

Vol. 244
No. 11



सत्यमेव जयते

Wednesday
3rd January, 2018
13 Pausha, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-8)

Reports of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation – *Presented* (pages 8-9)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel – *Laid on the Table* (page 9)

Report of the Committee on Empowerment of Women – *Laid on the Table* (page 9)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance – *Laid on the Table* (page 9)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas – *Laid on the Table* (page 9)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment – *Laid on the Table* (page 10)

Statements by Ministers –

Status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (page 10)

[P.T.O.]

©
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (page 10)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce (pages 10-11)

Motion for election to the Central Supervisory Board constituted under Section 7(1) of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 – *Adopted* (pages 11-12)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 13-30)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 31-346)

Regarding Notice under Rule 267 and other points (pages 347-354)

Government Bill —

The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017 — *Under Consideration* (pages 354-355)

Regarding Points of Order being raised under Rule 125 and Rule 70 and some other points (pages 355-374)

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

PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS
IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY PRINTOGRAPH,
KAROL BAGH, NEW DELHI-110005

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 3rd January, 2018/13th Pausha, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of the BPRL, Mumbai, ISPRL, New Delhi and the RGIPT, Amethi, Uttar Pradesh and related papers

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

- A. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Petro Resources Limited (BPRL), 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. 8424/16/18]
 - (ii) (a) Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), 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. 8423/16/18]
- B. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology Act, 2007:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Amethi, 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. 8419/16/18]

Notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): महोदय, मैं कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 21 की उप धारा (3) के अधीन कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अपील अधिकरण (प्रक्रिया) संशोधन नियम, 2017 को प्रकाशित करने वाली श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 949 (अ), दिनांक 24 जुलाई, 2017 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8419/16/18]

I. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the CPCB, Delhi and related papers

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as amended by the Amendment Act, 1988:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8207/16/18]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sahitya Akademi, 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 Akademi.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8444/16/18]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), 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 Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8443/16/18]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute (IPIRTI), 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. 7902/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8439/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC), Udaipur, Rajasthan, 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. 8440/16/18]

Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of the NSIC, New Delhi and the KVIC, Mumbai and related papers

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) 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) Sixty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), 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. 8446/16/18]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Mumbai, for the year 2016-17.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Statements by Government accepting the above Reports.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8445/16/18]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of the NSDF, New Delhi and the NDTL, New Delhi and related papers

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, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Fund.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8376/16/18]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Laboratory.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8375/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of MECON Limited, Ranchi, Jharkhand and related papers

इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय): महोदय, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा (1)(ख) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of MECON Limited, 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8073/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs**II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of the RPL, Punalur, Kerala and the NFCH, New Delhi and related papers**

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर): महोदय, मैं आयुध अधिनियम, 1959 की धारा 44 की उप-धारा (3) के अधीन गृह मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

I.(A) (1) G.S.R. 1342 (E), dated the 27th October, 2017, publishing the Arms (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

(2) G.S.R. 1468 (E), dated the 28th November, 2017, publishing the Arms (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 8461/16/17]

(B) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. F. 1/6/2016/HP-I/Estt./4049-4056, dated the 9th November, 2017, declaring Dwarka as a new separate independent Police District, etc. by the Lieutenant Governor of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, in order to facilitate extension of better police assistance to the public, under sub-section (2) of Section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8281/16/18]

II.A. (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) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8280/16/18]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8279/16/18]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II. Reports (2016-17) of the NIDM, New Delhi and the Department of Official Language and related papers

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

I.A. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Article 309 of the Constitution:—

- (1) G.S.R. 274, dated the 9th September, 2017, publishing the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, Accounts Officer (Group 'B' post) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 287, dated the 16th September, 2017, publishing the National Fire Service College, Administrative Officer, Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 288, dated the 16th September, 2017, publishing the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, (Junior Translator), Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 289, dated the 16th September, 2017, publishing the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, Librarian (Group 'B' post) Recruitment Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 8501/16/18]

B. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1495 (E), dated the 8th December, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force Engineering (Civil) Combatant (Group 'B' posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 1496 (E), dated the 8th December, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, Water Wing, Group - 'B' (Combatised Technical Staff) post, Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 1497 (E), dated the 8th December, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force Combatised Para - Medical Staff Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 1508 (E), dated the 13th December, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, Headquarters, Head Constable (Draftsman), Group 'C' post, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 8323/16/18]

II.A. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005:—

- (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8668/16/18]

B. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Forty-eighth Annual Assessment Report of the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, regarding Programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union and its implementation, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8669/16/18]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of the QCI, New Delhi, the NPC, New Delhi and NIU, Ahmedabad and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,

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

I.(A) copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No. G.S.R. 1513 (E), dated the 14th December, 2017, publishing the Rubber (Amendment) Rules, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8534/16/18]

(B) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. G.S.R. 1472 (E), dated the 1st December, 2017, publishing the Patents (Amendment) Rules, 2017, under Section 160 of the Patents Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library. For (A) and (B) *See* No. L.T. 8539/16/18]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Quality Council of India (QCI), 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. 8537/16/18]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Productivity Council (NPC), 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. 8536/16/18]

(iii) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8533/16/18]

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation:—

(i) Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Report on the Statutory Orders Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during its 242nd Session; and

- (ii) Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Report on the Statutory Orders Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during its 243rd Session.

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

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं कोयला मंत्रालय से संबंधित "कोयले का उत्पादन, विपणन और वितरण" विषय के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के छत्तीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2017-18) on the Subject 'Women's Health Care: Policy Options'.

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

DR. MAHENDRA PRASAD (Bihar) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on the subject 'Transformation towards a Digital Economy' pertaining to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2017-18):—

- (i) Twenty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2016-17) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas; and
- (ii) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2016-17) on the subject 'Centre for High Technology' pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
-

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRIMATI JHARNADAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2017-18):—

- (i) Forty-eighth Report of the Committee on the subject "implementation of Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/ Appliances (ADIP)" pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities); and
- (ii) Forty-ninth Report of the Committee on the subject "Educational Schemes for Tribals" pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**Status of implementation of observations/recommendations contained in the
Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Labour**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of observations /recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir; not present.

**Status of implementations of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE).

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and
Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Reports of the Department-
related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,

FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Report of the Committee on 'Export Infrastructure in India'; and
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Department of Commerce (Demand No. 11), Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE CENTRAL SUPERVISORY BOARD
CONSTITUTED UNDER SECTION 7(1) OF THE PRECONCEPTION AND
PRE-NATAL DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES (PROHIBITION
OF SEX SELECTION) ACT, 1994**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That in pursuance of clause (f) of sub-section (2) of Section 7 read with clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one woman Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Central Supervisory Board subject to the provision of Section 15 of the Act, which stipulates, *inter alia*, that no member other than an *ex-officio* member shall be appointed for more than two consecutive terms."

The question was put and the motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we are moving to Zero Hour. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): * ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल(उत्तर प्रदेश): * ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर राजनीति करने से कोई लाभ नहीं है।
...(व्यवधान)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing shall go on record except what is
permitted by Chair. Please. ...(Interruptions)... I am ready to hear everyone of you.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: * ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप जो बोल रहे हैं, वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... सतीश जी,
आप इतने सीनियर मेम्बर हैं, अनुभवी हैं, यदि रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा, तो फायदा क्या है?
...(व्यवधान)... मैं क्या करूँ? ...(व्यवधान)... Then, I am adjourning the House. The House is
adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock again.

The House then adjourned at nine minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 166, Smt. Vandana Chavan....(Interruptions)...
Please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the way? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हम लोगों ने नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: यह क्या तरीका है? What is the way? Whatever spoken without my
permission, shall not go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: *

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall go on record whether in print or electronic.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री वीर सिंह: *

श्री सभापति: मैंने नोटिस देखा और फिर गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी को बोलने की अनुमति दी।
उनके बाद मैं नरेश अग्रवाल जी, सतीश जी, राजा जी और छत्रपति जी को अनुमति देने वाला था,
लेकिन आप लोगों ने सुना नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)... यह दृश्य मैं देखना नहीं चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...
आपको क्वेश्चन ऑवर चाहिए या नहीं चाहिए? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह: *

श्री सभापति: आपका बोलना वेस्ट हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... The House is adjourned to
meet at 2.00 P.M.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Establishment of National Social Security Board**

*166. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish a National Social Security Board;
- (b) if so, by when and the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any measures are being taken to set up Social Security Boards in all the States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The National Social Security Board has been established as provided under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 and the rules framed thereunder. The National Board consists of following members, namely:—

- (i) Chairmanship of Union Minister for Labour and Employment,
- (ii) DGLW as Member Secretary, *ex-officio*,
- (iii) Thirty-four members to be nominated by the Central Government, out of whom:
 - seven representing unorganised sector workers;
 - seven representing employers of unorganised sector;
 - seven representing eminent persons from civil society;
 - two representing members from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha;
 - five representing Central Government Ministries and Departments concerned; and
 - five representing State Governments.

(c) and (d) All the States except the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh have set up State Social Security Board in their respective States.

Inclusion of Kokborok language in Eighth Schedule

*167. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tripura Government has recommended for the inclusion of Kokborok language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, what is the status of inclusion of Kokborok language under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India; and

(c) by when the process of inclusion of Kokborok language under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) At present there are demands for inclusion of 38 languages including Kokborok in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. As the evolution of dialects and languages is dynamic, influenced by socio-eco-political developments, no time-frame can be fixed for completion of the process of inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

Focus on district level schemes for skill training

*168. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that data for Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) until first week of July, 2017 reveals that out of a total 30.67 lakh candidates who had been trained or were undergoing training across the country, less than a tenth *i.e.* 2.9 lakh candidates had received placement offers; and

(b) whether Government is now planning to shift focus to district level schemes to yield better results in the short term for its skill imparting initiative?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16, it was not mandatory for Training providers to report employment data. However, as per the data reported on Skill Development Management System (SDMS), out of total 19.8 lakh trained candidates under PMKVY 2015-16, 2.6 lakh candidates have been provided with the placement offers.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, which started from 2nd October 2016 onwards, placement tracking is mandatory. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. As per data reported on SDMS, out of 9.72 lakh trained candidates under PMKVY 2016-20, 6.97 lakh candidates are certified. Out of the certified candidates, 2.5 lakh candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship also promotes the establishment of model aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district for imparting skill training through PMKVY. As on 22.12.2017, 527 PMKKs have been allocated across 27 States covering 484 Districts.

