	89	59
35.	Puducherry	771	490	4746
TOTAL		99913	129166	157220

* During 2016, the State of West Bengal submitted report till 9th November only.

** During 2017, the State of West Bengal submitted report till 4th October only.

Pilot project for trauma case on National Highways

1728. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any pilot project for trauma care on National Highways across the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the status of projects now in existence in co-operation with the State Governments; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) No pilot project for Trauma Care on National Highways has been launched by the Government. However, the Government has initiated a scheme namely- 'Assistance for capacity Building for Developing Trauma Care Facilities (TCF) in Government Hospitals on National Highways' during the 11th Five Year Plan (FYP). The Scheme was extended to the 12th FYP as "Capacity Building for Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Government Hospitals on National Highways". During 11th and 12th FYPs, 116 and 85 locations/hospitals respectively were identified in different States/ Union Territories (UTs) in the country for establishing TCFs at various levels.

The details of State Government Hospitals/Medical Colleges identified for setting up of TCFs, funded & made functional, State/UT-wise during 11th & 12th FYPs are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

Following steps are being taken by the Programme Division for effective implementation of the Programme:

- Operational Guidelines for the programme have been circulated to the stakeholders.
- Proposals received from State Governments are technically examined in the Programme Division and accordingly inspection visits are conducted and technical reports are submitted for approval of Screening Committee.
- Regular Review meetings with state representatives are being held to monitor the physical and financial progress made in the development of Trauma Care Facilities.
- Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS) & Basic Life Support (BLS) training is being conducted at Dr. RML Hospital for Doctors and Nurses posted in trauma care facilities.
- A certificate course for Pre-hospital Trauma Technician (PTT) was initiated during 2007 in 3 Central Government Hospitals in Delhi and is continuing till date.

- Under the IEC activities, print material, audio-video spots and documentary film on Good Samaritan/ First Aid have been developed and Audio-visuals have been distributed to all States.
- Regular monitoring visit of Trauma Care Facilities are being undertaken by the Programme Division.

Statement-I*List of 116 TCF approved during 11th FYP under Trauma Care Programme*

Sl. No.	Name of trauma centres	Level	Amount allotted	Amount released	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Govt. General Hospital & Medical College, Kurnool	II	9.63	6.6	Functional
2.	Community Hospital, Penukonda	III	4.775	0.65	Functional
3.	Taluk Hospital, Tekkali	III	4.775	3.07	Functional
4.	District Hospital, Srikakulam	II	9.63	4.44	Functional
5.	King George Hospital/Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	II	9.63	6.6	Functional
6.	Area/ Tuni taluk Hospital, East Godavari District	III	4.775	2.8233	Functional
7.	District Hospital, Rajahmundry, East Godavari	II	9.63	4.44	Functional
8.	District Hospital, Eluru, West Godavari	III	4.775	2.24	Functional
9.	Medical College, Guntur	II	9.63	6.59	Functional
10.	District Hospital, Ongole	III	4.775	3.895	Functional
11.	Distt. Hospital, Nellore	II	9.63	7.36	Functional
12.	Taluk Hos. Nayadupet	III	4.775	2.6159	Functional
13.	Distt. Hospital Anantpur	II	9.63	0.8	Functional
Telangana					
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Inst. of Medical Sciences, Adilabad	II	9.63	3.3	Functional

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Area Hospital, Kamareddy	III	4.775	2.2038	Functional
3.	District Hospital, Mehboobnagar	III	4.775	0.65	Functional
4.	Dist. HQ Hospital, Nizamabad	II	9.63	0.8	Functional
Assam					
1.	Medical College & Hospital, Silchar	II	9.63	4.6575	Functional
2.	Civil Hospital, Haflong	III	4.775	0.65	
3.	Civil Hospital, Diphu	III	4.775	2.6789	
4.	District Hospital, Nagaon	II	9.63	6.59	
5.	Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati	II	9.63	5.08	Functional
6.	District hospital, Nalbari	III	4.775	2.6	
7.	Civil Hospital, Bogaigaon	III	4.775	2.2038	Functional
Bihar					
1.	Civil Hospital, Kishanjanj	III	4.775	0.65	
2.	District Hospital, Purnia	II	9.63	0.8	
3.	Civil Hospital, Madhepura	III	4.775	0.65	
4.	Darbhanga Medical College Hospital, Dharbhanga	II	9.63	0.8	
5.	S.K. Medical College Hospital, Muzaffarpur	II	9.63	0.8	
6.	Civil Hospital, Gopaljung	III	4.775	0.65	
7.	Civil Hospital, Jhanjarpur	III	4.775	0.65	
8.	Sadar Hospital, Sasaram, Rohtas	III	4.775	0.65	
9.	AN Magadh Medical College Hospital, Gaya	II	9.63	0.8	
Gujarat					
1.	Civil Hospital, Palanpur	II	9.63	6.6	Functional
2.	Civil Hospital, Radhanpur	III	4.775	1.56845	Functional
3.	General Hospital, Morbi	II	9.63	4.5511	Functional

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Pt. Deen dayal Upadhayaya Hospital, Rajkot	II	9.63	7.42	Functional
5.	CHC, Jetpur	III	4.775	1.74695	Functional
6.	General Hospital, Porbandar	III	9.63	4.0461	Functional
7.	General Hospital, Valsad	II	9.63	6.6	Functional
8.	Govt. Medical College, Surat	II	9.63	6.6	Functional
9.	District Hospital, Bharuch	III	4.775	2.2038	Functional
10.	SSG Hospital & Medical College, Vadodara	II	9.63	3.2936	Functional
11.	District Hospital, Himmat Nagar	III	4.775	2.4538	Functional
12.	SA Hospital Bhachau, Kutch	III	4.775	0.65	Functional
Harayana					
1.	Distt. Hospital, Ambala	II	9.63	5.5735	Functional
2.	District Hospital, Rewari	III	4.775	3.275	Functional
3.	BSS General Hospital, Panipat	III	4.775	0.65	Functional
Jammu and Kashmir					
1.	MMAM District Hospital, Anantnag	III	4.775	2.445	Functional
2.	Trauma Hospital, Ramban, Doda	III	4.775	2.9654	Functional
3.	Govt. District Hospital, Udhampur	II	9.63	4.6358	Functional
Jharkhand					
1.	Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad	II	9.63	0.8	
Karnataka					
1.	Tumkur District Hospital	III	4.775	2.6474	Functional
2.	Taiuq Hospital, Sira	III	4.775	1.8114	Functional
3.	Civil Hospital, Chitradurga	II	9.63	6.1237	Functional
4.	Civil Hospital, Devangiri	III	4.775	2.6474	Functional
5.	Karnataka Institute of Medical Science, Hubli, Dharward	II	9.63	4.8717	Functional

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	District Hospital, Haveri	III	4.775	3.0036	Functional
7.	District Hospital, Belgaum	III	4.775	1.2415	Functional
8.	District Hospital, Chickbalapur	III	4.775	2.6045	Functional
Madhya Pradesh					
1.	Civil Hospital, Shivpuri	II	9.63	4.44	Functional
2.	G R Medical College Hospital, Gwalior	II	9.63	5.63	Functional
3.	DH Narsimhapur	III	4.775	2.675	Functional
4.	DH Sagar	II	9.63	5.5563	Functional
5.	DH Seoni	III	4.775	2.6736	Functional
Maharashtra					
1.	GMCH, Kolhapur	II	9.63	6.02	Functional
2.	District Hospital, Satara	III	4.775	2.645	Functional
3.	BJ Medical College, Pune	II	9.63	5.954	Functional
4.	Municipal Hospital, vashi	III	4.775	3.695	Functional
5.	Sub District Hospital Danau, Thane	III	4.775	0.65	
6.	Sub District Hospital, Hinganghat, Wardha	III	4.775	2.15	Functional
Odisha					
1.	District Hospital, Balasore	II	9.63	5.8	Functional
2.	District Hospital, Bhadrak	III	4.775	3.0523	Functional
3.	SCB Medical College, Cuttack	I	16	12.54	Functional
4.	District Hospital, Khurda	III	4.775	2.2038	
5.	MKCG Medical College, Behrampur	II	9.63	4.61	Functional
Punjab					
1.	Sub-District Hospital, Pathankot	III	4.775	3.8549	Functional
2.	District Hospital, Jalandhar	II	9.63	7.36	Functional
3.	District Hospital, Khanna	III	4.775	2.7725	Functional

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan					
1.	Government Hospital, Baran	III	4.775	0.65	Functional
2.	New Medical College Hospital, Kota	II	9.63	6.59	Functional
3.	SS Hospital, Chittorgarh	III	4.775	2.2038	Functional
4.	RNT Medical College, Udaipur	II	9.63	6.59	Functional
5.	District Hospital, Bhilwara	III	4.775	2.2038	Functional
6.	JLN Medical College, Ajmer	II	9.63	6.59	Functional
7.	SMS Medical College, Jaipur	II	9.63	6.59	Functional
8.	Taluk Hospital, Kotputli, Alwar	III	4.775	2.2038	Functional
9.	Govt. Hospital, Sirohi	III	4.775	2.2038	Functional
10.	Civil Hospital, Dungarpur, Sabarkantha	III	4.775	0.65	Functional
Tamil Nadu					
1.	Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai	II	9.63	5.8	Functional
2.	GMC, Vellore	II	9.63	6.59	Functional
3.	Taluk Hospital, Krishnagiri	III	4.775	2.65	Functional
4.	Govt. District Hqr. Hospital, Karur	III	4.775	2.65	Functional
5.	District Hospital, Dindigul	II	9.63	5.8	Functional
6.	Govt. Rajaji Hospital Medical College, Madurai		9.63	5.22	Functional
7.	District Hqr. Hospital, Kovilpatti	III	4.775	2.65	Functional
8.	GMCH, Tirunelveli	II	9.63	5.8	Functional
9.	GMCH, Kanyakumari	II	9.63	5.8	Functional
Uttar Pradesh					
1.	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur	II	9.63	8.87	Functional
2.	District Hospital, Faizabad	III	4.775	0.65	Functional
3.	KGM College, Lucknow	II	9.63	6.62	Functional
4.	LLR Hospital &. GSVM College, Kanpur	II	9.63	6.59	Functional

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	District Hospital, Jaluan, Orai	III	4.775	3.095	Functional
6.	MLB Medical College, Jhansi	II	9.63	8.55	Functional
7.	District Hospital, Basti	III	4.775	3.095	Functional
8.	SN Medical College, Agra	II	9.63	7.35	Functional
9.	Shri BA District Hospital, Etawah	III	4.775	3.095	Functional
10.	District Hospital, Fatehpur	III	4.775	3.095	Functional
11.	MLN Medical College, Allahabad	II	9.63	8.11	Functional
12.	LLRM Medical College, Meerut	II	9.63	5.0252	Functional
13.	District Hospital, Lalitpur	II	9.63	6.59	Functional

West Bengal

1.	North Bengal Medical College & Hospital, Siliguri	II	9.63	5.83	Functional
2.	Islampur SD Hospital, Uttar Dinajpur	III	4.775	2.655	Functional
3.	Sub Divisional, Asansol	II	9.63	5.83	Functional
4.	Burdwan Medical College & Hospital, Burdwan	II	9.63	4.6358	Functional
5.	Sub-District Hospital, Kharagpur	III	4.775	2.6163	Functional

Statement-II*Trauma Care Facilities under Trauma Care Programme during 12th FYP*

Total approved (85)

(₹ in crores)

State	Name of Hospital	Level	Amount allotted	Amount Released	Year of fund released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	General Hospital Kakinada	L-II	10.2720	4.5	2017-18
Andaman and Nicobar	Dr. R P Hospital, Mayabunder	L-III	4.9420	1.666	2016-17

1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	General Hospital, Bomdila	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2016-17
	District Hospital, Roing	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2016-17
	District Hospital, Tezu	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2016-17
	District Hospital, Khonsa	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2016-17
Chhattisgarh	BR Ambedkar Memorial Hospital, Raipur	L-II	10.2720	3.675	2014-15
	Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur	L-II	10.2720	3.675	2014-15
	Govt. Komaldeo District Hospital, Kanker	L-III	4.9420	1.66	2014-15
	District Hospital, Raigarh	L-III	4.9420	2.040	2016-17
	Baliram Kashyap Memorial Medical College, Jagdalpur	L-II	10.2720	4.50	2016-17
	District Hospital, Ambikapur	L-III	4.9420	2.04	2016-17
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	CHC Khanvel	L-III	4.9420	0.8536	2016-17
Jharkhand	District Hospital Koderma	L-III	4.9420	2.040	2016-17
	Sadar Hospital Daltanganj	L-III	4.9420	1.224	2016-17
	District Hospital, Gumla	L-III	4.9420	2.04	2017-18
Jammu & Kashmir	S.N.M. Hospital, Leh	L-III	4.9420	3.06	2017-18
	District Hospital, Kupwara	L-III	4.9420	3.06	2017-18
Gujarat	Guru Govind Singh Hospital Jamnagar	L-II	10.2720	4.5	2017-18
	General District Hospital Dahod	L-III	4.9420	2.04	2017-18
	Sir Takhtsinh General Hospital & Govt. Medical College, Bhavnagar	L-II	10.2720	4.5	2017-18

1	2	3	4	5	6
	District Hospital, Veraval	L-III	4.9420	-	-
Goa	Govt. Medical College, Goa	L-I	17.1320		
Haryana	General Hospital, Kaithal	L-III	4.9420		
	General Hospital, Palwal	L-III	4.9420		
	General Hospital, Narnual	L-III	4.9420		
Himachal Pradesh	District Hospital, Chamba	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2015-16
	Regional Hospital, Hamirpur	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2015-16
	RP Medical College, Tanda,	L-II	10.2720	6.075	2015-16
	Zonal Hospital, Mandi	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2015-16
	Regional Hospital, Rampur, Shimla	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2015-16
	IGMC Govt. Hospital, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	L-I	17.1320	12.60	2015-16
Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Alappuzha	L-II	10.2720	3.675	2014-15
	General Hospital, Ernakulam	L-III	4.9420	1.66	2014-15
	District Hospital, Kannur	L-III	4.9420	1.66	2014-15
	District Hospital Palakkad	L-II	10.2720	2.70	2016-17
	Govt. Medical College Hospital, Kozhikode	L-I	17.1320	5.04	2016-17
	Government Medical College & Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram	L-II	10.2720	4.5	2017-18
Manipur	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal	L-I	17.1320	11.34	2015-16

1	2	3	4	5	6
	District Hospital, Churachandpur	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2015-16
	District Hospital, Senapati	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2015-16
	District Hospital Bishunpur	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2015-16
	Thoubal District Hospital	L-III	4.9420	3.060	2016-17
	Chandel District Hospital	L-III	4.9420	3.060	2016-17
Meghalaya	Civil Hospital, Tura	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2015-16
	Civil Hospital Nongpoh	L-III	4.9420	3.060	2016-17
	Civil Hospital Shillong	L-II	10.2720	6.75	2016-17
Mizoram	Civil Hospital, Aizawl	L-II	10.2720	6.075	2015-16
	District Hospital, Lawngtlai	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2015-16
	District Hospital, Saiha	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2015-16
	District Hospital, Lunglei	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2016-17
	District Hospital, Kolasib	L-III	4.9420	3.06	2017-18
	District Hospital, Champhai	L-III	4.9420	3.06	2017-18
	District Hospital, Serchhip	L-III	4.9420	3.06	2017-18
Nagaland	District Hospital, Tuensang	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2015-16
	District Hospital, Kiphiri	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2015-16
	District Hospital, Mon	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2015-16
	Naga Hospital Kohima	L-II	10.2720	6.075	2016-17
	District Hospital, Dimapur	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2016-17
Odisha	District Hospital, Puri	L-III	4.9420	1.66	2014-15
Punjab	District Hospital Fazailka	L-III	4.9420	1.224	2016-17
	District Hospital Ferozpur	L-III	4.9420	1.224	2016-17

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttarakhand	District Hospital, Baurari, New Tehri	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2014-15 & 2015-16
	Government Medical College, Haldwani	L-II	10.2720	6.075	2014-15 & 2015-16
	Combined Hospital, Roorkee	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2014-15
	Doon Medical College & Hospital	L-II	10.2720	6.75	2016-17
Tripura	Dharma Nagar, Sub-Divisional Hospital	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2016-17
	Santirbazar PHC, Divisional Hospital	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2016-17
	District Hospital, Gomati	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2016-17
	Agartala Govt. Medical College	L-II	10.2720	6.075	2016-17
Tamil Nadu	District Hospital, Dhalai	L-III	4.9420	3.06	2017-18
	Govt. District Head Quarters Hospital Kallakurichi	L-III	4.9420	2.04	2017-18
	Govt. District Head Quarters Hospital Kumbakonam	L-III	4.9420	2.04	2017-18
	Chengalpattu Govt. Medical College & Hospital	L-I	17.1320	8.4	2017-18
	Coimbatore Medical College	L-II	10.2720	4.5	2017-18
Sikkim	District Hospital Namachi	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2015-16
	District Hospital, Singtam	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2015-16
	District Hospital, Mangan	L-III	4.9420	2.754	2015-16
	STNM Hospital Gangtok	L-II	10.2720	4.86	2016-17

1	2	3	4	5	6
West Bengal	District Hospital, Alipurduar	L-III	4.9420	1.224	2016-17
	Murshidabad Medical College	L-II	10.2720	2.700	2016-17
	Ranaghat Sub Divisional Hospital, Nadia	L-III	4.9420	1.224	2016-17
	Diamod Harbour District Hospital	L-III	4.9420	1.224	2016-17
	Raiganj District Hospital, Uttar Dinajpur	L-III	4.9420	2.04	2017-18
Puducherry	Govt. General Hospital & IG Medical College, Puducherry	L-II	10.2720	-	

Deaths from lack of life-saving oxygen and medicines

†1729. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deaths of children and other patients occurred on large scale in the country including Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh due to lack of life-saving oxygen and medicines;

(b) the details of deaths occurred in the hospitals of the country due to lack of oxygen and life-saving medicines in the last three years; and

(c) the details of action taken after such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Health being a state subject, Under National Health Mission, MoHFW is providing technical and financial support to the States/ UTs based on their Annual Program Implementation Plan.

States of Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have reported that no deaths of the children and other patients occurred on a large scale due to lack of life saving oxygen and medicines.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Any incident of cluster deaths at a public health facility is given highest priority and is evaluated immediately by Central and State teams and the findings/ recommendations are disseminated to the concerned state for taking appropriate action.

A letter from MoHFW regarding improving the quality of newborn care has been sent to all the States/ UTs urging them to propose need based proposal for augmenting infrastructure, capacity building, equipment maintenance and ensure uninterrupted supply of essential medicines including oxygen.

Widespread implementation of Nai Roshni scheme

1730. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in budgetary allocation in the year 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16 with respect to implementation of schemes on leadership development of minority women;
- (b) the reasons for "Nai Roshni" scheme being implemented only in 17 States of the country;
- (c) the details of the steps being taken by the Ministry for further widespread implementation of the "Nai Roshni" scheme; and
- (d) whether any initiatives are intended to be taken by the Ministry to increase participation of non-Muslim minorities in the Nai Roshni Scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The Budget allocation for 'Nai Roshni- The Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women' in the year 2016-17 was same as in 2015-16 i.e. ₹15.00 crore.

(b) The scheme is implemented throughout the country by issuing advertisements in the national newspapers inviting applications from eligible Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and those which are qualified are sanctioned projects for implementation in the area and State as proposed by them. So far, 2.97 lakh women have received training and benefited under the scheme in 27 states all over the country at the cost of ₹65.58 crore.

(c) As per the Guidelines of the scheme for 2017-18, the implementation is focused on districts, blocks and towns/cities having a substantial minority population to cover one and a half (1.5) lakh minority women during the balance period of 14th Finance Commission i.e. from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

(d) The scheme permits a mix of women from non-minority communities not exceeding 25% of a project proposal. Efforts should be made by the organization for having a representative mix of women from SCs/STs/OBCs, women with disabilities and other communities under within this 25% group.

Corporate debt restructuring cases

1731. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has studied the corporate debt restructuring process as followed by the Public Sector Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the corporate debt restructuring cases are on the rise in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (f) Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) framework is to ensure timely and transparent mechanism for restructuring the corporate debts of viable entities facing problems. Public Sector Banks have apprised that with introduction of other restructuring schemes such as Strategic Debt Restructuring, Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets, etc., CDR mechanism has lost significance and is no longer preferred. Only one case under CDR has been reported during April 2015 to November 2017.

Main stream education in Madrasas

1732. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details of Madrasas in the country, State-wise, district-wise;

(b) number of students studying in Madrasas and details of Madrasas where only religious teachings are taught and details of Madrasas where mainstream education along with religious teachings are taught;

(c) details of Madrasa Development Programme conceived by Ministry recently;

(d) how above programme helps in promoting mainstream education and also improves nutritional values in children;

(e) how Ministry ensures that after mainstream education in Madrasas students would get employment; and

(f) why cannot Ministry think of giving some 'preference' in higher education, employment, loans, etc. to poor Muslim children who studied from Madrasas?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MoHRD) is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme, namely, Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM), which provides financial assistance to encourage traditional institutions like Madarsas and Maktabas to introduce modern education through subjects such as science, mathematics, social studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum through support for a maximum of three teachers and for books, teaching learning material and computer labs. Under the scheme, financial assistance is given to the Madarsas through the states for salary of full time Graduate teachers @ ₹6000/-p.m. and Post Graduate / B.Ed, teachers @ ₹ 12,000/-p.m. Since the inception of the scheme, an amount of ₹ 1222.72 crore has been released by the MoHRD. The details of Madarsas in the country, State-wise, district-wise are not centrally maintained by the MoHRD. However, the details of teachers and Madarsas assisted year-wise as furnished by the MoHRD, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of teachers and Madarsas assisted year-wise

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		Amount	No. of Teachers	No. of Madarsas	Amount	No. of Teachers	No. of Madarsas	Amount	No. of Teachers	No. of Madarsas	Amount	No. of Teachers	No. of Madarsas	Amount	No. of Teachers	No. of Madarsas
1.	Andhra Pradesh				260	228	40							48.96	112	40
2.	Assam				1039	1458	486	459.5	1458	486	139	349.9	417			
3.	Bihar										80	55.54	80			
4.	Chandigarh	0.36	1	1												
5.	Chhattisgarh				811.7	1306	439	229.7	609	255	253	721.8	634	308	529.33	697
6.	Haryana				37.5	18	6							7	18.36	21
7.	Jammu and Kashmir				347.9	722	372	538.6	722	372						
8.	Jharkhand	497.2	492	164												
9.	Karnataka				490.2	446	160	210.6	133	48						
10.	Kerala				1490	1444	724				547	776.9	1444	1462	7117.88	4258

11.	Madhya Pradesh	561.4	461	329	1343	1172	764	1086	1728	1028	1920	2104	3410	1743	1912.02	2632
12.	Maharashtra				36.59	33	11	147.5	99	34	46	168.4	137	98	210.7	286
13.	Rajasthan				547.5	460	220	71.95	62	21	220	392.7	460	209	335.21	625
14.	Tripura	374.2	387	129							129	199.4	315	129	288.72	326
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3190	3621	1356	3555	3903	1758	11173	11754	4539	6294	12987	15969	10704	7351.49	25851
16.	Uttarakhand				188.9	192	65	34.62	27	9	100	493.4	280	159	460.71	349
17.	Uttar Pradesh (NIOS)									2.02						
18.	West Bengal															
19.	NIOS															
20.	EdCil															
	TOTAL	4624	4962	1979	10147	11382	5045	13953	16592	6792	9728	18249	23146	14859	18273	35157

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		No. of Madarsa	Amount	No. of Teachers	No. of Madarsa	Amount	No. of Teachers	No. of Madarsa	Amount	No. of Teachers	No. of Madarsa	Amount	No. of Teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh												
2.	Assam												
3.	Bihar	80	19.79	67	1127	1543.36	3381						
4.	Chandigarh										214	301.13	556
5.	Chhattisgarh				268	364.11	667	480	684.72	1318			
6.	Haryana												
7.	Jammu and Kashmir												
8.	Jharkhand				110	204.48	285				110	148.14	285
9.	Karnataka	45	81.41	123									
10.	Kerala												
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1817	1323	3082	3288	2532.865	6093	1877	1526.74	3786			

[illegible]

Upliftment of BPL minority people

1733. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minority living below poverty line on the basis of new plan panels' description of poors in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for the upliftment of those minority people living below poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The NITI Aayog has informed that there is no separate poverty assessment carried out for minorities in the past. However, the Sachar Committee, in its report submitted to the Government in the year 2006, has indicated, *inter alia*, that in the year 2004-05, 38.4 % of Muslims in urban areas and 26.9 % in rural areas were below the poverty level, which is higher than the other minorities.

(b) With the view to enhance opportunities for education, ensure equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment, and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs, the Government has undertaken various schemes/initiatives for the welfare of minorities. All these schemes/initiatives are being implemented by various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government throughout the country, including Ministry of Minority Affairs, either exclusively or by earmarking of 15% of overall physical/financial target (under the scheme) for the welfare of minorities.

The details of the schemes, being implemented under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme (PM's New 15-PP) for the welfare of minorities as well as the follow-up action on Sachar Committee recommendations, including those implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, are available on the Ministry's website - www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

Increase in quota for Haj pilgrimage

1734. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota for Haj Pilgrimage has been increased for certain States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) the States which have requested for increase?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The Haj quota allotted to Haj Committee of India (HCol) are allocated to all States/Union Territories in proportion of their Muslim population as per Census 2011. As per the principle of allocation of surplus seats generated by under-utilized quota of States for Haj 2018, upto 2000 seats will be allocated to the State of Jammu and Kashmir after allocation of seats for Mehram. The remainder of the surplus seats shall be allocated to States and Union Territories having 500 or less applicants and then to applicants in the new category of lady pilgrims without male Mehram. Thereafter, remaining surplus seats shall be allocated to the States and Union Territories in proportion to the number of applications received.

- (c) As informed by Haj Committee of India, Union Territory of Lakshadweep has requested to increase their quota.

Mid-day meals in Madrassas

1735. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is coming up with a programme to provide mid day meals in Madrassas to promote mainstream education along with religious teachings;
- (b) if so, the details of the programme; and
- (c) the details of consultations, if any, held with HRD Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) The Government has taken various initiatives/measures for the upliftment of minority communities as a follow-up action on the Sachar Committee recommendations including, extending the National Programme on Mid-day Meal (MDM) in schools, popularly known as Mid-Day Meal Scheme, an ongoing Centrally-sponsored Scheme implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), which covers all school children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government-aided, Special Training Centres, including Madarsas and Maqtabas, supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

Power generation from non-conventional energy sources

†1736. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps being taken by Government to promote the production of electricity through non-conventional energy;
- (b) whether any target has been fixed for power generation through solar energy and other available resources and the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of existing solar and other energy options made available by Government and the ways in which power produced by them is being used and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The details of steps being taken by the Government to promote the production of non-conventional energy, *inter alia*, are as under:

- i. Announced a cumulative target of installing 175 GW renewable energy capacity by the year 2022;
- ii. Issued guidelines for procurement of solar and wind power through tariff based competitive bidding process;
- iii. Declared Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2018-19;
- iv. Declared Renewable Generation Obligation on new coal/lignite based thermal plants;
- v. Notified National Offshore Wind energy Policy;
- vi. Notified policy for Repowering of Wind Power Projects;
- vii. Notified standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic systems/devices;
- viii. Issued order for waiving the Inter State Transmission System charges and losses for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by March 2019;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

ix. Launched Atal Jyoti Yojna for Solar LED Street Lights in five States.

(b) and (c) The Government has fixed a target of installing 175 GW of Renewable Energy capacity by the year 2022, which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Bio-power and 5 GW from Small Hydro power.

A total of 62.05 GW of renewable energy capacity has been installed as on 30th November 2017 which includes 32.75 GW from Wind, 16.61 GW from Solar, 8.29 GW from Bio-power and 4.40 GW from Small Hydro Power. The power generated from these sources is fed into the grid and then utilized by distribution companies to provide the same to consumers.

Solar power generation in Jharkhand

1737. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets set for the production of 40 GW power capacity through rooftop solar panels by the year 2022, State-wise;
- (b) the targets set for Jharkhand and cities therein for the year 2022; and
- (c) the progress achieved corresponding to the targets set for cities of Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The state-wise tentative targets for production of 40 GW power capacity through rooftop solar by 2022 have been assessed by this Ministry in June 2015, on the basis of total power consumption in the States and quantum of solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO). The State-wise tentative targets are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The tentative target set for the State of Jharkhand is 800 MWp. No city-wise targets have been set by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. The reported rooftop solar plants installed capacity in the State of Jharkhand was 4.91 MWp as on 27.12.2017.

Statement

State-wise tentative target capacity for grid connected rooftop solar PV power plants upto year 2022

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target Capacity (MWp)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,000
2.	Bihar	1,000
3.	Chhattisgarh	700

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target Capacity (MWp)
4.	Delhi	1,100
5.	Gujarat	3,200
6.	Haryana	1,600
7.	Himachal Pradesh	320
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	450
9.	Jharkhand	800
10.	Karnataka	2,300
11.	Kerala	800
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2,200
13.	Maharashtra	4,700
14.	Odisha	1,000
15.	Punjab	2,000
16.	Rajasthan	2,300
17.	Tamil Nadu	3,500
18.	Telangana	2,000
19.	Uttarakhand	350
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4,300
21.	West Bengal	2,100
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	50
23.	Assam	250
24.	Manipur	50
25.	Meghalaya	50
26.	Mizoram	50
27.	Nagaland	50
28.	Sikkim	50
29.	Tripura	50
30.	Chandigarh	100

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target Capacity (MWp)
31.	Goa	150
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	200
33.	Daman and Diu	100
34.	Puducherry	100
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20
36.	Lakshadweep	10
TOTAL		40,000

Utilisation of funds for renewable energy projects

†1738. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds earmarked for the schemes of new and renewable energy projects in current financial year in the country;

(b) whether Government has utilised the earmarked funds for the development of renewable energy projects in the country during year 2014-15;

(c) if so, the details of the implementation of the schemes completed or being completed and the details of funds sanctioned and utilised, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the details of funds sanctioned to States, particularly to Madhya Pradesh for the renewable energy projects and development of infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) A Budget Estimate of Rs 5472.84 cr. has been kept for the implementation of various renewable energy programs during the current financial year 2017-18.

(b) and (c) During the year 2014-15, against the Budget Estimate (BE) of Rs. 2519 cr, an expenditure of Rs 2502.49 Cr was incurred for the implementation of various renewable energy programs in the country. The major scheme wise details of Budget Estimate and Expenditure incurred during the year 2014-15 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The details showing source-wise, State wise installed capacity of grid interactive renewable power as on 30/11/2017 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The state-wise details of Central Financial Assistance provided during the year 2014-15 including the state of Madhya Pradesh for the implementation of various renewable energy programs is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Scheme/Programme wise Budget Estimates (BE) Revised Estimates (RE) and Expenditure during 2014-15

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Detail of Minor Head		B.E.	RE	Exp. as on 31 March 2015
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Grid Interactive and Distributed Renewable Power	Grid Interactive Renewable Power			
		Wind Power	267.00	566.00	566.00
		Hydro Power	0.50	0.50	0.50
			4.50	4.50	4.50
			94.99	80.00	94.99
		NER	0.01	15.00	0.00
		Bio Power	0.25	0.00	0.00
			0.50	0.00	0.00
			52.25	25.00	25.00
		Solar Power	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Solar Energy Park (GBS)	100.00	100.00	100.00
		Solar Energy Park (NECF)	500.00	141.50	141.50
			150.00	150.00	150.00
		SUB TOTAL	1170.00	1082.50	1082.49
		Off-Grid/Distributed and Decentralized Renewable Power			
		Wind Power	5.00	2.00	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Hydro Power	7.00	7.00	7.00
		Bio Power	0.10	0.10	0.00
			0.40	0.40	0.40
			18.00	16.00	16.00
		Solar Power	244.50	216.50	246.28
		Solar Pump (GBS)	400.00	353.50	353.50
			120.00	120.00	120.00
			4.00	2.00	1.99
			9.50	0.00	0.00
			15.50	15.00	15.00
		NER	24.00	30.00	0.00
		SUB TOTAL	848.00	762.50	762.17
		TOTAL-Grid Interactive and Distributed Renewable Power	2018.00	1845.00	1844.65
2.	Renewable Energy for Rural Applications	Renewable Energy for Remote Villages			
		Remote Village Electrification (RVE)/Lighting Programme	9.96	9.00	9.96
		NER	4.04	1.00	0.00
		SUB TOTAL	14.00	10.00	9.96
		Renewable Energy for all Villages			
		Biogas Programme	83.46	67.50	82.93
			11.75	11.75	11.75
			2.00	2.00	2.00
			0.25	0.25	0.00
			7.00	7.00	7.00
		NER	4.04	20.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		GIA to States	34.00	34.00	34.00
			1.00	1.00	1.00
		SUB TOTAL	143.50	143.50	138.68
	Total-Renewable Energy for Rural Applications		157.50	153.50	148.64
3.	Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial and Commercial Applications	ST.SPV and other RE Systems	-		
		Renewable Energy applications	13.90	13.90	12.43
			0.10	0.10	
		SUB TOTAL	14.00	14.00	12.43
	TOTAL-Renewable Energy for Urban,Industrial and Commercial Applications		14.00	14.00	12.43
4.	Research, Design and Development in Renewable Energy	R&D in New and Renewable Energy Technologies			
		Bio-Energy	0.10	0.10	0.04
			13.90	9.90	9.90
		Solar Energy	0.10	0.10	0.02
			44.90	44.90	44.90
		Small Hydro Power	6.00	1.00	1.00
		New Technologies	0.10	0.10	0.03
			0.40	0.10	0.00
			20.00	10.80	10.80
		Wind Energy	4.75	2.00	2.00
			0.25	0.00	0.00
		SUB TOTAL	90.50	69.00	68.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Research institutions/Centre (including MNRE Institutions: SEC, CWET, NIRE)			
		Solar Energy Centre	0.10	0.10	0.00
			0.05	0.05	0.01
			0.27	0.27	0.24
			0.15	0.15	0.09
		Centre for Wind Energy Technology	12.00	12.00	12.00
		National Institute of Renewable Energy	10.70	10.70	10.70
			1.30	1.30	1.30
		National Institute of Solar Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00
			6.75	6.75	6.75
			1.00	1.00	1.00
			26.68	26.68	26.68
		SUB TOTAL	59.00	59.00	58.77
		TOTAL—Research, Design and Development in Renewable Energy	149.50	128.00	127.45
5.	Supporting Programmes	Information, Publicity and Extension *			
		Information, Education and Communication	0.10	0.10	0.01
			12.00	6.40	3.79
			6.90	4.00	3.75
		Extension of Renewable Energy Application	6.00	4.50	4.50
		SUB TOTAL	25.00	15.00	12.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
		International cooperation including Investment Promotion	0.10	0.10	0.04
			0.90	0.40	0.15
			0.00	24.00	24.00
		SUB TOTAL	1.00	24.50	24.19
		Externally Aided Projects	0.30	0.30	0.30
			0.60	0.60	0.60
			7.00	7.00	6.95
			0.10	0.10	0.10
		SUB TOTAL	8.00	8.00	7.95
		Monitoring/Evaluation and Other Studies	0.10	0.00	0.00
			0.90	0.10	0.08
			0.00	0.00	0.00
		SUB TOTAL	1.00	0.10	0.08
		Human Resource Development and Training	0.25	0.25	0.25
			6.75	4.00	4.00
			0.00	0.00	0.00
			6.00	2.65	2.65
		SUB TOTAL	13.00	6.90	6.90
		Information Technology/ e-Governance and other initiatives	1.75	0.95	0.94
			0.25	0.05	0.04
		SUB TOTAL	2.00	1.00	0.97
		Support to States	12.00	5.00	3.96
		SUB TOTAL	12.00	5.00	3.96

1	2	3	4	5	6
	TOTAL—Supporting Programme		62.00	60.50	56.10
6.	Investment in Public Sector and Other Undertakings	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA)	40.00	240.00	240.00
		Solar Energy Corporation of India	55.00	55.00	55.00
		SUB TOTAL	95.00	295.00	295.00
7.	Other Expenditure	Eco Services (Plan)	22.00	22.00	17.53
		Regional Office (Plan)	1.00	1.00	0.71
		SUB TOTAL	23.00	23.00	18.23
		GRAND TOTAL (PLAN)	2519.00	2519.00	2502.49

Statement-II

Source-wise and State-wise installed capacity of grid interactive renewable power

(As on 30.11.2017)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Small Hydro Power	Wind Power	Bio-Power		Solar Power		Total Capacity
				BM Power/C ogen.	Waste to Energy	Ground Mounted	Roof Top	
		(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	241.98	3808.75	378.20	58.16	2142.87	22.34	6652.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	104.605				0.27	4.12	109.00
3.	Assam	34.11				10.00	1.11	45.22
4.	Bihar	70.70		113.00		138.00	2.61	324.31
5.	Chhattisgarh	76.00		228.00		166.35	7.65	478.00
6.	Goa	0.05				0.00	0.52	0.57
7.	Gujarat	16.60	5518.77	65.30		1221.52	82.59	6904.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Haryana	73.50		96.40		129.80	74.05	373.75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	842.11				0.00	1.48	843.59
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	161.03				1.00	0.92	162.95
11.	Jharkhand	4.05				16.65	4.67	25.37
12.	Karnataka	1230.73	3793.10	1452.00	1.00	1716.5	84.35	8277.68
13.	Kerala	213.02	51.50			50.00	19.95	334.47
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86.16	2497.790	93.00	3.90	1167.73	17.13	3865.71
15.	Maharashtra	347.37	4777.63	2065.00	12.72	379.25	142.63	7724.60
16.	Manipur	5.45				0.00	1.33	6.78
17.	Meghalaya	31.03				0.00	0.06	31.09
18.	Mizoram	41.47				0.10	0.10	41.67
19.	Nagaland	30.67				0.00	0.00	30.67
20.	Odisha	64.625		50.40		76.06	3.45	194.54
21.	Punjab	170.90		179.00	9.25	806.8	4 1.79	1207.74
22.	Rajasthan	23.85	4281.72	119.30		2258.5	51.96	6735.33
23.	Sikkim	52.11				0.00	0.01	52.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	123.05	7912.50	878.00	8.05	1712.27	107.15	10741.02
25.	Telangana		100.80	158.10		2963.33	26.74	3248.97
26.	Tripura	16.01				5.00	0.00	21.01
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25.10		1933.00	5.00	454.00	55.38	2472.48
28.	Uttarakhand	209.320		73.00		230.80	15.63	528.75
29.	West Bengal	98.50		300.00		16.62	23.22	438.34
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	5.25				11.15	1.00	17.40
31.	Chandigarh					5.04	13.85	18.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					0.00	0.48	0.48
33.	Daman and Diu					10.00	0.39	10.39
34.	Delhi				16.00	2.84	55.18	74.02
35.	Lakshadweep					0.75	0.00	0.75
36.	Puducherry					0.03	0.08	0.11
37.	Others		4.30			54.61		58.91
TOTAL (MW)		4399.350	32746.860	8181.70	114.08	15747.84	863.92	62053.75

Statement-III*State-wise details of Central Financial Assistance released during (2014 - 2015)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.68
3.	Assam	16.15
4.	Bihar	6.74
5.	Chandigarh	11.32
6.	Chhattisgarh	36.09
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.03
8.	Daman and Diu	0.03
9.	Delhi	31.64
10.	Goa	1.22
11.	Gujarat	36.09
12.	Haryana	52.22
13.	Himachal Pradesh	23.99
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	61.79
15.	Jharkhand	7.61
16.	Karnataka	51.41

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	2014-15
17.	Kerala	31.93
18.	Lakshadweep	0.07
19.	Madhya Pradesh	30.26
20.	Maharashtra	229.04
21.	Manipur	1.63
22.	Meghalaya	8.39
23.	Mizoram	8.98
24.	Nagaland	9.9
25.	Odisha	27.92
26.	Puducherry	0.01
27.	Punjab	39.96
28.	Rajasthan	113.3
29.	Sikkim	3.09
30.	Tamil Nadu	52.64
31.	Telangana	98.04
32.	Tripura	1.94
33.	Uttar Pradesh	61.01
34.	Uttarakhand	8.35
35.	West Bengal	17.17
36.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.09
37.	Central Agency	1376.54

Development of technology to store solar energy

1739. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is developing technology to store 5 MW of solar power and is also in the process of developing a Battery Energy Storage System in Nellore or Vizianagaram districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether there is any such technology in the world to store electricity, be it solar or wind or conventional; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the countries that are using that technology and whether Government tried to get that technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The power distribution companies of the State of Andhra Pradesh have floated tenders for 5 MW Solar Power plant along with 4 MWh battery energy storage system, one each in Vizianagaram and Nellore Districts.

(c) and (d) There are a variety of energy storage technologies available for storing electricity. These include chemical, electrical, electrochemical, thermal and mechanical energy storage technologies. Some of them are pump storage and grid scale battery storage systems.

The Government of India is supporting research in energy storage technologies.

Impact of tariffs on use of rooftop solar systems

1740. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether to boost the use of rooftop solar systems in residences, Government would mandate domestically sourced components which could inspire confidence among potential customers;

(b) whether the biggest issues facing solar power project in India are getting lost in the overt focus on lower tariffs;

(c) whether the installed capacity of rooftop solar systems in India is so far only 1247 MW out of target of 40 GW by 2022; and

(d) whether the reason for poor adoption of rooftop solar in India is that the tariffs in place do not make business sense for residential rooftop solar systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) To promote rooftop solar projects in residential sector, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing financial support upto 30% of the benchmark cost in general category States/UTs and upto 70% of the benchmark cost in special category States/UTs. In such cases, indigenously manufactured PV modules are required to be used to avail financial support.

(b) In most of solar power projects the tariff is being discovered through a transparent bidding process and tariffs are quoted by the bidders after considering all factors. The Government has a focus on over all development of renewable energy sector which include grid management, development of green energy corridors, solar rooftop scheme, solar manufacturing etc.

(c) As on 27.12.2017, 883.64 MWp grid connected rooftop solar PV systems have been reported commissioned in the country.

(d) In order to reduce the cost of power generated by rooftop solar, the Ministry is providing financial support upto 30% benchmark cost in general category States/UTs and upto 70% of benchmark cost in special category States/UTs, to residential rooftop projects. Net-metering regulations/tariff orders have been issued by all states which would further enable rooftop solar scheme in residential sector.

Efficient solar PV modules

1741. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any studies to find out impact of efficient, cost effective Solar PV modules and windstream technologies in generation of renewable energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and list of studies conducted and projects implemented annually in last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) detailed list of Renewable Energy (RE) projects proposed and executed during last three years in installations/buildings of both Centre and State Governments/Private Institutes;

(d) whether Government has any plans to approve such new RE projects to make it mandatory for Government/Private sectors; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (e) The Government has prescribed quality standards for solar modules being utilized in production of solar power and for wind equipment so as to ensure that the solar and wind energy equipment used are efficient.

State-wise details of Renewable Energy capacity commissioned, source-wise, year-wise during each of the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Government has set up a target of installing Renewable Energy capacity of 175 GW by 2022 with 100 GW of Solar, 60 GW of Wind, 10 GW of Bio Mass and 5 GW of Small Hydro Projects. The Government has also laid down the bidding trajectory of 80 GW of solar and 29 GW of wind till 2019-2020 so as to achieve the target. The projects are taken up both in the Central and the State sector. Government has also laid down Renewable Purchase Obligation on distribution companies wherein all States have been obligated to purchase solar and non-solar power. Further, Renewable Generation obligations have been laid down for new coal and lignite based thermal power plants.

Statement*Source-wise, year-wise and State-wise achievements made during the last three years and current year (as on 31.03.2017)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Waste to Energy				Bio-Power				Solar Power			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh			7.5	7.5				0	126.77	435.11	1294.26	1856.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh				0				0	0	0.24		0.24
3.	Assam				0				0			11.78	11.78
4.	Bihar				0		11	9	20		5.1	103.42	108.52
5.	Chhattisgarh				0		10		10	0.5	85.98	35.28	121.76
6.	Goa				0				0			0.71	0.71
7.	Gujarat				0	9.9			9.9	83.65	119.12	130.19	332.96
8.	Haryana				0	9.5			9.5	2.5	2.59	66.01	71.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh				0				0		0.2	0.53	0.73
10.	Jammu and Kashmir				0				0		1	0.36	1.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Jharkhand				0				0	0	0.19	7.08	7.27
12.	Karnataka				0	32.85	56	50	138.85	46.22	68.24	882.38	996.84
13.	Kerala				0				0	0	13.02	61.15	74.17
14.	Madhya Pradesh				0	0	25		25	205	217.79	80.67	503.46
15.	Maharashtra				0	210.8	134	98	442.8	82.23	25.01	66.61	173.85
16.	Manipur				0				0			0.03	0.03
17.	Meghalaya				0				0			0.01	0.01
18.	Mizoram				0				0		0.1	0	0.1
19.	Nagaland				0				0			0.5	0.5
20.	Odisha				0				0	2.26	35.16	12.5	49.92
21.	Punjab				0				0	168.75	219.79	388.89	777.43
22.	Rajasthan				0			4.95	4.95	228.85	327.83	543	1099.68
23.	Sikkim				0				0			0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu				0	19			19	54.12	919.24	630.01	1603.37
25.	Telangana				0				0	61.25	360.8	759.13	1181.18

26. Tripura	0	0	0	5	0.09	5.09
27. Uttar Pradesh	0	13.5	60.85	42.16	72.24	307.64
28. Uttarakhand	0	0.12		0.12	36.15	228.5
29. West Bengal	0		8	8	0.56	18.93
30. Andaman and Nicobar	0			0	1.46	1.46
31. Chandigarh	0			2.5	2.31	15.33
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0			0	2.97	2.97
33. Daman and Diu	0			0	4	10.46
34. Delhi	16	16		0.32	8.82	35.13
35. Lakshadweep	0			0	0	0
36. Puducherry	0			0	0.05	0.05
37. Others	0			0	58.31	58.31
TOTAL	23.5	23.5	295.67	304.85	161.95	762.47
				1112.08	3018.9	5526
						9656.98

MW = Mega Watt

Sl.No.	State/UT	Small Hydro Power				Wind Power			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh			9	9	285.2	400.1	2187.45	2872.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.7			0.7				0
3.	Assam				0				0
4.	Bihar				0				0
5.	Chhattisgarh			24	24				
6.	Goa				0				0
7.	Gujarat	1			1	190.73	392.4	1392	1975.13
8.	Haryana	1.4	2		3.4				0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	85.01	69.9	38	192.91				0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9		1.5	10.5				0
11.	Jharkhand			0				0	
12.	Karnataka	98	88	8	194	320.1	230.9	882.3	1433.3
13.	Kerala	10.5	30	14.1	54.6	0	8.4	8	16.4

14.	Madhya Pradesh		0		0	456.3	1261.4	356.7	2074.4
15.	Maharashtra	8	4.45	6.3	18.75	350.45	207.85	117.55	675.85
16.	Manipur				0				0
17.	Meghalaya				0				0
18.	Mizoram			5	5				0
19.	Nagaland		1		1				0
20.	Odisha				0				0
21.	Punjab	1.2	13.5		14.7				0
22.	Rajasthan				0	523.5	685.5	287.7	1496.7
23.	Sikkim				0				0
24.	Tamil Nadu				0	185.5	158.8	247.57	591.87
25.	Telangana	2.2	9.75		11.95		77.7	23.1	100.8
26.	Tripura				0				0
27.	Uttar Pradesh				0				0
28.	Uttarakhand	34.5			34.5				0
29.	West Bengal	0.1			0.1				0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				0				0

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
31.	Chandigarh				0				0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				0				0
33.	Daman and Diu				0				0
34.	Delhi				0				0
35.	Lakshadweep				0				0
36.	Puducherry				0				0
37.	Others				0				0
TOTAL		251.61	218.6	105.9	576.11	2311.78	3423.05	5502.37	11237.2

MW = Mega Watt

Maximising usage of renewable energy sources

1742. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India still depends primarily on thermal power, if so, State-wise details of planned and installed capacity of energy generation from various sources, viz. Coal, Oil, Natural Gas, Solar, Hydro, Wind and Nuclear;

(b) whether States have installed capacities for using biodegradable waste to produce biogas, if so, details of number of biogas plants with respective capacity State-wise; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to maximize the use of renewable energy sources, especially biogas plants, since 2014 and progress of each so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The share of thermal power capacity (*i.e.* coal, diesel and gas based) is 2,18,960 MW, out of a total installed capacity of 3,30,860 MW (including renewables) which is approximately 66% of the total installed capacity in India as on 30.11.2017. State-wise details of installed capacity of power, including allocated shares, from various sources, viz. coal, oil, gas, Hydro, renewable and nuclear are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). State-wise details of under construction thermal, hydro and nuclear power projects in the country are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) State-wise details of installed capacities of biogas and BioCNG plants using biodegradable waste and family type biogas plants set up in the country are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for setting up of waste to energy plants using biodegradable waste to produce biogas / BioCNG as well as for setting up of family type biogas plants. Financial support is also provided for training, publicity, communication and back-up support, maintenance and operation of the biogas plants etc. under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP). State-wise details of numbers of family type biogas plants in the size range of 1 to 6 cubic meter set up since 2014, are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of installed capacity of power, including allocated shares, from various sources, viz. Coal, Oil, Gas, Hydro, Renewable and Nuclear
(As on 30.11.2017)*

Sl. No.	State	(In Megawatt)							
		Thermal				Nuclear	Hydro	Renew-ables	Total
		Coal	Gas	Diesel	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	40	40	0	0	11	51
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10990	4880	37	15907	0	1150	6544	23601
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	405	109	514
4.	Assam	500	604	0	1104	0	325	45	1474
5.	Bihar	4980	0	0	4980	0	0	324	5304
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
7.	Chhattisgarh	21268	0	0	21268	0	120	427	21815
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
10.	Delhi	840	2208	0	3048	0	0	71	3119
11.	Goa	0	48	0	48	0	0	1	49
12.	Gujarat	15492	7551	0	23043	440	1990	6878	32351
13.	Haryana	5540	432	0	5972	0	0	366	6338
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	9645	836	10481

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	175	0	175	0	3119	159	3453
16.	Jharkhand	4590	0	0	4590	0	273	24	4888
17.	Karnataka	8680	0	153	8833	880	3657	7773	21144
18.	Kerala	0	534	160	694	0	1882	331	2906
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	17065	0	0	17065	0	2395	3800	23260
21.	Maharashtra	25226	3460	0	28686	1400	2887	7709	40682
22.	Manipur	0	0	36	36	0	105	7	148
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	372	31	403
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	60	42	102
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	75	31	106
26.	Odisha	7680	0	0	7680	0	2142	195	10017
27.	Puducherry	0	33	0	33	0	0	0	33
28.	Punjab	6540	0	0	6540	0	1206	1206	8952
29.	Rajasthan	8500	1023	0	9523	1180	411	6629	17743
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	2169	52	2221
31.	Tamil Nadu	12760	1027	412	14199	2440	2203	10687	29529
32.	Telangana	6683	0	0	6683	0	2836	2393	11911
33.	Tripura	0	1132	0	1132	0	0	21	1153
34.	Uttar Pradesh	21393	1493	0	22886	440	502	2470	26298
35.	Uttarakhand	0	450	0	450	0	3756	527	4733
36.	West Bengal	14245	100	0	14345	0	1278	432	16055
TOTAL		192972	25150	838	218960	6780	44963	60158	330861

Statement-II

State-wise details of under construction thermal, hydro and nuclear power projects in the country

(In Megawatt)			
Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Thermal	Hydro Nuclear
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4220	960 -
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2854 -
3.	Assam	286.15	-
4.	Bihar	7600	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	8515	- -
6.	Gujarat	800	- 1400
7.	Haryana	-	- 1400
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1885 -
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	1265.5 -
10.	Jharkhand	4860	- -
11.	Karnataka	1170	- -
12.	Kerala	-	100 -
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5545	400 1400
14.	Maharashtra	5430	80 -
15.	Odisha	6690	- -
16.	Punjab	-	206 -
17.	Rajasthan	2480	- 1400
18.	Sikkim	-	1133 -
19.	Tamil Nadu	6565	- 4500
20.	Telangana	3480	30 -
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7920	- -
22.	Uttarakhand	-	2430 -
23.	West Bengal	300	120 -
TOTAL		65861.15	11463.5 10100

Statement-III

State-wise details of installed capacities of biogas and BioCNG plants using biodegradable waste and family type biogas plants

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Biogas generation Plant	Purified Biogas (BioCNG) generation plant	Family type Biogas generation Plant (1-6 m ³ /day/plant)
		m ³ /day (Nos. of plants)	Kg/day (Nos. of plants)	(Nos. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74,640 (6)	-	5.49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	0.03
3.	Assam	-	-	1.28
4.	Bihar	12,000 (1)	-	1.30
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	0.54
6.	Goa	-	-	0.04
7.	Gujarat	24,840 (4)	12,538 (2)	4.33
8.	Haryana	-	2,050 (2)	0.62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12,000 (1)	-	0.48
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	0.03
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	0.07
12.	Karnataka	58,080 (3)	-	4.90
13.	Kerala	2,760(1)	-	1.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5,640 (3)	1,200(1)	3.64
15.	Maharashtra	73,080 (8)	19,533 (3)	8.99
16.	Manipur	-	-	0.02
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	0.10
18.	Mizoram	-	-	0.05
19.	Nagaland	-	-	0.08

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Odisha	-	-	2.70
21.	Punjab	33,720 (5)	1,847 (1)	1.77
22.	Rajasthan	-	4,000 (2)	0.71
23.	Sikkim	-	-	0.09
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,42,920 (27)	-	2.23
25.	Telangana	30,000 (4)	-	0.00
26.	Tripura	-	-	0.04
27.	Uttar Pradesh	46,200 (4)	-	4.41
28.	Uttarakhand	67,200 (5)	5,460(1)	0.21
29.	West Bengal	14,040 (2)	-	3.67
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	0.00
34.	Delhi	-	-	0.01
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	0.00
36.	Puducherry	-	-	0.01
37.	Others	-	-	0.02
TOTAL		5,97,120 (74)	46,628 (12)	49.57

Statement-IV

State-wise details of family type biogas plants in the size range of 1 to 6 cubic meter set up since 2014

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Numbers of biogas Plant Installed		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10555	10343	6561
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	5
3.	Assam	7500	7600	8638

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	1	3	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2736	2213	1371
6.	Goa	12	78	43
7.	Gujarat	1349	1595	1504
8.	Haryana	1008	790	452
9.	Himachal Pradesh	154	114	107
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	84	0
11.	Jharkhand	54	142	21
12.	Karnataka	9198	7049	5294
13.	Kerala	2971	2642	2140
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7673	6796	5296
15.	Maharashtra	14825	14577	12653
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	260	280	112
19.	Nagaland	250	0	0
20.	Odisha	4145	2930	1975
21.	Punjab	7856	4281	1385
22.	Rajasthan	1013	568	413
23.	Sikkim	139	170	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	579	308	125
25.	Telangana	9900	9099	3792
26.	Tripura	40	165	87
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1417	1239	508
28.	Uttarakhand	937	1454	1396
29.	West Bengal	279	185	0
30.	KVIC, Mumbai	-	-	3411
TOTAL		84882	74705	57289

Power generation from wastes

1743. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of power generated from wastes in the country and its share in total power generation in the country;
- (b) whether the waste-to-energy plants set up in the country are successful in dealing with the garbage problem and in generating requisite quantum of energy and, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to encourage States/UTs to undertake projects for production of power from waste materials; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the financial assistance/funds provided to the States/UTs during each of the last three years and the current year for the said purpose, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Presently, about 249 MW of installed capacity of power utilizing agricultural waste, urban waste, industrial waste and Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) has been established in the country, which is around 0.08% of total installed power generating capacity of 331.95 GW from all sources.

(b) The waste to energy projects set up in the country are functioning properly to meet the desired objectives of utilizing agricultural waste, urban waste, industrial waste and MSW to generate power. Presently, six MSW based plants are running successfully one each in Solapur, Jabalpur and Shimla and three plants in New Delhi which are able to process around 5700 Tons of MSW per day to produce 65.75 MW of power.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is providing Central Financial Assistance in the range of ₹1.00 to ₹2.00 crore per MW depending upon feed stock for setting up of Waste to Energy projects like Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes / Residues including MSW. In addition, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing "Swachh Bharat Mission" (SBM) and provides assistance for setting up of waste to energy plants with support up to 35% of the project cost in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) / grant, subject to the overall State-wise funds envelop for SBM. The details of Central Financial Assistance provided

by MNRE during the last three years and the current year, State/UTs-wise are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Central Financial Assistance provided during the last three years and the current year as on 30.11.2017

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	2.89	2.14	-
2.	Delhi	-	-	4.50	5.50
3.	Gujarat	-	-	1.57	0.04
4.	Karnataka	2.4	-	-	-
5.	Maharashtra	2.9	-	1.41	-
6.	Punjab	1.08	1.20	-	-
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1.37	4.04	-	-
TOTAL		7.75	8.13	9.62	5.54

Single window clearance for renewable energy projects

1744. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the National and Foreign Banks which have expressed their interest to finance the Renewable Energy Projects for Solar and Wind etc. for producing 2,66,000 MW of Power;

(b) what steps Government has taken to ensure that these companies-cum-Banks do not get entangled into unnecessary delaying procedural hassles; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide single window clearance to these Banks-cum-companies who would contribute in setting up the Renewable Energy Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) During the "Global Investors Meet" held as part of RE INVEST 2015 in February, 2015 in New Delhi, 387 companies including manufacturers, banks and financial institutions had given their commitment

to support setting up of 2,66,000 MW of renewable power in the country. The Ministry has been implementing various schemes / programmes and policies including higher Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) to attract private investment in renewable energy sector. The new investor friendly programmes and policies of the Government have resulted in 22,256 MW of renewable power projects during the last 3 years, including current year.

- (c) No. Sir. No licence is required to set up a Renewable Energy Plant.

Policy for solar power plants

1745. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any policy for solar power plants in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the solar power system which can be used for domestic residence and of lowest budget to attract the use of the solar power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government have launched several schemes for promotion of solar energy in the country providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital and/or interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses, viability gap funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, preferential tariff for power generation through renewables, and permitting Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route.

In addition, Government provides capital subsidy for setting up of manufacturing units for solar cells and modules and the entire value chain under Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) through the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

- (c) Various off-grid systems such as solar lanterns, standalone power plants, solar pumps, street lighting systems, solar water heating systems, solar cookers etc. and grid connected roof-top systems are of low budget and frequently used for domestic residence.

Pumped storage projects

1746. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set a target of achieving 100 GW of electricity generation capacity from renewable sources by 2022 and what will be its effect on the stability of the grid given the known variability of solar and wind power generation;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Pumped Storage Projects are the most efficient large-scale method in bridging the gap between variable generation and consumption of electricity and, if not, what other large-scale storage methods can be used; and
- (c) what are the pumped storage projects being planned across India in the coming decade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government have increased the target of installing renewable energy capacity to 175 GW by the year 2022 which includes 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from bio-power and 5 GW from small hydro-power. The grid stability, on account of variable nature of solar and wind power generation, can be managed through proper grid management and forecasting and scheduling of solar and wind power generation.

(b) Pumped storage projects form efficient large scale mode to firmly support the variability and intermittency of the generation output of renewables. This apart, Grid scale battery energy storage system is also a technology which can help in managing the issue of variable generation from renewable.

(c) As per inputs from the Central Electricity Authority, ten projects of 10,280 MW have been identified for setting up pumped storage in the coming decade in the following States with the details given below:—

State	No. of projects	Capacity (in MW)
Jharkhand	1	1500
Karnataka	2	2700
Maharashtra	3	1180
Tamil Nadu	1	2000
Uttarakhand	1	1000
West Bengal	2	1900

Funding of power generation through new and renewable energy sources

1747. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to invest funds for power generation through new and renewable energy sources in various parts of the country including Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh for next two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Grid connected renewable energy projects are being mostly implemented by the private sector. The Government, however, provides various incentives such as generation based incentives/subsidies, viability gap funding etc. for the promotion of renewable energy projects in the country. The State-wise details of the Central Financial Assistance (CFA) provided during current financial year (as on 21/12/2017) to various States/UTs including the States of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise details of Central Financial Assistance released during 2017-2018 (as on 21/12/2017)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount released as CFA
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.65
2.	Assam	6.80
3.	Chandigarh	0.50
4.	Chhattisgarh	67.96
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.34
6.	Delhi	295.81
7.	Gujarat	125.39
8.	Haryana	0.99

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount released as CFA
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.62
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.16
11.	Jharkhand	5.57
12.	Karnataka	8.13
13.	Kerala	31.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	396.38
15.	Maharashtra	11.16
16.	Meghalaya	1.71
17.	Mizoram	13.53
18.	Nagaland	7.81
19.	Odisha	8.20
20.	Puducherry	0.30
21.	Punjab	0.40
22.	Rajasthan	36.39
23.	Tamil Nadu	2.77
24.	Telangana	90.47
25.	Uttar Pradesh	32.23
26.	Uttarakhand	18.09
27.	West Bengal	6.34
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	3.02
29.	Central Agency	948.10
30.	Others	0.05

Production of carbon-free power

†1748. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of power generation and demand and supply in the country and the details of the sources and their capacity in total power production in the country at present; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the sources from which carbon-free power would be generated in the next ten years and the quantum of power production fixed for these sources and the details of measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The details of source-wise power generation and their capacity in total power production in the country during the current year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017) and the status of demand and supply of power in the country are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Hydro, Nuclear and Renewable Energy (including Solar, Wind and Biomass) are the main sources from which carbon free power would be generated in the next ten years.

Electricity Generation is a delicensed activity and decision to set up any generating plants is based on a demand assessment by the concerned generator. Hence, no target has been fixed in the next ten years. However, to promote clean energy Government of India has fixed a cumulative target of 175 GW of renewable energy based installed capacity by 2022.

The details of steps being taken by the Government to promote the production of renewable energy, *inter alia*, are as under:—

- (i) Announced a cumulative target of 175 GW renewable energy based electric installed capacity, which including a target of 100 GW from Solar and 60 GW from wind Energy.
- (ii) Issued guidelines for procurement of solar and wind power through tariff based competitive bidding process;
- (iii) Declared Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2018-19;
- (iv) Declare Renewable Generation Obligation on new coal/lignite based thermal plants;
- (v) Notified National Offshore Wind Energy Policy;
- (vi) Notified policy for Repowering of Wind Power Projects;
- (vii) Notified standards for deployment of solar photovoltaic systems/devices;

- (viii) Issued order for waiving the Inter State Transmission System charges and losses for inter-State sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by December, 2019 and March, 2019 respectively.

Statement

(A) Source-wise generation and capacity in total power production in the country during the current year 2017-18 (upto November, 2017)*

Category	Capacity (MW)	Generation* (MU)
Thermal	218959.51	680976.23
Nuclear	6780.00	23752.58
Hydro	44963.42	99871.35
RES	62053.75	63260.84**
GRAND TOTAL	332756.58	867861.00

Note: Generation from stations of 25 MW & above only.

* Provisional.

** As on 31.10.2017.

*(B) The demand and supply of power in the country during April-November, 2017**

Energy (Million Unit)				Peak (Mega Watt)			
Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy Not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand not Met	
MU	MU	MU	%	MW	MW	MW	%
815,348	809,493	5,855	0.7	164,066	160,752	3,314	2.0

* Provisional.

Increase in generation of electricity

†1749. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government in last three years to increase the generation of electricity, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of powerhouses established in last three years, the details of the coal, gas, water and nuclear based power plants; and
- (c) the details of the consumption and generation of electricity at present and last three years, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The following steps has been taken by Government of India to increase the generation of electricity:—

(i) During last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17), the Generation capacity of 83,009 MW comprising of 60,753 MW from the conventional sources and 22,256 MW from renewable sources have been added.

(ii) During last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17), 76,515 ckm of transmission lines and 2,10,219 MVA of transformation capacity have been completed. This has facilitated in evacuation of power from Generating Stations to the consumers. The inter-regional transmission capacity has been doubled from 37,950 MW as on 31.03.2014 to 78,050 MW as on 30.11.2017. Due to this, electricity can now be Seemlessly transferred from anywhere to anywhere in the country.

(iii) Government of India is assisting States through schemes like Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDSGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Saubhagya etc. for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders to give adequate and reliable supply of power to consumers.

(iv) Government of India has taken steps for expeditious resolution of issues relating to Environmental and forest clearances for facilitating early completion of generation and transmission projects.

(b) The details of power projects commissioned during last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The details of generation and electrical energy supplied during last three years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

(A) List of projects commissioned during 2014-15

	Project Name	Type	Capacity (MW)
Thermal Projects			
1.	Painampuram TPP U-1	Coal	660
2.	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS U1, 2	Coal	1600
3.	Simhapuri PH-II U-4	Coal	150

	Project Name	Type	Capacity (MW)
4.	Muzaffarpur U-3	Coal	195
5.	Barh STPP ST-II U-5	Coal	660
6.	Swastik Korba U-1	Coal	25
7.	Akaltara (Naitara) TPP	Coal	600
8.	Tamnar TPP U-3,4	Coal	1200
9.	Raikhera TPP U-1	Coal	685
10.	Salora TPP U-1	Coal	135
11.	Badadarha U-2	Coal	600
12.	Sikxa TPP extn. U-3	Coal	250
13.	Dgen mega CCPP module 3	GAS	400
14.	Dhuvran CCPP-III	GAS	376.1
15.	Dhariwal TPP U-2	Coal	300
16.	Tirora TPP, P-II Unit 3	Coal	660
17.	Amravati TPP Phase-1 U-3, 4, 5	Coal	810
18.	Chandrapur U-8	Coal	500
19.	Koradi tps extn. U-8	Coal	660
20.	Sasan UMPP U-3, 5, 6	Coal	1980
21.	Nigri TPP U-1, 2	Coal	1320
22.	Shree Singhaji TPP U-2	Coal	600
23.	Derang TPP U-1, 2	Coal	1200
24.	Talwandi sabo TPP U-1	Coal	660
25.	Rajpura TPP U-2	Coal	700
26.	Ramgarh ST	GAS	50
27.	Kalisindh TPP U-1	Coal	600
28.	Chhabra TPP Ext U-4	Coal	250
29.	Mutiara TPP U-1	Coal	600
30.	Tuticorin JV U-1	Coal	500

	Project Name	Type	Capacity (MW)
31.	NLC TPP-2 expn. U-2	Coal	250
32.	Agartala CCPP ST-I	Gas	25.5
33.	Monarchak CCPP	Gas	65.4
34.	Tripura CCGT, BLK-2	Gas	363.3
35.	Haldia TPP U-1, 2	Coal	600
36.	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-1	Coal	600
	TOTAL (THERMAL)		20830.3
Hydro projects			
37.	Parbati III HEP U-4	Hydro	130
38.	Rampur HEP U-3, 4, 6	Hydro	206.01
39.	Koldam HEP U-1, 2	Hydro	400
	TOTAL (HYDRO)		736.01
Nuclear projects			
40.	Kudankulam U-1	Nuclear	1000
	TOTAL (NUCLEAR)		1000
	GRAND TOTAL (THERMAL+HYDRO+NUCLEAR)		22566.3

(B) List of projects commissioned during 2015-16

	Project Name	Type	Capacity (MW)
Thermal projects			
1.	Anuppur TPP U-1, 2	Coal	1200
2.	Bandakhar TPP U-1	Coal	300
3.	Balco TPP U-1, 2	Coal	600
4.	Anpara D TPP U-6, 7	Coal	1000
5.	Kalisindhi STPP U-2	Coal	600
6.	Bongaigaon TPP U-1	Coal	250
7.	Tuticorin JV U-2	Coal	500
8.	Kondapalli Stg III-A (U-1,2)	Gas	742

	Project Name	Type	Capacity (MW)
9.	Vindhyachal STPP ST-V U-13	Coal	500
10.	Painampuram TPP U-2	Coal	660
11.	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Ltd. Block-1, 2	Gas	768
12.	Sikka TPS Extn. U-4	Coal	250
13.	Uchpinda TPP, U-1, 2	Coal	720
14.	Talwandi Sabo U-2, 3	Coal	1320
15.	ITPCL TPP Unit-I	Coal	600
16.	Kakatiya TPP St-II U-I	Coal	600
17.	Sagardighi TPP Extn. U-3	Coal	500
18.	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP U-I	Coal	660
19.	Vizag TPP U-1, 2	Coal	1040
20.	Tripura CCGT, Monarchak	Gas	35.6
21.	Raghunathpur TPP Ph-I U-2	Coal	600
22.	Mutiara TPP, U-2	Coal	600
23.	Lalitpur TPP U-1, 2	Coal	1320
24.	Goindwal Sahib TPP U-1, 2	Coal	540
25.	Ind Barath Energy Pvt. Ltd. TPP U-1	Coal	350
26.	Nabi Nagar TPP Exp. U-1	Coal	250
27.	Bokaro TPS "A" Exp. U-1	Coal	500
28.	Mouda STPP-II U-3	Coal	660
29.	Bellary TPP ST-III U-3	Coal	700
30.	Chandrapur TPS Extn. U-9	Coal	500
31.	Koradi TPS Expn. U-9	Coal	660
32.	Singareni TPP U-1	Coal	600
33.	Yermarus TPP U-1	Coal	800
34.	Parli TPS U-8	Coal	250
35.	Raikheda TPP U-2	Coal	685
36.	Seioni TPP Ph-I U-1	Coal	600
	TOTAL (THERMAL)		22460.6

Project Name		Type	Capacity (MW)
Hydro projects			
37.	Koldam U-3, 4	Hydro	400
38.	Srinagar U-1, 2, 3, 4	Hydro	330
39.	Baghlihar stage-II U-1, 2	Hydro	300
40.	Jorethang loop U-1, 2	Hydro	96
41.	Lower Jurala U-1, 2, 3, 4	Hydro	160
42.	Baglihar stage-II U-3	Hydro	150
43.	Teesta low dam stage-IV U-1, 2	Hydro	80
TOTAL (HYDRO)			1516
GRAND TOTAL (THERMAL+HYDRO)			23976.6

(C) Projects Commissioned during the year 2016-17

Project Name		Type	Capacity (MW)
Thermal projects			
1.	Lalitpur STPP U-3	Coal	660
2.	Cuddalore ITPCL TPP U-2	Coal	600
3.	Bhavnagar Lignite Based TPP U-1, 2	Coal	500
4.	Gama CCPP, Block-1	Gas	225
5.	Mangaon CCPP	Gas	388
6.	Marwa TPP U-2	Coal	500
7.	Nawapara U-1	Coal	300
8.	Agartala Gas Based Power Project ST-1	Gas	25.5
9.	Bara TPP U-2	Coal	660
10.	Sembcorp Gayatri Pvt. Ltd. U-1, 2	Coal	1320
11.	Ratija TPP U-2	Coal	50
12.	Kashipur CCPP Block-1	Gas	225
13.	Singareni U-2	Coal	600
14.	Sagardighi TPS-II U-4	Coal	500
15.	Koradi TPP U-10	Coal	660
16.	Kudgi TPP U-1, 2	Coal	1600

	Project Name	Type	Capacity (MW)
17.	Namrup CCGT	Gas	62.25
18.	Nasik TPP PH-I, U-2	Coal	270
19.	Mauda STPP-II U-4	Coal	660
20.	Bongaigaon TPP U-2	Coal	250
21.	Kanti TPS U-2	Coal	195
22.	Yermarus TPP U-2	Coal	800
23.	Unchahar TPS ST-Iv U-6	Coal	500
	TOTAL (THERMAL)		11550.75

Hydro Projects

24.	Teesta Low Dam IV U-3,4	Hydro	80
25.	Lower Jurala U-5, 6	Hydro	80
26.	Kashang HEP-II & III U-1, 2	Hydro	130
27.	Pulichintala U-1	Hydro	30
28.	Teesta-III U-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Hydro	1200
29.	Kasang HEP-II & III U-2	Hydro	65
30.	Nagarjuna Sagar TR U-1, 2	Hydro	50
31.	Chanju-I U-1, 2	Hydro	24
	TOTAL (HYDRO)		1659

Nuclear Projects

32.	Kudankulam U-2	Nuclear	1000
	GRAND TOTAL (THERMAL + HYDRO + NUCLEAR)		14209.75

Statement-II

(A) All India Generation in Million Units (MU) during last three years

	Electricity Generation (In MU)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Conventional sources	1048672	1107822.28	1160140.94
Renewable Energy Sources	61784.93	65780.85	81548.21
TOTAL	1110456.93	1173603.13	1241689.15

Note : Generation data from Renewable Energy Sources is Provisional.

*(B) All India electrical energy supplied in Million Units (MU)
during last three years*

Year	Electricity Supplied (In MU)
2014-15	1,030,785
2015-16	1,090,850
2016-17	1,135,332

Loss free power distribution companies

1750. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to make operation of each power distribution company loss free by the year 2019;
- (b) the names of the States which have gone through the Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) process;
- (c) the steps being taken to reign in other States under the UDAY; and
- (d) the percentage of debt financing by State DISCOMs and its impact on power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Government have set a target for Power Distribution Companies to reduce their Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses to less than 15% by March, 2019.

(b) So far, Twenty Seven (27) States and Four (04) UTs in all viz. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Puducherry have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) under UDAY.

(c) The Scheme is open to all remaining States and UTs for operational efficiency. However, relaxation of borrowing outside Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) limit ended on 31-03-2017.

(d) UDAY provides that 25% of balance debt, as on 30-09-2015, remaining in the books of DISCOMs would either be converted as loans/bonds by banks/financial institutions or issued as State guaranteed DISCOM bonds at lower interest rates. This lower rate of interest on the balance debt of DISCOMs would result in reduction in interest cost as well as average cost of supply for the DISCOMs.

Power projects in Uttar Pradesh under Central Government

†1751. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power projects in Uttar Pradesh under the Central Government along with their capacity; and

(b) the details of ongoing projects and ensuing projects along with their capacity and cost of production and by when are they likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) In Uttar Pradesh, there are 8 commissioned and 3 ongoing, Central Sector Power Projects with an installed capacity of 10,743.14 MW and 4,620 MW respectively; details of these projects are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

Details of commissioned central sector power projects in Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Organization	Fuel	Capacity (MW)
1.	Narora Atomic Power Station	NPCIL	Nuclear	440.00
2.	Auraiya Combined Cycle Power Plant	NTPC	Thermal	663.36
3.	Dadri Combined Cycle Power Plant	NTPC	Thermal	829.78
4.	Dadri National Capital Thermal Power Project	NTPC	Thermal	1820.00
5.	Rihand Super Thermal Power Station	NTPC	Thermal	3000.00
6.	Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station	NTPC	Thermal	2000.00
7.	Tanda Thermal Power Station	NTPC	Thermal	440.00
8.	Unchahar Thermal Power Station	NTPC	Thermal	1550.00
TOTAL				10743.14

NTPC: National Thermal Power Corporation Limited.

NPCIL: Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-II*Details of ongoing Central sector power projects in Uttar Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Organization	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule	Cost (₹ In crore)
(A) Thermal Power Projects						
1.	Meja Super Thermal Power Plant	JV of NTPC & UPRVUNL	U-1 U-2	660 660	January, 2018 January, 2019	10821
2.	Ghatampur Thermal Power Plant	JV of NLC & UPRVUNL	U-1 U-2 U-3	660 660 660	November, 2020 May, 2021 September, 2021	17238
3.	Tanda Thermal Power Plant	NTPC	U-1 U-2	660 660	December, 2018 June, 2019	9189
B.	Hydro Electric Project (above 25 MW)					
	Nil					
C.	Nuclear Power Projects					
	Nil					
TOTAL CAPACITY:					4620 MW	

NTPC: National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.

NLC: Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

UPRVUNL: Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.

Free power to farmers

1752. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made provisions to give free power to the farmers in the country;

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

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the farmers in various States including Maharashtra for the land acquired from them for thermal/hydro power projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Electricity is a Concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity at affordable rate to all the consumers including Farmers, in a State / UT falls within the purview of the respective State Government / State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various measures for improvement in power sector and to provide electricity at affordable rates. The State Government can give subsidy to any class of consumers including farmers, to the extent they consider appropriate as per provisions of section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003 as well as clause 8.3 of the Tariff Policy. There is no specific provision to give free power to farmers by the Union Government.

(c) and (d) Payment of compensation for the land acquired from the land owners, including farmers, for Thermal/Hydro Power Projects is made as per the existing policy.

Revival of gas based power plants

1753. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several gas based power plants have been stranded;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;

(c) whether any subsidies and tax concessions are being offered to those plants and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is now planning to revive 25GW stranded gas based capacity to push consumption of the fuel and transform the nation into a gas based economy; and

(e) the time by when a decision in the matter will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) A total of 14305 MW gas based power generation capacity is stranded in the country due to non-availability of domestic gas. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) have informed that domestic gas is being supplied to the power sector as per current production level and domestic natural gas supply to power sector can improve only in case production levels increase in future and as per prevailing MoP&NG guidelines.

(c) to (e) Government has provided for Nil Customs duty on import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Natural Gas (NG), if it is used for generation of electrical energy

by a generating company, as defined in section 2(28) of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003) to supply electrical energy or to engage in the business of supplying electrical energy to the grid. The Gas based power plants are free to import the LNG, generate power and sell it to the consumers.

Adverse impact of LED bulbs on environment

1754. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 76 per cent of India's LED bulbs fail safety test;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any survey conducted has proved that large scale use of LED bulbs is environmentally hazardous?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Quality standards for LED products are laid down and enforced by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY). BIS has informed that a survey carried out by Nielsen Market Research Group has alleged that more than 76 per cent of the LED bulb brands across 200 electrical retail outlets were found to be non-compliant with consumer safety standards.

MeitY has notified "Electronics and IT Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012 (CRO) mandating Indian safety standards for the notified goods in October, 2012. Self -Ballasted LED Lamps for general services and fixed general purpose LED Luminaries are included under the CRO. As per the provisions of the Order, registration is granted by BIS after successful completion of testing of product at BIS recognized labs as per applicable Indian Safety Standards. MeitY is executing the surveillance of notified goods registered by BIS and the non-compliant cases are forwarded to BIS for necessary action as per provisions of BIS Act/ Rules. MeitY has informed that approximately 5% of registration granted by BIS for LED product category is non-compliant with the notified Indian Safety Standards.

Further, LED bulbs distributed to domestic consumers across the country under Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) Scheme by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Power, undergo 3-tier (at bidding stage, distribution stage and post distribution stage) quality control checks, to ensure that only high quality LED bulbs

are distributed. As a result of stringent quality control mechanisms, the failure rate of LED bulbs under UJALA scheme is only 0.48%; all the defective bulbs are replaced by EESL free of cost to consumers. In addition to EESL, other market players in the private sector are also selling LED bulbs.

(c) So far, no survey has been conducted under the aegis of the Government to assess the environmental hazards on account of large scale use of LED bulbs.

Electricity to the households deprived of electricity

†1755. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the target set to provide electricity to the households deprived of electricity;
- (b) whether it is a fact that certain States are lagging too much behind in achieving the target of providing electricity to electricity deprived households, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the Central Government to achieve the stipulated targets in time; and
- (d) by when the target to provide electricity to electricity deprived household would be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Government of India have launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) to achieve universal household electrification in the country. The scheme envisages to provide last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all the remaining un-electrified households of rural and un-electrified poor households in urban areas across the country. States like Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh etc. have a large number of un-electrified households and this Scheme would help the States/UTs to electrify such households.

Under this scheme, all States/Union Territories are required to complete the works of household electrification by 31st March, 2019.

PAT scheme of BEE

1756. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the result of first implementation cycle of Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has come out;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it was as per expectation;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the action initiated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (e) Under the Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme, PAT Cycle-I was completed in March, 2015. In this cycle, 478 Designated Consumers (DCs) belonging to 8 sectors (Aluminium, Cement, Chlor-Alkali, Fertilizer, Iron & Steel, Pulp & Paper, Thermal Power and Textile) were notified with mandatory specific energy consumption (*i.e.* energy use per unit of production) reduction targets. These cumulative energy saving targets of 6.68 Million Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (MTOE) were to be achieved in a cycle of 3 years. At the end of the PAT Cycle-I, upon monitoring and verification (M&V), which was carried out by third party energy auditors, accredited and empanelled by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), it has been assessed that these DCs have collectively achieved energy savings of about 8.67 MTOE. The sector-wise details of the energy saving targets assigned at the beginning and achievements at the end of the PAT Cycle-I are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The outcome of the scheme has exceeded the expectations, as the realised energy saving of 8.67 MTOE is about 30% more than the assigned energy saving targets of 6.68 MTOE.

Statement

Sector-wise details of the energy saving targets

Sl. No.	Sectors	No. of Identified DCs	Annual Energy Consumption (MTOE)	Target of Energy Reduction (MTOE)	Actual Savings (MTOE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Aluminium	10	7.71	0.46	0.73
2.	Cement	85	15.00	0.81	1.44
3.	Chlor- Alkali	22	0.88	0.05	0.13
4.	Fertilizer	29	8.20	0.48	0.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Iron & Steel	67	25.30	1.48	2.10
6.	Paper & Pulp	31	2.09	0.12	0.26
7.	Textile	90	1.20	0.07	0.12
8.	Thermal Power Plant	144	105.00	3.21	3.06
TOTAL		478	165.38	6.68	8.67

Launching of Saubhagya Yojana

1757. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) has been launched;

(b) which are the rural and the urban areas that are proposed to be covered under this scheme on priority and otherwise; and

(c) by when does Government proposes to achieve the objective of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya), in September, 2017 to achieve universal household electrification in the country. The scheme envisages to provide last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all the remaining un-electrified households of rural and un-electrified poor households in urban areas across the country.

(c) Under Saubhagya, all the States/UTs are required to complete the works of household electrification by 31st March, 2019.

Supply of led bulbs on subsidised rates

1758. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central Government scheme to provide LED bulbs to the consumers on subsidised rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether online sale facility will also be started for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no scheme funded by the Central Government to provide LED bulbs to the consumers on subsidised rates. However, Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Power is providing LED bulbs under Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) Programme to domestic consumers.

UJALA programme is voluntary in nature and runs without any budgetary allocation from Government of India. EESL aggregates the demand across the country and procures LED bulbs through a transparent and competitive bidding process for further distribution to domestic consumers at lower rates compared to prevailing retail market price.

(c) EESL through its distribution channel partner Department of Information and Technology (DoIT), Government of Rajasthan is distributing LED bulbs online in Rajasthan only.

Pay anomalies in hydro PSUs

1759. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that executives (E1 and E2 grade) in Hydro Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Ministry of Power namely THDC, SJVN, NHPC and NEEPCO are having lower pay scales than their supervisors and workmen w.e.f. 01.01.1997 resulting in pay scales anomalies;

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

(c) the time by which anomalies in pay scales is likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) While the pay scales of Executives in CPSUs are fixed as per the DPE Guidelines dated 25.06.1999, the pay scales of Supervisors and Workmen categories are negotiated and fixed by the Management of the concerned CPSUs as per the DPE Guidelines dated 14.01.1999. There is anomaly in pay scales which arose due to non-adherence with the DPE Guidelines dated 14.01.1999 that the negotiated wages would not come in conflict with the wage revision of Officers/Executives and would be implemented after confirming to the administrative Ministry and DPE that such revisions are within the approved parameters.

All concerned CPSUs have been directed *vide* order dated 30.06.2017 to comply with the extant guidelines/instructions of DPE and Presidential Directives issued by Ministry of Power, from time to time, while fixing the pay scales of their employees.

Power tariff in the country

1760. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power tariff in the country is expected to go up gradually by anything between 50 paise and ₹ 125 per unit;

(b) whether it is also a fact that retrofitting costs range from ₹1-2 crore per MW, while for new coal fired plant the cost is pegged at ₹5 crore per MW;

(c) whether it is also a fact that with such high cost, power producers have been dragging their feet over retrofitting due to lack of clarity on who will bear the burden; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has issued revised environmental norms *vide* notification dated 07.12.2015. The estimated capital expenditure on retrofitting the coal based thermal power plants for meeting revised environmental norms and estimated impact on first year tariff including increased Operation & Maintenance (O&M) is as under:—

Sl. No.	Equipment	Estimated capital expenditure	Estimated impact on first year tariff (including increased O&M expenses)
1.	Installation of FGD system for SO _x control	0.88 Cr/MW to 1.28 Cr/MW	62 paise/kWh to 93 paise/kWh
2.	Upgradation of ESP for SPM control		
3.	NO _x control		
4.	Conversion of open cycle to closed cycle		

(c) and (d) Central Electricity Authority, in consultation with power utilities has prepared a phasing plan for implementation of new environmental norms, to ensure minimum disruption in power supply due to shutdown of plants for retrofitting.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED
QUESTIONS SET FOR THE 1ST JANUARY, 2018***

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTION

Floods in Bihar

*136. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several rural roads/bridges have been damaged and washed away, due to recent floods in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof including Sugauli-Piparpati road in Champaran district;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from Bihar Government for funds to repair/rebuild such flood damaged rural roads;

(d) the details of funds made available to the State for the last two years, district-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to repair/rebuild the roads/bridges damaged in the recent floods in the State?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Yes, rural roads/bridges including Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) roads have sustained damages during the recent floods in Bihar as reported by the State Government of Bihar.

(b) The damage to the rural roads and bridges as reported by the State is summarized below:

No. of Rural Roads Affected	Total Length (in km.)	Damaged Length (in km.)	No. of Damaged Culverts	No. of Damaged Bridges	No. of Damaged Approach road to bridges
3119	13836.94	4236.61	484	51	45

* The sitting of the Rajya Sabha scheduled for Monday, the 1st January, 2018 was cancelled and answer to questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the table of the House on Tuesday, 2nd January, 2018.

The district wise-details of the damage to rural roads/bridges during the recent flood is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The Sugauli-Piparpanti road is not a PMGSY road but a Major District Road under Road Construction Department (RCD), Bihar. As reported by Road Construction Department (RCD), this road has a total length of 7 km. of which 200 mts. has been damaged during the recent floods.

(c) No Sir, the Ministry of Rural Development has not yet received any proposal from the Government of Bihar for funds to repair/rebuild such flood damaged roads. The Programme guidelines of PMGSY also do not have any provision for repair or replacement or reconstruction of rural roads earlier constructed under PMGSY and damaged/washed away as a result of natural disaster.

As reported by the Ministry of Home Affairs, in order to provide relief assistance to disaster affected victims, the Central Government has constituted State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in each State for meeting the expenditure for immediate response and relief works for notified disasters including floods. The fund available at SDRF is at the disposal of the State Government and the concerned State Government is required to provide relief assistance to disaster victims from SDRF at notified rates. In case of severe disaster, additional financial assistance is provided by the Central Government from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), provided that the State Government does not have adequate balance in the SDRF. The assistance from SDRF and NDRF is only for immediate relief and restoration and does not include medium and long term reconstruction. For getting the assistance from NDRF, the State Government is required to submit a proposal to MHA.

The Government of Bihar has submitted a proposal for financial assistance of ₹ 7444.60 crore from the National Disaster Response Fund including ₹ 1827.58 cr for the repair of rural roads.

(d) Year-wise details of funds released by the Ministry of Rural Development during last two years under the PMGSY scheme to the Government of Bihar is given below:

Year	Allocation (₹ in crore)	Funds released (₹ in crore)
2015-16	2781	2781
2016-17	3000	2958.33

The district-wise details of fund released by the State Government are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The State Government has reported that ₹ 200 crore of funds was made available by Disaster Management Department, Government of Bihar to Rural Works Department for flood damage repair in Financial Year 2016-17. Out of this 196.92 crore was made available to PIUs (Works Division, Rural Works Department) as per their requirement. The details are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(e) As per the guidelines of SDRF/NDRF, the Inter Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the affected areas of the State for on the spot assessment of the damages from 4th to 7th October, 2017. The Sub-committee of the National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) in its meeting held on 19 December, 2017 considered the report of the IMCT. The recommendations of SC-NEC are placed before the High Level Committee, chaired by the Home Minister for approval of assistance from NDRF.

The State Government has reported that almost all the roads of Rural Works Department, Bihar which were damaged during the recent floods have been restored and made motorable.

Statement-I

A. District wise details of roads damaged by floods

Sl. No.	District	No. of Affected Road	Total Length (in km.)	Damaged Length (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Araria	222	1038.24	247.73
2.	Chhapra	3	12.32	1.75
3.	Darbhanga	375	1016.60	273.02
4.	East Champaran	370	1127.26	518.88
5.	Gopalganj	44	144.42	12.06
6.	Katihar	359	4313.35	1022.35
7.	Khagaria	27	87.21	48.98
8.	Kishanganj	285	1238.23	426.86
9.	Madhepura	52	221.90	56.91

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhubani	226	675.86	85.26
11.	Muzzafarpur	152	401.28	151.49
12.	Purnia	272	933.68	679.95
13.	Saharsa	64	200.10	24.28
14.	Samastipur	59	190.38	109.17
15.	Sheohar	48	106.14	10.48
16.	Sitamarhi	295	983.39	149.44
17.	Supaul	64	224.08	109.73
18.	Siwan	7	16.87	10.10
19.	West Champaran	195	905.66	298.16
TOTAL		3119	13836.94	4236.61

(B) Division-wise details of bridges damaged by floods

Sl. No.	Work Division	No. of Damaged Culvert	No. of Damaged Bridges	No. of Approach Damaged road
		A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Katihar	14	1	10
2.	Purnea	42	5	3
3.	Araria	189	2	0
4.	Kishanganj	88	2	1
5.	Muzaffarpur	8	0	0
6.	Saharsa	12	0	0
7.	Madhubani	4	3	1
8.	Gopalganj	7	0	0
9.	Sitamarhi	18	8	24
10.	Sheohar	1	9	0
11.	East Champaran	53	6	1

1	2	3	4	5
12.	West Champaran	12	2	1
13.	Madhepura	4	0	0
14.	Supaul	26	8	0
15.	Samastipur	2	5	2
16.	Darbhanga	4	0	2
GRAND TOTAL		484	51	45

Statement-II*District-wise details of fund released under PMGSY during the last two years*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of District	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Araria	76.92	147.64
2.	Aurangabad	196.23	132.02
3.	Banka	41.36	98.26
4.	Begusarai	18.82	51.46
5.	Bhabhua	47.64	40.14
6.	Bhagalpur	43.13	127.57
7.	Bhojpur	67.48	26.64
8.	Buxar	25.68	37.23
9.	Saran	16.84	62.6
10.	Darbhanga	47.8	148.42
11.	East Champaran	57.87	87.51
12.	Gaya	66.33	218.96
13.	Gopalganj	29.2	65.48
14.	Jahanabad	24.54	10.73
15.	Arwal	17.54	13.99
16.	Jamui	61.99	146.53
17.	Katihar	64.13	83.2
18.	Khagaria	12.23	28.79
19.	Kishanganj	53.44	144.91

Sl. No.	Name of District	2015-16	2016-17
20.	Lakhisarai	6.53	20.99
21.	Sheikhpura	7.56	39.48
22.	Madhepura	16.18	81.42
23.	Madhubani	55.11	211.78
24.	Munger	6.65	32.47
25.	Muzaffarpur	28.78	144.92
26.	Nalanda	62.63	83.62
27.	Nawada	64.42	131.15
28.	Patna	20.99	57.71
29.	Purnea	76.33	120.38
30.	Rohtas	111.04	95.65
31.	Saharsa	15.49	56.31
32.	Samastipur	62.62	152.87
33.	Sheohar	1.27	5.37
34.	Sitamarhi	98.32	181.82
35.	Siwan	37.14	130.78
36.	Supaul	19.94	79.97
37.	Vaishali	2.78	48.29
38.	West Champaran	67.64	180.16
GRAND TOTAL		1730.59	3527.22

Statement-III*District-wise fund released under Flood Damage Repair in 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Scheme	Sanction Amount (In Lakh)	Total Amount Released (In lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Araria	425	3603.666	2993.582
2.	Begusarai	1	1.435	77.265
3.	Bhagalpur	3	33.1	62.411

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bhojpur	1	10.28	737.534
5.	Buxar	5	339.743	415.178
6.	Chapra	34	184.252	165.604
7.	Darbhanga	175	824.533	555.561
8.	East Champaran	227	715.438	347.756
9.	Gaya	10	225.416	189.347
10.	Gopalganj	25	350.084	10.463
11.	Jamui	3	8.365	8.365
12.	Jehanabad	8	26.287	0
13.	Kaimur	10	128.113	16.564
14.	Karihar	189	3397.404	2774.955
15.	Khagaria	31	295.943	10.94
16.	Kishanganj	192	1913.732	1490.598
17.	Lakhisarai	1	16.07	91.247
18.	Madhepura	34	241.906	241.906
19.	Madhubani	203	952.246	952.246
20.	Munger	2	7.873	7.873
21.	Muzaffarpur	89	621.247	609.066
22.	Nalanda	10	64.039	64.03
23.	Nawada	1	6.263	6.263
24.	Patna	9	101.242	332.35
25.	Purnea	210	3013.477	3124.034
26.	Rohtas	9	117.41	117.41
27.	Saharsa	24	216.799	337.1
28.	Samastipur	0	0	195.318
29.	Sheohar	47	192.287	192.287
30.	Sitamarhi	222	2649.286	1896.679

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Siwnan	5	4.763	4.763
32.	Supaul	64	783.063	421.006
33.	Vaishali	2	14.02	14.02
34.	West Champaran	160	1228.537	1228.537
GRAND TOTAL		2431	22288.319	19692.258

Cleaning of Ganga river from Haridwar to Unnao

†*137. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that river Ganga has been cleansed from Haridwar to Unnao in the first phase of cleaning and if so, the expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) the system put in place to make the steps already taken in the first phase of cleaning of Ganga permanent;

(c) whether, during the second phase, the river is proposed to be cleansed from Unnao (UP) to the border of Bihar;

(d) whether, as per the opinion of National Green Tribunal (NGT), Chairperson, water quality remains the same, even after spending rupees seven thousand crores; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) targets to clean the entire stretch of main stem of river Ganga on top priority.

Government has launched a number of schemes for cleaning Ganga river, the latest being an umbrella program named Namami Gange on 13 May, 2015. Under Namami Gange Programme, Ganga Rejuvenation is being taken up in a holistic manner integrating various initiatives such as river front development, ghat and crematoria, ghat and river cleaning, rural sanitation, bio remediation, afforestation, bio-diversity conservation, public participation and outreach to make Ganga conservation efforts permanent and sustainable.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In the stretch from 'Haridwar to Unnao' 15 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹ 1493 crore aiming to create 172.5 Million Litres Per Day (MLD) sewage treatment capacity. An expenditure of ₹ 166 crore has been incurred on these projects so far. In the stretch from 'Unnao to the border of Bihar' 16 projects have been sanctioned.

Under Namami Gange Programme provision has been kept for long term (10-15 years) Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of the assets created so as ensure that the assets created are productive and operate in a sustainable manner.

Further, under Namami Gange Programme, wherever feasible, Hybrid Annuity Based Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode of execution including 15 years O&M is being adopted. Under this mode upto 40% of the capital cost shall be paid during the construction period while remaining capital along with O&M expenditure shall be paid during the 15 year concession period based on the performance of the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP). This would ensure greater stake and accountability on part of the successful concessionaire to ensure long term sustained operations of the assets created, with desired level of performance.

(d) and (e) NGT in its final judgement order in O.A. No. 200/2014 in the matter of M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India for Segment B, Phase I dated 13th July, 2017 observed that even after spending of ₹ 7304.64 crore upto March, 2017, by the Central Government, State Government and local authorities of the State of UP, the status of river Ganga has not improved in terms of quality or otherwise and it continues to be a serious environmental issue.

The task of cleaning Ganga is undertaken by different authorities under different programme/schemes. Honble NGT *vide* its order dated 07.07.2017 in the same O.A. had noted that the Central Government and State Government of Uttar Pradesh had released an amount of ₹ 6,691.55 crore, the details of which are given below:

Sl. No.	Source	Amount (₹ crore)	Scheme	As on Date
1.	Central Government	4864.48	GAP-I, Gap-II, NRCD, Namami Gange	30 June, 2017
2.	State Government (Uttar Pradesh)	1827.07	Standalone projects and State Contribution	March, 2017
TOTAL		6691.55		

The Government has intensified its efforts for pollution abatement of river Ganga. Cleaning of river Ganga is being carried out through various activities including treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, afforestation and bio-diversity etc. The municipal sewage being generated in cities on banks of Ganga is being managed by a mix of Interception and Diversion projects, sewerage network and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) projects. Over 3000 MLD of sewage is generated by the towns situated on the main stem of river Ganga. Against this sewage treatment capacity available is 1580 MLD. National Mission for Clean Ganga has sanctioned projects for creation of additional 1570 MLD capacity and these projects are at various stages of implementation.

Expenditure on food rations for armed forces personnel

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

- (a) the total expenditure incurred on food rations for Armed Forces personnel and the expenditure incurred for those in peace postings for the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the formula used to arrive at the figure of ₹96.03 as a daily cash allowance for rations for officers in the Army;
- (c) whether Government has taken steps to enhance access to markets to buy ration for officers residing in poorly connected cantonments;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of expenditure on food rations procured by Indian Army over last three years are mentioned below:

Year	Total expenditure (INR in Crores)
2014-15	3723.21
2015-16	4045.38
2016-17	4380.86

The detail of expenditure is not maintained separately for peace stations.

(b) The rate of Ration Money Allowance in the Defence Forces has been revised in Financial Year 2015-16 to ₹97.85/- per day, instead of mentioned amount of ₹ 96.03/-, based on percentage increase in WPI (Wholesale Price Index) of different rations items *e.g.* Food articles, Fuel and Manufacturing Products.

(c) to (e) Defence Forces personnel use cantonment/civil market for purchase of rations in Peace Areas.

Forecast of cyclones

*139. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in recent past, there was any cyclone other than Ockhi which originated from vicinity of Sri Lanka and moved towards the coast or to north through sea;

(b) whether India Meteorological Department (IMD) was able to predict cyclones, one or two days before it hit coast;

(c) whether origination of cyclones so close to main India is a phenomenon of climate change; and

(d) what steps the Ministry has adopted to predict such cyclones early and warn all concerned?

THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No Sir. In the recent past, there was no cyclone other than OCKHI which originated from vicinity of Sri Lanka and moved towards the Indian coasts.

(b) Yes Sir. Tropical Cyclone Genesis outlook was issued on 28th November, 2017 and details about the Depression along with its intensification were issued from 29th November, 2017 (1150 hrs IST).

(c) The formation of cyclone OCKHI close to the coast cannot be considered as a direct manifestation of climate change. However, the possible impacts of climate change can lead to increased intensity and frequency of cyclones over the global oceans including the Arabian Sea.

Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), major mission mode initiatives have been launched by Government of India to take all possible strategies for impact minimization, adaptation and mitigation to build resilience. Activities related to science of climate change and the development of Earth System Model have been launched by Ministry of Earth Sciences during the last five years. Several initiatives under the missions on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change and Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem are being implemented by Department of Science and Technology (DST). All the eight missions are coordinated by MoEF&CC which is also serving as the Secretariat to PM council on climate change.

(d) The improvement of the monitoring and forecasting of tropical cyclones is a continuous process. There are two Area Cyclone Warning Centres (ACWC) at Mumbai and Chennai and three Cyclone Warning Centres (CWCs) at Ahmedabad, Vishakhapatnam and Bhubaneswar. The observing system infrastructure for 24X7 monitoring and detection of Tropical Cyclones all along the Indian coastlines has been commissioned with 7 Doppler Weather Radars (DWR) on the east coast, 5 DWR on the west coast, 20 High Speed Wind Recorders (HWSR) and about 70 Automatic Weather Stations. In addition to these, we also make use the data from the Indian satellites (INSAT-3D, INSAT-3DR, Megha-Tropiques and SCATSAT). Ministry also has a High Performance Computing System (HPC) of 1.12 PetaFlops to run an advanced suite of weather prediction models. The HPC system is being further upgraded to 6.8 PetaFlops by January 2018.

Use of Ganga waterways from Haldia to Varanasi

†*140. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is unable to use Ganga waterways from Haldia to Varanasi, comprehensively, for transportation of goods because of deposition of soil in the Ganga, which is a major hurdle in this regard;

(b) whether Bihar Government has set up an expert committee for desilting Ganga river along with the request to Central Government to conduct a study for uninterrupted flow of Ganga; and

(c) if so, the progress thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Due to inadequate draft in different stretches of Ganga, difficulties were experienced in using National Waterway (NW)-I for shipping and navigation. To overcome the problem, the Government is implementing the Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) for capacity augmentation of navigation on NW-1 on the Haldia - Varanasi stretch of Ganga-Bhagirathi- Hooghly River System. The project is being implemented at a cost of ₹5369 crore along with technical and financial assistance of the World Bank to provide an assured depth of 2.2 to 3.0 meters and a bottom channel of 45 meters for at least 330 days in a year to make it navigable for vessels up to 2000 tonnes.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, after considering the views of the State Government of Bihar, has set up a committee on 24.08.2017 under the chairmanship of Shri A. B. Pandya, former Chairman of Central Water Commission (CWC) to address the issue of floods and siltation in Ganga in Bihar. The Terms of Reference of the Committee are given below and it has been requested to furnish its report by 24.2.2018.

- (i) Assessment of morphological changes and river behavior analysis in river Ganga in Bihar.
- (ii) Assessment of silt load and sedimentation with respect to return period of floods and to identify the intensity of the devastation emerging from flood peak on account of sedimentation in the river Ganga.
- (iii) To identify the impact of Farakka Barrage with reference to operating policy, on the flood and river siltation in main stem of river Ganga in Bihar.
- (iv) To assimilate and review the outcome of various scientific studies carried out by expert organizations/ experts.
- (v) To suggest possible remedial measures to be undertaken for mitigating the devastation occurring during flood peaks on account of siltation and for ensuring regular flushing of silt including minimum desirable flow in the main stem of river Ganga upstream of Bihar.

Military expenditure on maintenance and modernisation

*141. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the military expenditure as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has reduced over a period of time, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether India is not spending proportionately on operations and maintenance of military equipment and development of defence infrastructure; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor along with the details of the funds allocated for modernisation and equipments during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The total Military expenditure has been increasing over the years. Total expenditure has increased from ₹2,93,919.43 crore in 2015-16 to ₹3,51,650.10 crore in 2016-17. During 2017-18, a total amount of ₹3,59,854.12 crore has been allocated. As of now, more than 75% of this amount has been spent. Total expenditure includes, capital expenditure, salaries, pensions, Research & Development, Ordnance Factory Board, Border Road, Ex.Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme etc. Simultaneously, defence capital expenditure has also increased from ₹79,958.31 crore in 2015-16 to ₹86,370.92 crore in 2016-17. During 2017-18, an amount of ₹86,488.01 crore has been allocated, of which ₹68,755.55 crore has been spent so far (79.50%).

As a percentage of allocation for Central Government capital expenditure, the share of defence stands at around 28% during 2017-18. Defence revenue expenditure as a percentage of Central Government revenue expenditure is 9.41%.

Defence expenditure as percentage of GDP may not be the most appropriate measure to judge defence preparedness.

Compensation for crop destruction by wild animals

†*142. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any system in place for compensation for losses to farmers in the country due to destruction of crops by wild animals;

(b) the extent of destruction of crops done by wild animals every year and the measures taken by Government to prevent the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that farmers themselves have to bear the burden of destruction of crops by wild animals as a result of which every year farmers have to suffer huge losses; and

(d) whether Government would develop a system to compensate farmers for losses incurred on account of destruction of crops by animals?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir. Presently there are systems in place, both at the Centre and State level for compensation for losses to farmers in the country due to destruction of crops by wild animals.

(b) The extent of destruction of farmer's crop damaged by wild animals is not collated in the Ministry. However, the Ministry provides financial assistance to State/ Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for management of wildlife and its habitats in the country. It includes compensation for depredation by wild animals including cattle lifting, crop damage, loss of life and property. The activities supported under the Schemes *inter alia* include construction /erection of physical barriers, such as barbed wire fence, solar powered electric fence, bio-fencing using cactus, boundary walls etc. to prevent the entry of wild animals into crop fields; improvement of wildlife habitat of wild animals by augmenting the availability of food and water in forest areas to reduce the entry of animals from forests to habitations and setting up of anti-depredation squads to drive away problematic animals. State Governments also provide relief from their own funds for damage to crops by wild animals.

(c) There is a mechanism already in place for providing compensation against crop damages by the Government. *Ex-gratia* payments are made by State/UT Governments for damage to crops by wild animals, but the rates vary from State to State. Due to this the loss suffered by the farmers may not be ruled out.

(d) There is a system in place in both Central and State/UT Governments to compensate farmers for losses incurred due to destruction by the wild animals, however disbursements of funds is the responsibility of respective State/UT Governments.

Arsenic and chemical contamination in drinking water

†*143. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board has conducted any study in the country especially in Gariaband district of Chhattisgarh to detect the prevalence of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Arsenic and other chemical substances in water and to know about its ill effects on people's health;

(b) if so, the data of contaminated water from various sources in the country collected by the Central Ground Water Board, State-wise and district-wise; and

(c) the number of quality testing laboratories in the country to test the purity of water and the present number of posts vacant therein?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI): (a) and (b) The Ground Water Quality of the country including Gariaband district of Chhattisgarh is being monitored by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB). As per their report, the ground water quality, in general, is potable throughout the country except for certain pockets of various parts of the country where concentration of certain contaminations are more than the desired limit. The details of districts where some parts are affected with water quality having higher concentration of contamination more than the permissible limit is at given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Ground water Quality parameters of the monitoring wells of CGWB in Gariaband district, Chhattisgarh State are found to be within Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) permissible limits. As reported by the Chhattisgarh State into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation as on 28th December, 2017, three habitations in Supebeda Village of Gariaband District have arsenic contamination more than the permissible limit.

(c) The Central Ground Water Board has set up 16 Chemical laboratories in all over the country. The list of Chemical Laboratories of Central Ground Water Board is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Of the 79 technical manpower positions sanctioned in all these laboratories of CGWB combined, 52 positions have been filled, and the remaining positions are in the process of being filled. Most of the presently unfilled ones junior positions, and only one position of senior chemist is vacant.

Statement-I

State-wise details of affected districts with Ground Water Contamination by different Chemical Constituents, as per the information provided by Central Ground Water Board

Sl. No.	State/UT	Salinity (EC above 3000µS/cm) (EC:Electrical Conductivity)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01mg/l)	Iron (above 1mg/l)	Heavy metals: Lead (above 0.01 mg/l) Cadmium (above 0.003mg/l) Chromium (above 0.05 mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East-Godavari, West-Godavari Krishna, Guntur Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool, Nellore, Kadapa, Kurnool, Ananthapur, Sirkakulam Kurnool, Ananthapur,	Visakhapatnam, West Godavari Krishna, Guntur Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool, Ananthapur, Sirkakulam	Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East-Godavari, West-Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Kurnool, Ananthapur,	Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore	Vishakhapatnam Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Chittoor, Cuddapah	
2.	Telangana	Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal Khammam, Medak, Mahabubnagar	Adilabad, Karimnagar Khammam, Warangal Mahabubnagar, Medak Nalgonda, Rangareddy, Nizamabad	Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar Warangal, Khammam, Hyderabad, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda Rangareddy, Nalgonda Rangareddy,	Nalgonda,	Adilabad, Hyderabad, Lead: Karimnagar, Rangareddy, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda Medak, Nalgonda, Cadmium: Nizamabad, Ranga Rangareddy Chromium: Reddy Rangareddy	

3. Assam	Goalpara, Kamrup Karbi Anglong, Nagaon, Golaghat Karimganj	Sivsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Hailakandi, Karimganj Cachar, Barpeta Bongaigaon, Goalpara Dhubri, Nalbari, Nagaon Morigaon, Kamrup Darrang & Baksha	Cachar, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup Karbi Anglong, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sibsagar, Sonitpur
4. Arunachal Pradesh			Changlang, East Siang, Lohit, Papumpare
5. Bihar	Aurangabad, Banka Bhagalpur, Gaya, Jamui Kaimur (Bhabua), Munger Nawada, Rohtas Jahanabad Akhisarai, Sheikhpura, Nalanda	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Darbhanga, Kaimur (Bhabua), Patna, Rohtas, Saran, Siwan	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Purnea, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali K. Champaran, Gopalganj, Lohardaga, Madhepura, Muzaffarpur Saharsa, Siwan, West Champaran

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Chhattisgarh		Bastar, Balod, Balrampur Bemetra, Bijapur, Durg, Ranker, Kondagaon, Korba Koriya Raigarh, Surajpur Surguja	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Korba Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker Koriya,	Lead: Korba Cadmium: Korba, Chromium: Korba
7.	Delhi	New Delhi, North South, East West, North West, South West Delhi	East Delhi, New Delhi North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi North Delhi, West Delhi West Delhi	East Delhi, Central Delhi, New Delhi, North Delhi, North West Delhi, South West Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi	East, Northeast		Lead: Along Najafgarh drain in North, West and South-west districts Cadmium: Southwest Chromium: Northwest, South, New Delhi, East
8.	Goa					North Goa, South Goa	
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand Banaskantha, Bharuch Bhavnagar, Dahod, Jamnagar	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand Banaskantha, Bharuch Bhavnagar, Dahod Gandhinagar,	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Jamnagar	Amreli, Anand, Bharuch Bhavnagar, Dahod Gandhinagar, Kachchh Mehesana,	Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar Kachchh, Mehesana Narmada	

Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda Mahesana, Navsari, Patan Porbandar, Rajkot Sabarkantha, Surat Surendranagar, Vadodara Narmada	Jamnagar Junagadh, Kachchh Mehesana, Panchmahals Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehesana Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahals, Patan Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat Surendranagar	Patan, Rajkot Surendranagar, Vadodara
10. Haryana	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind Kaithal, Karnal, Mohendragarh, Panipat Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh, Panchkula Palwal, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa Sonipat, Yamuna Nagar	Ambala, Bhiwani Lead: Ambala, Faridabad, Fatehabad Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar Jind, Kaithal, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Mahendragarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat Cadmium: Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Rewari, Rohtak, Chromium: Fatehabad

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Himachal Pradesh			Una, Solan, Hamirpur, Kangra, Mandi, Kullu	Jammu, Kathua, Anantnag, Kupwara	Jammu, Kathua, Rajouri	Baramulla, Budgam Kathua, Kupwara Pulwama, Srinagar	Lead: Jammu (Gangyal), Bari Brahma, Kathua, Cadmium: Kathua
12. Jammu and Kashmir			Jammu, Kathua				
13. Jharkhand			Bokaro, Dhanbad, Garhwa, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Koderma, Pakur, Palamu Ranchi, Sahebganj, Khunti	Chatra, Garhwa, Godda, Gumla Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamu, Paschim Singhbhum, Purbi Singhbhum, Ranchi Sahibganj	Sahibganj	Chatra, Deoghar, Eas Singhbhum, Giridih, Ranchi West Singhbhum	Lead: Jamshedpur
14. Karnataka		Bagalkote, Bangalore- Rural Bangalore-Urban, Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Chamarajnagara, Chikballapur, Chikmagalur, Chikradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere	Bagalkot, Bangalore Rural Bangalore (Urban), Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar Bijapur, Chikaballapur Chamarajanagar, Chikmagalur, Chikradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal Mandya, Dakshina Kannada, Gadag Gulburga, Hassan,	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chikradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal Mandya, Raichur, Shimoga, Udupi, Uttai Kannada	Raichur, Yadgir	Bagalkot, Bangalore; Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur Chikradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Gulburga Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu Kolar,	

	Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu/Coorg Kolar, Koppal, Mandya Mysore, Raichur, Ramanagara Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi Uttara Kannada, Yadgir	Haveri Kolar, Koppal, Mandya Mysore, Raichur Ramanagara, Shimoga Tumkur, Yadgir. Uttar; Kannada, Udupi	Koppal, Mysore Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur Udupi, Uttar Kannada
15. Kerala	Trivandrum, Kollam, Kottayam Ernakulam	Palakkad, Alappuzha Idukki, Ernakulam Thiruvananthapuram	Alappuzha, Idukki, Ernakulam Idukki, Kannur, Kasaragod Kollam, Kottayam Kozhikode, Malappuram Palakkad, Pathanamthitta Quilon, Thiruvananthapuram Thrissur, Wayanad
16. Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Bhand, Chhatarpur Gwalior, Indore, Jabua Khargone, Morena, Neemuch Ratlam,	Alirajpur, Balaghat Barwani, Betul, Bhand Bhopal, Chhatarpur Chhindwara, Datia, Dewas Dhar, Dindori,	Balaghat, Barwani, Lead: Balaghat, Betul Bhand, Bhopal Barwani, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Datia, Chhindwara Damoh, Dewas, Dhar, Datia, Dewas Dhar, Dindori, Guna,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Reva, Satna, Sehore Sheopur, Shivpuri, Ujjain	Guna Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur Jhabua, Khargon, Mandla Mandsaur, Morena Narsinhpur, Neemuch Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh Ratlam, Sagar, Satna Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi Shivpuri, Singrauli, Ujjain Vidisha	Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Khargon Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena Narsimhapur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur Shivpuri, Sidhi, Singrauli, Tikamgarh Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha		Dindori, Guna Gwalior, Hoshangabad Indore, Sehore, Jabalpur, Jhabua Khandwa, Katni, Mandla Mandsaur, Narsinghpur Neemuch, Panna, Raisen Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni Shahdol, Shajapur Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha East Nimar	Gwalior, Raisen, Rajgarh.Satna, Indore, Sehore, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Vidisha
17.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Jalgaon, Jalna, Nagpur, Nasik, Pune, Raigard, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Thane, Yavatmal	Ahmednagar, Beed, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Satara, Sindhudurg, Solapur, Wardha, Yavatmal	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nasik,		Ahmednagar, Amravati, Beed, Buldana, Chandrapur, Aurangabad, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kohlapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Jalna, Kolhapur, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Satara, Thane, Nanded,	Lead:Ahmed Nagar, Akola, Beed, Buldana, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Latur, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded,

	Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal	Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal	Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
18. Manipur		Bishnupur, Thoubal	Bishnupur
19. Meghalaya			East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills
20. Nagaland			Dimapur
21. Odisha	Balasore, Bhadrak, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Puri	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Boudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, J.Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Khurda, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Nawapara, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Kalahandi, Koraput, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonepur, Sundargarh	Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Deogarh, J.Singhpur, in Sukinda block Jajpur, Jharsuguda, of Jajpur Kalahandi, District Kandmahal, Keonjhar, Kendrapara, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Sonpur

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Punjab	Bhatinda, Faridkot, Ferozpur, Gurdaspur, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar Patiala, Sangrur	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Fazilka, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Pathankot, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, SASNagar(Mohali), Tarn-Taran	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Nawan Shahr, Patiala, Ropar, Rupnagar, Sangrur, Taran- Taran	Mansa, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Ropar, Faridkot, Nawashahar, Sangrur, Taran Taran	Bhathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Mansa, Rupnagar, Sangrur	Lead Amritsar, Bathinda, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Muktsar, Ropar Cadmium: Fatehgarh Sahib, Ludhiana, Nawansahar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Sasnagar, Tarantaran Chromium: Amritsar, Bathinda, Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Mansa, Ropar, Barnala, Sangrur, Sasnagar, Taran Taran

23. Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajasamand, Sawai-Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bundi, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Partapgarh, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajasamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Rajasamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	Ganganagar	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bundi, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Partapgarh, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajasamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Rajasamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	Lead: Jhunjhunu Dist (Khetri Copper. Deposit): Pali, Jaipur (Sambhar Lake, Sanganer)
24. Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharampuri, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Madurai, Pudukkottai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Thiruvannamalai, Thiruvallur, Tirunelveli, Tiruvarur, Trichchirappalli, Tuticorin	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharampuri, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Kancheepuram, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Madurai, Pudukkottai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Thiruvannamalai, Thiruvallur, Tirunelveli, Tiruvarur, Trichchirappalli, Tuticorin	Ariyalur, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Ramnathapuram, Tiruvallur, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Trichchirappalli, Tuticorin	Namakkal, Salem	Lead: Dindigul, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Cadmium: Tiruvallur, Chromium: Cuddalore, Dindigul, Erode,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Salem, Sivaganga, Thanjavur, Theni, Thiruvallur, Tirunelveli, Trichechirappalli, Tuticorin, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar	Tiruchirappally, Thirunelveli, Tirupur, Vellore	Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Trichy, Tuticorin, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar			Kanchipuram, Tiruvallur
25.	Tripura					Dhalai, North Tripura, South Tripura, West Tripura	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Firozabad, Hamirpur, Kashganj, Kanpur Nagar, Mathura, Rae Bareilly, Unnao	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Auraiya, Banda, Bulandshahar, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Firozabad, GBNagar, Ghaziabad, Hathras, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Kanpur Nagar, Kasganj (Kashiram Nagar), Lalitpur, Mahoba, Mainpuri,	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baghpat, Balrampur, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Bulandsahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Fatehpur, Firozabad, GBNagar, Ghaziabad, Hathras, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Kanpur Nagar, Kasganj (Kashiram Nagar), Lalitpur, Mahoba, Mainpuri,	Bahraich, Balia, Balrampur, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Chandauli, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Lakhimpur Kheri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muradabad, Rai Bareilly, SantKabir Nagar, Shajahanpur, Siddarthnagar, Sant	Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Etawah, Fatehpur, Gazipur, Gonda, Hardoi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur, Lalitpur, Mau, Siddartnagar, Unnao	Lead: Muzzafar Nagar, Mathura, Moradabad, Allahabad, Bhadohi, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Kanpur, Raebareilly, Sonbhadra Cadmium:

		Mathura, Maunath Bhanjan, Pratapgargh, Rai Bareli, Shajahanpur, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Varanasiand, Unnao	Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Lakhimpur, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut, Mau, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Mirzapur, Raebarelli, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Shajahanpur, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Shravasti, Siddarth Nagar, Unnao	Ravidas Nagar, Unnao, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Badaun, Deoria, Jhansi, Kausambi, Kushinagar, Pilibhit, Maunath Bhanjan,	Varanasi city, Unnao Chromium: Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi, Kanpur, Unnao
27. Uttarakhand			Dehradun, Haridwar, Udhamsinghnagar		
28. West Bengal	Howrah, N24 Parganas, Purba Medinipore, S24 Parganas	Bankura, Birbhum, Dakshindinajpur, Malda, Purulia, Uttardinajpur, South24 Parganas	Bankura, Bardhaman	Bardhaman, Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, N-24Parganas, S-24 Parganas, Cooch Behar	Bankura, Bardhaman, Lead: Malda, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Dakhindinajpur, Nadia, N-24 E.Midnapur, Howrah, Pargana, S-24 Hugli, Jalpaiguri, Pragana, Kolkatta, Murshidabad, N- 24 Cadmium: N24 Parganas, Nadia, Praganas, S-24 S-24 Parganas, Praganas Uttardinajpur, West Chromium: Midnapur N-24 Praganas, Murshidabad

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Andaman and Nicobar					Andaman	
30.	Daman and Diu				Diu		
	TOTAL	212 districts	15 States 335 districts in 20 States	387 districts in 21 States	153 districts in 21 States/ UTs	302 Districts in 25 States and 1 UT	Pb in 92 districts in 14 States Cd in 24 districts in 9 States Cr in 29 districts in 10 States

Statement-II*List of Chemical Laboratories of Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Laboratory
1.	North Western Region, Chandigarh
2.	North Central Chhattisgarh Region, Raipur
3.	South East Coastal Region, Chennai
4.	Middle East Region, Patna
5.	North West Himalayan Region, Jammu
6.	Kerala Region, Trivendrum
7.	South Eastern Region, Bhubneshwar
8.	South Western Region, Bangalore
9.	North Eastern Region, Guwahati
10.	North Central Region, Bhopal
11.	Central Region, Nagpur
12.	Western Region, Jaipur
13.	Eastern Region, Kolkata
14.	Southern Region, Hyderabad
15.	Northern Region, Lucknow
16.	West Central Region, Ahmedabad

Task force on micro-irrigation

*144. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of task forces on micro-irrigation formed by Government to encourage farmers to take up drip irrigation in a big way;
- (b) whether Government has initiated any project in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of Government's other proposals if any, to adopt latest technologies for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) A Task Force on Micro Irrigation was constituted by the Government of India in 2003 to suggest strategies to expand coverage of area under Micro Irrigation in the country. The Task Force submitted its report in January, 2004. The recommendations of the Task Force indicate the potential for coverage of Micro Irrigation including Drip Irrigation in the country.

(b) to (d) The Government of India launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation in FY 2005-06 with the objective to enhance water use efficiency in the agriculture sector by promoting drip and sprinkler irrigation technologies. This was up-scaled to National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) in June, 2010, which continued till the financial year 2013-14.

NMMI was subsumed under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and implemented as "On Farm Water Management" (OFWM) during 2014-15.

From 2015-16, Micro Irrigation component of OFWM has been subsumed under "Per Drop More Crop" component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

In the component of "Har Khet Ko Pani - Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM)" under PMKSY, at least 10% of culturable command area of each project is to be covered with development of infrastructure for micro irrigation.

In the new proposed 'Incentivisation Scheme for Bridging Irrigation Gap (ISBIG)' of Government of India more emphasis is accorded on Micro- Irrigation. In the proposed ISBIG, it is aimed to cover 30 % of ayacut area under micro-irrigation.

Discrimination in employment opportunities for armed forces veterans

* 145. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ever received memoranda on discrimination amongst the Armed Forces Veterans on the basis of ranks held in Armed Forces for various opportunities extended for their self-employment and re-employment provided to them after retirement, from National Ex-servicemen Co-ordination Committee (Regd.); and

(b) if so, what remedial action has been initiated or is being contemplated for removal of such discrimination by Government to save the spirit and provisions of the Constitution of India?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum has been received and it also includes the issue of removal of discriminations in Government policies on professions, trades and businesses on the basis of rank held in Armed Forces.

Following re-employment opportunities are available to Ex-Servicemen (ESM), irrespective of ranks held by them in Armed Forces, in Central Government:—

(I) **In Central Government Ministries/Departments:—**

- (i) 10% Direct recruitment posts upto the level of Assistant Commandant in Central Para Military Force.
- (ii) 10% Direct recruitment posts in Group 'C'.
- (iii) 20% Direct recruitment posts in Group 'D'.

(II) **In Central Public Sector Enterprise:—**

- (i) 14.5% in Group 'C' Posts. (including 4.5% for disabled ESM/
- (ii) 24.5% in Group 'D' Posts dependents of servicemen killed in action)

(III) **Nationalised Bank:—**

- (i) 14.5% in Group C Posts. (including 4.5% for disabled ESM/
- (ii) 24.5% in Group 'D' Posts dependents of servicemen killed in action)

Further, following schemes are being operated by Directorate General Resettlement and these schemes are based on the requirement of Ex-Servicemen (*i.e.* Officers,/JCOs/ ORs) to run/provide services:—

- (i) **Allotment of BPCL/IOCL COCO Outlets/Retail Pumps:—** The policy guidelines on the said subject are promulgated by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Until 2016, the said guidelines on allotment of Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) Retail Outlets specified "Retired Defence Officers" of the rank of Lieutenant and above. However since 2017, the new guidelines have been promulgated by the Oil Companies which clearly state that "Retired Defence Officers as well as JCOs" are now eligible for allotment of COCO Retail Outlets.

- (ii) **Management of CNG Station:-** Based on requirements projected by IGL, DGR has been sponsoring names of Retired Officers of Army, Navy and Air Force upto the rank of Brig./Equivalent to IGL to manage these CNG Pumps in NCR. The selection process out of this panel is the sole prerogative of IGL. The officers required for these CNG pumps is entirely based on the requirement of IGL.
- (iii) **Coal Loading and Transportation Scheme:-** This scheme came into existence with a MoU between Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Energy in 1979 which was signed by DGR and Coal India Limited to ensure union free captive coal transportation fleet for the coal mines. The MoU and guidelines have been revised regularly, the last revision was done in 2013. The MoU clearly specifies eligibility condition of Directors (Retired Defence Officers), Tipper Owners (all Ex-Servicemen Widows, Dependents).
- (iv) **Allotment of Mother Dairy Milk Booths and Fruit and Vegetable (Safal) Shops in NCR:-** These schemes are exclusively available only upto the rank of JCOs and not available for Retired Defence Officers.
- (v) **DGR Sponsored Security Agency Scheme:-**

Following categories of DGR Empanelled ESM Security Agencies are eligible for sponsorship:-

- (a) Individual ESM Security Agency - open to ESM(O).
- (b) State Government Owned ESM Corporations.

At least 90%ESM would be employed by the individual ESM Security Agency and 100% by the State ESM Corporations.

- (vi) **Allotment of LPG/Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) Distributorship:-** There is provision of reservation of 8% for distributorship of LPG Agency under Government Personnel (GP category) and Retail outlets (Petrol and Diesel) Dealership under Combined Category 1 (CC1 category) for Defence Personnel, dependants of the persons who are killed in various military operations besides other categories of personnel.
- (vii) **Allotment of Army Surplus Vehicles:-** ESM, widows and Ex-Servicemen Co-operative societies are eligible to apply for allotment of Army Surplus Class V-B Vehicles.

- (viii) **Officers/JCOs/OR Training:-** To take care of the need for rehabilitation of retiring/ retired service personnel, Directorate General Resettlement (DGR) conducts various training courses and prepares them for a second career. In case of officers 60% course fee is paid by Government while 40% is paid by each individual officer. However, in the case of JCOs/OR, 100% course fee is paid by the Government.

Study on pollution level in the country

*146. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the pollution level in the country is at an all-time high;
- (b) if so the details thereof, city and State-wise and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any study in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and
- (e) the measures being taken by Government to curb pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) Pollution levels in the country are measured through a network of air and water quality monitoring stations. The data available with respect to ambient air quality for 244 towns for the period 2012-2016 reveals that ambient concentration of SO₂ showed declining trend with respect to 29 cities, steady trend with respect to 42 cities, increasing trend with respect to 40 cities and fluctuating trend for the rest of 133 cities. The ambient air quality with respect to NO₂ shows declining trend with respect to 29 cities, steady trend with respect to 5 cities, increasing trend with respect to 37 cities, and fluctuating trend for the rest of 173 cities. In so far as PM₁₀ is concerned, 21 cities showed decreasing trend, 17 cities showed increasing trend and 209 cities showed fluctuating trend. The data with respect to air quality therefore does not indicate that the pollution level in the country currently is at an all time high with respect to various monitored parameters.

With respect to water pollution as well, the data does not show increasing trend for all the years. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) monitors water quality of 445 rivers through a network of 2500 monitoring stations. The data with respect to various monitored parameters shows a fluctuating trend and not a consistently rising trend.

(e) The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution which *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries, etc. Abatement of water pollution requires control of pollution from industry and treatment of municipal sewage. Actions taken in this regard include effluent norms for various industries, besides laying down standards of discharge with respect to sewage treatment plants. Directions have been issued for abatement of water pollution to 66 metros besides towns along Ganga.

Stalling of defence procurements

*147. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several defence procurements have been stalled due to corruption allegations during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to deal with the shortage caused, as a result of these deals;

(c) whether Government proposes to clear all pending procurements for the Armed Forces including acquisition of modern equipment, armaments and 98 heavyweight torpedoes for the scorpene submarines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof service-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Capital Acquisition of defence equipment is undertaken as a continuous activity in accordance with the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) to keep the Armed Forces in a state of preparedness and remaining equipped with modern weapon system. The extant Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP-2016) incorporates provisions to ensure the highest degree of probity, public accountability, impartiality and transparency in the

procurement process. It envisages signing of an Integrity Pact between Government and bidders for all capital procurement/schemes of ₹20 crore and above, as against the earlier requirement for such a Pact for schemes of over ₹100 crore. It contains provisions to impose sanctions against bidders for any violation of the Integrity Pact, including debarment of the Seller, termination of contract, imposition of penal damages and forfeiture of Bank Guarantee.

The Government has also notified guidelines for penalties in business-dealings with entities, which include levy of financial penalties and suspension / ban on dealings with entities involved in wrong doings. Allegations of corruption are dealt with expeditiously as per provisions of DPP and guidelines on the subject so as to ensure that capital procurements are not held up / stalled for long. Wherever necessary, the cases are referred to the appropriate agency for further investigation.

(c) and (d) DPP-2016 contains provisions for reducing the timelines for completion of procurement activities. Further, Government regularly monitors progress of on-going procurement projects so as to ensure that the Armed Forces are equipped to meet the entire spectrum of security challenges. During the last three years and current year (upto November 2017), 71 contracts have been signed for Army; 82 for Navy and 34 for Air Force, for capital procurement of defence equipment such as radars, missiles, tanks, artillery guns, rifles, micro Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), ballistic helmets, aircraft, helicopters, frigates, rockets, ships, ammunition and simulators. The capital procurement case of Heavy Weight Torpedoes has been re-initiated after Request for Proposal (RFP) was earlier retracted.

Introduction of double time zone in the country

*148. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Arunachal Pradesh has requested the Central Government to look into the possibility of double time zones in the country keeping in view the difficulties in the single time zone as there is much time difference between Eastern and Western parts of the country;

(b) whether Government is contemplating for introducing double time zone in the country and a study is being conducted under the guidance of the Department of Science and Technology in this direction;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a)

No, Sir. This Ministry has not received any such request.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. There is no study being conducted under the guidance of Department of Science and Technology in this direction.

(d) The Department had setup a High Level Committee in 2002 that had given its decision not to implement two-time zones due to several complexities involved in the process. These complexities combined with one-time costs involved in implementation of the decision in Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Communications etc. would have to be borne by these Ministries. The Committee, in order to meet the objectives of gainfully utilizing the morning hours and to provide better recreational avenues during evening hours, had recommended advancing work timings suitably in the Eastern and North-Eastern States.

Subsequently a report titled "Options for adjusting Indian Standard Time for Saving Energy" was submitted by the National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bengaluru to the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) of Ministry of Power. This was discussed in a meeting chaired by the then Secretary, DST held on 19 June, 2012. The discussions remained inconclusive due to lack of detailed studies on perception and social impact on North Eastern region due to shifting of Indian Standard Time and its cost implications for Railways and other utility providers. In this meeting DST's stand was reiterated that the earlier High Level Committee had not recommended two time zones in view of strategic and cost implications.

An advisory has been issued by the Department of Science and Technology to North-Eastern States to consider advancing work timings suitably.

Construction of roads in naxal-affected States

†*149. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a special scheme for construction of roads in naxal-affected States and if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the total amount provided under this scheme for construction of roads and the amount to be allocated out of that State-wise; and

(c) the total number of roads proposed to be constructed in naxal-affected areas of Maharashtra under this scheme along with locations thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) In 2009, a Road Requirement Plan (RRP) for improvement of road connectivity in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of 34 Districts in 8 States of Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana), Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh was approved. Original RRP envisages development of 5565 km length of National Highways and State roads to 2 lane at a cost of ₹7300 crore. As per proposals received from State PWDs based on site requirement, a length of 5422 km was sanctioned for ₹ 8585 crores.

(b) State-wise details of works sanctioned and road length are as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Works sanctioned		Amount Allocated in ₹ crore	
		Length in km	Cost in ₹ Crore	Up to 31.03.2017	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Telangana)	620	1245	1126	66
2.	Bihar	674	616	542	17
3.	Chhattisgarh	1988	3074	1704	252
4.	Jharkhand	760	1292	1029	148
5.	Madhya Pradesh	237	237	182	8
6.	Maharashtra	454	982	739	108
7.	Odisha	615	1008	849	84
8.	Uttar Pradesh	74	131	39	17
TOTAL		5422	8585	6210	700

(c) 7 works for a length of 96 km in Gondia district and 37 works for a length of 358 km in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra have been sanctioned under this scheme. A length of 400 km have already been completed and balance length of 54 km is in progress.

Air force schools

*150. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Air Force schools that are functioning in the country at present, place-wise;

(b) whether Himachal Pradesh has been provided with only one Air Force school;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether, in view of a number of people employed in various Armed Forces in Himachal Pradesh, Government proposes to open an Air Force school in District Kangra of Himachal Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) There are 132 Air Force Schools functioning in the country. Details are as under:

Sl. No.	State	Number of Air Force Schools
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	04
2.	Assam	10
3.	Bihar	04
4.	Delhi	19
5.	Gujarat	09
6.	Haryana	08
7.	Himachal Pradesh	01
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	04
9.	Karnataka	09
10.	Kerala	01
11.	Madhya Pradesh	03
12.	Maharashtra	13
13.	Meghalaya	02
14.	Punjab	13

1	2	3
15.	Rajasthan	07
16.	Tamil Nadu	05
17.	Uttar Pradesh	13
18.	West Bengal	07
TOTAL		132

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Air Force Schools function on Air Force land at the Air Force bases to cater to the educational needs of wards of Air Force personnel. Since, there is no Air Force Station in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh, there is no proposal to establish Air Force School in District Kangra of Himachal Pradesh.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Functioning of army hospitals

1441. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of army hospitals functioning at present in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to open more hospitals in near future; and
- (c) if so, the places identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) There are 133 Armed Forces Hospitals in the country. The State-wise number of such hospitals is given in the Statement (*See below*). There are 98 Field Hospitals, which are located in different parts of the country based on operational requirement.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Statement

Number of Army Hospitals functioning in the country, State-wise

Sl. No.	State	Number of Armed Forces Hospitals		
		Army	Navy	Air Force
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	6	-	1
4.	Bihar	2	-	-
5.	Goa	1	1	-
6.	Gujarat	5	-	-
7.	Haryana	3	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	2	-	-
11.	Karnataka	1	1	1
12.	Kerala	3	2	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6	-	1
14.	Maharashtra	9	2	-
15.	Manipur	1	-	-
16.	Meghalaya	1	-	-
17.	Nagaland	2	-	-
18.	Odisha	1	1	-
19.	Punjab	9	-	1
20.	Rajasthan	10	-	1
21.	Sikkim	1	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	2	-	1
23.	Telangana	2	-	-
24.	Tripura	1	-	-
25.	Uttarakhand	5	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12	-	3
27.	West Bengal	7	-	2
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	1	-
29.	Delhi	2	-	-
TOTAL		112	9	12

Educational expenses of children of martyrs or disabled in action

1442. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently capped educational expenses for children of martyrs or those disabled in action at ₹10,000 per month;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the rationale therefor;
- (c) number of students being affected by this decision;
- (d) amount of money Government would save due to such a decision; and
- (e) whether any representation has been received against this decision and if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMARAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The combined amount of tuition fee and hostel charges has been capped at ₹10,000/-p.m. in accordance with the recommendations of the 7th Central Pay Commission (7th CPC) as accepted by the Government. The allowance shall go up by 25 percent each time DA rises by 50 per cent.

(c) Approximately 250 students have been reported to be affected during current financial year. The figure is subject to change on yearly basis.

(d) Keeping in view that both the number of students and the tuition/hostel fee are open-ended, no fixed/uniform amount of savings can be indicated. Out of total reported 2679 students during the year 2017-18 (upto 27th December, 2017) 193 students have been reported to be drawing more than the capped amount of tuition/hostel fee and savings have been reported to be ₹3.20 crore (Approximately). The highest amount drawn has been reported to be ₹18.95 lakh per annum per student. If all the enrolled students start drawing more than the admissible amount, the saving will also increase, accordingly.

(e) Representations have been received asking for removal of cap of ₹10,000/pm on combined amount of tuition fee and hostel charges. The reply has been sent stating that the combined amount of tuition fee and hostel charges has been capped

at ₹10,000/-pm in accordance with the recommendations of the 7th Central Pay Commission (7th CPC) as accepted by the Government.

Induction of FICV in the Indian Army

1443. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the original plan of the Ministry, 835 new Future Infantry Combat Vehicles (FICV) were supposed to be inducted into the Indian Army;

(b) what are the reasons for delay in the production and supply of FICV to the Indian Army; and

(c) by when the Ministry proposes to provide such FICV to the Armed Forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) 2610 numbers of Future Infantry Combat Vehicles (FICV) are proposed to be procured as Make (Hi-Tech) project. The case is at Development Agency (DA) selection stage and is being processed as per Defence Procurement Procedure.

Naval surveillance in Indian Ocean

1444. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Navy has decided to increase surveillance over Indian Ocean;

(b) whether it is also a fact that, of late, China has increased its presence in Indian Ocean in the name of anti-piracy operations;

(c) whether at least 12-15 major warships are on round the clock surveillance of critical choke points in the Indian Ocean Region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) The geo-strategic importance of the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) has seen a gradual increase in the recent past. Indian Navy closely monitors the maritime areas of our interest and regularly deploys ships for Presence

and Surveillance Missions (PSM) off critical choke points/sea lanes in the IOR. Since August, 2017, Indian Navy deployments in the IOR have been further structured under the Mission Based Deployment (MBD) concept.

Repairing of INS Chakra

1445. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the only nuclear submarine of the country INS Chakra is under repair;
- (b) if so, since when it is under repair; and
- (c) the steps taken to repair the submarine and by when it will be put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Details of INS Chakra are sensitive and classified.

Road infrastructure along international borders

1446. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of urgent need of road infrastructure along the international borders in the country;
- (b) whether Government would inform the estimated length of border roads in kilometre and that of actually constructed during the last three years;
- (c) whether any special focus on border road construction is in the offing; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) As per the operational requirement of Army, 530 roads of length 22,803 km. are identified for construction/improvement by Border Roads Organisation (BRO). During last three years, formation cutting of 3702 km. equivalent Class-9, surfacing of 6296 km equivalent Class-9, permanent works worth ₹ 3558 crores and major bridges of 6088 m length have been carried out.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken following measures to improve the pace of execution of road infrastructure projects in the border areas:

- (i) States of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have constituted the Empowered Committee to resolve the issues pertaining to land acquisition and forest clearances.
- (ii) Outsourcing has been allowed to augment the capacity of BRO.
- (iii) Enhanced financial and administrative powers have been given to the executives of BRO.

Road projects along international borders

1447. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of ongoing road projects along Indian international borders;
- (b) the details regarding sectors in which such projects are going on;
- (c) the details of projects which have been pending for more than five years and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken to expedite construction of border roads, especially those along the Indo-China border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) 73 roads are identified as strategic Indo-China border roads (ICBR), out of which 61 ICBRs have been entrusted to Border Roads Organization (BRO) with a length of 3417.50 km which were planned to be completed by 2012." The State-wise details of the projects going on and pending for more than five years are given below:

State	Roads completed		Roads under progress	
	Nos.	Length (in km)	Nos.	Length (in km)
Arunachal Pradesh	15	662.55	12	1129.40
Himachal Pradesh	04	59.63	01	56.00
Jammu and Kashmir	04	198.70	08	894.44
Sikkim	01	8.46	02	53.52
Uttarakhand	03	33.25	11	321.55
TOTAL	27	962.59	34*	2454.91

*However, connectivity has been achieved in 23 out of these 34 roads.

There are delays in execution of some of the 61 LCBRs entrusted to BRO mainly due to the following reasons:

- (i) Delay in forest/wildlife clearance
- (ii) Hard rock stretches.
- (iii) Limited working season.
- (iv) Difficulties in availability of construction material.
- (v) Delay in land acquisition.
- (vi) Damages due to natural disasters.

(d) The Government has taken following measures to expedite the construction of border roads:

- (i) States of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have constituted the Empowered Committee to resolve the issues pertaining to BRO.
- (ii) Outsourcing has been allowed to augment the capacity of BRO.
- (iii) Enhanced financial and administrative powers have been given to the executives of BRO.

Disability pension and compensation to ex-servicemen and cadets

1448. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the disability pension, accruing to the ex-servicemen, during 2014-17, rank-wise;

(b) whether Government has reduced the disability pension to ex-servicemen for any rank during 2014-17;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the rationale for the cuts in disability pension; and

(d) whether it is a fact that trainees of commissioned Group A (Class I) level posts are not given proper disability or family pension on death and only "monthly *ex-gratia* payment" is made since they are not considered as Government employees and if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to change this scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Disability Pension in cases of invalidment is granted to Armed Forces Personnel irrespective of qualifying service rendered which consists of service element and disability element. Armed Forces personnel who are retired/discharged with disability which is attributable to or aggravated by military service are also allowed disability element in addition to their service/retiring pension. With effect from 01.01.2006, the Disability Element is paid based on 30% of last emoluments drawn for 100% disability which is reduced pro-rata for lower percentages of disability.

Benefit of broad banding of percentage of disability was earlier allowed only for those invalided out from service. However, *vide* Ministry of Defence orders dated 4th and 5th September, 2017 the benefit of broad banding of percentage of disability has been extended to cases of retirement/discharge from service with disability of 20% or more.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Cadets during the entire duration of training in service academies *i.e.* during training period of Indian Military Academy (IMA) and Officers Training Academy (OTA) are entitled to stipend. The period of training is not treated as Commissioned Service. Cadets are not entitled to Disability Pension.

The scheme for grant of monthly *ex-gratia* awards in cases of death/disablement of Cadets (Direct) due to causes attributable to or aggravated by Military Training was introduced *vide* Ministry of Defence letter dated 16.04.1996 which was applicable with effect from 01.01.1986. Rates of *Ex-gratia* awards have been revised by each Pay Commission. The rates notified *vide* Ministry of Defence letter dated 04.09.2017, are as follows:

In case of disablement-

Monthly <i>Ex-gratia</i> amount	- ₹9,000/-pm.
Monthly <i>Ex-gratia</i> disability award	- ₹16,200/-pm for 100% disability, subject to pro-rata reduction for lower percentages of disability.
Constant Attendance Allowance	- ₹6,750/-pm, if applicable.

In case of death:

Monthly <i>Ex-gratia</i> amount	- ₹9,000/-pm.
<i>Ex-gratia</i> lump sum compensation	- ₹12.5 lakhs.

Peace restoration campaigns by Armed Forces

1449. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of peace restoration campaigns being undertaken by the Armed Forces in various countries till date, country-wise;
- (b) the number of Indian soldiers killed therein, country-wise;
- (c) whether the United Nations (UN) has to make payment to the Indian Army for this work; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) India has till date participated in 49 United Nations (UN) Missions. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) 153 Indian peacekeepers have laid down their lives. The details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details are as under:—

- (i) Overseas Allowance - USD 1410 per month/per soldier.
- (ii) Recreational Allowance - USD 10.5 per day/per soldier for 15 days in six months.

Statement-I*List of UN Missions (1950-2017) where Indian Army has participated*

Sl. No.	Acronym of Mission	Mission Name	Country	From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	NNRC	Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission	Korea	1950	1954
2.	UNMIC	United Nations Mission in China (K)	Indo China	1954	1958
3.	UNEFI	First United Nations Emergency Force	Egypt-Israel	1956	1967

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	UNOGIL	United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon	Lebanon	1958	-
5.	ONUC	United Nations Operation in the Congo	Congo	1960	1964
6.	UNSF	United Nations Security Force in West Iran	West Iran	1962	-
7.	UNYOM	United Nations Yemen Observation Mission	Yemen	1963	-
8.	UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	Cyprus	1964	1976
9.	UNIIMOG	United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group	Iran Iraq	1988	1990
10.	UNAVEM I	United Nations Angola Verification Mission-I	Angola	1989	1991
11.	UNAVEM II	United Nations Angola Verification Mission-II	Angola	1991	1995
12.	UNAVEM III	United Nations Angola Verification Mission-III	Angola	1995	1997
13.	UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance Group	Namibia	1989	-
14.	ONUCA	United Nations Observer Group in Central America	Nicaragua	1990	1992
15.	ONUSAL	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador	El Salvador	1991	-
16.	UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission	Iraq-Kuwait	1991	1993
17.	UNAMIC	United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia	Cambodia	1991	1992
18.	UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force	Former Yugoslavia	1992	-
19.	UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia	Cambodia	1992	1993

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	ONUMAZ	United Nations Operation in Mozambique	Mozambique	1992	1994
21.	UNOSOM-II	United Nations Operation in Somalia II	Somalia	1993	1994
22.	UNOMIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia	Liberia	1994	1997
23.	UNOMIG	United Nations Observers Mission in Georgia	Cambodia	1993	2009
24.	UNAMIH	United Nations Mission in Haiti	Haiti	1993	-
25.	MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	Haiti	2004	-
26.	UNAMIR	United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda	Rwanda	1994	1996
27.	UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1997	-
28.	UNOMSIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	1998	-
29.	MONUA	United Nations Observer Mission in Angola	Angola	1997	1999
30.	UNMA	United Nations Mission in Angola	Angola	2002	-
31.	UNGC	United Nations Guards Contingent in Iraq	Iraq-Kuwait	1999	2003
32.	UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor	East Timor	2002	2003
33.	UNMIS	United Nations Mission in the Sudan	Sudan	2005	2011
34.	ONUB	United Nations Operation in Burundi	Burundi	2003	2006
35.	UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	Lebanon	1998	Present

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	Kosovo	2000	-
37.	UNMEE	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea	Ethiopia-Eritrea	2001	2008
38.	MONUC	United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1999	2010
39.	UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire	Ivory Coast	2003	2017
40.	UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	Golan Heights	2006	Present
41.	UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia	Liberia	2003	-
42.	UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste	2006	2012
43.	MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2011	Present
44.	UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan	Republic of South Sudan	2011	Present
45.	UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei	Sudan	2011	Present
46.	MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	West Sahara	Aug. 2014	Present
47.	UNOSOM	United Nations Operation in Somalia	Somalia	Jan. 2015	2017
48.	UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation	Middle East	Dec 2015	Present
49.	UNOAU	United Nations Office to the African Union	Ethiopia	Jul. 2010	Present

Statement-II

Mission/country-wise details of army soldiers whose lost their lives in UN missions till date

Sl. No.	Mission	Total No. of soldiers	Remarks
(i)	NNRC (Korea)	04	
(ii)	UNEF-I (Egypt- Israel)	31	
(iii)	ONUC (Congo)	44	
(iv)	MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of Congo)	22	
(v)	UNTAC (Cambodia)	04	
(vi)	ONUMOZ (Mozambique)	02	
(vii)	UNOSOM (Somalia)	14	
(viii)	UNAVEM (Angola)	01	
(ix)	UNIFIL (Lebanon)	05	
(x)	UNIKOM (Kuwait)	01	
(xi)	UNASMIL (Sierra Leone)	05	
(xii)	UNMEE (Ethiopia Eritrea)	04	
(xiii)	UNMIS (Sudan)	04	
(xiv)	UNMISS (South Sudan)	10	
(xv)	UNDOF (Golan Heights)	01	
(xvi)	UNFIC YP (Cyprus)	01	
TOTAL		153	

Withdrawal of empanelled hospitals from ECHS

1450. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether empanelled hospitals in the Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) are withdrawing from the scheme;

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

(c) whether Government has received complaints from ex-servicemen regarding non-admission of patients by hospitals demanding advance payments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government against such hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 169 Hospitals have not signed / renewed Memorandum of Agreement for more than a period of one year due to following reasons:

- (i) Low CGHS rates.
- (ii) No reply to queries raised by ECHS on medical bills which resulted in rejection of bills.

In addition to above, Medanta Hospital, Gurugram and Max Hospital, Delhi have withdrawn ECHS facilities w.e.f. 1st November, 2017 and 1st December, 2017 respectively. However, Max Hospital, Delhi resumed ECHS facilities later till 31st December, 2017.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Such complaints are resolved / sorted out by the intervention of ECHS officials. One case of such complaint is as under:

Complaint ID	:	17128-892 (E).
Complainant	:	Raja Santosh S/o Lt. Col. T. Raman (Retd), R/o Trichi (Tamil Nadu).
Date	:	27th November 2017.
Against Hospital	:	Global Health City Hospital, Chennai.
Regional Centre	:	Chennai
Polyclinic	:	Chennai.

Reduction in residual service for appointment as Army Commanders

1451. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to reduce residual service from 24 months to 18 months for appointment as Army Commanders;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the reduction in residual service is to make it at par with other defence services;

(c) whether the decision was also in line with the Ahuja Committee recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The Government has approved reduction of residual service clause for appointment of Army Commanders from extant 24 months to 18 months.

(b) to (d) Reduction in residual service clause in the Indian Army is aimed at achieving greater congruence between the policies of the three services. The decision is also in line with the recommendations of the committee comprising Lt. Gen.(Retd.) G.S. Katoch and Lt. Gen. (Retd.) A.K. Ahuja.

Maintenance and support for Rafale jets

1452. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has arrived at any concrete decision regarding maintenance and support for the 36 Rafale jets proposed to be procured from France;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether assurance for maintenance and support, if any, given by France was included in 7.87 billion Euro deal or India has to pay for it separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The IGA for procurement of 36 Rafale jets includes maintenance support. The Maintenance Support for 36 Rafale in the Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) includes Spares. Tools, Testers, Ground Support Equipment, Role Equipment, Performance Based Logistics and Annual Maintenance for Simulator and Training aids.

Addition of a ballistic nuclear submarine in Indian Navy

1453. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY:

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new ballistic nuclear submarine is proposed to be added to the water vessel strength of the Indian Navy;

(b) if so, how the Ministry proposes to continue with such development and modernization in view of the meagre amount earmarked for modernisation in the current annual budget; and

(c) whether the Minister would consider proposing a Revised Budget Estimate specifically for the purpose of defence modernization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The information cannot be divulged on the floor of the House in the interest of National Security.

Time-bound promotion of non-commissioned officers of Armed Forces

1454. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to implement time bound promotion for non-commissioned officers of Armed Forces to the rank of Junior Warrant Officer (JCO) and its equivalent in Army, Navy and Air Force as in the case with Commissioned Officers promoted to the Rank of Lt. Col. and its equivalent in other Armed Forces within fourteen years of service (ACP);

(b) if so, by when it is going to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not extending it to non-commissioned officers which is against the principle of natural justice and equity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The status regarding time-bound promotion for non-commissioned officers of armed forces to the rank of Junior Commissioned Officer (JCO) and its equivalent in Army, Navy and Air Force is indicated as under:

Army: No Proposal for granting time bound promotion to non-commissioned officers to the rank of JCOs is presently under consideration. The Junior Commissioned Officer (JCOs) / Other Ranks (QRs) of Indian Army are given three financial upgradation under the MACP scheme on completion of 8, 16 and 24 years of service as per recommendations of the VI and VII Central Pay Commission. On receipt of such financial upgradation, the individual receives next higher pay level. The MACP / ACP scheme is applicable since 1st September, 2008.

In addition to above, as per existing policy a sepoy who does not receive any promotion in his service and retires at 17/19 years of service is appointed as Lance Naik

and given time scale rank of Naik prior to retirement. Thus the interest of JCOs / ORs is taken care of.

Air Force: Time bound promotions are provided upto the rank of sergeant. Promotion to the rank of Junior Warrant Officer (JWO) and above are selection based.

Navy: Time bound promotion is undertaken in first two ranks *i.e.* for promotion from Sea II to Seaman 1st Class and from Seaman 1st Class to Leading Seaman. There is no proposal to implement time bound promotions for other non-commissioned officers in Indian Navy.

The scheme of MACP providing for financial upgradation on completion of 8, 16 and 24 years of service is also applicable for non-commissioned officers in Air Force and Indian Navy also.

Overseas military base of China at Djibouti

1455. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that China has picked Djibouti to set up its first overseas military base;
- (b) whether increased Chinese activity in Indian Ocean is being seen as anti-piracy patrols and freedom of navigation;
- (c) whether China is looking to secure its energy and trade transportation links along the vital shipping route of the Indian Ocean;
- (d) the number of sightings by the Indian Navy of Chinese warships, including submarines and intelligence-gathering vessels, during the last two years; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to tighten surveillance of the strategic waters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (e) The Chinese Overseas Base at Djibouti was operationalized in August, 2017 to provide Operational Turn Around (OTR) facilities for ships on anti-piracy operations. At present, there is no information to suggest that China is exercising freedom of navigation operations in IOR. China largely depends on the oil imports transiting through the Indian Ocean. It would be in China's interest that shipping lanes and traffic in the Indian Ocean remain secure. The Indian Navy maintains

regular presence and surveillance in the maritime areas of interest. Since August, 2017, Indian Navy deployments in the IOR have been, further structured under the Mission Based Deployment (MBD) concept.

Ammunition manufactured by private sector for Armed Forces

1456. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of ammunition manufactured by the private sector for the Armed Forces since its opening for that sector;

(b) the break-up of ammunition sourced by the Indian Army in terms of indigenous by manufactured and imported items;

(c) whether Government proposes/intends to manufacture the majority of the ammunition being supplied to the Indian Army in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the estimated amount likely to be saved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Majority of the ammunition for Indian Army is procured domestically, primarily from Ordnance Factory Board (OFB), Defence Public Sector Undertakings and other Public Sector Undertakings. On an average, approximately two-third of the ammunition is sourced indigenously and the remaining through imports. Presently, the Indian private industry supplies only raw materials and some components of the ammunition and have not yet manufactured finished ammunition products. As of now, the Government has presently approved a proposal for manufacturing of eight types of ammunition for Indian Army by Indian Industry.

(c) and (d) Majority of the ammunition is already being procured from the sources within the country.

Division of Defence Forces

1457. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Government has any proposal to further divide Defence Forces as this is a more advanced system prevailing in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study was conducted on Chinese Defence forces which are having five Divisions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to divide the Defence Forces.

(c) and (d) Government has Seen reports about the military restructuring undertaken in China, which, *inter alia*, include reorganization of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) into five joint Theatre Commands, replacing the earlier seven Military Regions.

Foreign stake in defence sector

1458. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to raise foreign stake upto 49 per cent in the defence sector;

(b) if so, whether foreign proposals on technology development have been received from different countries therefor, since 2012;

(c) the action taken by Government therein; and

(d) the budgetary allocation and expenditure on the joint venture technology participation by the foreign companies thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Government *vide* Press Note No. 5 (2016 Series) dated 24.06.2016 has notified revised FDI policy in defence sector, according to which FDI upto 49% is allowed under automatic route and beyond 49% through Government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. Further defence industry is subjected to Industrial License under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and manufacturing of Small Arms and Ammunition under the Arms Act, 1959.

(b) Since the revision of FDI policy in defence sector, beyond 49% under Government route, so far, no foreign proposal on technology development has been received.

(c) and (d) In view of reply at (b), question do not arise.

Modernisation and technology upgradation of India's maritime security

1459. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's maritime security needs modernisation and technology upgraded support system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the proposal of Government to equip air, defence and army aviation with modern technologies and the plan with reports of DRDO and OFB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The modernisation of armed forces is an ongoing process, which is undertaken in accordance with the Maritime Capability Perspective Plan and Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan. To ensure that our armed forces are ready to meet any emergent operational requirement, review is undertaken regularly in consultation with DRDO and OFB to develop and equip them with the latest weapons, sensors and equipment.

Amendment in guidelines of the Works of Defence Act, 1903

1460. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has amended the guidelines to the Works of Defence Act, 1903 in 2016 with regards to grant of NOCs to structures on private lands coming close to defence establishments and installation;
- (b) if so, the salient features of these amendments and the details thereof;
- (c) whether these amendments are applicable to all defence lands belonging to the Army, Navy and Air Force; and
- (d) if not, by when all the three defence land guidelines would be amended to cover all defence installation and establishments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) No amendments have been made in the Works of Defence Act, 1903. However, Ministry of Defence has amended its guidelines dated 18.05.2011 relating to issuance of No Objection Certificate for building construction in the vicinity of Defence Establishment on 21.10.2016. As per the revised guidelines, the

security restrictions in respect of establishments/installations of Indian Army located at 193 stations shall apply up to 10 meters only from the outer wall of such establishments/ installations. However, in respect of 149 Army Establishments located in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, no construction shall be permissible within 50 meters and NOC shall be required for construction between 50-100 meters, from such Army establishments. For the present, in respect of other defence establishments, norms as fixed earlier continues to apply.

Strengthening of coastal security mechanism

1461. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that though the coastal security has improved after 26/11 terror attacks, more measures still needs to be taken up to strengthen coastal security mechanism of the country;
- (b) whether Government conducts comprehensive periodical review of the coastal security;
- (c) the details of the measures needed and the steps taken by Government for strengthening coastal security of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) Post 26/11, the Government has taken several initiatives to strengthen coastal security. A Coastal security mechanism in the form of a three-tiered cover comprising Indian Navy (IN), Indian Coast Guard (ICG), and State Marine Police with demarcated areas of responsibility has been put in place. The Indian Navy coordinates deployment of surface and air assets with the ICG for conduct of the patrols/surveillance. State-wise Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for coordination among several agencies on coastal security issues have also been instituted to handle various types of situations. In addition to patrolling by surface and air assets, electronic surveillance of the maritime zones is undertaken using chain of coastal/offshore radars, National Automatic Identification System (NAIS) chain and Long Range Identification and Tracking (LRIT) System. In addition, other stakeholders also contribute to improving maritime surveillance and information to prevent possible infiltrations from the sea route. Measures relating to coastal security are undertaken by the Centre as well as by coastal States.

Requirements of logistics and resources for Armed Forces

†1462. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that all the three organs of Armed Forces have requested for fulfilment of their requirement of logistics and resources;
- (b) if so, by when their demands would be met; and
- (c) if not, whether all the three organs of Armed Forces have adequate logistics and resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) The requirement of logistics and resources by Armed Forces is a continuous process. Most of such requirements, are met by the Armed Forces from within their own and delegated financial powers. The proposals exceeding delegated powers are referred to the Ministry. Such proposals are processed for approval within allocated budgetary provisions keeping in view the administrative, operational and other needs of the Armed Forces.

Prosecution of Armed Forces under AFSPA

1463. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases received by the Central Government from Jammu and Kashmir Government for sanction of prosecution of Armed Forces personnel, under Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act, (AFSPA), 1990;
- (b) the number of such cases in which sanctions were granted, denied and pending;
- (c) the details for each request received including its year of receiving, offences alleged, outcome of investigation, current status of the sanction for prosecution; and
- (d) the reasons for denying or pending status of sanction for prosecution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) A total of 50 cases have been received by the Union Government from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for Prosecution Sanction against Armed Forces personnel under AFSPA, 1990.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The details of the total number of cases received in each of the years, offence alleged and the current status of the sanction granted/denied/pending based on the investigation is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The reason for denial/pendency of prosecution sanction is on account of lack of sufficient evidence to establish a *prima facie* case.

Statement

The details of the total number of cases received in each of the year, offence alleged and current status of prosecution sanction under AFSPA

Sl. No.	Year	Total Requests Received	Offence Alleged	Current status of prosecution sanction
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2001	1	Death in operation	Denied
2.	2005	2	Death in an encounter	Denied
			Death in retaliatory fire	Denied
3.	2006	17	Killing after abduction	Denied
			Apprehending and killing	Denied
			Death after apprehension of civilian	Denied
			Outraging the modesty of a woman	Denied
			Disappearance of two civilians	Denied
			Rape of a woman	Denied
			Death of a civilian in operation	Denied
			Death of a civilian	Denied
			Beating of civilians	Denied
			Maltreatment	Denied
			Death of a civilian	Denied
			Disappearance of a civilian	Denied
			Illegal detention of a civilian	Denied
			Abduction of a civilian	Denied

1	2	3	4	5
			Death of a civilian after abduction	Denied
			Abduction and Death of a civilian	Denied
			Disappearance of a civilian	Pending
4.	2007	13	Torture and killing	Denied
			Apprehending and killing	Denied
			Torture and killing	Denied
			Torture and killing	Denied
			Torture and killing	Denied
			Rape of a woman	Denied
			Custodial death	Denied
			Disappearance of a civilian	Denied
			Disappearance of a civilian	Denied
			Disappearance of a civilian	Denied
			Apprehending and killing	Denied
			Fake encounter leading to death of one person	Denied
			Killing of a civilian	Denied
5.	2008	3	Detention and killing	Denied
			Disappearance of a civilian	Denied
			Theft, molestation and rape	Denied
6.	2009	2	Disappearance of civilians	Denied
			Death in custody	Denied
7.	2010	4	Killing of a civilian	Denied
			Custodial death	Denied
			Killing of a civilian	Denied
			Killing of a civilian	Denied
8.	2011	2	Kidnapping of a civilian	Pending
			Killing of a civilian	Denied
9.	2013	3	Killing of suspected terrorist	Denied
			Killing of a civilian	Denied

1	2	3	4	5
			Killing of a civilian	Denied
10.	2014	2	Killing of a civilian	Pending
			Killing of a civilian	Denied
11.	2016	1	Killing of two civilians and causing injury to two civilians.	Denied

Replacement of air defence guns

1464. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to replace the existing air defence guns for the IAF and Army;

(b) if so, whether there would be one consolidated tender for meeting the requirements of both the Indian Army and Air Force, in view of the fact that current requirements are being met by the same set of guns; and

(c) if not, the reasons for splitting the requirement and its adverse impact on cost of acquisition, transfer of technology and manufacturing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) Various Army Air Defence (AAD) Weapon Systems have been planned for procurement by Indian Army (IA) and Indian Air Force (IAF) based on Service Requirements. In this regard, the Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) for purchase of successor Air Defence (AD) guns for Indian Army was accorded by Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) on 14th July, 2015 and AoN for purchase of Close in Weapon Systems (CIWS) for IAF was accorded by DAC on 11th March, 2016. The DAC approval for separate procurement process was based on the fact that Service Qualitative Requirements (SQRs) for IA and IAF were different due to Service Specific Requirements.