Meeting of Joint Economic Group of India and China

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

- (a) by when the Joint Economic Group (JEG) of India and China is going to meet to discuss about trade and commerce between the two countries;
- (b) the reasons for which no JEG meeting has taken place after 2015; and
- (c) the decisions taken in 2015, JEG meeting and status of implementation of each of the decisions taken in 2015?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU):

(a) to (c) India-China Joint Economic Group (JEG) meeting was last held on 2nd September, 2014 in Beijing, as its 10th Session. The JEG is intended to be a biennial meeting, alternatively in India and China, on a set of mutually convenient dates. Accordingly, India proposed to hold the 11th JEG meeting on the margin of the BRICS Summit in Goa in October 2016. However, the Chinese side suggested that the meeting could be instead convened in early 2017. Although, India agreed to host the same in March/April, 2017 but a new Minister for Commerce of China, who heads the JEG from the Chinese side, assumed charge in February 2017 and it was suggested by the Chinese side that the meeting be postponed in light of the above. Commerce Minister during a meeting with Chinese Commerce Minister on the margins of the 5th Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Ministerial meeting in Manila in September 2017, requested the Chinese Minister to indicate a set of dates for convening the 11th JEG meeting. This was again followed up with a formal invitation letter from the Commerce Minister to the Chinese Commerce Minister on 20th September, 2017, requesting him to suggest convenient dates for convening the 11th JEG meeting in New

Delhi in November/December, 2017. The Indian Ambassador to China in his follow up action sent another *Note Verbale* on 10th November, 2017 to the Director General of Ministry for Commerce, China to indicate convenient dates for convening the 11th JEG this year in India. The Chinese side is yet to communicate their response. Being a biennial meeting there was no JEG meeting held between India and China in the year 2015.

Violations of oil industry safety directorate standards

*170. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) standards are being followed for laying of pipelines of natural gas;
- (b) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that these standards are being complied with;
- (c) whether Government maintains a record of violations of these standards;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including action taken against the violators;
- (e) whether these standards are periodically reviewed and updated; and
- (f) if so, the frequency of such review and the last update of those standards?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), a technical directorate under Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas was setup to oversee safety of Oil and Gas industry in India and it formulates safety standards for the sectors *i.e.* Upstream, Midstream and Downstream in Oil and Gas industry.

OISD carries out periodic audits including pre-commissioning audit for cross country pipelines. The Shortcomings noticed during audits and the measures for improvement of safety are communicated to the concerned organizations by OISD for rectification. These safety gaps are reviewed in the apex level meeting of the Safety Council wherein CEOs of all the Oil and Gas Companies participate and is constituted at the Ministry, and chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Companies are advised in the meeting for necessary compliance. As per the directive of the Safety Council, all the audit findings of respective Oil and Gas companies are required to be reviewed at Board level on quarterly basis.

Government has issued directive to all Public Sector Oil Companies in July, 2014, indicating that in cases of any breach in safety systems and practices leading to incidents, the respective functional Directors of the companies concerned will be held accountable. Regional Heads (GMs/EDs) would be held responsible for any violation of any of the laid down engineering operations and maintenance practices including non-compliance with statutory requirements and audit findings.

OISD maintains record of violation of Standard of the pipelines which it audits, which are of the nature of non-pigging of pipelines, encroachment on ROU, non-provision of leak detection systems etc. Actions is taken through the Safety Council/ or by recommendations of the committee constituted by the Ministry.

Details of the numbers of the Safety audits of Public/Private sector installations carried out by OISD of Natural Gas Pipelines during last three years and current year are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) and (f) OISD standards are reviewed periodically to ascertain the need for developing new standards, updating / amending existing standards to incorporate the latest technological developments as well as current experiences on the ground. During the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and current year 2017-18 (till September, 2017), OISD has developed seven new standards and a total of 22 existing OISD standards have been revised / amended for entire Oil and Gas Industry.

The last update of OISD standards on Gas pipelines was done in standard OISD-STD-226 for Natural Gas Transmission Pipelines and City Gas Distribution Networks in October 2013.

Statement

Details of Safety Audits conducted by OISD of Natural Gas Pipelines during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Pipelines audited
1.	2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017)	4
2.	2016-17	6
3.	2015-16	4
4.	2014-15	5

Women employed in unorganized sector

*171. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of women employed in the unorganized sector during the last three years;
- (b) whether women employed in the unorganized sector face wage and other forms of discrimination;
- (c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to check this; and
- (d) whether Government has taken any steps to shift women employed in the unorganized sector to the organized sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) There is no Centralized estimation or survey in regard to the women employed in the unorganised sector.

(b) and (c) The labour laws including the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, protect women workers against any form of gender discrimination at work place including wage discrimination. The Centre and the States have separate machinery to enforce the labour laws. The enforcement in the Central Sphere is done through the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM).

(d) It has been the constant endeavor of the Government to ensure that the unorganised workers including women workers get social security benefits as available to the workers in the organised sector. With this objective, the Government is implementing the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The 2008 Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development)-, National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) as mentioned in the Schedule I of the 2008 Act. In addition to these schemes, the Central Government

has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. PMJJBY gives coverage of ₹ 2 lakhs on death at premium of ₹ 330/- per annum for an age span from 18 to 50 years. PMSBY gives coverage of ₹ 2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of ₹ 12 per annum covering an age span from 18 years to 70 years. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments for eligible workers as per the scheme. Besides, 1.01 crores new employees including women have been enrolled under employment campaign carried out by Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) between 01.01.2017 and 30.06.2017 and around 1.30 crores employees including women have been registered in Employees' Insurance Scheme Corporation (ESIC) under a similar campaign Scheme for Promoting Registration of Employers and Employees (SPREE) between 20.12.2018 and 30.06.2017 for shifting of unorganised workers for formalization.

Overarching body for regulation of labour welfare matters

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

(a) whether Government is considering to make an overarching body for various matters relating to labour welfare such as Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details regarding steps being contemplated/taken by Government to remove the inconveniences caused by multiplicity of Government agencies in the regulation of labour welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Safety and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour

Laws. Ministry of Labour and Employment has prepared a preliminary draft on Labour Code on Social Security 2017 by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the 15 existing Central Labour Laws and placed on the website of the Ministry on 16.3.2017, inviting comments of the public/stakeholders. In order to bring the hitherto fragmented Social Security Schemes under a single umbrella, the draft Code envisages National Social Security Council for regulation of Social Security Schemes administered by various authorities at present. Now, the provisions of the Code on Social Security, 2017 are at pre-legislative consultative stage.

Development of Buddhist Circuit in Andhra Pradesh

*173. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has taken a decision to develop Buddhist Circuit in the State of Andhra Pradesh connecting five Buddhist centres *viz.* Amaravati, Nagarjuna Sagar, Bavikonda, Thotlakonda and Dantapuri, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of funds earmarked and released so far for the same;

(c) whether Government has considered any other projects to be taken up under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the funds earmarked for the State of Andhra Pradesh under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Buddhist Circuit has been identified as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme- Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits of Ministry of Tourism.

The Ministry has sanctioned a project 'Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda- Amravati- Anupu' in Andhra Pradesh in 2017-18 for ₹52.34 crore and has released ₹10.47 crore as 1st installment.

(c) and (d) Under Swadesh Darshan scheme funds are not earmarked for the States. The projects under the scheme are identified in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

In addition to Buddhist Circuit, Ministry has sanctioned two other projects under Coastal Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh as per the following details:

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Date of sanction	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh. 31.03.2015	69.83
2.	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh. 04.12.2015	59.70

MIP for natural rubber

*174. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether indiscriminate import of Natural Rubber (NR) in the country has led to fall in Natural Rubber prices, depriving the rubber cultivators a remunerative price for their produce;

(b) if so, the details of rubber imports in all forms and grades during April, 2017 to November, 2017 along with month-wise quantity and average price thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to fix a Minimum Import Price (MIP) for Natural Rubber as in the case of areca nut, cardamom and pepper to save the rubber cultivators in their hour of distress?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) The Natural Rubber (NR) prices are determined by market fundamentals and a range of factors which inter-alia include trends in economic growth in major consuming countries, oil/synthetic rubber prices, weather conditions and developments in future markets. Domestic NR market generally follows the trends in world market with occasional divergences due to region specific and seasonal factors. Details of rubber import and price are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) To regulate the import of NR, the Government has increased the duty on import of dry rubber from "20% or ₹ 30 per kg. whichever is lower" to "25% or ₹ 30 per kg. whichever is lower" w.e.f 30.4.2015 in order to create demand for locally produced rubber. The Government has also reduced the period of utilization of imported dry rubber under advance licensing scheme from 18 months to 6 months. Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has imposed port restriction on the import of Natural Rubber by restricting the port of entry to Chennai and Nhava Sheva (Jawaharlal Nehru Port) since 20th January, 2016.

Statement

Month-wise figures of rubber imports during April, 2017 to November, 2017

Month	Sheet rubber		Block rubber		Latex (60% drc)		Import of other types (tonne)	Total import (tonne)	Value of import (₹ Crore)	Unit value of import* (₹/kg)
	Import (tonne)	Price (₹/kg)	Import (tonne)	Price (₹/kg)	Import (tonne)	Price (₹/kg)				
April	3523	146.25	20748	107.01	0	95.31	19	24290	358.40	147.56
May	6317	141.65	30868	98.59	0	95.64	71	37256	505.45	135.67
June	4446	116.27	28976	92.28	0	87.74	15	33437	430.60	128.78
July	4896	113.15	30659	97.06	0	79.07	5	35560	423.96	119.22
August	9621	117.75	35147	97.83	1	82.48	18	44787	487.11	108.76
September	7442	119.77	42381	102.69	21	85.88	0	49844	527.90	105.91
October	4481	108.89	33549	94.14	0	76.63	18	38048	408.03	107.24
November	4367	102.98	29229	91.84	0	75.05	0	33596	362.29	107.83

- Sheet prices are monthly average prices of Bangkok RSS 3 price.
 - Block rubber prices are Kuala Lumpur SMR 20 prices.
 - Latex prices are Kuala Lumpur latex 60% drc prices.
- * Unit value of import includes duty, freight, insurance etc.