RFPs for manufacture of ammunition by private sector companies

1465. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had issued eight Request for Proposals (RFPs) in March, 2017 for manufacture of ammunition by the private sector companies;

(b) if so, the date for submission of response to the RFPs and reasons for responses not being submitted till now;

(c) whether the Ministry has failed to issue corrigendum to the RFPs more than seven months after the pre-bid meeting with the potential Indian suppliers; and

(d) the planned action to meet the critical requirement of ammunition and disposal of RFPs due to large number of inconsistencies pointed out by the industry in the proposed acquisition process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (d) The Government has approved a proposal for manufacturing of ammunition for Indian Army by Indian Industry. Request For Proposal (RFP) under Open Tender Enquiry for the said proposal has been issued on 25th and 27th March, 2017.

Consequent to the uploading of the RFPs, a large number of queries and requests were received from the Industry regarding the various provisions of the RFPs. A pre-bid meeting has also been held on 08.05.2017. The feedback on the pre-bid meeting as well as queries raised by vendors have been examined in consultation with all stakeholders and a corrigendum to RFPs has been recently approved.

Peace time non-military operations

1466. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Army, Indian Air Force and Indian Navy have undertaken peace time non-military operations like refugee evacuation, natural disaster relief, etc. during the last three years, if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(b) whether expenditure undertaken by the Armed Forces for such tasks is reimbursed back to the Defence budget;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The details of numbers of peace time non-military operations undertaken by Indian Army, Indian Navy and Indian Air Force during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The bills in respect of the cost involved in peace time non-military operations are raised against the indenting agencies.

Statement

Details of number of times Armed Forces have been requisitioned by Central Government and various State Governments for peace time non-military operations

Army:

Year	Law and Order	Disaster Relief	Other type of Assistance	Neighbouring countries
2014	08	12	11	0
2015	04	25	10	01
2016	06	29	15	01

Navy:

Year	Cyclone	Major Fire	Search and Rescue Operations
2014	01	0	0
2015	0	0	03
2016	01	03	04

Air force:

Year	Cyclone	Fire	Heavy Flooding	Accidents	Other types of Assistance	Neighbouring countries
2014	01	0	02	0	06	02
2015	0	0	02	0	0	04
2016	0	01	01	01	03	03

Pricing mechanism of ordnance factories

1467. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pricing mechanism adopted for the products manufactured for Armed Forces by ordnance factories;

(b) the total losses incurred by five factories in general stores and clothing during the last three years along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to address the deficiencies in operations of these factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Prices of products manufactured by Ordnance Factories for Sendees are pre-estimated at the beginning of financial year based on:—

- (i) Actual costs of production of previous three years.
- (ii) Issue price for the previous year.
- (iii) Latest estimated cost as per current trend in material cost, labour cost and overhead cost as well as actual cost of production during the year.

(b) and (c) There is no loss or deficit in the five factories of Ordnance Equipment Group during the last three years. In the year 2014-15, Ordnance Parachute Factory (OPF) which is one among the five factories in the OEF Group had a deficit of ₹ 12.77 crores. However in 2014-15 the five factories of OEF Group together had a surplus of ₹ 104.95 crores. As a corrective action, the product-mix of OPF was changed, resulting in surplus of ₹ 1.78 crores in 2015-16 and ₹62.44 crores in 2016-17 in the factory.

Road infrastructure along border areas

1468. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seriously working to enhance road infrastructure along the India-China and other border areas of neighbouring countries to provide logistical support to Indian Army at time of need;

(b) if so, whether the Border Roads Organization (BRO) has been asked to complete works at the earliest; and

(c) whether, keeping in view of the present external security scenario of the country, Government has devised any plan to tighten the borders of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government is seized of the security needs of the country along the borders and has devised the following plans to tighten the borders of the country:—

- (i) Necessary steps including construction/upgradation of roads as required have been initiated to ensure that the National Security concerns are adequately addressed through capability and infrastructure development.
- (ii) Anti Infiltration Obstacle System (AIOS) is suitably strengthened by deployment of troops and construction of defence works based on the threat perception for an effective multi-tiered counter infiltration grid.
- (iii) A review of the deployment of troops on the LC and the AIOS is carried out on a regular basis in keeping with the threat perception.
- (iv) The Border Guarding Forces are regularly taking adequate measures to ensure full border security.

Test-fire of 'Nirbhay' cruise missile by DRDO

1469. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether DRDO has test-fired a long range sub-sonic cruise missile 'Nirbhay' recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including its operational range, capacity to carry warheads and other features;
- (c) whether the test met all the operational parameters as programmed, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) by when, these would be ready to be deployed in the defence forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Details of Nirbhay missile are sensitive and classified.

Special uniform for soldiers in borders or field areas

†1470. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study to find out the requirement of special uniform for the safety of the soldiers posted in borders/field areas of the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has decided to implement a time-bound purchase scheme for purchasing bullet proof jackets and security equipments/clothes for the soldiers;

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when the purchase is likely to be completed; and

(d) whether Government proposes to frame any policy regarding periodic review and necessary upgradation of uniforms of the soldiers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Requirement for special uniforms for safety of soldiers deployed on borders/field areas in the country is assessed regularly and provision for introduction of new items/improved version of existing items is made as per prescribed procedure.

(b) and (c) The Government undertakes procurement of Bullet Proof Jackets (BPJs) and other necessary protective gears/garments for soldiers from time to time as per authorization. During 2016-17, 50,000 BPJs have been procured for Indian Army through Revenue route. Procurement of 1,86,138 BPJs through Capital route is under Buy (Indian) category. Further, a contract for procurement of 1,58,279 Ballistic Helmet through Capital route has been concluded in December, 2016.

(d) Upgradation and provision of improved version of special uniforms is a continuous process for which necessary steps are taken regularly.

Shortage of drinking water in M.P. villages

†1471. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of villages in Madhya Pradesh facing shortage of drinking water, year-wise; and

(b) the details of deep tube wells that were proposed to be dug and actually dug in the last three years and current year along with the names of villages under the intensive tube well drilling programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) As reported by State Government of Madhya Pradesh, the details of number of villages in Madhya Pradesh that have got

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

affected with shortage of drinking water during summer season during the given period is as under:—

Details of villages facing shortage of drinking water (where drinking water arrangements was done through carting/transportation during summer season) during year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (as on 29.12.2017)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of affected habitations	Remarks
1.	2014-15	31	In 5 districts
2.	2015-16	147	In 7 districts
3.	2016-17	202	In 12 districts
4.	2017-18	99	In 5 districts

(b) As reported by State Government of Madhya Pradesh, there is no "intensive tube well drilling programme" in the State of Madhya Pradesh. However a detail of drinking water arrangement through drilling of tube wells in the State during the given period is as under:—

Details of habitations where drinking water arrangements were made by drilling of tube wells during year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (as on 29.12.2017)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of habitations provided drinking water with drilling of tube wells for Hand pump based schemes	
		Target of habitations	Achievement
1.	2014-15	8500	9645
2.	2015-16	7500	9288
3.	2016-17	6550	4660
4.	2017-18	10075	7211

Drainage connectivity and sanitary conditions in the country

1472. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large percentage of households in the country, do not have drainage connectivity in their toilets;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve sanitary conditions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), twin leach pit toilets are being promoted, under which no sewage for transporting away is generated.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) SBM(G) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), there is a provision of an incentive of ₹ 12,000 for the construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs/STs. Small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households). Solid and Liquid Resource Management (SLRM) is important component of SBM(G). Under this component, activities like compost pits, vermi composting, biogas plants, low cost drainage, soakage channels/pits, reuse of waste water and system for collection, segregation and disposal of household garbage and menstrual hygiene management etc. can be taken up. Funds for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities with cap of ₹ 7/12/15/20 lakh are available for Gram Panchayats having upto 150/300/500/ more than 500 households. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) the following initiatives have been takenup:—

- Focus on behavior change: Community based collective behavior change has been mentioned as the preferred approach, although the States are free to choose the approach best suited to them. Focus is also on creation of complete Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages, rather than only on construction of individual toilets. This entails triggering the entire village into changing their behavior.
- The programme provides flexibility to the States in the implementation. This is essential, given the vast socio-economic-cultural diversity of India, and also from the point of view of promoting innovations.

- There is a greater emphasis on capacity building, especially in community approaches and programme management. Lack of adequate capacities is a major challenge in scaling up the programme. Therefore, various initiatives are being taken to reach out to all the stakeholders.
- The programme is being run as a *janandolan* with cooperation of all sections of the society including the NGOs, Corporates, youth etc. The Panchayats are being actively involved.
- There is an emphasis on streamlining administrative and financial procedures, both to cut down on time, as well as to increase accountability.
- Innovations in technology is being promoted at the National and State levels. There is a National Committee under Prof. R.A. Mashelkar that examines all new technologies from the point of view of safety and feasibility.
- Sanitation is being prioritized amongst the overall development agenda. The Government has taken a decision to prioritise all Centrally Sponsored Schemes in ODF villages. Various other development schemes are being converged with the sanitation outcomes.
- Monitoring and Evaluation has also been strengthened. The IMIS has data up to household level, with provision to capture geo-tagged photographs of toilets. A Swachhta App has been developed that provides online information on sanitation status up to household level. The citizens can also do ranking of swachhta on the Swachh App.
- Zila Swachhata Preraks are being engaged for support of districts.
- Web portal of Swachh Sangrah has been developed for knowledge sharing.

National Water Quality Sub-mission

†1473. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have launched a National Water Quality Sub-mission aimed at providing the safe drinking water to the habitats affected by Arsenic and Fluoride;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any time-frame has been fixed to provide safe drinking water to all the habitats affected by Arsenic and Fluoride; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22nd March 2017 under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 arsenic/fluoride affected habitations over a span of 4 years. State can take up three types of schemes under NWQSM, *i.e.* Surface water based piped water supply scheme, Safe ground water based piped water supply scheme and Ground water with treatment technology based scheme/Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs). Funds sharing between Center and State for North-Eastern/ Himalayan States shall be 90:10 and for all other States 50:50.

During February/March, 2017 under National Water Quality Sub-Mission funds to an amount of ₹ 814.13 crore has been released to complete ongoing piped water supply schemes. During the current financial year 2017-18 under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), ₹ 1000 crore has been earmarked for National Water Quality Sub-Mission. As on 27th December, 2017, ₹ 1000 crore has been released to States.

Review and implementation of NRDWP

1474. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently reviewed the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

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

(c) the success achieved under the scheme during each of the last two years and the current year, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(d) whether it is a fact that more than 1.25 lakh rural habitations are forced to drink chemically contaminated water;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures being taken in this regard; and

(f) the funds released and utilised under the scheme during each of the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Providing drinking water supply to the rural population is a dynamic and continuous process. The physical and financial progress of NRDWP is monitored in National/Regional/State level review meetings, conferences and video-conferences. This Ministry has carried out a national level workshop on restructuring of NRDWP, road map for Har Ghar Jal and the best practices carried out in the States in rural water supply sector recently. Moreover, Ministry has asked States/UTs during recent video conferences to expedite the process on submission of proposals as per restructured NRDWP guideline.

(c) As per information entered by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), as on 27.12.2017, State-wise details of target and achievement including Maharashtra during last two years and current year is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) and (e) State/UT-wise total number of habitations with population affected by chemical contamination (fluoride, arsenic, iron, salinity, nitrate and heavy metals) reported by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 28th December, 2017 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute and operate and maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilised for coverage and tackling water quality problems with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations.

To deal with arsenic and fluoride contamination, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, Government of India has released ₹ 800 crore in March, 2016 for commissioning community water purification plants in 1,327 arsenic and 12,014 fluoride affected habitations so that safe water for drinking and cooking needs is addressed immediately. In addition, funds to the tune of ₹100 crore each are also provided for tackling arsenic and fluoride problems in West Bengal and Rajasthan respectively for the last mile connectivity in commissioning surface water based piped water supply schemes.

Further, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission on 22nd March, 2017 under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 arsenic/fluoride affected habitations over a span of 4 years.

(f) State-wise details of funds released and utilised under NRDWP during each of the last two years and the current year is given in the Statement-III

Statement-I

State-wise details of target and achievement under NRDWP

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on 27.12.2017)	
		Target (As per Ministry) (PC+QA)	Achieve- ment	Target (As per Ministry) (PC+QA)	Achieve- ment	Target (As taken by the State)	Achieve- ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	0	5	0	5	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	980	1905	1005	1373	1005	553
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	217	143	188	126	188	9
4.	Assam	3993	1659	1752	382	1752	101
5.	Bihar	5692	7189	7777	1289	7777	246
6.	Chhattisgarh	3894	3670	4169	997	4169	399
7.	Goa	2	0	2	0	2	0
8.	Gujarat	961	1193	32	1605	32	499
9.	Haryana	248	317	263	290	263	74
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1115	1536	1300	938	1300	404
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	359	233	380	260	380	70
12.	Jharkhand	7307	1868	1430	3074	1430	2701
13.	Karnataka	4551	19791	12000	17434	12000	6152
14.	Kerala	429	432	463	291	463	158

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5421	11478	338	7420	338	6712
16.	Maharashtra	1611	1566	1955	1270	1955	177
17.	Manipur	52	80	50	103	50	21
18.	Meghalaya	280	242	110	82	110	8
19.	Mizoram	31	28	35	35	35	2
20.	Nagaland	24	168	54	167	54	48
21.	Odisha	8620	15224	9300	8196	9300	1454
22.	Puducherry	5	0	5	0	5	0
23.	Punjab	261	251	779	647	779	723
24.	Rajasthan	1963	2763	2039	2908	2039	2592
25.	Sikkim	45	81	40	14	40	22
26.	Tamil Nadu	1494	1390	3269	2910	3269	937
27.	Telangana	802	1669	915	1121	915	476
28.	Tripura	525	938	565	571	565	99
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2334	4300	1354	1838	1354	403
30.	Uttarakhand	473	479	495	484	495	350
31.	West Bengal	2497	5295	4766	5217	4766	2071
TOTAL		56191	85888	56835	61042	56835	27461

Source: format C-14.

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise total number of habitations with population
affected by chemical contamination*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Habitations with Population affected by Chemical Contamination	
		Habitation	Population
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	418	318015
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	31	5690

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	11024	4151182
5.	Bihar	4231	4841880
6.	Chhattisgarh	1170	305202
7.	Goa	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	0
9.	Haryana	128	310424
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	35285
12.	Jharkhand	2896	1015414
13.	Karnataka	1050	780535
14.	Kerala	363	812561
15.	Madhya Pradesh	187	83745
16.	Maharashtra	283	548304
17.	Manipur	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	32	10637
19.	Mizoram	0	0
20.	Nagaland	30	16303
21.	Odisha	3051	988584
22.	Puducherry	0	0
23.	Punjab	3600	4332865
24.	Rajasthan	19876	7999160
25.	Sikkim	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	198	95765
27.	Telangana	1350	1971887
28.	Tripura	2542	1195673
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1379	1325148
30.	Uttarakhand	16	78893
31.	West Bengal	18812	18742021
TOTAL		72683	49965173

Statement-III*State-wise details of funds released and utilised under NRDWP*

(₹ in crores)							
Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on 27.12.2017)	
		Release	Expendi- ture	Release	Expendi- ture	Release	Expendi- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.16	0	0.22	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	170.05	190.6	204	157.38	165.68	130.99
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.4	66.23	110.84	113.71	58.4	4.07
4.	Assam	284.11	216.2	348.06	206.61	158.8	139.05
5.	Bihar	202.73	295.38	373.81	473.29	300.03	120.03
6.	Chhattisgarh	60.83	64.64	84.28	65.66	31.23	36.9
7.	Goa	1.66	0	1.19	3.35	0	0
8.	Gujarat	238.91	274.78	278.5	265.16	167.88	132.49
9.	Haryana	122.65	150.74	111.53	116.42	83.55	52.11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	64.38	69.88	83.31	66.04	54.59	58.06
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	192.12	222.16	225.14	219.94	87.74	90.81
12.	Jharkhand	132.09	133.7	131.74	157.89	123.43	94.85
13.	Karnataka	278.08	366.68	343.72	341.33	123.58	155.66
14.	Kerala	48.05	64.45	75.22	74.21	70	24.78
15.	Madhya Pradesh	193.73	381.15	232.26	212.48	135.51	77.07
16.	Maharashtra	330.88	584	404.45	412.32	161.08	106.19
17.	Manipur	27.92	43.44	40.61	18.87	26.58	41.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Meghalaya	31.24	30.92	40.42	49.29	34.27	18.87
19.	Mizoram	17.32	23.16	24.49	24.82	10.91	8.65
20.	Nagaland	38.53	61.9	36.84	40.2	12.81	13
21.	Odisha	103.19	165.25	134.96	100.59	44.98	27.94
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0.29	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	42.79	36.57	51.89	53.56	43.9	44.61
24.	Rajasthan	526.75	480.21	1072.92	681.21	261.84	495.65
25.	Sikkim	12.05	12.49	19.42	16.51	2.91	7.74
26.	Tamil Nadu	182.35	164.85	174.68	188.98	101.77	62.88
27.	Telangana	97.71	106.42	133.09	111.89	555.37	386.8
28.	Tripura	31.68	39.97	43.73	38.73	28.85	20.43
29.	Uttar Pradesh	490.31	690.46	621.95	639.54	234.14	363.62
30.	Uttarakhand	60.06	99.79	88.19	99.95	58.81	77.14
31.	West Bengal	216.85	288.75	440.15	444.86	737.29	198.38
TOTAL		4264.58	5324.77	5931.9	5394.79	3875.93	2990.7

Source: format D-0.

Supply of drinking water to houses under NRDWP

†1475. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the houses covered for supply of drinking water completely under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period has increased marginally and the houses covered partly has decreased;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons behind this slow increase in comparison to targeted rate of progress; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the name of States which could not achieve the targets of providing drinking water during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) This ministry maintains information in terms of number of habitations. As per information entered by the States/UTs on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, status of coverage of Fully Covered Habitations (*i.e.* getting more than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water) and Partially Covered habitations (*i.e.* getting less than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water) during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) is as under:

Year	No. of Fully Covered Habitations	No. of Partially Covered Habitations
2012-13 (as on 01.04.2012)	73.92	19.83
2016-17 (as on 01.04.2017)	76.78	18.89

It may be Seen from above table that coverage of fully covered habitations have increased by 2.86% and Partially Covered habitations have decreased by 0.94% during Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. Under NRDWP, States are empowered to design, plan, implement and execute drinking water supply schemes in rural areas after getting the same approved by State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). Most of the States have been able to achieve their target set during a particular financial year. However, the slow increase in the coverage of rural habitations with drinking water supply is attributed to geographical conditions as well as administrative reasons like addition of more number of habitations, slippage of already covered habitations, effect of Natural Calamities, scattered households, difficult hilly terrain, non availability of sufficient water sources etc.

(d) As per information entered by States/UTs on IMIS, details of target and achievement during Twelfth Five Year Plan are given in the Statement (*See* below). It may be Seen that except during 2014-15, most of the States have been able to achieve their target set during a particular financial year.

Statement*Details of target and achievements during Twelfth Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Target (As per Ministry) (PC+QA)	Achieve- ments	Target (As per Ministry) (PC+QA)	Achieve- ments	Target (As per Ministry) (PC+QA)	Achieve- ments	Target (As per Ministry) (PC+QA)	Achieve- ments	Target (As per Ministry) (PC+QA)	Achieve- ments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	5	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5266	5699	5798	6379	2744	2819	980	1905	1005	1373
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	292	358	304	369	248	214	217	143	188	126
4.	Assam	7230	7110	7175	6552	9938	6399	3993	1659	1752	382
5.	Bihar	15015	10960	13832	12787	13000	12236	5692	7189	7777	1289
6.	Chhattisgarh	10562	9111	10700	11832	10900	12173	3894	3670	4169	997
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
8.	Gujarat	1020	1856	1050	4085	1075	2509	961	1193	32	1605

9.	Haryana	950	895	818	702	534	523	248	317	263	290
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2530	2650	2500	2587	2500	2560	1115	1536	1300	938
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1067	1153	955	901	803	642	359	233	380	260
12.	Jharkhand	16546	17335	12132	12546	16535	9185	7307	1868	1430	3074
13.	Karnataka	8245	13284	10378	17522	10003	15398	4551	19791	12000	17434
14.	Kerala	696	668	924	356	1000	221	429	432	463	291
15.	Madhya Pradesh	16985	17483	13050	13858	10876	12378	5421	11478	338	7420
16.	Maharashtra	5754	4637	4713	4064	4200	3747	1611	1566	1955	1270
17.	Manipur	250	197	250	260	200	224	52	80	50	103
18.	Meghalaya	580	510	616	549	200	285	280	242	110	82
19.	Mizoram	57	5	45	57	52	51	31	28	35	35
20.	Nagaland	101	178	85	155	120	190	24	168	54	167
21.	Odisha	9116	19484	13500	18447	13500	20521	8620	15224	9300	8196
22.	Puducherry	30	0	23	0	23	0	5	0	5	0
23.	Punjab	1473	617	1939	1227	1850	570	261	251	779	647
24.	Rajasthan	2569	3943	2990	4244	3173	3513	1963	2763	2039	2908

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	Sikkim	270	101	200	87	200	128	45	81	40	14
26.	Tamil Nadu	6460	7203	6000	5742	4805	8622	1494	1390	3269	2910
27.	Telangana					2057	2143	802	1669	915	1121
28.	Tripura	1052	1323	1178	1120	1382	1538	525	938	565	571
29.	Uttar Pradesh	24000	23727	25000	22666	24500	10461	2334	4300	1354	1838
30.	Uttarakhand	1075	983	1083	988	1056	976	473	479	495	484
31.	West Bengal	2469	4236	4600	3347	4620	5891	2497	5295	4766	5217
	TOTAL	141660	155706	141838	153429	142098	136117	56191	85888	56835	61042

Source: format C-14.

Declaration of districts/blocks as ODF

1476. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of districts and blocks declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) during 2016 and 2017 till date;

(b) the details of methods and mechanisms adopted while declaring a particular area as ODF; and

(c) the details of areas declared as ODF on fake data, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) A total of 271 Districts and 2,485 Blocks and have declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 28-12-2017.

(b) and (c) As per the Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, a village self-declares itself Open Defecation Free (ODF) through a transparent process in Gram Sabha meeting, where citizens of the village come together and affirm that the village has become ODF, and that all households use toilets. The declaration of ODF is followed by at least 2 verifications. First verification within 3 months of ODF declaration, thereafter to ensure sustainability of ODF one more verification is earned out after around 6 months of first verification. The guidelines provide flexibility to the States/UTs regarding the manner of verification. Some States/UTs are conducting ODF verification through inter-district teams. ODF declared and verified Villages are being entered on Online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) maintained by Ministry, which is in public domain. No data on areas declared as ODF on fake data is maintained in the Ministry. However, State/UT-wise, details of Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared and verified villages are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise, ODF declared and ODF verified villages as on 28.12.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	ODF Declared villages	ODF verified villages
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7672	5354
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4861	776

Sl. No.	State/UT	ODF Declared villages	ODF verified villages
4.	Assam	7596	874
5.	Bihar	3388	806
6.	Chandigarh	13	13
7.	Chhattisgarh	18273	15042
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	12
9.	Daman and Diu	26	26
10.	Goa	0	0
11.	Gujarat	18265	18265
12.	Haryana	6908	6908
13.	Himachal Pradesh	15925	15925
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	462	39
15.	Jharkhand	10687	3540
16.	Karnataka	17157	4007
17.	Kerala	2027	2027
18.	Madhya Pradesh	19208	12407
19.	Maharashtra	32722	22145
20.	Manipur	516	265
21.	Meghalaya	5149	2306
22.	Mizoram	577	244
23.	Nagaland	628	577
24.	Odisha	7631	3189
25.	Puducherry	17	0
26.	Punjab	9732	4483
27.	Rajasthan	36229	22602
28.	Sikkim	441	441
29.	Tamil Nadu	6224	1348
30.	Telangana	3566	1948

Sl. No.	State/UT	ODF Declared villages	ODF verified villages
31.	Tripura	11	0
32.	Uttar Pradesh	16352	7321
33.	Uttarakhand	15473	15454
34.	West Bengal	31084	21586
		298835	189930

Access to clean drinking water

1477. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of Indians having access to clean drinking water in 2017, State-wise;
- (b) whether only 12 per cent Indians had access to clean drinking water in 2015;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) the details of funds allocated, released and spent for providing clean drinking water in 2017, till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) The coverage of provision of clean drinking water under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is maintained in terms of Fully Covered habitations (*i.e.* getting more than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water) and Partially Covered habitations (*i.e.* getting less than 40 litre per capita per day safe drinking water). As per information entered by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, State-wise details of rural habitations getting clean drinking water in 2017 as on 28.12.2017 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. This Ministry maintains coverage of rural drinking water supply in terms of number of habitations. As per information entered by States on IMIS of the Ministry, as on 01.04.2015, 74.14% rural habitations were Fully Covered and 21.96% were Partially Covered. State-wise details of rural habitations getting safe drinking water in 2015, as on 01.04.2015 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The State-wise details of funds allocated, released and spent under NRDWP for providing clean drinking water in 2017-18, as on 27.12.2017 is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I*State-wise details of rural habitations getting clean drinking water in 2017*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Fully Covered Habitations	No. of Partially Covered Habitations
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	324	76
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33258	14687
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2918	4633
4.	Assam	52826	24249
5.	Bihar	67376	38627
6.	Chhattisgarh	70488	3027
7.	Goa	345	2
8.	Gujarat	36063	3
9.	Haryana	7597	223
10.	Himachal Pradesh	42811	10793
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8995	6947
12.	Jharkhand	116970	898
13.	Karnataka	24264	34934
14.	Kerala	4909	16279
15.	Madhya Pradesh	127794	80
16.	Maharashtra	87075	12374
17.	Manipur	2227	1561
18.	Meghalaya	1758	8685
19.	Mizoram	468	270
20.	Nagaland	680	742
21.	Odisha	138916	15806
22.	Puducherry	153	113
23.	Punjab	10027	1757
24.	Rajasthan	55918	45854

1	2	3	4
25.	Sikkim	750	1334
26.	Tamil Nadu	93468	6538
27.	Telangana	13709	9503
28.	Tripura	4580	1601
29.	Uttar Pradesh	256303	2345
30.	Uttarakhand	22229	17115
31.	West Bengal	51084	36009
TOTAL		1336283	317065
Percentage		77.42	18.37

Source: format C-17.

Statement-II

State-wise details of rural habitations getting safedrinkng water in 2015

Sl. No.	State	No. of Fully Covered Habitations	No. of Partially Covered Habitations
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	324	76
2.	Andhra Pradesh	29309	18304
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2559	5089
4.	Assam	50451	30482
5.	Bihar	59862	46759
6.	Chhattisgarh	68043	3964
7.	Goa	345	2
8.	Gujarat	34821	4
9.	Haryana	7583	362
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40458	13146
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8535	7257
12.	Jharkhand	116248	3386
13.	Karnataka	25485	32095

1	2	3	4
14.	Kerala	2420	8712
15.	Madhya Pradesh	126408	491
16.	Maharashtra	89455	10575
17.	Manipur	2134	736
18.	Meghalaya	1381	9075
19.	Mizoram	318	442
20.	Nagaland	566	898
21.	Odisha	90307	61872
22.	Puducherry	151	115
23.	Punjab	11289	2256
24.	Rajasthan	67315	32114
25.	Sikkim	653	1431
26.	Tamil Nadu	89437	10229
27.	Telangana	13558	9902
28.	Tripura	3665	508
29.	Uttar Pradesh	259260	1123
30.	Uttarakhand	21323	17959
31.	West Bengal	46536	46861
TOTAL		1270199	376225
Percentage		74.14	21.96

Source: format C-17

Statement-III

State-wise details of funds allocated/released and spent under NRDWP

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2017-18 as on 27.12.2017		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.3	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	165.68	165.68	130.99

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.78	58.4	4.07
4.	Assam	400.02	158.8	139.05
5.	Bihar	430.32	300.03	120.03
6.	Chhattisgarh	72.74	31.23	36.9
7.	Goa	1.67	0	0
8.	Gujarat	225.51	167.88	132.49
9.	Haryana	104.48	83.55	52.11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	76.74	54.59	58.06
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	241.98	87.74	90.81
12.	Jharkhand	149.72	123.43	94.85
13.	Karnataka	279.69	123.58	155.66
14.	Kerala	70	70	24.78
15.	Madhya Pradesh	201.68	135.51	77.07
16.	Maharashtra	397.47	161.08	106.19
17.	Manipur	37.24	26.58	41.94
18.	Meghalaya	48.15	34.27	18.87
19.	Mizoram	25.92	10.91	8.65
20.	Nagaland	27.1	12.81	13
21.	Odisha	120.17	44.98	27.94
22.	Puducherry	0.62	0	0
23.	Punjab	68.47	43.9	44.61
24.	Rajasthan	558.08	261.84	495.65
25.	Sikkim	9.14	2.91	7.74
26.	Tamil Nadu	144.5	101.77	62.88
27.	Telangana	555.37	555.37	386.8
28.	Tripura	43.65	28.85	20.43
29.	Uttar Pradesh	497.48	234.14	363.62

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Uttarakhand	82.93	58.81	77.14
31.	West Bengal	737.29	737.29	198.38
	TOTAL	5862.89	3875.93	2990.7

Note: Allocation excludes Ministry level expenditure, 2% of allocation for JE/AES affected districts.

Providing piped water facilities to Gram Panchayats

†1478. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has provided piped water facilities to Gram Panchayats under any scheme, if so, the State-wise details thereof, including the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) by when similar facilities are likely to be extended to the remaining Gram Panchayats in the country; and

(c) the details of the action plan formulated in this regard and the deadline, if any, fixed to complete this task?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) This Ministry maintains information in terms of rural habitations and not in terms of Gram Panchayats. As per information entered by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, State-wise details of habitations and population covered with piped water supply (PWS) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Providing drinking water in rural areas is a dynamic process. The coverage of rural habitations depends on many factors such as availability of water sources, availability of funds. This Ministry has restructured National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guideline to make it competitive, outcome based and result oriented. As per restructured NRDWP, the focus of this Ministry is piped water supply (PWS) schemes. Further, this Ministry has directed States to focus on completing the schemes which are at advanced stage of completion while according priority to the schemes meant for Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY) villages, Arsenic / Fluoride affected habitation and Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages. The States have also been advised to pool more funds from the State finance departments for drinking water

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

supply sector out of enhanced devolution of funds from 32% to 42 % under 14th Finance Commission. The Ministry intends to focus on coverage of rural population with pipe water supply and household connection ultimately by 2030 to honor the commitment made by the country in the international forum while agreeing for UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-2030.

Statement

*State-wise details of habitations and populations covered
with Piped Water Supply (PWS)*

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Habitations	Total rural Population (in lakhs)	Total habitations with PWS	PWS Population (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	2.65	260	2.41
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48363	366.35	38971	347.95
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7582	12.46	3614	7.51
4.	Assam	88099	296.58	35523	138.8
5.	Bihar	110234	994.56	7660	118.69
6.	Chhattisgarh	74685	197.96	24703	106.25
7.	Goa	347	7.31	201	5.02
8.	Gujarat	36066	371.18	32927	355.73
9.	Haryana	7948	183.62	7831	182.59
10.	Himachal Pradesh	53604	66.86	51888	63.83
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15958	102.17	14933	96.23
12.	Jharkhand	120764	272.64	19066	77.82
13.	Karnataka	60248	402.78	49504	389.67
14.	Kerala	21551	465.34	21435	462.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	128061	528.14	22071	210.56
16.	Maharashtra	99732	638.43	68081	536.55
17.	Manipur	3788	25.79	2681	22.4
18.	Meghalaya	10475	26.68	6093	18.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Mizoram	738	5.23	668	4.87
20.	Nagaland	1452	16.77	1347	15.66
21.	Odisha	157773	358.97	41009	161.88
22.	Puducherry	266	4.38	215	3.64
23.	Punjab	15384	179.9	13955	174.76
24.	Rajasthan	121648	508.07	44594	281.16
25.	Sikkim	2084	4.59	2078	4.58
26.	Tamil Nadu	100204	396.18	99052	393.12
27.	Telangana	24562	226.41	22079	220.84
28.	Tripura	8723	44.92	6819	39.37
29.	Uttar Pradesh	260027	1673.62	25015	268.37
30.	Uttarakhand	39360	72.12	37447	53.48
31.	West Bengal	105905	746.46	51060	416.54
TOTAL		1726031	9199.12	752780	5181.54
Percentage				43.61	56.33

Source: format C-17.

Funds to Telangana for drinking water

1479. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has released ₹ 350 crores to Telangana State for providing drinking water, to meet the drought situation early this year;
- (b) if so, whether State has utilized the money;
- (c) how the Ministry is persuading the State Government to use money in drought affected areas of the State; and
- (d) whether ₹350 crores is a part of the package of ₹ 750 crores approved for Telangana to meet the drought conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) to (d) As per National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guideline, funds are released as per pre-approved criteria. In 2017-18, this Ministry has released ₹ 555.37 crore till 27.12.2017 to Telangana under NRDWP which includes release of ₹440.51 crore under National Water Quality Sub-Mission to mitigate problem in fluoride affected areas. States have also been advised to pool more funds from State Finance department as well as utilize increased devolution of funds under 14th Finance Commission.

As rural drinking water supply is a State subject, States are empowered to utilise this fund for various schemes / purposes related to drinking water supply which includes the measures to tackle drought situation. Further, this Ministry issues advisory to States including Telangana to carry out mitigation measures in the wake of drought.

This Ministry is not aware regarding package release of ₹ 350 crore for drought or any package in this respect.

Implementation of SBM

†1480. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the scope of national cleanliness in terms of rural and urban population at present and the annual increase thereof during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the percentage of population compelled to go for open defecation in rural and urban areas owing to shortage of resources, at present;
- (c) the details of number of toilets constructed in the country under Swachh Bharat Mission, State-wise; and
- (d) the expenditure incurred during the last three years for creating maximum awareness among people towards use of toilets for sanitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI): (a) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM-G) entails freedom from open defecation and management of solid and liquid waste. Sanitation Coverage and annual increase in coverage in rural areas during last 3 years are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

	Sanitation Coverage	Annual increase
As on 1.4.2014	39.18	-
As on 1.4.2015	42.69	3.51
As on 1.4.2016	50.30	7.61
As on 1.4.2017	63.56	13.26

(b) State/UT-wise per cent rural households practicing Open Defecation as on 28.12.2017 as per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) State/UT-wise, number of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) since launch of SBM(G) on 2.10.2014 to 28.12.2017 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Total of ₹254.76 crore, ₹307.57 crore and ₹375.98 crore have been spent on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) by Centre and State Governments.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise, per cent rural households practicing
Open Defecation as on 28.12.2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	% rural households practicing Open Defecation
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.53
2.	Andhra Pradesh	19.96
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00
4.	Assam	20.21
5.	Bihar	63.85
6.	Chandigarh	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21.32
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00

1	2	3
10.	Goa	23.78
11.	Gujarat	0.00
12.	Haryana	0.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.87
15.	Jharkhand	34.24
16.	Karnataka	14.62
17.	Kerala	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	15.41
19.	Maharashtra	4.03
20.	Manipur	18.73
21.	Meghalaya	0.00
22.	Mizoram	3.99
23.	Nagaland	14.30
24.	Odisha	55.01
25.	Puducherry	48.24
26.	Punjab	7.26
27.	Rajasthan	3.20
28.	Sikkim	0.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	13.09
30.	Telangana	25.31
31.	Tripura	26.59
32.	Uttar Pradesh	44.39
33.	Uttarakhand	0.00
34.	West Bengal	5.31
		24.97

Statement-II

State/UT-wise, number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under SBM(G) from 2.10.2014 to 28.12.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) constructed under SBM(G) from 2.10.2014 to 28.12.2017
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15705
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2572892
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	112184
4.	Assam	2157006
5.	Bihar	2786590
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2744374
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11652
9.	Daman and Diu	1600
10.	Goa	28637
11.	Gujarat	3182508
12.	Haryana	635860
13.	Himachal Pradesh	177980
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	313382
15.	Jharkhand	1846131
16.	Karnataka	3198557
17.	Kerala	227631
18.	Madhya Pradesh	5001294
19.	Maharashtra	4853398

1	2	3
20.	Manipur	136933
21.	Meghalaya	191969
22.	Mizoram	21986
23.	Nagaland	72101
24.	Odisha	3105598
25.	Puducherry	5545
26.	Punjab	237927
27.	Rajasthan	7313350
28.	Sikkim	4514
29.	Tamil Nadu	3378953
30.	Telangana	1896472
31.	Tripura	151356
32.	Uttar Pradesh	5569978
33.	Uttarakhand	479357
34.	West Bengal	5328901
		57762321

Fluoride affected rural habitation in Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh

1481. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Integrated Management Information System, fourteen rural habitations have been identified as Fluoride affected in Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of habitations;

(c) what efforts, the Ministry has made to make the habitations Fluoride-free as they have been declared Fluoride-affected long back; and

(d) the details of technical and financial assistance provided to the State Government to deal with the above problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) As on 01st April, 2013, Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry that there were 14 habitations affected by fluoride in Kadapa District of Andhra Pradesh. As per the information provided by Government of Andhra Pradesh, these habitations have been already covered by providing safe drinking water. Also reported in IMIS, as on 28th December, 2017, there is no fluoride affected habitation in the district. Details of habitations along with mode of coverage of these habitations with safe drinking water are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the states by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute and operate and maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage and tackling water quality problems with priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations.

To deal with arsenic and fluoride contamination, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, Government of India has released ₹ 21.26 crore in March, 2016 for commissioning community water purification plants in 394 fluoride affected habitations so that safe water for drinking and cooking needs is addressed immediately.

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has set up a High Level Expert Committee in 2014 on Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation. So far the Committee has suggested 42 technologies (31 for drinking water and 11 for sanitation). However, selection of any technology totally rests with the States.

Statement

*Details of habitations along with mode of coverage of these habitations with safe drinking water,
as per information provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of the Panchayat	Name of the Village	Name of the Habitation	Mode of Coverage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Galiveedu	Garugupalli	Garugupalli	Chinnagorlavandlapalli	Covered through PWS Scheme
2.	Galiveedu	Garugupalli	Garugupalli	Chintamreddivaripalli	Covered through PWS Scheme
3.	Galiveedu	Garugupalli	Garugupalli	Chowtapalli	Covered through PWS Scheme
4.	Galiveedu	Pandikunta	Pandikunta	Ramulapalli	Covered through PWS Scheme
5.	Lakkireddipalli	Chowtapalli	Anantapuram	Ravindranagar	Covered through PWS Scheme
6.	Lakkireddipalli	Dappepalli	Dappepalli	G.Madigapalli	Covered through PWS Scheme
7.	Lakkireddipalli	Dappepalli	Dappepalli	Kowuruvandlapalli	Village migrated
8.	Lakkireddipalli	Kagraharam	Kurnoothala	Dasarapalle	Covered through PWS Scheme
9.	Lakkireddipalli	K.Agraharam	Kurnoothala	Diguvagollapalle	Covered through PWS Scheme
10.	Lakkireddipalli	Kagraharam	Kurnoothala	Kothamoolapalle	Covered through PWS Scheme

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Lakkireddipalli	Kagraharam	Kurnoothala	Reddyvaripalle	Covered through PWS Scheme
12.	Ramapuram	Gopagudipalli	Gopagudipalli	Gopagudipalli	Covered through CPWS Scheme under APRWSSP
13.	Veeraballi	Veeraballi	Veeraballi	Asadimalapalli	Covered through CPWS Scheme under APRWSSP
14.	Veeraballi	Veeraballi	Veeraballi	C Gollapalli	Covered through CPWS Scheme under APRWSSP

PWS: Piped Water Supply Scheme

CPWS: Comprehensive Piped Water Supply Scheme

APRWSSP: Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project

Setting up of an IMD Centre at Mangalagiri in A.P.

1482. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has taken a decision to set up an IMD Centre at Mangalagiri in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has written a letter to Andhra Pradesh Government for allotment of suitable land for this purpose and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the status of the matter as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) to (c) Meteorological Centre is planned to be developed at Mangalagiri in Andhra Pradesh. Joint efforts with Andhra Pradesh Government are under way to identify suitable location near the Greenfield airport.

Economic viability of development projects

1483. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact the economic viability of any development projects that involve diversion of forest land may now reduce with Government coming up with a new cost benefit analysis guidelines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government, has not revised the Net Present Value despite court order; and
- (d) whether they propose to revise it in every three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The projects are evaluated as per guidelines issued by Ministry for cost benefit analysis. The revised guideline is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) NPV is collected from User Agency for forest land as per rate's approved by Hon'ble Supreme Court. Ministry has issued guideline *vide* dated 05.12.2008. Ministry has not revised the NPV rule thereafter.

Statement***A. Revised guidelines for cost benefit analysis***

No. 7-69/2011-FC (Pt.)

Government of India

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Forest Conservation Division)Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jorbagh Road, Aliganj,
New Delhi-110003.
Dated: 01st August, 2017.

To

The Principal Secretary (Forests)
All States/Union Territory Governments.**Sub:** Guidelines for conducting Cost Benefit Analysis for projects involving diversion of forest land under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Sir,

I am directed to inform that in supersession of all earlier orders/guidelines including that referred to at 2.6 of the Handbook of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for conducting Cost Benefit Analysis of projects involving forest diversion, a revised set of guidelines has been prepared by the Ministry and shall be applicable for all projects involving diversion of forest land under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, which are required to be undertaken as per Table A of the new guidelines, from the date of issue of this letter. These guidelines will be applicable for all such projects which are yet to be recommended by the State Government on the date of issue of this guideline.

The guidelines for conducting Cost Benefit Analysis for projects involving forest diversion areas is enclosed herewith for further action.

This issues with the approval of competent authority.

Yours faithfully,

End: As above.

Sd/-

(Nisheeth Saxena)

Sr. Assistant Inspector General of Forests

Copy to:

1. Prime Minister's Office (PMO).
2. Secretary, Ministry of Mines, Government of India
3. Secretary, Ministry of Coal, Government of India.
4. Secretary, Ministry of Steel, Government of India
5. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, all States/UTs.
6. Nodal Officer, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, all States/UTs.
7. All Regional Offices, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&C)
8. Joint Secretary, In-charge, Impact Assessment Division, MoEF&CC.
9. PS to the Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
10. Chairman, State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, all States/UTs.
11. Member-Secretary, State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, all States/UTs.
12. All Directors/Assistant Inspector General of Forests in Forest Conservation Division, MoEF&CC.
13. All Advisors/Directors/Dy. Directors in the Impact Assessment Division, MoEF&CC.
14. Director, Regional Office (Headquarters), MoEF&CC.
15. Sr. Director (Technical), NIC, MoEF&CC with a request to place a copy of this letter on website of this Ministry.
16. Sr. PPS to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
17. Sr. PPS to Director General of Forests and Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
18. Sr. PPS to Addl. Director General of Forests (Forest Conservation), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
19. PPS to IGF(FC), MoEF&CC.
20. Guard File.

Sd/-

(Nisheeth Saxena)

Sr. Assistant Inspector General of Forests

*B. Guidelines for conducting cost-benefit analysis for projects
involving forest diversion*

- (i) While considering proposal for diversion of forest land for non-forestry use, it is essential that ecological and environmental losses and eco-economic distress caused to the people who are displaced are weighted against economic and social gains.
- (ii) Whenever the forest land is involved in the development projects, the cost of ecosystem services and fragmentation of habitat of wildlife and economic distress caused to people dependent on forests and the cost of settlement of people dependent on forest should also be added as the cost of forest diversion in addition to the standard project cost which would have been incurred by the user agencies without involvement of forest land while conducting the cost benefit analysis of the project. Similarly the benefits from the project accruing due to diversion of forest land and used in the project should also be accounted for in the benefits component in addition to the standard benefits of the project which would have been accrued without involvement of forest land while conducting the cost benefit analysis and determining the benefit and cost ratio (BC ratio).
- (iii) The cost of compensatory afforestation and its maintenance in future and soil and moisture conservation at present discounted value and future benefits from such compensatory forestation accruing over next 50 years monetised and discounted to the present value should be included as cost and benefits respectively of compensatory afforestation while conducting the cost benefit analysis and determining the benefit and cost ratio (BC ratio).
- (iv) Table-A lists the details the types of projects involving forest land for which cost-benefit analysis will be required. Table-B lists the parameters according to which the cost aspect of forest land diverted for the development projects will be determined, while Table-C lists the parameters for assessing the benefits accruing to the project using of forest land.
- (v) A cost-benefit analysis as above should accompany the proposals sent to the Central Government for forest clearance under the Forest Conservation Act.

C. Cases under which a cost-benefit analysis for forest diversion are required

No.	Nature of proposal	Applicable/ not applicable	Remarks
1.	All categories of proposals involving forest land upto 20 hectares in plains and upto 5 hectare in hills	Not applicable	These proposals may be considered on a case to case basis and value judgement
2.	Proposal for defence installation purposes and oil prospecting (prospecting only)	Not applicable	In view of national Priority accorded to these sectors, the proposals would be critically assessed to help ascertain that the utmost minimum forest land is diverted for non-forest use.
3.	Habitation, establishment of industrial units, tourist lodges complex and other building construction.	Not applicable	These activities being detrimental to protection and conservation of forest, as a matter of policy, such proposals would be rarely entertained.
4.	All other proposals involving forestland more than 20 hectares in plains and more than 5 hectares in hills including roads, transmission lines, minor, medium and major irrigation projects, hydro projects, mining activity, railway lines, location specific installations like micro-wave stations, auto repeater centres, TV towers etc.	Applicable	These are cases where a cost-benefit analysis is necessary to determine when diverting the forest land to non-forest use in the overall public interest.

D. Estimation of cost of forest diversion

Sl. No.	Parameters	Remarks
1	2	3
1.	Ecosystem services losses due to proposed forest diversion	Economic value of loss of eco-system services due to diversion of forests shall be the net present value (NPV) of the forest land being diverted as prescribed by the

1	2	3
		Central Government (MoEF& CC).
		<i>Note:</i> In case of National Parks the NPV shall be ten (10) times the normal NPV and in case of Wildlife Sanctuary the NPV shall be five (5) times the normal NPV or otherwise prescribed by the Ministry or any other competent authority.
2.	Loss of animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder	To be quantified and expressed in monetary terms or 10% of NPV applicable whichever is maximum.
3.	Cost of human resettlement	To be quantified and expressed in monetary terms as per approved R&R plan.
4.	Loss of public facilities and administrative infrastructure (Roads, building, schools, dispensaries, electric lines, railways, etc.) on forest land, which would require forest land if these facilities were diverted due to the project	To be quantified and expressed in monetary terms on actual cost basis at the time of diversion.
5.	Possession value of forest land diverted	30% of environmental costs (NPV) due to loss of forests or circle rate of adjoining area in the district should be added as a cost component as possession value of forestland whichever is maximum.
6.	Cost of suffering to oustees	The social cost of rehabilitation of oustees (in addition to the cost likely to be incurred in providing residence, occupation and social services as per R&R plan) be worked out as 1.5 times of what oustees should have earned in two years had he not been shifted.

1	2	3
8.	Habitat Fragmentation Cost	While the relationship between fragmentation and forest goods and services is complex, for the sake of simplicity the cost due to fragmentation has been pegged at 50% of NPV applicable as a thumb rule.
9.	Compensatory afforestation and soil & moisture conservation cost	The actual cost of compensatory afforestation and soil and moisture conservation and its maintenance in future at present discounted value

E. Existing guidelines for estimating benefits of forest-diversion in CBA

Sl. No.	Parameters	Remarks
1.	Increase in productively attribute to the specific project	To be quantified and expressed in monetary terms avoiding double counting.
2.	Benefits to economy due to the specific project	The incremental economic benefit in monetary terms due to the activities attributed to the specific project.
3.	No. of population benefited due to specific project	As per the Detailed project report.
4.	Economic benefits due to of direct and indirect employment due to the project	As per the Detailed project report.
5.	Economic benefits due to Compensatory afforestation	Benefits from such compensatory forestation accruing over next 50 years monetised and discounted to the present value should be included as benefits of compensatory afforestation. *For benefits of CA the guideline of the Ministry for NPV estimation may be consulted.

Note-1: Net Present value (NPV) of environment and ecosystem services loss:

The concept of Net Present value of the forest land diverted is a scientific method of calculating the environmental cost and other losses caused due to diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes. The NPV represents the net value of various ecosystem services and other environmental services in monetary terms which the forest would have provided if the forest would not have been diverted.

Note-2: Possession value of forest land diverted:

The forest land diverted for the project such as irrigation, hydropower, railways, roads, wind and transmission lines and mining etc. are unlikely to be returned and remains in possession of the user agencies. Therefore 30% of the net present value (NPV) of forest land diverted or market rate of adjoining area in the district should be added as a cost component as "possession value of forest land" in addition to the environmental costs due to loss of forests.

Absence of biodiversity value in the compensatory afforested areas

1484. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations from civil societies or individuals about the absence of biodiversity value in the compensatory afforested areas in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon and the steps being taken to ensure development of biodiversity in compensatory afforested regions and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the compensatory afforestation programme has taken into account the biodiversity of trees because under compensatory afforestation local species are planted over non-forest land and degraded forest land.

Toxic air due to pollution and rapid industrialization

1485. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that increasing pollution and rapid industrialization is making India's air more toxic;

(b) if so, the preventive measures proposed to be taken by Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are around one lakh deaths every year due to breathing ailments and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of CO₂ concentration level in India's metro cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) monitor ambient air quality in the country under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Three air pollutants *viz.*, Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀), are monitored at the 691 manual monitoring stations located in 303 cities/towns in 29 States and 5 Union Territories. Analysis of ambient air quality data of 42 million plus cities indicate that the values of SO₂ were within the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) of 50 ug/m³ (annual standard) in all the cities during 2017. The value of NO₂ were within permissible NAAQS limit of 40 ug/m³ (annual standard) in most of the cities. Levels beyond norms was mainly observed with respect to particulate matter.

(b) Government has laid down system of environmental regulations which *inter alia* includes Air Act, Water Act, Environment Protection Act, National Green Tribunal Act etc to prevent and control pollution. Measures taken by the Government for abatement and control of air pollution *inter alia* include implementation of BS IV norms from April, 2017, promotion of cleaner production processes, formulation of stringent norms for industrial emissions etc. Government has issued a comprehensive set of directions under section 18 (1) (b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1986 for implementation of 42 short term and long term action plans to mitigate air pollution in major cities related to vehicular emissions; re-suspension of road dust and other fugitive emissions; bio-mass/municipal solid waste burning; industrial pollution; construction and demolition activities and other general steps. The State Pollution Control Boards have initiated steps towards implementation of these directions.

(c) There is no rigorous scientific study available to correlate deaths directly as a result of air pollution. However, air pollution is known to be one of the aggravating factors for breathing ailments.

(d) CO₂ is not covered under National Ambient Air Quality Standards as a pollutant notified by the Government and hence not monitored.

Protection of forests in Chhattisgarh

1486. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, at many places, forest prevails on records but practically there are no forests;

- (b) whether there is any planning to replant trees in those places;
- (c) whether cutting of sal trees by Government is done routinely especially in Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh; and
- (d) what measures are being taken to protect forests and to replant the trees in Jashpur district, Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are many places in which forests prevail on record but due to geomorphological composition like barren rocks and heavy biotic pressure the forest density is less. There are many schemes for planting trees in such places. With a view to increase the forest cover in the country, Ministry is implementing various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Green India Mission (GIM), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA).

Besides these schemes, Government of India is also implementing other schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) (which from 2015-16 has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component of the "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)") which, *inter alia*, have a component on tree plantation.

National Afforestation Programme (NAP) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through people's participation in the country. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development agency (SFDA) at State Level, Forest Development agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village level. An amount of ₹ 3698.63 crore has been released to the States to treat an area of 21.38 lakh hectares including Chhattisgarh since inception of the programme till 2016-17. An amount of ₹ 35.12 crore has been released to Chhattisgarh State to treat new area of 9174 hectares and maintenance of previous years plantation during last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17). This includes an amount of ₹ 3.42 crore sanctioned to Jashpur FDA Chhattisgarh to treat new area of 850 hectare and maintenance of previous years plantation during last three year.

National Mission for a Green India (GIM) is one of the eight Mission outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. It aims at protecting, restoring and

enhancing India's forest cover and responding to climate. GIM activities were started in the Financial Year 2015-16, so far fund amounting to ₹ 54.56839 crore has been released under GIM to Chhattisgarh for carrying out GIM activities.

(c) and (d) As per information provided by State Forest Department, Chhattisgarh, cutting of Sal trees in State of Chhattisgarh including Jashpur Division by Government agency is done according to provision of Working Plans. Protection of forests in Jashpur District is being carried out by regular patrolling by field staff with people's participation. In Jashpur District 505 Joint Forests Management Committees (JFMCs) are very active and their role is very commendable in protection of forests and planting trees. There are many schemes of the State as well as Central Government for taking up plantation activities.

**Programme for allowing wildlife enthusiasts to
venture into core forest areas**

1487. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware that the West Bengal Government has launched a project 'Bonya Pran Sathi' (Honorary Wildlife Volunteer Service Programme) that offers wildlife enthusiasts to venture into core forest areas especially in North Bengal and Sundarbans to get the real life experience of dealing with animals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government is ready to take up this unique idea to garner public support for wildlife conservation and implement it in different parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project 'Bonya Pran Sathi' (Honorary Wildlife Volunteer Service Programme) launched by the State Government of West Bengal is aimed to provide an opportunity to the self sustained adult professionals of any stream, students, others to serve in Protected Areas of West Bengal to fulfil the passion for wildlife conservation.

The selection of the individual for this programme is done by the Committee constituted by the Forest Department of the State. The trained 'Bonya Pran Sathi' provides voluntary service in any forest area/Protected Area of West Bengal for 7 to 15 days in a year.

(e) to (e) Conservation of wildlife and its habitats is the mandate of the concerned State Governments and it is for the State Governments to take up the project launched by the State Government of West Bengal and implement in their respective States. Presently, there is no proposal under the consideration of the Ministry for implementation of such project in the States.

Release of Central share funds to Rajasthan

1488. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to release Central share of ₹20 crore to Rajasthan, in view of the fact that, by keeping in abeyance the 3rd instalment, the progress of work has been affected and projected expenditure is not being utilised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Any financial assistance including Central Share are released subject to meeting certain necessary minimum criteria as prescribed under the existing guidelines which include submission of Utilisation Certificates, etc. Necessary formalities have still not been completed for release of further instalments in case of two (2) Common Effluent Treatment Plants at Pali in Rajasthan which have been provided financial assistance by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Flouting of green norms by ports

1489. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of reports regarding certain ports in the country which are flouting green norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to ensure that all the ports strictly follow all the relevant environment laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No specific report regarding flouting green norms by certain ports has been received in the Ministry. The proposals related to ports covered under category 'A' of item 7(e) 'Ports, harbours, break waters, dredging' of the Schedule to the EIA Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments are processed for approval as per the provisions under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 and their subsequent amendments, under the Environment (Protection), Act, 1986. After the project is granted Environmental and CRZ Clearance, the Regional Offices of the Ministry monitor the compliance of environmental and CRZ clearance conditions of various projects located in their jurisdiction. If any non compliance is observed/ reported, the Ministry takes appropriate action as deemed fit as per Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 gives power to the Central Government to take all measures that it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing and controlling environmental pollution.

Permission for GM food crops

1490. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has permitted Genetically Modified (GM) food crops in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has any study report on GM crop trials and its aspects therein;

(c) whether Government has made any survey on BT Cotton seeds; and

(d) the report and appraisal of the Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India (BRAI) on different transgenic seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Government has not permitted any Genetically Modified (GM) food crop in the country till date.

(c) A number of surveys have been conducted regarding impact of BT Cotton seeds on various socio-economic dimensions and safety aspects, including pesticide usage, yield, income, employment etc., by several institutions namely Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad; Research and Information Systems for Developing Countries (RIS); Indian Statistical Institute (ISI); Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) etc.

(d) Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India (BRAI) has not been set up by Government.

Antibiotic resistance in poultry farms

1491. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rampant misuse of antibiotics in poultry farms is leading to large scale antibiotic resistance because of unsafe poultry litter and waste in agricultural land;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a study has found that misuse of antibiotics in animals is leading to proliferation of multi drug resistance bacteria which has a potential to infect human beings; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that antimicrobial resistance threatens effective prevention of treatment of an ever increasing range of infectious diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, urinary tract infection and HIV?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) As per the study published by Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi there are some findings of detection of isolates of *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus lentus* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in the poultry litter and samples collected from environment around the poultry farm showing antibiotic resistance to specific antibiotics like Doxycycline, Amoxycylav, Nitofuran, Levofloxacin, Ciprofloxacin, Chloramphenicol, Cefuroxime, Cefotaxime, Ceftriaxone, Amikacin, Gentamicin, Co-trimoxazole, Meropenem etc.

Threat of extinction of Dugong

1492. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the marine animal Dugong, commonly known as sea cows are under threat of extinction in the Gulf of Mannar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for the conservation of the Dugong as well as other marine life in the Gulf of Mannar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) is a critically endangered species and found in the Gulf of Mannar, Palk Bay in Tamil Nadu, in coastal areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat.

(b) Important efforts made by the Government for conservation of Dugongs and other marine life in the Gulf of Mannar are given below:—

- (i) Dugong is listed in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby, according them highest degree of legal protection from hunting.
- (ii) Dugongs have been identified for conservation efforts under the component 'Species Recovery Programme' of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) - Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat.
- (iii) Important habitats of Dugongs and other marine life are designated as National Parks/ Sanctuaries for their better protection.
- (iv) The Ministry has taken up the initiative for conservation breeding of the Dugong under the Endangered Species Recovery Programme- CAMPA Assistance in the State of Tamil Nadu as well as in Gujarat and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (v) The Forest Department under the Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project has a component of Species Conservation Action Plan for Dugongs, which is meant exclusively for conservation of the species. The project is being implemented in the areas of Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay.
- (vi) Assessment of Sea Grass Habitats and sea grass transplantation works in degraded areas.
- (vii) Creating awareness to the fisherman folks and local communities through folkfare programmes and awareness generation programmes.
- (viii) Enhance the capacity of the forest department by way of training.
- (ix) Regular patrolling by the field protection staff.

- (x) Initiation of awarding system (incentives/compensation for the day) to the fishermen assisting forest department in rescue and release of Dugongs.
- (xi) Development and use of Android based mobile application for grant of rewards/ compensation to the fisherfolks.

Effect of pollution on rivers and natural resources of Meghalaya

1493. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the rivers and natural resources of Meghalaya are vanishing due to pollution;
- (b) whether any authentic data is available on the effect of pollution on natural resources and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether both the National Green Tribunal and Pollution Control Board are unsuccessful in controlling it;
- (d) whether the local public of Meghalaya is facing health problems, such as stomach ailments, cancer etc., during the last three years as per Government reports;
- (e) if so, the number of people who suffered from such diseases; and
- (f) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (f) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Meghalaya Pollution State Pollution Control Board (MSPCB) are monitoring the water quality of 19 rivers at 40 monitoring locations in Meghalaya which indicate that Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is exceeding the Water Quality Criteria limit at 13 locations. There is no established correlation between vanishing of rivers and pollution. The Hon'ble National Green tribunal in the matter of Original Application No. 73 of 2014 titled All Dimasa Students Union Dima Hasao District Committee Vs. State of Meghalaya & Ors *vide* order dated 17th April, 2014 banned rathole mining in the State of Meghalaya.

MSPCB is regulating all polluting industries through consent mechanism under the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution)Act, 1981 and carries out monitoring of the industries to ensure

compliance of prescribed effluent and emission standards. According to MSPCB there are no records available linking stomach ailments or cancer directly with river pollution.

New norms for implementation of solid waste management policies

1494. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated new norms for effective implementation of solid waste management policies; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) In supersession of Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, has notified Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. The ambit of the rules has been extended beyond Municipal area to cover outgrowths in urban agglomerations, census towns, notified industrial townships, areas under the control of Indian Railways, places of pilgrims etc. The new rules emphasize on source segregation of waste. The local authorities have been given responsibility for putting in place (i) door to door collection system (ii) infrastructure for waste management-decentralized processing of wet waste, Material Recovery Facilities/ collection centers for dry waste, (iii) transportation and secondary storage of segregated waste and (iv) waste processing facilities in time bound manner. Further, responsibilities of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and other Ministries and State departments have also been enumerated in the new rules.

National Wildlife Action Plan 2017-2031

1495. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that use of technology, including e-surveillance through drones and modalities involving people around national parks and sanctuaries in conservation efforts would be the key to the new National Wildlife Action Plan 2017-2031 announced by Government;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the plan has a road map to deal with poaching and illegal trade of animals and animal parts and management of tourism in wildlife areas;

- (c) whether 2017-2031 National Action Plan would be the third such plan; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-2031) is the third Plan. The Government had previously brought out National Wildlife Action Plan in 1983 and 2002. The National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-2031) consists of 17 chapters including new action themes, such as: Climate Change and wildlife; Wildlife Health; Inland aquatic and Coastal and Marine conservation; Human Wildlife Conflict mitigation. The Plan also considers landscape based approach of management of wildlife.

Timely clearance of projects

1496. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to clear projects on war footing basis and set a strict time-frame;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Impact Assessment (IA) division of the Ministry has already missed the first deadline fixed by Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has streamlined the process of according environmental clearances (EC) from time to time, which expedited the disposal of EC applications. The initiatives taken by the Union Government, *inter alia*, include, online system of processing of environmental clearances, introduction of Short Message Service (SMS) functionality for Project proponent, auto alert system, separate module to track the progress of recommended projects etc. Due to continuous efforts, the average number of days taken in granting Environment Clearances has come down substantially from 600 days (prior to 2014) to less than 200 days.

Estimate of daily waste produce

1497. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any estimate of waste produced daily in the country; and
- (b) how much of it is allowed to be managed using modern methods, traditional practices and left to rot as such?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board in the year 2015-16 has made assessment for quantity of solid waste generated in the country. It has been reported that total 1,35,198 tonne per day of solid waste is generated out of which 1,11,028 tonne per day (82%) is collected by the local bodies. About 25,572 tonne per day (23%) of the collected solid waste is being treated by various methods. A total of 47,415 tonne per day (43%) of the collected solid waste is going to the landfill. There are about 410 Waste-to-Compost (WTC) plants operational and 5 Waste-to-Energy (WTE) Plants operational within the country with 50.75 MW of installed capacity.

Air quality of the Capital

1498. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Capital's air quality has been rated as one of the worst in the World, by International agencies including WHO with millions of vehicles, factories and burning of crops stubble from neighbouring States belching out clouds of tiny PM 2.5 particles which has resulted in the alarming rise of lung cancer cases even amongst the nonsmokers; and

- (b) if so, whether Government have chalked out any programme to reduce pollution in the Capital and if so, the details thereof and by when the Capital is likely to be free from pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Cities can be ranked on the basis of different criteria pollutants with different results. An ambient air pollution database released by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 2016 indicates level of

pollution in cities across the world in respect of PM_{10} / $PM_{2.5}$ (particulate matter) which is based on extrapolation of data and based on conversion factors. Data of few years are required to show increasing or decreasing trend of pollution level. Therefore, care has to be exercised before drawing any inference.

Human health is affected by number of factors such as food habits, occupations, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, etc. Cancer is a complex group of diseases with many causes which *inter alia* include genetic factors, smoking, tobacco, diet, physical activity, exposure to radiation and chemicals, virus, other infection, etc. Air pollution could be one of the triggering factors for health ailments.

Government has formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long term time bound national level strategy to tackle increasing air pollution across the country in comprehensive manner. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. The NCAP focuses on collaborative and participatory approach comprising all sources of pollution and coordination between relevant Central Ministries, State Governments, local bodies and other stakeholders. Government has further taken several steps to address air pollution which *inter alia*, include notification of Graded Response Action Plan for different levels of air pollution in NCR; notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; notification of about 115 emission/effluent norms for 104 different sectors besides 32 General Standards and special measures for critically polluted areas, etc.

Deterioration of air quality in Delhi

1499. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that quality of air in Delhi city has deteriorated during the last few years;

(b) whether it is a fact that during the winter period the air quality at Delhi further deteriorates and it is a serious health hazard; and

(c) what steps Government proposes to take to reduce air pollution and improve the air quality for better health standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is regularly monitoring ambient air quality at several locations in Delhi under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Ambient air quality monitoring data for last five years is given in the Statement (*See below*), which indicates that levels of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are major concerns. The levels of NO₂ are slightly higher than the standard while the concentration of SO₂ is within the standard limit at all the locations during the last five years. Various reasons for high air pollution include vehicular pollution, emissions from industries, biomass burning, construction activities and road dust etc. Further, there has been an improvement in the overall air quality this year compared to last year. The number of severe, poor and very poor AQI days were less compared to last year (214 vs. 181). Similarly, the number of good, satisfactory and moderate days were greater than last year (151 against 109).

(b) Ambient air quality of Delhi gets impacted adversely during the winter season during unfavourable meteorological conditions such as low wind speed and low mixing height. Poor air quality has an adverse health impact specially for young children and the elderly.

(c) The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution which *inter alia*, include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, launching of National Air Quality index; universalization of BS-IV by 2017; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; promotion of public transport network; streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries; collection of Environmental Protection Charge on more than 2000 CC diesel vehicles; notification of Graded Response

Action Plan for Delhi and NCR etc. CPCB has also deployed 40 field inspection teams for pollution hot spots in Delhi NCR and is also co-ordinating with various agencies for reducing air pollution.

Statement

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Data of Delhi

Location	Pitampura					Sirifort					NAAQS (Annual)
Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
SO ₂	5	4	4	5	6	5	4	4	4	5	50
NO ₂	44	45	40	37	40	48	43	39	49	52	40
PM ₁₀	206	206	195	241	262	291	181	209	189	320	60
PM _{2.5}	67	63	89	119	145	51	78	84	94	102	40

Concentration in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Location	Janakpuri					Nizamuddin					NAAQS (Annual)
Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
SO ₂	4	4	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	5	50
NO ₂	44	46	43	50	52	42	42	40	44	46	40
PM ₁₀	246	202	197	199	296	187	165	188	225	253	60
PM _{2.5}	49	57	79	94	118	44	66	74	83	109	40

Concentration in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Location	Shahzada Bagli					Shahdara					NAAQS (Annual)
Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
SO ₂	5	4	4	4	6	5	4	4	4	7	50
NO ₂	53	61	59	56	56	56	62	57	54	53	40
PM ₁₀	243	265	234	261	348	253	246	272	252	327	60
PM _{2.5}	62	88	69	99	120	106	86	85	113	119	40

Concentration in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Delhi (Data reported by NEERI)

Location	Delhi - N.Y. SCHOOL					Delh-Town Hall					NAAQS (Annual)
Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
SO ₂	5	4	8	7	9	7	4	7	7	13	50
NO ₂	78	83	84	89	88	87	98	95	106	111	40
PM ₁₀	186	186	161	149	171	256	219	206	200	195	60

Concentration in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Location	Delhi - Mayapuri Industrial Area					NAAQS (Annual)
Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
SO ₂	10	5	6	9	9	50
NO ₂	80	88	94	99	84	40
PM ₁₀	268	292	287	265	309	60

Pollution in rivers flowing through urban areas

1500. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of pollution caused to rivers flowing through urban areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any plans to conserve lakes and rivers in the country including Himachal Pradesh; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated to Himachal Pradesh under the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards monitors the river water quality across the country through a network of monitoring stations on various rivers under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. As per the report published by CPCB in February 2015, total of 302 polluted river stretches have been identified on 275 rivers based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution. The State-wise details of polluted river stretches is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage for abatement of pollution of rivers and lakes. This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution and conservation of rivers, lakes and wetlands under the programmes of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA), on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments, including Himachal Pradesh.

NRCP has so far covered polluted stretches of 31 rivers in 75 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 4517.82 crore and Central share of ₹2180.97 crore has been released to various State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes. Sewage treatment capacity of 2455.43 mld (million litres per day) has been created so far under the NRCP. So far, no project for river pollution abatement has been sanctioned under NRCP in Himachal Pradesh.

Under the NPCA programme, an amount of ₹163.11 crore has been released to the States and other organizations for conservation and management of 82 identified wetlands in the country, which includes an amount of ₹7.36 crore released to Government of Himachal Pradesh for conservation and management of five wetlands namely, Renuka, Pong Dam, Khajjiar, Chandratat and Rewalsar. Similarly, an amount of ₹714.788 crore has been released so far for conservation of 63 lakes and work on 36 lakes has been completed. However, no proposal for conservation of lakes has so far been sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocations, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including sewage treatment plants (STPs), in various cities/towns under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Urban Development and the Namami Gange programme of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

To ensure proper treatment of municipal wastewater before discharge into the rivers, CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 1(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in April, 2015 to the State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees regarding setting up of sewage treatment plants and utilisation of sewage generated in their respective States. CPCB has also issued directions in October, 2015 to 66 municipal authorities of metropolitan cities and State capitals under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for proper treatment and disposal of sewage generated in their jurisdiction.

To control discharge of industrial effluents, the CPCB and respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees monitor industries with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Statement*State-wise Polluted River Stretches*

Sl. No.	State Name	Stretches Identified	Number
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Hundri, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Pennar, Kundu	6
2.	Assam	Mora Bharali, Barak, Beki, Bharalu, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Brahmaputra, Burhidihing, Deepar Bill, Dhansiri, Digboi, Disang, Jia Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Kharsang, Kohora, Kundli, Kushiara, Manas, Pagldia, Panchnai, Ranga Nadi, Sankosh, Sonai, Subansiri, Kathakal	28
3.	Bihar	Ganga, Harbora, Manusmar, Ram Rekha, Sirsia	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo, Kelo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath	5
5.	Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Damanganga	1
6.	Delhi	Yamuna	1
7.	Goa	Mandovi, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Mapusa, Sal, Valvant	8
8.	Gujarat	Mahi, Narmada, Ambika, Amlakhadi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Bhadar, Damanganga, Kaveri, Khari, Kim, Kolak, Panam, Bhogavo, Dhadar, Purna, Sabarmati, Shedhi, Tapi, Triveni	20
9.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Yamuna	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Tons, Sirsa, Swan, Sukhana, Suketi Khad, Binwa, Markanda	8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Banganga, Basanter, Chenab, Chunt Kol, Dewak, Gawkadal, Jhelam, Lidder, Tawi	9
12.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Koel, Damodar, Jumar, Karo, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Koel	8
13.	Karnataka	Arkavathi, Bhadra, Bhima, Cauvery, Ghatprabha, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Lakshmantirtha, Malaprabha, Manjira, Shimsha, Tungabhadra, Tungha	15

1	2	3	4
14.	Kerala	Chitrapuzha, Kadambayar, Kallai, Karamana, Keecheri, Kuppam, Manimala, Neeleswaram, Periyar, Pullur, Puzhackal, Thirur, Uppala	13
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Banjar, Betwa, Bichia, Chambal, Chillar, Denwa, Gohad, Gour, Jammer, Kalisot, Khan, Kolar, Kshipra, Kunda, Malei, Narmada, Parvati, Shivna, Tapi, Tons, Wainganga	21
16.	Maharashtra	Wena, Wainganga, Godavari, Bhima, Krishna, Ulhas, Kundalika, Tapi, Girna, Panchganga, Nira, Bhatsa, Rangavali, Indrayani, Chandrabhaga, Vashisti, Mithi, Kanhan, Koyna, Amba, Amravati, Bindusara, Darna, Ghod, Goma, Hiwara, Kan, Manjara, Mor, Morna, Mula, Mula-Mutha, Mutha, Panzara, Patalganga, Pawna, Pedhi, Pelhar, Penganga, Purna, Savitri, Sina, Surya, Urmodi, Vaitrana, Vel, Venna, Waghur, Wardha	49
17.	Manipur	Barak, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Maha, Manipur, Nambul, Sekmai, Thoubal, Wangjing	12
18.	Meghalaya	Bugi, Kynshi, Kyrhukhla, Lukha, Myntdu, Nonbah, Umkhras, Umshyrpi, Umtrew, Wahblei	10
19.	Nagaland	Chathe, Dhansiri, Dzu	3
20.	Odisha	Baitrani, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Daya, Kathajodi, Koel, Kuakhai, Mahanadi, Nagavalli, Rushikulya, Serua, Vansadhara	12
21.	Punjab	Ghaggar, Satluj	2
22.	Rajasthan	Banas, Chambal, Chappi, Ghaggar, Kali Sindh, Parvati, Jawai, Ujad	8
23.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	Bhavani, Cauvery, Palar, Sarabanga, Tambirapani, Thirumanimuthar, Vasista	7
25.	Telangana	Godavari, Krishna, Manjeera, Musi, Nakkavagu, Sabari, Maner	7
26.	Tripura	Gumti, Haora	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Betwa, Ghaghara, Gomti, Hindon, Kalinadi, Ramganga, Rapti, Rihand, Sai, Saryu, Ganga, Yamuna, Kosi	13

1	2	3	4
28	Uttarakhand	Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Ganga, Kosi	5
29	West Bengal	Barakar, Churni, Damodar, Dwarakeshwar, Dwarka, Ganga, Jalangi, Kaljani, Kanshi, Karola, Mahananda, Mathabhanga, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta, Vindhadhari	17
TOTAL			302

Destruction of wild life habitats due to mining activities

1501. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wild life habitats are being destroyed due to mining activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the existing laws to compensate the loss of forests and wild animal habitats as a result thereof;

(c) whether the mining companies are not complying with the laws framed for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government against the erring companies, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife considers the mining proposals falling inside the Protected Areas and within eco-sensitive zone of the Protected Areas in accordance with the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 subject to the conditions and mitigation measures imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden during the appraisal.

(c) and (d) The Chief Wildlife Wardens of concerned States have the responsibility of preventing illegal mining activities in the Protected Areas across the country.

Participation of NGOs in environmental projects

1502. DR. VIKAS MAHATME Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government encourages Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for participation in environmental projects and to spread environmental awareness in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria fixed for NGOs;

(c) the details of the NGOs in the country receiving grants under various schemes under the Ministry during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the details of schemes along with the amount sanctioned against each of these schemes during the said period, State-wise;

(e) whether cases of irregularities regarding misuse of funds have been reported; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) Details of grants released to Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Scheme-wise/State-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*). The grants for environmental projects under various Schemes are sanctioned as per guidelines of respective Schemes dealt by this Ministry. The projects are selected on merit basis.