Labour reforms

*175. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to experts, Government needs to move fast for labour reforms;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the experts have suggested lowering the cost of investment, which will in turn ensure a pickup in job creation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Reforms in labour laws are an on-going process to update the legislative as well as governance system to address the need of the hour so as to make them more effective, flexible and in sync with emerging economic and industrial scenario. The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Out of these, the Labour Code on Wages has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.08.2017 and subsequently, referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour. The rest of the codes are at pre-legislative consultative stage.

Under the governance reforms, Ministry has launched Shram Suvidha Portal which facilitates a number of services such as a transparent risk based Online Labour Inspection Service, Single Online Common Annual Return, Common Monthly Return by EPFO and ESIC, Common Annual Return under Mines Act, 1952, Common registration for EPFO and ESIC.

Ministry has also notified "Ease of Compliance to maintain Registers under various Labour Laws Rules, 2017" on 21st February, 2017 which has in effect replaced the 56 Registers/Forms prescribed under 9 Central Laws and Rules made thereunder into 5 common Registers/Forms. Ministry has also notified Rationalization of Forms and Reports under Certain Labour Laws Rules, 2017 on 28.03.2017 for reduction of number

of Forms/ Returns under 3 Central Acts/Rules from 36 to 12 by reviewing redundant and overlapping fields.

Employment generation has been an important priority of the Government. Employment generation is both a cause and consequence of economic growth and is impacted by various factors including lowering the cost of investment, demographic shifts and technological transformations.

Attacks on journalists

*176. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has investigated the recent killing of journalists across the country;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to form any committee to investigate the recent killings of journalists across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Cases involving journalists are investigated by the agencies concerned in the States under the existing laws for protection of citizens. Also, the Press Council of India takes appropriate action on receipt of specific complaints from affected journalists. At present, there is no proposal before the Central Government to form any committee to investigate cases involving journalists.

Representations on providing security are received from, or on behalf of individuals, including journalists. All such representations are examined and based on inputs received regarding threat assessment, required action is taken.

Central Government attaches highest importance to prevention of crime. An advisory on safety of journalists has been issued to States/UTs on 20th October 2017, which is available at the Ministry of Home Affairs' website viz. www.mha.nic.in.

MoU with South Asian countries on skilled manpower

*177. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any training module/course content under the 'Skill India Programme' which can cater to the needs of the foreign countries particularly South Asian countries where manpower from India is in big demand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with any of the South Asian countries under the 'Skill India Programme' to recognize and accept the trainees/apprentices; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India is keen to bridge the global shortage of labour force in the coming years by reaping the demographic dividend of young Indian workmen. To meet this objective, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship under the "Skill India" Mission is setting up India international Skill Centres (IISC) through NSDC to provide skill trainings and certification benchmarked to International Standards.

The training in IISCs is based on reputed international standards such as those of UK. IISCs are, therefore, focused on preparing students for international job opportunities in various countries including South Asian countries.

(c) and (d) We have not entered into a specific MoU with South Asian countries under Skill India Programme as yet.

Development of important historical places in Karnataka

*178. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of two important historical places in Karnataka which are Pampa Sarovar (Ramayana period) and Anjanadri Parvatha (birth place of Lord Hanuman); and
- (b) what steps have been taken by the State and Central Governments for development of those places for tourists' convenience, the details and status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Karnataka has informed that the following works have been taken up:

Development of Tourist facilities like railings, sitting benches, walkway and sheet roofing have been taken up at Anjanadri hills/Pampa Sarovar at an estimate of ₹ 2.00 crore.

Improvements of approach road to Pampa Sarovar has been completed at an estimated cost of ₹ 80.00 lakh.

Financial assistance to the entrepreneurs

*179. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is providing financial assistance to the entrepreneurs opening and using new technology in the country;
- (b) if so, what is the maximum amount available per project;
- (c) what is the criteria to avail the incentive scheme;
- (d) for how many years, the scheme has been in force; and
- (e) how many entrepreneurs have benefited from the scheme and its total amount paid to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is providing financial assistance for setting up of new micro enterprises and to use new technology through the following programmes/schemes:

- (i) **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):** This is a major credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth.
- (ii) **Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS):** This is credit linked subsidy scheme for Technology Upgradation of Micro and Small Enterprises.

(iii) **Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (TEQUP):** This Scheme aims at enhancing competitiveness of MSME Sector through adoption of Energy Efficient Technology (EET) so as to reduce cost of production and to encourage MSMEs to acquire Product Certification Licenses from National/ International bodies so as to become globally competitive.

(b) Under PMEGP Scheme general category beneficiaries can avail margin money subsidy of 25 % of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/ OBC /minorities/women, ex-serviceman, physically handicapped, NER, hill and border areas etc. the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector.

Under CLCSS schemes subsidy is provided at the rate of 15% of the capital expenditure (limited to maximum ₹ 15.00 lakhs) for purchase of Plant and Machinery. Maximum limit of eligible loan for calculation of subsidy under the scheme is ₹ 100.00 lakhs.

Under TEQUP scheme subsidy to MSME units is provided to the extent of 25% of the project cost for implementation of EET. The maximum amount of subsidy is ₹ 10 lakhs for project cost of ₹ 40 lakhs. Further, for obtaining Product Certification Licenses, assistance allowed per MSME is ₹ 1.5 lakhs for national standards and ₹ 2 lakhs for international standards.

Criteria to availing the incentives: Under PMEGP; any individual above 18 years of age is eligible. For setting up of projects costing above ₹10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and above ₹ 5 lakh in the business /service sector, the beneficiaries should possess at least VIII standard pass educational qualification. Assistance under PMEGP is available only for new projects. Existing units and the units that have already availed Government subsidy under any other scheme of Government of India or State Government are not eligible. Only one person from one family is eligible for assistance.

CLCSS Scheme is applicable for prospective as well as existing MSEs. Presently, 51 well established and improved technologies/sub-sectors have been approved under the Scheme as detailed in the Statement (*See* below).

TEQUP scheme is applicable for MSME units.

(d) and (e) The PMEGP scheme was launched during 2008-09. Since its inception, a total of 4.47 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with a margin money subsidy of ₹ 9326.01 crore providing employment to an estimated 37.32 lakh persons, till 2017-18 (up to 30.11.2017).

The CLCSS scheme was launched in October 2000 and revised in 29.09.2005. Since inception and upto 30.11.2017 a total of 48618 units have been assisted utilizing subsidy of ₹ 2904.53 crore.

TEQUP scheme was launched in February, 2010, 439 MSMEs have been benefited by adoption of Energy Efficient Technology till 28.12.2017.

Statement

List of Approved Sub-Sectors Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS)

- (i) Bio-Tech Industry
 - (ii) Common Effluent Treatment Plant
 - (iii) Corrugated Boxes
 - (iv) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals
 - (v) Dyes and Intermediates
 - (vi) Industry Based on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
 - (vii) Plastic Moulded/ Extruded Products And Parts/Components
 - (viii) Rubber Processing Including Cycle/Rickshaw Tyres
 - (ix) Food Processing (Including Ice Cream Manufacturing)
 - (x) Poultry Hatchery and Cattle Feed Industry
 - (xi) Dimensional Stone Industry (Excluding Quarrying And Mining)
 - (xii) Glass and Ceramic Items Including Tiles
 - (xiii) Leather and Leather Products Including Footwear And Garments
 - (xiv) Electronic Equipment *Viz.* Test, Measuring and Assembly/Manufacturing, Industrial Process Control; Analytical, Medical, Electronic Consumer and Communication Equipment Etc.
 - (xv) Fans and Motors Industry
 - (xvi) General Light Service (GLS) Lamps
 - (xvii) Information Technology (Hardware)
-

-
- (xviii) Mineral Filled Sheathed Heating Elements
 - (xix) Transformer/Electrical Stampings/Laminations /Coils/Chokes Including Solenoid Coils
 - (xx) Wires and Cable Industry
 - (xxi) Auto Parts and Components
 - (xxii) Bicycle Parts
 - (xxiii) Combustion Devices/ Appliances
 - (xxiv) Forging and Hand Tools
 - (xxv) Foundries —Steel And Cast Iron
 - (xxvi) General Engineering Works
 - xxvii) Gold Plating and Jewellery
 - (xxviii) Locks
 - (xxix) Steel Furniture
 - (xxx) Toys
 - (xxxi) Non-Ferrous Foundry
 - (xxxii) Sport Goods
 - (xxxiii) Cosmetics
 - (xxxiv) Readymade Garments
 - (xxxv) Wooden Furniture
 - (xxxvi) Mineral Water Bottle
 - (xxxvii) Paints, Varnishes, Alkyds and Alkyd products
 - (xxxviii) Agricultural Implements and Post Harvest Equipment
 - (xxxix) Beneficiation of Graphite and Phosphate
 - (xl) Khadi and Village Industries
 - (xli) Coir and Coir Products
 - (xlii) Steel Re-rolling and /or Pencil Ingot making Industries
 - (xliii) Zinc Sulphate
-

-
- (xliv) Welding Electrodes
 - (xlv) Sewing Machine Industry
 - (xlvi) Industrial Gases
 - (xlvii) Printing Industry
 - (xlviii) Machines Tools
 - (xlix) Copper Strip Industry:
 - (l) Ferric and Non-Ferric Alum
 - (li) Pesticides Formulation
-

Dialogue in Jammu and Kashmir

*180. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the purpose of appointing Shri Dineshwar Sharma as a representative of Government to initiate a dialogue in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) what is the nature and scope of this engagement;
- (c) whether Government has set a timeline and end goal for this engagement and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) what plan of action has been put in place to facilitate dialogue between different organisations, elected representatives and Shri Dineshwar Sharma?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Shri Dineshwar Sharma, former Director of Intelligence Bureau, has been appointed as the Representative of the Government of India to initiate and carry forward a dialogue with the elected representatives, various organizations and concerned individuals in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. No timelines have been fixed.