(e) Nil.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

(A) Details of Grants released to NGOs under Research and Development Scheme (R&D) from 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 26.12.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Name of NGO receiving Grants	Financial year during last four years (in ₹)			
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttarakhand	Centre for Ecology Development & Research, Dehradun	7,54,000	-	5,53,880	3,55,240
2.	Karnataka	Institute of Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine, FRLHT, 74/2, Jarakabande Kavak, Attur PO, Via Yelkahanka, Bangalore	3,85,000	-	6,28,000	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Maharashtra	M.E.S Abasaheb Garware College, Karve Road, Pune	6,94,500	6,82,000	5,34,600	-
4.	Tamil Nadu	Loyola College, Chennai	-	47,14.160	-	-
5.	Tamil Nadu	Jamal Mohammad College, Tiruchirappalli	-	1,52,500	-	-
6.	Tamil Nadu	Kalasalingam University	-	-	16.14.000	-
7.	Delhi	Global Development Foundation, 140, Rosewood Apartments, Sector 13, Dwarka	-	6,00,000	-	-
8.	Delhi	WWF-India, 172-B, Lodhi Estate	-	8,00,000	-	-
9.	Uttarakhand	Graphic Era University, Dehradun	-	-	27,42,730	-
10.	Tamil Nadu	Karunya University, Coimbatore	-	-	18,26,500	-
11.	Tamil Nadu	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore	-	-	1,32,339	-
12.	West Bengal	Community for Social Work, Shyam Nagar	-	1,90,290	26,39,570	13,16,458
13.	Tamil Nadu	CP.R. Environmental Education Centre, 1 Eldmas Road, Chennai	4,13,000	4,01,000	2,69,000	-

(B) Details of Grants released to NGOs under Clean Technology Scheme (CI) from 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 26.12.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Name of NGO receiving Grants	Financial year during last four years (in ₹)			
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Maharashtra	M/s Inventa Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	30,00,000	-	-	-
2.	Uttar Pradesh	NEER Foundation, Meerut	13,75,000	-	-	-
3.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Continental Carbon India Ltd., Ghaziabad	70,00,000	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Tamil Nadu	M/s Indian Leather Foundation (ILIFO), Chennai	40,00,000	-	-	-
5.	Delhi	Alchemist Technology Pvt. Ltd.	-	9,39,000	-	-
6.	Telangana	Zenith Energy Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	-	30,00,000	-	-
7.	Telangana	Sweetech Environs Pvt. Ltd., Secundrabad.	-	-	40,00,000	-

(C) Details of Grants released to NGOs under Centre of Excellence (CoE) Scheme from 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 26.12.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Name of NGO receiving Grants	Financial year during last four years (in ₹)			
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Gujarat	Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad	9,09,75,000	11,49,72,000	9,20,50,000	-
2.	Tamil Nadu	CP.R. Environmental Education Centre (CPREEC)	1,61,00,000	1,85,15,000	1,91,00,000	-
3.	Tamil Nadu	Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON)	4,00,00,000	4,27,58,000	6,58,00,000	8,53,00,000
4.	Karnataka	Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), Bengaluru	-	3,73,35,354	1,35,50,000	-

(D) Details of Grants released to NGOs under National Environment Awareness Scheme (NEAC) from 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 26.12.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Name of NGO receiving Grants	Financial year during last four years (in ₹)			
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh & Delhi	Indian Environmental Society, Western UP & Delhi	-	71,00,000	-	-
2	Uttar Pradesh	Shohratgarh Environment Society	-	76,64,502	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Rajasthan	Consumer Unity & Trust Society (CUTS)	-	29,23,373	-	-
4.	Bihar	Rural Youth Coordination Centre (RYCC)	-	91,10,000	-	-
5.	Odisha	Animal Welfare Society	-	52,03,555	-	-
6.	West Bengal	Federation of Societies for Environmental Protection (FOSEP) Darjeeling including Siliguri	-	34,50,000	-	-
7.	West Bengal	School of Fundamental Research Foundation West Bengal	-	61,77,129	-	-
8.	Tamil Nadu	CP Ramaswamy Aiyar Foundation CPRAF	40,81,000	-	-	-
9.	Maharashtra	BAIF Development Research Foundation, Pune	98,87,475	-	-	-
10.	Puducherry	CP.R. Environmental Education Centre (CPREEC)	-	7,16,000	-	-
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Swarupa Nistha Ashrama Philosophical Welfare Society (SNAPS)	49,56,000	-	-	-
12.	Jharkhand	Baif Institute for Rural Vocations and Advancement (BIRVA)	-	29,31,155	-	-
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Deccan Development Society (DDS) Hyderabad	-	32,59,000	-	-
14.	Chhattisgarh	Jan Kalian Parishad	-	11,63,000	-	-
15.	Gujarat	Vikram Sarabhai Centre for Development Interaction	-	83,54,000	-	-
16.	Assam	Assam Science Society	-	58,41,019	-	-
17.	Kerala	Centre for Environment & Development (CED)	-	34,22,525	-	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Peace Trust	-	28,72,000	-	-
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	The NGOs Coordination Federation, Srinagar	-	30,15,000	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	World Wide Fund for Nature- India-WWF (Jammu)	49,72,104	-	-	-
21.	Karnakata	Karnataka Rajya Vijnana Parishad, KRVP	20,99,592	-	-	-

(E) Details of Grants released to NGOs under Wildlife Crime Control Bureau Scheme (WLCCB) from 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 26.12.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Name of NGO receiving Grants	Financial year during last four years (in ₹)			
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Tamil Nadu	Centre for Herpetology, Madras Crocodile, Bank Trust, Post Bag 4, Mamallapuram	-	-	77,066	-
2.	Delhi	Inspire Network for Environment, S 212, 2nd Floor, Panchsheel Park	-	-	1, 52,530	-
3.	Rajasthan	Birds of Prey, Wildlife Conservation of India and Public Welfare Society, Jaipur.	3,65,500	1,82,750	-	-
4.	Tamil Nadu	Care Earth Trust, No. 15 (old No. 8) 2nd Main Road, Thillaiganganagar, Chennai.	5, 51,178	-	1,99,952	
5.	Maharashtra	Bombay Natural History Society, Hornbill House, Salim Ali Chowk, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Road, Mumbai.	3,42,262	2,43,900	-	-
6.	Maharashtra	Wildlife Research and Conservation Society, Flat No. 1 A, Shriyog Society 127/3 Sus Road, Pashan Pune	-	-	8,49,850	-

(F) Details of Grants released to NGOs under Environmental Information System Scheme (ENVIS) from 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 26.12.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Name of NGO receiving Grants	Financial year during last four years (in ₹)			
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bihar	Asian Development Research Institute	-	-	-	-
2.	Delhi	Centre for Media Studies	12,80,268	13,00,536	13,46,806	2,90,201
3.	Delhi	Indian Environmental Society	36,61,726	34,85,453	31,86,761	46,52,277
4.	Delhi	National Solid Waste Association of India	15,57,687	13,00,536	-	-
5.	Delhi	Society for Development Alternatives	2,19,903	40,00,000	12,00,000	6,59,707
6.	Delhi	Sulabh International Institute of Health and Hygiene	12,80,268	13,00,536	15,15,754	2,90,201
7.	Delhi	The Energy and Resources Institute	13,67,268	13,54,536	14,14,381	16,47,868
8.	Delhi	Worldwide Fund for Nature-India	16,19,641	14,84,036	16,74,891	20,29,184
9.	Gujarat	Centre for Environment Education	12,90,547	4,05,945	10,30,102	-
10.	Gujarat	Consumer Education and Research Centre	12,35,484	9,54,000	10,59,413	16,46,393
11.	Karnataka	Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions	12,78,113	12,44,481	15,12,596	16,57,807
12.	Maharashtra	Bombay Natural History Society	12,81,268	13,54,536	14,35,754	2,90,201
13.	Maharashtra	Indian Centre for Plastics in the Environment, Mumbai	12,59,712	12,40,541	14,25,764	2,90,201
14.	Nagaland	Nagaland Institute of Health, Environment and Social Welfare	13,59,677	13,00,536	13,88,618	2,90,201
15.	Tamil Nadu	C. P. R. Environmental Education Centre	12,72,057	12,95,476	13,45,088	16,94,647
16.	Tamil Nadu	Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History	9,16,869	12,99,233	14,47,972	6,26,201

(G) Details of Grants released to NGOs under National Mission on Himalayan Studies Scheme (NMHS) from 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 26.12.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Name of NGO receiving Grants	Financial year during last four years (in ₹)			
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttarakhand	Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA), Nainital, Uttarakhand State (all across IHR)	-	6,41,00,000	-	-
2.	Karnataka	Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Srirampura, Bangalore (all across IHR)	-	1,75,00,000	-	-
3.	Delhi	IUCN, New Delhi (all across IHR)	-	-	5,36,00,000	-
4.	Delhi	Integrated Mountain Initiative (IMI), New Delhi (all across IHR)	-	-	94,00,000	-
5.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Seva Nidhi, Almora, Uttarakhand State (all across IHR)	-	-	95,00,000	-
6.	Delhi	IRADe, New Delhi (all across IHR)	-	-	1,28,00,000	-
7.	Manipur	FEEDS, Manipur State	-	-	2,23,00,000	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Research Group (HRG), Himachal Pradesh	-	-	87,00,000	-
9.	Uttarakhand	SIMAR, Dewal, Uttarakhand	-	-	28,00,000	-
10.	Uttarakhand	GAURAS, Pauri, Uttarakhand	-	-	34,00,000	-

*(H) Details of Grants released to NGOs under Integrated Eco-development
Research Programme (IERP) Scheme from 2014-15, 2015-16,
2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 26.12.2017)*

Sl. No.	State	Name of NGO receiving Grants	Financial year during last four years (in ₹)			
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttarakhand	Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA), Nainital, Uttarakhand	4,94,000	3,43,273	4,41,200	-
2	Uttarakhand	Yuva Kalyan Vikas Samiti, Mateia, Kosi, Almora, Uttarakhand.	-	1,89,000	-	-
3	Uttarakhand	Shyam Smriti Van Paryavaran Avam Jan Kalyan Samiti, Bhatwari Road, Uttarkashi	-	1,89,048	-	-
4	Delhi	Chief Co-ordinator, SANCHAR, B-6/1, Second Floor, Commercial Centre, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi.	-	1,57,700	-	-
5.	Uttarakhand	Himalayan Institute for Environment, Ecology and Development (HIFEED), Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand.	-	3,31,406	-	-
6.	Uttarakhand	Green Hills Trust, Kranti Kuteer, East Pokharkhaili, Almora	-	3,06,000	-	-
7	Uttarakhand	HIFEED, Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand.	-	9,83,000	-	-
8.	Uttarakhand	Parvatiya Vikas Evam Shodh Samiti (PVSS), Bageshwar	-	2,51,000	-	-
9.	Uttarakhand	Parvaris Samajik Kalyan Samiti, NTD, Almora	-	3,21,000	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Uttarakhand	Human India, Srikot, Sringar Pauri Garhwal	-	6,14,000	-	-
11.	West Bengal	Darjeeling Society of Education, Research and Development, 3B Kutchery Road, Darjeeling	-	4,40,000	-	-
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Management division, IIRD complex, Sanjauli, Shimla	-	1,46,000	-	-
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Research Group (HRG) Shimla, Umesh Bhavan, Chotta Shimla	-	5,90,000	-	-
14.	Uttarakhand	HARC Indira Nagar, Dehradun	-	-	6,42,000	-
15.	Uttarakhand	Lok Prabandh Vikas Sanstha, Sunoli, Almora	-	-	3,40,000	-
16.	Uttarakhand	Centre for business and entrepreneurial Development, Vasant Vihar, Dehradun	-	-	3,72,000	-
17.	Assam	WWF-India, Game Village, Vasistha, Guwahati	-	-	4,45,400	-

Pending projects from Telangana

1503. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six projects from Telangana are pending before the Ministry for its clearance;

(b) if so, the details of each of the projects, such as when it was submitted, the reasons for delay and the present status of such projects; and

(c) by when each of the above projects is going to be cleared by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, one proposal for Environment Clearance, namely M/s SVR Laboratories Pvt.Ltd. is pending with the project proponent for want of additional information.

Feedback on cattle trade ban order

1504. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has sought feedback on cattle trade ban order;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to lift the cattle trade ban;
- (c) whether a new draft notification would be framed, based on the feedback from States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There is no ban on cattle trade. However, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017 were notified in the Gazette of India on 23.05.2017.

- (b) to (d) Does not arise in view of (a).

Policy on GM crops

1505. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a policy would be announced for GM (Genetically Modified) crops, prohibiting GM regime for edible crops; and
- (b) whether an appraisal would be done on the impact of GM cotton in general and the impact of GM cotton Seed based feed stock on bovine and human health in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Government has a well laid policy regarding Genetically Modified (GM) crops framed under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

- (b) A number of appraisals have been carried out regarding impact of GM cotton on various socio-economic dimensions and safety aspects, including pesticide

usage, yield, income, employment etc., by several institutions namely Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad; Research and Information Systems for Developing Countries (RIS); Indian Statistical Institute (ISI); Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) etc. Further, no report has been received from Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Department of Animal, Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F) regarding any adverse effect of GM cotton Seed on bovine or human health.

Identification of land as tiger reserves in Chhattisgarh

†1506. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the area of land identified in Chhattisgarh as tiger reserves, area-wise;
- (b) whether Government has received any proposal from Chhattisgarh to bring the Bhamdeo forest under the tiger reserve; and
- (c) if so, by when it is proposed to be done and the number of villages which are likely to be evacuated in this process and the estimated amount of money to be provided to the displaced families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are three tiger reserves in the State of Chhattisgarh, namely, Indravati (2799.07 sq.km.), Udanti-Sitanadi (1842.54 sq.km.) and Achanakmar (914.017 sq.km.).

- (b) No.
- (c) Question does not arise.

Adherence of environmental norms by Alang-Sosiya Ship Recycling Facility

507. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Alang-Sosiya Ship Recycling Facility in Gujarat, the largest in the world, is increasingly turning green with more than 40 per cent of its yards having obtained ISO 30,000 certification for adherence to the highest standards in environmental norms;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the Ship Recycling Association of Alang-Sosiya claims that they do not content with meeting Indian standards and that severed yards are striving to match the more stringent Hong Kong Convention (HKC) 2009 norms; and

(c) whether the fact finding mission from the European Community Ship Owners Association had visited Alang last year and applauded the improvements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Shipping and the Gujarat Pollution Control Board, a total of 100 plots out of 132 plots at Alang-Sosiya Ship Recycling yard are working presently. Out of these operative plots, 80 Plots (80%) have obtained ISO 30,000. In addition to this, total 85 plots (85%) have obtained ISO 14000 as well as ISO 18000 for adherence to the highest standards in environmental norms.

(b) With recent development, about 53 plots of Alang-Sosiya Recycling yards have achieved the "Statement of Compliance of Hong Kong Convention (HKC) 2009" and obtained the certificate from different Certification Society. Additionally about 23 plots are under process to achieve the "Statement of Compliance of HKC2009".

(c) European Community Shipowners Associations (ECSA) had visited Alang-Sosiya Ship Recycling Yards on 29-30 April, 2016 and has applauded the following points during their inspection:

- ECSA delegation endorse that the overall enforcement process of a safety/training and environment protection system at ship recycling yards by authorities, as well as the establishment of a social welfare system, represent a major step ensuring workers to work in healthier and safe conditions.
- ECSA delegation also appreciated transparency on part of Ship Recycling Industries (SRIA) Members-Recyclers. They appreciated yard owners clearly See business care for offering sustainable ship recycling conditions to ship owners.
- ECSA delegation also appreciated the improvements taken place in recent past towards safety and environmentally sound activity. They also appreciated Authorities for effectively enforcing Ship Recycling Code 2013 (2013 SRC) which operates more stringent than HKC 2009, as per Ship Recycling Industries Association (India).

Impact of coal importing industries in Goa

1508. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards a report that many big industries which currently import huge amounts of coal at Goa, are putting entire habitations in villages and towns at risk as coal dust is damaging lungs and pushing up incidents of respiratory disorder and also threatening fragile forests, paddy fields, countless streams and rivers; and

(b) if so, Government's response and reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) According to the Goa State Pollution Control Board, the ambient air quality index at some locations range from moderately polluted to satisfactory. The State Pollution Control Board is regularly monitoring the ambient air quality. Measures taken for control and abatement of air pollution include monitoring, formulation of emission standards for various industrial sectors, besides general environmental standards and incorporation of specific measures, as part of environmental clearance and consent to establish/operate, etc.

Air pollution due to petcoke exported from the US

1509. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the US oil refineries are exporting vast quantities of fuel waste product, petroleum coke which could not be sold in their country to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;

(c) whether the petcoke burnt in countless factories and plants is contributing to polluted air in the country;

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the environment protection and public health by avoiding such hazardous products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Import of petroleum coke in the country is not prohibited. According to Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, petroleum coke imported in the country during 2015-16 and 2016-17 are of the value of 1440.85 US\$ Million and 1738.51 US\$ Million respectively which include imports from US also.

(c) and (d) Burning of petcoke in factories and plants without pollution control devices may lead to high levels of emissions of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) contributing to air pollution. Government has already laid down emission limits for SO₂ and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) for several industrial sectors viz. thermal power, Dye Intermediate; Cement; Coke oven (covered under Iron & Steel sector); Copper, Lead & Zinc smelter; Sulphuric Acid; Iron & Steel; Petrochemical; and Pesticides (Incineration plant) etc. Draft standards with respect to SO₂ and NO_x have also been issued for 16 boiler based industries. Compliance of these standards would improve environmental condition.

(e) Government has taken a number of steps to deal with the challenges of environmental pollution in a holistic manner. The Government has notified 115 emission / effluent standards for 104 different sectors of industries besides 32 general standards for ambient air, noise and water discharge. Use of petcoke is currently banned in the states of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Compliance of electronic waste procurement norms

1510. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE:

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of electronic goods manufacturing companies are not complying with electronic waste procurement norms;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to ensure that the e-waste goods are collected and scientifically recycled on regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 only authorized dismantlers, recyclers, refurbishes and

producers authorized collection centers are allowed to collect electronic waste. The Rules do not cover procurement norms of electronic waste for electronic goods manufacturing companies.

(c) The Government has comprehensively revised e-waste (Management & handling) Rules, 2011, and notified E-Waste (Management) Rules in March, 2016. These Rules have provisions for the extended producers responsibility for collection and channelization of e-waste from consumers to authorised dismantlers and recyclers; responsibility of bulk consumers of electronic products for its safe disposal; responsibility of manufacturers generating e-waste to channelize it for recycling and disposal; responsibility of collection centres, dealers, refurnishers, bulk consumers, dismantlers, recyclers and State Governments. The Rules also provide for reduction in hazardous substances in the manufacturing of electric and electronic equipment and their components, spares or parts. The Rules also emphasise safe transportation of e-waste and accident reporting of e-waste handlers. The Rules have provisions for simplified permission procedures for setting up of dismantling and recycling facilities through single authorisation based on Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board.

Elephant killed in notified elephant corridors

1511. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of elephants killed in accidents in notified elephant corridors in the country, during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that 6 elephants were killed and many injured recently while crossing railway track in Sonitpur district of Assam recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when speed restriction of 30 kmph will be in force in the area and if so, the details of actions taken against the erring persons including Railway drivers by the administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The deaths of elephants due to train hits in the country as per available information is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, as per the report received from the State Government of Assam 5 (five), 1 (one) male and 4 (four) female, wild elephants have died due to train hit in Bangaon Tea Estate by Guwahati-Naharlogon Donyolo Intercity Express near Railway Gate No. 113 on 10.12.2017.

(d) The speed restrictions are only in force at identified vulnerable stretches. Chief Wildlife Warden, Assam has reported that a FIR has been filed against the driver of the train by the Assam Forest Department with Government Railway Police (GRP) and it is learnt that Railway has also initiated departmental proceedings against the driver. Further the Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Railways has agreed to following decision/measures, to minimise accidental deaths of elephants due to train hits:

- (i) Identification of vulnerable sections of railway tracks.
- (ii) Regular patrolling of vulnerable stretches of railway tracks by frontline forest staff and wildlife watchers.
- (iii) Sending letters, emails, SMS messages regarding presence of elephants near vulnerable railway tracks.
- (iv) Regulation of train speed from sunset to sunrise at vulnerable stretches.
- (v) Sensitisation of staff of SFDs, Railways and local people.
- (vi) In order to develop specific strategies and for better coordination committees have been constituted between Zonal Railway Offices and State Forest Departments.

Statement

Elephant deaths in train accidents from 2014-17

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto November, 2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	3	3	10	4
2.	West Bengal	3	5	3	2
3.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Jharkhand	0	0	2	0
5.	Kerala	0	0	2	NR
6.	Odisha	0	1	0	2
7.	Tiipmra	0	0	NR	NR
8.	Uttarakhand	0	0	2	2
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		6	9	21	10

Approval of GM crops

1512. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the procedure for approval of GM crops;
- (b) whether Government has made any changes to the bio-safety rules for the approval of GM crops during the last three years; and
- (c) whether Government is planning to set up a Bio-safety Regulatory Authority of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Genetically Engineered (GE) products are governed by "Rules for the Manufacture / Use / Import / Export and Storage of Hazardous Microorganisms, Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells", 1989 (Rules 1989) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Rules are implemented through six Competent Authorities namely Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee (RDAC), Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBSC), Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation (RCGM), Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC), State Biotechnology Coordination Committee (SBCC), District Level Committee (DLC). The approval for each GM crop is given on a case to case basis after detailed examination including health, food and environmental safety assessment studies as per applicable guidelines, manuals and standard operating procedures (SOPs) stipulated from time to time by regulatory agencies.

- (b) Government has not made any changes to the bio-safety rules for the approval of GM crops during the last three years.

(c) Setting up of Regulatory Authorities is an ongoing process and these are set up from time to time based on necessity and due approvals from Competent Authorities. Bio-safety Regulatory Authority has not been approved as yet.

Targeted forest cover under National Forest Policy

1513. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the targeted forest cover under the National Forest Policy;
- (b) how many forest rangers are currently employed by the Department of Forest; and
- (c) how many vacancies are currently there in Department of Forests in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The National Forest Policy, 1988 prescribes that a minimum of one-third of the total land area of the country should be under forest or tree cover. In the hills and in mountainous regions, the aim should be to maintain two-third of the area under such cover in order to prevent erosion and land degradation and to ensure the stability of the fragile eco-system.

(b) and (c) The recruitment, vacancy and other service related matters are basically fall under the domain of respective State/UT Governments. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change does not maintain such information at the central level. Based on the information received from various States/ UTs, the position filled -in and vacant posts of frontline staff of the forest departments in the States/UTs are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

State-wise sanctioned strength and current position of frontline staff in Forest Departments

Sl. No.	State/UT	Posts	No. of sanctioned posts	Position filled	Position vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh (as on 31.03.2016)	Range Forest Officer	295	212	83
		Deputy Rangers	192	177	15
		Foresters	972	454	518
		Beat Guards	2258	915	1343

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Bihar (as on 01.03.2016)	Range Forest Officer Deputy Rangers Foresters Beat Guards	131 0 530 2017	90 0 180 375	41 0 350 1642
3.	Chhattisgarh (as on 02.06.2016)	Range Forest Officer Deputy Rangers Foresters Beat Guards	490 650 1668 4777	336 575 1581 4378	154 75 87 399
4.	Gujarat	Range Forest Officer Deputy Rangers Foresters Beat Guards	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
5.	Goa (as on 16.04.2015)	Range Forest Officer Deputy Rangers Foresters Beat Guards	45 22 96 420	42 16 75 236	3 6 21 184
6.	Haryana (as on 31.03.2016)	Range Forest Officer Deputy Rangers Foresters Beat Guards	132 125 539 1589	87 60 328 910	45 65 211 679
7.	Himachal Pradesh (as on 31.03.2016)	Range Forest Officer Deputy Rangers Foresters Beat Guards	296 801 0 2581	203 749 0 2116	93 52 0 465
8.	Jharkhand (as on 16.10.2015)	Range Forest Officer Deputy Rangers Foresters Beat Guards	383 - 1062 3883	269 - 264 579	114 - 798 3304
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Range Forest Officer Deputy Rangers Foresters Beat Guards	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
10.	Karnataka (as on 31.03.2016)	Range Forest Officer Deputy Rangers	765 2734	659 1603	106 1131

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Foresters	0	0	0
		Beat Guards	3924	2901	1093
11.	Kerala	Range Forest Officer	116	97	19
	(as on 31.03.2016)	Deputy Rangers	153	152	1
		Foresters	653	610	43
		Beat Guards	2542	2304	238
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Range Forest Officer	-	-	, -
		Deputy Rangers	-	-	-
		Foresters	-	-	-
		Beat Guards	-	-	-
13.	Maharashtra	Range Forest Officer	931	847	84
	(as on 31.12.2015)	Deputy Rangers	0	0	0
		Foresters	3025	2760	263
		Beat Guards	9461	8734	727
14.	Odisha	Range Forest Officer	-	-	-
		Deputy Rangers	-	-	-
		Foresters	-	-	-
		Beat Guards	-	-	-
15.	Punjab	Range Forest Officer	75	10	65
	(as on 31.03.2016)	Deputy Rangers	8	0	8
		Foresters	24	4	20
		Beat Guards	882	863	19
16.	Rajasthan	Range Forest Officer	-	-	-
		Deputy Rangers	-	-	-
		Foresters	-	-	-
		Beat Guards	-	-	-
17.	Tamil Nadu	Range Forest Officer	-	-	-
	(as on 31.03.2016)	Deputy Rangers	-	-	-
		Foresters	1302	742	404
		Beat Guards	2360	1800	560
18.	Telangana	Range Forest Officer	238	178	60
	(as on 31.03.2016)	Deputy Rangers	185	174	11
		Foresters	876	605	271
		Beat Guards	2156	1252	904

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Uttar Pradesh (as on 31.03.2016)	Range Forest Officer Deputy Rangers Foresters Beat Guards	660 2338 2918 262	595 1991 2190 117	65 347 728 145
20.	Uttarakhand (*as on 27.12.2017 & 31.03.2016)	*Range Forest Officer Deputy Rangers Foresters Beat Guards	308 408 1729 3650	217 348 1428 2634	91 60 301 1015
21.	West Bengal (as on 31.03.2016)	Range Forest Officer Deputy Rangers Foresters Beat Guards	580 1277 - 2444	333 705 - 1324	247 572 - 1120
22.	Arunachal Pradesh (as on 31.03.2016)	Range Forest Officer Deputy Rangers Foresters Beat Guards	172 235 400 670	121 211 381 663	51 24 19 07
23.	Assam (as on 05.06.2015)	Range Forest Officer Deputy Rangers Foresters Beat Guards	380 233 1692 3862	283 204 1322 3186	97 29 370 676
24.	Manipur (as on 31.03.2016)	Range Forest Officer Deputy Rangers Foresters Beat Guards	73 91 119 503	40 75 52 312	33 16 67 191
25.	Meghalaya (as on 31.03.2016)	Range Forest Officer Deputy Rangers Foresters Beat Guards	81 14 248 446	68 14 221 373	13 0 27 73
26.	Mizoram (as on 31.03.2016)	Range Forest Officer Deputy Rangers Foresters Beat Guards	78 39 239 417	52 37 197 198	26 2 42 219
27.	Nagaland (*as on 27.12.2017)	*Range Forest Officer Deputy Rangers	52 48	52 46	00 02

1	2	3	4	5	6
	and as on	Foresters	257	239	18
	03.11.2014)	Beat Guards	422	424	-
28.	Sikkim	Range Forest Officer	75	92	-
	(as on 31.03.2016)	Block Officer	160	115	45
		Head Forest Guards	160	153	7
		Forest Guards	330	309	21
29.	Tripura	Range Forest Officer	119	95	30
	(as on 16.08.2014)	Deputy Rangers	-	-	-
		Foresters	493	319	174
		Beat Guards	771	544	227
30.	Andaman and	Range Forest Officer	76	63	13
	Nicobar Islands	Deputy Rangers	64	61	03
	(as on 31.03.2016)	Foresters	227	202	25
		Beat Guards	331	302	29
31.	Chandigarh	Range Forest Officer	2	2	-
	(as on 31.03.2016)	Deputy Rangers	1	-	1
		Foresters	12	4	8
		Beat Guards	15	5	10
32.	Dadra and Nagar	Range Forest Officer	04	05	00
	Haveli	Deputy Rangers	02	01	01
	(as on 12.05.2015)	Foresters	19	13	06
		Beat Guards	73	79	06
33.	Daman and Diu	Range Forest Officer	-	-	-
		Deputy Rangers	-	-	-
		Foresters	-	-	-
		Beat Guards	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	Range Forest Officer	-	-	-
		Deputy Rangers	-	-	-
		Foresters	-	-	-
		Beat Guards	-	-	-
35.	New Delhi	Range Forest Officer	6	-	6
	(as on 31.03.2016)	Deputy Rangers	16	12	4
		Foresters	-	-	-
		Beat Guards	66	24	42

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	Puducherry	Range Forest Officer	-	-	-
		Deputy Rangers	-	-	-
		Foresters	-	-	-
		Beat Guards	-	-	-

Digitization of cable network by TACTV

1514. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has granted time till December, 2017 to Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation (TACTV) to complete the process of the digitization of its cable network.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) No, Madam. On 17.4.2017, the Ministry had issued a Provisional Multi-System Operator (MSO) registration to M/s Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation (TACTV) to provide digital cable TV services in Tamil Nadu State. TACTV was given three months' time up to 17.7.2017 to switch over to digital cable TV on their network. On 06.06.2017, the State Government of Tamil Nadu made a request to the Ministry to allow TACTV to continue analog signals up to Dec. 2017 which was examined and extension for one month up to 17.8.2017 was granted by the Ministry vide letter dated 21.06.2017.

On 16.8.2017, the State Government of Tamil Nadu made another request to the Ministry to allow further time up to Dec. 2017 to TACTV to switch off analogue signals in Tamil Nadu. The request was examined but the same was not found feasible to accede to. The State Govt, as well as TACTV was accordingly informed of the same on 25.9.2017.

Regulation for content of news channels

1515. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to regulate the content of news and videos aired 24/7 by news channels;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken keen note of increasing trend of paid news and the menace of news sensationalism and breaking news culture;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the stringent action plan to be adopted by Government to tackle the above said issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) As per existing regulatory framework, all programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels and transmitted/re-transmitted through the Cable TV network are required to adhere to the Programme Code and Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programme or advertisement telecast on such TV channels. However, it provides that all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme Code and Advertising Code enshrined in the said Act and the rules framed thereunder, which contain a whole range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements on TV channels.

The Press Council of India (PCI) has formulated guidelines to the media for observance during elections. PCI guidelines say - news should be clearly demarcated from advertisements by printing disclaimers, should be strictly enforced by all publications. As far as news is concerned, it must always carry a credit line and should be set in typeface that would distinguish it from advertisements. Besides, advertisement is meant to promote while news is meant to inform.

Instances of Paid News during Election time are directly dealt by Election Commission of India under the Representation of the People Act, 1951. It is stated that the Commission has constituted District level and State level Media Certification and Monitoring Committees (MCMC). The MCMC examines all the newspapers, print media, electronic media, cable networks etc. and keeps records of the advertisements, advertorials, discussions and interviews relating to the candidates and parties. In addition, the Commission has also constituted a Committee at its own level to examine references from State level MCMCs and to support policy formulation for issues related to paid news and those related to usage of electronic and print media for campaigning

by parties and candidates. After a case is established as confirmed case of Paid News, the same is forwarded to Press Council of India in case of print media.

(e) The existing provisions contained in the Programme & Advertising Codes and the existing mechanism are considered adequate to regulate content telecast on private satellite TV channels.

Prohibition on broadcast of condom advertisements

1516. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the Ministry's order prohibiting the broadcast of condom advertisements on television between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.;

(b) whether it has consulted experts to establish a link between condom advertisements and its impact on children;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of the categories of advertisements that have been restricted to 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. or banned in accordance with the Rule 7 (7) and (8) of the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) This Ministry received several complaints from the public and through Maharashtra State Women Commission against the condom advertisements which were allegedly indecent/inappropriate for viewing by children. The complaints were referred to Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) which is a representative body of advertisers and advertising agencies. The Consumer Complaints Council (CCC) of ASCI recommended that Ministry may advise all TV channels to ensure that the Condom advertisements are aired only between 10.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. as these advertisements are meant to be *Seen* only by the adults.

After due consideration of ASCI's recommendation, the Ministry *vide* Advisory dated 11.12.2017 issued to all TV channels, drew their attention to Rule 7(7) Advertising Code of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 which specifically states that "No advertisement which endangers the safety of children or create in them any interest in

unhealthy practices or shows them begging or in an undignified or indecent manner shall not be carried in the cable service" and Rule 7(8) thereof which specifically states that indecent, vulgar, suggestive, repulsive or offensive themes or treatment shall be avoided in all advertisements and advised them that such advertisements may be telecast only between 10.00 P.M. and 6.00 A.M.

(e) As per the Advisory dated 11.12.2017 issued to all TV channels by this Ministry, advertisements of condoms which are for a particular age group and could be indecent/inappropriate for viewing by children are to be telecast between 10.00 P.M. and 6.00 A.M. However, it has been clarified to M/o Health and Family Welfare that advertisements on safe sex without sexually objectifying women and/ or without carrying sexually explicit content and without violating the Programme and Advertising Codes, contained in Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 may be continued to be promoted.

Misleading advertisements in media

1517. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of misleading and surrogate advertisements in media even by public idols;
- (b) if so, whether there is any law to prevent these and also restraining big names from doing so;
- (c) the reasons for not enforcing that law; and
- (d) if not, the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution has informed that the Government is aware that misleading advertisements in the media are endorsed by celebrities. The Department of Consumer Affairs has already introduced the Consumer Protection Bill 2015 in Parliament. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution examined the Bill and has made several recommendations including provision for punishment for celebrity endorsement for misleading advertisements.

Further, it is stated that all advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels are regulated in accordance with the Advertising Code prescribed in Rule 7 of the Cable

Television Networks Rules, 1994 enshrined in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

Appropriate action is taken as per Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 in case of violations of the said code.

Disclosure of ownership of media houses

1518. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to make it mandatory for the Media Houses to disclose their ownership details in the public domain and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if so, by when Government is planning to pass such a notification; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Ministry of Information & Broadcasting *vide* web notice dated 07.12.2017 advised all Broadcasting Companies having permission for TV Channel/Teleport to keep their data updated on the Ministry of Corporate Affairs portal/website. Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) intimated that as per section of 19(G) of the Press and Registration of Books Act, submission of annual statement by all registered publications is mandatory. As far as the ownership of publications/newspapers registered with RNI office is concerned, the ownership details as authenticated by the district magistrate concerned are already in the public domain on the website of RNI *www.rni.nic.in*.

Ownership details of participants in the auction of Phase III Private FM radio channels [Batch I (2015)] and [Batch II (2016)] continue to be available on the Ministry's website *i.e.* *www.mib.nic.in*.

Re-auction of mining rights of aborted mineral fields

1519. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government intends to allocate mining rights of aborted mineral fields through re-auction; and
- (b) if so, the details of the respective mineral fields and re-auction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Amendment Act, 2015 and the Rules framed there under, the State Governments are devolved upon the responsibility to carry out auction of mineral blocks in accordance with the prescribed Acts and Rules. The information related to auction of aborted mineral fields is not maintained centrally. As per the information received from various State Governments, the major mineral blocks e-auctioned since the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the major mineral mines e-auctioned since the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 as per the information received from the State Governments:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the mineral(s) auctioned	No of blocks auctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Limestone	3 blocks
2.	Chhattisgarh	Limestone, Gold	4 blocks
3.	Gujarat	Limestone	3 blocks
4.	Jharkhand	Limestone, Gold	4 blocks
5.	Karnataka	Iron Ore	7 blocks
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Diamond	1 block
7.	Maharashtra	Limestone, Bauxite	2 blocks
8.	Odisha	Iron Ore, Limestone, Manganese	5 blocks
9.	Rajasthan	Limestone	4 blocks
TOTAL			33 blocks

Utilisation of DMF funds

†1520. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated under the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) to the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) so far, district-wise and State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of mining affected areas on which contribution made by Government under PMKKKY is being utilised;

(c) whether Government is aware that in some districts, DMF funds are being utilised for schemes of the State Governments and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether in some districts DMF fund are not being utilised on time due to which ensuing instalments are not being received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) As per sub-section (3) of section 9B of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, the composition and functions of the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) and rules in this regard is to be prescribed by the State Governments. Further, DMFs are funded through the contribution made by the holder of mining leases in terms of the fixed percentage of royalty prescribed by the Central Government. The contribution made under DMF is collected by the State Governments. The Central Government has issued direction under section 20A of MMDR Act, for utilisation of funds collected under DMF for implementation of schemes as prescribed under Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) in the following manner:

At least 60% of PMKKKY funds will be utilized for high priority areas like: (i) drinking water supply; (ii) environment preservation and pollution control measures; (iii) health care (iv) education; (v) welfare of women and children; (vi) welfare of aged and disabled people; (vii) skill development; and (viii) sanitation. The rest of the funds will be utilized for the following: (i) physical infrastructure; (ii) irrigation; (iii) energy and watershed development; and (iv) any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining district.

Details of collection & utilisation of DMF funds are not maintained centrally. However, as per the information received from State Governments, a statement of funds collected, allocated, funds spent and schemes/ projects launched in 12 major minerals rich States is given in the Statement.

Statement

Collection and Allocation figures of 12 Primary Major Mineral Producing DMF States as on 30.11.2017

(Source: State Governments)

Sl. No.	State	Total Amount Collected under DMFs (In ₹ Crores)	Amount Allocated (In ₹ Crores)	Amount Spent (In ₹ Crores)	No. of Schemes/ Projects launched
1.	Andhra Pradesh	322	322	45	5317
2.	Chhattisgarh	2331	2565	1202	43484
3.	Goa	140	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Gujarat	244	141	42	4150
5.	Jharkhand	2314	1457	260	207173
6.	Karnataka	608	203	0.25	Nil
7.	Maharashtra	487	109	44	324
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1449	560	157	2993
9.	Odisha	3548	1862	257	5808
10.	Rajasthan	1235	717	247	4797
11.	Telangana	603	8	6	64
12.	Tamil Nadu	117	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		13398	7944	2260.25	274110

Representation of women in PRIs

1521. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States which have implemented reservation of fifty per cent seats in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for women in the country during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government has any data regarding the number of women Sarpanches/Members/Functionaries in PRIs and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Twenty States namely, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have made provisions for reservation of fifty per cent seats for women in Panchayats at all levels in respective State Panchayati Raj Acts. As per the information available in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, the details of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) and Women Sarpanches State/UT-wise are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (respectively).

Statement-I*Details of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) of Panchayats*

Sl. No.	State	Total		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78,025	78,025	1,56,050
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	556	302	858
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,725	3,658	9,383
4.	Assam	13,410	13,410	26,820
5.	Bihar	69,504	57,887	1,27,391
6.	Chandigarh	111	58	169
7.	Chhattisgarh	76,998	93,287	1,70,285
8.	Dadra Nagar and Haveli	89	47	136
9.	Daman and Diu	80	92	172
10.	Goa	1,048	516	1,564
11.	Gujarat	72,028	71,988	1,44,016
12.	Haryana	40,536	29,499	70,035
13.	Himachal Pradesh	14,325	14,398	28,723
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	22,678	11,169	33,847
15.	Jharkhand	30,025	30,757	60,782
16.	Karnataka	54,075	50,892	1,04,967

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Kerala	8,742	9,630	18,372
18.	Lakshadweep	69	41	110
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1,96,491	1,96,490	3,92,981
20.	Maharashtra	1,18,632	1,21,490	2,40,122
21.	Manipur	855	868	1,723
22.	Odisha	53,936	53,551	1,07,487
23.	Punjab	67,990	29,190	97,180
24.	Rajasthan	54,327	70,527	1,24,854
25.	Sikkim	548	548	1,096
26.	Tamil Nadu	77,624	39,975	1,17,599
27.	Telangana	51,733	51,735	1,03,468
28.	Tripura	3,640	3,006	6,646
29.	Uttar Pradesh	5,53,725	2,72,733	8,26,458
30.	Uttarakhand	28,649	35,957	64,606
31.	West Bengal	29,245	30,157	59,402
TOTAL		17,28,093	13,71,883	31,00,804

Statement-II*Details of Women Sarpanches of Panchayats*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sarpanches
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,584
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	24
3.	Assam	1,093
4.	Bihar	3,772
5.	Chandigarh	4
6.	Chhattisgarh	5,822
7.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	11
8.	Daman and Diu	8
9.	Goa	73

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sarpanches
10.	Gujarat	4,676
11.	Haryana	2,565
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1,631
13.	Jharkhand	2,284
14.	Karnataka	3,050
15.	Kerala	471
16.	Lakshadweep	4
17.	Madhya Pradesh	11,864
18.	Maharashtra	13,960
19.	Manipur	68
20.	Odisha	3,351
21.	Punjab	4,431
22.	Rajasthan	5,341
23.	Sikkim	88
24.	Tamil Nadu	4,289
25.	Telangana	4,600
26.	Tripura	285
27.	Uttar Pradesh	19,992
28.	Uttarakhand	4,007
29.	West Bengal	1,657
TOTAL		1,05,676

Allocation of funds to PRIs

1522. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than ₹ 2 lakh crore has been allocated to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by the 14th Finance Commission during its award period;

(b) if so, the details of allocations made and expenditure incurred during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, State-wise; and

(c) the details of States that have prepared and implemented Gram Panchayat Development Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes. Under the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), grants to the tune of ₹ 2,00,292.20 crore has been allocated to Gram Panchayats constituted under Part IX of the Constitution in 26 States, for the award period 2015-20, for delivering basic services, creation of reliable data base of local bodies' receipts and expenditure through audited accounts and for improvement of own source revenue.

(b) State-wise allocation and release of FFC, Grants to rural local bodies of the States during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) All Part IX States have issued their State specific guidelines for Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). Accordingly, Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) have been prepared and implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. The State-wise details of GPDP prepared by Gram Panchayats are given in the Statement-II

Statement-I

State-wise allocation and releases of grants under Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) award to Rural Local Bodies for years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18

		(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No	States	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (till 27.12.2017)	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	934.34	928.41	1463.45	1454.05	1686.85	737.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.52	88.52	138.66	77.37	159.82	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	584.80	584.80	915.98	511.10	1055.80	0.00
4.	Bihar	2269.18	2269.18	3554.23	3142.08	4096.80	3630.39
5.	Chhattisgarh	566.18	566.18	886.82	886.82	1022.18	905.81
6.	Goa	14.44	14.44	22.62	12.62	26.07	0.00
7.	Gujarat	932.25	932.25	1460.18	1460.18	1683.08	745.735
8.	Haryana	419.28	419.28	656.72	656.72	756.98	670.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	195.39	195.39	306.05	306.05	352.76	312.60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	373.96	367.72	585.73	66.79	675.15	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	652.83	652.83	1022.53	1022.53	1178.63	1044.45
12.	Karnataka	1002.85	972.36	1570.77	1547.66	1810.55	1580.179
13.	Kerala	433.76	433.76	679.40	679.39	783.12	693.96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1463.61	1463.61	2292.46	2292.46	2642.40	2341.57
15.	Maharashtra	1623.32	1623.32	2542.61	2542.61	2930.76	2597.10
16.	Manipur	22.25	22.25	34.84	34.84	40.16	0.00
17.	Odisha	955.52	955.52	1496.64	1496.64	1725.11	1528.71
18.	Punjab	441.70	441.70	691.84	386.04	797.45	0.00
19.	Rajasthan	1471.95	1471.95	2305.52	2305.52	2657.47	1177.46
20.	Sikkim	16.03	16.04	25.11	25.11	28.95	12.825
21.	Tamil Nadu	947.65	947.65	1484.31	1484.31	1710.90	758.06
22.	Telangana	580.34	580.34	908.99	908.99	1047.75	464.235
23.	Tripura	36.24	36.24	56.76	56.76	65.43	28.99
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3862.60	3852.60	6050.02	6034.33	6973.57	3089.83
25.	Uttarakhand	203.26	203.26	318.37	318.37	366.97	325.19
26.	West Bengal	1532.21	1470.86	2399.91	2319.48	2766.26	1184.59
	TOTAL	21624.46	21510.46	33870.52	32028.82	39040.97	23830.204

Statement-II

*Status of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) prepared
(Period-2016-17)*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Gram Panchayats	Number of GPDPs prepared in the State 2016-17
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12920	12920
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1895	205
3.	Assam	2268	2268
4.	Bihar	8407	8391
5.	Chhattisgarh	10808	10971
6.	Goa	193	84
7.	Gujarat	14062	14029
8.	Haryana	6205	6098
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3229	3226
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4331	2375
11.	Jharkhand	4403	4402
12.	Karnataka	6081	6021
13.	Kerala	942	941
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22833	22816
15.	Maharashtra	28031	27824
16.	Manipur	161	144
17.	Odisha	6817	6284
18.	Punjab	13034	12973
19.	Rajasthan	9903	9894
20.	Sikkim	181	176
21.	Tamil Nadu	12578	12524
22.	Telangana	8702	8684

1	2	3	4
23.	Tripura	596	591
24.	Uttarakhand	7981	7958
25.	Uttar Pradesh	59035	59013
26.	West Bengal	3343	3230
	TOTAL	248939	244042

Funds for Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan

1523. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocation made and funds released under the Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (PSA) during the last three years and the current year, including Jharkhand and Gujarat, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of progress in implementation of PSA and its role in strengthening the Panchayati Raj Institutions, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to revamp the scheme for effective implementation of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Under the scheme of Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (PSA) [erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Ahhiyaan (RGPSA)], the details of funds sanctioned, released and expenditure incurred during last three years and current year, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand and Gujarat are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The release of funds under the schemes during the respective years has led to actualization of different activities for strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The details of physical progress made under the scheme are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes. The focus of revamping is capacity building of the PRIs and its functionaries, infrastructure and manpower support, more use of technology and handholding some Panchayats as peer learning centres etc.

Statement-I

Details of funds sanctioned, released and expenditure incurred during last three years and current year, under the scheme of PSA (PSA) [erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)]

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Sanctioned	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Sanctioned	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Sanctioned	Funds Released	Funds Utilized	Sanctioned	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144.35	24.19	24.19	21.04	12.5	12.5	91.61	91.61	91.61	90.74	35.98	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.13	7.72	7.72	2.9	0	0	2	0.59	0.52	7.33	3.59	
3.	Assam	98.21	26.04	26.04	39.48	17.08	17.08	55.29	49.08	40.65	36.02	9.58	
4.	Bihar	192.3	63.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
5.	Chhattisgarh	94.33	11.4	11.4	29.68	14.64	14.64	42.62	42.62	42.62	38.82	13.80	
6.	Gujarat	37.7	1.06	1.06	10.36	0		66.76	33.38	33.37			
7.	Haryana	57.9	18.78	16.25	21.81	0		30.39	11.37	0	49.09	10.55	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	51.59	15.26	15.26	13.12	2.48	1.91	4.51	1.4				
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.71	8.58	0	7.08	-	-	-	-	-			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10.	Jharkhand	47.92	16.2	16.2	23.89	9.49	9.49	60.79	20.9	17.23	67.66	30.16
11.	Karnataka	160.09	46.8	46.8	77.76	32.71	32.71	58.81	15.08	10.8	45.37	18.4
12.	Kerala	60.35	14.49	14.49	10.55	0		23.53	8.55	8.55	26.50	10.11
13.	Madhya Pradesh	164.76	37.46	37.46	41.63	10.80	10.80	86.21	55.45	40.11	91.25	30.25
14.	Maharashtra	214.31	34.76	34.76	39.76	4.5	4.5	45.66	21.17	21.17	63.63	25.80
15.	Manipur	12.03	5.42	5.42	10.8	5.4	5.4	10.02	9.82	9.82	6.53	3.27
16.	Mizoram	5.52	2.48	2.48		0		12.95	9.22	9.22	11.72	4.28
17.	Odisha	116.51	32.92	32.92	19.58	0	0	40.03	25.06	25.06	42.77	11.51
18.	Punjab	7.32	0	0	2.69	2.69	2.69	19.38	11	11	8.26	4.13
19.	Rajasthan	44.84	11.56	11.56	16.37	4.48	4.48	45.75	22.27	19.64	21.7	8.22
20.	Sikkim	17.77	6.85	6.85	2.7	1.26	1.26	4.83	2.33	2.33	5.35	2.68
21.	Tamil Nadu	54.10	20.16	20.16	18.26	8.96	8.96	55.48	27.32	27.32	53.7	26.72
22.	Tripura	13.34	2.36	2.36	5.21	1.35	1.35	13.32	8.30	4.08	10.86	1.21
23.	Telangana	154.26	29.94	29.94	35.78	13.13	13.13	47.26	43.38	43.38	61.94	16.84
24.	Uttarakhand	46.82	13.04	13.04	9.53	3.09	3.09	27.45	13.21	10.34	21.38	7.82
25.	Uttar Pradesh	87.17	0	0	70.54	11.00	11.00	118.59	39.87	29.7	125.84	52.57

26.	West Bengal	102.88	27.71	27.71	27.71	37.13	9.91	9.91	45.2	21.86	14.73	55.57	20.66
27.	Goa					0	2.6	1.06	1.06	1.06	3.83	1.38	
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		2.9	1.09	0.88			0			0	0	
29.	Daman and Diu	4.02	1.51	0	0			0	0	0			
30.	Chandigarh		0	0	1.33	0.29	0	0	0	0			
31.	Lakshadweep		0	0	4.26	1.65	0	0	0	0			
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.42	0.17	0.13	13.60	6.75	
TOTAL		2062.13	481.45	404.95	575.84	168.47	166	1012.69	586.39	513.83	957.92	355.09	

Statement-II

Activities sanctioned under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)/Capacity Building-Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA)

Sl. No.	Component	Financial Year			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Infrastructure Development at GP level				
a.	Construction of New GP Buildings (*)	2497	6	(*)	
b.	Repair of GP Buildings (*)	8356	0	(*)	
c.	Computers, UPS, Printers (Nos.)	20126	622	610	
2.	Other activities				
a.	Training of Elected Representatives (ERs) and Functionaries of Panchayats (in lakh)	17.21 lakh	67.32 lakh	52.50 lakh	88.44 lakh
b.	Resource Centre for strengthening training infrastructure at State, District, Block level/Human Resource Support				
i.	State Panchayat Resource Centre (SPRC)	23	4	13	6
ii.	Human Resource Support at SPRC	17	18	125	161
iii.	District Panchayat Resource Centre (DPRC)	189	22	103	65
iv.	Human Resource Support at DPRC	18	15	529	966
v.	Block Panchayat Resource Centre/ETC	851	17	37	10
c.	E-Governance PMU	7	19	1657	2038
d.	SATCOM in States	\$	4	3	
e.	Support to PESA Areas (No. of States)	8	6	9	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
f.	Support to State Election Commission (SEC)	14	1	0	0
g.	Programme Management Unit and IEC (No. of States)	28	27	21	199

Note: (*) Gram Panchayat buildings and repair (discontinued from 2015-16 of RGPSA on account of delinking of State component).

Performance of the Ministry under SCSP

†1524. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge difference in budget estimate, revised estimate and total expenditure made by the Ministry under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP), if so, the details thereof during the last three years, along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of actual target fixed and achievements made by the Ministry during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the directions given by the Ministry to implementing agencies to receive proposals within specified time limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) A Statement indicating Budget Estimate (BE), Revised Estimate (RE) and Actual Expenditure made by the Ministry under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) component of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)/Capacity Building-Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA) and the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme from 2014-15 to 2016-17 is given in the Statement (*See* below). It may be Seen from the Statement that by and large the SCSP targets were achieved with respect to Revised Estimate.

The scheme of RGPSA/CB-PSA is a demand driven scheme. The States/Union Territories are requested in the beginning of the year to submit their Annual Plan proposal to the Ministry for providing funds towards admissible activities of the scheme. The proposals are appraised and approved by the competent authority in the Ministry, taking into consideration number of elected Panchayat Representatives and functionaries as well as physical and financial progress of the State/Union Territory.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The States are reminded from time to time to submit proposal in time through letters, Video Conferencing, telephone calls etc. The BRGF programme was delinked from budgetary support with effect from 2015-16.

Statement

*BE/RE/Actual Expenditure under SCSP during last three years
(2014-15 to 2016-17)*

(₹ in crore)

Year	RGPSA/ CB-PSA			BRGF		
	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2014-15	178.20	85.60	85.48	955.80	412.83	412.83
2015-16	15.23	35.70	29.85	—	—	—
2016-17	121.50	100.80	100.80	—	—	—

Note: BRGF Programme was delinked from budgetary support with effect from 2015-16.

Release of funds directly to Panchayats

1525. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from association of Panchayat Presidents requesting for release of Panchayat funds directly to the respective Panchayat account and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any decision thereon and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government's stand in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) As per records available, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has not received specific representation from Association of Panchayat President for directly release of funds to Panchayat account. However, the Ministry has got representations for providing fund to Intermediate Panchayat and District Panchayat. Further, from a particular State, representation was received against allocating the works to Ward Samiti.

Article 280(3) (bb) of the Constitution of India mandates the Union Finance Commission to recommend measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of the States to supplement the resources of the Panchayats based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission of the State. Under the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), grants to the tune of ₹ 200,292.20 crore have been allocated to Gram Panchayats constituted under Part IX of the Constitution in 26 States, for the award period 2015-20. The grants are released by the Union Government, through the Ministry of Finance (MoF), to the State Governments. The State Governments in turn distribute these grants among the Gram Panchayats (GPs) as per the distribution formula recommended by the latest State Finance Commission (SFC) or in its absence as per the population of 2011 Census with a weight of 90% and area with a weight of 10%.

The States are enjoined to release the grants to the GPs within fifteen days of credit in States' account by the Union Government without any deduction at source. In case of delay the State Governments are liable to release the instalment along with penal interest at Bank rate of Reserve Bank of India paid from its own fund.

The FFC has not recommended any grant for District and Intermediate (Block/Mandal) Panchayats. The State Governments are expected to take care of the needs of the District and Intermediate Panchayats and it is incumbent upon the State Governments to utilize the enhanced fiscal space made available to them by the FFC on account of higher devolution from 32% to 42% of the Centre's net tax receipts. The State Governments are also expected to transfer certain percentage of their own tax and non-tax revenues to local bodies based on the recommendation of State Finance Commissions.

In case of allocation of work to Ward Samiti in the particular State also, the Ministry has taken a consistent stand for the compliance of the recommendation of the Fourteenth Finance Commission as accepted by the Government.

Road Projects in Amritsar

1526. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state the details of proposed, sanctioned and on-going projects for the upliftment of road network in Amritsar district in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) network in the country through its various implementing agencies. The details of proposed, sanctioned

and ongoing National Highway projects in Amritsar District in Punjab are given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of proposed, sanctioned and ongoing National Highway projects in Amritsar District of Punjab are as under

(A) Sanctioned and Ongoing Projects

Sl. No.	Name of Project
1.	Construction of Road Over Bridge (ROB) <i>in lieu</i> of Level Crossing No. A-12/B/2 at km. 112-113 of NH-15 (new NH-54) along with High Level Bridge over adjoining Upper Bari Doab Canal (UBDC) in Amritsar.
2.	Four-laning of Amritsar-Tarn Taran-Harikeri Section of NH-15 (new NH-54) in 45 km. out of which a length of 10.50 km. falls in Amritsar district.
3.	Improvement of Amritsar Bypass by construction of additional structures and service road on NH-1 (new NH-3) between km. 448+510 to km. 473+068.

(B) Proposed Projects

Sl. No.	Name of Project
1.	Upgradation of Ferozpur - Khem Karan (Indo-Pak Border) - Bhikhiwind - Chabal Kalan-Amritsar (NH-3) - Ajnala - Ramdas - Derababa Nanak - Gurdaspur section of NH-354 under Bharatmala Pariyojana.
2.	Upgradation of existing two-lane to four-lane of NH-354 from Amritsar - Mehta-Sri Hargobindpur - Tanda - Hoshiarpur and terminating at Punjab and Himachal border near Una.

Delay in construction of Delhi-Meerut Expressway

1527. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had inaugurated Delhi-Meerut Smart Expressway on 31 December, 2015;

(b) whether Government has calculated the escalation in project cost which was estimated to be ₹ 7500 crore;

(c) the reasons for delay in the project alongwith the measures taken to expedite the project and timeline for the project; and

(d) the details regarding the status of Eastern and Western Peripheral Expressways, its budget and timeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Laying of Foundation Stone for Delhi-Meerut Expressway was done by Prime Minister on 31st December, 2015. The civil work for Delhi-Meerut Expressway has been divided into four packages. The work for three packages have already been awarded and bids for fourth package have been received. There is no escalation in cost of the project. There is no delay and the project would be completed in scheduled time limit.

(d) The details of Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway are as below:—

(i) Eastern Peripheral Expressway (EPE): The awarded cost of civil works is ₹ 4418 crores and scheduled date of completion is March, 2018.

(ii) Western Peripheral Expressway (WPE): This is a State Government of Haryana project. The work on Manesar-Palwal section of WPE has been completed at a cost of ₹ 457.81 Crores in March, 2016. The scheduled date of completion for Kundli-Manesar section awarded at a cost of ₹ 1863 Crores is June 2018.

Potholes on roads in Delhi

†1528. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the report titled Report Accident India – 2016 of the Ministry, there are 2,000 potholes on roads in Delhi, which causes accidents, especially during the rainy season;

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide pothole free roads to the people of Delhi;

(c) whether few roads in Delhi are still in poor condition; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve their condition?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) network through its various implementing agencies in the country. National Highway stretches passing through territory of Delhi are maintained in traffic worthy condition based on inter se priority and availability of funds. As per report titled 'Report Accident India -2016' published by Transport Research Wing (TRW) of this Ministry, the accidents occurred due to potholes in Delhi are 'Nil' for the calendar year 2016.

Duplicate driving licences

1529. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of fake or duplicate driving licences are under circulation and if so, whether Government has taken any steps to check the menace;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is planning to link all 1,300 RTOs to the central depository;
- (d) if so, whether this issue was taken up at the Transport Development Council meeting;
- (e) if so, the outcome thereof; and
- (f) the other steps taken by Government to check the menace of multiple licencing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways does not maintain centralised data regarding fake or duplicate driving licences. However, as per an analysis done in January, 2015 on National Register for Driving Licences by National Informatics Centre (NIC), it was found that there is a possibility of duplicate licences. As on 5th January, 2015, out of total 6,70,16,851 driving licences records available, 16,72,138 records were found to be possible duplicates spread over 7,99,923 clusters. The percentage of probable duplicates stands at 2.5 per cent as per this exercise. This information has been shared with respective states for further action.

National Database on Driving Licenses and Vehicle registration has already been created. National Informatics Centre (NIC) who has been entrusted with the design, development, computerization roll-out and maintenance of the VAHAN and SARATHI project across all the states and Union Territory Administrations has achieved almost 100% success in terms of deployment of core Schema/product for Vehicle Registration (VAHAN) and for Driving Licenses (SARATHI) across the country. Subsequently to consolidate the database, State Register (SR) for all the states and National Register (NR) were established. Almost all the sites in 36 States/Union Territory Administrations are connected. More than 20 crore Vehicle records and 10 crore Driving License records are available in National Register repository. State Transport Departments and enforcement agencies have been provided access to data on National Register to facilitate instant verification of all driving licenses (DLs)/Registration Certificate (RCs) and the digitalized data is also made accessible through Mobile by sending SMS from their registered number.

The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017, passed by Lok Sabha and presently in Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing, provides for centralised register of driving licences. This will further help to carry reforms in the driving licence testing process and eliminating the duplicate licences.

Crash test on cars

1530. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the cars sold in the country are not tested for front and side crash;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the percentage of such accidents to the total accidents; and
- (d) whether any time line fixed for doing this test on cars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) This Ministry has issued notification S.O. 1139 (E) dated 28.04.2015 and S.O. 2412 (E) dated 03.09.2015 wherein for amendment of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs) the following crash standards have been notified:—

- (i) Automotive Industry Standard 098-2008 as amended from time to time for Protection of occupants in the event of an Offset Frontal Collision shall be mandatory for the new models from 1st October, 2017 and for all models 1st October, 2019.
- (ii) Automotive Industry Standard 099 -2008 as amended from time to time for Side door impact for all passenger cars, Protection of Occupants in the event of Lateral Collision shall be mandatory for the new models from 1st October, 2018 and for all models with effect from 1st October, 2019.

The total number of road accidents involving motor car during the calendar year 2016 were 77,923 which accounted for a share of 16.2 per cent in total road accidents of 4,80,652.

Ring roads in Jaipur and Jodhpur

†1531. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared a ring road project to reduce the traffic load in Jaipur and Jodhpur cities in Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details of the action plan chalked out by Government to complete the ring road project in these cities; and
- (c) by when this project would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Recently, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I which envisages construction of Ring Roads around Jaipur and Jodhpur cities in Rajasthan. The work of Ring Road around Jodhpur city is to be implemented in two sections. The work for section I has already been awarded with scheduled completion time of 24 months from appointed date. The work for preparation of DPR for section-II has also been awarded.

The work of Ring Road around Jaipur city is also to be implemented in two sections. The work for section I has already been awarded with scheduled completion time of 15 months from appointed date. The work for preparation of DPR for section-II has also been awarded.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

New National Highways

†1532. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to construct new National Highways in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) whether Government have accorded sanction for construction of these new highways;
- (c) if so, the details of expenditure to be incurred on their construction; and
- (d) whether the detailed project reports have been prepared by the State Governments for these roads, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Ministry has set a target of 25,000 km. and 15,000 km. for award and construction of National Highways during the financial year 2017-18. Recently, the Cabinet has accorded approval to the investment proposal for the programme Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase I for 34,800 km. for entire country with outlay of ₹ 5,35,000 crore. There are seven components in Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase I, namely (i) Economic Corridors (ii) Inter Corridors and Feeder Roads (iii) National Corridor Efficiency Improvement (iv) Border and International Connectivity Roads (v) Coastal and Port Connectivity Roads (vi) Expressways (vii) Balance Works under NHDP.

- (d) Detailed Projects Reports (DPR) for 24,800 km. has been commenced.

Length of elevated roads and flyovers on NH-24

†1533. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the draft project report of Delhi Meerut and Delhi Hapur Expressway (NH-24) along with the estimated cost and the time period for completion of this project;
- (b) the number of flyovers and length of elevated road, in kilometer, proposed to be built in this project and the details of changes, if any, proposed; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the project would be completed in prescribed time-limit as the speed of the above work is slow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The civil work for Delhi-Meerut Expressway and Six Laning of Dasna to Hapur Bypass section of NH-24 has been divided into four packages. The work for three packages have already been awarded for a total cost of ₹ 3889 Crores. The scheduled date of completion for Package-I, Package-II and Package-III is May 2019, May 2020 and June 2019 respectively. The bids for fourth package connecting Dasna to Meerut (Greenfield Alignment) have been received and scheduled date of completion for this Package is 540 days from the appointed date.

(b) Total 15 (fifteen) Nos. of flyovers/elevated corridors have been proposed to be constructed in the project with an overall length of these structures as 8.3 km.

(c) Yes Sir, the project would be completed in scheduled time limit.

Schemes for construction of highways and roads

†1534. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes under which highways, access roads and roads in rural areas are being constructed by Government;

(b) the details of the targets fixed by Government during each of the last three years, and the extent to which above roads have been constructed; and

(c) the details of the important steps taken by present Government to ensure speedy construction of above roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (b) Ministry is responsible for development of National Highways (NHs) only and they are being upgraded/developed under different schemes like National Highway Development Program (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Program for North-Eastern Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package, Left Wing Extremism (LWE), Development of Vijayawada Ranchi 'Route, National Highway Interconnectivity Improvement Program (NHIIP) under proposed World Bank Loan Assistance, Sagarmala and Bharatmala. The

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Target and achievement for construction of NHs during the last three years are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Target (km.)	Achievement (km.)
1	2014-15	6300	4410
2	2015-16	10950	6061
3	2016-17	15000	8231

(c) Regular meetings are held with project developers, State Governments and contractors in Head Quarter by Ministry with Regional Officers, concessionaires/contractors to make the construction of projects hassle free. To expedite completion of these projects various steps have been taken which include streamlining of land acquisition and environment clearances, exit for equity investors, premium re-schedulement, close coordination with other Ministries, revamping of dispute resolution mechanism, frequent reviews at various levels etc. The various measures taken include:

Environment and Forest Clearance

- Delegation of powers to Regional Offices by Ministry of Environment and Forest.
- EC (Environment Clearance) not required for length of 100 km. Even beyond 100 Km. EC is not required if widening is restricted to 40 km. and realignment to 60 km.

ROBs (Rail Over Bridge)/RUBs(Rail Under Bridge):–

- The procedure for GAD (General Arrangement Drawing) approved by Railways for ROBs has been simplified and made online. Maintenance charges which were hampering the progress of many projects, stand waived by Railways. Standard design have been put on website.

Financial initiatives

- Loan secured to the extent of termination payment.
- Infrastructure debt fund - Long term financing at low interest rates
- Re-schedulement of premium - Bank Rate+2%.
- 100% exit after 2 years of completion in projects awarded before 2009.

- Fund infusion by NHAI in stalled projects where the physical progress is 50% and the concessionaire is facing shortage of funds.

Deficiencies in execution of NH projects

1535. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- whether the Ministry has found any complaints/anomalies in execution of National Highway projects running across the country;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the details of the lives lost/major injuries to commuters due to accidents in the last three years, if any;
- the details regarding safety measures taken/being taken, NH-wise and State-wise along with their impact; and
- the details of roads connected with highways during the last three years, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The details of the complaints/anomalies found in execution of National Highway projects running across the country are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The details of the lives lost/major injuries to commuters due to accidents during the last three years are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Year	Road Accidents	People killed	People with injuries
1.	2014	4,89,400	1,39,671	4,93,474
2.	2015	5,01,423	1,46,133	5,00,279
3.	2016	4,80,652	1,50,785	4,94,624

(d) Government has taken following steps to prevent road accidents on NHs and spread awareness on road safety:

- Ministry has identified potential accident black spots on all National Highways which are being rectified on priority through effective remedial measures.

- Safety audits of National Highway Development Projects are carried out through independent road safety consultants during design, construction and operation stages and any deficiencies thereof are rectified in a continuous process through the concerned concessionaire/contractor.
- Free Eye Check-up camps were organized by NHAI/Ministry for the truck drivers at 50 identified toll plaza locations across the country from 02.10.2017 to 06.10.2017 and power lenses and frames were distributed to those having poor sight.
- Road safety week is observed in the beginning of every calendar year to create safety awareness among the road users.
- Road Safety trainings, seminars and workshops are conducted by the independent road safety consultants at regular intervals at the project sites for educating the road professionals, construction workers and road users.

(e) The details of the National Highways constructed during the last three years in the country are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of the complaints/anomalies found during NHs construction

Sl. No.	Details of complaint/anomalies found during the execution of NH Projects
1.	Complaint from Shri Devendra Singh (Bhole), Member (Lok Sabha), Kanpur regarding financial irregularities, loot and allegation of using sub-standard material while making bridge on Shambua rail crossing on NH-86, Kanpur-Sagar. In this regard, the comments of Tech Div. were forwarded to Ministry on 30.8.2017. Thereafter, Ministry <i>vide</i> letter 24.10.2017 forwarded some observations which were conveyed to Tech Div. <i>vide</i> note dated 10.11.2017. Reply is awaited.
2.	Ministry <i>vide</i> Letter no C-13019/6/2016-Vig, dated 21.1.2016 through the said letter copy of email dated 15.1.2016 received from SP, CBI, Kolkata has been forwarded. From perusal of the same it is Seen that it is a copy of a table published in newspaper with sub title "Money Bungling". A total of 10 projects have been mentioned in which the cost, length, kms., finished progress (%), Financial Progress (%) and money taken out (in Cr.) has been provided.

Sl. No.	Details of complaint/anomalies found during the execution of NH Projects
	Comments of Technical Division received in the matter have been forwarded to CVC/Ministry. The matter was investigated and no anomalies were found and the investigation report was accordingly forwarded to Tech Division for further necessary action.
3.	Complaint of Mr. Satya Vir Yadav regarding preparation of estimates and supervision by Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam (DHBVNL) for electric line shifting work to be executed by the concessionaire M/s. PCEPL in Haryana portion of the stretch "Six laning of Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur section of NH-8 from km. 42+700 to km. 273+000". The comments on the allegation were submitted to the Ministry <i>vide</i> letter dated 14.12.2015. Based on the comments of NHAI, Ministry allowed the matter to rest.
4.	Ministry <i>vide</i> letter dated 16.10.2015 asked NHAI to first get the matter regarding the Hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan orders dated 11.08.2016 pertaining to six laning of Gurgaon-Jaipur Section of NH-8 from km. 42.700 to 273.000 in the States of Haryana and Rajasthan BOT (Toll) on DBFO pattern under NHDP Phase-V, thoroughly investigated through their CVO and based on the finding, NHAI Board may decide regarding need of further investigation by other agency including CBI. The matter is under investigation.
5	Complaint/anomaly in quality in execution of package ADB II/C-8 and C-9 of NH 26 in the State of Madhya Pradesh was found in the year 2011. Payment of ₹ 27.6 lakhs and ₹ 67 lakhs withheld with the recommendation of Engineer, which was released after rectification of work.
6	Complaint regarding quality material used in highway construction was received from Hon'ble MP Sh. Shankarbhai Vegad for the project 4 laning of Jetpur Somnath Section of NH 8D. The matter has been sent to CRRI for investigation. Final Report is awaited.
7	Complaint in project of Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-221 (New NH-30) from km. 71.200 to 121.000 (AP/Telangana border to Rudrampur section) and from km. 121.00 to 165.00 (Rudrampur to Badrachalam/Sarapaka Section) in the State of Telangana to two lanes with paved shoulders under NHDP-IV phase on EPC basis. Central Vigilance team has made certain observations/comments on the quality of the work. Suitable instructions were issued to the EPC contractor and instructions issued by the CVC Team are being strictly followed.

Statement-II*Details of the NHs constructed during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Length constructed (in km.)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136.4	462.1	401.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	87.7	80.0	174.0
3.	Assam	177.8	86.9	165.1
4.	Bihar	114.6	181.3	400.4
5.	Chandigarh	1.0	0.0	0.0
6.	Chhattisgarh	306.9	327.3	483.1
7.	Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0
8.	Goa	0.0	2.0	3.5
9.	Gujarat	139.1	276.6	85.9
10.	Haryana	86.1	169.8	368.9
11.	Himachal Pradesh	34.0	100.0	72.2
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	57.1	33.9	33.4
13.	Jharkhand	125.7	118.5	210.7
14.	Karnataka	129.8	314.0	655.7
15.	Kerala	29.4	9.8	45.5
16.	Madhya Pradesh	335.2	305.9	474.7
17.	Maharashtra	123.7	323.8	750.0
18.	Manipur	45.8	6.4	3.5
19.	Meghalaya	88.3	50.1	6.4
20.	Mizoram	5.0	14.9	87.5
21.	Nagaland	13.0	25.0	4.0
22.	Odisha	385.7	267.9	490.4
23.	Puducherry	14.2	22.3	7.8

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Punjab	114.9	154.3	384.4
25.	Rajasthan	852.9	1063.2	1125.1
26.	Sikkim	29.8	0.0	0.0
27.	Tamil Nadu	58.0	236.7	468.7
28.	Telangana	171.0	222.0	113.0
29.	Tripura	18.1	0.0	42.0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	542.0	668.7	584.3
31.	Uttarakhand	48.7	335.1	203.5
32.	West Bengal	138.0	202.9	385.8
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL		4,410	6,061	8,231

Allocation to Maharashtra from CRF

1536. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been released to Maharashtra from Central Road Fund (CRF) for repairing roads in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the funds were released as per the request made by the State Government; and

(d) if not, what were the variations and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of the CRF funds released during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Funds released (₹ in crore)
2014-2015	100.00
2015-2016	429.92
2016-2017	709.79

(c) and (d) Funds are released based on the utilization certificate furnished by the State Government as per CRF rules.

Construction of Delhi-Jaipur expressway

†1537. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI:

SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that construction of Delhi-Jaipur expressway is under consideration;
- (b) if so, the action plan formulated by Government to construct this expressway and by when the work is likely to commence;
- (c) by when it is likely to be completed; and
- (d) the estimated cost of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Earlier, the Government of India had approved plan for construction of Expressways under NHDP Phase-VI which included Delhi-Jaipur Expressway. Recently, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I which envisages construction of Delhi-Jaipur Expressway also. The details such as project starting date, scheduled completion time and estimated project cost cannot be stated until the feasibility is finalized and proposal is approved by the Competent Authority.

Proposals received from Chhattisgarh

†1538. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of proposals received by Government from the Chhattisgarh Government regarding construction and maintenance of National Highways during the last three years;
- (b) the number of proposals received along with the status of proposals pending with Government;
- (c) the details of funds allocated by Government for approval of the proposals; and
- (d) by when the remaining proposals are likely to be sanctioned by Government?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Development and Maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process. During last three years, proposals amounting to ₹ 7497 crore and ₹ 100 crore, respectively were sanctioned for Construction and Maintenance of the National Highways in the State of Chhattisgarh. During the last three years, funds amounting to ₹ 2102 crore and ₹ 208 crore were allocated under Development and Maintenance and Repair for the National Highways in the State of Chhattisgarh, respectively.

New policies/programmes for improving NHs

1539. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the increasing number of road accidents, Government has made any new policies/programmes for improving the condition of National Highways (NHs) and upgrade the standards of roads in the country; and

(b) the details of the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard for safety of people and for avoiding accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) National Highways (NHs) development and its upgradation is a continuous process which also includes improvement of geometries, removal of black spots etc. to avoid/minimize accidents. Recently, Phase-I of Bharatmala Pariyojana amounting to ₹ 5,35,000 crore has been approved by the Government for development of balance National Highway Development Projects (NHDP) works, Economic Corridors, Inter-corridors and feeder routes, National Corridor Efficiency improvements, Border and International connectivity roads, coastal and port connectivity roads, Expressways which *inter alia* takes care of safety issues.

Criteria for distance between toll plazas

†1540. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for distance between two toll plazas on National Highways of the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the existence of four toll plazas on National Highway No. 28, connecting Gorakhpur to Lucknow and having a length of 275 kilometres, is justified and consistent with the norms in this regard;

(c) the revenue generated by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) through different toll plazas during the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17; and

(d) the total number of toll plazas across the country and the number of those set up after the year 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) As per the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, the desirable distance between two fee plazas on same section of National Highway and in same direction is 60 km. However, based on the site specific constraints, the executing authority may relax this criterion for reasons to be recorded in writing as provided in Rule 8.

(b) The fee plazas have been established keeping in view the project requirement and in accordance with NH Fee Rules 2008.

(c) A revenue of ₹ 6725.72 crore and ₹ 6923.95 crore has been generated by the NHAI during the financial years 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

(d) At present, there are 460 No. of fee plazas on National Highways (NHs) across the country and of these, 102 have been established on NHs since April, 2015.

Registration of new vehicles

1541. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many States in the country have entrusted the rights to dealers, instead of RTOs, to register new vehicles;

(b) the names of those States; and

(c) whether this has resulted in the reduction of corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) In accordance with the provisions of section 44 and in exercise of power conferred under section 65(2)(b) of the Motor

Vehicles Act, 1988, State Government may make rules for appointment, functions and jurisdiction of registering and other prescribed authorities. Accordingly, some of the states have entrusted the rights to dealers for registration of non-transport vehicles on first sale by amending State Motor Vehicles Rules.

(b) As per information available, the dealer point registration system is running successfully in the States of Rajasthan, NCT of Delhi and Punjab.

(c) In this system, the human interface has been minimised, thereby reducing rent seeking practices.

Funds allocated for Dimapur-Kohima Highway

1542. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated for the four lane highway between Dimapur and Kohima;

(b) the details of the funds utilization report till date;

(c) whether there is a timeline set to finish construction of highway;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The entire four lane highway between Dimapur and Kohima is divided into 3 packages. Package-wise fund allocation is as under:

	Pkg.-1 (from 123.840 Km. to 138.775 Km.)	Pkg.-2 (from 138.775 Km. to 152.490 Km.)	Pkg.-3 (from 152.490 Km. to 166.700 Km.)
Total Sanction Cost package- wise (₹ in cr.)	489.01	519.72	562.98
Total (₹ in cr.)	1571.71		

(b) The details of the fund utilization report till date is as under:

	Pkg.-1 (from 123.840 Km. to 138.775 Km.)	Pkg.-2 (from 138.775 Km. to 152.490 Km.)	Pkg.-3 (from 152.490 Km. to 166.700 Km.)
Fund Utilization in Civil work (₹ in cr.)	59.79	86.57	8.17
Fund Utilization in Authority Engineer (₹ in cr.)		2.99	
Fund Utilization Land Acquisition & Utility Shifting (₹ in cr.)		27.80	
Total (₹ in cr.)		185.32	

(c) to (e) Yes Sir, the timeline set to finish the highway construction as per contract agreement is as under:

	Pkg.-1 (from 123.840 Km. to 138.775 Km.)	Pkg.-2 (from 138.775 Km. to 152.490 Km.)	Pkg.-3 (from 152.490 Km. to 166.700 Km.)
Timeline to finish construction	16.09.2019	02.08.2019	08.08.2019

Construction of plastic-bitumen roads

1543. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government for building plastic-bitumen roads to promote eco-friendly infrastructure;

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

(c) the details of the steps taken to prevent release of noxious HCL gas during road laying process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The use of waste plastic

especially on National Highways within 50 km. periphery of urban areas having population 5 lakhs or more is to be done as per the Ministry's extant policy. The guidelines for use of waste plastic have been issued which envisages selection of a stretch of at least 10 km as pilot project in each State of the country including Rajasthan.

(c) No HCL gas is being generated while using the allowable waste plastic as per Indian Roads Congress code/guidelines.

Meetings of CEGC and SEGC

1544. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC) and the State Employment Guarantee Councils (SEGC) monitor the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) across the country and in States, respectively; and

(b) if so, how many meetings of CEGC and SEGC have been held in the last three years and what is the status of compliance with the recommendations of these Councils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the last three years, three meetings of Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC) have been conducted. In the last meeting held in July, 2017, the Committee recommended the Ministry to make efforts to reduce the delay in payment, accelerate geo-tagging, devise strategy for completion of works in timebound manner, completion of Aadhaar seeding of all active MGNREGS workers, upscale training for skill development and completion of exercise of job card verification, SECC HH mapping, and proper maintenance of 7 Registers.

The Ministry has initiated action on CEGC recommendations. Pursuant to this, the delay of payment has been reduced, 88.10 % active workers of MGNREGA have been Aadhaar-seeded, 6302 Barefoot technicians have been trained, 2.97 crore (as on 28.12.2017) works have been geo-tagged.

As per the information received from the States/UTs, the State Employment Guarantee Councils (SEGCs) are operational and meetings are being held regularly. The recommendations of the Council are implemented by the States/UTs as mandated in the Act.

Women employment in rural areas

1545. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether rate of women employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has decreased over the years in rural areas;

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

(c) the number of women workers who were provided employment under MGNREGA during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to provide non-transient/stable jobs to women workers to increase their participation under MGNREGA and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The employment rate under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years is more than 50% and shown an increasing trend over the years. The details are given below:

Financial Year	%age of Women Persondays
2014-15	54.88
2015-16	55.26
2016-17	56.14

(c) The State/UT-wise details of employment provided to women under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) As against the statutory requirement of one-third of the beneficiaries being women, about 54.16% of the workers under MGNREGA are women during the current year.

Statement

*State-wise details of employment provided to women under MGNREGS
during the last three years*

(Figure in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Women Provided employment		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.04	32.30	34.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.46	0.60	0.78
3.	Assam	3.89	7.88	8.97
4.	Bihar	4.67	7.66	12.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	16.04	20.23	19.71
6.	Goa	0.06	0.05	0.05
7.	Gujarat	4.09	4.69	5.85
8.	Haryana	1.40	1.20	1.93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.34	3.20	4.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.10	2.58	2.59
11.	Jharkhand	5.46	5.58	9.48
12.	Karnataka	14.08	14.23	20.85
13.	Kerala	13.17	14.36	13.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25.96	22.96	22.57
15.	Maharashtra	9.66	10.86	12.22
16.	Manipur	1.97	1.89	2.25
17.	Meghalaya	2.16	2.44	2.68
18.	Mizoram	1.21	1.04	0.83
19.	Nagaland	1.69	2.05	1.89
20.	Odisha	7.60	12.51	13.59
21.	Punjab	1.96	3.29	3.82
22.	Rajasthan	32.06	37.33	40.81

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	0.31	0.38	0.40
24.	Tamil Nadu	55.13	58.86	60.95
25.	Telangana	24.89	26.04	25.19
26.	Tripura	5.22	4.60	4.49
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12.42	20.87	20.84
28.	Uttarakhand	2.85	3.63	3.87
29.	West Bengal	29.00	40.02	37.97
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.08	0.06	0.08
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR
32.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
33.	Lakshadweep	0.002	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.27	0.30	0.29
TOTAL		312.22	363.70	390.34

NR=Not Reported

Source: www.nrega.nic.in

Changes in SAGY

1546. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to modify the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) considering the special circumstances of the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to earmark funds for implementation of SAGY and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has conducted any study regarding the population in Gram Panchayats in different States of the country for formulating SAGY and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government proposes to change the guidelines for SAGY considering the views of the States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana framework, the development of Gram Panchayats has been envisaged through the convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and Programmes under the administrative control of respective Ministries without allocating additional funds.

(d) As per guidelines of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), a Gram Panchayat would be the basic unit. It will have a population of 3,000-5,000 in plain areas and 1,000-3,000 in hilly, tribal and difficult districts. In districts where the average unit size is larger, Gram Panchayats approximating the desirable population size may be chosen. Further, for districts having GPs where average unit, size is smaller, two to three neighboring GPs approximating the desirable population can be adopted as one unit. (As amended by R-1 1024/1/2017-NIC-DRD/SAGY on 3 August 2017)

(e) Based on the experience gained in the implementation of SAGY and requests from Members of Parliament / States, the norms for identification of Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been amended so that for districts having Gram Panchayats where average unit size is smaller, two to three neighboring GPs approximating the desirable population can be adopted as one unit.

Regulation of MGNREGA

1547. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to regulate the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the light of cases of widespread corruption being noticed in its implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is of the view that embezzlement of MGNREGA funds has taken place on a large scale and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether MGNREGA is suffering from procedural lapses in the implementation and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken/being taken by Government to address the lapses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) With a view to bring in more transparency in the system and to minimize leakages, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system in wage payment has been adopted. The Ministry has introduced Electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS) under which 96% of wage payments are electronically credited into the accounts of the workers through DBT system. The Government has started National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) in 23 States and 1 UT for direct payment of wages into workers account. The State Governments/UTs have been advised to get the registered households verified through Panchayat functionaries to ensure correctness in the database of the programme. With the active participation with the States, a number of job cards have been deleted due to reasons like fakes, misappropriation, duplicate, wrong allocation, deceased etc.

(c) to (e) The Ministry, under MGNREGA receives complaints of irregularities including misuse of funds etc. from States/UTs. Since the responsibility of implementation of MGNREGA is vested with the State Governments/UTs, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments/UTs for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. 20 States and 1 UT have formulated Grievance Redressal Rules for dealing with complaints. The cumulative pendency of the grievances is monitored at the Ministry level. Steps have been taken to strengthen social audit units and appointment of Ombudsmen in the States. State specific reviews of States are also undertaken from time to time. Officers of the Ministry and National Level Monitors also visit various districts to oversee the performance of MGNREGA.

BPL families

1548. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of families Below Poverty Line (BPL) in each State;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the number of such families has increased during the last two years and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government has chalked out any programme to reduce the number of such families and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The poverty lines for 2011-12 were computed by the

erstwhile Planning Commission following the Tendulkar methodology. The State wise number of people living below Poverty line in rural and urban areas as per the Tendulkar methodology is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) A combined Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 was conducted by the State Government and Union Territory Administration with the financial and technical support of the Ministry of Rural Development to generate information on a large number of socio-economic indicators for ranking of households across the country both in rural and urban areas. The SECC data are being used in the implementation of rural development programmes *viz.*, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, which are implemented with an objective of bringing about overall improvement in the quality of life in rural areas through employment generation, development of rural infrastructure and provision of other basic amenities. These programmes have direct and indirect bearing on reduction in poverty. Various independent studies conducted to assess the impact of these programmes suggest their positive impact on poverty reduction.