Shri Dineshwar Sharma has conducted 3 visits of Jammu and Kashmir so far. During his visits to Jammu and Kashmir, he has met a large number of delegations/individuals representing the youth and students, migrants and various political parties.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Impact of demonetisation and GST on key industrial sectors**

1761. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) whether the demonetisation and the implementation of Goods and Services Tax have badly affected key sectors like manufacturing, exports, imports and construction industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any statistics regarding revenue generation from these sectors in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of revenue generation during the last twelve months, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The growth of different sectors of an economy depends on a number of factors, including structural, external, fiscal and monetary factors (which is - partly reflected by demonetisation). Therefore, it is not possible to pinpoint the impact of demonetization and GST on sectoral outputs. India's Import and Export data (month-wise) for the Financial Years 2016-17 and 2017-18 along with growth rate is as under:-

Month	Value of Import (in US \$ Million)		Growth Rate (in %)
	2017-18	2016-17	
April	38209	25689	48.73
May	38317	28286	35.46
June	36983	30917	19.62
July	33986	29305	15.97
August	35561	29303	21.36
September	37628	31839	18.18
October	37117	34495	7.60
TOTAL	257800	2098.35	22.86

Month	Value of Export (in US\$ Million)		Growth Rate (in %)
	2017-18	2016-17	
April	24592	20863	17.87
May	23969	22407	6.97
June	23108	22656	2.00
July	22382	21692	3.18
August	23517	21597	8.89
September	28732	22768	26.19
October	23050	23361	-1.33
TOTAL	169349	155344	9.02

Note: Figures pertaining to the current Financial Year 2017-18 are provisional.

Source: DGCI&S.

The percentage growth of gross value added at constant basic prices for manufacturing and construction sectors of the economy up to second quarter (Q2) of 2017-18 compared to the corresponding period in the previous year are given in the table below:

Sectors	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17				2017-18	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Manufacturing	10.8	7.9	10.7	7.7	8.2	5.3	1.2	7.0
Construction	5.0	1.7	3.1	4.3	3.4	-3.7	2.0	2.6

Note: As per estimates released by Central Statistics Office.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

Details of revenue generated from central excise & customs last 12 months is as under:-

Sl. No.	Month	Central Excise (in ₹ Crore)	Customs Duty [On Export/ Import] (in ₹ Crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	December, 2016	33159	18820
2.	January, 2017	34089	18974
3.	February, 2017	31927	18797
4.	March, 2017	35386	21665

1	2	3	4
5.	April, 2017	31817	20764
6.	May, 2017	34150	22051
7.	June, 2017	25007	21147
8.	*July, 2017	21150	30327
9.	*August, 2017	18960	31535
10.	*September, 2017	18191	31217
11.	*October, 2017	17367	29536
12.	*November, 2017	18127	28631

Note: * w.e.f 1st July, 2017 the CVD/SAD on Imports, Non-Petroleum component of Central Excise duty and complete Service Tax have been subsumed under GST. The Customs duty on Imports from July - November, 2017 are inclusive of IGST and GST Compensation Cess.

Source: Department of Revenue.

Decline in SEZ share in exports

1762. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- whether the share of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the total exports is decreasing;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether any concrete step is being taken to address it; and
- if so, the year-wise details of total output of SEZs reported during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No Sir. The share of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the total exports of the country has shown an increasing trend in last three years including current year. The export data of country vis-a-vis SEZs is as under:-

Financial Year	Total exports of the Country (INR-Crs)	Total export of the SEZs (INR-Crs)	% share of the SEZs exports in the total export of the country
2015-2016	2746636	467337	17.01
2016-2017	2930041	523637	17.87
2017-2018 (as on 30.09.2017)	1021714	266773	26.11

- to (d) In view of above, does not arise.

Steps to bring down trade deficit

1763. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the trade deficit has increased three fold;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the year-wise detailed break-up of exports and imports over the past two years and the current year; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to bring down the trade deficit in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The details of India's overall (merchandise and services) export, import and trade balance for the past two years and the current year are as follows:—

(In US\$ billions)			
Years	Export	Import	Trade Deficit
2015-16	417.43	466.72	-49.29
2016-17	436.53	479.82	-43.29
2016-17 (Apr.-Oct.)	248.08	264.78	-16.70
2017-18 (Apr.-Oct.)*	263.88	313.24	-49.36

Source: DGCI&S and RBI, (*Provisional)

The data in the above table reveals that the overall trade deficit had a decreasing trend during the past two years. However, it has increased for the current year 2017-18 (Apr.-Oct.) as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

(d) The Government announced a major relief package for exporters in October 2017 by extending the Advance Authorization (AA)/Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG)/100% EOU schemes to sourcing inputs etc. from abroad as well as domestic suppliers. Holders of AA/EPCG and EOUs would not have to pay Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST), Cess etc. on imports. Also, domestic supplies to holders of AA/EPCG and EOUs would be treated as deemed exports. During the mid-term review of Foreign Trade Policy, export incentives under Merchandise Exports from India (MEIS)

have been increased by 2% across the board for labour intensive and MSME sectors leading to additional annual incentive of ₹ - 4,567 crore. This was in addition to already announced increase in MEIS incentives from 2% to 4% for Readymade Garments and Made Ups in the labour intensive Textiles Sector with an additional annual incentive of ₹ 2,743 crore. Further, incentives under Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) have also been increased by 2% leading to additional annual incentive of ₹ 1,140 crore.

Status of Mega-Regional FTA with Asia Pacific Nations

1764. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status and development of proposed mega-regional Free Trade Agreement with the other Asia Pacific Nations;
- (b) the result in generating employment through Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) programme during the last three years thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by Government and achievements on liberalising trade policy under the FTA programme thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is a proposed comprehensive Free Trade Agreement between the ten ASEAN member States namely Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam as well as their six Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners namely Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand and South Korea. Twenty rounds of negotiations along with five Ministerial Meetings have been held under RCEP. The RCEP is intended to generate greater trade and investment flows amongst the participating countries.

Shutting down of the office of DGS&D

1765. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has initiated the process of shutting down the more than 100 year old Government procurement arm, the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the public procurement is being managed by Government's e-market platform since last year;

(d) whether before closing DGS&D, Government has to decide upon issues to do with manpower, land and office spaces of the said Directorate; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS&D) Headquarter including its regional offices and its field offices have been closed on 31.10.2017.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The process of closure of DGS&D has been completed as stated in (a) and (b) above.

Balance of trade

1766. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total imports made by the country, including oil imports, in percentage and figures, in June, 2016 and that in June, 2017 along with total exports made by the country during the said period; and

(b) whether balance of trade of the country has improved in the year 2017 as compared to 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of India's merchandise import including oil import during June, 2016 and June, 2017 along with India's merchandise export are as below:—

Value of Import (including Petroleum Oils and Products) (in US\$ Million)		Value of Import Petroleum Oils of and Products (in US\$ Million)		% Share of Import of Petroleum Oils and Products in India's Total Imports		Value of Export (in US\$ Million)	
June 2016	June 2017 (P)	June 2016	June 2017 (P)	June 2016	June 2017 (P)	June 2016	June 2017 (P)
30,917	36,981	7,291	7,694	23.58	20.81	22,656	22,996

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (P: Provisional).

(b) Yes Sir, India's merchandise balance of trade/trade deficit improved from (-)118.72 US\$ billion in 2015-16 to (-)108.50 US\$ billion in 2016-17.

Review of Foreign Trade Policy

1767. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any review of the current Foreign Trade Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the findings of the said review and the details of effective measures being taken by Government on the basis of the outcome of the said review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Review of the Foreign Trade Policy is a continuous process and the Government has been making changes in the Foreign Trade Policy as and when necessitated in order to steer the exports of the country in a positive direction. For example, in October 2017 Advance Authorization holders/ Export Promotion Capital Goods authorization holders/ 100% EOU units have been allowed to source inputs without payment of IGST for imports for the purpose of exports. Also, the limit of Free of Cost exports for export promotion have been increased for Status holder exporters to ₹ 1 Cr. or 2% of the average annual export realization during preceding three years. Further, the validity of duty credit scrips which are issued as an incentive to the exporters has been increased from 18 months to 24 months to enhance their utility in the GST framework. India's export of merchandise and services registered a growth of 4.58% during the year 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16, and also registered a growth of 9.02% in the April-October period of 2017-18, as compared to corresponding period in 2016-17.

Government has recently announced the mid-term review of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on 05.12.2017. The measures taken by the Government to boost exports, reduce transaction costs, and ensure ease of trading are as follows:-

- (i) Under Merchandise Exports from India (MEIS), rate of incentives has been increased by 2% for labour intensive and MSME sectors. This is in addition to already announced increase in MEIS incentives from 2% to 4% for Ready-made Garments and Made Ups in the labour intensive textiles Sector.

- (ii) Incentives under Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) for notified Service providers have been increased by 2%.
- (iii) A new scheme has been introduced to allow duty free inputs for export production under duty exemption scheme of Advance Authorisation with a self-declaration. Under this scheme, instead of getting a ratification of the Norms Committee for inputs to be used in the manufacture of export products, exporters will self-certify the requirement of duty free raw materials/inputs and take an authorization from DGFT. The scheme would initially be available to the Authorized Economic Operators (AEOs).
- (iv) A Trade Analytics division has been set up in DGFT for data based policy actions.
- (v) Contact@DGFT service has been launched on the DGFT website (www.dgft.gov.in) as a single window contact point for exporters and importers for resolving all foreign trade related issues and also to give suggestions.

Export of processed food

1768. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the food processing industry has contributed in enhancement of exports from the country;
- (b) if so, the details of annual growth rate of export during the last three years;
- (c) the quantum and value of processed food exported by these companies during the last three years;
- (d) the names of countries to which the processed food is being exported; and
- (e) the incentives being given to the exporters of processed food?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of quantum and value of processed food exported during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below). During 2014-15 and 2015-16, export of processed food products declined by 1.75% and 22.58% respectively. During 2016-17, the exports grew at a rate of 1.75%.

(d) The largest importers of India's processed food products are United States of America, United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, Vietnam and United Kingdom.