Statement

*Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States-2011-12
(Tendulkar Methodology)*

Sl. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Total	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	61.8	5.8	17	9.2	78.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.9	4.2	20.3	0.7	34.7	4.9
3.	Assam	33.9	92.1	20.5	9.2	32	101.3
4.	Bihar	34.1	320.4	31.2	37.8	33.7	358.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.6	88.9	24.8	15.2	39.9	104.1
6.	Delhi	12.9	0.5	9.8	16.5	9.9	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Goa	6.8	0.4	4.1	0.4	5.1	0.8
8.	Gujarat	21.5	75.4	10.1	26.9	16.6	102.2
9.	Haryana	11.6	19.4	10.3	9.4	11.2	28.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.5	5.3	4.3	0.3	8.1	5.6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.5	10.7	7.2	2.5	10.3	13.3
12.	Jharkhand	40.8	104.1	24.8	20.2	37	124.3
13.	Karnataka	24.5	92.8	15.3	37	20.9	129.8
14.	Kerala	9.1	15.5	5	8.5	7.1	23.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.7	191	21	43.1	31.6	234.1
16.	Maharashtra	24.2	150.6	9.1	47.4	17.4	197.9
17.	Manipur	38.8	7.4	32.6	2.8	36.9	10.2
18.	Meghalaya	12.5	3	9.3	0.6	11.9	3.6
19.	Mizoram	35.4	1.9	6.4	0.4	20.4	2.3
20.	Nagaland	19.9	2.8	16.5	1	18.9	3.8
21.	Odisha	35.7	126.1	17.3	12.4	32.6	138.5
22.	Punjab	7.7	13.4	9.2	9.8	8.3	23.2
23.	Rajasthan	16.1	84.2	10.7	18.7	14.7	102.9
24.	Sikkim	9.9	0.4	3.7	0.1	8.2	0.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	15.8	59.2	6.5	23.4	11.3	82.6
26.	Tripura	16.5	4.5	7.4	0.8	14	5.2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	30.4	479.4	26.1	118.8	29.4	598.2
28.	Uttarakhand	11.6	8.2	10.5	3.4	11.3	11.6
29.	West Bengal	22.5	141.1	14.7	43.8	20	185
30.	Puducherry	17.1	0.7	6.3	0.6	9.7	1.2
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.6	0.04	0	0	1	0.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Chandigarh	1.6	0.004	22.3	2.3	21.8	2.3
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.6	1.2	15.4	0.3	39.3	1.4
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	12.6	0.3	9.9	0.3
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	3.4	0.02	2.8	0.02
	ALL INDIA	25.7	2166.6	13.7	531.2	21.9	2697.8

Progress of the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission

1549. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) is under implementation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the nature of works to be taken up under the Mission; and
- (c) the progress of the Mission in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission is under implementation across the country. The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission or the National Rurban Mission (NRuM) was launched by the Honorable Prime Minister on February 21, 2016 with an outlay of ₹ 5142.08 crores. This is a unique programme, designed to deliver catalytic interventions to rural areas on the threshold of growth. 300 Rurban clusters with thematic economic growth points are being developed across the country under this Mission, with a funding support of upto 30% of the estimated investment for each Rurban cluster, given as Critical Gap Funding (CGF), while 70% of the funds is mobilized by the States through convergence with synergic State and Central programmes as well as private investment and institutional funding. Upon being re-classified as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the CGF is now shared between the Centre and the State in a ratio of 60:40 for Plain area States and 90:10 for Himalayan and NE States.

The Mission has progressed at a fast pace since the launch in 2016. Of the mandated 300 clusters, 267 clusters have been identified and approved across 29 States

and 4 Union Territories. Further, through intense engagements with the States, 151 Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs), which are the blue prints of investment for each cluster, have been approved for 29 States and one UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. ₹ 928 crores of Central Share of CGF, ₹ 326 crores as corresponding State Share and ₹ 85 crores of Administrative Funding, has been released to 29 States and 4 Union Territories over the last two financial years. In FY 2016-17, the BE of ₹ 300 crores was doubled at the RE stage to reach 100% expenditure, with a total release of ₹ 600 crores. In FY 2017-18, ₹ 359 crores has been released till date, against a revised allocation of ₹ 600 crores. The budget approved for BE 2018-19, is ₹ 1200 crores.

Works to the tune of ₹ 1500 crores are ongoing in the first 100 clusters under this Mission. Substantive part of the works identified for development in the clusters is focused on provision of basic and economic amenities. Provision of basic amenities in a cluster typically comprise; provision of 24/7 Water Supply to all households, Solid and Liquid Waste Management facilities at the household and cluster level, provision of Inter and Intra village roads within the cluster, adequate Street Lights and Public Transport facilities using green technologies.

Provision of Economic Amenities in a cluster comprise various thematic Areas in the sectors of Agri Services and Processing, Tourism, and Skill development to promote Small and Medium Scale Enterprises.

(c) Under SPMRM, the State of Maharashtra has been allocated 20 Clusters under 3 Phases. The State has so far approved 12 clusters under 2 phases, which cover 125 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in Maharashtra. List of Clusters and Gram Panchayats are given in the Statement (*See below*). Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs) have been approved for 12 clusters of Maharashtra under Phase 1 and 2, with an estimated investment of ₹ 1683.78 crores, which includes funds to be mobilized through convergence and CGF. Total central funds of ₹ 60.30 crores have been released to the State so far, which includes ₹ 56.10 crores as Critical Gap Fund (CGF) and ₹ 4.20 crores as administrative funds. Further, corresponding State Share of CGF of ₹ 23.40 crores has been released to the clusters as per the mandate of the programme.

Works to the tune of ₹ 108.20 crores are completed as on 30 Nov. 2017 in the State. These works are spread across clusters under Phase 1 and comprise works towards sanitation, provision of drinking water, agricultural services, inter and intra village roads, drainage line works, provision of LPG connections, providing school and health infrastructure, and imparting digital literacy.

Statement

List of clusters approved under Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission in Maharashtra

Phase-1

Sl. No.	Distt.	Taluka	Name of Cluster	Total GP	Total Villages	Name of Gram Panchayat	Name of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jalna	Partur	Ashti	14	16	Ashti Akoli Anandgaon Bramhanwadi Surumgaon Dhokmal Tanda Phulwadi & Palsi Hustur Tanda Likhit Primpri Lonikh & Kanakwadi Paratwadi Raigavhan Satara Wahegaon Wahegaon Satara	Ashti Akoli Anandgaon Bramhanwadi Surumgaon Dhokmal Tanda Phulwadi Palsi Hustur Tanda Likhit Primpri Lonikh Kanakwadi Paratwadi Raigavhan Satara Wahegaon Wahegaon Satara
2.	Pune	Haveli	Loni Kalbhori	7	8	Loni Kalbhori Alandi Mhatobachi Valati	Loni Kalbhori Alandi Mhatobachi Ramoshiwadi Valati

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Sortapwadi	Sortapwadi
						Kunjirwadi	Kunjirwadi
						Shindwane	Shindwane
						Tarde	Tarde
3.	Jalgaon	Muktainagar	Muktainagar	1	1	Muktainagar	Muktainagar
4.	Buldhana	Lonar	Sultanpur	13	18	Sultanpur	Sultanpur
						Anjani	Anjani
						Bhanapur	Bhanapur
							Yesapur
						Karegaon	Karegaon
							Walhur
						Pardi Shirsat	Pardi Shirsat
							Borkhede
						Koyali	Koyali
							Udnapur
						Shara	Shara
						Khalegaon	Khalegaon
						Dhanora	Dhanora
							Rajni
						Vadgaon Tejan	Vadgaon Tejan
						Shivni Pisa	Shivni Pisa
						Veni	Veni
						Mahar Chikna	Mahar Chikna
5.	Nagpur	Kamptee	Wadoda	19	30	Wadoda	Wadoda
						Gumthala	Gumthala
						Mahalgaon	Mahalgaon
							Aasoli
						Kapsi (Bu.)	Kapsi (Bu.)
							Powari
						Kadholi	Kadholi
						Dighori	Dighori
						Garla	Garla

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Sawli
						Bhowari	Bhowari
						Aawandhi	Aawandhi
						Neri	Neri
							Ungaon
						Sonegaon	Sonegaon
						Parsad	Parsad
						Umari	Umari
							Selu
							Yekardi
						Warambha	Warambha
							Nerla
							Zarap
						Bhugaon	Bhugaon
						Bhamewada	Bhamewada
							Aasalwada
						Chikhali	Chikhali
							Nimba
						Shiwani	Shiwani
						Kesori	Kesori
							Ambadi
6.	Auranga- bad	Gangapur	Jogeshwari	5	12	Jogeshwari	Jogeshwari
							Kamlapur
							Naygaon
							Naraynpur
							Ramrai
						Ghanegaon	Ghanegaon
							Vitava
						Kasoda	Kasoda
							Nadenda

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Walunj	Walunj
							Walunj Bk.
						Eklahera	Eklahera
7.	Beed	Parli	Sirsala	19	25	Kaudgaon	Kaudgaon
						Huda	Huda
							Shrikrishana
							Nagar
							Shriram Nagar
						Pimpri Bk.	Pimpri Bk.
						Goverdhan	Goverdan
							Khari Tanda
						Jaygaon	Jaygaon
						Padali	Padali
							Hasnabad
						Tapowan	Tapowan
						Aurangpur	Aurangpur
						Takli Achrya	Takli Achrya
						Koudgaon	Kaudgaon
						Ghoda	Ghoda
						Koudgaon	Koudgaon
						Sabala	Sabala
							Kandi
						Sirsala	Sirsala
						Waka	Waka
						Revali	Revali
						Pimpalgaon	Pimpagaon
						Gade	Gade
						Malnathpur	Malnathpur
						Bhilegaon	Bhilegaon
						Wadkhel	Wadkhel
						Parchundi	Parchundi
						Selu	Selu
							Sabadarabad
Maharashtra Phase-I Total Cluster=07 78						110	

Phase-2

Sl. No.	Distt.	Taluka	Name of cluster	Total GP	Total Villages	Name of Gram Panchayat	Name of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Pune	Maval	Wadgaon	7	14	Chikhalse	Ahirvade Chikhalse
						Sate	Brahman Wadi Mohitewadi Sate
						Jambhul	Jambhul Sangavi
						Khadkale (CT)	Kamshet Khadkale (CT)
						Kanhe	Kanhe Nayagaon
						Wadagaon (CT)	Katavi Wadagaon (CT)
						Kusgaon Kh.	Kusgaon Kh.
2.	Beed	Ashti	Kada	18	21	Kada	Kada
						Sheri kh.	Sheri kh.
						Nimgaon	Nimgaon
						Chaubha	Chaubha
						Shiral	Shiral
						Dhanora	Dhanora
						Nanda	Nanda
						Dhirdi	Dhirdi
						Kelsangvi	Kelsangvi
						Dongargan	Dongargan
						Sablekhed	Sablekhed
						Rui nalkol	Rui nalkol
						Devi nimgaon	Devi nimgaon
						Chincholi	Chincholi
						Watanwadi	Watanwadi

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Garadwadi
							Hade
							Adkhadak
							Ganeshnagar
							Ramnagar
							Jayeshwar
						Junijawhar	Junijawhar
							Kashivali
						Dengachimet	Dengachimet
							Kardhan
							Tuljapur
						Aayare	Aayare
Maharashtra Phase-2 Total Cluster=05 47 70							

Delay in payment of wages under MGNREGA

1550. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether beneficiaries under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are not getting timely payments and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether payments to functionaries and agencies by Government have been delayed and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to avoid delays in payment of wages to the workers and the monitoring mechanism for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry along with the States/UTs has been making concerted efforts for improving the timely payment of wages. States/ UTs have been advised to generate pay orders in time. This has resulted in considerable improvement in the status of timely generation of pay order and leading to improvement in actual time taken to credit wages into the workers' account.

Financial year	2017-18 (As on 28th Dec, 2017)	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
Timely generation and submission of pay orders	85.34%	43.6%	36.92%	26.85%

The delay in payment of wages are due to implementation issues in the States which include inadequate staffing, non-timely recording and reporting of attendance, measurement, data entry, generation of wage list, Fund Transfer Order (FTO), etc.

(c) Efforts have been made by the Ministry to reduce the delay in payment of wages to the MGNREGA workers viz., timely release of funds, payment through National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) for direct payment of wages into workers account, issued guidelines for monitoring of timely payment and payment of delay compensation, enabling appropriate provisions in NREGASoft to monitor timely payment of wages and payment of delay compensation. The Ministry is in constant engagement with the State Governments/ UTs through review meetings, video conferences, Mid Term Review, SMS based monitoring etc.

Status of Karnataka Watershed Development Project

1551. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II has been taken up with financial assistance from the World Bank;
- (b) if so, the details and the present status of the project; and
- (c) by when it is likely to be completed and the details of the benefits to farmers in Karnataka out of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II (Sujala-3) has been taken up with financial assistance from the World Bank by Government of Karnataka.

Total outlay of the project is ₹514.40 crore (85.70 million US\$), of which 70% i.e. ₹360.10 crore (60.00 million US\$) is International Development Association (IDA) credit (Credit No: 5087-IN) and the rest 30%, i.e. ₹154.30 crore (25.70 million US\$) being share of Government of Karnataka.

The project is under implementation in 1931 micro watersheds in 11 project districts (Bidar, Kalaburagi, Yadagir, Raichur, Koppal, Vijayapura, Gadag, Davanagere, Tumkur, Chikkamagaluru and Chamarajanagara) since 2012-13. As per the Project Agreement the project shall be ending in December, 2018.

The project aims at providing scientific planning tools through generation of data of Land Resource Inventory (LRI), Hydrological studies, Baseline studies and weather data etc., and enables institutions to develop participatory Micro watershed plans to ensure more accurate and effective implementation of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Watershed Development Component. The project activities mainly focus on the utilisation of the scientific data generated under the project for establishment of Digital Library, Decision Support System (DSS) and Land Resource Inventory Portal for the benefit of farmers and line departments.

Details of physical and financial progress are given in the Statement (See below).

Details of benefits to the farmers in Karnataka out of this project are as follows:

- i. Parcel-wise land resources and hydrology data generated under the project will facilitate selection of suitable crop, input application, soil and water conservation measures, etc.,
- ii. Incremental change in agriculture and horticulture productivity in project areas
- iii. Availability of scientific data for planning and implementation of the watershed development activities in farmers fields provided through Digital Library, Decision Support System and Land Resource Inventory Portal.

Statement

Details of physical and financial progress of Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II (Sujala-3)

Physical progress:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Total number
1.	No. of micro watersheds - LRI completed	2531
	Achievement	1519
2.	No. of atlases submitted	2531
	Achievement	775

Financial progress:

(₹ in lakhs)			
Year	Budget Allocation	Grant Released (upto 31.10.2017)	Expenditure (upto 25.11.2017)
2017-18	10000.00	4951.25	2856.66
Total (since inception)	30853.00	22919.75	19194.26

Report of socio-economic and caste census

†1552. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred in conducting Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 and the steps being taken by Government to bring further improvement in social, economic and academic conditions of castes following its report;

(b) the report of the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, NITI Aayog, to rectify errors in SECC and whether the Ministry proposes to take remedial steps on the basis of that report;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for not making the report of caste-based census public and by when the Ministry proposes to make this report public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Government has approved a total expenditure of ₹4893.60 crore for conducting Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011.

The Ministry of Rural Development, *inter-alia*, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya - Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana -Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. The government is using SECC, 2011 data in the implementation of rural development programmes including PMAY (G) for better targeting of beneficiaries and improved implementation. Further, specific provisions have been made in the rural development programmes for the marginalized sections of the society, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes, Differently abled people and women for their development.

(b) to (d) The Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC - 2011) was conducted simultaneously for rural and urban areas by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations with technical and financial support from the Government of India. The SECC -2011 was conducted through a comprehensive project involving the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation, the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner (ORGI), Ministry of Home Affairs. The overall coordination of SECC-2011 for enumeration was assigned to the Ministry of Rural Development. The subject matter of BPL Census in rural areas and BPL Census in urban areas rested under the administrative jurisdiction respectively with the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation. The Caste and Tribe enumeration was under the jurisdiction of Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner India. The Government, while approving SECC -2011 project, decided that after processing the caste returns collected in SECC enumeration, the castes and tribes data would be handed over by the ORGI for further appropriate action to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs to classify these Caste/Tribe returns. The Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner (RG&CC) has reported that it has Landed over the caste enumeration return in SECC- 2011 to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Impact of MGNREGA on poverty and migration

1553. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies have been conducted to assess the success of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in addressing poverty and rural to urban migration of people; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has been conducting studies from time to time to assess the implementation of MGNREGA. Recently, Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute has conducted a study titled "Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Programme on Distress Migration: A study of selected States of India" which has been commissioned by National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj.

Several other research studies have been conducted on impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on migration. Some of the studies are as under:

1. Das, Upasak (2014), 'Can the Rural employment Guarantee Scheme reduce the short term migration: Evidence from West Bengal, India', paper presented at the International Seminar on MGNREGA at Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR).
2. John, Papp and Imbert Clement (2014), Short-term migration and India's Employment Guarantee Scheme. Mumbai: Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research.
3. Shah, V. D. and M. Makwana (2011), Impact of NREGA on wage rates, food security and rural urban migration in Gujarat. Sardar Patel University.
4. Kumar, P., and I. Maruthi, 'Impact of NREGA on Wage Rate, Food Security and Rural Urban Migration in Karnataka', Report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Bangalore: Agriculture Development and Rural Transformation Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change, 2011.

Progress of SAGY

†1554. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of villages adopted under the first phase of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) State-wise indicating the status of drinking water, toilets, power, roads, telephone connectivity and construction of immovable assets along with inspection reports thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the progress of works being undertaking in villages under the second phase of the scheme is satisfactory so that they would be completed by 2019 and the villages would be fully developed, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred and assets created under corporate social responsibility during the first and second phases of the scheme, State-wise and village-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) The Gram Panchayats adopted under Phase-I of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) prepared Village Development Plans (VDP) through a participatory process under the guidance of Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The VDP included prioritised time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village. The State/UT-wise status of activities from VDPs of Phase-I SAGY Gram Panchayats, relating to drinking water, toilets, power, roads, telephone connectivity and construction of immovable assets is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Progress of implementation of the programme in the SAGY Gram Panchayats adopted during Phase-II of SAGY as reported is satisfactory. So far 176 Phase-II Gram Panchayats have uploaded their Village Development Plans (VDP) on the SAGY website (<http://saanjhi.gov.in/>). Further, out of total 6374 projects undertaken in these Gram Panchayats, 2520 projects (40%) have either been completed or are in progress as on 28 December, 2017.

(c) The Ministry has circulated suggestive template to state governments for preparing proposals for tapping support from Private, Voluntary and Cooperative (PVC) sectors. The proposals received from States/UTs have been displayed on the SAGY website for wider circulation. The details of the expenditure incurred and assets created under corporate social responsibility during the first and second phases of the scheme, State-wise and village-wise are not maintained centrally.

Statement

State/UT-wise status of activities from VDPs of Phase-I SAGY Gram Panchayats, relating to drinking water, toilets, power, roads, telephone connectivity and construction of immovable assets

Sl. No.	State/UT	Drinking Water		Toilets		Power		Roads		Telephone connectivity		Construction of immovable assets	
		Comp- leted	In-prog- ress	Comp- leted	In-prog- ress	Comp- leted	In-prog- ress	Comp- leted	In-prog- ress	Comp- leted	In-prog- ress	Comp- leted	In-prog- ress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	1	2	1			1	2			8	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9	9	4	5	4		6	3			21	10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	2	3			2	3			3	
4.	Assam	2	15	2	8	5	32	13	27			27	77
5.	Bihar	3	4	32	12	52	16	17	2			30	53
6.	Chandigarh	2				1						3	
7.	Chhattisgarh	51	29	10	1	25	9	29	12			147	43
8.	Daman and Diu		1			3			1			5	3
9.	Goa		1			2	2	1	1			6	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Gujarat	25	3	14	2	32	1	154	18	2		81	12
11.	Haryana	27	21	18	2	13	4	37	5	5		68	28
12.	Himachal Pradesh	15		11	1	8	7	8	2	2	1	16	6
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	4	3	4	5		11	9			47	10
14.	Jharkhand	30	13	7	34	46	13	9	19	4		149	129
15.	Karnataka	54	26	167	16	17	14	64	41	2	2	814	146
16.	Kerala	38	28	25	8	21	14	111	52	3	1	80	65
17.	Lakshadweep				1		2		1				7
18.	Madhya Pradesh	25	10	22	10	27	4	115	43	1		129	50
19.	Maharashtra	89	42	64	15	120	23	113	42	6	1	373	145
20.	Manipur	2	4		1	1	1	2				14	8
21.	Meghalaya		4	4	1	1	3	3	6			10	15
22.	Mizoram	6	4	2		6		3				18	7
23.	Nagaland		1			1		2	1			4	5
24.	Odisha	8	14	1	8	13	4	22				25	10

25. Puducherry			1	1	4	2	4	1	1	5
26. Punjab	5	10	3	6	10	3	8	1	31	18
27. Rajasthan	22	13	14	4	13	11	33	1	149	56
28. Sikkim		1						2	3	3
29. Tamil Nadu	150	4	44	6	93	2	220	4	381	46
30. Telangana	26	15	8	7	18	9	38	15	100	39
31. Tripura	2	5	2		4	1	3	6	5	3
32. Uttar Pradesh	66	18	53	1	128	9	104	8	186	25
33. Uttarakhand	10	2	7	1	16	1	11	3	37	9

Staff working at SCTIMST

1555. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of permanent staff working in the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST) at Thiruvananthapuram in hospital services division, Biomedical Technology Wing (BMT), Achutha Menon Centre for Health Sciences Studies, Academic wing and in the administration;

(b) the details of staff working on temporary and contract basis in those wings and the details of SC and ST employees thereof;

(c) whether a liason officer is posted, if so, since when and the details thereof; and

(d) whether a reservation cell is constituted in the institute and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) The number of permanent staff working in the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST) Hospital Wing, BMT Wing, Achuta Menon Centre for Health Sciences Studies. Academic Wine and Administration is as follows:

Administrative Staff (Hospital and BMT Wing)	20
AMCHSS	11
Academic	5
Hospital wing	798
BMT Wing	140
TOTAL	974

Further break-up of these 974 permanent posts is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The number temporary and contract staff working in the Hospital Wing, BMT Wing, Achuta Menon Center for Health Sciences Studies, Academic Wing and Administration is given below:

Administrative Staff (Hospital and BMT Wing)	5
AMCHSS	0
ACADEMIC	0
Hospital wing	119
BMT wing	8
TOTAL	132

The temporary staff are appointed against leave vacancies. Community, caste and creed of the candidate is not considered for such appointments against leave, vacancies.

Further break-up of such staff is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The first Liaison Officer was appointed on 19.10.2016. On her resignation from the post, Smt. Valsala Kumari C, Nursing Officer-A was designated as Liaison Officer on 26.09.2017.

(d) The process of constituting a reservation cell has been started by the Institute.

Statement-I

Permanent staff

Director	1
Professor	32
Associate Professor	8
Assistant Professor	20
Scientist C	1
Scientist D	1
Deputy Medical Superintendent	1
Engineer C	2
Engineer G	1
Scientist G	5
Scientist B	1
Engineer B	2
Senior Lecturer in Nursing	1

Scientist F	1
Engineer E	1
Pharmacist	1
Chief Pharmacist	1
Senior Psychologist	1
Psychologist	2
Registrar	1
Deputy Registrar	1
Chief Accounts Officer	1
Nursing Officer	1
Senior Accounts Officer	1
Library Cum Documentation Assistant	3
Purchase And Stores Officer	1
Executive Assistant	16
Upper Division Clerk	27
Assistant Officer (Admin/Accounts/Purchase And Stores)	8
Administrative Officer	1
Technical Assistant (Computer Programmer)	4
Senior Library Cum Documentaion Officer	1
Occupational Therapist	1
Technician Electrical	9
Ward Sister	16
Chief Theatre Sister	3
Staff Nurse	302
Nursing Superintendent	1
Nursing Supervisor	3
Technical Assistant (IS & IR)	9
Technical Assistant (Electrical)	7
Dietician	1
Medical Records Assistant	10

Technical Assistant (Telecommunication)	2
Unit Helper	113
Security	10
Driver	4
Technician Plumber	1
Technician MRAC	5
Cook	7
Speech Therapist	2
Technical Assistant Lab	21
Technical Assistant- Transfusion Medicine	8
Technical Assistant- Anaesthesia	8
Junior Engineer Electrical	1
Junior Engineer Civil	1
Technical Assistant- Cardiology	7
Perfusionist	6
Technical Assistant- CSR	1
Junior Technical Assistant Electronics	1
Scientific Officer-Transfusion Medicine	2
Technical Assistant- Neurology	6
Deputy Dietician	1
Executive Secretary To Director	1
Medical Records Officer	1
Safety and Security Officer	1
Physiotherapist	6
Senior Scientific Assistant- Anasthesia	1
Senior Scientific Assistant- Perfusion	1
Scientific Officer Cath Lab	1
Scientific Officer Lab	5
Transport Supervisor	1
Programmer	2

Senior Medical Records Officer	1
Junior Social Worker	10
Projectionist	1
Technician CSR	2
Junior Scientific Officer IS & IR	1
Senior Scientific Assistant Neurology	1
Laundry Supervisor	1
Transplant Coordinator	1
Junior Scientific Officer Pathology	1
Technician Fitter	1
Junior Scientific Officer Medical Illustration	1
Medico Social Worker	3
Senior Lascar	1
Cleaning Attendant	47
Additional Professor	12
Office Attendant	6
Junior Technical Assistant Mrac	1
Head	1
Scientist C	3
Scientist D	3
Scientist E	8
Engineer C	1
Engineer D	4
Engineer F	3
Engineer G	12
Scientist B	1
Engineer B	1
Scientist G	3
Engineer E	3
Secretary to Director	1

Senior Accounts Officer	1
Sr.Library Cum Documentation Assistant	1
Administrative Officer	1
Executive Assistant	4
Upper Division Clerk	5
Office Attendent	2
Assistant Accounts Officer	1
Assistant Purchase and Stores Officer	2
Library Cum Documentation Officer	1
Technician -Electrical	3
Junior Engineer- MRAC	1
Plumbing Attendant	2
Electrical Attendant	4
Junior Technical Assistant-Electrical	3
Technical Assistant -Electrical	1
Technical Assistant -MRAC	1
Unit Assistant	2
Senior Unit Assistant	1
Unit Helper	4
Technician -Plumber	3
Technician -MRAC	1
Technical Assistant -Lab	9
Technical Assistant -Anaesthesia	1
Junior Engineer-Electrical	1
Junior Engineer-Civil	2
Senior Scientific Assistant-Instruments	2
Scientific Assistant-Instruments	3
Junior Scientific Officer- Instruments	1
Scientific Officer-Instruments	1
Security and Safety Officer	1

Scientific Assistant-Lab	1
Junior Scientific Officer-Lab	1
Scientific Officer -Lab	4
Senior Scientific Assistant-Lab	1
Technical Assistant- Animal Lab	1
Technical Assistant Instruments	10
Senior Social Worker	1
Lab Animal Caretaker	3
Junior Technical Assistant-Machine Operation	6
Animal Handler	5
Junior Technical Assistant- Civil	1
Gardener	2
TOTAL	974

Statement-II*Temporary Staff*

Assitant Professor	2
Junior Social Worker	2
Technician - Electrical	1
Staff Nurse	56
Driver	4
Medical Records Assistant	3
Executive Engineer- Civil	1
Engineer B	1
Construction Engineer	1
Technician CSR	1
Cook	1
Cleaner	26
Technical Assistant -Neurology	1
Technician -MRAC	2
Assistant Medical Officer	1

Technical Assistant -IS & IR	3
Technical Assistant -Lab	4
Junior Technical Assistant Civil	2
Junior Technical Assistant Computer Programmer	2
Technical Assistant -Computer	1
Professor-Adhoc	1
Visiting Professor	1
Physiotherapist	1
Speech Therapist	1
Senior Deputy Director (Admn)	1
Secretary	1
Legal Consultant	1
Staff Physician	1
Junior Hindi Translator	1
Junior Engineer- Instrumentation	1
Technical Assistant- Instruments	1
Driver	1
Technician Mrac	2
Technician -Electrical	1
Staff Physician	1
Junior Research Fellow	1
TOTAL	132

Launching of 'Jigyasa' Programme

1556. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched 'Jigyasa' a student-scientist connect programme recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the programme would connect school students and scientists and also extend students' classroom learning to a very well planned research laboratory based learning and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of institutions involved and the schools selected for the programme, along with details of allocations, State-wise; and

(d) whether Government has considered including other Government schools in this scheme to boost awareness amongst children in all the States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Council of Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR) and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) have signed an MoU on 06 July 2017 to launch "Jigyasa: Scientists-student Connect programme". The MoU envisages some of the following models of engagement:

- Student Apprenticeship programme
- Summer Vacation Programmes
- Projects of National Children's Science Congress
- Scientists as Teachers and Teachers as Scientists
- Teachers' Workshop
- Student Residential Programme
- Popular Lecture Series
- Visits of Scientists to Schools
- Lab specific activities / Onsite experiments
- Science and Maths Club and many more.

(b) Yes, Sir. The aim and objective of the Jigyasa programme is to connect CSIR Institutes and its scientists with school students to develop 'Scientific Temper' in the young minds. The programme envisages to connect school students and scientists, by opening up the national scientific facilities to school children, enabling CSIR scientific knowledgebase and facility to be utilized by school children.

(c) The programme will connect 38 CSIR laboratories with 350 KV schools to begin with. No separate allocation has been earmarked by CSIR for the programme. The expenditures are borne by CSIR laboratories as part of their 'Scientific Social

Responsibilities'. The State-wise details of the CSIR laboratories and nearby KV schools are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Navodhaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) schools are also to be engaged for which a process has been initiated.

Statement

State-wise Mapping of CSIR laboratories

Sl. No.	State	CSIR Labs	Name of the KV in the vicinity of CSIR Lab	No of KVs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	CSIR-North-East Institute of Science & Technology Jorhat 785006 (Assam)	1. KV ONGC, 2. KV NEIST (RRL), 3. KV AFS	3
2.	Chandigarh	CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Sector-30C Chandigarh 160030 CSIR-Institute of Microbial Technology, Sector 30A Chandigarh 160036	1. KV Sector-31 Chandigarh, 2. KV Sector-47 Chandigarh, 3. KV OCF -29 Chandigarh, 4. KV 23BRD Chandigarh, 5. KV No.1 Chandimandir, 6. KV SAS Nagar Mohali, 7. KV Zirakpur Mohali	7
3.	Goa	CSIR-National Institute of Oceanography Dona Paula Goa 403004	1. KV No.1 Goa, 2 KV No.2 Vasco, 3. KV INS Mandore, 4. KV Bambolim Camp, 5. KV Ponda	5
4.	Gujarat	CSIR-Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute Gijubhai Badheka Marg Bhavnagar 364002 (Gujarat)	1. KV Bhavnagar para	1
5.	Himachal Pradesh	CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource	1. KV Palampur	1

1	2	3	4	5
		Technology Post Box No. 6, Palampur 176061 (Himachal Pradesh)		
6.	Jharkhand	CSIR-Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research Barwa Road, Dhanbad 826015 (Jharkhand)	1. KV No.1 Dhanbad, 2. KV No.2 Dhanbad, 3. KV Gomoh	3
7.	Jharkhand	CSIR- National Metallurgical Laboratory Jamshedpur-831007 (Jharkhand)	IKV Tatanagar, 2. KV Surda	2
8.	Karnataka	CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore-570020 (Karnataka)	1. KV Mysore	1
9.	Karnataka	CSIR-National Aerospace Laboratories Post Bag No. 1779 Bengaluru- 560017 (Karnataka)	1. KV ASC Centre Bengaluru, 2. KV DRDO Bengaluru, 3. KV Hebbal, 4. KV IISC Bengaluru, 5. KV No.1 Bengaluru, 6. KV No. 2 Jalahalli, 7. KV MEG Centre, 8. KV MG Railway Colony, 9. KV Malkeshwaram, 10. KV NAL Campus, 11. KV AFS Yelahanka, 12. KV RWF Yelahanka, 13. KV CRPF Yelahanka	13
10.	Kashmir	CSIR-Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine Canal Road Jammu- 180001 (Jammu and Kashmir)	1. KV No.1 Jammu, 2. KV No.2 Jammu, 3. KV Bantalab, 4. KV Mirasahid	4
11.	Kerala	CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology	1. KV Pattom, 2. KV Pangode, 3. KV CRPF Campus, 4. AFS Akkulam	4

1	2	3	4	5
		Industrial Estate PO, Pappanamcode, Thiruvananthapuram, 695019 (Kerala)		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	CSIR-Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute Hoshangabad Road, Near Habibganj Naka Bhopal, 462064 (Madhya Pradesh)	1. KV No.1 Bhopal, 2. KV No.2 Bhopal, 3. KV No.3 Bhopal, 4. KV CRPF Bangrasia, 5. KV Bairagarh	5
13.	Maharashtra	CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory Pashan Road, Pune, 411008 (Maharashtra)	1. KV CME Pune, 2.1 KV NDA Khandawasala, 3. KV Southern Command, 4. KV Army Area, 5. KV 9BRD AF Pune, 6. KV No.1 Pune, 7. KV No.2 AFS Pune, 8. KV RHE Pune, 9. KV Ganeshkhind	9
14.	Maharashtra	CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nehru Marg, Nagpur, 440020 (Maharashtra)	1. KV Vayusena, 2. KV Ambajhari, 3. KV CRPF Nagpur, 4. KV Ajni, 5KV Komti	5
15.	New Delhi	CSIR-Central Road Research Institute Delhi-Mathura Road, PO CRR New Delhi 110020 CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources Dr K S Krishnan Marg New Delhi-110012 CSIR-National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies	1. KV AGCR Colony, 2. KV Andrews Ganj, 3. KV Babu Garh Cantt, 4. KV Badarpur NTPC, 5. KV Bagpat AFS (Chandi Nagar), 6. KV Dadri NTPC, 7. KV Delhi Cantt No.1 (Sadar Bazar), 8. KV Delhi Cantt No.2 (APS Colony), 9. KV Delhi Cantt No.3 (Naryana), 10. KV Delhi No.4 (Kandhar Lines), 11, KV Gole Market, 12. KV Greater Noida, 13. KV INA Colony, 14. KV JNU	35

1	2	3	4	5
		Dr KS Krishnan Marg New Delhi 110012	New Mehrauli Road, 15. KV Janakpuri, 16. KV Khicharipur,	
		CSIR-National Physical Laboratory Dr KS Krishnan Marg New Delhi 110012	17. KV Keshavpuram (Lawrance Road), 18. Masjid Moth, 19. KV Murad Nagar, 20. KV NFC Vigyan Vihar, 21. KV Noida, 22. KV Paschim Vihar, 23. KV Pitampura, 24. KV Pragati Vihar, 25. KV Pushp Vihar Saket, 26. KV Rangpuri IAAI, 27. KV R.K. Puram Sec-2, 28. KV R.K. Puram Sec-4, 29. KV R.K. Puram Sec-8, 30. KV Sainik Vihar, 31. KV Shalimar Bagh, 32. KV Tagore garden, 33. KV Tughlakabad AFS, 34. KV Vasant Kunj, 35. KV Vikaspuri	
16.	Odisha	CSIR-Institute of Minerals & Materials Technology, Bhubaneshwar- 751013 (Odisha)	1. KV No.1 Bhubneshwar, 2. KV No.2 Bhubneshwar, 3. KV No.3 Bhubneshwar, 4. KV No.4 Bhubneshwar, 5. KV No.5 Bhubneshwar, 6. KV No.6 Bhubneshwar	6
17.	Rajasthan	CSIR-Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute Pilani 333031 (Rajasthan)	1. KV Jhunjunoo, 2. KV Khetri Nagar	2
18.	Tamil Nadu	CSIR-Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi, 630006 (Tamil Nadu)	1. KV Karaikudi	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	CSIR-Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar,	1. KV Chennai Hill Nagar, 2. KV Minim Lakkam, 3. KV	14

1	2	3	4	5
		Chennai-600020 (Tamil Nadu)	Avadi CRPF, 4. KV Ashok Nagar, 5. KV Anna Nagar, 6. KV AFS Avadi, 7. KV	
20.		CSIR-Structural Engineering Research Centre CSIR Campus, TTTI Taramani, Post Bag No. 8287, Chennai, 600113 (Tamil Nadu)	No.1 Tambram (AFS), 8. KV HVS Avadi, 9. KV Islands grounds, 10. KV No.2 Tambram (AFS), 11. KV DGQA Chennai, 12. KV OCF Avadi, 13. KV IIT Campus, 14. KV CLRI	
21.	Telegana	CSIR-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology Uppal Road, Hyderabad-500007	1. KV No.1 AFS, 2. KV Bolara, 3. KV CRPF Hyderabad, 4. KV No.1 Golkonda, 5. KV No.2 Golkonda, 6. KV Kanchanbagh, 7. KV Tirumul Gherry, 8. KV	19
		CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Uppad Road, Hyderabad-500607	No.1 Uppal, 9. KV No.2 Uppal, 10. KV AFS Begumpet, 11. KV AFS Hakimpet, 12. KV NPA Shiverampalli, 13. KV No.2 AFS Hyderabad, 14. KV Gachibowli, 15. KV Bowenpally, 16. KV	
		CSIR-National Geophysical Research Institute, Uppal Road, Hyderabad-500007	Picket, 17. KV OF Eddumailaram, 18. KV NFC Nagar, 19. KV VOH Gachibowli	
22	Uttar Pradesh	CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute Sector 10, Jankipuram Extension Sitapur Road, Lucknow-226031 (Uttar Pradesh)	1. KV Lucknow Cantt, 2. KV Lucknow AFS, 3. KV Memaura, 4. KV Aliganj Lucknow, 5. KV BKJ Lucknow, 6. KV CRPF Bijnaur, 7. KV Gomti Nagar, 8. KV IIM Lucknow, 9. KV RDSO Lucknow, 10. KV SGPGI, 11. KV AME Lucknow	11
		CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants PO CIMAP, Near Kukrail Picnic Spot,		

1	2	3	4	5
		Lucknow -226015 (Uttar Pradesh)		
		CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Post Box No. 80- Lucknow 226001 (Uttar Pradesh)		
		CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute, Rana Pratap Marg, PB No. 436, Lucknow- 226001 (Uttar Pradesh)		
23.	Uttarakhand	CSIR-Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee-247667 (Uttarakhand)	1. KV No.1 Roorkee, 2. KV No.2 Roorkee	2
		CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum PO IIP, Mohkampur, Dehradun-248005 (Uttarakhand)	1. KV FRI, 2. KV ONGC, 3. KV No.2 Survey of India, 4. KV Cantt. Dehradun, 5. KV Hathibarkal, 6. KV Beepur, 7. KV OLF, 8. KV IMA, 9. KV IIP Mohkapur, 10. KV Upper camp, 11. KV No.1 Hathibarkala	11
24.	West Bengal	CSIR-Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute 196, Raja SC Mullick Road Kolkata 700032 (West Bengal)	1. KV Ballyguj, 2. KV No.1 Icchapur, 3. KV No.2 Icchapur, 4. KV Kamkinara, 5. KV NO.1 Saltlake, 6. KV No.2 Salt Lake, 7. KV Santragachi, 8. KV AFS Barrackpore, 9. KV Army, 10. KV Fort William, 11. KV No.1 Kachrapara, 12. KV No.2 Kachrapara, 13. KV of Dumdum, 14. KV Garden Reach, 15. KV IIM Jhoka,	18
		CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Biology 4, Raja SC Mullick Road, Jadavpur, Kolkata-700032 (West Bengal)		

1	2	3	4	5
			16. KV Bamangachi, 17. Command Hospital, 18. KV Cashipore	
		CSIR-Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute Mahatma Gandhi Avenue, Durgapur-713209 (West Bengal)	1. KV CRPF Durgapur, 2. KV CMERI Durgapur	2

Affiliation of IIPH to SCTIMST

1557. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST) is a university empowered to grant affiliation to private institutions;

(b) whether IIPH, New Delhi is a Government or private institute and if Government, under which Ministry;

(c) whether SCTIMST has granted affiliation to IIPH to conduct its Master of Public Health and Ph.D. courses;

(d) what are the feeder disciplines like science, social science, etc. graduates of which are allowed to apply to this course; and

(e) whether these degrees are approved by MCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) The Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, an institution of National Importance, was incorporated under the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum Act 1980 (Act No.52 of 1980).

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 31 of the above Act, Central Government made Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum Rules, 1981.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 32(2) of the Act, Central Government made Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum Regulations, 1981.

Section 12 (c), 13 (g), 23 and 24 of the Act have empowered the Institute to award degrees and Regulation 12 read with Item number (xii), (xxxi) and (xxxiv) of Para III of Schedule I of the Regulations empower the Governing Body of the Institute to co-operate or collaborate or associate with universities or institutions in such manner and for such purposes as the Institute may determine.

In exercise of the above mentioned provisions in the Act/ Rules/ Regulations, SCTIMST have affiliated various academic courses of both private and public institutions since the year 2000.

SCTIMST approved affiliation of Master of Applied Epidemiology course of National Institute of Epidemiology (NIE) for the first time in the year 2000 and Master of Public Health (MPH) programme in 2007. Christian Medical College (Vellore), a 100% private institution, was affiliated for MS (Bioengineering) and Ph.D.(Bioengineering) in the year 2006, Ph.D. Health Sciences in 2007 and Master of Public Health in 2008. Following these, IIPH, New Delhi, a unit of Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), a Public Private Initiative, was granted affiliation for Master of Public Health and their eligible faculty members have been recognized as guides for Ph.D.(Public Health) programme.

No distinction between private or public institutions has been foreseen by the Act/ Rules/ Regulations of the Institute while granting affiliation to their academic courses.

(b) The Indian Institute of Public Health (IIPH), New Delhi is not a government institution. It is a unit of Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI). PHFI was set up in 2006 as a Public Private Initiative to promote Public Health in India. Some very senior functionaries of the Government of India are among the members of the Governing Body of Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) in ex officio capacity.

(c) SCTIMST has given affiliation to IIPH, New Delhi for their Master of Public Health programme. SCTIMST has also recognised eligible faculty members of IIPH, New Delhi as guides in the area of Health Sciences (Public Health) who can admit students under their supervision for the Ph.D.(Public Health) programme.

(d) As on date, the feeder disciplines include: medical graduates (MBBS), dental graduates (BDS), graduates of ayurvedic medicine, homeopathy and siddha, and graduates of four-year degree programs in veterinary/nursing sciences, Bachelor of Physiotherapy, Bachelor of Occupational Therapy, Bachelor of Pharmacy, engineering

graduates, or students with postgraduate degree in Statistics/Biostatistics, Demography, Population Studies, Nutrition, Sociology, Economics, Psychology, Anthropology, Social Work, Management or Law.

(e) The following Sections of The Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum Act 1980 (Act No.52 of 1980) make provisions for the granting of medical degrees and recognition of the same under Indian Medical Council Act, 1956:

Section 23 - Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the Institute shall have power to grant medical degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions and titles under this Act.

Section 24 - Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, the medical degrees and diplomas granted by the Institute under this Act shall be recognized medical qualifications for the purpose of that Act and shall be deemed to be included in the First Schedule to that Act.

As per Notification F.No. DR-III(4)/5/2010/ No.DST/AI/Admn./1-35/2011/SCT dated 20th December 2011, Master of Public Health is to be treated as a medical degree when awarded to persons holding recognised medical qualifications under the Medical Council of India Act, 1956 and shall be deemed to be included in the First Schedule to that Act. For all other students, it is treated as a post-graduate degree.

Grants for research work

1558. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide grants for research work in every field;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that many proposals under the said initiative are pending with Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) Substantial grant is provided by the Government

for research work in various fields of science and technology to elevate R&D status of the country. Major portion of BE 2017-18 allocation of ₹ 11,505.48 crores, of Ministry of Science and Technology is earmarked for institutions and individuals as grants for undertaking research in these institutions. In addition, grants are also provided for emerging and promising areas such as nanotechnology, advanced materials and high performance computing. New strategic areas like cyber-physical systems, smart machines also receive special consideration in the release of funds. Sophisticated and analytical instrumentation facilities, powerful computational facilities and other research infrastructure have been established in Universities and other institutions through research grants provided under various schemes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Identification of medicinal properties of vegetations
found in North-East**

†1559. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously contemplating about identifying medicinal properties of vegetations found in the North-East;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Enhancement of women's participation in S and T

†1560. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to enhance the participation of women in the Science and Technology sector;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In the year 2014-15, Department of Science and Technology (DST) started Knowledge Involvement Research Advancement through Nurturing (KIRAN) Scheme to provide various career opportunities to women scientists. It is primarily aimed at gender parity in Science and Technology sector by inducting more women talent in the research and development domain through various programs, namely, Fellowship Schemes for break-in career women scientists [*i.e.* Women Scientist Scheme-A (WOS-A), Women Scientist Scheme-B (WOS-B) and Women Scientist Scheme-C (WOS-C)], Institutional support through Consolidation of University Research through Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE) programme and Women Technology Parks (WTPs). In 2016-17, 'Mobility' component has been introduced under KIRAN to address relocation issue of working Women Scientists. In 2017-18, DST launched new programme 'Indo-US Fellowship for Women in STEM' to provide international exposure to women scientists. Department of Biotechnology (DBT) is also implementing 'Biotechnology Career Advancement and Re-orientation Programme (BioCARE)' to enhance the participation of Women Scientists in Biotechnology research. Further, Women Scientists and Technologists are also encouraged to avail capacity building programmes related with research & development, entrepreneurship, managerial skills and leadership under 'National Programme for Training of Women Scientists and Technologists working in Government Sector' of DST. Department of Science and Technology has also constituted 'Standing Committee for Promoting Women in Science' in May, 2016 in order to enhance participation of women in Science and Technology Sector.

Regularisation of CSIR staff

1561. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what corrective action has been taken by CSIR for regularisation of canteen staff, Hindi Officer, Protocol Office and other isolated posts/schemes, by obtaining *post-facto* approval from the Ministry of Finance;

(b) whether the rules, regulations and bye-laws were approved by Government and if not, the detailed reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Governing Body is empowered to amend the fundamental rules, if so, the relevant provision and if not, the detailed reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) In CSIR, the canteen staff, Hindi Officers, Protocol Officers and other employees in isolated posts are regular staff and CSIR from time to time formulated the Recruitment Rules for their selection/ appointment.

(b) Yes, the Rules, Regulations and Bye Laws were approved by the Government.

(c) As per CSIR Bye Law 15, it is stipulated that all matters concerning service conditions of employees of the Society, the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules framed by the Government of India and such other rules and orders issued by the Government of India from time to time shall apply to the extent applicable to the employees of the Society.

Audit of IUSSTF and IFCPAR

1562. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has conducted an audit of the Indo-US Science and Technology Forum (IUSSTF) and Indo-French Centre for Promotion of Advanced Research (IFCPAR);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not getting the audit done of these units by C&AG since 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Indo-US Science and Technology Forum (IUSSTF) and Indo-French Centre for Promotion of Advanced Research (IFCPAR) have been established under the Inter-governmental Agreement in Science and Technology with respective countries. Funding and expenditure of these bi-national Centres are equally shared by the two governments strictly on 50:50 basis. As per Bye-laws of these bilateral Centres, annual audit is conducted by a Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) empanelled Chartered Accountants firm and subsequently scrutinized by the joint Finance Sub-Committee (constituted by the joint Governing Board) before these are placed to the joint Governing Board of the respective Centre. The C&AG has never

approached the Government for audit of IUSSTF. However, C&AG in May, 2016 had intended to audit IFCPAR. The Ministry of External Affairs were consulted in the matter who advised to consult the French Government before allowing audit by C&AG. In the Governing Board Meeting held on 6th March, 2017 in Paris, the proposal was not agreed.

ISPS compliant ports

1563. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the major ports where Government has deployed the Central Industrial Security Force;
- (b) whether it is a fact that some major ports still lack radiation detection equipment;
- (c) the number of ports which are International Ship and Port Security (ISPS) compliant;
- (d) whether Government proposes to make all minor ports ISPS compliant;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Intelligence Bureau conducted a security audit of minor ports recently; and
- (g) if so, the salient features of its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is deployed in all the 12 Major Ports of India.

- (b) All Major Ports are equipped with radiation detection equipment.
- (c) All Major Ports and 51 non-major ports are ISPS compliant.
- (d) and (e) No, Sir. Only those ports which are handling exim cargo are to be ISPS compliant.

Implementation of ISPS in non-major ports handling exim cargo is done by Directorate General of Shipping in cooperation with concerned State Governments as

non-major ports come under the jurisdiction of State Government. As on date 51 non-major ports are ISPS compliant.

(f) and (g) Intelligence Bureau (IB) has conducted one time security audits of non-major ports and found that a number of non-major ports are non-functional. Many of them are used as fishing harbor or fish landing point. In security audit reports, IB has made specific recommendations to augment security infrastructure, so as to thwart any act of attack by inimical agents keeping in view the nature of activities at those ports. As a part of the review of security categorization of vital installations, 37 minor ports have been earmarked for regular security inspection and security audit.

Solarisation of ports

1564. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all ports trusts in the country have commenced their work for solarisation of ports, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the current status of progress of solarisation of ports at Visakhapatnam Port and Paradip Port, the details thereof; and

(d) amount of funds allocated by the Ministry for solarisation of ports in the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The 10 MW solar power project commissioned on 17.05.2017 is operational in Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT) and in addition VPT is also utilizing its roof top spaces and installed 0.19 MW solar power project. Paradip Port has taken up 10 MW ground mounted solar power plant with own investment through open tender twice in the past. However, in the first case, the successful bidder didn't come forward for depositing the security money for which the LOI issued in its favour was cancelled as per contract conditions. On second tender, the successful bidder didn't execute the work satisfactorily for which the contract was terminated.

(d) The funds for solarisation of ports are arranged by the major ports from their own resources and no funds have been released from the Ministry.

Statement*Details of commencement of work for solarisation of various ports*

Sl. No.	Port	Type of project	Commissioned (MW)	Under execution (MW)
1.	Visakhapatnam Port	Rooftop	0.19	-
		Ground	10.0	-
2.	Paradip Port	Rooftop	-	-
		Ground	-	10.0
3.	Kolkata Port	Rooftop	0.32	-
		Ground	-	-
4.	New Mangalore Port	Rooftop	1.19	-
		Ground	4.0	-
5.	Kamarajar Port	Rooftop	0.02	-
		Ground	-	-
6.	V.O. Chidambaranar Port	Rooftop	0.5	-
		Ground	-	-
7.	Deendayal Port	Rooftop	-	0.175
		Ground	-	-
8.	Chennai Port	Rooftop	0.5	-
		Ground	-	-
9.	Mumbai Port	Rooftop	0.125	-
		Ground	-	-
10.	Cochin Port	Rooftop	0.15	0.10
		Ground	-	-
11.	Mormugao Port	Rooftop	0.24	-
		Ground	-	-
12.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust	Rooftop	0.82	-
		Ground	-	-
		TOTAL (MW)	18.06	10.28

Comprehensive policy to enhance drafts of Indian ports

1565. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very low drafts at Indian ports, do not match with the international standards as per the Maritime Agenda 2010-20;

(b) if so, details of drafting facilities exist as of now in 12 major ports in the country;

(c) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive policy to enhance the drafts at Indian ports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Maritime Agenda 2010-20 has suggested that Indian ports should strive to achieve a draft of atleast 14 mtrs and upto 17 mtrs according to the potential of bigger size vessels calling at a particular port. 10 major ports already achieved a minimum draft of 14 mtrs and the remaining Major port except Kolkata have plan to achieve this level. Details of the existing draft available at Major Ports is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Though there is no comprehensive policy to enhance the drafts at Indian ports, the Ministry of Shipping is focusing on deepening the drafts of the major ports. Most of the major ports have already achieved a draft of 14 mtrs and some others are striving to achieve much deeper drafts of upto 18 mtrs. For ensuring smooth movement of ships, the ports are regularly taking up maintenance dredging of channels and berths.

Statement***Drafts at major ports***

Sl. No.	Name of port	Existing draft (mtrs)
1.	Kolkata	7.2-7.5
2.	Paradip	14.5
3.	Visakhapatnam	Inner Harbour: 14.5 Outer Harbour: 18.1
4.	Kamarajar (Ennore)	13.5-16

Sl. No.	Name of port	Existing draft (mtrs)
5.	Chennai	Inner Harbour: 13.0 Outer Harbour: 17.0
6.	V.O. Chidambaranar (Tuticorin)	9.7 to 12.8
7.	Cochin	14.5
8.	New Mangalore	14.0
9.	Mormugao	14.4
10.	Mumbai	14.0
11.	Jawaharlal Nehru	14.0
12.	Kandla	13.0 Tuna: 15.0

Expansion and modernisation of ports in Maharashtra

1566. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- the number of major, medium and minor ports in Maharashtra;
- how many of these have been modernized and expanded;
- how long would it take to modernize and expand the remaining ports;
- the steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- what has been the response of Maharashtra Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) At Present, there are two major ports and 48 minor ports (non-major ports) in Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) Both the major ports in Maharashtra, Mumbai Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port are equipped with modern facilities. Infrastructure augmentation and modernization of major port is a continual process. Out of the 48 minor ports, which are under the administrative control of Government of Maharashtra., 10 are equipped with modern facilities such as conveyor belts/cranes etc. and 6 are barge ports. Remaining minor ports are "Port Limits" where no cargo is handled and are used for fishing vessels and ferry services only.

(d) and (e) Steps have been taken by the Government of Maharashtra for development of Rewas port, Vijaydurg port, Redi port, Vadhavan port, Trombay port

and Karanja port through private sector participation. 13 port projects (₹ 410.51 crore) have been sanctioned under Sagarmala for the State of Maharashtra.

Strengthening coastal security through road linkage

1567. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that linking coastal cities *via* coastal road will strengthen the coastal security of the country as these coastal roads become more vibrant, active and are under observation round the clock; and

(b) if so, the number of coastal road proposals which are under active consideration of Government and the expected time-frame for implementation and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Linking Coastal cities and Ports will boost the industrial development, tourism and coastal security of our country. Under the coastal and port connectivity component in Phase-I of the Bharatmala Pariyojna, 2000 km are proposed to be built along the coast of India during the year 2017-18 to 2021-2022. In addition, 2519 km of port connectivity roads are identified under Sagarmala programme and are in various stages of development.

Promotion of maritime industry through Sagarmala

1568. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether by virtue of numerous initiative undertaken for the promotion of maritime industry, such as Sagarmala programme and other plans for coastal economic zones. Government legitimately expects its International Maritime Organisation (IMO) membership to be upgraded to 'A' Category;

(b) whether India is putting forward its candidature for a re-election to the Council of IMO in category 'B', representing the developing countries and those with the larger interests in global sea-borne trade; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) India has already been re-elected to the Council of the International Maritime / Organization [IMO] under Category 'B' representing the States with the largest interest in international seaborne trade, for the biennium 2018-19, at the 30th session of the Assembly of the IMO, held at London on 01 December, 2017, by securing second highest votes in the said category.

Performance of ports

1569. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reports about the performance of ports in public sector are available;

(b) if so, the turnover and profit earned or loss incurred by the ports in public sector during the last three years thereof;

(c) if so, the details regarding capacity utilization during the said period thereof; and

(d) the details about steps taken by Government in improving the performance of ports in public sector, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) There is Annual publication of Basic Port Statistics of India(BPS) published by Transport Research Wing of the Ministry of Shipping. In addition, the Indian Ports Association (IPA) which is an apex body of Major Ports under the administrative control of the Ministry of Shipping also brings out an annual publication on profile of Major Ports giving key statistical data relating to the Ports.

(b) The turnover (Operating Income) and Profit (Operating Surplus) of Major Ports during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Capacity utilisation of Major Ports during the last three years is as under:

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Traffic (In Million Tonnes)	581.34	606.47	648.40
Capacity (In MTPA)	871.52	965.36	1065.83
Capacity Utilisation (%)	66.70	62.82	60.84

(d) Increasing the efficiency of Major Ports is a continuous process. Government is regularly monitoring the Port projects with a view to modernise/ upgrade the port

infrastructure through construction of new berths/terminals, modernisation of berths, installation of state of art equipment, mechanisation of cargo handling systems etc. at ports including the dredging projects to accommodate large vessels. A study on benchmarking of efficiency and productivity of major ports to international levels has been carried out to improve the operations and efficiency of the major ports. The study has identified a total of 116 port wise action points/initiatives of which 86 initiatives have already been completed. These implemented initiatives have also resulted in improved efficiency and additional operating surplus.

Statement

The turnover (operating income) and profit (operating surplus) during the last three years

Port	(₹ in Crores)					
	Operating Income			Operating Surplus		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Kolkata	1773.60	1861.61	1940.76	384.70	463.01	544.02
Paradip	1016.15	1023.90	1147.19	418.40	448.49	536.99
Visakhapatnam	809.85	907.53	892.38	316.01	355.85	365.17
Kamarajar	566.44	617.32	620.14	471.94	494.91	470.94
Chennai	698.75	758.71	775.43	133.94	196.50	217.20
Cochin	385.83	437.25	496.23	19.55	70.90	127.72
New Mangalore	393.66	364.71	454.51	144.91	116.80	171.66
Mormugao	286.75	342.85	443.59	39.80	103.62	175.61
Mumbai	1399.78	1478.18	1477.80	331.68	402.49	366.13
J.N.P.T.	1508.08	1665.10	1700.97	836.57	971.98	896.00
Kandla	884.69	982.14	1357.38	264.10	360.56	698.60
TOTAL	10190.43	10990.29	11904.31	3599.40	4296.56	4920.06

Environment concern over setting up CEZ in Maharashtra

1570. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate measures pertaining to environment and ocean waters are taken into consideration for setting up the Coastal Economic Zone (CEZ) in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The development of Coastal Economic Zones (CEZs) is at a conceptual stage.

Proposal for Marine Engineering University in Gujarat

1571. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a Marine Engineering University in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the fund provided for the proposed university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Development of waterways on rivers

1572. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to develop waterways on rivers in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the programme prepared and timeline fixed for its completion; and

(c) the steps being taken for timely completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has declared 111 waterways (including 5 National Waterways (NWs) declared earlier) as NWs under the National Waterways Act, 2016 for comprehensive and sustainable development of National Waterways (NWs) in the country. A list of the 111 NWs is given in the Statement-I (See below).

NWs-1, 2 and 3 are operational and cargo and passenger vessels are moving on them. On NW-4, the development works under Phase-I have commenced in 2017. Further, preparation of DPR including Front End Engineering Design (FEED) for the construction of weirs/ barrages with navigational locks and check dams between Pankapal and Paradip/ Dhamra (Phase-I) has been sanctioned for development of NW-5.

A project titled as 'Jal Marg Vikas' has been commissioned with technical and financial assistance of the World Bank for the capacity augmentation of NW-1 from Haldia to Varanasi. The project aims at developing the fairway to enable safe navigation of 1,500 - 2,000 ton vessels. The project is scheduled to be completed by 2022-23 at an estimated cost of ₹ 5,369 crore.

The development process for eight new NWs has been initiated as per details given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of 111 National Waterways

National Waterway Number	Name of National Waterway	Length (km)	State(s)
1	2	3	4
1.	Ganga - Bhagirathi - Hooghly	1620	UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal
2.	Brahmaputra	891	Assam
3.	West Coast Canal alongwith Champakara & Udyogmandal Canal	365	Kerala
4.	Kakinada Puducherry Canal alongwith Godavari & Krishna rivers	2890	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telanagana
5.	East Coast Canal alongwith Brahmani & Mahanadi Delta	588	Odisha, West Bengal
6.	Aai	71	Assam
7.	Ajoy (Ajay)	96	West Bengal
8.	Alappuzha- Changanassery Canal	28	Kerala

1	2	3	4
9.	Alappuzha- Kottayam- Athirampuzha Canal	38	Kerala
10.	Amba River	45	Maharashtra
11.	Arunawati/ Aran River	98	Maharashtra
12.	Asi	5.5	UP
13.	AVM Canal (Kanyakumari to Kollam)	11	Tamil Nadu
14.	Baitarni River	49	Odisha
15.	Bakreswar/ Mayurakshi River	137	West Bengal
16.	Barak	121	Assam
17.	Beas	191	HP & Punjab
18.	Beki	73	Assam
19.	Betwa	68	UP
20.	Bhavani River	94	Tamil Nadu
21.	Bheema	139	Telangana Karnataka
22.	Birupa/BadiGenguti/ Brahmani River System	156	Odisha
23.	BudhaBalanga	56	Odisha
24.	Chambal	60	UP
25.	Chapora	33	Goa
26.	Chenab	53	Jammu and Kashmir & Punjab
27.	Cumberjua	17	Goa
28.	Dabhol Creek/ Vasishti river	45	Maharashtra
29.	Damodar	135	West Bengal
30.	Dehing	114	Assam
31.	Dhansiri/ Chathe	110	Assam
32.	Dikhu	63	Assam

1	2	3	4
33.	Doyans	61	Assam
34.	DVC Canal	130	West Bengal
35.	Dwarekeswar	113	West Bengal
36.	Dwarka	121	West Bengal
37.	Gandak	300	Bihar & UP
38.	Gangadhar	62	Assam & West Bengal
39.	Ganol River	49	Meghalaya
40.	Ghaghra River	340	Bihar & UP
41.	Ghataprabha	112	Karnataka
42.	Gomti	518	UP
43.	Gurupur	10	Karnataka
44.	Ichamati	64	West Bengal
45.	Indira Gandhi Canal	650	Haryana, Punjab & Rajasthan
46.	Indus	35	Jammu and Kashmir
47.	Jalangi	131	West Bengal
48.	Jawai-Luni river & Rann of Kutch	590	Rajasthan & Gujarat
49.	Jhelum	110	Jammu and Kashmir
50.	Jinjiram River	43	Meghalaya & Assam
51.	Kabini	23	Karnataka
52.	Kali	54	Karnataka
53.	Kalyan - Thane - Mumbai Waterway, Vasai creek & Ulhas river	145	Maharashtra
54.	Karnanasa	86	UP & Bihar
55.	Kaveri/ Kollidam river	364	Tamil Nadu
56.	Kherkai	23	Jharkhand
57.	Kopili River	46	Assam
58.	Koshi	236	Bihar

1	2	3	4
59.	Kottayam- Vaikom Canal	28	Kerala
60.	Kumari	77	West Bengal
61.	Kynshi River	28	Meghalaya
62.	Lohit	100	Assam
63.	Luni	327	Rajasthan
64.	Mahanadi	425	Odisha
65.	Mahananda	81	West Bengal
66.	Mahi	248	Gujarat
67.	Malaprabha	94	Karnataka
68.	Mandovi	41	Goa
69.	Manimutharu	5	Tamil Nadu
70.	Manjara	242	Maharashtra, &Telangana
71.	Mapusa/ Moide river	27	Goa
72.	Nag	60	Maharashtra
73.	Narmada	227	Gujarat
74.	Netravathi	78	Karnataka
75.	Palar	141	Tamil Nadu
76.	Panchagangavali (Panchagangoli)	23	Karnataka
77.	Pazhyar	20	Tamil Nadu
78.	Penganga/ Wardha	265	Maharashtra & Telangana
79.	Pennar	29	Andhra Pradesh
80.	Ponniyar	125	Tamil Nadu
81.	Punpun	35	Bihar
82.	Puthimari	72	Assam
83.	Rajpuri creek	31	Maharashtra
84.	Ravi	42	HP & Jammu and Kashmir
85.	Revdanda Creek/ Kundalika river	31	Maharashtra
86.	Rupnarayan River	72	West Bengal

1	2	3	4
87.	Sabarmati	212	Gujarat
88.	Sal	14	Goa
89.	Savitri River (Bankot creek)	46	Maharashtra
90.	Sharavati River	29	Karnataka
91.	Shastri River/ Jaigad creek	52	Maharashtra
92.	Silabati	26	West Bengal
93.	Simsang River	62	Meghalaya
94.	Sone	160	Bihar
95.	Subansiri	111	Assam
96.	Subarnrekha River	314	Jharkhand, West Bengal & Odisha
97.	Sunderbans Waterway	654	West Bengal
	Bidya river		West Bengal
	ChhotaKalagachi (Chhoto Kalergachi) river		West Bengal
	Gomar		West Bengal
	Haribhanga river		West Bengal
	Hogla (Hogal) - Pathankhali river		West Bengal
	Kalindi (Kalandi) river		West Bengal
	Katakhali river		West Bengal
	Matla river		West Bengal
	Muri Ganga (Baratala) river		West Bengal
	Raimangal river		West Bengal
	Sahibkhali (Sahebkhali) river		West Bengal
	Saptamukhi river		West Bengal
	Thakurran river		West Bengal
98.	Sutlej	377	Punjab & HP
99.	Tamaraparani	64	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4
100.	Tapi	436	Maharashtra & Gujarat
101.	Tizu/ Zungki Rivers	42	Nagaland
102.	Tlawng (Dhaleswari)	86	Mizoram
103.	Tons	73	UP
104.	Tungabhadra	230	Telangana, Karnataka & AP
105.	Udayavara	16	Karnataka
106.	Umngot (Dawki) River	20	Meghalaya
107.	Vaigai	45	Tamil Nadu
108.	Varuna River	53	UP
109.	Wainganga/ Pranahita River	164	Maharashtra & Telangana
110.	Yamuna	1089	Haryana, UP & Delhi
111.	Zuari	50	Goa
TOTAL		20,275	

Statement-II*Status of Development of 8 New National Waterways*

National	Waterway	Status
1.	River Barak (NW 16)	Proposal for development at a cost of ₹ 76.01 crore has been approved for Phase -1 of river Barak from Silchar to Bhanga. Dredging for fairway development work in Silchar Bhanga stretch has commenced. Consultant has been engaged for upgradation of terminals at Badarpur, Karimganj and new floating terminal at Silchar.
Waterways in Goa		
2.	NW-27 - Cumberjua	A proposal for development of these NWs at a cost of ₹ 22.65 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017. Work is proposed to be executed through Government of Goa with the assistance of Mormugao Port Trust. Tripartite MoU is under finalization.
3.	NW 68 - Mandovi	
4.	NW 111 - Zuari	

National	Waterway	Status
5.	Alappuzha - Kottayam-Athirampuzha Canal (NW-9):	Proposal for development of waterway at a cost of ₹ 1.60 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017. Tendering for night navigation facilities completed. Dredging is to be undertaken departmentally.
6.	River Gandak (NW-37)	Proposal for development at a cost of ₹ 12.91 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017. Order for R.C. Works for fairway maintenance issued and execution is underway.
7.	River Rupnarayan (NW-86):	Proposal for development at a cost of ₹ 24.00 crore has been approved on 02.06.2017. Re-tendering for dredging is in progress. Tender evaluation for setting up of floating terminal is in progress.
8.	Sunderbans Waterways (NW-97)	Proposal for development at a cost of ₹ 18.10 crore has been sanctioned on 10.08.2017. Tender for dredging and floating pontoons are to be opened on 28.12.2017 and 16.01.2018 respectively.

Representation against HHEC

1573. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister Office (PMO) have received representations urging for mandatory direction to Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Limited (HHEC) for release of margin money of small traders blocked by HHEC without any reasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps PMO have taken to give directions to clear the dues of small traders engaged with HHEC for import of bullion during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister's Office has received a representation from Shri Jaiprakash Narayan Singh, Ex-Member of Parliament regarding refund of margin money of M/s SMC Comtrade Ltd (SMC) with Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Limited (HHEC).

(c) The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has forwarded the letter to the Ministry of Textiles for appropriate action by the Ministry which in turn has been forwarded to HHEC by the Ministry. HHEC has informed that as on date no margin money is blocked/ pending for any small trader engaged with HHEC for import of Bullion.

Purchase of jute at MSP by JCI in West Bengal

1574. MS. DOLA SEN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) why Jute Corporation of India (JCI) has been unable to buy raw jute in West Bengal at Minimum Support Price (MSP); and

(b) what are the future plans of the Central Government to overcome this and to make it upto the mark, in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) No Sir. Jute Corporation of India (JCI), a PSU under this Ministry is doing MSP operation and purchasing raw jute of prescribed quality through 90 procurement centres, out of which 48 Departmental Purchase Centres and 13 Cooperative agencies are in West Bengal. So far, JCI has procured 354284 qntl of raw jute out of which 217896 qntl are from West Bengal and its procurement operation is still underway. Based on need & demand, further additional centres for procurement can be opened by JCI.

The Government of India is committed to the payment of MSP to the jute growers in India, by ensuring that the jute at MSP will be purchased by JCI wherever and whenever market price rules below MSP. The Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) taking into account factors such as cost of production, overall demand/ supply situation, domestic and international prices etc. recommends the MSP of raw jute of TD-5 for every jute season (July-June).

The Government has raised the MSP of jute from ₹ 3200/quintal in the year 2016-17 to ₹ 3500/quintal in 2017-18, a rise of 9.38% in comparison to previous year's price.

Improvement of economic condition of weavers

†1575. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to improve the economic conditions of weavers;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of export of handlooms textiles during the last three years, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Textiles, Government of India is implementing the following schemes to improve economic conditions of handloom weavers:

1. **National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP):** NHDP aims at development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers through various interventions like cluster programme, marketing assistance, concessional credit etc.
2. **Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS):** Yarn Supply scheme aims to make available various types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to eligible handloom weavers. Under the scheme, 10% subsidy is provided on cotton, domestic silk and woollen hank yarn with quantity cap.
3. **Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme:** Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) aims at integrated and holistic development of the mega handloom clusters, having at least 15000 handlooms per mega cluster, with financial outlay up to ₹ 40.00 crore per cluster.
4. **Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS):** Hathkargha Samvardhari Sahayata (HSS) was introduced on 1st December 2016 with an objective to provide looms/accessories to the weavers to enhance their earnings through improved productivity and quality of handloom products. Under the scheme, 90% of the cost of loom/accessory is borne by the Government of India while remaining 10% is borne by the beneficiary.
5. **Education of Handloom Weavers and their Children:** Ministry of Textiles has signed Memoranda of Understanding with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) to secure educational facilities for the weavers and their families. NIOS offers Secondary and Senior Secondary level education with specialized subjects on design, marketing, business development, etc. through distance learning mode for handloom weavers, whereas IGNOU offers continuing education

programs through accessible and flexible learning opportunities relevant to the aspirations of handloom weavers and their children for career progression.

Ministry of Textiles is providing reimbursement of 75% of the fee towards admission to NIOS/IGNOU courses in case of SC, ST, BPL, and Women learners belonging to the handloom weavers' families.

6. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:

This scheme has following two components:

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana(MGBBY) provides life insurance cover to handloom weavers in case of natural / accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident. Handloom Weavers in the age group of 18-50 years are to be covered under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana w.e.f. 1st June,2017, whereas handloom weavers in the age group of 51-59 years will continue to get coverage under MGBBY.
- (ii) Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) provides health care facilities to the handlooms weavers and it has been subsumed with Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana since 29th March, 2016.

(c) Quantum of export of handloom textiles during last three years is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Quantum of export (in ₹ Crore)
1.	2014-15	2246
2.	2015-16	2353
3.	2016-17	2392

Status of PSU textile units

1576. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Textile Units under public undertaking including their places, names and number of employees; and
- (b) the status of profit, number of temporary employees who are working for more than ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) There are nine Public Sector Undertakings under Ministry of Textiles of which three i.e. National Textile Corporation Limited (NTC), British India Corporation Limited (BIC) and National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. (NJMC) have textile units. NTC has 28 operation mills (including 5 through Joint Venture route). The details are given in the Statement (*See below*). BIC has two non-operational units i.e. Cawnpore Woollen Mills Branch (Lal Imli) situated at Kanpur having 705 employees including Corporate Office and New Egerton Woollen Mills Branch situated at Dhariwal, District Gurdaspur, Punjab having 392 employees. NJMC has 6 closed textile mills having no permanent employee, as on date, only 5 employees are engaged on contract basis and one employee on deputation in corporate office at Kolkata.

(b) The profit of NTC was ₹15.46 crores during 2015-16 and ₹969.38 crores during 2016-17. The profit of NJMC was ₹7.31 lakhs during 2015-16 and ₹4.75 lakhs during 2016-17. BIC being non-operational is not making any profit.

NTC is having 150 temporary employees working for more than ten years. There is no temporary employee working in NJMC and BIC working for more than ten years.

Statement

Details of Operational and Non-operational Mills (not closed) of NTC

	Mills	Location	No. of Employees
1	2	3	4
I.	28 Operational Mills		
A.	3 Operational Mills with NTC		
	Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Tirupathi Cotton Mills	Renigunta	125
	Gujarat		
2.	Raj nagar Mills	Ahmedabad	446
	Karnataka		
3.	New Minerva Mills	Hassan	358
	Kerala		
4.	Algappa Textile Mills	Alagappanagar	361

1	2	3	4
5.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. mills	Cannanore	250
6.	Kerala Laxmi Mills	Trichur	354
7.	Vijayamohini Mills	Trivandrum	248
Madhya pradesh			
8.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	Burhanpur	91
9.	New Bhopal Textile Mills	Bhopal	118
Maharashtra			
10.	Podar Mills	Mumbai	400
11.	Tata Mills	Mumbai	687
12.	India United Mill no.5	Mumbai	536
13.	Barshi Textile Mills	Barshi	249
14.	Finlay Mills	Achalpur	562
Mahe			
15.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Mahe	238
Tamil nadu			
16.	Pioneer Spinners Mills	Kamudakudi	290
17.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' unit	Kalayarkoil	264
18.	Cambodia Mills	Coimbatore	338
19.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills	Coimbatore	214
20.	Pankaja Mills	Coimbatore	263
21.	Sri Rangavilas S.& W. Mills	Coimbatore	311
22.	Coimbatore Spg. & WVG mills	Coimbatore	107
West Bengal			
23.	Arati Cotton Mills	Dass Nagar	21
SUB TOTAL (1)			6831

B. 5 Mills operated through JV route

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra			
1.	India United Mills no.1	Mumbai	44
2.	Apollo Textile Mills	Mumbai	320
3.	Goldmohur Mills	Mumbai	364
4.	New city of Bombay Mfg. Mills	Mumbai	14
5.	Aurangabad Textile Mills	Aurangabad	44
SUB TOTAL (2)			786

II. 13 Non Operational Mills

A. 11 Mills for whom M.O.U. signed for J.V. but later cancelled arbitrator appointed and matter Sub-judice.

Kerala

1.	Parvathi mills	Quilon	56
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Maharashtra

2.	RBBA mills	Hinganghat	9
3.	Savatram Ramprasad Mills	Akola	6
4.	Chalisgaon Textile Mills	Chalisgaon	12
5.	Dhule Textile Mills	Dhule	19
6.	Nanded Textile Mills	Nanded	5

Odisha

7.	Odisha Cotton Mills	Bhagatpur	0
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Uttar Pradesh

8.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Mau	Maunathbhanjan	8
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West Bengal

9.	Laxminarayan Cotton Mills	Rishra	0
10.	Sodepur Cotton Mills	Sodepur	0

Tamil Nadu

11.	Sri Sarda Mills	Coimbatore	0
SUB TOTAL (3)			115

B. 2 Other Non Operational Mills

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan			
1.	Udaipur Cotton Mills	Udaipur	5
2.	Mahalaxmi Mills	Beawer	12
SUB TOTAL (4)			17
GRAND TOTAL (1+2+3+4)			7749

Reduction in budget for yarn supply scheme

†1577. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a constant reduction in allocated budget under different items related to yarn supply scheme/Mill Gate Price Scheme during the years 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18;

(b) the year-wise details of various budget heads and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the said reduction has led to the development of handlooms and has facilitated the handloom weavers or whether their problems have increased; and

(d) whether the Ministry is set to do away with the facilities being extended to handloom weavers under the schemes during the next few years in view of above trend of allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) There is no reduction in the allocated Budget under different items related to Yarn Supply Scheme/Mill Gate Price Scheme during the year 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-2016, 2016-17 and 2017-18. The following is the year wise details under various budget heads:

(Rs in Crore)					
Year	Total Budget Allotted	General	SCSP	STSP	NER
1	2	3	4	5	6
2013-14	100.00	86.90	8.10	1.50	3.50
2014-15	130.00	92.00	10.00	23.00	5.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2015-16	321.96	283.00	12.00	25.00	1.96
2016-17	261.50	205.70	23.50	30.00	2.00
2017-18	242.00	182.00	27.00	30.00	2.00

(e) Does not arise.

(d) No Sir.

Suicides by weavers

†1578. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the various issues pointed out by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in March, 2011 in its report regarding the suicides committed by the weavers and the steps taken by the Ministry so far to resolve them;

(b) whether it is a fact that the levying of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on the handloom Industry has increased its problems; and

(c) the rate of GST being charged from the weavers for their products, at present and the levels thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Comptroller and Auditor of India in its report in March, 2011 has pointed out the following problems faced by the weavers:

- Handloom weaving is a traditional and hereditary profession using traditional methods of production and designs due to lack of exposure, awareness and knowledge about the changing consumer preferences, protection technologies and methods of marketing.
- Competition from products manufactured by power loom sector
- Meager wages resulting in reluctance of younger generation to enter/continue the profession

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Steep increase in prices of hank yarn and chemicals and their non-availability
- Inadequate credit from financial institutions
- Inadequate marketing infrastructure
- Production related stress, occupational health hazards and lack of social security measures.

In order to address the above problems of weavers, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India has taken the following steps:

- Recognizing the need for protecting cultural heritage in the traditional skills of handloom weaving and for protecting the sector from competition from the powerloom and mill made textiles, the Weavers Service Centers are providing training to the weavers by disseminating improved techniques and new designs, arranging exhibitions, seminars, and workshops. They are also providing market support by arranging interface between the designers, producers and buyers.
- Looms and accessories are provided to the weavers to produce quality niche products to enhance their productivity thereby improving their earnings.
- Quality yarn is provided at mill gate price to the handloom weavers. Additionally, in order to facilitate handloom sector/weavers to compete with Powerloom and Mill Sector, 10% price subsidy is provided on cotton, domestic Silk and Woollen hank yarn with quantity restrictions.
- Bank loan is provided under Weaver MUDRA Scheme at concessional interest rate of 6%. Margin money up to ₹ 10,000/- and credit guarantee is also provided.
- To empower the weavers and to enable the children of weavers families in career advancement, Ministry of Textiles have entered into separate Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and National Institute of open schooling (NIOS) for providing education to the handloom weavers and their children through open schooling and distance learning. Ministry of Textiles is providing reimbursement of 75% of the fee towards admission in courses offered by NIOS/IGNOU in case of SC, ST, BPL and women learners of these people.

- National/Special Handloom Expos, District Level Events are organized to provide marketing platforms to the weavers. Weavers are also facilitated to participate in various crafts melas held in the different parts of the country to sell the handloom products. E-commerce platforms have been engaged as new marketing initiatives to boost the handloom sector.
- India Handloom Brand has been launched for branding of high quality handloom products.
- Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) has been signed with reputed designers for working in the handloom clusters and design fashionable garments using the local woven fabrics.
- Initiative with various leading brands has been undertaken to bring out a separate range of handloom garments in their brand. BIBA, Peter England and ONAYA have launched a separate range of handloom garments.
- Health Insurance as well as Life Insurance facility is made available to the handloom weavers under the Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Goods and Service Tax (GST) exemption is available for business with less than 20 lac turnover. GST rate applicable to yarn and cloth in the handloom sector is 5%. GST rate for Apparels/Garments with sale value less than ₹ 1000/- is 5% and exceeding ₹1000/- is 12%.

Implementation of PMKSY

1579. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri krishi Sinchayee Yojana in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme along with the targets fixed/achieved and progress made so far;

(c) whether the scheme aims to provide a permanent solution from drought in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this direction through this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):

(a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16 in the country with the objective to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. The components of PMKSY are as under:

During 2016-17, Ninety-Nine (99) ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation Projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 LHa. have been identified for completion in phases by Dec, 2019 including their Command Area Development (CAD) works under PMKSY. Central Assistance of ₹ 4161.81 cr. has been released under AIBP and CAD component and irrigation potential of 4.02 Lha. has been reported to be created during the said period.

Further, Benefits envisaged during the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 under other components of PMKSY and achievements made during 2015-16 to 2016-17 as reported by concerned Ministries and state governments are as under:

Components	Targeted Coverage	2015-16 & 2016-17	
		Achievements (Lakh Ha.)	C.A released (₹ in cr.)
Other HKKP components	6.0 Lakh Ha.	1.757	911.11
Per Drop More Crop	10.0 Million Ha.	14.13	3547.4
Watershed Development	11.5 Lakh Ha	5.54	2959.55

Pollution in surface water

1580. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an international organization Water Aid has stated in its report that 80 per cent of the surface water in India is polluted and is dangerous for health of its consumers; and

(b) what remedial action does the Ministry proposes to take to get over the situation and at the same time take remedial action in order to ensure that the purity of the surface water is preserved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Water Aid's report 'Urban WASH: An Assessment of Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) Policies and Programmes at the National and Selected State Level' has been prepared with limited study in urban areas only and does not represent the surface water quality scenario of entire country.