(e) Promotion of exports of agricultural commodities, including processed food products, is a continuous process. The Department of Commerce has several schemes to promote exports, including exports of processed food products, viz. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) etc. In addition, assistance to the exporters of processed food products is also available under the Export Promotion Scheme of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

Statement

India's Export of Processed Food Products

Product	Quantity in MT; Value in US\$ Million					
	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Groundnuts	7,08,386.26	760.37	5,42,726.41	620.36	7,25,704.34	811.59
Cereal Preparations	3,06,328.81	496.76	3,16,533.44	513.03	3,39,923.14	533.03
Other Processed Fruits and Vegetables	3,16,059.42	419.93	3,21,498.98	443.57	3,55,315.51	470.87
Guargum	6,65,177.71	1,552.15	3,25,250.71	496.57	4,19,948.19	464.15
Miscellaneous Preparations	3,72,998.36	398.84	3,55,786.36	397.20	2,82,577.03	383.84
Alcoholic Beverages	2,64,625.53	364.12	2,38,672.05	306.53	2,30,827.23	297.61
Jaggery and Confectionery	2,58,252.73	189.93	2,92,841.25	196.99	2,97,680.57	219.49
Pulses	2,20,914.58	198.45	2,51,767.74	244.25	1,24,429.77	170.48
Cocoa Products	20,877.70	138.87	32,652.56	193.31	25,649.50	162.73
Dried and Preserved Vegetables	63,701.77	138.77	66,444.05	139.67	86,791.22	161.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cucumber and Gherkins (Prepd. and Presvd.)	2,51,183.01	196.28	2,02,954.44	152.13	1,79,660.96	140.05
Mango Pulp	1,54,820.66	137.38	1,28,866.01	121.29	1,30,886.07	126.41
Milled Products	4,15,984.45	166.87	4,31,464.50	169.12	2,55,803.64	121.70
TOTAL	40,19,310.99	5,158.72	35,07,458.50	3,994.02	34,55,197.17	4,063.81

Source: DGCI&S/APEDA

Factors affecting bilateral trade with Pakistan

1769. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major factors affecting bilateral trade between India and Pakistan;

(b) whether under WTO Agreement India has accorded the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to Pakistan but Pakistan has so far not reciprocated;

(c) whether, in view of (b) above, it is a fact that bilateral trade is affected due to restrictions placed by Pakistan on imports from India; and

(d) if so, how Government is going to address this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) A major factor affecting India's bilateral trade with Pakistan is the prevailing political relationship between the two countries, as it also affects the policy framework of the bilateral trade. Under the WTO Agreement, India has accorded Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to all WTO members, including Pakistan. However, Pakistan is yet to transition fully to MFN status for India. Pakistan maintains a list of 1209 products which are not allowed to be imported from India. In addition, Pakistan permits only 138 products to be imported from India through Wagah/Attari border land route. These restrictions, placed by Pakistan on import of products from India, also affect the bilateral trade.

In the 7th round of Commerce Secretary level talks with Pakistan, held in September 2012 in Islamabad, a roadmap was agreed for facilitating trade, identifying several

actions to be taken by both the countries in a time bound manner, including full transition to MFN (non-discriminatory) status for India by Pakistan. However, the decisions in the agreed roadmap were dependent upon the first step to be taken by Pakistan *i.e.* removal of all restrictions on trade by Wagah-Attari land route. Since Pakistan did not notify the removal of such trade restrictions, the agreed roadmap could not be implemented.

The Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan met in January 2014 on the sidelines of the 5th SAARC Business Leaders Conclave held at New Delhi. Both Ministers reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to expeditiously establish normal trading relations and in this context to provide Non-Discriminatory Market Access (NDMA), on a reciprocal basis. Both sides decided to intensify and accelerate the process of trade normalisation, liberalisation and facilitation and to implement the agreed measures.

Further, in the meeting between Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on 27th May 2014, held in New Delhi, India stated that the two countries could move immediately towards full trade normalisation on the basis of September 2012 roadmap worked out between the Commerce Secretaries of both countries.

No bilateral trade meeting between India and Pakistan has taken place since then.

Measures to bridge trade deficit with China

1770. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any stringent measures to bridge the gap in trade deficit between India and China;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and total value of imports from China during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 and the current year till date;
- (c) whether Government has chalked out any plan to provide adequate policy support and facilitation to indigenous industries to combat the dumping of Chinese products in Indian Domestic market;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and Government's stand on this serious issue; and

(e) the list of Chinese products, raw and finished goods dumped and dominated in the domestic markets in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Increasing trade deficit with China can be attributed primarily to the fact that Chinese exports to India rely strongly on manufactured items to meet the demand of fast expanding sectors like telecom and power, while India's exports to China are characterized by primary and intermediate products. The major imports from China are products such as telecom instruments, computer hardware and peripherals, fertilizers, electronic components/instruments, project goods, organic chemicals and drug intermediates, consumer electronics, electrical machinery and equipments, iron and steel etc. These imports feed the growing demand in India for such goods which China, due to variety of reasons, is able to export to India at competitive prices.

India's exports to China on the other hand include iron ore, cotton raw/yarn, petroleum products, copper and articles thereof, organic chemicals, iron and steel, castor oil, plastic raw materials, pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, marine products etc.

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

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

(b) Details of the imports and exports between India and China during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (April-October) are given below:—

*Bilateral Trade between India and China during the last
three years and current year*

Value, in US\$ Billion				
Year	Import	Export	Total Trade	Trade Deficit
2014-15	60.41	11.95	72.36	48.46
2015-16	61.70	9.01	70.71	52.69
2016-17	61.28	10.17	71.45	51.11
2017-18 (Apr. to Oct.) *	43.46	6.73	50.19	36.73

*Provisional

(Source, DGCI&S)

From the above table, it may be seen that India's trade deficit from China grew marginally by 8.73% from US\$ 48.46 billion in 2014-15 to US\$ 52.69 billion in 2015-16. In 2016-17, it dropped by 3% (approximately) from US\$ 52.69 billion to US\$ 51.11 billion.

(c) to (e) India has an elaborate and robust legal framework and institutional set up to protect its environment, life and health of its people, plants and animals. All goods imported into India are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environment and safety norms that are notified from time to time. The Government takes appropriate action in case goods imported from any source are found to violate these regulations and threaten human, animal or plant life or health.

In addition, trade defence measures like Anti-dumping duty and countervailing duty, safeguard measures are being enforced under the prescribed WTO provisions. Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) receives applications from domestic producers for imposition of anti-dumping duty on various products from time to time. After detailed investigations, preliminary/final findings are issued by DGAD based on which, Department of Revenue imposes provisional/definitive anti-dumping duties. As on 27.12.2017, anti-dumping duty is in force on 98 products imported from China. List of these 98 products is given in the Statement (*See* below).

There are also 2 countervailing measures (anti-subsidy), currently in force against China. Further, during last three years, safeguard duty has been levied by the Central Government in 6 cases. Out of these, in 5 cases the duty has been levied on Chinese products along with products from other countries.

Statement*List of products on which anti-dumping duty is in force*

Measures in force (China)					
	Country	Product(s)	Sector	Nature of Case	Expiry Date of Duties
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	China PR	Saccharin	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	1/12/2018
2.	China PR	Nylon Filament Yarn	Fibre and Yarn	AD	1/12/2018
3.	China PR	Meta Phenylene Diamine	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	3/21/2018
4.	China PR	Steel Wheels	Steel or Other Metal Products	AD	3/25/2018
5.	China PR	Partially Oriented Yarn (POY)-III	Fibre and Yarn	AD	5/1/2018
6.	China PR	Viscose Filament Yarn	Fibre and Yarn	AD	5/3/2018
7.	China PR	Peroxosulphates (Persulphates)	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	5/15/2018
8.	China PR	Digital Offset Printing Plates	Other products	AD	6/3/2018
9.	China PR	Plain Gypsum Plaster Board	Fibre Boards	AD	6/6/2018
10.	China PR	Grinding Media Balls (excluding forged grrir)	Other products	AD	7/15/2018
11.	China PR	Sodium Perchlorate	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	9/5/2018
12.	China PR	Zinc Oxide-I	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	9/5/2018

13.	China PR	Ductile Iron Pipe	Steel or Other Metal Products	AD	10/9/2018
14.	China PR	Paracetamol	Pharmaceuticals	AD	10/27/2018
15.	China PR	Vitamin -A Palmitate-II	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	11/12/2018
16.	China PR	Phosphoric Acid - Technical Grade and Food	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	12/30/2018
17.	China PR	4,4 Diamini Stilbene 2,2 Disulphonic Acid (D)	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	1/22/2019
18.	China PR	Graphite Electrodes of all diameters	Electrical and Electronics items and accessory	AD	2/12/2019
19.	China PR	Sheet Glass	Glass and Glassware	AD	3/12/2019
20.	China PR	Red Phosphorus	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	3/18/2019
21.	China PR	Sodium Nitrate	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	3/18/2019
22.	China PR	Cast Aluminum Alloy Wheels	Steel or Other Metal Products	AD	4/10/2019
23.	China PR	Nylon Cord Fabric-II	Fibre and Yarn	AD	5/15/2019
24.	China PR	Sodium Citrate	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	5/19/2019
25.	China PR	Presensitized Positive Offset Aluminum pla	Steel or Other Metal Products	AD	6/8/2019
26.	China PR	Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) (suspension grade	Other products	AD	6/12/2019
27.	China PR	Certain Rubber Chemicals-III	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	7/23/2019
28.	China PR	Ceftriaxone Sodium Sterile	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	8/13/2019
29.	China PR	Electrical Insulators	Electrical and Electronics items and accessories	AD	9/15/2019

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	China PR	Sulphur Black	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	9/17/2019
31.	China PR	Digital Versatile Disc Recordable (DVD-R's)	Other products	AD	11/20/2019
32.	China PR	Diclofenac Sodium	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	11/20/2019
33.	China PR	Cable Ties	Electrical and Electronics items and accessories	AD	12/8/2019
34.	China PR	USB Flash Drives	Other products	AD	5/21/2020
35.	China PR	Electronic Calculators	Electrical and Electronics items and accessories	AD	5/28/2020
36.	China PR	Hot rolled flat products of Stainless Steel	Steel or Other Metal Products	AD	6/4/2020
37.	China PR	Vitamin-E	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	6/9/2020
38.	China PR	Measuring Tapes-1	Other products	AD	7/8/2020
39.	China PR	Compact fluorescent lamps (CFL)	Electrical and Electronics items and accessories	AD	7/27/2020
40.	China PR	Vitamin-C	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	8/5/2020
41.	China PR	Flax Fabrics	Other products	AD	8/11/2020
42.	China PR	Diketopyrrolo Pyrrole Pigment Red 254	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	8/16/2020
43.	China PR	Caustic Soda-III	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	8/17/2020
44.	China PR	Float Glass	Glass and Glassware	AD	9/7/2020
45.	China PR	Hexamine	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	10/20/2020
46.	China PR	All Fully Drawn Yarn	Fibre and Yarn	AD	10/20/2020

47.	China PR	Plain Medium Density Fibre Board-I	Fibre Boards	AD	10/20/2020
48.	China PR	Front Axle Beam and Steering Knuckles	Machinery items	AD	10/20/2020
49.	China PR	Carbon Black	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	11/17/2020
50.	China PR	Melamine Tableware and Kitchenware prod	Glass and Glassware	AD	12/3/2020
51.	China PR	Plastic Processing Machinery	Machinery items	AD	12/3/2020
52.	China PR	Methylene Chloride-I	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	12/7/2020
53.	China PR	Gliclazide	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	12/7/2020
54.	China PR	Purified Terephthalic Acid	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	12/9/2020
55.	China PR	Cold Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel	Steel or Other Metal Products	AD	12/10/2020
56.	China PR	Albendazole	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	12/13/2020
57.	China PR	Color Coated/ Pre-painted Flat Products of	Steel or Other Metal Products	AD	1/10/2021
58.	China PR	Castings of wind operated electricity generator	Electrical and Electronics items and accessories	CVD	1/18/2021
59.	China PR	Melamine-I	Glass and Glassware	AD	1/27/2021
60.	China PR	Mulberry Raw Silk	Other products	AD	1/27/2021
61.	CVna PR	Tyre Curing Press	Machinery items	AD	3/28/2021
62.	China PR	Glazed unglazed vitrified Tiles	Other products	AD	3/28/2021
63.	China PR	Barium Carbonate	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	4/20/2021
64.	China PR	Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) transn	Fibre and Yarn	AD	4/25/2021

1	2	3	4	5	6
65.	China PR	Seamless Tubes pipes and hollow profiled as iron, alloy or non-alloy Steel	Other products	AD	5/16/2021
66.	China PR	Coumarin	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	5/26/2021
67.	China PR	Methyl Acetoacetate	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	5/30/2021
68.	China PR	PVC paste Resin	Other products	AD	6/22/2021
69.	China PR	1,1,1,2 tetra-flouroethane	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	7/10/2021
70.	China PR	Viscose Staple Fibre	Fibre and Yarn	AD	8/7/2021
71.	China PR	PVC flex films	Other products	AD	8/7/2021
72.	China PR	Hot rolled flat products alloy and non-alloy	Steel or Other Metal Products	AD	8/7/2021
73.	China PR	Cold Rolled Flat products of alloy and non-alloy	Steel or Other Metal Products	AD	8/16/2021
74.	China PR	Glass Fibres and Articles thereof	Glass and Glassware	AD	8/31/2021
75.	China PR	Narrow Woven Fabric	Fibre and Yarn	AD	10/5/2021
76.	China PR	Wire Rod of alloy or non-alloy Steel	Steel or Other Metal Products	AD	11/1/2021
77.	China PR	Low Ash Metallurgical Coke	Other products	AD	11/24/2021
78.	China PR	Axle for trailers	Other products	AD	11/28/2021
79.	China PR	Linear Alkyl Benzene	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	4/10/2022
80.	China PR	Elastomeric Filament Yarn	Fibre and Yarn	AD	5/2/2022

81.	China PR	Aluminium Radiators	Machinery items	AD	5/11/2022
82.	China PR	Amoxicillin	Pharmaceuticals	AD	5/15/2022
83.	China PR	Aluminium Foil	Other products	AD	5/15/2022
84.	China PR	Sewing Machine Needles	Machinery items	AD	6/21/2022
85.	China PR	Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	6/22/2022
86.	China PR	Pentaerythritol-II	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	6/28/2022
87.	China PR	Pentaerythritol	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	6/28/2022
88.	China PR	Polytetrafluoroethylene-II (PTFE)	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	7/27/2022
89.	China 7PR	Opal Glassware	Glass and Glassware	AD	8/8/2022
90.	China PR	Opal Glassware	Glass and Glassware	AD	8/8/2022
91.	China PR	Sodium Chlorate	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	8/9/2022
92.	China PR	Textured Tempered Coated and Uncoated	Glass and Glassware	AD	8/17/2022
93.	China PR	Sodium Nitrite-I	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	8/24/2022
94.	China PR	Sodium Nitrite	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	8/24/2022
95.	China PR	Casting for Wind operated Electricity Genei	Electrical and Electronics items and accessories	AD	8/29/2022
96.	China PR	Pneumatic Radial Tyres	Rubber or Plastic products	AD	9/17/2022
97.	China PR	Paranitroaniline	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	10/3/2022
98.	China PR	Certain Rubber Chemicals-II	Chemicals and Petrochemicals product	AD	11/16/2022

Source: DGAD.

Increase in tea exports

1771. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact India's exports of tea have increased by 4.6 per cent in volume in the first seven months of the year 2017;

(b) whether it is also a fact that two countries where Indian tea has made major inroads were China and Sri Lanka;

(c) whether it is also a fact that export of tea to Egypt, Ukraine and Kazakhstan has also increased in this period; and

(d) whether the increase in export of tea was due to the results of the exhibitions and delegations that Tea Board had facilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Exports of tea from India have increased by 4.58% during January to July, 2017 as compared to the same period last year.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Indian tea export has registered a very high growth of 71.02% and 150.00% for China and Sri Lanka respectively during the period from January to July 2017 as compared to the same period last year. Exports of Indian tea to Egypt, Ukraine and Kazakhstan also witnessed a growth of 98.23%, 20.36% and 10.23% respectively.

(d) The increase in Indian tea exports can be attributed to promotional activities undertaken by the Tea Board and exporters in the prominent export destinations which *inter-alia* includes participation in major trade fairs and mounting trade delegations for establishing business contacts, etc.

Checking of export items at Attari-Wagah check post

1772. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of exporters of vegetables and other perishable items to Pakistan through Attari-Wagah check post have been facing a lot of difficulties in exporting their goods as it is held up in the quarantine department and not allowed to go further in the market;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the number of trucks carrying such items has come down to 100 from 250 trucks daily; and

(c) whether Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Instances of quarantine-related difficulties for export of some perishable goods, including certain vegetables, to Pakistan have been brought to notice of the Government. The issue has been taken up with Government of Pakistan through the High Commission of India, Islamabad for resolution. The daily average number of Indian export trucks at Attari-Wagah border was around 12 in November, 2017 as compared to 105 in November, 2016.

Impact of 'Make in India' initiative on leather sector

1773. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA:

SHRI P. L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether 'Make in India' initiative has helped in creating new jobs and increasing foreign investment in the leather sector, year-wise details of FDI inflow and new job creation during last three years;

(b) whether 'Make in India' initiative has addressed continuous downfall of Indian leather industry in last two years, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry was consulted before finalizing newly introduced Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017;

(d) if so, the details of points discussed; and

(e) if so, whether Ministry informed concerned authority about its consequences and adverse impact on leather export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Under 'Make in India' Action Plan, it was envisaged to provide training and placement to 3 million unemployed youth for all stages of leather development. During last three financial years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, a total of 4,27,865 unemployed persons have been provided skill development training and out of such trainees, 3,45,676 have been employed in leather and footwear

industry under Human Resource Development (HRD) sub-scheme of Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDP). The Year wise status of training and FDI inflow are as under:—

Year	No. of persons Trained	No. of persons Employed	FDI (in US\$ million)
2014-15	138608	113244	34.21
2015-16	144093	115660	17.13
2016-17	145164	116772	2.30
TOTAL	4,27,865	3,45,676	53.64

(c) The draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Market) rules were notified on 16.01.2017 by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected by it within 30 days. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry was not specifically consulted.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise.

Loan relief package to coffee growers

‡1774. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether coffee growers have received the benefit of loan relief package approved in 2010, if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether coffee growers are presently being provided the benefit of loan relief package;

(c) if so, the State-wise number of such farmers who received the above benefit from financial years 2014-15 to 2016-17, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government would consider waiving loans given to coffee growers after 2014-15, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The State-wise details of small coffee growers

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

who have received the benefit of the Coffee Debt Relief Package (CDRP)-2010 are given in the following table:—

Sl. No.	State	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount ₹
1.	Karnataka	80,236	2,54,38,14,194
2.	Kerala	53,936	36,64,71,560
3.	Tamil Nadu	1,100	22,83,1834
4.	Odisha	11	1,41,1164
TOTAL		1,35,283	2,93,45,28,752

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Government has not declared any other debt relief package to the coffee growers after CDRP-2010. However, Coffee Board had provided up to 5% interest subsidy to small and medium coffee growers provided the interest rate payable by the growers after availing interest subsidy shall not be lower than 4% during the 12th Plan period.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at present for waiving loans to the coffee growers. However, the Coffee Board under its Integrated Coffee Development Project provides incentives to coffee growers for taking up various developmental activities *viz.*, Replantation, Expansion, Quality upgradation, Water augmentation, etc., for improving the production, productivity and quality of coffee.

Introduction of rules for services trade

1775. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to bring down barriers to trade and enhance the capacity to engage better with the global trading network; and

(b) whether Government is taking any step to introduce rules for services trade to ensure special and differential treatment for developing and poor nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Under the Services negotiations at the World Trade Organisation (WTO), India has tabled a comprehensive proposal on Trade Facilitation in Services. This proposal represents an opportunity to deal with various impediments to trade in services in a holistic manner and addresses both at the border and behind

the border barriers being faced by the Indian service suppliers in the provision of services. Similar efforts have also been made in bilateral and regional trade negotiations.