The Central Water Commission (CWC) monitors water quality of rivers at 429 key locations covering 67 main rivers, 138 tributaries and 55 sub-tributaries. The following 9 parameters are considered as toxic and very hazardous to Human and Animal life. As per analysis of data of these nine parameters for 2015-2016 shows that the number of rivers and sites that exceeded the permissible limit are:

Sl. No.	Parameters	No. of rivers	No. of Sites/Stations
1.	Arsenic	1	1
2.	Cadmium	64	112
3.	Chromium	16	19
4.	Copper	8	10
5.	Lead	47	55
6.	Nickel	38	56
7.	Zinc	No toxicity was found in River Water during test	
8.	Iron	67	110
9	Mercury	No toxicity was found in River Water during test	

The Water quality of rivers, lakes & other water bodies is regularly monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board(CPCB) also in collaboration with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) through a network of monitoring stations. As per the report published by CPCB in February 2015, 302 polluted river stretches have been identified on 275 rivers based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution.

Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). Various pollution abatement works taken up under NRCP, inter-alia, include interception & diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation facilities, electric/ improved wood crematoria, river front development, etc. NRCP (excluding Ganga & its tributaries) has covered polluted stretches of 31 rivers in 75 towns spread over 14 States at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 4517.82 crore. So far, Central share of ₹ 2180.97 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes & sewage treatment capacity of 2455.43 mld (million litres per day) has been created under the NRCP.

In respect of Ganga Basin, the Government has initiated 5 years Namami Gange Programme with an outlay of ₹ 20,000 crore in May 2015. The Government has constituted authorities at Central, State and District level under Environment Protection Act (EPA), 1986 vide Notification dated 7th October 2016 to take measures for prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution and to ensure continuous adequate flow of water so as to rejuvenate the River Ganga to its natural and pristine condition. Total 187 projects amounting to ₹ 16713.17 crore have been sanctioned for various activities such as treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, Ghat and crematoria works, afforestation, biodiversity, awareness creation and public outreach etc., out of which, 47 projects have been completed so far.

For conservation and management of identified lakes and wetlands in the country, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is currently implementing a scheme, namely, National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA) on cost sharing basis between Central Government and respective State Governments. So far, under NPCA, projects for conservation of 63 lakes have been sanctioned in 14 States for which an amount of ₹ 714.788 crore has been released for undertaking works like providing sewerage system and sewage treatment plants, interception and diversion of sewage, desilting, catchment area treatment, storm water management etc. So far, an amount of ₹ 163.11 crore has been released to States and other organisations for conservation and management of 82 identified wetlands in the country.

Government of India has formulated the National Water Policy in 2012 in which several recommendations for conservation, development and management of water

resources in the country have been made. National Water Policy, 2012 has *inter-alia* suggested that:

- Conservation of rivers, river corridors, water bodies and infrastructure should be undertaken in a scientifically planned manner through community participation.
- Source of water and water bodies should not be allowed to get polluted. System of third party periodic inspection should be evolved and stringent actions to be taken against the persons responsible for pollution.

Implementation of PMKSY

†1581. DR. CHANDRAPAL SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana with an objective to reduce the dependency of farming over monsoon and to provide water to every field;

(b) names of district in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, covered under this scheme;

(c) whether Jhansi, Lalitpur and Jalaun districts have also been covered under this scheme, if so, the details of works done so far at sub-district/district level, district-wise; and

(d) by when the fixed target of linking the identified districts with modern irrigation system by implementing drip and sprinkler irrigation programme would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched in 2015-16 to serve as a platform for convergence of investments in irrigation through comprehensive District and the State Irrigation Plans. It envisages end to end solution in irrigation supply chain *viz.* water resources, distribution, efficient application and extension services. The focus is on improving water use efficiency at farm level and bridging the gap between irrigation potential created and utilization.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) All the districts of Bundelkhand region are covered under various components of PMKSY.

Twelve water bodies of Lalitpur and eight water bodies of Jhansi district are covered under Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) Scheme of PMKSY-Har Khet Ko Pani.

The details of area covered under Micro Irrigation under Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY in the districts of Jhansi, Lalitpur and Jalaun during last two years and current year (as on 27.12.2017) is as under:

District	Area covered under Micro Irrigation (ha)	Target of completion
Jhansi	1042	States are empowered to develop Annual Action Plan indicating the district-wise target for different activities.
Lalitpur	693	
Jalaun	1090	

Implementation of PMKSY in Maharashtra

1582. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the nature of benefits farmers are likely to derive from Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY);
- (b) the nature of projects launched under the Yojana in Maharashtra in general and district Kolhapur in particular; and
- (c) the amount of funds allocated by the Central Government under each project and the targeted date for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched in 2015-16 to serve as a platform for convergence of investments in irrigation through comprehensive District and the State Irrigation Plans. It envisages end to end solution in irrigation supply chain viz. water resources, distribution, efficient application and extension services. The focus is on improving water use efficiency at farm level and bridging the gap between irrigation potential created and its utilization.

(b) and (c) During 2016-17, twenty Six (26) ongoing Irrigation projects of Maharashtra (Including Warna Irrigation project, benefitting Kolhapur district) under PMKSY- Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme have been identified in consultation with the State for completion in phases up to December, 2019. For completion of these projects, funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share.

Details of Central Assistance released to these projects as per their eligibility during 2016-17& 2017-18 (so far) along with their target completion is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of projects in Maharashtra under PMKSY

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	CA released (₹ in Cr.) (AIBP)		Target date of completion#
		2016-17	2017-18	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bawanthadi (IS)	16.84	9.34	Reported completed/almost completed
2.	Lower Panzara	8.73	4.95	Reported completed/almost completed
3.	Dongargaon	1.17	1.41	Reported completed/almost completed
4.	Warna	0.00	0.00	Reported completed/almost completed
5.	Lower Dudhna	39.62	0.00	2017-18
6.	Tillari'	11.94	0.00	2017-18
7.	Nandur Madhmeshwar Ph-II	16.04	0.25	2017-18
8.	Waghur	81.70	0.00	2017-18
9.	Khadakpurna	2.14	0.00	2017-18
10.	Lower Wardha	102.47	0.00	2019
11.	Gosikhurd (NP)	0.00	44.51	2019

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Upper Pen Ganga	12.26	23.58	2019
13.	Bembla	24.18	10.67	2019
14.	Tarali	24.38	0.00	2019
15.	Dhom Balaakwadi	5.78	0.00	2019
16.	Arjuna	1.01	4.25	2019
17.	Upper Kundalika	1.01	0.00	2019
18.	Aruna	0.00	0.00	2019
19.	Krishna Koyana Lift	23.09	0.00	2019
20.	Gadnadi	0.10	0.00	2019
21.	Sangola Branch Canal	1.31	0.00	2019
22.	Morna (Gureghar)	0.33	0.00	2019
23.	Lower Pedhi	4.18	3.16	2019
24.	Wang project	0.32	0.00	2019
25.	Naradave (Mahammadwadi)	1.27	0.00	2019
26.	Kudali	0.00	0.00	2019

Note: 1. State-share of ₹ 1723.58 and 1383.39 cr. were also released to Maharashtra through NABARD during 2016-17 & 2017-18 respectively.

2. ₹ 15.17 cr. to Lower Wardha project during 2016-17 and ₹ 3.0 cr. to Upper Penganga Project during 2017-18 were also released under Command Area Development- Water Management (CAD-WM) component.

#Completion target are for works of AIBP component of projects as informed by Govt. of Maharashtra.

Financial liability of Central Government for Polavaram project

1583. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to fix its financial liability on the Polavaram project, as per rates prevailing as on 1st April, 2014 only, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has decided to limit its financial liability, though AP

Reorganization mandates that the execution of project is the responsibility of the Central Government; and

- (c) on what basis Government has taken such a decision and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure *vide* O.M F No. 1(2)/PF-1/2014 (Pt) dated 30.09.2016 communicated the approval for funding of the Polavaram Project by the Central Govt by stating that it will provide 100% of the remaining cost of the irrigation component only of the project for the period starting from 1.4.2014 – the date on which this project was declared as National Project under the Act, to the extent of the cost of the irrigation component on the date.

Adverse effect of river linking projects

1584. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the various river linking projects planned by Government;
- (b) whether it is a fact, as claimed by environmentalists, that if all the river linking projects were implemented, it would adversely affect the lives of at least three million Indians and a landmass of 8000 square miles would be flooded; and
- (c) what is the regulatory clearance status of the Ken-Betwa river linking project and what will be its likely effect on Panna National Park, a Tiger Reserve?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation, now Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) in August 1980 for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water, for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports. The Pre-Feasibility Report of the all 30 links have been prepared and circulated to the concerned State Governments by the NWDA. After survey and investigations, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and Feasibility Reports of 2 links and draft Feasibility Reports of 7 links (Indian portion) under

Himalayan Component have been completed. Present status, States concerned with Inter Basin Water Transfer Links are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The apprehensions raised by environmentalists that interlinking would adversely affect lives of millions of people and flood landmass of 8000 square miles have no basis. In fact, Interlinking of rivers is considered essential for addressing the twin problems of water scarcity and flooding in the country. The implementation of Interlinking projects as per National Perspective Plan proposes to provide benefits of 25 million ha of irrigation from surface waters, 10 million ha by increased use of ground waters, raising the ultimate irrigation potential from 140 million ha to 175 million ha and generation of 34 million KW of power, apart from the incidental benefits of flood control, navigation, water supply, fisheries, salinity and pollution control etc.

At the time of preparation of Detailed Project Report of the individual river link projects, detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies as per Terms of Reference approved by Environmental Appraisal Committee (EAC) of Ministry of Environment and Forests & CC are carried out. EIA study includes impacts on land environment, water resources and its quality, terrestrial ecology (flora, fauna, vegetation cover, wildlife), aquatic ecology (riverine ecology, fisheries), pollution due to noise during construction phase, impact on air quality, impact due to command area development, impacts on local services (like water supply, education, health care, community forests, impacts on business opportunities). All environmental impacts and issues arising out of the EIA studies are duly addressed in Environmental Management Plan which forms a part of DPR.

Further, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Plan in respect of project affected persons is an integral part of the implementation of any ILR Project and is included in the DPR. A comprehensive R&R Plan as per the R&R Policy guidelines of the Government of India -2007 and R&R policy of the State Governments has been prepared in respect of both Ken-Betwa Link Project Phase-I & Phase-II and Damanganga-Pinjal Link Project for which the DPRs have been prepared.

The impacts of individual ILR projects on the human lives, environment, land mass, etc., are suitably addressed in the Environment Impact and Socio-economic impact Assessment studies which is part of the preparation of DPR. The number of people likely to be affected and the impact on land mass, etc., will only be known after carrying out EIA and Socio-economic impact assessment studies of individual links.

(c) All the statutory clearances viz., Environmental, Wildlife, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Forest Land Diversion, techno-economic, investment clearances have been accorded by concerned Ministries/Departments for Ken-Betwa Link Project Phase-1. The Central Empowered Committee (CEC) of Hon'ble Supreme Court considered the project in its meeting held on 01.05.2017. An area of 4141 ha of forest area of Panna Tiger Reserve is coming under the submergence of the proposed Daudhan Dam of Ken-Betwa Link Project Phase-1. Appropriate mitigation measures have been proposed by National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) by preparing comprehensive Landscape Management Plan.

Statement

Present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, name of rivers and status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)- Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi & Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli)- Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari & Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli)- Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh,	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram)- Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti)- Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem)- Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)- Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna & Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka,	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar & Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai-Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai & Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken & Betwa	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	FR & DPR (Ph-I&II) Completed
11.	Parbati -Kalisindh- Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi & Narmada	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Damanganga & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti & Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Netravati & Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	PFR Completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista- Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas- Sankosh- Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi & Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	PFR completed

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak & Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra & Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda & Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna & Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga & Sone	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone & Badua	Bihar & Jharkhand	PFR completed
10.	Ganga(Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar & Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha & Mahanadi	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga & Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista & Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

- PFR- Pre Feasibility Report
- FR- Feasibility Report
- DPR- Detailed Project Report

Funds requirement for Polavaram project

1585. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is committed to completion of National Irrigation Project at Polavaram by end of 2018;
- (b) if so, the details of various components of the work already done and work to be completed at present;
- (c) the amount of total funds required to complete the project in full shape and how Government is funding the project; and
- (d) the expenditure already incurred in the project since inception and expenditure likely to be incurred in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) As per the scheduled construction programme provided by the WRD, Govt. of AP, the project is targeted to be completed by 2019.

Breakup of the physical progress of works ending Nov., 2017 as reported by Project authorities/ State Government is as follows:—

Dam Area - (Including main dam, connectivity works and other ancillary works in the dam/reservoir area)	
Earthwork	71%
Embankments	10 %
Concreting for Navigation tunnel, Off-Take Regulator, and spillway	12%
Gates for connectivity works	35 %
Right Main Canal	
Earthwork	99.85 %
Lining (in km)	71 %
Structures (By numbers)	69%
Left Main Canal	
Earthwork	90%
Lining (in km)	57%
Structures (by Numbers)	23 %

The presently approved cost of project is ₹ 16010.45 crore (irrigation component -₹ 12294.40 crore) at 2010-11 price level. As reported by State Govt., total expenditure incurred by the State Govt. on the project, till March, 2017, amounts to ₹9143.34 Cr. Of this, ₹5135.87 Cr. was incurred by the State before declaration of this project as National Project on 01.04.2014 under section 90 of AP Reorganization Act, 2014.

Central Assistance (CA) of ₹562.47 crore was provided for this project under AIBP upto 31.03.2014. Further, CA of ₹3364.16 crore has been released for this project upto 31.3.2017 after it was declared as National Project on 1.4.2014. During 2017-18 CA of ₹979.36 crore has been released and another ₹318.222 crore have been sanctioned.

The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has submitted revised cost estimates of the Polavaram Project amounting to be ₹58319.06 Cr. (At 2013-14 price level) to Central Water Commission (CWC) during august, 2017. The revised estimates have been examined by CWC, and observations have been communicated to the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

Status of cleaning of Ganga river

1586. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of cleaning of Ganga river;
- (b) whether it is a fact that in spite of spending crores of rupees, the pollution level in Ganga river has not come down; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to overcome the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Government of India has launched Namami Gange Programme in May 2015 for conservation of river Ganga with total outlay of Rs. 20,000 crores. Namami Gange Programme is a holistic approach to clean Ganga through various activities such as treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, ghats & crematoria works, afforestation, biodiversity, awareness creation & public outreach etc. Total 187 projects of Rs. 16713.17 crores have been sanctioned for such activities, out of which, 47 have been completed so far.

- (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) assesses water quality of river Ganga in 5 States in association with respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) on monthly basis.

The overall water quality of Ganga for the period 2014 -16 is given in the table below:—

Year	Temperature		D.O.		pH		Conductivity		B.O.D.		Fecal		Total	
	°C		(mg/l)				(±mhos/cm)		(mg/l)		Coliform		Coliform	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
2014	13	35	2.8	11.1	6.3	8.9	42	6320	0	12	370	1300000	4	5000000
2015	12	40	2.9	11.6	6.7	9.3	153	6250	0.4	16	370	700000	2	1400000
2016	5	36	2.5	10.6	6.3	8.7	98	13370	0.0	12.2	220	300000	21	500000

As can be Seen from the above table, water quality of Ganga w.r.t. key parameters is fluctuating during the period 2014-2016.

(c) The Government has intensified its efforts for pollution abatement of river Ganga. Cleaning of river Ganga is being carried out through various activities including treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, afforestation & bio-diversity etc. The municipal sewage being generated in cities on banks of Ganga is being managed by a mix of Interception & Diversion projects, sewerage network and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) projects. Nearly 3000 Million Litres per Day (MLD) of sewage is generated by the towns situated on the main stream of river Ganga. Against this sewage treatment capacity available is 1580 MLD. National Mission for Clean Ganga has sanctioned projects for creation of additional 1570 MLD capacity and these projects are at various stages of implementation.

Relaxation of standards for sewage treatment plants

1587. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Pollution Control Board has relaxed the standards for upcoming sewage treatment plants on extremely polluted stretches of the Ganga;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for doing so; and

(c) if not, what are the number of sewage treatment plants that have come up during the last three years near the river Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

Ministry of Environment and Forests vide notification dt. 13.10.2017 have fixed effluent discharge standards for Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs). Prior to this notification, there was no notification fixing effluent discharge standards for STPs.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the last three years 11 Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) of 154 Million Litres Per Day (MLD) capacity have been created / rehabilitated.

Adoption of villages along river Ganga

1588. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to engage religious institutions and other similar bodies to adopt villages along the river Ganga and develop them as model villages;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, whether Government is thinking of working on such an idea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The development of Ganga bank villages is conceptualized as a convergence program involving all concerned Union and State Ministries/ Departments and various other stakeholders including faith organisations. As of now, there is no plan to engage only religious institutions and other similar bodies to adopt villages along the Ganga and to develop them as model villages. However, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is co-ordinating for development of all villages along the bank of River Ganga as model villages called "Ganga Grams", with the active support from other stake holding Central Ministries, State Governments and their Departments, and all other stakeholders including civil society organisations and faith leaders. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has also constituted a Ganga Swachchata Manch, through which all other stakeholders may be encouraged to participate in this project.

Flood forecasting centres

†1589. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forecasting of flood is considered as one of the most reliable and cost effective non-infrastructural measures towards flood management;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a number of flood forecasting centres are being run by the Central Water Commission (CWC) in various States of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the flood forecasting centres being run by the CWC are working effectively; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Providing absolute protection to all flood prone areas against all magnitude of floods is neither practically possible nor economically viable. Hence a pragmatic approach in flood management is to provide a reasonable degree of protection against flood damages at economic cost through a combination of structural and non-structural measures.

Flood management measures are broadly classified into:—

- (i) Administrative / Non-Structural Measures like advance warning through as efficient Flood Forecasting system and evacuation of land and evacuation projects, flood plain zoning regulations and insurance to the people against flood.
- (ii) Engineering / Structural Measures like such as creating reservoirs, detention basins, embankments, channelization of rivers, channel improvements, diversion of flood waters etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Central Water Commission (CWC) is the nodal Organisation entrusted with the task of flood forecasting and early flood warnings in the country on interstate rivers.

Presently, CWC issues flood forecasts at total of 221 forecasting stations (166 river level forecast stations and 55 dam/ barrage inflow forecast stations). These stations cover 19 major interstate river basins and 22 States/Union Territories and National Capital Territory of Delhi. State-wise list of flood forecasting stations maintained by CWC is given in the Statement (*See* below).

CWC has also modernized its network by automatic data acquisition through sensors and satellite based transmission system for near real-time data reception at DFCR & CFCR. India Meteorological Department (IMD) provides support to CWC in the form of rainfall forecast quantitatively for each of the sub-basin identified by CWC. All the above information is used to formulate the flood forecast.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Every year during monsoon period, Divisional Flood Control Rooms (DFCRs) are set up at Divisional offices of CWC which work on 24X7 basis during 1st May/June to 31st October/ December every year. DFCRs monitor flood situation and issue flood forecasts. At central level, Central Flood Control Room (CFCR) is set up at CWC HQ at New Delhi which also works on 24X7 basis during 1st May to 31st December every year. CFCR monitors the flood situation at national level and also facilitates to generate three days flood advisory. Besides this, CWC has established around 1500 hydro-meteorological observation stations throughout the country to monitor flood situation on hourly basis during monsoon season.

These forecasts are shared with disaster managers at State/District/local level from Divisional Flood Control Rooms DFCR and at national level from CFCR for mitigating measures. Flood forecasts along with trends of water level for the last 72 hours in respect of flood forecasting as well as monitoring stations are uploaded in CWCs Flood Forecasting portal (<http://india-water.gov.in/ffs>). Contact details of the DFCRs/ CFCR, officials responsible & respective river basin jurisdictions are available on the same portal.

During active monsoon period, 3-day advisory flood forecasts are made available online (<http://120.57.32.251>). Apart from this, CWC has been issuing flood forecast advisory based on the unprecedented/severe rainfall predictions from IMD in various basins.

Statement

State-wise number of Flood Forecasting Stations maintained by CWC

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of flood forecasting Stations		
		Level	Inflow	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	7	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	29	0	29
4.	Bihar	32	0	32
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1
6.	Gujarat	6	6	11
7.	Haryana	0	1	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	1
9.	Jharkhand	2	5	7
10.	Karnataka	1	9	10
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	4
12.	Maharashtra	7	3	10
13.	Orissa	11	2	13
14.	Rajasthan	0	3	3
15.	Tamil Nadu	0	5	5
16.	Telangana	4	6	10
17.	Tripura	2	0	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	38	2	40
19.	Uttarakhand	3	1	4
20.	West Bengal	11	3	14
21.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
22.	NCT of Delhi	2	0	2
TOTAL		166	55	221

Rehabilitation of persons displaced due to Pancheswar dam

†1590. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons to be displaced due to construction of dam at Pancheshwar in Uttarakhand or the public representatives of the State have requested

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for relocating the displaced persons and to provide them with jobs and compensate them on the lines of persons displaced by Tehri dam;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government reckons the people displaced from Pancheshwar dam region, under some other category; and

(d) if not, the reasons for denying facilities to the persons displaced by Pancheshwar dam on the lines of persons displaced by Tehri dam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) During Public Hearings conducted in project affected districts various participants/representative of project affected families (PFAs) suggested alternate relocation sites. However, no consensus regarding site for relocation of PFAs emerged during public hearing.

(c) and (d) The persons to be displaced due to construction of Pancheshwar Dam in Uttarakhand are proposed to be rehabilitated as per provisions of Government of India Act 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013'.

Issues of PMKSY

1591. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is contradicting the National Water Policy 2012, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the scheme is lacking accountability on the event of failure in meeting the targets, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to make the scheme more qualitative and in overcoming the drawbacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a)

to (c) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched in 2015-16 to serve as a platform for convergence of investments in irrigation through comprehensive District and the State Irrigation Plans. It envisages end to end solution in irrigation supply chain viz. water resources, distribution, efficient application and extension services. The focus is on improving water use efficiency at farm level and bridging the gap between irrigation potential created and utilization. Objectives of PMKSY are in line with National Water Policy, 2012.

Further, during 2016-17, 99 ongoing Major/Medium projects under PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) having irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha. have been identified, in consultation with states which could be completed in phases up to December, 2019. For completion of these projects in a mission mode, funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central as well as State share. Monitoring of the Projects is carried out by Central Water Commission regularly. Further, arrangements for third party monitoring have also been made. The progress of the projects is also reviewed regularly at all levels.

Achievement under the Clean Ganga Mission

1592. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of the river Ganga water cleaned under the Clean Ganga Mission during the last three years and amount of fund that has been utilised so far;
- (b) whether the achievement of the Mission is upto the expectation level;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and Government's future course of action to achieve the goal of cleaning Ganga river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Government of India has launched Namami Gange programme in May 2015 for conservation of river Ganga with total outlay of ₹ 20,000 crore. Namami Gange Programme is a holistic approach to clean Ganga through various activities such as treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, ghats and crematoria works, afforestation, biodiversity, awareness creation and public

outreach etc. Total 187 projects of ₹ 16713.17 crore have been sanctioned for such activities. Out of which, 47 projects have been completed so far. An amount of ₹ 1836.40 crore has been spent during the last three years.

(b) to (d) After facing some initial delay in starting the work under new Program the pace of implementing the projects have since been ramped up. Bottlenecks like delay in tendering process, retendering, non-availability of land, legal issues, natural calamities (like flood etc.), delay in permission from local authorities on road cutting/crossing etc. are commonly encountered. Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) constructed earlier are not performing to the optimum capacity and there is lack of Operation & Maintenance (O&M) support. The issues are resolved with continuous coordination with the State Governments at various levels, field visits and regular monitoring. Further in order to ensure effective implementation and timely completion of projects, project management consultants / supervision consultants are being appointed by the State Governments. Upgradation / rehabilitation of old STPs are being undertaken and all the new projects being sanctioned are inclusive of O&M component for 15 years under Central Government funding. Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) is being used for awarding sewage infrastructure contracts with effective mechanism for linking of the payment of O&M with STP performance. Cleaning of river is a continuous process, however, all efforts are made by Government of India to complete these projects by 2020.

Feasibility report on rivers interlinking project

1593. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has so far, shared any feasibility report of interlinking project to transfer water from Himalayan rivers to Mahanadi river;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the quantity of water proposed to be transferred from Himalayan rivers to Mahanadi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):

- (a) and (b) The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of

Irrigation, now Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) in August 1980 for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water, for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. A link namely Manas-Sankosh-Teesta-Ganga (MSTG) link is proposed under the Himalayan Component of NPP. Manas-Sankosh-Teesta-Ganga link canal envisages diversion of the surplus waters of Manas and Sankosh rivers with supplementation from the intermediate major streams for the benefit of augmenting the flows of Ganga at Farakka and further transfer to Damodar, Subarnarekha, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar and Cauvery basins and providing irrigation facilities to the enroute command areas. This link comprises of two dams on rivers Manas & Sankosh inside Bhutan territory, and a gravity flow canal for diverting substantial quantum of water to river Ganga upstream of Farakka barrage. The Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) of the link has already been prepared. The Feasibility Report (FR) could not be prepared as the canal is passing through the Manas-Tiger Reserve and Buxa-Tiger Reserve and other forests. Considering practical difficulties for surveys and investigation in Manas-Sankosh and Sankosh-Teesta reaches, NWDA has carried out alternate alignment studies for Manas-Sankosh-Teesta-Ganga Link avoiding Manas-Tiger Reserve and Buxa-Tiger Reserves and other forests. As an alternative option, almost forest free Manas-Sankosh-Teesta-Ganga link has been studied.

(c) The PFR of Manas-Sankosh-Teesta-Ganga link was completed in 1996. As per the PFR, the Manas-Sankosh-Teesta-Ganga link envisages diversion of 43000 million cubic metre (MCM) surplus water available in Manas and Sankosh rivers with supplementation from intermediate streams viz. Aie, Torsa, Raidak, Jaldhaka for augmenting the flow of Ganga at Farakka and make available about 13965 MCM of water (after enroute utilization) in Mahanadi basin for further diversion to south for utilization in water short Krishna, Pennar, Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar river basins.

Interlinking of rivers

1594. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is set to begin work on the interlinking of 60 of India's largest rivers, if so, the details of rivers to be linked and connecting rivers for each river;

(b) whether Government has developed a mechanism to resolve potential disputes between States with regard to sharing water, if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has assessed the probable impact of the project on changing monsoon patterns and ecological upheavals, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation, now Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) in August 1980 for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water, for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports. The Pre-Feasibility Report of the all 30 links have been prepared and circulated to the concerned State Governments by the NWDA. After survey and investigations, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and Feasibility Reports of 2 links and draft Feasibility Reports of 7 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. Present status, States concerned with Inter Basin Water Transfer Links are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government is pursuing the Interlinking of Rivers program in a consultative manner. The Supreme Court vide its judgment dated 27.02.2012 in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 512 of 2002 on 'Networking of Rivers' along with Writ Petition No. 668 of 2002 directed the Union of India and particularly the Ministry of Water Resources to constitute a Committee under the chairmanship of Minister of Water Resources for the implementation of ILR.

As per the directions of Supreme Court, a committee called "Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers" was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) for the implementation of ILR programme vide Gazette Notification dated 23rd September, 2014. Thirteen meetings of the Special Committee for ILR have been held so far (last meeting held on 27.07.2017 at New Delhi), wherein State Irrigation/ Water Resources Ministers along with the Secretaries of various States participated. The Special Committee

on ILR takes into consideration all the suggestions/observations of the stakeholders while planning and formulating the ILR projects.

The Committee, after considering the views of all the stakeholders, is proceeding ahead to expedite the objectives of the interlinking of rivers as per terms of reference. Vigorous efforts have been made for generating consensus with development of alternative plans and also setting out road maps for implementation of mature projects.

The Special Committee for ILR has constituted four specific sub-committees; (i) Sub-committee for comprehensive evaluation of various studies/reports (ii) Sub-Committee for system studies for identifications of most appropriate alternate plan, (iii) Sub-Committee for restructuring of National Water Development Agency and (iv) Sub-Committee for consensus building through negotiations and arriving at agreement between concerned States to discharge its functions.

(c) At the time of preparation of Detailed Project Report of the individual project, detailed Hydrological studies considering all the parameters including the monsoon variations are carried out to ascertain the availability of water at the tapping point. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies as per Terms of Reference approved by Environmental Appraisal Committee (EAC) of Ministry of Environment and Forest & CC are carried out. All environmental/ecological impacts and issues are duly addressed in Environmental Management Plan of the EIA studies (carried out as per approved ToR) which forms a part of DPR.

Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Plan in respect of project affected persons is also an integral part of the implementation of any Inter Linking of River project and is included in the DPR.

While implementing ILR projects, storages are proposed to be created to conserve flood water during extreme rainfall for better utilisation of water resources and to deal with the impact of climate change. The availability and sector-wise use of water in basins/sub basins is being assessed and reviewed periodically by NWDA as far as ILR projects are concerned. ILR projects will be able to divert flood/surplus waters to the deficit area and mitigate droughts. ILR projects will help in increasing productivity of land which can be increased through appropriate irrigation practices and corresponding use of other inputs and modernised agriculture practices.

Statement

Present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, name of rivers and status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
Peninsular Component				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra)- Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi & Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli)- Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari & Krishna	-do-	FR completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli)- Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh,	FR completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram)- Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti)- Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem)- Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)- Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna & Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka,	FR completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar & Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai & Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR completed

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken & Betwa	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	FR & DPR (Ph-I&II) Completed
11.	Parbati -Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi & Narmada	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR completed
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Damanganga & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR completed
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti & Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Netravati & Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	PFR completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	FR completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi & Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	PFR completed
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak & Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra & Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda & Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna & Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga & Sone	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone & Badua	Bihar & Jharkhand	PFR completed
10.	Ganga(Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar & Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha & Mahanadi	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	PFR completed. Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga & Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista & Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

- PFR- Pre Feasibility Report
- FR- Feasibility Report
- DPR- Detailed Project Report

Floods in Mumbai

1595. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Meethi river is one of the major causes of floods in Mumbai which overflows during rains due to heavy silt and garbage in it;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a proposal was submitted in the recent past by the Maharashtra Government to the Ministry for central assistance to deal with the situation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what is the present status of the proposal of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. It is one the many causes of floods in Mumbai. After the 2005 floods in Mumbai, the State Government of Maharashtra submitted Detailed Project Reports (DPR) containing some works to be carried out on Meethi River in 2 phases to Ministry of Urban Development under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The same were sent to Central Water Commission under this ministry for technical appraisal. However, during the course of technical appraisal, it was informed by the project authorities that major parts of the project *i.e.* 100% deepening and 90% widening and the retaining wall for River Meethi has already been completed.

Delay in execution of Polavaram project in Andhra Pradesh

1596. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Polavaram project in river Godavari;

(b) whether any representation has been received from Andhra Pradesh Government about tardy progress in execution of project and delay in releasing funds/ grants to the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Ministry; and

(d) what is the original schedule of completion of the project and by what time the project is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Breakup of the physical progress of works ending Nov, 2017 as reported by Project authorities/ State Government is as follows:

Dam Area - (Including main dam, connectivity works and other ancillary works in the dam/reservoir area)

Earthwork	71%
Embankments	10 %
Concreting for Navigation tunnel, Off-Take Regulator, and spillway	12%
Gates for connectivity works	35 %
Right Main Canal	
Earthwork	99.85 %
Lining (in km)	71 %
Structures (By numbers)	69%
Left Main Canal	
Earthwork	90%
Lining (in km)	57%
Structures (by Numbers)	23 %

As per the scheduled construction programme provided by the WRD, Govt. of AP, the project is targeted to be completed by 2019.

As reported by State Govt., total expenditure incurred by the State Govt on the project, till March, 2017, amounts to ₹ 9143.34 cr. Of this, ₹ 5135.87 cr was incurred by the State before declaration of this project as National Project on 01.04.2014 under section 90 of AP Reorganization Act, 2014.

Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 562.47 crore was provided for this project under AIBP upto 31.03.2014. Further, CA of ₹ 3364.16 crore has been released for this project upto 31.3.2017 after it was declared as National Project on 1.4.2014. During 2017-18 CA of ₹ 979.36 crore has been released and another ₹ 318.222 crore have been sanctioned.

Hon'ble Minister (MoWR, RD & GR) reviewed the progress of project on 25.10.2017 and 5.12.2017, where the concerned officers of State Govt, were also present. Number of decisions have been taken for expediting the works and their completion as per schedule.

Fund for water resource development in Adarsh Gram Yojana

1597. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans for more fund to water resource development facilities in Adarsh Gram Yojana (AGY);
- (b) whether Government plans for more fund to drainage water recycle system in AGY; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) was launched on 11th October, 2014 under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with the objective of creating model Gram Panchayats in different parts of the country. Activities under SAGY *inter-alia* include watershed management especially renovation and revival of traditional water bodies; rainwater harvesting; reducing local pollution of water; etc.

Under the SAGY framework, the development of Gram Panchayats has been envisaged through convergence and implementation of existing Government Schemes and programmes under the administrative control of respective Ministries without allocating additional funds.

Further, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation launched Jal Kranti Abhiyan (2015-18) on 5th June, 2015 in order to consolidate water conservation and management in the country through a holistic and integrated approach involving all stakeholders, making it a mass movement. The components of Jal Kranti Abhiyan (JKA) include (i) Jal Gram Yojana (ii) Development of Model Command Area (iii) Mass Awareness Programme and (iv) Other Activities.

Under the Jal Gram Yojana component, two villages in each district preferably facing acute water scarcity have been envisaged for identification across the country. JKA *inter-alia* envisages preparation of Comprehensive Integrated Water Security Plan for each village identified under Jal Gram Yojana. JKA is a convergence programme and no separate funds have been provided for the activities under JKA. Expenditure on various activities under JKA have been proposed through convergence of the existing schemes of Central / State Governments for example, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), etc.

Embankment of Bhutahi-Balan rivers

†1598. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had proposed a dam along both the banks of the river Bhutahi-Balan in Bihar to take its water upto the Kosi river;

(b) if so, the progress made so far;

(c) whether the construction of the western embankment of the river, which is nearly 60 kilometres in length, was completed in 1972, while the construction of the eastern embankment is still incomplete as a result of which nearly 50 villages of Phulparas block have to face tragedy of severe floods, every year; and

(d) if so, by when Government would complete the construction of the eastern embankment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal for construction of dam along the banks of river Bhutahi-Balan in Bihar.

(c) and (d) Western embankment of Bhutahi-Balan river starts from Nepal Border at Laokaha in Khutauna block of Madhubani District having length of 34.12 Kilometre (km) connecting to Nirmali-Ghoghardiha-link road which in turn is connected to western Kosi embankment.

Eastern embankment of Bhutahi-Balan River starts from Nepal Border at Laxmipur in Khutauna block of Madhubani District having length of 25.00 km and ends at Nanpatti village of Phulparas Block in Madhubani district.

Generally, flash flood comes in Bhutahi Balan River. In case of sudden high discharge in river, the water spreads into nearby areas through an open gap of 5.50 km. This water stays for a short period and flows through the passage provided in Nirmali-Ghoghardiha link road & railway line and Joins Kosi River. Government of Bihar has

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

informed that field officers have been instructed to carry out detail survey and prepare feasibility report.

**Implementation of irrigation and livelihood improvement
project in Andhra Pradesh**

1599. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh is implementing Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project with the help of Japan;
- (b) if so, the details of the project, the financial assistance that Japan is giving and when did the project commence and by when it is likely to be completed; and
- (c) the number of farmers benefited from this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project Phase-I (APILIP I) was commenced on 1.4.2007 with external assistance of ₹951.31 crore out of total project cost of ₹ 1137.34 crore from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and after bifurcation of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh, the project scope was split into Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The project cost of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana portions were ₹291.34 crore and ₹846.40 crore respectively out of which JICA assistance was ₹257.79 crore and ₹693.52 crore respectively. Both the States have completed the portions of their project in July 2016 and July 2017 respectively.

The State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh submitted the project proposal of Andhra Pradesh Irrigation and Livelihood Improvement Project Phase-II (APLIP-II) in October 2016 for external assistance of ₹1700 crore from JJCA for modernization of 2 major irrigation projects, 18 medium irrigation projects and 445 minor irrigation projects with JICA assistance of ₹1700 crore with duration of 7 years (2017-18 to 2023-24) and the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) has signed loan agreement with ITCA on 13.12.2017.

- (c) Approximately 81,000 farmers were benefitted under Phase-I APLIP project by Andhra Pradesh and 2,71,000 farmers are likely to be benefitted through Phase-II of APLIP project.

Release of funds to Telangana under PMKSY

1600. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to release funds under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) to the Telangana and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of funds being released for each project and by when these funds will be released;

(c) the details of the proposals made by Telangana Government in this regard and the proposals accepted by the Central Government; and

(d) whether there are any differences and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Eleven ongoing projects under AIBP in Telangana State have been identified in consultation with them for completion in phases by December 2019. Six projects qualified for Central Assistance (CA) under this scheme during 2016-17 and CA of ₹547.625 crore was released as per guidelines of the scheme.

During 2017-18, Govt. of Telangana submitted proposals for Central Assistance for two projects *viz.*, Rajiv Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme (RBLIS) and Sri Ram Sagar Project Stage-II (SRSP-II). Fast Track Proforma Clearance of the revised cost of Rajiv Bhima project has not been obtained by the State, therefore, CA was not released. However, CA of ₹ 13.242 crore has been released to SRSP-II project as per the guidelines of the scheme.

Further, two proposals covering 217 water bodies from State of Telangana have been received in the Ministry during FY 2017-18 under the Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) scheme. CA of ₹28.90 crore has been sanctioned under this scheme for Telangana State during the current year till date.

Further, under watershed development component of PMKSY, CA of ₹51.14 crore and under Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY, CA of ₹ 163 crore has been released during current year for the State of Telangana.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

REGARDING DEMONETISATION OF CURRENCY

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What point of order!

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

श्री उपसभापति: प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर का time सुबह है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आप Constitution का Seventh schedule निकाल लें।

श्री उपसभापति: हां बोलिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: Seventh Schedule में Point 36 में currency, coinage and legal tender; foreign exchange and 38 में Reserve Bank of India दोनों का अधिकार केन्द्र सरकार को है। Reserve Bank of India रूल बनाता है और Reserve Bank of India नोट छापता है और इसी प्रकार नोट बैंक में प्रचलित करता है।

श्रीमन्, अभी नोटबंदी हुई, नोटबंदी के बाद 2000 का नोट चला। बैंक का यह नियम है कि 65 परसेंट करेंसी बड़ी होनी चाहिए और 35 परसेंट छोटी होनी चाहिए। इन्होंने अब एक अंदरूनी आदेश जारी किया है कि 2000 का नोट बैंक लेगा, देगा नहीं। अब धीरे-धीरे ये 2000 के नोट को भी बंद करने जा रहे हैं। ये फिर से 2000 की नोटबंदी करने जा रहे हैं। बाजार में एक हलचल मची हुई है, करीब 2000 करोड़ रुपए ...**(व्यवधान)**... के 2000 हजार के नोट ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A point of order means..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चूंकि यह Constitution का उल्लेख है और Constitution में सरकार बताए, चूंकि रिजर्व बैंक और करेंसी दोनों गवर्नमेंट के अंडर में आती है। गवर्नमेंट ने नोटबंदी की तो सरकार ने की, रिजर्व बैंक ने नहीं की क्योंकि ये सरकार के अंडर में है। यहां माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि आप 2000 का नोट बंद करके विदेशों के तरीके से सिर्फ 500 रुपए का सबसे बड़ा नोट रखना चाहते हैं। यदि यही है, तो कृपया बता दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, this is not an issue concerned with today's List of Business. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, नियमावली के नियम को बिजनेस के साथ ...(व्यवधान)... संविधान बिजनेस के साथ नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I only spoke one sentence. Then you stood up. I spoke one sentence and then you stood up. Listen to my second sentence and third sentence. First I said, this point of order does not relate to any item of the List of Business today. For today's Business, there is no problem. You have raised a point based on Constitution and if you want a ruling, I will give a ruling later. I am reserving the ruling.

Now, let us take up the Statutory Resolution. Shri Arun Jaitley.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION

Increasing the rate of basic customs duty on certain goods

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I move:

"In pursuance of section 8A (1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of Notification No.91/2017-Customs, dated 14th December, 2017 [G.S.R.1514(E) dated 14th December, 2017], which seeks to increase the rate of basic customs duty (BCD) on the following goods, as under:

Tariff heading/ Sub-Head/Item	Description	From	To
1	2	3	4
8516 50 00	Microwave Ovens	10%	20%
8517 12 10	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks (Push button type)	10%	15%
8517 12 90	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks (Other than push button type)	10%	15%
8521 90 90	Other video recording or reproducing apparatus, whether or not incorporating a video tuner	10%	15%
8525 80	Television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders	10%	15%

1	2	3	4
8528 71 00	Reception apparatus for television not designed to incorporate a video display or screen (whether or not incorporating radio broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus)	10%	20%
8528 72	Other color reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus	10%	20%
8539 50 00	Light-emitting diode (LED) lamps	10%	20%
9028 30	Electricity meters	10%	15%
9405	Lamps and lighting fitting including searchlights and spotlights and parts thereof, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like, having a permanently fixed light source, and parts thereof not elsewhere specified or included	10%	20%

The question was proposed.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी आप ठीक कर रहे हैं, हमें इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह चाहूंगा कि आज गांवों में MSME Sector में जो चीज़ पैदा हो रही है, चीन उन सब चीज़ों को खत्म कर रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप चीन को रोकने के लिए MSME Sector को विशेष तौर से ले लें, उस पर ड्यूटी बढ़ा दें, ताकि हिन्दुस्तान का छोटा सेक्टर जिंदा रह सके। मैं इसीलिए इसकी प्रशंसा कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन इसके साथ मैं यह भी कह रहा हूँ कि आप MSME Sector को जिंदा रखें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I now put the Statutory Resolution moved by the hon. Minister to vote.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us now take up Statutory Resolution and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2017. Both will be discussed together.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

**Statutory Resolution Disapproving the Insolvency and Bankruptcy
Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017***
and
The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2017*

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

That this House disapproves the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 2017) promulgated by the President of India on 23rd November, 2017.

Sir, I have moved the Statutory Resolution. But, I would like to say that it is well-established that Ordinance route can be taken up under Article 123 only in extraordinary circumstances.

On 23rd November, 2017, hon. President had given his consent for the Ordinance. When, from 15th December, 2017, we were to have the Winter Session of Parliament. So, I would like to know where the urgency is. There is just three week's time between the date of Ordinance and the date of commencement of Parliament. So, I would like the hon. Minister to explain the objective behind issuing this Ordinance.

Secondly, hon. President of India has reminded several times that Ordinance shall be promulgated only in extraordinary and compelling circumstances. Everybody accepts that only in extraordinary, urgent and emergent circumstances Ordinance has to be issued. So, I would like to know whether there was any urgency to issue this Ordinance. What was the urgency to promulgate this Ordinance when the Session was just three weeks' away? So, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Jaitley to move the Bill for consideration.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The questions were proposed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this House and the other House passed the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. This was a reform recommended by the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission and we were

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

happy that the Government had brought this Code and this Code was passed by both the Houses. Subsequently, the Government noted that there are some deficiencies in the Bill and they promulgated an Ordinance. I welcome the Ordinance. And, my party, broadly, supports this Bill which will replace the Ordinance.

Sir, I will be very brief, because the purpose of my intervention is to point out that the Ordinance and the Bill that replaces the Ordinance throws up some more anomalies. I am pretty sure, sooner than later, the Government would have to come back to the House to remove those anomalies.

Thousands of pages have been written on this Ordinance. I don't share all those views. But, I think, it is important that the hon. Finance Minister takes note of a few suggestions that I wish to make now and reflect on them whether somewhere, in the course of drafting, the amending Bill has not become 'over-inclusive' and may, in fact, become counterproductive to the object of going through the insolvency resolution process.

Sir, let me point out just a few aspects of the Ordinance and the Bill that is proposed to replace the Ordinance.

Firstly, under Section 29A, the Ordinance and the Bill keep out a large number of people from becoming resolution applicant. I think that is correct. Any person cannot become a resolution applicant and some people would have to be excluded from the resolution process. But while doing so, the following people have been excluded. Firstly, a person convicted for any offence punishable for imprisonment for two years or more. This could be a completely non-financial crime or this could be some other crime, which has nothing to do with financial matters, and you are keeping him out. It can be argued that any one who has been convicted should be kept out. But I think the purpose of this Bill is not to enforce a general rule of morality. The purpose of this Bill is to ensure that resolution takes place of a company that has become insolvent. I think this is over-inclusive. This should have been confined to crimes arising out of certain specific acts, particularly, the acts which pertain to finance and economy.

Secondly, under sub-clause (f), you are keeping out persons prohibited by the SEBI from trading in securities or accessing the securities market. Now, we know that the SEBI prohibits people for six months. The SEBI may prohibit access for one year. Literally read, this section means, if you are prohibited, you are kept out. You are not kept out only for the period of prohibition, you are kept out just because you are prohibited. I think this, again, is over-inclusive.

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Clause 8 says that a person will be excluded if he has executed an enforceable guarantee in favour of the creditor or the corporate debtor who is subject to insolvency. At first blush, it may seem that not only the corporate debtor should be kept out, but the person who has executed an enforceable guarantee should also be kept out. There may be any number of cases where the guarantor may resile for good reasons. The guarantor may revoke the guarantee. The guarantor may say you have not complied with certain conditions, hence my guarantee is not enforceable. Merely because he has executed an enforceable guarantee, — he is not the insolvent, he is not the corporate debtor— if you keep him out, I am afraid you are inviting litigation even while you are keeping out a large number of potential investors. The most over-inclusive provision is sub-clause (j). I am sure the hon. Finance Minister's attention has been drawn to this by a number of professionals that this is over the top. Who have you kept out? You have kept out any person who is connected to the applicant under clauses (a) to (h). So far so good. But who is the connected person? A connected person under explanation (i) is a person who is a promoter or in the management or control of the resolution applicant. That is correct. But, then, clause (ii) says, any person who shall be the promoter or in management or control of the business of the corporate debtor during the implementation of the resolution plan. How is this possible? When I want to be a resolution applicant, I cannot be a resolution applicant if I have a connected person. But if I have become an applicant, my application has been accepted, a resolution plan is being implemented, and somebody who is connected becomes a promoter, how will you interrupt the resolution process? I think while (i) is correct, (ii), I think, is badly drafted, or, people have not reflected on the implications of (ii). The most damaging explanation is the explanation (iii). *Prima facie*, it appears correct. 'Connected' person means the holding company, subsidiary company, associate company or related party of a person referred to in Clauses 1 and 2. There is no difficulty with a holding company, subsidiary company or an associate company. But when we go to a related party, this immediately attracts Section 5 (24) of the Act and under Section 5 (24) of the Act, there is a long list of related parties. I am sure, the hon. Finance Minister is aware of that very long list. As a result — maybe, I am making an exaggerated statement — practically, everyone will be excluded. The resolution applicant is excluded. If he is connected to a person listed in the amendment, because of the connection, he is excluded and if the connected party has a relative, and because of the long list of related parties, he is excluded. Practically, every resolution applicant will be excluded. I think, one should have been a little more rigorous in the exclusion clauses. One should have

kept exclusion to a very, very small number which definitely must be excluded. But, I am afraid, by making the clauses so over broad, so over-inclusive, practically everyone in the financial world is likely to be excluded. And, then the word 'relative party' takes us back to the definition of 'relative' in the Companies Act. So, in a rather circuitous way, a resolution applicant, a connected person, his relative brings in practically everyone because everyone will, in some way or other, be brought under the net. Now what are the consequences of this over-exclusion? There are two consequences.

The first consequence is, very few people in India will be eligible to bid, and this worry has been raised by a number of people. It is quite possible that asset-reconstruction companies and alternate investment bodies registered abroad will turn out to be the bidders. Most Indian companies, which go through a resolution process, will pass from the hands of an Indian management to a foreign management. I have no objection to foreigners coming into India and investing. But I think a level-playing field should have been created for an adequate number of Indian companies, adequate number of Indian investors to bid for these assets rather than excluding them by this very over-inclusive Ordinance which will keep out, in my view, a large number of potential Indian investors. The danger is, most of these companies will go to the control of foreigners or foreign companies or multinationals.

The second danger is, you might end up with no bidder for the company as a going concern and you will end up selling the company in bits and pieces. That will be the worst result of this insolvency code. A company has become insolvent. The bank will take a haircut and a new investor will come and put in money. But for the sake of the economy, for the sake of employment, for the sake of producing goods and services, the company must keep going. But if you find no bidder for a company as a going company — and somebody will run the company — you are going to sell the assets in bits and pieces. Somebody will sell the machinery, one will sell the building, one will sell the adjoining land and the company is dead. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): It will be handed over to the real estate people.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is not the purpose of this code. The purpose of this is: The current management has driven the company into insolvency, but a new management must step in and continue to revive the company, run the company, so that India's companies run and India's employment is protected. I am afraid, these are the two dangers I see by this very, very over-broad exclusion process that you have brought. And,

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while we would pass the Bill today, I think the hon. Finance Minister should reflect on it. I think the best way to reflect is not to go simply by the advice of his officers, but to invite people from the professional business world, reflect on it and try to see whether this over-broad exclusion can be restricted.

Sir, I have one last submission. Initially, the RBI sent 12 companies to insolvency, then they made a list of about 50 companies and said, by December 31st if these companies do not come out of insolvency or their NPAs issue is not resolved, they would have to be sent to insolvency. I do not know whether it is wise to send so many companies into insolvency in one go. What kind of a message does it give? If a company has become insolvent, or is on the verge of insolvency, yes, it must be sent to the resolution process. But then, so many companies go through the insolvency process. I am told by my friends who practise before the Insolvency Board that the Board is already overloaded. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to tell us how many applications, how many cases, have been referred to the Insolvency Board, by the RBI, by the banks themselves and by individual creditors. Does the number run into a few dozen or does it already run into over a hundred? Where are the insolvency resolution professionals to handle all these companies? Does India have enough qualified, competent and experienced professionals for insolvency resolution, running into hundreds, to handle all this?

Sir, this is my last question: I understand that one company has gone through the resolution process. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to tell us what the haircut is that the bank took in that company. Newspapers are full of stories of bankers, not willing to be named but telling journalists privately, that the haircut has to be 60, 65 or 70 per cent. Well, if the haircut has to be 60 or 65 per cent, so be it, but please understand that these are virtually subsidies that you are giving to a corporate defaulter while you are taking away subsidies for people who want sugar, people who want rice and people who want kerosene. I don't know if any banker is willing to take such a haircut. If the first case has ended in a haircut of 65, 70 or even 75 per cent, as was hinted in newspapers, I think it is wise to go slowly. What does a haircut mean? A haircut means the bank has to take a hit and has to provide the equivalent capital. If a banker takes a haircut of ₹ 5,000 crore, then he has to pump in an additional ₹ 5,000 crore of capital. As it is, the banks are struggling to keep the capital adequacy ratio. The hon. Finance Minister is struggling to provide the capital. And, if you take large haircuts, either somebody has to bring that capital for

the company or the bank has to find the capital to run its business. Now, the Bill that we passed is a good Bill. While I concede that there were some anomalies, [some applicants should have been excluded, and the Ordinance is in the right direction. I think the over-broad way in which the Ordinance has been drafted, the over-inclusive manner in which the Sections have been drafted, I am afraid, throw up new challenges, which I believe the hon. Finance Minister would have to address, if not today, in due course of time.

With these observations, we support the Bill.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय उपसभापति जी, सर्वप्रथम मैं Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code बिल में ऑर्डिनेंस के माध्यम से सरकार तुरन्त जो परिवर्तन लेकर आई है, उसके लिए केन्द्रीय कानून मंत्री जी का स्वागत करता हूँ। यह इस बात को दर्शाता है कि इस कानून में सरकार कितनी सजगता के साथ सारे विषयों की monitoring कर रही है। एक साल पहले, जब Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code बिल को पारित किया गया था, तो विषय था कि हमारे देश में जो पूंजी बाजार है और जो लोग किसी भी प्रकार का निवेश करते हैं, अगर कोई कंपनी या कोई फर्म दिवालिया होने के कगार पर पहुंचती है, तो उसके पैसे की भरपाई कैसे होगी? पहले जो कंपनी दिवालिया होती थी, उसे लगभग सात-आठ अथॉरिटीज़ से गुजरना पड़ता था। टैक्स अथॉरिटी अलग होती थी, लेबर अथॉरिटी अलग होती थी, कंपनीज़ लॉ में अलग केस चलते थे, चेक बाउंस के अलग केस चलते थे और सिविल डिस्प्यूट अलग चलते थे। फिर BFIR और AAIFR की जो प्रक्रिया थी, वह इतनी लम्बी थी कि बाजार का जो पैसा उसमें लगा होता था, उसका सही समय पर मिलना बहुत मुश्किल होता था। अब इसे एक comprehensive तरीके से Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code बिल के रूप में लाया गया है।

महोदय, जहां तक इस कानून के आने के बाद, इसके प्रयोग का विषय है, पिछले एक साल में ही NCLT में 500 से ज्यादा applications file हुई हैं। इतनी संख्या में जो एप्लीकेशन्स फाइल हुई हैं, यह इस बात को दर्शाता है कि इस कानून की कितनी आवश्यकता थी और इस समाधान के कानून को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए जो एक लम्बे समय से निर्णय लिया जाना था, उसकी कितनी आवश्यकता थी। इसमें भी जो applications आई हैं, उनमें से आधी से ज्यादा applications, Operational Creditors के द्वारा file की गई हैं। यह इस बात को दर्शाता है कि वर्ष 2016 से पहले Operational Creditors को इस प्रकार से जाने का और किसी भी वित्तीय स्थिति में जो दिवालिया होने वाली फर्म है, उसमें उसे अपने लिए जो एक उत्तर मांगने का विषय होता है या समाधान करने की जो प्रक्रिया होती है, उससे वह वंचित थी, लेकिन जो सबसे बड़ा संशोधन हम इसके माध्यम से लेकर आए हैं, इसके लिए मैंने प्रारंभ में सरकार को बधाई दी वह इसलिए कि जो संशोधन लाया गया है, उसका तात्पर्य यह है कि जो भी कंपनी दिवालियेपन की स्थिति में जा रही है, उसमें जो Resolution Applicant है, वह call हो सकता है। अभी जो haircut की बात आई कि कंपनी का जो haircut है उसका लाभ उठाने के लिए कहीं वे लोग ही, तो नहीं हैं, जिनके कारण से कंपनी दिवालिया होने के कगार पर पहुंची है या जिसके कारण से कंपनी की ऐसी स्थिति बनी है कि वह कंपनी ऋण के भार से ग्रस्त होकर दिवालिया होने की स्थिति में चली गई है। इसलिए सेक्शन 5, 25 और उसके consequent amendments इस बिल में

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

किए गए हैं, वे इसलिए हैं कि वह व्यक्ति जो कंपनी को इस स्थिति में लाने के लिए जिम्मेदार है और बाजार में उसके ऊपर जो ऋण की स्थिति है, उसके बारे में संदिग्धता और प्रश्नचिह्न लगे हुए हैं, कम से कम यदि हमें resolution mechanism transparent करना है या effective करना है, तो Resolution Applicant बनने से उसे रोका जाए। इस कानून के सेक्शन 29 में जो disqualification का प्रावधान रखा गया है, उससे निश्चित रूप से यह सुनिश्चित होगा कि जो व्यक्ति को दिवालिया बनाने के कगार पर ले गया है, वह कम से कम उसका दुरुपयोग करके पुनः उस कंपनी में नहीं जा सके, जिसके कारण उस कंपनी का Non Performance Asset बढ़ा और loan का payment नहीं किया।

सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह सच है कि अभी Insolvency and Bankruptcy का जो jurisprudence है, जो कानून है, वह अभी विकसित हो रहा है। इस कानून को जब हम लेकर आए हैं, तो इसे लाते समय भी यह जानकारी थी कि Insolvency Professional खड़ा करना, उसके लिए व्यवस्था खड़ी करना, उसके लिए पद्धति खड़ी करना और एक mechanism को खड़ा करना कि हम एक बहुत छोटे समय के अंतर्गत बाजार में जो पूंजी का प्रवाह है, बाजार का जो ऋण है और जो कंपनी डूबती है, उसे किस प्रकार से बचा सकें। एक वर्ष या अधिक के समय का जो सरकार का अनुभव आया है और जो समस्याएं संज्ञान में आई हैं, उन्हीं के समाधान के लिए सरकार यह वर्तमान ऑर्डिनेंस लेकर आयी है। यह समस्याओं का आना स्वाभाविक है, लेकिन इसका जो त्वरित समाधान सरकार ने किया है, सरकार इसके लिए बधाई की पात्र है। किसी भी कम्पनी के लिए किसी लोन के पेमेंट और रीपेमेंट के नहीं हो पाने की स्थिति में जब इन्सॉल्वेंसी की स्थिति आती है, तो यह देखना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है कि ऐसी स्थिति में कम से कम व्यवस्था का दुरुपयोग नहीं हो। कानून का उद्देश्य यह है कि बाजार में जो पूंजी का प्रवाह है या कम्पनी में जो निवेश है, वह एक सुरक्षित तरीके से — अगर वह रीपेमेंट नहीं हो पा रहा है, अगर Resolution Plan नहीं बन पा रहा है या अगर उसमें किसी प्रकार का अन्य कोई समाधान नहीं हो पा रहा है, तो कम से कम उसका जो ऑब्जेक्ट है, उसमें किसी प्रकार का अवरोध उत्पन्न न हो। इसलिए सरकार ने समयबद्ध तरीके से इसको पूरा करने का काम किया है। यह संशोधन, वर्तमान सरकार की कानून के प्रति जो गम्भीरता और प्रतिबद्धता है, उसको बताने का काम करता है। इस समय देश भर में बहुत सारे Insolvency Resolution Plans NCT में समाधान के लिए लम्बित हैं और अगर तत्काल प्रभाव से एप्लिकेंट्स को disqualify नहीं किया जाता, आधे से ज्यादा मामलों में इस प्रकार की दिक्कत सरकार के ध्यान और संज्ञान में आयी थी। इसलिए सरकार ने ऑर्डिनेंस को लाकर बहुत सही समय पर, जो लोग इसके लिए qualify नहीं करते हैं, उनको disqualify करने का काम किया है और जो लोग Resolution Plan दे चुके हैं, वे भी एक उचित सीमा के अंतर्गत अपनी जो overdue राशि है, उसका भुगतान कर सकते हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, अगर एक उदाहरण से इस बात को हम लोग समझने का प्रयास करें कि किसी कम्पनी अथवा व्यक्ति ने अगर क्रेडिटर से लोन लिया है, तो उसके पास विकल्प है कि या तो पूरा पेमेंट करके अपनी कम्पनी को इन्सॉल्वेंसी में जाने से बचा ले अथवा उसकी ब्याज राशि का भुगतान करके उस अकाउंट को पुनः ऑपरेशनल करा ले। अगर वह इन दोनों में से कोई विकल्प नहीं चुनता है, तो कम्पनी इन्सॉल्वेंसी में चली जाती है। अगर बाद में रिजोल्यूशन एप्लिकेशन देकर वह उस

कम्पनी को बहुत कम राशि में खरीदने का प्रयास करता है, तो यह किसी भी प्रकार से न्यायोचित नहीं कहा जा सकता है। इसलिए सेक्शन 29 में प्रावधान लाये गये हैं कि दिवाला और संशोधन अक्षमता कानून अपने सही उद्देश्यों के साथ लागू हो सके। एक ऐसा व्यक्ति जो अपना लिया हुआ कर्ज वापस देने की इच्छा नहीं करता, उसकी की गई गलती से उसको लाभान्वित होने से रोकना बहुत जरूरी है और इसीलिए क्लॉज 5 में भी अमेंडमेंट लाया गया है। यह संशोधन उन लोगों को Company Power Control रोकने के लिए है, जिन्होंने कम्पनी को दिवालेपन के कगार पर पहुंचाया है। इसलिए यह विधेयक Insolvency Resolution Professional की Committee of Creditors के माध्यम से यह अधिकार देता है कि किसके Resolution Plan Submission को वह स्वीकृति दे। हमने यह पूरी व्यवस्था इस पूरे कानून के अन्तर्गत इसलिए लागू की, कि भारत के अर्थतंत्र में पारदर्शी व्यवस्था और कारोबार में सुगमता की दृष्टि से एक बड़ा परिवर्तन हो। आज अगर 'Ease of Doing Business' में, हम लोग देश में, विश्व में रैंकिंग में ऊपर आये हैं, तो उसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है कि सरकार ने बहुत दृढ़ता के साथ जो रिफॉर्म के इश्यूज हैं और कम से कम पूँजी बाजार में जो लोगों की पूँजी की सुरक्षा है, उसके लिए सरकार ने व्यवस्थागत परिवर्तन किये हैं। व्यापारिक व्यवस्था में पारदर्शी तरीके से स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा का माहौल खड़ा हो, इसके लिए सरकार ने इस प्रकार के कानूनों को बना कर इस दिशा में आगे कदम बढ़ाये हैं। कम्पनीज में जिस प्रकार की अनियमितताएँ हैं, भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए ऑर्डिनेंस एक मज़बूत संदेश देने वाला है। सरकार ने यह ऑर्डिनेंस बहुत छोटे समय में लाकर, इस विषय को एक बहुत ही थोड़े समय में लाकर एक नया रास्ता बनाया है। अगर इस प्रकार का कोई लोन कम्पनी द्वारा लिया जाता है, तो उसकी रीपेमेंट करने के लिए एक पूरी व्यवस्था बनाने का पूरा मैकेनिज्म जो है, वह सरकार ने किया है। लेकिन जो ऑर्डिनेंस आया है, उसमें Resolution Applicant के लिए जो सरकार ने disqualification की सीमाएँ तय की हैं, वह निश्चित रूप से इस कानून को मज़बूती प्रदान करेगा और आने वाले समय में इस देश में insolvency और bankruptcy कानून के माध्यम से हम देश की पूँजी को सुरक्षित करके देश के उद्योग-व्यापार को बढ़ा पायेंगे। हम सब मिलकर इस कानून को, जो एक सही समय पर सरकार संशोधन लायी है, इसको स्वीकृति प्रदान करके इस कानून को उसके उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप चलाने के लिए, हम सब लोग समर्थन दें, यही अपेक्षा है, धन्यवाद।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी जो बिल लाए हैं, हम उसको पास कराएंगे, क्योंकि हम ऐसा कोई संदेश नहीं देना चाहते हैं कि हम सरकार के मार्ग में कहीं रोड़ा हैं। यहां पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष जी बैठे हैं, आप देश को जो संदेश दे रहे हैं कि हम कर्पण खत्म करेंगे और ब्लैक मनी खत्म करके economical reform लाकर इस कंट्री को सुधारेंगे। हम सब इसके पक्षधर हैं, लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इन सबके बावजूद भी आप जो सोच रहे हैं, क्या वह सोच सही रूप से लागू हो रही है? हम इसके समर्थन में खड़े हैं, लेकिन हम आपसे पूछना चाहते हैं कि जब आपने 23 नवम्बर, 2017 को ऑर्डिनेंस जारी किया, तो आपने दस लोगों की जो एक कमेटी बनाई, उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई या नहीं आई? अगर रिपोर्ट आई, तो क्या रिपोर्ट आई? आज क्वेश्चन ऑवर में नीरज शेखर जी का प्रश्न था कि एनपीए में कितने परसेंट की कमी आई और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कहा कि एनपीए भी एक बहुत बड़ा स्कैम है, तो आखिर वह स्कैम क्या है, यह हम सब जानना चाहते हैं? हम यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि एनपीए कैसे घटेगा? आज स्थिति यह है कि कोई भी बैंक से पैसा उधार लेने को तैयार नहीं है। अगर बैंक का पैसा इन्वेस्ट नहीं होगा, तो बैंक

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत खराब होती चली जायेगी। अगर बैंक liquidation के कगार पर खड़ा हो गया, जैसे आप FRDI कानून ला रहे थे, चलिए, अब तो वह सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास है, लेकिन FRDI कानून लाने की जरूरत इसी कारण पड़ रही थी, क्योंकि बैंक की स्थिति लगातार खराब हो रही है। इसलिए मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल के बाद, क्योंकि आप कह रहे हैं कि जो लोग अपने को दिवालिया घोषित कर देते हैं, उन सब पर लगातार लगाने के लिए हम इस बिल को लाए हैं, इस एक्ट को लाए हैं, लेकिन यह तो पहले से लागू था, आप इसमें अमेंडमेंट लेकर आए हैं, फिर भी क्या इस एक्ट के लागू होने के बाद, एनपीए घटेगा, क्योंकि मैं अभी पढ़ रहा था कि नाबार्ड का एनपीए सात परसेंट और बढ़ा, जब कि नाबार्ड विधेयक भी लाना था। सबसे ज्यादा एनपीए भारतीय स्टेट बैंक का है। हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी बैंक हैं, उनमें से सबसे ज्यादा एनपीए भारतीय स्टेट बैंक का है। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद उस एनपीए को घटाने में इस बिल से कैसे मदद मिलेगी?

आप तीन-चार चीजें लेकर आए हैं, एक तो आपने 'Insolvency Professional' शब्द डाला। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि 'Insolvency Professional' शब्द का मतलब क्या है? कौन Insolvency Professional होगा, क्योंकि उसी के हाथ में सब कुछ है? वह जब चाहेगा, तब बोर्ड के 75 परसेंट मेम्बर्स से राय लेकर कोई प्रपोज़ल दे देगा, कंपनी को समाप्त करने की राय दे देगा। एनसीएलटी को वही सारी राय देगा, तो वह कौन होगा? पहली बात कही गई थी कि सबकी राय पर कोई वकील बनाया जाएगा, जो क्रेडिटर्स हैं, उनकी राय पर बनाया जाएगा, लेकिन अब आप किसको बना रहे हैं? हम दूसरी बात यह जानना चाहते हैं कि कंपनी के ऐसेट्स की कीमत कौन लगाएगा? आप कहते हैं कि कंपनी को बेच दिया जाएगा, तो बेचने के लिए कंपनी के ऐसेट्स कौन तय करेगा? हमको शक है कि कहीं औने-पौने दामों पर न बेच दिए जाएं। मुझे याद है कि सहारा के केस में सेबी सुप्रीम कोर्ट गई और सहारा की Aamby Valley को बेचने का आदेश हुआ, लेकिन आज तक सहारा की Aamby Valley बिकी ही नहीं। अभी हमारे भूपेन्द्र भाई बता रहे थे कि अब तक 500 कंपनियां आ चुकी हैं, तो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि 500 कंपनियों के जो ऐसेट्स हैं, उनको लेने वाला कोई नहीं हो, जैसे चिदम्बरम भाई कह रहे थे कि इसके बहाने कहीं फॉरेन कंपनी को मौका न मिल जाए। अगर आप बहुत कड़ाई करेंगे, तो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि Bitcoin से parallel economy चलने लगे। मैंने उस दिन आपसे कहा था कि यह ठीक है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने Bitcoin पर एक clarification जारी किया है, लेकिन तो भी Bitcoin अगर कंट्री की एक parallel economy बनती चली गई है और अगर लोग Bitcoin के माध्यम से व्यापार करने लगे, तो आपके इस बिल या इस एक्ट का क्या अर्थ रह जाएगा?

सर, संविधान के Seventh Schedule ने यह राइट दिया है कि देश में parallel economy नहीं चलेगी, तो Bitcoin के माध्यम से parallel economy क्यों चलाई जा रही है? इसे आखिर हम रोकते क्यों नहीं? आज Bitcoins के 5,000 centres हो गए हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में इन centres की संख्या बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है। हजारों के वारे-न्यारे होते चले जा रहे हैं। इसे रोकने का भी आपने कोई प्रावधान किया या नहीं? आपने ineligible लोगों की इतनी categories बना दीं, मुझे नहीं लगता कि हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाला कोई और उसे खरीद पाएगा। मैं देख रहा था कि आपने कम-से-कम 11-12

categories बना दी हैं और इन categories में आने वाला उस कम्पनी की बोली नहीं लगा पाएगा। यदि उस कम्पनी की बोली वे नहीं लगाएंगे तो बोली लगाने वाला कौन आएगा, कम्पनी के कर्मचारियों की तनखाह कौन दिलाएगा - यह भी तो बता दीजिए। जिन 2 लाख कम्पनियों को आपने ban कर दिया, उन 2 लाख कम्पनियों के कर्मचारियों को कौन पैसा देगा? आज वे कर्मचारी मारे-मारे घूम रहे हैं। उन्हें कोई salary भी नहीं दे रहा है। उनकी सुरक्षा का ध्यान कौन रखेगा? क्या NCLT उनकी सुरक्षा का ध्यान रखेगी? यह भी clear हो जाना चाहिए। मैं आपसे फिर कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में अगर आपने रोजगार स्थापित नहीं रखा, अगर आपने हिन्दुस्तान में कम्पनीज़ को खत्म करना शुरू कर दिया, तो जिस हिसाब से बहुत से लोग विदेश भाग रहे हैं, अगर हिन्दुस्तान से सारे पूंजीपति विदेश चले गए तो यहां नौकरी या रोजगार देने का अवसर कौन प्रदान करेगा? फिर विश्व की मार्केट में हम कैसे compete कर पाएंगे? जो लोग इसमें कवर होते हैं, जो insolvent हो रहे हैं, उन्हें आखिर एक मौका तो दीजिए। आप उन्हें बुलाइए। जो सबसे बड़े defaulters हैं, मैं यहां किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, इस देश में ऐसे बहुत से बड़े लोग हैं, जिनकी तरफ बैंकों के हजारों करोड़ रुपए बाकी हैं, लेकिन उनके बारे में बैंक कुछ नहीं बोल रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ, गांव के एक छोटे आदमी की तरफ, अगर एक लाख रुपए भी बाकी हो जाता है, तो उसका tractor शाम को तहसील वाले खींचकर ले जाते हैं। आखिर ऐसा क्यों होता है? मैंने बहुत बार कहा कि इस ऐक्ट के साथ ऐसा प्रावधान भी कर दीजिए कि बैंकों का जो भी defaulter होगा, उसका नाम अखबारों में प्रकाशित किया जाएगा। कम-से-कम हम लोग जान तो सके कि देश के कौन बड़े-बड़े लोग NPA का सारा पैसा अपने पास रखे हुए हैं? अगर किसान का नाम लाल रंग से तहसील पर लिखा जा सकता है, तो उन लोगों का नाम क्यों नहीं लिखा जा सकता? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ और देश को यह जानने का अधिकार है।

मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि जहां आप कानून बनाएं, सख्त कानून बनाएं, लेकिन कम कानून बनाइए। एक हफ्ते पहले आपने 200-300 कानून खत्म किए हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप कम कानून बनाइए और जिस तरह रोज़ amendments हो रहे हैं, इन amendments की जगह आप सबको जोड़कर एक बड़ा कानून ले आइए और उस कानून के तहत कार्यवाही कीजिए, जिससे बड़े भी जिन्दा रहें, छोटे भी जिन्दा रहें, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था भी ठीक रहे, हमारी ग्रामीण संस्कृति भी जिन्दा रहे और चीन भी हिन्दुस्तान के बाज़ार पर कब्ज़ा न कर पाए। यह सब हमें देखना चाहिए। मैंने अभी कहा था कि आपने कई items पर Customs Duty बढ़ाई है, MSME sector के जितने भी products हैं, आज कुल्हड़ चीन के हाथ में चला गया, मोमबत्ती चीन के हाथ में चली गई, दिया चीन के हाथ में चला गया, फिर गांव के लोग जो व्यापार करते हैं, MSME sector में 25 लाख तक, उनका उत्पाद खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं रहेगा। आज वे व्यापार नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और जब वे व्यापार नहीं करेंगे तो हमारा ग्रामीण sector इंडस्ट्री से खत्म हो जाएगा, फिर गांव में रोजगार देने के अवसर आप कैसे प्रदान करेंगे? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सब चीज़ों पर आप ध्यान दें ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have three more minutes.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैंने सोचा कि आप रोक रहे हैं। हम कभी आपके आदेश की तरफ ताकते नहीं हैं। सबसे लायक हम ही आपके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए, बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): हम बाकी सब लोग भी लायक हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चलिए, हरिवंश जी आज कुछ बोले तो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम तो हरिवंश जी से कहते हैं कि आप जे.पी. मूवमेंट से निकले हैं, कभी तो आप सत्य बोल दिया कीजिए। हम तो असत्य बोलने के लिए मशहूर हैं। मैं तो वकील हूं, मैं तो सत्य बोल ही नहीं सकता। वकील होने के कारण हमें तो असत्य बोलना ही है। हमें जिसकी पैरवी करनी है, उसी के पक्ष में बोलना है। हम वकील होने के नाते मजबूर हैं। हमें तो जो फीस देगा, हम उसी की बात कहेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: हां, बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वे बड़ी अदालत के वकील हैं, हम थोड़ी छोटी अदालत के वकील हैं लेकिन ज्यादा संबंध हमारा लोगों के साथ रहता है, क्योंकि छोटी अदालतों में ज्यादा लोग आते हैं, जबकि बड़ी अदालतों में तो बड़े-बड़े लोग ही पहुंच पाते हैं। छोटी अदालतों में तो बहुत छोटे लोग भी पहुंच जाते हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूं कि बिल ठीक है, बिल के प्रावधान भी ठीक हैं, लेकिन जैसा कि भूपेन्द्र जी ने कहा कि 500 कंपनीज़ आ गईं, तो आप कम से कम दोबारा यह देख लीजिए कि 500 कंपनियों में से जो कंपनीज़ रिवाइव होने की स्थिति में हों, उनको आप एक बार रिवाइव होने का मौका दीजिए, ताकि ऐसा न हो कि सारी कंपनियां बन्द होने की स्थिति में चली जाएं और हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थव्यवस्था चरमरा जाए। इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इन सबको देखते हुए एक बार फिर से रिव्यू करा दीजिए और उसके बाद कार्रवाई करें, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, I should specially thank you because you had two more minutes. Now, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan. You have eight minutes.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): All right, Sir. I will not take that much time. I welcome this Bill. It has good intention to prevent defaulters from again becoming owners of the company. It is good. At the same time, the defects or the bad consequences pointed out by the learned senior Member, who is also former Finance Minister, should be looked into. Those are, according to me, valid points. I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister and from the House what is meant by 'haircut'. Why is it so that concept of haircut is not made applicable to agricultural loans and educational loans? In Tamil Nadu, a farmer, who purchased a tractor, was not able to repay the loan. The interest is exorbitant. It is not treated as agricultural loan. It is a commercial loan. A student raised a loan, studied but could not get employment. In Tirunelveli, a student raised a loan from the State Bank of India. It sold the loan to the Reliance company for ten per cent of the loan amount. The poor student was threatened by this company and he committed suicide. Also, there are many suicides by farmers. It is a well-known fact that

it happens because of their inability to repay the loan taken for agricultural purposes and for purchase of agricultural equipment. What is the concept of haircut? Does it have any legal backing? Why is there no transparency in haircut? The senior Member referred to a transaction particular to a company. He's unable to find out the name of the company and the amount involved in the haircut. How much money was not collected or waived?

My humble submission would be this. It is a very serious problem. Small borrowers are harassed by banks because they are not applying the NPA principle properly as laid down by the Reserve Bank of India. In one of the reports, subject to correction, the Reserve Bank of India has condemned the behaviour of the banks because they were not following the guidelines to classify the loans as NPAs.

MSMEs need adequate security. They are not able to run the business. The MSMEs are suffering a lot. I don't want to accuse anybody. But our hon. Finance Minister must give clear-cut instructions to the banks and also to the Reserve Bank of India to issue the circular stating under what circumstances an account can be classified as NPA.

Definitely, I urge and request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this. Educational loans and agricultural loans must be exempted from the concept of NPA. Or, at least, revise the guidelines for NPA as far as educational loans and agricultural loans are concerned. Because once a farmer raises a loan for purchase of a tractor, the entire generation collapses. They are automatically committing suicide because they are not able to repay the amount. They are not able to get anything from cultivation. So, the NPA may be applicable to commercial transactions, that too, to high-value transactions and not to loans to small farmers or students. Further, I would like to urge the Central Government that while borrowing money, applicant's name and amount — suppose the amount exceeds ₹ 1 crore — must be made public. Who is the borrower? Who is in need of money to the extent of ₹ 10 crore or ₹ 50 crore or ₹ 500 crore? It must be made known to the entire world as to why they are raising the funds. Definitely, they are going to misapply the loan or not use for the purpose for which they raised the loan. So, the entire public must know how the transaction is taking place and how the money, which is raised, is applied — whether it is applied for the purpose for which the loan has been raised. Now, one of the former Members is residing in London. He said that our judicial system is biased; our prison system is worst; it is violation of human rights. Sir, kindly take note of it. The educational loans and agricultural loans must be exempted from the concept of NPA and also, the concept of haircut and under what circumstances it would be applicable must be made public. How much money has been wasted because of haircut? Sir, this should not

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

be applicable to educational loans and agricultural loans. I thank the Chair and also I urge the hon. Finance Minister to have a human consideration with regard to educational loans and agricultural loans. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Navaneethakrishnanji. You also concluded your speech within time. You took less than the allotted time. Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, so far as this amendment Bill is concerned, we have preferred two amendments. First one is with regard to clause 5 of the Bill, which proposes insertion of Section 29A; and second is to its sub-clause (c), which is very relevant. It disqualifies persons who hold accounts which are classified as Non-Performing Assets and provides that at least one year must have passed between the date of such classification and the date of commencement of insolvency resolution process. Now, Sir, this provision does not take into account the fact that not all bad accounts are wilful. There is a sharp difference between bad loans and wilful defaulters. There are so many bad loans where despite the good intent of the borrowers, they could not pay back the loan because of market factors, unforeseen factors, etc. The Government must take into account the intentions in respect of such bad loans which do not have bad intentions of wilful defaulters. Now, who is a wilful defaulter? The Reserve Bank of India in its Master Circular dated 1st July, 2015 has defined wilful defaulter. It provides for a unit which has obligations to the lender even when it has the capacity to honour the said obligations but has defaulted, a unit which has defaulted and not utilised the finance from the lender for the specific purposes for which the loan was taken, a unit which has defaulted and siphoned off the funds, and a unit which has disposed of or removed the movable fixed assets or immovable property given for the purpose of securing a term loan without the knowledge of the bank. These are the companies or the people who have been characterised as wilful defaulters as per the RBI Act. Now, Sir, this circular of RBI has also advocated penal measures – penal measures against wilful defaulters. Now, नरेश जी बता रहे थे कि RBI has said the lenders, that is, banks, may initiate criminal proceedings against wilful defaulters wherever necessary. I do not know in how many cases penal action or criminal proceedings have been initiated against wilful defaulters or if at all! On the contrary, before the apex court, the Government has given a sealed cover, giving a list of the wilful defaulters with the plea that their identity should not be disclosed. And, for that matter, the RBI

Act of 1934 or the Banking Regulation Act of 1949 have not been amended for disclosure of the identities of such wilful defaulters sorry to say. Therefore, according to us, there should be a difference between the bad loan accounts and the wilful defaulters, which has not been given credence by the Government in the proposed Amendment.

Secondly, Sir, in Section 29A, clause (h) disqualifies persons, who have executed a guarantee in respect of a company against which an application for insolvency resolution has been admitted, from submitting a resolution plan. This provision is also too wide because there are guarantors who have failed to honour a guarantee executed by them. They can be taken into account but those whose guarantee has not been invoked at all, the guarantee given by a guarantor has not been invoked at all, how can they be treated in the same manner against those who have given guarantee and failed to honour that guarantee?

Therefore, my suggestion to the Government is that this provision is too wide and there is no rationale in disqualifying the persons, where I have said, 'two sets of persons'.

Now, the third point is in regard to the homebuyers. That is the perennial problem that the homebuyers are facing. Now, Sir, there is neither a reasonable classification in keeping homebuyers out of the category of operational creditors nor does such a classification have any nexus with the object of the Code. If we go through the parent Code and the Objects and Reasons given therein, there is no nexus with the Objects and Reasons of the parent Code so far as the homebuyers are concerned because they do not fall within the category of secured creditors or operational creditors.

Now, Sir, my suggestion to the Government is that the Government should take note of this that the homebuyers and operational creditors would stand together in queue in case of liquidation of a builder company.