In addition to obtaining market access for our services suppliers through WTO and bilateral/regional negotiations, this Department has taken several steps to enhance the capacity of India to engage better with the global trading network namely: Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) which incentivises the services sector exports by granting freely transferable duty credit scrips to eligible services providers; Organising of Events/Conferences, including the Global Exhibition in Services (GES), Advantage Health Care India (AHCI), Higher Education Summit (HES), North East Indian and ASEAN International Business Summit etc; Identification of Champion Sectors; and other initiatives such as suggesting Visa reforms which have been recently implemented by the concerned Ministry.

(b) India has always been at the forefront in the WTO for securing special and differential treatment for developing and Least Developed Countries (LDC). This position of India is reflected in all its submissions at the WTO. For instance, under the Services negotiations India has proposed transition periods for developing countries; exemption for LDC; reduced administrative fees for service suppliers from developing countries and LDC; and provision of technical assistance.

Fall in pharmaceutical exports

1776. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the reasons for fall in pharmaceutical exports as well as its impact on domestic growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the sector's outbound shipments dipped 0.01 per cent in 2016-17 compared to an increase of 10 per cent in 2015-16;

(d) whether the prime reason for weak exports were price erosion in generic market in US due to consolidation among customers i.e. the distribution channels, increase in competition, absence of blockbuster drugs going off patent and regulatory issues faced by Indian pharma companies; and

(e) if so, steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce has come out with Mid Term Review of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-2020 on 5th December, 2017. The FTP will leverage the long term advantages of historic reforms of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), in terms of reduced compliance and logistics cost and will focus on exports from labour intensive and Micro, Small and, Medium Enterprises (MSME) sectors by way of increased incentives in order to increase the employment opportunities.

During 2015-16, India's pharmaceutical exports grew by 9.58% in value and declined by 5.99% in terms of volume. During 2016-17, India's pharmaceutical exports decreased by 0.43% in value and by 6.95% in volume terms.

Some of the reasons cited for decline in pharmaceutical exports are:—

- I. Large number of Abbreviated New Drugs Application (ANDAs) were approved by the US Food and Drugs Administration (USFDA) which resulted in increased competition in the generics market and led to price drops.
- II. Absence of block buster drugs going off patent.
- III. Consolidation of buyers in the US into three large groups with significant bargaining power.
- IV. Some of the Indian companies have shifted their manufacturing bases to European Union (EU), the US and other markets.

(e) Fall in exports is mainly due to the trade dynamics and policies of importing countries and Department of Commerce have minimal role to play to take any action to immediately rectify the conditions. However, with a view to help the industry to meet such challenges and boost exports, Department of Commerce has come out with Mid Term Review of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-2020 on 5th December, 2017 by which incentives under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) are increased by 2% which is applicable to pharma sector also. Department of Commerce is also helping the industry by reimbursing 50% of product registration charges in overseas countries upto ₹ 50.00 lakhs per annum per Exporter under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme.

Improvement in 'Ease of Doing Business' rankings

1777. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has improved its rankings in 'Ease of Doing Business';

(b) whether Government has received feedback from the corporates of foreign countries in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Sir. In World Bank's Doing Business Report, 2018 released in October, 2017 India has been ranked at 100 out of 190 countries, recording an improvement of 30 ranks over last year.

(b) and (c) No Sir. Do not arise.

Logistics unit for exporters

1778. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is working on a proposal to set up a separate logistics unit to deal with the issues including rising costs that are impacting global competitiveness of exporters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no single department to look at all the aspects related to logistics covering various modes of shipment such as sea, roads and railways; and

(c) if so, the proposed set up and how far it will help the exporters to address these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Commerce has been allocated the task of integrated development of Logistics sector.

(c) The Logistics Division in the Department of Commerce is looking into various gaps and bottlenecks in the logistics sector which are affecting India's export competitiveness.

NCAER report on favourable investment destination States

1779. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has recently released a list in its report on most favourable investment destination States in the country;

- (b) if so, the details of the report;
- (c) details of criteria adopted in ranking the States for investment;
- (d) details of domestic and foreign investment that each of the States have been able to attract during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;
- (e) whether Andhra Pradesh slipped down by eight places as far as economic climate is concerned; and
- (f) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c), (e) and (f) Yes, Sir. National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), an independent, non-profit, economic policy research institute, released a report by the name of NCAER State Investment Potential Index in July, 2017. This report is available in public domain at the link: http://www.ncaer.org/uploads/photo-gallery/files/1500629311N-S1P1_2017.pdf. The report was not commissioned by the Government.

(d) Details of domestic and foreign investment State-wise are not centrally maintained.

Unveiling of new industrial policy

1780. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the process of unveiling new Industrial Policy is on the cards;
- (b) if so, how the new Industrial Policy is outcome-oriented and job-oriented; and
- (c) how the policy addresses the upward trend in automation leading to job losses and disproportionately slower growth in job creation as compared to growth output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Several challenges faced by industry are sought to be addressed in the new industrial policy. Consultations in this regard are being held with stakeholders,

inter-alia, including industry bodies, academia, think-tanks, State Governments and concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

Opening of industrial development centres

‡1781. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of industrial development centres opened in the country including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the State-wise details of amount provided by the Central Government to State Governments for the establishment and working of these development centres during the last three years; and

(c) the State-wise number of said centres to be opened by Government in future in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry administers 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS)' for development of industrial clusters in the country. 23 projects have been sanctioned during the last three years including two projects of Madhya Pradesh. A list of sanctioned projects is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Further, nine projects have been completed in the country including of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years under / Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS)/ Recast IIUS-2009 guidelines as per details given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of industrial cluster	State	Date of Approval	Project Cost	Central Grant	Date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Coir Cluster, Alappuzha	Kerala	04.11.2004	56.80	42.60	31.03.2015
2.	Iron & Steel Cluster, Raipur	Chhattisgarh	04.03.2005	35.99	20.42	31.03.2015
3.	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	HP	19.11.2010	88.43	59.95	31.03.2015
4.	Auto Cluster, Vijayawada	AP	02.07.2004	30.67	23.01	31.03.2015

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster	Maharashtra	31.01.2012	44.90	32.59	31.03.2016
6.	Marathwada Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	31.05.2010	81.35	58.20	31.03.2016
7.	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam	01.10.2010	62.28	52.63	18.10.2016
8.	Textiles Infrastructure and Environment Management, Narol	Gujarat	19.11.2010	196.56	58.28	29.03.2017
9.	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi	Madhya Pradesh	11.03.2008	42.66	20.30	28.04.2017

(b) The details of amount provided by DIPP to State Government Agencies during the last three years, State/UT-wise are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The MIUS was notified for taking up new projects in the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period upto 31st March, 2017. Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has recommended completion of existing projects by 2018-19. Decision regarding continuation of MIUS scheme will be taken by EFC after completion of these projects by end 2018-19. Hence, the number of industrial clusters which will be undertaken in future is not known.

Statement-I

List of projects which were accorded 'Final approval' under MIUS

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name and location of the Project	State	Project Cost	Central Grant	Date of Final Approval
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Upgradation of Hindupur Growth Centre & IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District,	Andhra Pradesh	54.2	14.93	01.03.2016
2.	Upgradation of industrial Growth Centre, Bobbili, Vizianagaram District	Andhra Pradesh	30.61	8.68	01.03.2016
3.	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla, Distt. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	49.83	12.26	05.03.2015

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	41.76	8.74	10.08.2015
5.	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	97.78	39.90	05.03.2015
6.	Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal	Haryana	84.85	34.19	05.03.2015
7.	Industrial Area, Kandrauri	HP	95.77	24.07	05.03.2015
8.	Industrial Area, Pandoga	HP	88.05	22.62	05.03.2015
9.	Industrial Estate, Kathua	J & K	45.20	18.96	10.08.2015
10.	Tupundana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	18.54	5.54	10.08.2015
11.	Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka	90.50	42.69	10.08.2015
12.	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	Karnataka	96.66	18.96	10.08.2015
13.	KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad	Kerala	130.94	50	28.03.2016
14.	Up gradation of Infrastructure at Zuangtui Industrial Estate	Mizoram	18.02	14.42	01.03.2016
15.	Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	MP	75.00	12.75	05.03.2015
16.	Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar	MP	56.96	14.72	05.03.2015
17.	Angul Aluminium Park, Angul	Odisha	99.60	33.44	18.08.2015
18.	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha, Patiala	Punjab	76.60	16.58	05.03.2015
19.	Upgradation of Physical infrastructure at SIPCOT-HOSUR Industrial Complex	Tamil Nadu	30.4	7.69	01.03.2016
20.	Pashamylaran Industrail Area, Medak	Telangana	104.24	25.76	05.03.2015

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Bodhjunnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	59.93	43.51	05.03.2015
22.	Upgradation Of RK Nagar Industrial Area	Tripura	52.25	38.76	01.03.2016
23.	Furniture Hub at Ernakulum District	Kerala	86.156	43.33	14.07.2016
TOTAL			1583.846	552.5	

Statement-II

Details of amount provided from 2014-15 to 2016-17 to States under IIUS/MIUS

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Industrial Growth Centre, Bobbli	AP			2.60
2.	Upgradation of Hindupur Growth Centre & IP, Gollapuram	AP			4.48
3.	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam			3.07
4.	Industrial Growth Centre Centre, Urla	Chhattisgarh	3.68		4.90
5.	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster, Sirgitti			2.62	3.49
6.	Narol Textile Infrastructure & Environment Management	Gujarat	15.35	17.48	4.09
7.	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	HP	3.92	1.61	
8.	Industrial Area, Pandoga		3.00	3.79	
9.	Industrial Area, Kandrauri		3.14	4.08	

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana		11.97	
11.	Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation of IMT Bawal			10.26	
12.	Adityapur Auto Cluster	Jharkhand	12.49		14.50
13.	Industrial Estate Ghatti, Kathua	J&K			5.07
14.	Tupudana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand			1.66
15.	Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka		12.81	
16.	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar			5.69	7.30
17.	KINFRA Defence Park	Kerala			15.00
18.	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur	MP		8.26	
19.	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi				7.89
20.	Industrial Area, Sitapur		3.83		8.56
21.	Industrial Area, Ujjaini		3.45	4.60	
22.	Marathwara Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	12.10		3.46
23.	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster		18.01		3.30
24.	Nashik Engineering Cluster			0.29	
25.	Zaungtui Industrial Estate Aizwal	Mizoram			4.33
26.	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha	16.57		
27.	Angul Aluminium Park, Angul			10.03	

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha	Punjab		4.97	
29.	SIPCOT-HOSUR industrial Complex	Tamil Nadu			2.31
30.	Tiruchirapalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	17.48		
31.	Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura		11.94	15.72
32.	R. K Nagar			10.10	10.73
33.	Pashamylaram Industrial Area, Medak	Telangana			7.07
34.	Foundry Cluster, Howrah,	West Bengal		3.48	
TOTAL			113.00	124.00	129.50

Loss in tea output of Darjeeling tea gardens

1782. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's estimate of the loss in tea output (both in quantity and value terms) of various Darjeeling tea gardens on account of over 100 day work stoppage between June and September this year;

(b) whether it is a fact that during this period exporters substituted tea from Nepal in place of Darjeeling tea and that tea drinkers abroad have now developed a preference for Nepalese tea; and

(c) whether this will result in a long term loss of competitiveness (both in price and reputation) and what steps the Tea Board is taking to counter this decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The loss in tea output of various tea gardens of Darjeeling on account of stoppage of work between June and September, 2017 is estimated to be about 6.14 Million kg. Taking into account the average auction price of Darjeeling tea during 2016-17, the revenue loss is estimated at ₹ 199.74 cr.