Nowadays, there are so many builder companies which have defaulted. They have not handed over the flats, houses to people who have applied for homes and deposited money with the companies. They are being cheated and in several cases, even the apex court had to intervene that there is no such provision in the Amendment or in the parent Code that the homebuyers should also come under the definition of operational creditors. Otherwise, their interest will be jeopardized. In our country, there are thousands and thousands of homebuyers. Many of them do not know where to go and how to resolve

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray]

3.00 P.M.

their disputes. Some people are going to the Consumer Forum; some people are going to the different courts and now with the introduction of this Bill and the Amendments thereof, the homebuyers will be *in a soup*, their interest will be compromised.

Finally, before I conclude, Sir, while the provisions of this Bill do not appear to apply to resolutions admitted by the NCLT, this may create a problematic situation for Synergy Dooray case—the famous Synergy Dooray case—where the debtor company was merged with a related party itself, while undertaking a 95% haircut. That is the area where the Government should pay more attention. And, what about the wilful defaulters; why are we not attaching the properties of their group companies? The properties of the group companies of the wilful defaulters should also be attached and their identity should be disclosed. If the Government has good intention to give relief to the people, then, those who have plundered with the public money, they must be brought to book first and, thereafter, certain other categories of people should be taken care of. This is my humble submission through you to the Government. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. You also took less time. You took only seven minutes in place of eight minutes. Thank you very much. Every Member is now.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: I ring the bell while sitting there.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not do that. No, no. I did not want to do that. It is good that every hon. Member is very much cooperating to the extent of speaking less than the time allotted to him.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): I will cooperate by taking his time.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no problem. Next is, Shri A.U. Singh Deo. I hope you will also follow the same example.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, of course, this Bill is to be supported and we support it too. The Amendment Bill 2017 amends the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code which was enacted to find a time-bound resolution for ailing and sick firms. The enactment of Code in 2016 had bought in very high expectations that things would stabilize, but they

have not. The Indian banking sector has been grappling with the issue of Non Performing Assets and increasing credit costs over the past few years. Sir, according to the RBI's data, NPAs were three per cent of gross advances of all banks in India in 2013.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN) *in the Chair*]

By 2016, they had grown to 9.3 per cent. The increase was much more for nationalized banks *i.e.*, from 2.9 per cent in 2013 to 13.8 per cent in 2016. As compared to private banks, the NPA raised from two per cent of gross advances in 2013 to 3.1 per cent in 2016. The PSBs have a bad loan ratio. That is almost twice as bad as their private counterparts and has led to contraction in the credit growth of the private sector. Sir, the NPAs of PSBs have increased to 7.33 lakh crores as of June, 2017 from 2.78 lakh cores in March, 2015. Top five banks together—SBI, PNB, BOI, IDBI, Bank of Baroda account for a share of 47.4 per cent totaling to ₹ 393,154 crore. According to CARE ratings, as of end September, 2017, NPAs in the Indian banking system made up around 9.85 per cent of total loans. The pile-up of unsustainable corporate credit is huge. The unprecedented slowdown in credit growth, despite rate cuts, indicates to economic slowdown. The critical element for the economy now is a speedy resolution and how to rectify and bring down the level of gross NPAs. Sir, the Government needs to introspect as to why even after more than a year of its implementation, the Code has not been successful in dealing with growing NPA crisis. The Code is in its early stages of implementation with the first case resolved in August, 2017, for which we all look for details. Institutions under the Code, such as Information Utilities to handle financial information related to debtors are still being set up and insolvency professionals are still being trained. We would still like to know the definition of insolvency professionals, their credentials and what they really need to do. Sir, 300 cases have been registered under the Code as per my information, some of which have been challenged in the High Courts. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): You can take one minute more.

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Sir, if I have only one minute more, then, I need to cut short my points. Sir, the other Members have brought in aspects of insolvency professionals, people who value companies, and there is a long list of people who are being left out from participating in purchasing new companies. While the intention to exclude such persons is good, all bad loans may not be the result of willful default, diversion or misappropriation of funds in a market. In an economy, there are cases of failure, there are change in the market conditions, severe competition, change in technology and policies of

[Shri A.U. Singh Deo]

the Government. So, we really can't debar everybody from participating in the resolution process like it has been suggested by other speakers before me that the foreign companies would then take hold of what is available in this country. Sir, insolvency resolution is a commercial process and banks and financial institutions and financial institutions should be allowed to take informed decisions keeping the best business interests in mind. They should not be compelled to reject the offer of existing promoters, mainly because under their control the company had defaulted except where there is an allegation of willful default or misappropriation of funds.

Sir, the need of the hour is to amend the law to ensure that only deserving candidates are allowed to bid for stressed assets under the Corporate Resolution Plan. Therefore, I recommend that such restrictions should be applied on a case-to-case basis rather than imposing a general prohibition. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board should be empowered to examine such cases where a prohibition is applicable. It can't be a general rule, Sir. We heartily support the Bill. But I do feel that certain amendments are needed to be put in. A larger picture has to be put in place. I hope the hon. Minister, who is very capable, would look into the suggestions made in this august House today. Thank you.

श्री हरिवंश: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सरकार ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में ब्लैकमनी के संबंध में, बैंकों को मजबूत बनाने की दिशा में, इरादतन बैंकों का पैसा डुबाने वालों के खिलाफ जो कानून बनाए हैं, मैं उनका स्वागत करते हुए यह मानता हूँ कि यह कानून भी उसी दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है, इसलिए मैं इसके समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा कि मैं एक वकील के रूप में नहीं - क्योंकि गांधी जी मानते थे कि जिस समाज में वकील या डॉक्टरों की संख्या अधिक है, उनके बारे में नए ढंग से सोचना चाहिए, कुछ नया प्रयास होना चाहिए। मैं जेपी आन्दोलन से जुड़ा रहा, मैं उसी अर्थ में इसके बारे में बात कर रहा हूँ। यह बिल या जो ऐसे बिल आए हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि इसके पीछे की स्पिरिट बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, हमें उस पर गौर करना चाहिए। Institutions और खास तौर से financial institutions की credibility को restore करने, जो credibility पिछले कई दशकों में कम हुई थी, उसको ठीक करने का एक गंभीर प्रयास है, कैसे? पिछले कुछ दिनों से भारत में Bitcoin की बड़ी चर्चा है। मैंने इस बारे में सदन में भी सुना है, इससे संबंधित सवाल सुने हैं और बहस में भी इसके बारे में सुना है। इसका जन्म कैसे हुआ है और यह किस तरह से थ्रेट है, जिसको हमें एड्रेस करना चाहिए, मैं उस पर संक्षेप में दो चीजें कहना चाहूंगा। 2008 में जो दुनिया में credit crisis हुआ, जिसमें Lehman Brothers डूबे, तो पूरी दुनिया में एक तरह की financial अराजकता पैदा हुई। उस वक्त लोगों ने कहा, "Trust of millions in various traditional institutions is finisher." तब पांच लोगों ने कोशिश की और 2008 में लोगों ने digital currency बताया। उनमें से एक सज्जन Nakamoto थे। उन्होंने 2008 में software रिलीज किया सिर्फ

Self-contained Monetary System called Bitcoin. आज उसका कलैक्शन 19.4 billion dollars है। हम यह समझें कि इसके पीछे का इरादा क्या है? सर, मैं तीन दिन पहले का 'न्यूयार्क टाइम्स' quote कर रहा हूँ कि ये लोग टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से क्या करना चाहते हैं, जिसके बारे में हम सबको मिलकर सजग होना चाहिए। They force human societies to question the utility or the need of trusted third parties such as banks, governments, newspapers, brokers, centralised exchanges, regulatory agencies etc.

इस तरह से सरकारों से लेकर बाकी institutions की credibility को कमजोर करके कैसे टेक्नोलॉजी एक दूसरी दुनिया बनाना चाहती है, जिस पर कुछ ही लोगों का आधिपत्य होगा, वैसी चीजों को खत्म करने का काम, वैसे रिसोर्सेज को restore करने का काम यह बिल करता है, मैं इसलिए इसके समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह बिल क्या एड्रेस करता है, पहले से स्पष्ट है कि जिन भारतीय प्रमोटरों ने अपनी कम्पनियों का बहुत खराब ढंग से प्रबंधन किया, फिर भी वे उन पर नियंत्रण नहीं छोड़ना चाहते। एक के बाद एक-एक कानूनी दांवपेच से वे अपनी पुरानी सम्पत्ति पर कब्जा जमाए रखना चाहते हैं। इस कानून से यह खराब इरादा-मोटिव रखने वाले लोगों पर पाबंदी लगेगी। इस कानून के बाद एक प्रमोटर ने, मध्यम वर्ग के एक प्रमोटर ने ट्वीट करके कहा, जिसको मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा कि doubtful promoters को अपने पुनर्वास के लिए भी rehabilitation की योजना प्रस्तुत करने का अवसर नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। यह Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code का दुरुपयोग होगा। बोली की प्रक्रिया को भी बोली आमंत्रित करने से पहले स्पष्ट किया जाना चाहिए। यह कानून का काम कर रहा है, इसलिए हम इसके समर्थन में खड़े हैं। मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि सिद्धांत एवं व्यवहार में कानून का मकसद क्या है? कानून का मकसद है कि ये जो आदतन कानून तोड़ने वाले लोग हैं, उनमें कानून का भय पैदा हो। इस मुल्क में क्या हो रहा था? हम अपने फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को किस रास्ते पर ले जा रहे थे? चार्वाक का जो दर्शन है, "ऋणं कृत्वा पिबेत्", लोग बैंकों का सार्वजनिक पैसा ले रहे थे और सरकारें पैसा दे रही थीं। मैं अनेकों उदाहरण गिना सकता हूँ कि कैसे चेयरमेन्स की नियुक्तियाँ होती थीं, कैसे सरकारी या राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप से बड़े घरानों को पैसे दिए जाते थे। इसमें bank officials, wilful defaulters, ये सभी लोग शामिल थे। अभी माल्या के केस में भी सेबी पर जाँच के दौरान एसएसआईओ की जो एक रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें Serious Frauds Investigation Agency में साफ दर्ज है कि कैसे पोलिटिकल इंटरवेंशन्स से लोन दिए जाते थे और ये पैसे डूबते थे। इन कानूनों से कम से कम यह स्थिति बने कि लोगों में यह भय पैदा हो, जो wilful defaulters हैं, उनमें भय पैदा हो।

महोदय, आज से पाँच वर्ष पहले, 2012 में यह स्पष्ट हो गया था कि विजय माल्या, किंगफिशर एयरलाइन्स के लिए कर्ज चुकाना संभव नहीं है, यह भी क्लियर हो गया था कि ये धंधा चलाने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं, कुछ समय बाद यह भी निर्णय हो गया कि बैंक विजय माल्या की संपत्ति नीलाम करके अपना बकाया वसूल कर सकते हैं, लेकिन ये पैसे नहीं आए। उन पर 9000 करोड़ रुपये बकाया थे, आज यदि उनमें interest जोड़ दें तो पता नहीं कितने करोड़ रुपये होंगे? एक्सपर्ट्स कह रहे हैं कि कुल 300 कंपनियों में से 200 कंपनियों के बंद होने का खतरा है, 12 बड़ी कंपनियाँ हैं, जो आज

[श्री हरिवंश]

दिवालिया होने की प्रक्रिया से गुजर रही हैं, उन पर 2.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये बकाया हैं। जिन छोटी कंपनियों को लेकर चिंता हो रही है, उनके बारे में कानून के विशेषज्ञ कहते हैं कि छोटी, मंझोली कंपनियाँ दिवालिया कानून के ...(व्यवधान)... बस एक मिनट। वे पुनर्गठन के दूसरे तरीकों का सहारा ले सकती हैं। इसमें Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stated Assets हैं।

महोदय, मैं अंत में दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहूंगा कि भारतीय उद्यमी कर्ज लेकर खा जाने, जिस कंपनी के नाम पर कर्ज लिया, उसे दिवालिया बना कर कर्ज को चुपचाप ज्यादा फायदे वाले धंधों में डाल देने का काम कर रहे थे। आरबीआई और केन्द्र सरकार ने जो कदम उठाए हैं, वे हिस्टॉरिक हैं। यह फॉरनर्स को आमंत्रित नहीं करता, बल्कि निजी क्षेत्र में जो कुछ खास परिवार ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसी संपत्ति को डुबाते थे, उनको बंद करके प्रोफेशनल्स को आमंत्रित करता है। ...(समय की घंटी)... इसलिए हम इसके समर्थन में खड़े हैं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to make two comments. In 2016, we adopted the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code and not even one year is over, again, you came for an Amendment. I don't agree with the perception of Bhupenderji, my friend here that that reflects how the Government is closely monitoring. No, it reflects an over-haste by the Government without due diligence in handling such a crucial issue where public assets are being frittered away by big corporates; we need to think on how to arrest such a situation. I think, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code is one of the important legislative instruments. Much more due diligence was required.

I don't object to the very purpose which is written in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to prohibit the unscrupulous persons being benefited at the cost of creditors. You want to prevent that. So, you have kept a negative list of those who can't be resolution applicants. I think, this is the major purpose. You have inserted that in Section 29A. Again, the point of absolute absence of due diligence is reflected. My previous speakers have already detailed it out and I don't like to repeat and waste the time.

I want to deal with two major issues. Those aspects need to be taken into account so that while making a negative list, it should not be such that you don't get an appropriate resolution applicant or invite unnecessary litigation in delaying the entire resolution process to the detriment of everybody's interests. And also the money will not flow in. My main concern on this, that the whole Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code procedure in the background of FRDI Bill that is already in the domain that this haircut concerns me very much. The banks and financial institutions money is put in certain enterprises and it fails. The banks are not getting their money. This is public money. Here whenever this

whole concept of haircut comes and when I hear and see media reports that haircut goes to the extent of 75 per cent in certain cases, then the whole intention, the whole purpose as written here to prevent the unscrupulous to get benefit at the cost of creditors, becomes a total suspect. I think the Government must rescue us from such suspicion that that is not the intention. Where does remain the question of prohibiting unscrupulous persons when you are keeping it a guarded secret, the list of willful defaulters whose character has already been defined by the Reserve Bank of India? Definition has already been defined. If you keep that a guarded secret and, at the same time, you are telling that our purpose is to prevent the willful defaulters, the purpose becomes a suspect. I think that needs to be cleared and clarified. This is number one. Number two, why should there be a haircut? Why at all should there be a haircut? After all public money has been taken; public money has come back to the source. Sir, who failed, they must be punished. In whatever way, they should be punished and, at the same time, the venture can again be revived and revitalized. That can be altogether a separate exercise and for that existing legislative instruments are there. The whole financial system and the whole credit system are already there to take care of that aspect. There cannot come any point of sacrifice on the part of the creditors, mainly the financial institutions. Unless that is ensured, I think the credibility of the whole exercise is put thoroughly at stake and ultimately what is written here that to prohibit the unscrupulous persons being benefited at the cost of creditors, while writing that as objects and reasons, the exercise is exactly...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am just concluding. I think these aspects must be made very clear. If it is not done with an apprehension that if company will close, people will lose jobs, I think companies will continue to be closed and banks, will also continue to lose their money and public, whose money is in the banks will continue to suffer. This is the pattern of entire economic philosophy which was being developed the previous regimes. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... In the context of this, the efficacy of this particular legislative instrument has to be understood and, accordingly, it should be duly amended, duly corrected to take care of the apprehensions that have been expressed by us here. Due corrections are required here. It must be time bound. I think this Bill itself should ensure it and I request our Finance Minister to ensure a concrete clause to prevent any kind of haircut on the part of the banking financial institutions. They are all public sector institutions. No private company is suffering like that. I think that must be ensured. With these words, I conclude my observation on this Bill. Thank you.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमें तीन मिनट का समय देना, ऐसा लग रहा है कि अगर किसी वकील को और वह नेता हो, उसको अगर सबसे बड़ी पनिशमेंट देनी हो, तो यह देनी चाहिए कि वह तीन मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर दे।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: You take five minutes.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: यह सबसे इम्पॉसिबल चीज़ होती है, जो करने के लिए कहा जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): You can take five minutes.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: That is what I am seeing over here. But still, looking into the time-frame, I will straight away flag certain things for the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister and for clarification, if required, while stating in the beginning itself, that we are supporting the Bill and we want the Bill to be passed. I was in the Select Committee also. We had gone through the entire process of the drafting of the Bill. Several issues came up. It was also contemplated that certain issues of this nature can come. But it was not thought that there will be a situation where persons, who are disqualified, who are siphoning off the money, taking away thousands of crores of money come from another gate by wearing a different gown and they want to take over the company again. This Bill probably seeks to prohibit such persons, but at the same time, there are certain provisions which I would like to be highlighted before the hon. Finance Minister. I will not be repeating what has already been clarified very eloquently by the ex-hon. Finance Minister. Those issues would be definitely requiring certain clarifications, but if Clause 5 (d) is seen, it says, "has been convicted for any offence punishable with imprisonment for two years or more;". Now this does not deal with what type of offence he has committed for which he has been punished. If it is read along with Clause (i), it further says, "has been subject to any disability, corresponding to clauses (a) to (h), under any law in a jurisdiction outside India;" So, under any law inside or outside India, if two years' punishment for any offence is given, whether it is financial or it is for any other offence that is mentioned there, it needs to be considered whether for two years' punishment can be given for any minor offences and which are subsequently set aside and which has nothing to do with the company or has nothing to do with the financial activities, whether certain clarification in the provisions requires to be given or not, should be looked into. Sub-clause (e) says, "is disqualified to act as a Director under the Companies Act, 2013;" Now, disqualification under Companies Act as a Director can be for several reasons. Now, if a person has been disqualified and he can get qualified as Director immediately thereafter, even then

he is disqualified from becoming an eligible Director under Section 29A. For example, recently 300 Directors and a list of several Directors has been floated that they are not eligible for being Directors for default on various occasions or for various reasons. Then, a condonation provision has been brought by means of which they can file application, they can get the delay condoned and file application and they can again become eligible directors. So, if the directors can become eligible immediately thereafter and then become ineligible for certain faults, which are not major faults, but then that is also to be looked into and that needs to be kept into consideration. Now, Explanation to this, Sub-Clause (ii) says, "Any person who shall be the promoter or in management or control of the business of the corporate debtor during the implementation of the resolution plan;" Now if it is read with Section 29A itself, it says, "A person shall not be eligible to submit..." Now, if he cannot submit a resolution under Section 29A, the word, 'shall' is not understandable because this says, 'any person who shall be the promoter.' It is something for future. In future, since it is being brought under Sub-Section 2 that if he shall be promoter, he is also ineligible. Section 29A itself says, 'he cannot submit'. He is not eligible even for submitting the application for resolution. Then, there is a conflict in 'shall be a promoter'. It requires to be clarified or considered by the hon. Finance Minister. Then, if we come to the provisos of Section 30, the second proviso says, "provided further that where the resolution applicant referred to in the first proviso is ineligible under sub-section (c) of section 29A, the resolution applicant shall be allowed by the committee of creditors such period, not exceeding thirty days,..." So, thirty days are being granted to those persons who can make full payment and become eligible. Why only thirty days? Why not even a single day more? If thirty days are given, I want to ask why not a 'reasonable period' is given. Sir, if thirty days is considered to be 'reasonable', then the entire amount has to be paid within thirty days.

Lastly, I come to Section 235A which deals with penal provisions. It says,

"If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Code or the rules or regulations made thereunder for which no penalty or punishment is provided in this Code, such person shall be punishable with fine which shall not be less than one lakh rupees but which may extend to two crore rupees."

Now, Sir, 75 per cent of creditors approve the resolution. If resolution is found to be not correct due to certain reasons, does it mean, the 75 per cent creditors will have to pay penalty. If it is not so, who will be punishable? The Section is too vague. So, this also requires to be looked into.

With these observations, we support the Bill since the intention of the Bill is good. Thank you.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

At the outset, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for bringing this important and much required piece of legislation to give a further push to the Indian economy.

Of late, we have been witnessing that banks, especially banking industry, have been facing a lot of difficulties on account of the NPAs. These NPAs have come up not because of the 'other operations.' But, a very few industrial houses belonging to a very few people taken advantage of avenues available to them and ultimately a stage has come that the NPAs, which were around ₹ 2.5 lakh crores, have gone up to ₹ 7 or 8 or, maybe, 10 lakh crores or so.

Sir, RBI, time and again, as a regulator, as a bankers' bank, did evolve mechanism to check the flow of NPAs and instructed, on many counts, banks to take action against the NPAs.

The hon. Finance Minister has replied many supplementary questions in reply to many Starred Questions on various issues in the morning. Now, this is the time that willful defaulters have done whatever they want and it is the time now for the people of the nation to know who these defaulters are. Regulations and legislation are made time and again to check the menace of these kinds of activities. But, they should be taken to task. Their names should be made public, so that this works as a deterrent for the rest of India.

Under the proposed Bill, there is a time-bound programme. Resolution mechanism will take place. As has been mentioned by Shri Chidambaram, I wanted to know the people to be excluded. Of course, there is a lot of debate on that. I think, hon. Finance Minister will take note of it. The resolution mechanism will work to their advantage. It is apprehended today that banks' haircut would go to an extent of 60 to 65 per cent which will not be a thing in practice. A lot of care will be taken to see that people's money, the creditors' money is not wasted that way.

What is happening today is that ARCs are taking advantage of NPAs. They are buying assets the way they want and taking advantage of it and making a lot of money out of it. The main purpose what this legislation envisages should not be so that it is also flawed. In the units which will undergo resolution mechanism, there will be staff working there, who would have really sweated for the uplift of the company, but, unfortunately, the way things have gone, tomorrow, when they will be under resolution mechanism,

what will happen to those jobs? The Government should give a serious thought on that count also so that fruits of the outcome reach the people who had really worked for that unit. It should not be so that when these units go for liquidation process, they will be out and lose their jobs. So, it is the Government's duty to ensure that those jobs are not lost.

Sir, nowadays, another issue that is coming up is this. In the print media and also in the electronic media, we have seen that there are 10 to 12 houses which are facing the threat of undergoing this very strict mechanism. They are trying to play various tricks available with them. The Government should come heavily on these elements. They have a fear that the things will not remain under their control. They want things to be under their control. If the defaulters, who have really looted the company or looted the units, are trying to make their ways, I think the Government is taking a good note of it and they will ensure that this kind of practices are put to halt. With these words, again, we support this Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you very much. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, last year, the Government brought an Ordinance. Later on, the Banking Regulation Act was amended in order to empower the Reserve Bank to advise banks to take recourse to insolvency proceedings against the loan defaulters. This is the position. Even at that point of time, it was pointed out in the very same House that this amendment is not going to help the banks to recover the huge bad loans due because they are from big corporate companies. Sir, the Finance Minister, the Leader of the House, is sitting here. He knows what is the amount of bad loans today in the country. It is estimated to be around ₹ 10 lakh crores. If I am wrong, the Finance Minister can correct me, but this is what the estimate available is. The Government, I think, is not serious to recover these loans from the corporate companies. I do not know why the Government of the day should be afraid of corporate companies. This is the issue common people are asking. Many eminent lawyers participated in the discussion. I am raising these questions from the point of common people. They want to know why the Government is afraid of these corporate companies. Sir, the Bill was passed in a hurry last time. Now, you have come up with this another Bill, because the same defaulters are coming for the action and to settle their dues for a small amount. This is what the common people understand. Recently, one borrower who had taken almost ₹ 950 crores of loan, it was sold to his own subsidiary for ₹ 54 crores under the same insolvency case. That means, banks got only 6 per cent of the loan by recovery and the

[Shri D. Raja]

balance amount was written off. So, there was objection. The Finance Minister must know this. There was an objection. Now, you want to plug this loophole. Sir, the Bill is before us. We will have to pass this Bill, and, definitely, we are going to pass this Bill. I agree that the defaulters should not be allowed to buy back his company. I agree with you and I agree with Government but somebody will buy at cheaper rate. Ultimately, the banks are losing the money. That is the reality. That is the fact. Already, the RBI has asked the banks to be ready for 'deep haircut'. This 'deep haircut' has been raised by many speakers and they gave several interpretations. But according to common people, 'deep haircut' means write-off huge loans of big corporate companies. That is what the people understand. What do you mean by 'deep haircut'? You write-off the big loans of big corporate companies. That is what you mean. Sir, how long this appeasement to corporate houses can go on in this country? Your Government or, for that matter, every Government talks big, big things. But, finally, are you in a position to take tough action against these corporate companies which are wilful defaulters? Sir, the major bank union, AIBA, has been demanding criminal action on these defaulters. In the morning also, I raised this issue during Question Hour. It is a criminal offence as many eminent lawyers pointed out. Why don't you publish their names? What prevents you? What is the confidentiality involved? What is the secret involved? Why is there this secret? Why can't you publish their names? When you can publish the students' names, when you can publish the farmers' names who have taken loans and which have led to several consequences, including suicides, why can't you publish the names of corporate houses? What prevents you? Why are you afraid of these corporate houses? After all, the banks are giving loan out of people's money. It is people's money. These are public sector banks. It is people's money. They take loan and they don't pay the loan. Why are you afraid of these corporate companies? ...*(Time-bell rings)*... The nation should know who the defaulters are. The Parliament should know who the defaulters are. In the morning also, you said, the bank gives the names. There are proceedings. But why can't you publish their names? Let the people know. Let the nation know that these are the defaulters.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: So, the Parliament should know who the defaulters are and the Government should take action against these defaulters. So, Sir, these are the issues which common people raise. These are the questions which common people ask. I hope the Leader of the House, the Finance Minister, will respond positively.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

श्री अजय संचेती: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Bill है, ...(व्यवधान) इस बिल को बनाने के लिए जिस कमेटी का गठन किया गया था, उस कमेटी में हमारे साथी सांसद भूपेन्द्र यादव जी के साथ मुझे काम करने का मौका मिला।

सर, आज बहुत से दोस्तों ने, बहुत से साथियों ने अपनी-अपनी बातें रखीं। Former Finance Minister श्री चिदम्बरम जी ने भी अपनी कई बातें रखीं, लेकिन more or less सभी लोग इस बात से सहमत हैं कि this is need of the time, this Amendment Code is need of the time. यह कोड जिस इंटेन्शन या जरूरत की वजह से लाया गया है, वह बहुत जरूरी है। देश में कई कम्पनीज़ की आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। वे loans नहीं चुका पा रही हैं, ब्याज बढ़ता जा रहा है, एनपीए हो रही हैं, हो चुकी हैं। ये circumstantial NPAs हैं या wilful हैं, यह एक अलग जाँच का विषय है। सरकार इसमें अपना काम कर रही है। सर, IBC को इसलिए लाया गया था कि जो कम्पनीज़ asset-worthy हैं, जिनके पास assets भरपूर हैं और लोन नहीं चुका पा रही हैं, NPA हो गयी हैं, अगर प्रमोटर्स अपने आपको insolvent declare करते हैं और IPR के प्रोसेस के द्वारा नये इन्वेस्टर्स लाकर उस कम्पनी को टेकओवर करना चाहते हैं, चलाना चाहते हैं, इसका सरकार समर्थन करती है, इसको कराना चाहती है, इसीलिए इस कोड को लाया गया। सर, इससे सबसे बड़ी बात यह होगी कि देश की economy तो ठीक रहेगी और employment भी बरकरार रहेगा। सारी दुनिया में जो Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code है, वह एक well defined and well established process है। सर, इस प्रोसेस के दौरान यह देखने में आया कि कुछ कंपनियां, जिन्होंने अपने आपको insolvent declare किया, उन्होंने बाद में कुछ इन्वेस्टर्स को साथ में लेकर सामने लाकर, उनकी खुद की कंपनियां, जिनको वे insolvent declare कर चुके हैं, उनको टेकओवर करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। यह एक बड़ी चिंताजनक स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई थी। सर, इससे doubts create हो जाते थे। यह एक पूरा sequence है, इसको ध्यान से देखना होगा। पहले लोन लिया, repay नहीं किया, insolvent declare कर दिया और बाद में नए इन्वेस्टर्स को साथ में लेकर खुद उसी कंपनी को फिर से टेकओवर करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। सर, यह एक systematic deliberately लोन न चुकाते हुए अपनी कंपनी को एक हेयरकट के माध्यम से खुद के कंट्रोल में रखने का प्रयास है।

सर, मैं बहुत technical details में नहीं जाऊंगा कि किस सेक्शन में क्या प्रोविज़न है। जब माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी अपना जवाब देंगे, तो उसमें ये सारी चीज़ें विस्तार से आ जाएंगी। सर, इस समस्या को रोकना बहुत जरूरी थी, इसलिए यह अमेंडमेंट ऑर्डिनेंस के द्वारा तुरंत लाया जाए।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

सर, इसमें साफ कहा गया है कि आपकी कंपनी जो एनपीए हो चुकी है, उसे आपको टेकओवर नहीं करने दिया जाएगा और अगर आपको टेकओवर करना है, तो पहले आप उसका जो overdue interest है, उसको पे कीजिए, बैंक अकाउंट regularize कीजिए। इससे आपकी intention साफ दिखायी देगी कि नहीं, हम लोग इस कंपनी को वास्तव में चलाना चाहते हैं, हेयरकट के माध्यम से अपनी कंपनी को कब्जा करने का हमारा कोई इरादा नहीं है। सर, इससे फिर से जो प्रमोटर्स बिड करना चाहते हैं, उनकी intention काफी साफ नजर आ जाएगी।

[श्री अजय संचेती]

सर, कई वक्ताओं ने अपनी बात में कहा कि छोटे लोगों को इसमें छोड़ देना चाहिए, लेकिन चाहे बड़ा defaulter हो या छोटा defaulter हो, कानून उनमें distinguish कैसे कर सकता है, यह मेरे समझ के बाहर की चीज है। सर, मोदी सरकार की स्पष्ट नीति है कि support the needy and punish the guilty, इसी भावना को ध्यान में रख कर इस ऑर्डिनेंस को लाया गया था और इस अमेंडमेंट बिल को लाया गया कि गरीबों के खून-पसीने का जो पैसा है, उसकी जो कमाई है, वह गलत हाथों में न चली जाए। इस ऑर्डिनेंस के आने के बाद अगर हम लोग कुछ पुरानी चीजों पर ध्यान दें, तो इससे बैंकों की स्थिति बहुत मजबूत हुई है। शेयर मार्केट में बैंकों के शेयर्स का जो प्राइस है, वह जिस दिन से यह ऑर्डिनेंस लाया गया और बाद में अमेंडमेंट बिल लाने की चर्चा की गई, उसके बाद से उनके शेयर्स के प्राइस में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है। लोगों में एक डर भी बैठ गया है, जिसको हम fear of God कहते हैं कि अगर हम लोग गलत तरीके से काम करने जाएंगे, तो हमको इस तरह से खुद की कंपनी को टेकओवर करने नहीं दिया जाएगा।

सर, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, लेकिन हम अखबार देखें, तो आज ही के अखबार में लिखा है कि देश का एक बड़ा कॉर्पोरेट हाउस, जिसका इस देश की economy में एक समय बहुत बड़ा योगदान भी रहा है, उन्होंने यह कहा कि नहीं, हम खुद की कंपनी को फिर से टेकओवर करने के लिए बिड करना चाहते हैं, insolvent कंपनी को लेना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हम पहले interest भरने को तैयार हैं और हम उसकी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। यह दिखाता है कि वह अपने ऐसेट्स को फिर से regularize करना चाहते हैं।

सर, जब IBC को लाया गया था, तब देश की economical condition को ध्यान में रखते हुए सभी दलों ने इस भावना के साथ इसको पास किया था कि इससे हमें आर्थिक मजबूती मिलेगी। मैं आज आपके माध्यम से सारे सदन से, सभी पार्टियों से अपील करता हूं कि इस अमेंडमेंट कोड को भी उसी भावना के पास पास करें और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने में योगदान दें, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I rise obviously to support the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, which replaces an Ordinance that was issued on 23rd of November, 2017, although I must point out that there is a small difference between the Ordinance and the Bill. Normally, the Bill is a replica of the Ordinance. But in certain extraordinary circumstances the Bill is different from the Ordinance. The Ordinance was issued on the 23rd of November and thereafter, I assume, the Finance Minister would have got some feedback from market participants and he has introduced a slight relaxation in the criteria for promoters and management in the Bill which is welcome. I am sure that this is not the first Amendment Bill that he will be coming forward with because we are in uncharted territory. For the first time, we have an Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code and we are learning doing and I am sure over the

next few months there will be more such Ordinances and more such amendment Bills. Sir, I have three very specific pointed questions. The Finance Minister is laughing. I just want to say that in the time remaining for him as Finance Minister, he will come forward with more amendment Bills. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairam Rameshji, the only question is: Will you not give suggestions?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have three pointed questions to the Finance Minister. The first question is related to what my very distinguished senior Member, the former Finance Minister, has raised. There is a very ugly word that has now become popular. It is 'haircuts'. So, my first question to the Finance Minister is on haircuts. Sir, I have been tracking the cases that have been referred to the Insolvency Board. From the information that I have been able to put together I find that, and the Finance Minister can correct me if I am wrong, in the first case the haircut is 76 per cent, in the second case the haircut is 74 per cent and in the third case the haircut is 80 per cent. Sir, I would like the Finance Minister to take us into confidence. Is this an acceptable situation where we are going to see haircuts in excess of 70-75 per cent? Are these aberrations or are these going to be the norms? We need to debate on this issue. Is a situation where 75 per cent is going to be virtually written-off going to be an acceptable situation in the large number of cases that have been referred? I hasten to add that these are only from three cases that I have monitored but it is somewhat worrying and somewhat disturbing that the haircuts are in excess of 75 per cent. Sir, my second question to the hon. Finance Minister is this. Is he worried that by the definitions of those who are allowed to submit resolution plans we are laying the seed for oligopolies to emerge in these industries? Sir, I am not actually worried about oligopolies emerging because to deal with oligopolies we have the Competition Commission and trade policies but it seems to me that in the steel industry, in the chemical industry and in the telecom industry we are going from a situation of free competition to consolidation in which the market is going to be controlled by two or three large players. Is the Finance Minister actually worried? Maybe this is a pre-matured worry, but we need to start thinking whether by imposing so many restrictions on people who can actually bid and submit resolution plans we are not creating conditions for only a few players to emerge in these industries. There are ways of dealing with this situation but again, as I said, Sir, I would like the hon. Finance Minister to have some loud thinking with us on this issue. My third and final question to the Finance Minister deals with the MSME sector. Sir, there have been some worries that have been expressed by the same

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

market participants who meet the Finance Minister and who also meet the former Finance Minister and also meet me that in the MSME sector it is really the promoter himself who is in a position to submit a resolution plan. Now, will the Finance Minister take us into confidence on this? Is there going to be differentiated criteria in the Bankruptcy Code between the MSME sector and the large sector? This is, I think, very important because in totality, the MSME sector may not account for a very large proportion of the NPAs, but in numbers, obviously, they run into thousands, if not lakhs. So, I would like the hon. Finance Minister to share with us his thinking on how he is going to deal with the specific problem of the MSME sector because this is the sector that really creates employment. This is the creator that leads to regional development and this is the sector that also leads to exports. So, if you want revival of exports, if you want revival of regional development, if you want revival of employment, you have to revive the MSME sector, and for reviving the MSME sector, regarding the criteria, that are present today in the Code and the Amendment Bill, will the Finance Minister think of some special dispensation?

Sir, these are the three questions that I had and I request the hon. Finance Minister to address them in the same constructive spirit with which we are extending our support to this Amendment Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you have only questions; no suggestions. Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Sir, on behalf of my Party, I rise to support the Bill. This Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, or the original Act of 2016, was the result of consolidation of insolvency-related laws and provides for time-bound process for resolving the insolvency and bankruptcy issues.

When we compare the provisions of this Ordinance with those of the Bill that is placed on the Table of the House now, there are two improvements, in the original Ordinance, the person, whose accounts have been treated as NPAs, has been treated as ineligible person. Now, in the Bill, an opportunity has been given. Now, the person, who is identified with the NPA accounts, can regularise the accounts, and within 30 days, he can participate and then file the petition. So, that is one improvement. That is a good improvement.

Secondly, I come to the definition of 'connected persons'. Under the definition of 'connected persons', when we compare the original Ordinance with this Bill, the Scheduled

Banks, Asset Reconstruction Companies and Alternate Investment Funds are excluded from the definition. This is also a good improvement.

However, I draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister in respect of three issues. The first issue is that in Section 29(A), sub-section (D), a person, who has been convicted of an offence for more than two years, is treated as an ineligible person. Now, what is the definition of 'conviction'? A person may be convicted by the lower court and subsequently may be acquitted by the High Court or the Supreme Court later, or, a person may be acquitted by the lower court and the acquittal may be reversed and then maybe convicted by the High Court or the Supreme Court. So, what is the definition of 'conviction'? That has to be clarified. It is always better to define the word 'conviction'. My suggestion is that unless and until, a case attains the finality, and finality by the Supreme Court, and once the Supreme Court delivers a judgement, that becomes the conviction, and until then a person, who is convicted by the lower court or the High Court, cannot be treated as a 'convicted person'.

The second concern that I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister is: it is all well-intended and decrease in the competition. Sir, in disqualification clause, by widening the definition of 'disqualified persons' or 'connected persons', you are reducing the competition. When competition is reduced, what is the result of it? The result is that the value that the asset fetches will substantially come down. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to look into these two concerns and address them.

When it comes to liquidation, the BHI prohibits the liquidator from selling the assets of the company to any person eligible. It is a welcome step. It also prevents the promoters from deliberately running down the company to buy its assets at a lower price. These two are the welcome steps but I would request the hon. Finance Minister to respond to the two points towards which I have drawn his attention. Thank you.

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGOVAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Bill. Sir, this Bill is the need of the hour. Even though there may be different opinions in various sections of the House, my view is that we are strengthening the cause for an increase in the NPAs and bad debts. Sir, the human element is missing right from the beginning in all these Bills which related to borrowings from the banks. I can quote a few examples. In Tamil Nadu, during 2015, there were floods in Chennai. More than 100 small- scale units were inundated and could not work for around six months. The NPA rule says that if there is no repayment for three months, the account becomes an NPA. The human element is missing. In case of non-

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4.00 P.M.

repayment, no Bank Manager goes to the small-scale units, finds out the reasons and tries to help them. If that human element is present, the NPAs will come down to half and there would not be this much of NPAs in the country.

So, Sir, my view is that the absence of human element, and, the passage of more and more laws like SARFAESI Act or this Act will lead to an increase in the NPAs.

Sir, around 30 to 35 years back, I have worked in a bank and I know whenever there was no repayment from a borrower, the bank manager used to go there, talk to him, help him and get back the money but that is not happening now. Every work is done in the books. If there is no repayment for three months, it is treated as NPAs and, so, the NPAs are increasing. So, Sir, there should be a system whereby the Bank Manager should be made personally responsible to recover the dues from the borrowers, and, if need be, the borrower should be helped so that he is able to repay the amount properly. For an individual, who runs the MSME or small scale industries, it is his life. He earns from there; he does not want to close it down but because of certain other things, for example, the policies of the Government, if he could not run the factory, there should be some way to help him so that he repays his borrowings. So, Sir, in that way, there should be some changes in the basic Acts like the SARFAESI Act and others, and, also in the rules pertaining to NPAs and bad debts. If that is done, I think, this Act will not have much relevance. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. Subbarami Reddy. Would you like to say something as the Mover of the Resolution?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, so many hon. Members have spoken on this issue. However, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to one important aspect. It is in the interest of the economy, it is in the interest of the banks and it is also in the interest of the financial system. As per the NCLT, there are two ways. To protect the financial creditors and operational creditors, this Bill has come now.

The financial creditors means banks. There is no problem. The banks will be looked after. Regarding operational creditors, if any industry is having creditors of, say, ₹ 1 lakh or ₹ 5 lakh or ₹ 10 lakh or so, any one creditor can move to the NCLT Board and get the resolution. Of course, they have to give 15 days' notice. If, by chance, they do not get a proper reply from any industry or any company within 15 days, they have

a right to go to NCLT Board and get the resolution. Once the resolution is passed, they will appoint an interim insolvent expert to completely monitor the management. They have been given sweeping powers. Now, who is this interim observer? He is nothing but a Chartered Accountant. A Chartered Accountant is appointed by the NCLT Board on behalf of a small creditor of, let us say, a company of ₹ 10,000 crores. For a company of ₹ 10,000 crores, if a creditor of ₹ 5 lakh or ₹ 10 lakh moves and gets the power and then gets an interim observer appointed, who will be a Chartered Accountant with sweeping powers, he will first of all dissolve the Board. Once he dissolves the Board, he will have full control of the management. So, I would like to know what he knows about the company, about the management. Then, if the company is not properly managed, how will the banks get back their money? So, banks will suffer. This is a loophole in this Bill, Sir. So, the Finance Minister should apply his mind and examine this issue thoroughly. For a company worth ₹ 10,000 crores, there should be some limit. Simply a creditor of ₹ 1 lakh or ₹ 10 lakh cannot go and smash the company completely. So, there should be some system. This is actually meant for the financial operators, that means, banks. Other operators, the operational creditors, are only creditors who supply the material, who is having ₹ 5 lakh or ₹ 10 lakh or ₹ 20 lakh business with an industry of ₹ 10,000 crores, where thousands of people work. So, one man cannot finish a company. With this rigid law, sweeping powers are given by the Law Board. I have seen examples in Hyderabad, Mumbai and Delhi where big companies were simply shaken. Of course, they were saved in the appeals. Otherwise, if the appeals are not successful, the company will be smashed. If the company is smashed, all the banks will be finished. Their money will get stuck. Therefore, I want a reply from the hon. Finance Minister on how you can give sweeping powers to a small creditor who will give notice for 15 days. If he does not get a reply from the company, he has the power to go to the NCLT Board and get appointed an interim observer with sweeping powers and remove the Board and take the management. I want these clarifications while actually moving this.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to all my friends who have participated in the discussion on this Bill which was initiated by Mr. Chidambaram. I must also express my gratitude to all the Members who have broadly supported this Bill while raising certain issues, which I take it are in the nature of well-intended suggestions which have been made. Keeping that spirit in mind, I would like to respond to some of the issues which are being raised. Sir, it is true, as Mr. Jairam Ramesh has mentioned, it is only in the recent years that we have chartered into this area of insolvency and bankruptcy. Therefore, for all of us, it is a learning experience.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

We encounter situations that we had not anticipated earlier, and as we move further, we will certainly require evolution as far as our laws and procedures are concerned. We may even learn from our mistakes and correct them. I think since it is a new area that we have chartered into, it is quite likely to happen. Therefore, I take the suggestion that he made in the right spirit. And I do hope that we don't have to come back to this House very frequently. But if we do, certainly, it would be with the best of intentions, so that we are able to resolve this problem which is confronting this country.

What is the essence of this problem? If we just detach it from the political arguments which, on both sides, we are frequently advancing and just look at it from this point of view. You need a strong banking system in order to support growth. You need banks which are able to lend money to large industries, infrastructure projects, small industries, students for educational loans, farmers, etc. This is all part of the management of the economy that we need a robust banking system which will do that. There was a period in our economy where banks, and if I assume an argument in their favour, probably, for some reason, thought that these are some of the expanding sectors and therefore they can afford to lend in those areas. They have heavily lent in certain areas and it is here that we must understand this problem of haircuts. When they lend in certain areas, what are the kind of companies that they lend to? There are functional companies which own large assets. These are large companies with large factories and therefore those loans are guaranteed by a certain amount of asset backing which is there. There are trading companies which only had receivables and those receivables have not come. There are EPC contractors who were dealing in areas where we encounter business difficulties or some other factors impacted on their business or maybe their own mistakes. There were no large assets, except the projects they were undertaking. Therefore, we are confronted — at least for me, it is a legacy issue — with a situation where banks have lent to a large number of companies. Some have assets or securities to back that up and some have very little or almost negligible. How do you then resolve this problem? Under our old system, which was the conventional system, the banks would go to a civil court and file a suit which would take an indefinitely long time. Then DRTs were created which became the alternative forum. Then we experimented with SICA. It worked to some extent and didn't work significantly. Then we tried laws like SARFAESI which did have some effective implementation. But notwithstanding all that, this regime was considered to be insufficient. You had insolvency provisions or provisions relating to commercial insolvency which was spread over various laws. For private individuals or partnerships, you had Provincial

Insolvency Acts in several States which were almost non-functional. SICA had almost reached a deadlock situation. It was not moving forward. The Companies Act had a provision where in cases of inability to pay debt, a commercial insolvency would be presumed and people who had filed petitions either get paid or the company will go into a winding up process where, as Mr. Chidambaram said, the company would be sold in bits and pieces and you receive very little. Therefore, we conceived of this Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code which was more comprehensive. The object really is that once there is a commercial insolvency created, either a commercial operating creditor or a bank or the RBI could direct the bank or the debtor himself could move the National Company Law Tribunal pleading commercial insolvency. And for that commercial insolvency, an insolvency professional would be appointed to take over the company. He would then weigh the assets and liabilities and thereafter a resolution would be attempted. And in that resolution, as Mr. Naresh Agrawal said, the first effort would be to resolve and preserve the assets so that the country does not lose a plant, a factory or a company. If a resolution is not possible, then you go in for the ultimate remedy of dissolution. This is the situation. We have now started that resolution process and in certain big cases. We wanted to know how many cases are there. There are several hundreds of them and almost more than 500 have been disposed of. As Mr. Chidambaram would know, a lot of creditors used to use even the commercial insolvency procedure in the Companies Act; similarly, they are using this procedure. They will file a petition if there is no repayment of debt, and once a settlement takes place, the petition is disposed of. So, over 500 petitions have also been disposed of with these kinds of settlements. So, really, numbers will not be material. Now, broadly, you have, if I may say, two categories of cases. I am referring to the big cases and not the small ones. I will deal with small cases of MSME which Mr. Jairam Ramesh mentioned. I may just mention that what Mr. Ramesh said, the point is real and I take that suggestion. We are seized of it. What do you do with the MSME sector? With regard to the MSME sector, the Insolvency Legal Committee has already been looking into this issue as to whether we require a separate set of regulations to deal with them. They have been asked to give the report within three months and once that recommendation comes, we will apply ourselves to it and if necessary, come back to this House if any changes are required to deal with the MSME sector. This is so much so the MSME sector.

With regard to these large cases, which are pending, they are broadly in two categories. These are companies which own large assets, functional plants and factories which are functioning. And there are those companies which were either trading companies or EPC contractors who have very little assets and very little securities to back this up with.

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There may be virtually no takers for a number of them. Or if somebody else comes and takes it over, he may just like to take it for a very low price and if we impose the kind of conditions, as were suggested, that you must pay the full amount, then nobody will come and buy those companies itself. Now, the object really is that as far as these asset-owning companies are concerned, we must fetch the best possible price. What was the object behind this amendment? Effectively, what was going to happen in the bidding process? We looked at global models; both kinds of models exist in other parts of the world. Here is the management of a company; they may be guarantors; they may be corporate debtors; there will be people who are in charge of the management. Some may even be accused of having siphoned off money. The company has gone into insolvency. Once the bidding starts, the same promoters come back and want to bid again to get the company. Here, not only the banks but the commercial creditors and unsecured creditors also may take some haircut and the same management would come back into management. The same set of people would come back into management. Nothing would change. Those who ran the company down to the ground and to insolvency would be back in management after paying 40 or 50 or 60 or 70 per cent of the amount. Nothing would change except that the creditors have taken a haircut. Now, is this kind of a system to be permitted in the Indian insolvency proceedings? I am glad to know that not one person in this House has said that this should be permitted. This House, in one voice, has said that these people should be excluded. Now, if we have to exclude these people, there was no ineligibility condition. So, when we started in putting the ineligibility conditions, there is a point which has been made by Shri Chidambaram and some others that some of these conditions are a bit too wide. For example, a two year conviction; there is the conviction clause existing in Section 164 of the Companies Act and that is six months. Therefore, a person who has been convicted for a period of six months or more can't even be a Director of a company. And, once he can't be a Director of a company, I don't see any reason why he should be allowed because these are all conditions which have been taken out as far as various comparative provisions of various Acts are concerned.

Now, Clause (f), the word is, "is prohibited by the Securities and Exchange Board of India." I think, Shri Jairam Ramesh, the word in the Ordinance was, "has been prohibited". So, from the Ordinance, it has been changed to "is prohibited" which means that the tenure of prohibition must be currently on. The Ordinance was a little too wide that if you have once been prohibited, you are lifelong prohibited. That we have changed. I think the spirit of what Shri Chidambaram tried to suggest has been captured by making this particular change itself.

With regard to the corporate guarantors, clause (h) is that you have given a guarantee in a case wherein an insolvency petition has already been admitted. So, you are already before the NCLT in another insolvency case.

You are facing an insolvency proceeding. You are before the tribunal and, therefore, you start bidding either for the same company or for another company. Now, would we allow people with such questionable credentials to come in having had such a bitter experience of how these NPAs themselves have been created and allow people with this kind of a doubt?

Now, as far as connected people are concerned, I agree that when you go to Clause 5, Section 29 A and its sub-Sections, the related party definition is fairly lengthy. But, an exception has been carved out, in the Section itself that scheduled banks, asset recreation companies, reconstruction companies and alternative investment funds, these are all being excluded and, therefore, these would continue to bid. I am quite sure and let us see the experience of these 12 companies which, in the first instance, have now come up before the Board. In any case, there is a corresponding amendment to Section 30 which is also being made that the Committee of Creditors is not bound to accept any and every bid. If they find that the universe of bidders has been narrowed down and in this narrowed down universe of bidders, adequate bids are not coming, a viable bid is not coming then Section 30 has also been amended that any bid which is not viable or feasible can be rejected by the Committee of Creditors. Ultimately, it is the creditors who have to decide what their future is. Whether they want a particular haircut or they don't want a particular haircut, whether a bid is viable, reasonable or not. It is the creditors who are going to decide under this Act.

Therefore, my suggestion is, let us see the experience of this and if we find that there is an adequate number of bidders who are coming and I do hope that, particularly, in relation to the asset owning companies, that is, the steel companies and other factories etc., which have real assets on the ground, which are functional mills, there is no reason why we should not get people to bid. But, as far as trading companies are concerned...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Haircut should not become a head shave. That is of concern.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Anandji, I put a caveat in the beginning that since everybody has supported this and expressed concerns; I don't want to be sounding adversarial. I think, one of the lessons for us—when I say, 'for us', it is for the banking system in India

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in particular—is, when large amounts are given, this is a decision, consideration they will have to keep in mind at that time. Did the bankers at that time think, when they were giving it to these EPC contractors and trading companies that without any security on the table you are giving hundreds and thousands of crores to those people? And ultimately, if those companies don't function and they go into insolvency, what will the potential buyer buy? Is he only buying a corporate entity or is he buying a corporate entity with a running business or is he buying a corporate entity with certain kind of assets? There is no bank guarantee. There is no guarantee of properties. There are only personal guarantees of insolvent persons.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उनको बैंक से लोन कैसे मिल गया?

श्री अरुण जेटली: नरेश जी, यह सवाल तो उस वक्त बैंकर्स के दिमाग में होना चाहिए था। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि भविष्य में बैंकर्स का यह जवाब रहेगा कि यह कंपनी लिक्विडेशन में चली जाए, तो क्या हेयरकट होगा और क्या मिलेगा? यह तो लोन देते वक्त ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हेयरकट की परिभाषा बता दीजिए, यह मैं बड़ी देर से सुन रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... यह बार-बार कहा गया है। यह शब्द कहां से आया है? इसको भी आप हाउस को बताइगा। हम हिन्दी वाले नहीं समझ पा रहे हैं।

श्री अरुण जेटली: इस हेयरकट का बड़ा सरल अर्थ है, जो आप पुराना सोचते थे, जब कोई व्यवसाय या बिजनेस या दुकान, जिसका दिवालिया हो जाता था, तो रुपए में चार आने मिलेंगे, रुपए में छह आने मिलेंगे, तो जिसको चार आने मिले, उसके बाकी बारह आने का हेयरकट हो गया। यह इसकी सरल भाषा में परिभाषा है, यह इसका अर्थ है। इसलिए किस को मैं उधार दे रहा हूँ और किस आधार पर दे रहा हूँ, यह तो उधार देने वाले को सोचना चाहिए था। आज कहना कि यह पैसा लेकर सस्ते में चला गया, तो उस वक्त क्या सिक्युरिटी लगी थी? मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि कोई बड़ी भारी कपड़े की मिल है, स्टील की मिल है या कोई बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है, तो कम से कम उसकी कोई जमीन थी, फैक्टरी थी, एसेट्स थे, प्लांट था, लेकिन जिनका कुछ नहीं था और जब आज वह बिकेगी, तो केवल उसका दफ्तर, किताबें और कार्पोरेट एंटीटी बिकेगी, थोड़ा बहुत कुछ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमित अनिल चन्द्र शाह: कटे हुए बाल होंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह बड़ा टिपिकल वर्ड है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Arunji, you were just referring to the loans which were given to the EPCs or to the trading companies. That is fairly understandable and it is also fair that if they have no assets or personal guarantees, then what can be realized by the Committee of Creditors? But the lists of these first twelve companies which have been sent to the IBC and which is as per the order dated 13th June, 2017, where the RBI has

sent these companies; these all are companies with tangible assets. These are major steel companies, power companies and of the total NPAs of ₹ 9 lakh crores, ₹ 3,13,000 crores are of these companies. Is there any benchmark or any limit that how big should be haircut for those who have the assets, whether 50 per cent realization should be there or the bids? Because, though the money belongs to the banks...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Anandji, this decision is neither taken by the Government nor by the bureaucracy, nor by the political establishment. This has to be taken by the creditor. Therefore, these commercial transactions, whether the creditor must allow hundred per cent of it to go down the drain— if I may use that word—or recover 70 per cent or 80 per cent or 60 per cent, the Committee of Creditors will decide this. And if the bid is inadequate, then Section 30 now says that it has to be feasible and viable. If the creditors feel that some bid is exceptionally low, the creditor will say, "Sorry, we are going for re-bidding". They probably may change some criteria, etc. That is why I said that I am not taking this debate to be either political or adversarial because it is a problem facing the banking system, which we have to resolve. It is a learning experience for us. Let us see what experience we have in these cases and once we have that experience, the banks would then recover the best that they can recover, not only the banks, the other creditors also, so that the assets itself are saved and the jobs itself are saved. It is this object that we have in mind. With regard to MSME, I have already said that we are separately looking at it. As far as the Ordinance is concerned...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Just a minute, hon. Finance Minister. I am talking about Section 17. When an interim observer is appointed with sweeping powers for any small creditor in a big company, that fellow would freeze that company and banks would lose their money. That is the biggest loophole in the Bill. It is very important. There have been many cases where a person who has credited just ₹ 10 lakhs for a company....

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I would certainly examine this point, but since it is at a preliminary stage where....

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Let me tell you that this is a very important point. Please examine this and see if this provision could be deleted.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, as far as the Ordinance is concerned, ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, under Section 17, even a small creditor who has invested just ₹ 10 lakhs in a company could smash the company by getting appointed an interim observer with sweeping powers. How are you going to set this right?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Dr. Subbarami Reddy, I think that provision is in the Act itself because in the Act, if somebody has run the company down to this extent and the company has gone into insolvency, then, is it desirable or not for the management to continue to rip off the assets of the company?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, this is a very serious matter. This would affect the economy. I am also an economist and I am aware of the details. I have got an experience of 55 years of having worked in the economy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, as far as the Ordinance is concerned, since some of these important cases are reaching a stage where resolution proposals were to come, and the resolution proposals had to introduce this inevitability criterion, it was extremely important that the Ordinance be brought in at that stage so that the process is not delayed further. The Act itself says that we must endeavour to complete it within 180 days and that was the necessity as far as the Ordinance is concerned.

With these observations, I commend this Bill to the House.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I have a small point. I think we are collectively learning on an uncharted path. Out of the two categories of debtors, the first one being those who have sufficient landed assets. Now, there the haircut is 75 per cent-plus. What is the justification? Should there not be any benchmark for that also, even in companies with sufficient assets? That is the point, and that is the worry.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If the offer is low, it is for the creditors whose money is there to say no to that offer!

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The creditors are mainly public sector banks. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is fine. I shall now put the.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: But he has not replied to my question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has replied. ...*(Interruptions)*... He gave a reply. I heard the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... He replied to you. Therefore, Dr. Subbarami Reddy, are you withdrawing the Resolution? He has replied.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, before my decision, he was about to say something. I am interested in some more points. Please ask him why an Ordinance was brought and, then, I would tell you about my decision.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has already told you that.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Let him answer the point on the Ordinance. Sir, I have got the right to ask questions as a Member of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have asked; the Minister has explained.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No, Sir. I am on some other point. I didn't ask him about the Ordinance. Now I am asking that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said why an Ordinance was brought.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, he didn't; he was about to talk about the Ordinance, but then I diverted the subject! Please let him talk about it....*(Interruptions)*...

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

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, let him answer my question on the Ordinance route. Why is the Chair not allowing me to hear from him? I will have to ask the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not objecting to anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not raising objections; I am supporting the Bill. I want to know why the Ordinance was needed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I heard too. ...*(Interruptions)*... I also heard him explaining. I heard it.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, if the House is satisfied with the hon. Minister's reply, then I would withdraw the Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy, the Chair is satisfied. The House is also satisfied. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, the Statutory Resolution, which was moved, is being withdrawn. So, are you withdrawing it, Dr. Reddy?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said, he is withdrawing it; I heard it.

The Statutory Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

The question is:

That the Bill to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there is one Amendment (No. 1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, regarding the Amendment, I would like to say that punishment with imprisonment for two years or more is very vague. It is better to stick to the specific period of two years or another specific period. Please bear this in mind and I am not moving my Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment not moved. There are two Amendments (No. 4 & 5) by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray. Are you moving, Mr. Ray?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment not moved. So, I put Clause 5 to vote.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 6, there is one Amendment (No. 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, this is important. You have given the time for payment of the overdue amount as thirty days. It is too little a time. The time is too short because the company will be under stress. Therefore, you may give fifty days. Please bear this in mind and you may examine this. I am not moving the Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment not moved. So, I put Clause 6 to vote.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 8, there is one Amendment (No.3) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, in this, I would like to say that the fine of ₹ 2 crore provided is disproportionate to the offence which the person may have committed in contravention to the code or regulations. I want the Minister to bear in mind these things because for each violation, you have not defined the quantum of penalty. You are simply providing a general clause. Therefore, the fine should not be more than one crore rupees as maximum. The Minister may bear this in mind. I am not moving my Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment not moved. So, I put Clause 8 to vote.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 and 10 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is one Amendment (No. 6) by Shri Arun Jaitley.

Clause 1

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

(6) That at page 1, line 3, *for the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be substituted.*

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1 as amended was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My special thanks to everybody because we completed it in two-and-a-half hours. Thank you.

Now, Shri Rajen Gohain to move the Resolution of the Railway Convention Committee.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION**Approving the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 2014**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): Sir, I move the following Resolution:—

"That this House approves the recommendations contained in paras 9,10 (to the extent that reimbursement of losses on operation of 'strategic lines' is made by General Revenues to Ministry of Railways), 11,12,13, 14,15,16 and 17 (the rate of interest will be paid on the basis of average cost of borrowing) of the Sixth Report of the Railway Convention Committee (2014) which was presented in Lok Sabha and laid in the Rajya Sabha on 2nd December, 2016."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA**Appointment of one Member of Rajya Sabha to serve as Member of the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Bill, 2015**

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

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 2nd January, 2018, has adopted the following motion:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint one Member of Rajya Sabha to serve as Member of the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 *vice* Shri Sharad Yadav, ceased to be a Member of the Joint Committee on disqualification of his membership from the Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the Member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the Member of Rajya Sabha so appointed, may be communicated to this House."

GOVERNMENT BILLS—Contd.**The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
(Amendment) Bill, 2017**

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:-

कि राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1981 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।

उपसभापति महोदय, देश के अंदर वर्ष 1981 में कृषि, कुटीर और ग्रामीण शिल्प के विकास के लिए NABARD की स्थापना की गई थी। इसे National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development भी कहते हैं। इसके माध्यम से विभिन्न तरीकों से विकास किया गया। भारत सरकार ने उसके लिए एक राशि निर्धारित की थी और उस आधार पर उस राशि के माध्यम से इन क्षेत्रों का विकास किया गया। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सरकार की नीति और प्राथमिकताएं चलती रहीं, लेकिन जो वर्तमान सरकार है, उसके द्वारा ग्रामीण विकास क्षेत्र में रिफॉर्म्स तथा राज्य सरकारों को डायरेक्ट लोन के माध्यम से नाबार्ड की पूंजी में और विस्तार किया गया है। उदाहरण के रूप में नाबार्ड की बैलेंसशीट 31 मार्च, 2012 को 1 लाख 82 हजार 75 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 31 मार्च, 2017 को उसमें 91.27 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई। इस तरह से 3 करोड़ 84 लाख 260 करोड़ रुपए NABARD की पूंजी में कुल वृद्धि हुई। बहुत साफ शब्दों में सरकार ने इस बात को कहा है कि हम वर्ष 2022 तक आते-आते किसानों को ऋण मुक्त करने का काम करेंगे।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, जब सरकार ने किसानों को ऋण-मुक्त करने की बात कही, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से NABARD के अंदर पूंजी निवेश को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता हुई। उसमें हमने यह कहा कि किसानों की आय भी हम दोगुनी करेंगे। हमने जो प्रस्ताव दिया है, उसके अन्तर्गत 5 हजार करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए तक ऋण देने हेतु NABARD की पूंजी को बढ़ाने की बात कर रहे हैं। यथासम्भव आरबीआई से समय-समय पर राय लेकर इसे 30,000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक बढ़ाने की क्षमता बनाना, यह वर्तमान में नाबार्ड की पूंजी को, जो 5,000 करोड़ रुपये है, यह authorized capital के रूप में authorize करने की बात कही है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इसकी equity की आवश्यकता होगी। वर्तमान में नाबार्ड में 99.6 परसेंट हिस्सा केन्द्र सरकार के पास है। हमारा यह मानना है कि 0.4 परसेंट आरबीआई के पास है। इस बिल के माध्यम से हम यह भी करेंगे कि आरबीआई के रोल में एक अंतर्द्वंद्व जो है, जो conflict है, वह कहीं पैदा न हो। चूंकि आरबीआई एक रेग्युलेटर भी है, इस नाते इसको ट्रांसफर करके पूरा 100 परसेंट कैपिटल जो है, वह सरकार अपने पास करेगी और इसके द्वारा हम सूक्ष्म, लघु, मध्यम उद्यमों का विकास करने के लिए पूरे क्षेत्र में कार्य करेंगे।

महोदय, यह एक छोटा-सा बिल है। इसी नाते सभी सदस्यों के समक्ष लाया गया है कि यह पूरे तौर पर कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास से जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं चाहूंगा कि निश्चित रूप से इसकी स्थिति को जानते हुए सभी लोग इसके पक्ष में भी होंगे। मैं सभी से इस बात का निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बिल को इसकी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप निश्चित रूप से पास करने में सरकार की मदद करें, धन्यवाद।

The question was proposed.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am very happy to participate in the discussion on the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2017. This Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 5th of April 2017 and passed by Lok Sabha on the 3rd of August, 2017. Here, the Amendment Bill seeks to empower the Central Government to increase the authorized capital from ₹ 5,000 crores to ₹ 30,000 crores in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, and to further increase the capital to ₹ 30,000 crores as deemed necessary from time to time. This is a welcome measure. The increase in the authorized capital has arisen because the Reserve Bank which was having about 70 per cent stake in NABARD has returned the money to the Central Government. With the transfer of equity, the Central Government held stakes worth 99.6 per cent and RBI will make an official exit from NABARD virtually. This is a very welcome factor. The divesting of equity by RBI is in line with the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee Second Report, which said that it was inconsistent with the principles of effective supervision that the regulator can also be the owner of the Bank.

It is claimed by the Government that these amendments would revive public investments in agriculture and rejuvenate the dairy sector. I would stress that the Central Government should provide adequate capital to NABARD so that it would extend refinancing facilities to the agriculture sector. Once you, the Central Government, have given away the full powers, it is your responsibility to give full sufficient money. It should not only be ₹ 30,000 crores.

One of the stated objectives of this Amendment Bill is to provide refinance support to the cooperative banks which require urgent infusion of equity. While I welcome this move, I would like to say that the Government itself is responsible for making these cooperative banks ineffective while undertaking demonetization. There are about 93,000 cooperative banks compared to less than 10,000 rural branches of commercial banks. During demonetisation, the Cooperative Banks were kept out of the entire exercise of depositing and exchanging old notes and only scheduled banks had been given this privilege. If the Central Government really wants to help the rural credit banks, then it should take adequate steps to help the cooperative banks which are already in need of money since November, 2016. Sir, I will complete in two minutes.

The amendment also seeks to financially revive the existing commitments of NABARD relating to funding of irrigation projects. This is a very welcome factor. The whole House knows how the Polavaram Project is hampered and no money is provided

by the Central Government. The Centre itself has advised the State to go slow on the national Polavaram project. Here I would like to say that one of the stated objectives of the amendment Bill is to give finance and support to the cooperative banks. I want clarity from the Minister as to how we are actually planning to refinance the cooperatives. Another point is: I wanted to know from the hon. Minister about the big irrigation fund announced. The proposed Amendment also seeks to financially revive the existing commitment of NABARD relating to funding of irrigation projects. Sir, the Long Term Irrigation Fund was instituted by NABARD as part of the PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana in the hon. Finance Minister's Budget Speech for 2016-17. However, funds released for PMKSY till now are very, very insignificant. Against the allocation of ₹ 1,000 crores under the Accelerated irrigation Benefits Programme, only ₹ 450 crores has been given.

In view of the above, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister:

(1) How is he going to help the co-operative banks? (2) What plans the Government have and how much Government is going to increase to extend the assistance since Government holds 99.6 per cent in NABARD? (3) Irrigation is a challenge in the country. The Central and the State Governments have to take up this challenge for the benefit of farmers and the country. NABARD will play a very important role after this amendment in irrigation projects. So, I would like to know what plans the Ministry have to increase funds for irrigation.

With these observations, I support the Bill and request the hon. Minister to clarify these three points. Thank you.

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): धन्यवाद, माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय कि आपने मुझे इतने महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। श्रीमान्, आज का दिन हमारे देश की 70 प्रतिशत आबादी, जो गांवों में रहती है, उसके लिए बहुत ही सुखद व लाभकारी है।

सर, नाबार्ड देश की एक शीर्ष वित्तीय संस्था है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि इसकी स्थापना आज से 35 वर्ष पूर्व यानी कि 1982 में हुई थी। नाबार्ड देश में कृषि, कुटीर उद्योग, ग्रामीण उद्योग, हस्तशिल्प व लघु उद्योग के क्षेत्र में ऋण व पुनर्वित्त प्रदान करता है। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि नाबार्ड ने भारत में करोड़ों ग्रामवासियों के जीवन को प्रभावित किया है। देश का प्रत्येक ग्रामवासी नाबार्ड से भली-भांति परिचित भी है।

श्रीमान्, पिछले कुछ वर्षों से हमारी सरकार आने के पश्चात् नीति तथा प्राथमिकताओं के अनुरूप कृषि व ग्रामीण विकास के क्षेत्र को re-finance तथा डायरेक्ट लोन के माध्यम से नाबार्ड ने अपने कार्यों में बहुत ही व्यापक विस्तार किया है। उदाहरणस्वरूप नाबार्ड की बैलेंस शीट 31 मार्च, 2012 को 1 लाख 82 हजार करोड़ रुपए थी, उसमें 31 मार्च, 2016 को लगभग 10 हजार करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई है अर्थात् इतने कम समय में नाबार्ड की गतिविधियों में लगभग 70 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है।

[श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया]

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि नाबार्ड पूर्णतया फाइनेंस ही नहीं करता, बल्कि पहली बार नाबार्ड के माध्यम से सिंचाई क्षेत्र के रकबे को बढ़ाने का काम भी किया गया है, साथ ही उसने 4 लाख किलोमीटर सड़कें बनाने का कार्य किया है। ग्रामीण इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के रूप में 10 लाख 37 हजार ग्रामीण पुलों के निर्माण का कार्य हुआ है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की सड़कें वर्षों से जीर्ण-शीर्ण हालत में पड़ी थीं, उन्हें भी नाबार्ड के माध्यम से बना कर तैयार किया गया है। राज्यों को नाबार्ड के माध्यम से सस्ती दर पर फाइनेंस भी दिया गया है, जो इस बिल के पारित हो जाने के पश्चात् और अधिक बढ़ेगा।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, देश में ग्राम सेवा सहकारी समितियों की महत्ती भूमिका है। एक समय था, जब देश की ग्राम सेवा सहकारी समितियाँ किसानों को 12 प्रतिशत से लेकर 18 प्रतिशत की दर से ऋण देती थीं, परंतु धीरे-धीरे नियम व नीतियों में परिवर्तन हुआ और आज मुझे बताते हुए गर्व होता है कि ग्राम सेवा सहकारी समितियाँ किसानों को कई राज्यों में ज़ीरो प्रतिशत तो कहीं एक प्रतिशत की दर से पांच लाख रुपए तक का ऋण देती हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लाल किले की प्राचीर से कहा था कि भारत का खजताना गांव, गरीब, किसान, युवा, महिला, दलित, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के हित में काम आएगा। महोदय, आज हम राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 को पास करने जा रहे हैं। इससे जहां गांवों में किसानों को सस्ता व सुलभ ऋण मिलेगा, साथ ही देश के करोड़ों-करोड़ 'स्वयं सहायता समूह' की बहनों को भी सीधा लाभ मिलने वाला है। सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योगों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण युवाओं को भी रोजगार मिलेगा।

महोदय, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, आदरणीय श्री नरेन्द्रभाई मोदी जी ने देश के किसानों की आय को सन् 2022 तक दोगुना करने का जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है, मैं सोचता हूँ कि उस लक्ष्य को हासिल करने में यह बिल बहुत सहायक सिद्ध होने वाला है। किसानों के सामने समस्या तब आती है, जब वे केवल कृषि पर ही निर्भर रहते हैं। मुझे अभी गुजरात चुनाव में वहां के अनेक गांवों में जाने का अवसर मिला। मैंने देखा कि वहां के किसान साधन-सम्पन्न व सुखी हैं, क्योंकि वहां का किसान कृषि तो करता ही है, साथ ही दुग्ध-उत्पादन के व्यवसाय से जुड़ा हुआ है। हर गांव के प्रत्येक घर में दुधारु पशु है, हर ग्राम पंचायत पर दुग्ध कलेक्शन सेंटर खुले हैं, जहां एक किलो से अधिक जितना भी दूध हो, वहीं पर टैस्ट करके खरीद लिया जाता है। दुग्ध-डेयरी का बहुत बड़ा व्यवसाय वहां किसानों द्वारा नाबार्ड के सहयोग से चलाया जा रहा है। साथ ही किसानों को कृषि ऋण 0% ब्याज पर दिया जाता है, अर्थात् किसानों को ब्याजमुक्त कृषि ऋण दिया जाता है। ठीक इसी प्रकार, राजस्थान में भी किसान पर्याप्त मात्रा में दुग्ध व्यवसाय से जुड़े हैं। हमारे यहां भेड़-ऊन का व्यवसाय भी किसान करते हैं। देश में पशुधन के हिसाब से भी हमारा राज्य राजस्थान देश के अग्रणी राज्यों में है। कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर में भी हमारा किसान व ग्रामीण महिलाएं बहुत सक्रिय हैं। ग्रामीण महिलाएं, जो बहुत ज्यादा पढ़ी-लिखी नहीं होतीं, लेकिन 'स्वयं सहायता समूहों' में हजारों की तादाद में हैं, और गांवों में कुटीर उद्योग चलाती हैं, उन महिलाओं को इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद सस्ता, सुलभ व पर्याप्त ऋण प्राप्त होगा।

महोदय, पूरे विश्व में जल की समस्या आज मुंह बाये खड़ी है। हमारे देश के अनेक क्षेत्रों में जल का स्तर बहुत नीचे चला गया है। इस समस्या से निजात पाने के लिए नाबार्ड ने इसी वर्ष 2017 में 'विश्व जल दिवस' के उपलक्ष्य में देश में जल के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए "जल है तो कल है" के स्लोगन के साथ देश में एक लाख चयनित गांवों में 'जन जागरण अभियान' शुरू किया है। वर्षा जल को कैसे बचाया जाए तथा जल स्वावलम्बन हेतु भारत सरकार की योजनाओं की जानकारी और उसमें मिलने वाली किसानों की सहायता राशि पहुंचाने का कार्य भी शुरू किया गया है। जल स्वावलम्बन के संबंध में, मैं एक जानकारी राजस्थान के संदर्भ में शेयर करना चाहता हूं।

हमारे राजस्थान की मुख्य मंत्री, श्रीमती वसुन्धरा राजे जी ने वर्षा जल पर एक नवाचार किया है, ताकि बिना सरकारी फंड के खर्च किए, वर्षा जल को बचाने की योजनाएं पूरी की जा सकें। गांव का पानी गांव में रहे, खेत का पानी खेत में रहे और अपने घर का पानी घर के उपयोग में ही आए, इस हेतु जन-जागृति करके राजस्थान में एक योजना बनाई गई, जिसका नाम 'मुख्य मंत्री जल स्वावलम्बन अभियान' रखा गया है। महोदय, यह अभियान यहां बहुत सफल रहा है, जिसमें जन-भागीदारी से व ग्रामीणों के श्रम तथा संसाधनों के सहयोग से, दो फेज पूरे करके, तीसरे फेज का काम चल रहा है। मुझे बताते हुए बहुत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि अभी तक राजस्थान के 7,742 गांवों में कुल 2,23,000 कार्य पूर्ण हो चुके हैं। गांवों में तालाबों व जल संग्रह के स्थानों का जीर्णोद्धार किया गया है, आगोर के क्षेत्र को बढ़ाया गया है और साथ ही ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि गांवों का पानी गांव में ही रुक सके। इतना ही नहीं, राजस्थान के सभी सरकारी स्कूलों व सरकारी भवनों में जल-संग्रह का कार्य भी किया गया है। भवन निर्माण के नक्शों की स्वीकृति हेतु नियमों में ऐसा प्रावधान किया गया है कि निर्माण स्वीकृति तभी मिलेगा, जब वर्षा जल के संग्रह का प्रावधान मानचित्र में किया गया होगा।

महोदय, इसके परिणाम भी आने लगे हैं। राजस्थान के डार्क ज़ोन में भूजल स्तर बहुत बढ़ने लगा है, जिससे किसान अपने खेत व ग्राम के वर्षा जल को रोककर, उसे इकट्ठा करके, प्रधान मंत्री जी के 'वन ड्रॉप, मोर क्रॉप योजना' का लाभ लेकर कृषि कर रहे हैं। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री आदरणीय श्री अरुण जेटली जी व वित्त मंत्री श्री शुक्ला जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा, जिन्होंने हमारे देश के गाँव, गरीब, किसान, युवा व महिलाओं की चिन्ता की है। देश के किसान की आय सन् 2022 तक कैसे बढ़े, इसको ध्यान में रखकर इस बिल में संशोधन करके नाबार्ड की पूँजी में बढ़ोत्तरी का प्रावधान किया गया है। पहले वाले बिल में नाबार्ड की पूँजी केवल 100 करोड़ रुपये थी, जिसको केन्द्र सरकार रिजर्व बैंक की सहमति से 5,000 करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ा सकता था। अब नए प्रावधानों में 5,000 करोड़ रुपये के स्थान पर 30,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। साथ ही, आवश्यकता पड़ने पर केन्द्र सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सलाह से इस राशि को 30,000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक भी बढ़ा सकती है।

श्रीमान्, इस प्रावधान से नाबार्ड के पास पर्याप्त पूँजी रहेगी, जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विकास के कार्य तेज गति से होंगे तथा सड़क, पुल, सिंचाई, सुविधा, भूमि विकास और भंडारण गोदामों के निर्माण का काम भी गाँवों में विस्तार से किया जाएगा। इससे ग्रामीण आधारभूत ढाँचे को और अधिक मजबूत किया जाएगा तथा किसानों को भी पर्याप्त रूप से ऋण मिल सकेगा।

[श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया]

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। इसमें हम नाबार्ड की पूँजी को बढ़ाने का कार्य तो कर ही रहे हैं, साथ ही तकनीकी रूप से इस बिल में जो एक कमी थी, उसे दुरुस्त करने का कार्य भी किया जा रहा है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अभी तक केन्द्र सरकार व भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, दोनों के पास नाबार्ड की शेयर पूँजी का 51 प्रतिशत हिस्सा था, जिसमें संशोधन करके सम्पूर्ण 51 प्रतिशत राशि को केन्द्र सरकार के पास रखने का प्रावधान किया गया है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की राशि केन्द्र सरकार को हस्तांतरित होगी। साथ ही, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा नाबार्ड के सुपरविजन का कार्य जारी रहेगा, जिससे किसानों व ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के विकास की योजनाओं को और अधिक बल मिलेगा।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस बिल में छोटे, सूक्ष्म और मध्यम उद्यमियों को 20 लाख रुपए की जगह मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग क्षेत्र में 10 करोड़ रुपए तक तथा सेवा क्षेत्र में 5 करोड़ रुपए तक के निवेश वाले उद्यमियों को शामिल करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। इससे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की "मेक इन इंडिया" की योजना को बल मिलेगा, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जगह-जगह उद्योग लगेंगे, जिससे रोजगार का सृजन होगा व बेरोजगारी की समस्या का भी समाधान होगा।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस बिल के पारित होने के पश्चात् नाबार्ड के माध्यम से गांवों में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलप होंगे, युवाओं को रोजगार दिया जाएगा और किसानों की आय को बढ़ाने का भी कार्य किया जाएगा। इससे नाबार्ड देश में सिंचाई के क्षेत्र को बढ़ाएगा, भंडारण की क्षमता को बढ़ाएगा, सस्ती दर पर ऋण देकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए डेयरी, मत्स्य पालन सहित लघु, कुटीर व हस्तशिल्प उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने का कार्य भी करेगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। आपकी पार्टी से एक और स्पीकर को बोलना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: सर, एक मिनट। इससे देश के किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने का जो लक्ष्य माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने रखा है, उसे हम पूरा कर पाएँगे।

श्रीमान्, अंत में, इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी अरुण जेटली जी को और वित्त राज्य मंत्री शुक्ला जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात को पूर्ण करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और वित्त मंत्री आदरणीय अरुण जेटली जी और हमारे अभिभावक, वित्त राज्य मंत्री आदरणीय शुक्ला जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस बिल को लाए। इस बिल की जरूरत तो बहुत है, लेकिन धरातल पर क्या काम हो रहा है, उसको जानना भी बहुत जरूरी है। सर, आपको पता है कि इससे पहले इन्सॉल्वेंसी के बिल पर चर्चा हो रही थी, तब सदन में कितने लोग थे और जब नाबार्ड का बिल आ गया है, तो अब कितने लोग आपके सामने हैं। यह यही दर्शाता है, जो इस देश की वास्तविकता है। जब कॉरपोरेट की बात आती है, तो पूरा सदन भरा होता है और जब इस देश के किसान की बात आती है, तो कोई दिखाई नहीं देता। इस देश को आज अगर कोई चला रहा है, तो वह इस देश का किसान है और इस देश का जवान है।

5.00 P.M.

हम लोग उसको हमेशा बोलते तो हैं लेकिन उसके लिए करते क्या हैं? 1981 में नाबार्ड को स्थापित किया गया और उसके बाद लगातार इन 36 सालों में नाबार्ड ने काम किया है, कृषि के क्षेत्र में किसानों के लिए, इफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए, लेकिन फिर भी तीन लाख किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। क्यों? धरातल पर काम हुआ कि नहीं। पैसा बढ़ाने से यह जरूरी नहीं कि किसान तक वह पैसा पहुंच जाएगा। हम लोग बात करते हैं कि किसानों को कम ब्याज पर ऋण देंगे। कहते हैं कि 7 परसेंट पर देंगे और अगर वह टाइम पर पेमेंट कर देगा तो वह 4 परसेंट हो जाएगा, लेकिन वह टाइम पर कैसे दे पाएगा? आज किसान की जो समस्या है, एम.एस.पी. की उसकी जो समस्या है, अगर आज किसान अपने उत्पाद को बेचने जाता है तो क्या उसको पूरा दाम मिल रहा है? आज धान का मूल्य 1,565 रुपए है। मैं तो अपने क्षेत्र बलिया, गाजीपुर का ही जिक्र करूंगा कि वहां आज किसान परेशान है, क्योंकि क्रय केन्द्र पर उससे कहा जा रहा है कि इस पर मॉडिश्चर आ गया है, इसमें दाग आ गया है, इसको तो हम लोग खरीद ही नहीं पाएंगे। तो किसान क्या करे? तो किसान उसको बाजार में 1,100 रुपए में बेच देता है। इससे किसान को फायदा क्या हो रहा है? एक तरफ किसान को कहा जा रहा है कि वह ऋण का टाइम पर पेमेंट कर दे। तो वह कैसे टाइम पर पेमेंट कर पाएगा, जब वह लागत लगा रहा है 2,400 रुपए की और उसको हम न्यूनतम मूल्य 1,565 दे रहे हैं और उसको वास्तव में 1,100 मिल रहे हैं। इससे किसान को कैसे फायदा होगा? तो नाबार्ड को देखना चाहिए, जबकि नाबार्ड तो देखता है कि रूरल बैंक को पैसा मिले। रूरल बैंक आज किसान को पैसा दे रहा है। इसमें बिचौलिए इतने सारे हैं, जिनको पैसा मिल जाता है। वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी, हम लोग देखें कि किसान तक पैसा पहुंचे। आप कह रहे हैं कि आप लोगों ने इसमें जोड़ा है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं कि माइक्रो, मीडियम, स्मॉल स्केल पर नौजवानों को रूरल एरिया में इस पर ऋण मिलेगा, जिससे कि वे उद्योग लगा सकें, लेकिन हम लोगों को देखना है कि इसकी आड़ में बड़े पूंजीपति न आ जाएं और वहां पर बड़े किसान न आ जाएं। लेकिन पता चला कि छोटा किसान वहीं अपनी एड़ी घिस रहा है, उसको कुछ मिल ही नहीं रहा है। हम लोगों को यह देखना है। आज कल हम सुनते हैं कि ऋण कैसे मिलता है। हम लोगों को बोला जाता है कि आपको वेयरहाउस बनाना है तो आप पैसा ले लीजिए। मैं देख रहा हूं तथा आप एक का भी केस बतला दीजिए कि किस छोटे किसान का वेयरहाउस है। किसी भी एक छोटे किसान का वेयरहाउस नहीं मिलेगा। इसमें बड़े किसान होंगे, उन्हीं के पास है। फिर इससे क्या फायदा है? मैं इसीलिए कह रहा हूं कि हम लोगों का कर्तव्य बनता है, मैं आपको दोष नहीं दे रहा हूं, अगर कोई भी सरकार आती है, उस पर ध्यान नहीं देती है। हम लोग किसानों के लिए तो बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं। हम लोगों ने कहा कि आप जैसे कह रहे हैं, अभी आपने भी कहा, आदरणीय सदस्य ने कहा कि 2022 तक हम लोग किसानों की आय दोगुनी कर देंगे। कैसे कर देंगे आप, कैसे होगा यह बताइए? अभी उसको उतना मिल ही नहीं रहा है जितना वह लागत लगा रहा है, तो दोगुनी कैसे हो जाएगी। आज के दिन हम लोगों का कृषि से जी.डी.पी. 17 प्वाइंट कुछ परसेंट है, जिसका मुझे पूरा ध्यान नहीं है। एक समय वह 50 परसेंट थी। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं कि कृषि का जी.डी.पी. ज्यादा देना चाहिए। अगर हमने किसान को कुछ दिया होता, उसका हाथ बांटा होता तो किसान जरूर आगे बढ़ता, लेकिन किसान आगे कहां बढ़ा? किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है, किसान मर रहा है, किसान बार-बार कह रहा है कि ऋण माफ किया जाए। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि ऋण माफ करने की बात ही नहीं है। इसीलिए सुबह जब प्रश्न आया

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

तो मैं यह पूछ रहा था कि एन.पी.ए. में बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों का ऋण माफ हो जा रहा है। कह रहे हैं कि उसकी बुक एडजस्टमेंट हो रही है, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा। तो किसानों के लिए भी बुक एडजस्टमेंट कर दो, उनका भी ऋण खत्म हो जाए। यह क्यों नहीं हो सकता? किसान कब तक मरता रहेगा इस देश में? आप एक उद्योगपति बतला दीजिए, 9 लाख, कुछ करोड़ का एन.पी.ए. हो गया, एक उद्योगपति ने आत्महत्या की हो? वे लाखों करोड़ रुपए का ऋण लेकर डकार जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उसके लिए कुछ नहीं और अगर किसान ऋण ले लेता है और वह समय पर वापस नहीं करता है तो उसका ट्रैक्टर खींचा जाता है, उसकी कुर्की होती है, उसके घर पर नोटिस लगा दिया जाता है, लेकिन वह चाहे आत्महत्या कर ले शर्म के मारे, परन्तु उद्योगपति का नाम सदन में नहीं लिया जा सकता, जो और ऋण ले रहा है लाखों करोड़ रुपए का। कुछ लोग तो ऋण लेकर भाग गए हैं, उनके बारे में भी मैं आपसे पूछ रहा हूँ। किसान कब तक अपने लिए ऐसे ही मांगता रहेगा? हम लोग कहते हैं कि किसान अन्नदाता है और उसके लिए सब कुछ किया जाएगा। माननीय मंत्री जी आपने जो कुछ कहा है, उसको मैंने सुना है। इसमें माइक्रो बहुत अच्छी चीज़ है। आज नौजवान खेती नहीं करना चाहता है, अगर हम उसको प्रोत्साहन देंगे, तभी वह खेती की ओर बढ़ेगा। आप नाबार्ड के माध्यम से माइक्रो, मीडियम और स्माल स्केल एंटरप्राइजेज़ को पैसा देंगे, तो उससे नौजवान आगे आएगा और मैं आपके इस कदम का स्वागत करता हूँ। हम लोगों को इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना है कि यह ऋण उनको मिले। अगर नौजवान ऋण लेना चाहता है, तो उसको ऋण लेने के लिए कमीशन न देना पड़े। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों के पास सैंकड़ों लोग आते हैं, जो कहते हैं कि भैया, हम ऋण क्या लें, उसका 20 परसेंट कमीशन के रूप में मैनेजर मांग लेता है। अगर कोई नौजवान ऋण लेने जाएगा और उसका पहले ही आधा पैसा ऋण लेने में चला जाएगा, तो वह क्या लगाएगा, क्या खाएगा, क्या बनाएगा? इसकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): वह क्या वापस करेगा?

श्री नीरज शेखर: मैं इस बात को भी कहना चाहता था, लेकिन आदरणीय तपन सेन जी मुझे फिर से एक प्वाइंट याद दिला दिया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि नाबार्ड में कितना एन.पी.ए. है? कितने किसानों ने ऋण वापस नहीं किया है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। इसमें भी कुछ न कुछ होगा? कितने किसान ऋण लेते हैं और कितने किसान ऋण वापस नहीं करते हैं? यहां पर पूरे देश की बात हो रही है। मेरा यह मानना है कि किसान अपना पूरा ऋण वापस करता है। मैंने इसके बारे में कई जगह पर आंकड़ों को ढूँढा है, लेकिन मुझे नहीं मिले हैं। आपके उत्तर में भी यह लिखा हुआ है कि हम इसका कोई डाटा नहीं रखते हैं कि किसान कितना ऋण वापस करता है। इसका कोई सेंट्रलाइज्ड डाटा नहीं है। इसको मैंने कई जगह पर ढूँढने की कोशिश की है और मैं इसके बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसान कितना ऋण वापस कर रहा है? किसान इस देश का भला चाहता है, गरीब इस देश का भला चाहता है। वह जानता है कि अगर मैं ऋण वापस करूंगा, तो मुझे फिर से ऋण मिल जाएगा। यह बात मैं मानता हूँ कि वह समय पर कभी ऋण वापस नहीं कर पाता है, उसमें कमी रह जाती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, अभी एक मिनट का समय बचा है। सर, मैं अपनी पार्टी से अकेला ही बोलने वाला हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा था कि...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप अपने प्वाइंट पर आइए।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, मैं वहीं आ रहा हूँ। मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी की बात सुनी है। अंत में, मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि नाबार्ड में बहुत सारे प्रावधान हैं। उसमें एक बहुत अच्छा प्रावधान यह है कि जब दैवी आपदा आती है, तो वह उसके लिए भी पैसा देता है। अभी हरिवंश जी ने जयप्रकाश नारायण जी की जन्मस्थली सिताबदियारा गांव का मुद्दा उठाया है। आज कटान से वह क्षेत्र कट रहा है। मैं जानता हूँ कि कटान से लोगों को बहुत पीड़ा होती है। इस कटान को रोकने के लिए अगर चार या पांच करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की जरूरत होती है, तो उसका प्रपोजल राज्य सरकार से नाबार्ड के पास जाता है। बलिया के कई ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जो नाबार्ड के पास गए हैं। देश के बहुत से प्रोजेक्ट्स नाबार्ड में जाते हैं, लेकिन इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को पास होने में वहां पर कई महीने का समय लग जाता है। कटान किसी के लिए रुकता नहीं है, पानी किसी के लिए रुकता नहीं है, गंगा किसी के लिए रुकती नहीं है और जब कटान शुरू हो जाता है, तो सारी चीज़ कट जाती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर दैवी आपदा के लिए आप पैसा देते हैं, तो उसको समय पर दीजिए। नियम ऐसा होना चाहिए कि अगर जून-जुलाई में बाढ़ आने वाली है, तो उसमें काम नवम्बर-दिसम्बर में हो। अगर आप मई में काम शुरू करेंगे और जून-जुलाई में बारिश आ जाएगी, तो उस पैसे का कोई फायदा नहीं है। जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के गांव के लिए नाबार्ड से पैसा मिले, इसको सभी लोग चाहते हैं। वहां पर उनका एक स्मृति-स्थल बना भी हुआ है, वह सब कटान में चला जाएगा। इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि नाबार्ड के लोगों से यह भी कहा जाए कि जो ऐसे प्रपोजल्स उनके पास आते हैं, उन पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए, क्योंकि एक बार किसान का खेत कटान में चला जाए, किसान का घर कटान में चला जाए, तो वह दोबारा नहीं आ सकता है। आज किसान की पीड़ा यही है कि कटान में उसका खेत चला जाता है, माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ऐसा होते हुए मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है। वह जानता है कि कल कटान से मेरा घर गिर जाएगा, वह अपने हाथ से अपना घर तोड़ता है और रोते-रोते तोड़ता है। वह घर, जिस से उसने अपनी संपत्ति और सालों जमा किया पैसा लगाया है, उसे तोड़ना पड़ता है। इसलिए अगर आप उसे पैसा देने वाले हैं, तो समय पर दें ताकि कटान रुक सके और उसका घर और खेत बच सके। मैं मंत्री जी से यही आग्रह और विनती करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, हम सब इस विधेयक के समर्थन में हैं, लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसे धरातल पर लागू करें, धन्यवाद।

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): First of all, I want to convey my heartiest New Year wishes to the hon. Vice-Chairman and to all my colleagues present in this august House.

Sir, the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2017, is a landmark step on two counts. Number one, the Bill increases the authorised capital of the apex body of agricultural and rural development by six folds, from the existing ₹ 5,000 crores to ₹ 30,000 crores. Number two, the Bill also seeks to amend certain clauses in the light of reference to MSME Development Act, 2006, and the Companies Act, 2013, in the proposed legislation.

[Shri N. Gokulakrishnan]

Some political analysts say that if the NDA Government had been more sensitive to the farmers' demands, it would have performed better in the recently-concluded Gujarat Assembly elections. Okay; past is past. Now, I appreciate that by this step, the focus of the Government is shifted towards empowering the farmers rather than resorting to populist measures.

Sir, as far as promotion of agriculture is concerned, NABARD and SEBI should come forward to work together to improve farmers' participation by encouraging Farmer Producers' Organization in commodity exchanges and futures trading. This will enable the farmers to get better prices for their produce. The Government had already declared to double the agriculture income by the year 2022, which makes the role of NABARD even more critical in achieving this goal. The proposed increase in the authorised capital would enable NABARD to respond to the commitments it has undertaken, particularly in respect of the Long-Term Irrigation Fund, and the recent Cabinet decision regarding lending finance to co-operative banks.

Sir, the basic objective of NABARD is to create rural development programmes for alleviation of poverty and unemployment through creation of basic social and economic infrastructure, provision of training to rural unemployed youth and providing employment to the marginal farmers and labourers, to discourage seasonal and permanent migration to urban areas. But, actually speaking, youth are really migrating to urban areas, and the aged remain in rural India, struggling for day-to-day livelihood. With regard to poverty, I would like to mention here that the Rural Development Report, which is also endorsed by the Government, says, "Seven per cent of the rural population is very poor and villages in Eastern India are worst affected."

It is to be noted that there are so many issues to be taken care of by the Government through NABARD with regard to rural development. Though the Government is spending a lot, still there is a lot to be achieved for rural development. For example, good roads for transportation, uninterrupted power supply, quality drinking water, better sanitary and health, good education, particularly literacy for women, are some of the important issues to be taken care of by NABARD through liberal financing. The low female literacy rate has had a dramatically negative impact on family planning and by promoting the female literacy rate, we can definitely reduce the population growth. Please note that this is very, very important point. Sir, why I want to mention this is that, on the one hand, the extent

of agricultural land is shrinking day-by-day for many reasons, on the other hand, there is no proper control on rapid population growth.

Sir, my next point is that in the 1981 Act, the upper-lending limit of NABARD was only ₹ 20 lakhs for plant and machinery. Now, the Bill raises the limit for medium enterprises up to ₹ 10 crores in the manufacturing sector and up to ₹ 5 crores in the services sector.

Sir, in this regard, I would like to suggest an important thing that the Government may exclude the medium enterprises from the scope of finance through NABARD by retaining only micro and small enterprises, which will be helpful to create more employment opportunities for rural youth.

Even if the Government is pumping more capital, it would be difficult to maintain the capital if it starts lending finance to the medium enterprises, and, I am really afraid that the capital will be drained very fast. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am concluding, Sir.

Sir, for medium enterprises, so many other banks, namely, the IDBI and other commercial banks, are available.

Coming to my last point, there is a mixed response with regard to 100 per cent equity of Central Government by totally delinking RBI which had a token share of 0.4 per cent. Now, it is really a moot question, how effectively RBI is going to function as a regulator in this changed scenario. With these words, I conclude and welcome the Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Now, Shri Manish Gupta.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. It is quite heartening to note that after a period of 70 years, a kind of light has emerged in which it is realized that we need to invest more in agriculture and also to promote integrated rural development. I think, the move to include micro and small industries under NABARD is a welcome move and is laudable.

But at the same time, we have to see that increasing the equity from 5,000 to 30,000 crores of rupees may not be sufficient because the butter is too thinly spread and one has to take a view to see whether proper finance is reaching the small and marginal farmers. NABARD mainly operates through the rural infrastructure development fund and we have found that in the last two years, there has been a shortfall in disbursement of funds under this programme.

[Shri Manish Gupta]

Sir, NABARD can easily lend to new institutions like produce organizations and benefit a larger section of financially-excluded farmers. Agriculture contributes 17 per cent of GDP and 50 per cent of the workforce in India is in the rural sector. We have also noticed that there is paucity of proper financial arrangements for farmers' property and funds. Commercial banks and cooperatives usually lend to the larger farmer and the finance does not reach the small and the marginal farmers. They usually borrow from moneylenders. Forty-eight per cent of our farming population borrows from moneylenders, from friends, from relatives, from landlords. This increases their indebtedness. We have also taken a view that farming is a zero sum game. If there is bad crop, there is devastation, which sometimes leads to suicides. We have seen what has happened in Mandsaur. We have seen farmers coming to Delhi with skeletons of their fallen comrades. But nobody from the Government went to meet them, nor any official was able to contact them. The Swaminathan Committee has said that farmers should be given Minimum Support Price plus 50 per cent. But recently we have noticed in the imposition of the GST, the tractors and agriculture implements are being taxed at 12 per cent, tyres of those tractors are taxed at 28 per cent, fertilizer tax has increased from 1.03 per cent to 5 per cent, pesticides are taxed at 18 per cent. So, the farmer is beset with innumerable problems — indebtedness, financial exclusion, no formal credit, poor MSP and poor procurement of the crop by the Government. This entire issue has been further aggravated by the fact that this year we had a record production of 30 million metric tons of pulses. This was sufficient to meet the domestic demand. But, we have observed that the Government of India imported 7 million metric tons and the prices of pulses crashed. This has adversely affected the farmers. The farmers' income has to be doubled by 2022, as declared by the Government of India.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

We know that in common parlance, economic planning is described several times as a set of measures taken by the Government to achieve pre-set targets in the minimum possible time. Sir, the agriculture growth rate today is 1.8 per cent. To achieve the target of doubling the farmers' income by 2022, we have to achieve growth rate of 10.8 per cent. This shows that even if we support the farmers the way it is being done now, there has to be a sea-change in the approach towards the small and marginal farmers. Indebtedness of farmers arises from the fact that they do not get formal credit. They have to borrow at a high interest rate. This is bringing down the rate of production. This is making them

poorer. This is not supporting the national effort. Financial inclusion is the most important issue and we feel that 80 per cent of agriculture credit peculiarly is given in the months of January, February and March, that is when the harvest is almost completed. Indebtedness of small farmers is in those who constitute 86 per cent and who holds less than one hectare of land. So, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether a separate fund or whether a special wing of the NABARD could be set up to exclusively deal with the needs of small and marginal farmers. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I also rise to support this Bill. Basically, there are three features in this Bill. The capital of NABARD is going to be increased by six times, that is, from ₹ 5,000 crores to ₹ 30,000 crores. And whatever little share the RBI has got in the NABARD is going to merge with that of the Government of India. The share capital held by the RBI will be transferred to the Union Government. Of course, this will remove the conflict in RBI's dual role in NABARD, one as a banking regulator and, at the same time, as a shareholder. This is also a very good proposition. I welcome it.

I remember when Mrs. Gandhi was the Prime Minister of this country during 1980-81. During the 70s, there was turmoil in our country and perhaps that was one of the reasons for the creation of NABARD. Whatever capital we put into NABARD, as Mr. Neeraj Shekhar has very rightly pointed out during his speech, unless we are able to check the farmer suicide, unless we are able to check the miseries of farmers, there is no meaning in it. NABARD is not financing the farmers directly. NABARD finances farmers, other agricultural sector and small industries through other network. Unless we are able to widespread the network of loan system, we are not going to help the poor farmers of this country.

Another apprehension, which is being expressed in many quarters, is this. And I also have that apprehension. Under the 1981 Act, NABARD is responsible for providing credit and other facilities to industries having investment up to ₹ 20 lakh in machinery and plant. This is for small industries and cottage-like industries. But this amendment Bill extends this to enterprises having investment up to ten crore rupees in manufacturing sector and five crore rupees in service sector. This provision creates a doubt in my mind whether small-scale industries and industries in the tiny and decentralised sector would be neglected and more emphasis would be given to comparatively bigger industries. That is my apprehension. I would request the hon. Minister to at least dispel the doubt in his reply.

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

Sir, NABARD, as I said, does not give loan to the farmers directly. It extends loans and assistance through cooperative banks and commercial banks. I particularly know what is happening in my State of Odisha. In my State, it is the cooperative banks which provide largest credit to the farmers. Most of the commercial banks are lagging behind in this respect. They are not at all interested in extending loan to the farmers. They are more interested in non-agricultural loan. The Reserve Bank of India and NABARD have to prescribe stricter guidelines on this.

Sir, of course, there has been a growth in agricultural credit. There is no doubt about it. During the last couple of decades, there has been growth in agricultural credit in this country. While it was ₹ 1.25 lakh crore in 2004-05, it has gone up to ₹ 8.41 lakh crore in 2014-15. Now it has perhaps reached more than ₹ 12 lakh crore. But it is a matter of concern that the share of term loan in total agricultural credit disbursement has declined steadily. And you will be surprised to know that it has declined from 39.3 per cent in 2004-05 to 19.5 per cent in 2014-15. It raises concern about sustainable growth in agricultural production and productivity. This is one of the reasons why there is agro-crisis in our country. NABARD has to come forward to mitigate this problem, although it is not directly financing the farmers.

Sir, another challenge before NABARD is to encourage capital formation in agriculture through increased share of long-term loans. As the corpus has been increased to ₹ 30,000 crore from ₹ 5,000 crore now, there should be immediate focus on irrigation projects which have potential to irrigate farm land. NABARD should take a holistic view relating to credit needs of our farmers. NABARD will be of some consequences if farmer suicide is prevented in this country. Every day there is a report of large-scale suicide by the farmers in all parts of the country and not just in a particular area. The Government has to take a serious view of it. Therefore, as I suggested, we have to increase our loan disbursing network. Even now also private lending is rampantly going on in our country, particularly in the rural areas. Private moneylenders are torturing the farmers and that is one of the reasons why more and more farmers are committing suicide.

Sir, this is a good Bill and I welcome this *in toto*.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 पर चर्चा में भाग लेने की अनुमति दी, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

महोदय, सरकार नाबार्ड की वर्तमान अधिकृत रकम को 5 हजार करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ा कर 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए करने जा रही है। इससे नाबार्ड सशक्त होगा और विशेषकर देश के सुदूर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में किसानों को अधिक ऋण उपलब्ध कराने में सक्षम होगा। इससे नाबार्ड में RBI का शेयर भी केन्द्र सरकार के पास आ जाएगा। इस प्रकार सरकार नाबार्ड के द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में छोटे उद्योग-धंधों और किसानों को अधिक से अधिक सहायता एवं ग्रामीण काश्तकारों, कारीगरों, हस्तशिल्पों, कुटीर उद्योगों, कृषि सिंचाई योजनाओं एवं अन्य आर्थिक क्रियाकलापों के संवर्धन और विकास के लिए उधार और अन्य सुविधाएं देने में काफी सक्षम होगी। मेरा मानना है कि सरकार का यह कदम काफी लाभदायक सिद्ध होगा और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विकास की योजनाएँ शीघ्र पूरी होंगी, जिसका लाभ स्थानीय लोगों को मिलेगा। इससे उनकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी और आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ़ होगी। इससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़ेंगे।

महोदय, मैं बिहार प्रदेश से आता हूँ। बिहार में कृषि की अपार संभावना है, किन्तु बाढ़ और सुखाड़ के कारण किसान बेहाल रहते हैं। इससे उनकी सभी लागत करीब-करीब बर्बाद हो रही है। राज्य में नाबार्ड के तहत वित्तीय वर्ष 2014-15 में 102 एवं वित्तीय वर्ष 2015-16 में 217 परियोजनाएँ स्वीकृत हो चुकी हैं, जो अभी भी पूर्ण नहीं हुई हैं। इसी प्रकार WIF योजना के अंतर्गत नाबार्ड द्वारा बिहार में 164 परियोजनाएँ स्वीकृत हैं, जो पूर्ण ऋण के लिए लंबित हैं। आशा है कि इन सभी परियोजनाओं का कार्य अब अविलंब प्रारम्भ होगा।

महोदय, नाबार्ड के गठन का मुख्य मकसद कृषि क्षेत्र को मजबूत करना है। हैंडलूम, सिंचाई एवं मंजोले और छोटे उद्योगों को इससे अधिक ऋण मिलता है। आज देश में रोजगार बढ़ाने में यही क्षेत्र सबसे कारगर हो सकता है। खास तौर से देश के जो गरीब राज्य हैं, वहाँ लघु उद्योगों, छोटे और विकेन्द्रित सेक्टर में गांवों के कुटीर उद्योगों में नाबार्ड के सहयोग से बड़ा बदलाव हो सकता है। इस तरह भारत के हस्तशिल्प, ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योगों को भी नाबार्ड से भारी मदद मिलेगी। दीर्घकालिक सिंचाई योजनाओं के पूरा होने से देश के कृषि उत्पादन में इजाफा होगा। इस तरह रोजगार सृजन की स्थिति बनेगी। यह नाबार्ड संशोधन विधेयक ग्रामीण भारत और उसकी अर्थव्यवस्था को नया रूप देगा।

महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से इस महत्वपूर्ण नाबार्ड संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और देश की जनता की जो पुकार है, उसके बारे में एक रचनाकार ने जो कहा है, उसे आपके समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। वह है,

"हे पेट जहाँ खाली नर का,
उस घर में दीप जलेगा क्या,
जब घास न कोई देगा,
तो बूढ़ा बैल चलेगा क्या।"

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, at the outset, I seek your indulgence for time. Time is too short. I need more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your Party time is four minutes. You can take one more minute. Take five minutes.

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: सर, ठीक है, मैं जल्दी समाप्त कर दूंगा। On the whole, I stand not to oppose this Bill. Basically, the Bill contains transfer of RBI share to the Central Government and now the Central Government is 100 per cent owner of the entire NABARD share. I am fully satisfied with this and on that count, definitely, I am supporting this Bill with a caution. Given the overall atmosphere, please do not put this into the track of disinvestment and strategic sale. That is the overall economic philosophy of the Government. Kindly save it from that. It is very crucial for rural credit, agricultural developmental credit. It is not only for the rural credit. At the same time, NABARD is meant for rural infrastructural developmental credit. It has got an umbilical relationship with the RBI and the RBI also played, all along, an important role in monitoring the working of NABARD. In that situation, when the transfer of RBI is 0.4 per cent share, whether it will act on that. I urge upon the Finance Minister to kindly take care because RBI's close association in NABARD management is of crucial importance. Given the present situation, a very perverse,—I don't have any other word—in the distribution of rural and agricultural credit in our rural India, where more than 50 per cent of the farming community are out of institutional credit, they are victims to private moneylenders. In this kind of a situation and when you are working with a declared project of making the farmers' income double till 2022, the background is that even after announcement of loan waiver, in one State alone, in a span of eight months, three thousand farmers have committed suicide. And, this is in one State alone. I don't like to name the State here. This is the background. Here, your project of doubling the farmers' income, if that is at all a serious one, needs that the whole working of the rural finance and agricultural support needs a overhauling and where NABARD can definitely play a very important role.

Now, let me put forth certain figures from the NABARD Annual Report itself. They are stating that Small and Marginal farmers' Account represents 56.9 per cent of the total accounts. But, credit flows to them is only 41 per cent. There is a mismatch. Secondly, more than 70 per cent of the agricultural credit is being disbursed by the urban branch of the commercial banks, urban centric branch of the commercial banks. It clearly shows that their reach in the remote village area is not taking place.

Number three is, small loans of ₹ 25,000 or more; this small loan in the total agricultural credit which was at one point of time, in the 90s, 61 per cent has now fallen to

6.7 per cent currently. In such a perversion in the whole credit distribution scenario, your project of doubling farmers' income needs a reversal of this trend in the fund distribution which requires much more capitalization. You have put ₹ 30,000 crore, Authorized Capital. It needs to be increased beyond this capitalization. There must be a continuous flow of funds from the Central Government and also from the RBI. The RBI has a surplus, which has been there—that was the system—all along to the NABARD, to fund this rural infrastructural thing.

Another thing you must re-consider that at present, as a supplementary source of rural credit, the regional rural banks, who were operating at the direction of a sponsored commercial bank....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your time is over.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Please, please, two minutes. That completely failed to change this perversion in the distribution of the credit in the rural scenario. It completely failed. What is important here is what I already stated in this House while participating in the deliberation on the RRB Bill that the situation demands an apex bank associating with NABARD for separate distribution of only rural credit. I can assure you, Sir, given the present pattern of NPAs, the NPA from the rural areas and the NPA from the MSMEs represent less than 20 per cent of the total NPA. The entire 80 per cent of the NPA are big sharks, who breakfast and dine with who's who in the Government daily. Their faces are shown on the TV screen. It is they who steal the public money and make NPAs. These poor agricultural people and poor MSMEs are paying it back. That is their standard of integrity. Those big guys have no integrity at all. In this situation, unless you separate the whole rural credit system and set up an apex agricultural or rural credit institution separately, directly under RBI, associating NABARD and network of RRBs, definitely, this perversion in rural credit distribution cannot be effectively addressed. No element of this kind of amendment can change the perverse distribution of the rural credit unless there is a focused proactive intervention with a separate institutional arrangement. That is the only way, otherwise, *jumla* will continue of doubling the farmers' income. The Bill will be amended—we are not opposing the Bill—but, agricultural and agrarian crisis will increase, agrarian suicides will increase, and at the same time, the slogans of doubling the income of farmers will continue with a very high decibel. That is not the situation asked for and on that ground, I urge upon the Government, in this context to ensure that NABARD continues to have a very close umbilical relation with RBI so far as its leadership and management is concerned. At the same time, long-term agricultural

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

credit should be increased for capital formation in agriculture and this perversion in the distribution of rural credit must be corrected with immediate proactive initiative. With these words, I have put forth my observations on the Bill before the House. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Veer Singh. Your party's time is only two minutes, but you may take four minutes.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से इस बिल पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह विधेयक NABARD की अधिकृत पूंजी को 5 हजार करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए करने के लिए आया है, जिसमें RBI के परामर्श के बाद, समयानुसार वृद्धि की जा सकती है। इससे NABARD आधारित कृषि उद्योगों को लाभ मिल सकेगा। इससे ग्रामीण इलाकों में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा होंगे और छोटे-छोटे उद्यमों से जुड़े कारीगरों को रोजगार के अवसर सुलभ होंगे। NABARD को अधिक पूंजी स्वीकृत किए जाने से वह अपनी प्रतिबद्धताओं को पूरी तरह से निभा पाएगा। ग्रामीण कारीगरों और श्रमिकों को स्थानीय स्तर पर काम मिलेगा और उनकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी।

महोदय, मैं किसानों की समस्याओं की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। छोटे एवं मंझोले किसानों को फसलों के लिए ऋण आसानी से नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि उनकी खेती का रकबा बहुत कम होने के कारण पूंजी का अभाव होता है। ऐसे में छोटे सूबे के किसानों को ऋण दिए जाने में प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए। छोटे एवं मंझोले किसान, जो अपनी किस्ते जमा कर देते हैं, उन्हें ऋण-ब्याज में छूट दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। उन्हें सब्सिडी दी जानी चाहिए, जिससे किसानों की समस्याओं का हल हो सके।

महोदय, छोटे किसान जो कैश फसल की खेती करते हैं, उन्हें भी ब्याज में छूट देने की जरूरत है और यदि संभव हो, तो ऐसे किसानों को ब्याज-मुक्त ऋण की सुविधा दी जाए, जिससे हमारे अन्नदाताओं में खुशहाली बढ़े। नाबार्ड के माध्यम से छोटे एवं मंझोले किसानों के लिए पंचायत स्तर पर बाजार की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। किसानों के उत्पादों को स्टोरेज की भी सुविधा पंचायत स्तर पर उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिए, जिससे किसान अपने उत्पाद बाजार में बेच सकें। महोदय, आज खेती मजबूरी का धंधा हो गयी है। एक समय था कि खेती को सबसे अच्छा माना जाता था, किन्तु आज लोग खेती से बच रहे हैं और व्यापार की तरफ, नौकरी की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि खेती में आज बहुत बड़ा घाटा हो रहा है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, लोक सभा के चुनाव में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चार बड़े वायदे किए थे। अच्छे दिनों का सपना दिखाया था, बेरोजगारों को, शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को नौकरी का वायदा किया था और गरीब लोगों को विदेशों से काला धन लाकर 15 लाख रुपए देने का वायदा किया था। जो चौथा वायदा किया था, वह किसानों के लिए किया था। किसानों की फसल पर जो लागत आती है, उसका डेढ़ गुना देने का वायदा किया था, किन्तु डेढ़ गुना तो छोड़िए, आज किसान को फसल पर जो लागत आ रही है, वह भी नहीं मिल पा रही है। आज देश में सबसे बुरी हालत यदि किसी की है, तो

किसान की है। किसान सबसे ज्यादा घाटे में है। आज किसान आत्महत्या करने पर मजबूर है। जो किसान पूरे देश के लोगों के खाने के लिए अनाज पैदा करता है, खाने के लिए सब्जी पैदा करता है, खाने के लिए फल पैदा करता है, वह सल्फास की गोली खाने के लिए, आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर है। हमें इस पर ध्यान देना होगा। कम से कम किसानों की तरफ हमें ध्यान देना होगा।

महोदय, मैं महाराष्ट्र की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र में आज सबसे ज्यादा किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। उसका कारण यह है कि महाराष्ट्र में किसान जो ऋण लेता है, वह साहूकारों से लेता है और साहूकारों का ब्याज इतना ज़बर्दस्त है, इतना ज्यादा है कि उसको वह अदा नहीं कर पाता है। उसे सरकार की योजनाओं का भी फायदा नहीं होता है। जैसे कि आज किसानों की ऋण माफ़ी की गई है, तो जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हैं, वहां से जिन्होंने लोन लिया है, उन्हीं का ऋण माफ़ होगा, किन्तु महाराष्ट्र का गरीब किसान ज्यादातर लोन साहूकारों से लेता है और साहूकार उस श्रेणी में नहीं आते, इसलिए उनका कर्जा माफ़ नहीं हो पाता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए जब उसकी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है, तो वह आत्महत्या कर लेता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

महोदय, हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहाँ 70 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि से जुड़े हुए हैं। यदि हमें देश की तरक्की करनी है, तो ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, ठीक है।

श्री वीर सिंह: सर, मैं बस एक मिनट लूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति: तीन मिनट ज्यादा हो गये।

श्री वीर सिंह: यदि देश की तरक्की करनी है, तो हमें गाँव की तरक्की, किसानों की तरक्की करनी होगी, क्योंकि देश की तरक्की गाँवों से, खेत-खलिहान से होकर गुजरती है। किसान खुशहाल होगा, मजदूर खुशहाल होगा, तो शहर भी खुशहाल होंगे। शहर, मजदूर और गाँव खुशहाल होंगे, तो देश तरक्की करेगा। इसलिए हमें इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। जो छोटे-छोटे कुटीर धन्य हैं, उन पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

महोदय, आज किसान landless होता चला जा रहा है। जो छोटे उद्योग हैं, जैसे हमने 8,000 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की है, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो उसमें हमें सबसे ज्यादा पशुपालन पर, दूध-डेयरी पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, क्योंकि जमीन तो कम होती चली जा रही है। आज लोग ज्यादा मजदूर होते चले जा रहे हैं, तो हम लोगों को, हमारी सरकार को उस ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उनको ब्याज मुक्त ऋण देना चाहिए। हमें उस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please. That is all right.

श्री वीर सिंह : मैंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, उस ओर माननीय मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे। इसके साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. We go to the next speaker, Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap. Your time-limit is four minutes, but you can take five minutes.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): सर, आपने मुझे नाबार्ड बिल, 2017 पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं दिल की गहराइयों से आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

सर, यह बिल नाबार्ड कानून, 1981 में संशोधन के लिए लाया गया है। इसमें संशोधन के बाद नाबार्ड की अधिकृत पूँजी, जो अभी 5,000 करोड़ है, वह 5,000 करोड़ से बढ़कर 30,000 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगी। इसके बाद जरूरत पड़ने पर यह जो पूँजी है, यह आरबीआई से सलाह लेने के बाद 30,000 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा बढ़ाई जा सकती है। इससे नाबार्ड की वित्तीय स्थिति में मजबूती आएगी और यह गांवों के लिए, किसानों के लिए ज्यादा ऋण दे सकेगा, जो हमारे देश के हित में होगा। नाबार्ड ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि एवं औद्योगिक विकास के लिए ऋण जैसी सुविधाएं प्रदान तो करता है, लेकिन इस संशोधन के बाद नाबार्ड अब गांवों में सूक्ष्म लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों के विकास के लिए भी ऋण दे सकेगा, जिससे हमारे गांवों में रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ेंगे, जो गांवों के विकास में एक अहम योगदान दे सकेगा।

बिल में संशोधन के बाद नाबार्ड में आरबीआई की जो हिस्सेदारी थी, वह अब खत्म हो जाएगी। इससे केन्द्र और आरबीआई के बीच जो टकराव रहता था, वह भी खत्म हो जाएगा, इसलिए यह भी देश के हित में होगा।

नाबार्ड से गांवों का विकास होगा, किसानों को ज्यादा लोन मिलेगा, छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों के लिए लोन मिल सकेगा, जिनसे रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ेंगे। मैं दो सुझाव देकर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ।

सर, हमारा देश गांवों का देश है। यहां की ज्यादा आबादी गांवों में निवास करती है और उनमें से ज्यादातर यानी 70 प्रतिशत लोग खेती करते हैं, परन्तु जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, वीर सिंह जी ने कहा है, उन्होंने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है कि आज खेती करना घाटे का सौदा हो गया है। आज बीज महंगे हो गए हैं, खाद महंगी हो गयी है, पेस्टिसाइड महंगा हो गया है। मैं भी पीछे गांव में गया था, आज किसानों की सबसे बड़ी समस्या गेहूं में पैदा हो रहे खर-पतवार हैं। तीन-तीन बार पेस्टिसाइड डालने के बाद भी खर-पतवार खत्म नहीं हो रहे हैं। यह भी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, इसीलिए हमारा किसान घाटे में चला जाता है। आज जो किसान समझदार है, ज्ञानवान है, वह अब खेती करना छोड़ दिया है और वह अपने बच्चों को लेकर शहर में चला गया है। अब खेती कौन करता है? जो गरीब मजदूर आदमी वहां पर रह गए हैं, वही खेती करते हैं। चूंकि अब खेती करना बहुत महंगा हो गया है, इसलिए मैं भी वही सुझाव देना चाहूंगा, जो वीर सिंह जी ने कहा है कि अगर हमे गांवों को आगे बढ़ाना है, किसानों को आगे बढ़ाना है, तो हमें किसानों को खेती के साथ-साथ पशुपालन करने के लिए प्रेरित करना होगा। इसके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी को मेरा यह सुझाव है कि नाबार्ड पशुपालन के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा डायरेक्ट लोन दे। आज हमारे देश में शुद्ध दूध नहीं मिलता है, 60 प्रतिशत दूध मिलावटी दूध है, पशुपालन को प्रोत्साहित करने से वहां पर ज्यादा डेयरीज लगाई जाएंगी और इससे शुद्ध दूध के उत्पादन में बढ़ोत्तरी होगी। अगर दूध के उत्पादन में बढ़ोत्तरी होगी, तो इससे किसानों की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी और वह हमारे सेहत के लिए भी बहुत फायदेमंद होगा।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री को सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि नाबार्ड के माध्यम से ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोन पशुपालन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दिया जाए। इससे गांवों में किसानों में जो बेरोजगारी है, छुपी हुई बेरोजगारी है, वह खत्म होगी। जो हमारे नौजवान भाई, लड़के हैं, बच्चे हैं, आज वे छोटी-छोटी नौकरी करने के लिए तरस रहे हैं, वे contract basis पर, outsourcing base पर लगने के लिए तैयार हैं, इसलिए अगर उनकी बेरोजगारी को खत्म करना है, तो गांवों में पशुपालन को बढ़ावा देना होगा और इसमें नाबार्ड बहुत अहम योगदान दे सकता है। जो ज्यादा पैसा बढ़ाया गया है, अगर उसको पशुपालन को बढ़ाने में लगाया जाएगा, तो यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि अब नाबार्ड का जो एक नया बोर्ड बनेगा, उसमें कम से कम राज्य सभा के दो एमपीज़ भी लिए जाएं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, NABARD, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, was established in 1981 by an Act of Parliament. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the present Bill makes it very clear, 'with its expanding activities, the National Bank needs to be provided with additional equity from time to time to enable it to meet its objectives of promoting rural development and sustainable rural prosperity.' Then, it goes on to state, 'The Reserve Bank of India holds 0.4 per cent of the paid-up capital of the National Bank and the remaining 99.6 per cent is held by the Central Government and this causes conflict in Reserve Bank of India's role as banking regulator and shareholder in the National Bank.' Then it goes on to state, 'to empower the Central Government to increase the authorized capital of the National Bank from ₹ 5,000 crores to ₹ 30,000 crores and further to increase the said amount of ₹ 30,000 crores in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India as deemed necessary from time to time.' Taking this into consideration, I would like to raise a couple of questions, pointed questions which the Government needs to respond, needs to answer. For instance, so far the original Act provides the Government and the RBI together should hold a minimum of 51 per cent of the capital in NABARD. Is there any proposal to increase the capital? The Government should be maintaining minimum 51 per cent of the capital in NABARD. At the face of it, it looks very simple to me. Will it enable NABARD to sell its share capital up to 49 per cent to private hands? This is my doubt. The Government should clarify as to what is the intention of the Government. Today there is no private capital in NABARD. Is it the idea of the Government to increase the share capital by allowing private shareholding in NABARD? This is number one. Number two, if it is so, it should be abandoned. NABARD has an important role in monitoring and regulating agricultural and rural credit. It should be totally owned by the Government. I would like to seek clarification from the Government whether the Government wants to dilute the share capital in NABARD. Unless NABARD is strengthened, you cannot talk about

[Shri D. Raja]

6.00 P.M.

rural prosperity, you cannot talk about expanding rural activities, you cannot talk about doubling the income of farming community, you cannot talk about providing minimum support price to the farmers, you cannot talk about increasing the number of working days for agriculture workers. What is the intention of the Government? The Government should be clear in what it does. It is all right that the Parliament will pass the Bill, but what are going to be the implications? How is it going to impact the life of the farming community in our country? How is it going to generate employment in rural areas, how NABARD is going to play a proactive role in building rural economy? That is what the Government should explain. This is what I want to know from the Government and I want a serious review of Government policies. The Government should explain these things to people and the country. All the time we talk about NABARD. Finally, what is NABARD? How is it helping the farming community? Why is it not helping the farming community? What are the difficulties NABARD is facing? You should explain it to the Parliament and to the country. I think there are strong apprehensions that you will allow NABARD to go into private hands and you will see that the NABARD is diluted. If it happens that will be a calamity for our rural economy and for the country. The Government should keep this in mind. With these words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, यहाँ पर अमेंडमेंट के लिए जो नाबार्ड का बिल पेश किया गया है, उसके विषय में मैं अपने विचार यहाँ रखने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ और मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कुछ सूचनाएँ शेयर करना चाहती हूँ।

सर, राष्ट्रीय कृषि और औद्योगिक विकास बैंक (संशोधन) बिल, जिस पर आज इस सभागृह में चर्चा हो रही है, उस नाबार्ड के लिए मैं कुछ शब्द कहना चाहूंगी। यह एक ऐसी संस्था है, जिसको अगर हम भारतवर्ष की अर्थवाहिनी कहें, तो गलत नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take one more hour and pass this Bill. I hope the House agrees.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will sit for one more hour and pass this Bill.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, इस देश के ग्रामीण लोग, किसान, हथकरघे पर काम करने वाले आर्टिजन्स, इन सबके लिए एक जरूरी इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, जिसको आधारभूत सुविधा कहते हैं, वह देने वाली यह एक संस्था है। सर, जब रूरल डेवलपमेंट की बात आती है, तो नाबार्ड ने पहले वॉटरशेड में काम किया था। मुझे याद है कि नाबार्ड ने पहली बार महाराष्ट्र में जर्मनी गवर्नमेंट के माध्यम से

वॉटरशेड डेवलपमेंट का काम शुरू किया था। जब लोग इरिगेशन और सिंचाई की बातें करते थे, तब नाबार्ड ने वॉटरशेड की बात की थी। सर, यह बहुत इम्पॉर्टेंट है, क्योंकि हमारे महाराष्ट्र में इरिगेटेड इलाका ज्यादा है और वहां सिर्फ इरिगेशन नहीं, बल्कि वॉटरशेड की बहुत आवश्यकता है, यह पहली बार नाबार्ड ने जान लिया था। जब लोग खेती की बात करते थे, तब नाबार्ड ने नॉन-फार्मिंग सेक्टर या रूरल मार्केटिंग का काम शुरू कर दिया था, जिसका परिणाम आज हम हिन्दुस्तान में देख रहे हैं।

सर, मुझे नाबार्ड के लिए सबसे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण बात यह लगती है कि जब आरबीआई ने वर्ष 1992 में माइक्रो फाइनेंस शुरू किया, जब महिलाओं के लिए सेल्फ-हेल्प ग्रुप्स शुरू किए, तो हमारी महिलाओं में एक बहुत बड़ी क्रांति पैदा होने की शुरुआत हो गई थी। महिलाएँ जब तक आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम नहीं होती हैं, तब तक हमें ऐसा नहीं लगता कि किसी भी महिला का सबलीकरण हुआ है। उसको लेकर इस देश में कम से कम लाखों बचत-घर, जिसको सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप्स बोलते हैं, तैयार हो गए हैं, जिनके माध्यम से महिलाएँ आर्थिक रूप से अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो गई हैं। जब तक महिलाओं को साथ नहीं लेंगे, उनकी इन्क्लूसिव ग्रोथ नहीं करेंगे, तब तक यह समाज आगे नहीं जा सकता है। एक बार महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि जब तक हम महिलाओं का सम्मान नहीं करेंगे, उनको साथ नहीं लेंगे, तब तक समाज में कोई भी बदलाव अधूरा रह जाएगा।

सर, मंत्री जी ने यहाँ पर प्रस्ताव रखा है कि उसके शेयर का प्रतिशत था, जो पहले 5,000 करोड़ रुपए था, उसको बढ़ाकर 30,000 रुपए किया जाना चाहिए और यह आरबीआई के सहयोग से किया जाना है। मैं समझती हूँ कि यह बहुत ही अच्छा प्रस्ताव है। इसका कारण यह है कि इससे नाबार्ड की borrowing capacity में बढ़ोत्तरी हो जाएगी और इसके द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने का काम होगा। लेकिन, उसमें हम कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहते हैं।

सर, नाबार्ड में श्री-टीयर सिस्टम होता है। सर, महाराष्ट्र इन चंद सालों में अगर किसी चीज़ के लिए जाना जाता है, तो वह सिर्फ इसीलिए माना जाता है कि महाराष्ट्र में किसानों द्वारा आत्महत्याएँ की जाती हैं। यह नाबार्ड ही एक संस्था है, जो किसानों को पैसे देकर उनकी सहायता करने का काम करती है। वह उनको डायरेक्ट पैसे नहीं देता, लेकिन उसका जो श्री-टीयर सिस्टम है, उसके माध्यम से वह उनको पैसे देता है। किसानों तक वह पैसा राज्य बैंक, जिला बैंक और सोसायटीज़ के माध्यम से पहुंचता है, लेकिन इसमें अधिक स्पष्टता और ट्रांसपेरेंसी होनी चाहिए, ताकि आखिरी आदमी तक यह मदद अच्छी तरह से पहुंचे। सर, जिला में सहकारी बैंकों की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। बहुत-सी जगहों पर उनको बन्द करने के किस्से सुनाई देते हैं। उनके लिए भी नाबार्ड की ओर से आरबीआई के सहयोग से कुछ उपाय करने जरूरी हैं।

सर, आपको मालूम है कि महाराष्ट्र में शुगर फैक्टरीज़ का बहुत बड़ा जाल फैला हुआ है। शुगर फैक्टरी का एक ऐसा बिजनेस है, जिसमें नाबार्ड के थ्रू महाराष्ट्र सहकारी जिला बैंक से री-फाइनेंस, री-इनवेस्टमेंट होता है। सर, यह सच है कि हमारे यहाँ कभी बाढ़ आती है, कभी अकाल आता है, कभी पानी ही नहीं रहता, रेलवे से पानी लाना पड़ता है, तो कभी हमारे यहां गन्ने का इतना excessive production होता है कि किसानों को उसे फेंक देना पड़ता है। सर, मुझे बहुत दुःख के साथ यह बोलना पड़ता है कि इस बार, इस सरकार ने बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर शुगर को इम्पोर्ट कर लिया है, जिसके कारण

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

शुगर के रेट्स बहुत गिर गए हैं। फिर शुगर फैक्टरीज़ कैसे चलेंगी? शुगर फैक्टरीज़ ने तो नाबार्ड से फाइनेंस लिया होता है और नाबार्ड जब तक one time settlement नहीं करता, इसमें दिक्कत होगी, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, सिर्फ एक मिनट... क्योंकि उसको गवर्नमेंट की गारंटी होती है। इसलिए हम आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहेंगे कि इस सिस्टम को बदलने की आवश्यकता है। चाहे शुगर हो, onion हो या कॉटन हो, इसमें market में fluctuation होता है। उनको अच्छी मार्केट मिले, इसके लिए आपको कोशिश करनी चाहिए। नाबार्ड के माध्यम से डिजिटाइजेशन करके उसको क्रिस्टल क्लियर करने की आवश्यकता है। हैंडलूम सेक्टर है, ट्राइबल है और ट्रेडिशनल आर्टिजंस है, उसके यहां ध्यान देना जरूरी है। सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप, जो मैंने मुद्दा उठाया था, सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप में महिलाएं इतने बड़े पैमाने पर आती हैं, लेकिन उनको backward linkage and forward linkage आजकल नहीं मिल रहा है। नाबार्ड के माध्यम से भी उनको मदद करना जरूरी है। इस तरह से नाबार्ड से बहुत बड़ी आशा लेकर यह जो हम कृषि क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व बढ़ाने का काम कर रहे हैं, तो यहां इस देश के गरीब किसानों को, महिलाओं को, हथकरघे पर काम करने वाली महिलाओं को आर्टिजंस को एक मदद मिल जाएगी, यही अपेक्षा मैं नाबार्ड में रखते हुए अपनी बात को विराम देती हूँ, धन्यवाद।

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are all aware that NABARD is a premier institute financing rural India and plays a major role in rural economy. I shall not talk more about NABARD, because everybody knows about it. But, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley ji and Shri Shukla ji, for increasing the capital of NABARD by six times. Previously, the capital was ₹ 5,000 crores and now it is proposed to increase to ₹ 30,000 crores. It is a great jump. It can be more than ₹ 30,000 crores if it is sanctioned from the Reserve Bank of India.

Sir, with this, NABARD will play a major role since its capital adequacy ratio will be better. And, the lending capacity of bank will also become better. It helps in improving rural economy. Youth from rural areas will get more jobs in rural areas. So, migration of youth from rural to urban areas will be less. I think, getting jobs for rural youth is a very important part played by NABARD because of increase in its capital.

I wish to make a suggestion with regard to disbursement of loan. The loan facilities which are provided to farmers are through primary agriculture co-operative societies. These are working very well in States like Maharashtra and Karnataka, but in some States there has been misappropriation of funds.

There is another organization called Farmer Producer Company. Companies are registered under the Companies Act. So, they will have to submit their income-expenditure and other records annually and there is a strict control over companies. So, the chances of misappropriation of funds by companies are always less. So, I personally feel, the farmer

producer companies should get preference over co-operative societies in getting loans for farmers. And, I strongly feel that Farmer Producing Company should be promoted.

Another suggestion is on distribution of loans. Gadchiroli and Nandurbar districts in Maharashtra get less loan disbursement as compared to other districts of Maharashtra. Similarly, some North-Eastern States also get less disbursement of loans from NABARD. I personally feel that priority should be given to those districts and States where loan disbursements earlier were very less. This will help to bring everybody on an equal platform.

Another point I wish to state is that there is a need for increasing irrigation facilities. Whilst NABARD funds flow into rural areas, water will also flow हमारा एक नारा है, "हर खेत को पानी" and that will be possible only through this Bill. So, I support this Bill. The increase in capital helps NABARD to lend loan for irrigation purpose. We all know that the hon. Water Resources Minister, Shri Nitin Gadkari, will be able to use this money for improving irrigation all over India.

I want to raise another issue. The basic need of farmers — it has been raised by everybody — is hand loan. हमेशा किसान कहता है कि मुझे अभी आप पैसा उधार दीजिए, मैं तीन-चार महीने में वापस कर दूंगा, जब फसल आएगी।

But there is no Government machinery which can provide loan to a farmer in three, four days. That is why he has to approach the private money lenders. As we all know, once he goes to the private money lenders, he gets trapped into high interest and he never comes out of that. So, I personally feel if we have any project in which money lending is done in three, four days and hand loan will be made available to the farmers, this will save farmers from committing suicides. आज हम एग्रीकल्चरल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बात करते हैं, तो इसमें बहुत इम्प्रूवमेंट की जरूरत है और इन्वेस्टमेंट की भी बहुत जरूरत है। मैं यदि एक किलो चावल फ्लिपकार्ड से या अमेज़न से खरीदना चाहता हूँ, तो वे लोग मुझे बता सकते हैं कि वह मेरे घर पर कितने बजे, कौन से दिन पहुंचेगा। They can tell us from which store it will be sent, by which road, by which vehicle and who will deliver that at my house. यह सब इसीलिए होता है, क्योंकि उनके पास इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी है, स्टोरेज के लिए गोदाम उनके पास रहता है, चेन मैनेजमेंट है और आई.टी. प्लेटफार्म है। हमें भी ऐसा करना चाहिए। जब किसान अपनी फसल को बाजार में बेचने के लिए ले जाता है, तो उसे पता नहीं होता कि क्या भाव मिलेगा, वह किस भाव में फसल को बेच पाएगा? इसीलिए हमारी स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी बढ़ाई जाए। इस बिल के पास हो जाने पर नाबार्ड के माध्यम से लोन हम अच्छी तरह से दे पाएंगे, चेन मैनेजमेंट और आई.टी. नेटवर्क भी हम लोगों को दे पाएंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैंने एक आई.टी प्लेटफार्म देखा था, एम-कृषि का देखा था, जो कि बहुत अच्छा था, गवर्नमेंट ने भी उसकी सराहना की है, लेकिन वह अभी तक किसानों तक

[Dr. Vikas Mahatme]

पहुंचा नहीं है। In short, I would like to say that previously there was a consistency with the Companies Act, 1956. But, now, with this new amendment, the consistency will be with the Companies Act, 2013. So, the farmer producer companies or big farmers will be able to use the facilities of future trading in the SEBI, because farmer producer companies, organisations will be able to participate in Bombay Stock Exchanges or other exchanges more easily because it is in consistency with the Companies Act, 2013.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please conclude.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Then, Sir, as regards this Bill, the RBI had a .4 per cent share holding. Since it was the regulatory body as well as the owner of the NABARD, there was a conflict of interest. It is good that the Government has purchased those shares. I personally feel that because of all this हमारा जो बिल है, इसके जरिए से rural economy और strong हो जाएगी, युवा वर्ग को काम मिलेगा, सिंचाई क्षेत्र बढ़ेगा, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि किसान की आय दुगुनी हो सकती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का नारा है और प्रधान मंत्री का जो सपना है, वह सच हो सकता है, इसलिए मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mahatmeji. Now, Shri Rajeev Shukla.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं शुक्ला जी को बधाई देता हूं कि वे पहले बिल को पायलेट कर रहे हैं, इसके लिए उनको बहुत-बहुत बधाई।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shuklaji, you have only five minutes.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: हम नाबार्ड बिल का समर्थन कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का विज़न था, उन्होंने नाबार्ड को 1981 में शुरू कराया था, किसानों की मदद का, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था की मदद का। नाबार्ड की शुरुआत 100 करोड़ रुपये से हुई थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बाद में वह 5,000 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ और आज इसको सरकार 30,000 करोड़ करने जा रही है, जो कि एक अच्छा कदम है और इससे ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मदद मिलेगी, किसानों को मदद मिलेगी, कुटीर उद्योग-धंधों को मदद मिलेगी, इसलिए हम इसको सपोर्ट करते हैं।

सर, जहां तक ट्रांसफर की बात है, आरबीआई का 0.4 परसेंट था, उन सारे शेयर्स को गवर्नमेंट 20 करोड़ में खरीदकर उसको अपने अधीन ले रही है और 51 परसेंट गवर्नमेंट की ईक्विटी होने जा रही है। यह अच्छी बात है कि गवर्नमेंट इसको संचालित करे, लेकिन इसमें एक चीज देखने की बात है। आरबीआई के रेगुलेशन्स होते हैं, आरबीआई की अपनी मॉनिटरिंग होती है और उस हिसाब से वे इस तरह की संस्थाओं को पूरा रेगुलेट करते हैं, जो इस तरह का क्रेडिट देने का काम करते हैं। अब मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि अब उसको रेगुलेट कौन करेगा, कौन इसको मॉनिटर करेगा? पहले वे आरबीआई की गाइडलाइन्स के तहत होते थे। अब जब रिज़र्व बैंक का आप बिल्कुल इसमें से स्टेक हटा दे रहे हैं, तो आप कैसे इसको मॉनिटर करेंगे, कैसे इसको रेगुलेट करेंगे, इसका मुझे माननीय

मंत्री जी से जवाब चाहिए। सर, इस में इंदिरा गांधी का यह मूलभूत concept था कि इस से किसानों, कुटीर धंधों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से जुड़े उद्योग-धंधों की मदद हो, लेकिन अब इस में एस.एम.ई. सेक्टर भी आ रहा है यानी Medium, Small Scale Industries भी आ रही हैं। इसीलिए मंत्री जी, इस में देखने की बात यह है कि कहीं कॉरपोरेट जगत इस का फायदा न ले ले क्योंकि इस के अंतर्गत सरस्ते लोन मिलते हैं। अब आप इस में 10-20 लाख की सीमा को बढ़ाकर 10 करोड़ करने जा रहे हैं, तो कहीं Medium industries इस का लाभ न ले ले और इस का लाभ किसानों और ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था को जाना चाहिए, वह लाभ उन्हें मिल जाए, यह चीज आप को ensure करनी पड़ेगी क्योंकि किसानों और ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लोगों के पास इस के अलावा दूसरा कोई जरिया नहीं है। ये बड़े-बड़े nationalized banks, corporate banks, private banks उन्हें लेने नहीं देंगे और न उन की कोई मदद करेंगे। इसलिए देखने की चीज यह है कि किसानों और ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था से जुड़े लोगों का जो एकमात्र सहारा है, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि उनसे यह सहारा भी छिन जाए और इस में भी वही सेक्टर घुस जाए, जो बाकी private और nationalized banks से लोन ले रहा है। इसलिए आप को वह चीज भी ensure करनी पड़ेगी कि किसानों का हक न मारा जाए क्योंकि इस में Self-help Groups बड़ी मदद लेते हैं। मेरे हिसाब से आप ऐसा करिए कि नाबार्ड का पूरा फोकस Rural Development पर ही रहे। आप को इस चीज को देखना पड़ेगा कि वह कहीं उस से अलग न होने पाए क्योंकि आज पूरे देश में किसानों की हालत बहुत बुरी है। महोदय, चाहे खाद, बीज की बात हो या उन्हें subsidy देने की बात हो, उन सब चीजों में इनका बुरा हाल है।

तीसरी बात, इस में सिंचाई की सुविधा को भी जोड़ा जा सकता है। मेरा एक सुझाव यह भी है कि आप बजाय किसी आई.ए.एस. ऑफिसर के आर.बी.आई. के डिप्टी गवर्नर को इस का चेयरमैन बना दीजिए ताकि इस का regulation और monitoring ठीक से होती रहे। महोदय, मैं आखिरी बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि नाबार्ड का पैसा नीचे तक पहुंचे, इस बात की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैं Planning Commission में रहा हूं और देखने में यह आता है कि लाखों करोड़ रुपए इस क्षेत्र को जाता है, लेकिन वह नीचे कहा जाता है, यह पता नहीं चलता। आप गांव में जाकर किसानों से पूछें तो वे बताएंगे कि किसानों को तो कर्ज भी नहीं मिल पाता। आप तो खुद गोरखपुर में देखते होंगे कि नीचे तक पैसा नहीं पहुंचता, यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या सारी सरकारी योजनाओं और बैंकों की खास तौर से है। ये लोग उन्हें बहुत तंग करते हैं। हालांकि उस में दिल्ली में बैठी सरकार का कोई दोष नहीं है क्योंकि यहां से rural development, rural economy और किसानों व मजदूरों के लिए बाकायदा पैसा भेजा जाता है, लेकिन वह नीचे तक नहीं पहुंचता। आप यह व्यवस्था जिस दिन बना लेंगे कि यह पैसा नीचे तक पहुंच जाए, आप समझ लें कि आप की समस्या का हल हो गया। फिर किसानों के गांव, सोने के गांव हो जाएंगे। महोदय, नीचे तक न नाबार्ड का पैसा पहुंच पाता है, न आप के द्वारा दूसरी योजनाओं में दिया गया पैसा पहुंच पाता है। इसलिए इस तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है कि जब आप इन्हें 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए दे रहे हैं, तो आप ensure करिए कि कम-से-कम 80 परसेंट पैसा तो उन तक पहुंचे। आप से छोटे-छोटे किसान और मजदूर लोग मांगते हैं, लेकिन बैंक वाले उन्हें भगा देते हैं। भले ही कोऑपरेटिव बैंकों का फायदा महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के किसान ले रहे हों, लेकिन यूपी., बिहार और झारखंड के लोगों को बड़ी परेशानी है। इसलिए आप ये जो पैसा दे रहे हैं, यह एक अच्छा कदम उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन यह नीचे तक पहुंचे, इस के लिए आप जरूर प्रयास करें। हमारा इस पर पूरा समर्थन है और हम इस के साथ हैं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

Sir, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, that is, NABARD, was basically created for providing and regulating credit and other facilities for the promotion and development of agriculture, small scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and allied economic activities in rural areas for promoting integrated rural development and thereby securing prosperity of rural areas.

Sir, this Bill basically aims to amend the NABARD Act, 1981 to increase the authorized capital of the Bank from ₹ 5,000 crores to ₹ 30,000 crores to enable it to meet its objectives.

The other thing is, the RBI is holding 0.4 per cent of the paid-up capital of the Bank which, RBI being a Regulator and Bankers' Bank, was causing conflict of interest in the RBI's role as a banking regulator and shareholder in NABARD. So, that is also being regulated. The Government is taking over and paying the face value of the transaction which comes to ₹ 20 crores to the RBI, and the entire holding will be of Government. This legislation thereby paves the way for taking up rural activities with such a pace that real development as far as the farming community is concerned, and the hon. Prime Minister's prime objective that the farmers' income is doubled by 2022 is realized. I think this legislation would play a pivotal role in reaching the objectives. This Bill allows NABARD to raise the limits of credit. It promotes credit and other facilities to micro enterprises with an investment up to ₹ 25 lakhs. Where hitherto the investment was up to ₹ 20 lakhs, investment limit is being raised from ₹ 5 crore to ₹ 10 crore. Similarly, in the service sector also the investment limits have been increased. That would help the micro, small and medium enterprises to run their activities. This legislation would certainly pave the way for generation of employment in the rural areas. The main service sector for the banks being the rural areas, the local/official language should be the medium of instruction as far as doing business is concerned, since the activities would be specifically in the rural areas and the focal point of the business would be the farmer. So, in every State having its regional language, which is also termed as the official language of the State, the business needs to be conducted in that language. I hope the hon. Finance Minister would ensure that for conducting business the medium of instruction is the local language of the State.

Similarly, NABARD should ensure presence of one nodal agency of its own in each district of the State to facilitate further lending with the cooperative banks and other financial institutions where the network is such that the lending percolates right up to the beneficiary, that is, the farmer, and to see to it that other well known practices in the rural

areas are curtailed, like going to the private moneylender after which his entire future comes under a cloud. So, I think this legislation would pave way for all these activities and rural development in the real spirit would be the order of the day. NABARD, with its set objectives and appropriate measures, would be able to achieve it and by 2022, the hon. Prime Minister's ambitious dream of doubling farmers' income would be achieved through this legislation. Sir, I support this Bill. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

Sir, the NABARD (Amendment) Bill, 2017 envisages an additional inflow of capital of more than ₹ 25,000 crores. I have faithfully perused this Bill and I understand that it is only an enabling provision; it is not a mandatory provision. I hope the Minister of State for Finance, sitting here, would come back to this House with an Appropriation Bill, starting with the present Budget itself, to the extent of more than ₹ 25,000 crores, even though it is inadequate to meet the agrarian crisis that plagues India. So, let me repeat, it is an enabling provision. There has to be an appropriation to the extent of an additional ₹ 25,000 crores, as suggested in this Bill.

Sir, I have four concerns and three suggestions that I wish to make in this regard. I draw your kind attention to the National Sample Survey Organization which has reported the situation. It has been reported by the National Sample Survey Organization that institutional credit has consistently been coming down since 1991 till 2013. In fact, in 1991, the institutional credit was approximately 69.4 per cent whereas it has come down in 2013 to 56 per cent. A fall of approximately 15 per cent is really sizable and we are all concerned with that. Alternatively, on the other hand, the non-institutional credit, that is, private moneylender's credit, which was 30.6 per cent in 1991, has gone up to 44 per cent. The increase in non-institutional funding is really significant and alarming also. Therefore, I request the Government of India to take cognizance of it and increase the institutional funding to the farming sector. Coming to Andhra Pradesh, I draw your kind attention to the fact that there are approximately 7.56 lakh pure tenant farmers and 24.37 lakh are owner-cum-tenant household farmers. Out of total suicides by farmers, 50 per cent of the farmers who are committing suicides are only tenant farmers. Therefore, you will have to address the problem of tenant farmers also, not owner farmers alone. My suggestion in this regard is that you will have to increase the institutional funding for the farming sector to meet the agrarian crisis. Sir, my second point is related to increasing indebtedness of farmers. This is what my observation is.- The same National Sample Survey Organisation reported the worsening situation of indebtedness of farmers in India. Sir, the indebted farm households in India, as of today, are about 51.9 per cent and the

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

indebted households in Andhra Pradesh are 93 per cent, whereas the national average is only 51.9 per cent. In Andhra Pradesh, indebted farm households are to the extent of 93 per cent which is very alarming. Average outstanding debt of a cultivator household in Andhra Pradesh is ₹ 1,23,000 which is really alarming. Why is this indebtedness? This indebtedness is on account of non-availability of institutional credit and these farmers are borrowing from private financiers who are charging exorbitant rates of interest to the extent of 24 per cent to 28 per cent or 30 per cent. This situation has to be addressed. I request the hon. Minister of State of Finance to address this problem and make the credit available to the farmers. Sir, the third important point is regarding complementing credit with knowledge dissemination. Sir, in fact, NABARD has decided to lend — I hope, this is what the information I have collected — not only to the farmers through banks but also to the research organizations and also to the farmers who are conducting the research. This has to be complimented and it is a good thing. You will have to increase the funding to the research organizations and to the farmers conducting the research. My last point is related to high interest rate. The system which is being followed by the bankers for non-agricultural sector is Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate, which is called MCLR. The MCLR adopted by the RBI is such a system which forces lenders to readjust their lending rates monthly based on the repo rate changes and certain other parameters. I hope NABARD also would implement the same and the Government of India need to consider this. I hope that the Ministry of Finance would address these problems. I am concluding and supporting this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I salute the grand great memory of Indira Gandhiji, whose 100th birth anniversary was celebrated on November 19. She was the Prime Minister who conceived and enacted this law in 1981 and this led to establishment of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, with Mumbai as its headquarters, in 1982. From then on, the saga of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Bank is the saga of success and it has become the household name among the agricultural, rural and co-operative credit agencies. Then, in 2011, during the UPA Government, we had decided to infuse ₹ 30,000 crores into NABARD for strengthening its financial and financing capacities.

Sir, I appreciate the present Government for taking up and initiating the increasing of the paid-up capital from ₹ 5,000 crores to ₹ 30,000 crores. But times are changing. Transformation is wide. NABARD is being assigned very many and a variety of tasks. Basically, it has the mandate of re-financing, but it is looking after the health and capacity of the regional rural banks. It is also a caretaker of co-operative credit structure and credit revival. Keeping these factors in mind, with the additional responsibilities of financing irrigation and housing projects, we need to have a special focus to save NABARD in its

capacity. If we study the health and capacity of the China National Rural Bank, it is one of the world's largest banks having the capacity to cater to the budgetary needs of China, this NABARD is not growing on par with that expansion. However, it is the successful story of NABARD, which has great impact on State Governments' rural development-oriented projects.

Sir, I have special pleasure and my appreciation is on record to the present Government for including handlooms in the financing responsibility of the NABARD. With the times' transition, you are rightly changing the nomenclature from small-scale industries, cottage and village industries to micro enterprises, small enterprises and medium enterprises, cottage and village industries and handlooms. I welcome it. We did not have the backup support. Being the son of the weaving community, being the son of the weaving occupation, being the son of the weaving profession, I take extraordinary pleasure for strengthening us, empowering us. Our handloom sector will definitely feel safe with the re-financing support of this NABARD through this enactment.

At the same time, I have my apprehension and I re-emphasise that the micro enterprises, the small enterprises, the medium enterprises shall invariably be under the Agricultural and Rural Development and rural enterprise orientation only. Otherwise, it will be going into the hands of the corporates, those who have the urban and semi-urban orientations.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Keeping in view the burden of NABARD to look after 140 Regional Rural Banks and to cater to the needs of cooperative sector, I have one request. Yes, all the States are looking towards NABARD for its support. Likewise, my State, Telangana, is also looking towards NABARD for support.

I request the Union Government and the Union Finance Ministry to encourage NABARD to finance, as promised, to the cleaning of Musi river, which also will give safe water to Hyderabad and its surroundings. Besides that, you are going to finance irrigation projects to the tune of 77,000 crores of rupees. In that, 11 projects are from Telangana, for which NABARD has assured to give 7,000 crores of rupees. Apart from expeditious decisions, I expect that several projects which are being contemplated by NABARD shall be agriculture and rural development-oriented only. With this suggestion and advice, I appreciate, welcome and support this Bill. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, hon. Minister, Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla.

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला: माननीय उपसभापति जी, डा. टी. सुब्बाराजी रेड्डी साहब यहाँ मौजूद नहीं हैं। उन्होंने इस विषय के प्रवर्तन के समय इस बात को कहा था कि सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में नाबार्ड से भी धन देना चाहिए। उनके चर्चा शुरू करने के बाद नारायण लाल पंचारिया जी, नीरज शेखर जी, एन. गोकुलकृष्णन जी, मनीष गुप्ता जी, प्रसन्न आचार्य जी, राम नाथ ठाकुर जी, तपन कुमार सेन जी, वीर सिंह जी, राम कुमार कश्यप जी, डी. राजा जी, श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल जी, डा. विकास महात्मे जी, राजीव शुक्ल जी, अनिल देसाई जी, विजयसाई रेड्डी जी और आनंद भास्कर रापोलू जी ...

श्री उपसभापति: सब लोगों ने इसे support किया है, और क्या चाहिए?

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला: सभी लोगों ने इस बिल का support किया है और साथ-साथ मुझे भी support किया है, क्योंकि मैं पहली बार यहाँ बिल रख रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: हमारा इसको पूरा support है।

श्री नीरज शेखर: मेरा सबसे ज्यादा support है।

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्नाटक): सर, वे back bench से front bench पर आ गए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. That is destiny. Bank bencher front bench पर आएँगे और front bencher back bencher भी हो जाएँगे।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): लेकिन वे वहीं के वहीं रहेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: इधर से उधर भी जाएँगे, उधर से इधर भी आएँगे।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: वे वहीं के वहीं रहेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: दोनों हो सकता हैं। इधर से उधर और उधर से इधर हो सकता है।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला: सर, नीरज शेखर जीने अपनी बात रखी थी, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। जहाँ तक उन्होंने NPA के संदर्भ में जो कहा था कि नाबार्ड का NPA कितना है, तो चूंकि नाबार्ड बैंकों को ही पैसा देकर विभिन्न माध्यमों से, चाहे किसान हो, चाहे MSME हो, उनको ही पदोन्नत करता है, इस नाते उसको पैसा बैंक से लेना है। ऐसी स्थिति में उसके NPA का कोई सवाल ही नहीं उठता है।

श्री नीरज शेखर: क्या बैंकों से नाबार्ड के पास सारा पैसा वापस आ जाता है?

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला: हाँ, धीरे-धीरे आ जाता है। अब तो इसी नाते और भी काम कर दिया गया है।

श्री नीरज शेखर: इसका मतलब है कि किसान पैसा रूरल बैंक को देता होगा, तो उससे नाबार्ड को वापस आ जाता होगा। किसान पैसा देता होगा, तभी तो वापस आता होगा!

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला: किसान की तरफदारी के लिए आप जो कह रहे हैं, मैं उसके साथ हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर: धन्यवाद।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला: उपसभापति जी, बात इसकी आ रही थी कि कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर को कितना धन दिया गया है, तो कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर को LTRCF में 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए और STROF

में 45 हजार करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं। और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने additional 20,000 करोड़ रुपये देने के लिए भी एनाउंस किया था। प्रधान मंत्री जी बहुत उचित प्रकार से अपनी नीतियों को लोगों के बीच लेकर जा रहे हैं।

एक शंका यह भी की गई है कि यह कैसे होगा? इसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि 2022 तक हम किसान की आय निश्चित रूप से दोगुनी कर देंगे, इसलिए आप यह विश्वास रखिए कि 2022 की स्थिति तक वर्तमान सरकार, जो आगे भी चलती ही रहेगी ही, वह किसान की आय अवश्य दोगुनी करेगी। इसमें शंका की कोई बात नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह कैसे होगा?

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला: अभी पहले आप इस बिल पर तो बहस कर लीजिए, उसके बाद यह भी बताएंगे कि वह कैसे होगा।

नाबार्ड में आरबीआई के तीन डायरेक्टर्स हैं। श्री राजीव शुक्ल जी ने एक बात कही थी, जिसे मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा। उनकी आशंका यह थी कि अभी तक तो RBI ही इनकी regulatory authority थी, लेकिन कल इसका क्या होगा? इस संबंध में मैं यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आज भी नाबार्ड की regulatory authority RBI ही है, उसको हटाया नहीं गया है। आगे भी वह उसी की देखरेख या संरक्षण में चलता रहेगा।

मान्यवर, अभी RIDF के अंतर्गत चर्चा हुई थी, उसके संबंध में मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों को अधिक राशि उपलब्ध करवा रही है और इस बात की चर्चा कई राज्य सरकारों ने की है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह भी कहा कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश को और अधिक राशि दी जाए। केन्द्र सरकार ने 2014-15 में राज्य सरकारों को 19,666 करोड़ रुपए, 2015-16 में 23,510 करोड़ रुपए और 2016-17 में 25,600 करोड़ रुपए इसके तहत उपलब्ध करवाए हैं। जब मनीष गुप्ता साहब बोल रहे थे, तो उन्होंने इस बात का विशेष उल्लेख किया था। केन्द्र सरकार ने हमेशा राज्य सरकारों को सहायता उपलब्ध करवाने का काम किया है।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस आशंका को व्यक्त किया कि नाबार्ड की कैपिटल को कहीं private shareholders को देने की मंशा तो नहीं है। आप इस बात से आश्वस्त रहिए, इस प्रकार का कोई भी प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास नहीं है, सरकार ने इसको अपने पास ही रखा है। नाबार्ड जैसा था, वैसा ही रहेगा, केवल किसानों के हित को देखते हुए, एमएसएमई के हित को देखते हुए, सरकार ने उसकी शेयर राशि को बढ़ाया है। एक बात और हो रही थी कि 30,000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि अंतिम होगी? मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि 30,000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि अंतिम नहीं है। RBI से इस विषय पर फिर से बातचीत करके यह राशि 50,000 करोड़ या उससे अधिक भी हो सकती है। ऐसा नहीं है कि यह राशि उतनी ही रहेगी।

महोदय, जो यह बिल लाया गया है, उसका स्वाभाविक रूप से सभी लोगों ने समर्थन किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल किसानों के हित में है, एमएसएमई के हित में है, साथ ही साथ राज्यों के हित में भी है। जैसा कि पचारिया जी पूछ रहे थे, चाहे सिंचाई की परियोजना हों अथवा अन्य परियोजनाएं हों, वह इन सब कार्यों में कहीं न कहीं मदद करने का कार्य ही करेगी।

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला]

एक बार पुनः मैं आप सभी लोगों से इसके लिए आग्रह करता हूँ। जो छोटी-छोटी शंकाएं थी, उनको दूर करने का मैंने प्रयत्न किया है, फिर आप लोगों ने तो बहुत ही विद्वान वित्त मंत्री पाए हैं, इसलिए कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं होगी, आगे चलकर सब कुछ और भी ठीक हो जायेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: वित्त मंत्री जी, बिहार में जो 164 योजनाएं लम्बित हैं, उनके बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला: मैंने अलग से किसी राज्य के बारे में नहीं कहा है। मैंने सिर्फ यह बताया है कि राज्यों को इतनी-इतनी राशि दी जाती है, उसी में बिहार भी आता है।

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, अगर आपके पास डिटेल्स नहीं हैं, तो आप उनको लिख कर भेज दीजिएगा। अभी आप बैठ जाइए।

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one Amendment (No.1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. So, the Amendment is not moved.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there are five Amendments Nos. (2-4) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. So, these Amendments are not moved.

Amendment Nos. 7 and 8 are by Shri K.K. Ragesh. He is moving the Amendments.

Clause 5 - Amendment of Section 4

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I move:

(7) That at page 2, for lines 17 to 21, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

"Provided that the Central Government may, in consultation with the Reserve Bank and by notification, increase the said capital to thirty thousand crore rupees:

Provided further that the Central Government may, in consultation with the Reserve Bank and by notification, further increase the said capital to such amount as it may deem necessary from time to time:

Provided also that the combined shareholding of the Central Government and the Reserve Bank shall not at any time be less than one hundred per cent of the total subscribed capital".

(8) That at page 2, lines 22 to 31, be *deleted*.

Sir, I know that the RBI is the regulator. But, at the same time, it frames credit policies and that ensures that credit goes to the priority sectors, especially agriculture cooperatives, SMEs, etc. I feel that there should be proper liaison between NABARD and the Government of India and the RBI. That is why I am moving these amendments. Also, why is it 51 per cent? Why shouldn't it be 100 per cent? That should be 100 per cent on the part of the Central Government.

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 8, there is one Amendment (No.5) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. So, the Amendment is not moved.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 9, there is one Amendment (No.6) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. So, the Amendment is not moved.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 13 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is one Amendment (No.9) by the Minister, Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla.

SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Sir, I move:

(9) That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Clause 1, as amended, to vote.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Sir, I move:—

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Two Bills have been passed. Today, we passed two Bills. Earlier also we passed two Bills. It was very constructive. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA - *Contd.*

**The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains
(Amendment) Bill, 2018**

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Ancient Monuments and Archeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd January, 2018".

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

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair*]

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 2nd of January, 2018 has allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:—

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and agreeing to the Amendments made by Lok Sabha in the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Third Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha and as passed by Rajya Sabha with amendments.	Three hours (To be discussed together) (Sl. No. 2 and 3)

Business	Time Allotted
(2) Further consideration and passing of the National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha.	
(3) Consideration and passing of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha.	Three Hours
(4) Consideration and passing of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha.	Four Hours

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Special Mentions. Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SPECIAL MENTIONS – Contd.

Demand to exempt the cost of drilling of borewells for irrigation purposes from the purview of GST

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the most common source of water supply for the Indian agriculture sector are borewells, especially in the areas where the rainfalls are scanty. Groundwater in India provides for largest irrigation source which is 61.6 per cent. Hence, it is important that the cost of drilling borewells must be considered for exemption from the GST framework. It is believed that there are about 10,000 rigs that operate within the country, which provide services to the agriculture sector and were exempted from service tax earlier. The cost of each vehicle is about ₹ 1 crore and requires 5-6 workers. It is very difficult for the rig owners to predict the hours of work because of the seasonal nature of agriculture and the cost of rigging is calculated according to per feet of drilling done. In such a scenario, it will be very difficult for the rig owners to cover various responsibilities of obtaining certificates of registration amongst other things for GST filing. Most of the rigs use diesel which is kept out of the GST framework. If GST levied on rigs, it will increase the cost for the farmers which will be an added burden for them.

Sir, I urge the Government to exempt the drilling of borewells for water supply for agriculture from GST in the interest of the farmers in the country who rely solely on borewell for agriculture water supply. It will immensely reduce their burden as additional costs will be avoided. Thank you.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the Special Mention made by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Dr. V. Maitreyan; not here. Shri Sanjay Raut; not here.

The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd January, 2018.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-four minutes past six
of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday,
the 3rd January, 2018.*