(b) and (c) No report regarding substitution of Darjeeling Tea with Tea from Nepal by the exporters has been received. Darjeeling tea is protected by Geographical Indication and is recognized worldwide due to its rich unique muscatel flavor and cannot be substituted by Tea of any other origin.

Andaman Cellular Jail

1783. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian revolutionary was deported to Andaman Cellular Jail twice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Cellular Jail properly mentions and displays the life and revolutionary activities of the said revolutionary; and

(d) whether this particular revolutionary finds a proper place of honour in the 'light and sound' programme of the Cellular Jail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Historical places/monuments protected by ASI in Chhattisgarh

†1784. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of historical places/monuments protected by Archaeological Survey of India in the State of Chhattisgarh;

(b) the number of such places/monuments encroached upon;

(c) whether the Government is considering to adopt stringent measures to prevent encroachment of these places/monuments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has protected 47

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

monuments / sites in Chhattisgarh and out of which encroachment at seven monuments/ sites has been reported upon.

(c) and (d) The action has been initiated by ASI as per the Section 19 (2) of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act 1958 (amended thereon in 2010) and Rules 38 (2) of AMASR Rule 1959 by issuing show cause notices and demolition notices. Assistance of State enforcement authorities and employment of security personnel at the site have also been adopted. Further, the courts of law have also been approached in few cases for removal of encroachment.

Promotion of indigenous art and craft in the country

1785.SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what initiatives have been taken by Government to promote indigenous art and craft in the country;

(b) if so, how many beneficiaries have been identified under these initiatives in past three years; and

(c) how much funds have been allocated for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) To protect, preserve and promote various forms of folk art, indigenous art and craft throughout the country, the Government of India has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with headquarters at Patiala, Nagpur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur and Thanjavur. For this purpose, these ZCCs organize various cultural activities, workshops, exhibitions, craft fairs etc under Shilpgram Scheme.

(b) and (c) The number of beneficiaries and the funds allocated/spent under Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme and artists engaged for cultural programmes by ZCCs for these initiatives in past three years is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Number of beneficiaries	Funds allocated/ spent
i.	2014-15	497	98.51 lakh
ii.	2015-16	425	140.28 lakh
iii.	2016-17	368	104.82 lakh

Establishment of separate Telugu Academy in Andhra Pradesh

1786. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after three years of bifurcation of united Andhra Pradesh (AP) into two States, Telugu Academy has not been divided between the two Telugu States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the status of the academy as on date and the reasons for delay in bifurcation even though it was mentioned in the AP Reorganisation Act; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for its early division and establishment of separate Telugu Academy for Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No proposal has been received by the Central Government, from either of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh or Telangana for bifurcation of Telugu Academy as per provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

Monuments protected by ASI

1787. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of number of monuments in the country which are currently protected by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI); and

(b) what is the criteria for declaring a monument as ASI protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are 3686 monuments / sites protected as of national importance by the Archaeological Survey of India in the country; the State-wise number is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 specifies criterion for ancient monument as "any structure, erection or monument, or any tumulus or place of interment, or any cave, rock sculpture, inscription or monolith, which is of historical, archaeological or artistic interest and which has been in existence for not less than one hundred years" and is of National Importance. For ancient sites and remains, the Act specifies as "ancient site and remains containing or is reasonably believed to contain ruins of relics of historical or archaeological importance which have been in existence for not less than one hundred years" and is of National Importance.

Statement

*Number of centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of
Archaeological Survey of India in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Monuments
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U. T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	203
9.	Haryana	91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	13
13.	Karnataka	506
14.	Kerala	28
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Mizoram	01
20.	Nagaland	04
21.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
22.	Odisha	79
23.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
24.	Punjab	33
25.	Rajasthan	162

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Monuments
26.	Sikkim	03
27.	Telangana	08
28.	Tamil Nadu	413
29.	Tripura	08
30.	Uttar Pradesh	743
31.	Uttarakhand	42
32.	West Bengal	136
TOTAL		3686

Protection of Undavalli Caves in Andhra Pradesh

1788. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Undavalli Caves in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh are on the verge of dilapidation due to non-maintenance even though they are under centrally protected monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, how Government is taking steps to protect and preserve these caves;

(d) whether there is a plan with either Central or State Government to develop these caves as a tourist destination, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount spent on maintenance of these caves during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No Sir. Conservation work of Undavalli Caves is attended regularly and they are in a fairly good state of preservation.

(c) The steps taken includes routine maintenance, special repairs, chemical preservation, public amenities, signage, security arrangements etc.

(d) There is no such specific plan. However regular care and conservation of caves by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) attracts the tourists for visit to the site.

(e) The details of amount spent on maintenance of Undavalli Caves during last three years are as under:—

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure incurred
1.	2014-15	1,69,933/-
2.	2015-16	6,41,357/-
3.	2016-17	3,62,989/-

Special scheme for protection of cultural heritage

†1789. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special scheme is operational for protection of cultural heritage under the Ministry of Culture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Punaura Dham, the birth place of Sita, located in Sitamarhi has been included as a cultural heritage site under the scheme of protection of cultural heritage;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether there is any proposal to bring Punaura Dham site under Cultural Heritage Protection Scheme?

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

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) At present there is no such proposal.

Dilapidated condition of monuments/heritage sites in Maharashtra

1790. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of monuments/heritage sites are in dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the list of identified sites, in dilapidated condition, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken to restore/renovate the historical monuments, especially in Maharashtra?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Conservation work of protected monuments under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is executed regularly and due to continuous care and maintenance they are not in dilapidated condition.

(c) Comprehensive conservation programme for protected monument in the country, including Maharashtra, is drawn every year as per the budgetary allocations and works are executed following the archaeological norms and principles. Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process, with emphasis on maintaining their originality and integrity, which is being followed by the ASI.

Modernisation of regional offices of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

1791. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several regional offices of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are grappling with shortage of funds to modernize themselves;

(b) whether there is shortage of technical staff also to preserve monuments;

(c) whether the Ministry of Culture has taken necessary steps for modernizing as well as providing sufficient staff to the regional ASI offices with laboratory facilities and technical manpower; and

(d) if so, by when this modernization programme will be completed and technical staff will be made available at each regional office?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Some of the technical posts in Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are lying vacant.

(c) Yes, Sir. Necessary steps have been taken to modernize and to provide staff to field offices of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) including lab facilities and technical manpower.

(d) The modernization of Archaeological Survey of India(ASI) office is an ongoing process and the vacancies of technical staff are filled up from time to time on the recommendations of UPSC/SSC and the Departmental Promotion Committee.

Development of Buddhist/Tibetan culture

1792. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides financial support to NGOs for undertaking various programmes for propagation and scientific development of Buddhist/Tibetan culture/tradition, etc. in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the proposals received from himachal pradesh during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17;

(c) the details of approved /pending proposals from himachal pradesh during the above period and the funds allocated /released/utilized, project-wise; and

(d) by when the pending proposals are likely to be approved along with the reasons for pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir, the Government provides financial support to NGOs for undertaking various programmes for propagation and scientific development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art.

(b) and (c) The objectives of the scheme is to give financial assistance to the voluntary Buddhist / Tibetan organizations including Monasteries engaged in the propagation and scientific development of Buddhist/Tibetan culture, tradition and research in related fields. The grant to the recommended NGOs is paid in two equal instalments, the first being released on selection. The second instalment is released on receipt of duly audited statement of accounts showing the utilization of the entire amount of grant plus the share of the grantee/concerned State/U.T. Government and other documents on behalf of Chartered Accountant. The details of the proposals received/ approved/ from Himachal Pradesh during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The pending proposals are disposed immediately on receipt of requisite documents *viz.* Utilization certificate, audited accounts etc.

Statement

List of the proposals received approved from Himachal Pradesh during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation/address	Amount Approved/Not approved		Total	Released	Reason of pending	
		2014-15	2015-16				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	ASARA Association of Social Affairs and Rear Folk Art, H.O. Jalag, P.O. Drabla, The Rajgarh, <i>Via</i> , ochghat, District-Sirmour	1,00,000	Not approved	Not received	1,00,000	1,00,000	-
2.	Chureshwar Lok Nritya Sanskritik Mandal, H.O.- Jalag, P.O.- Drabla, Dist- Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh.	3,00,000	Not received	Not received	3,00,000	3,00,000	-
3.	Society for Development and welfare of Himalaya's Village & P.O. Mane, Tehsil Spiti and Distt. Lahaul & Spiti, H.P.	Not approved	Not approved	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000	-
4.	Dorzong Monastic Institute, P.O. Jia, Village Barsar, Palampur, Distt. Kangra-176059, H.P	30,00,000	Not received	Not received	30,00,000	30,00,000	-
5.	Boker Gonpa Maitery Sabha., Lahual, P.O. Yurnath, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti, H.P.- 175132	Not approved	Not received	Not received	-	-	-
6.	The Spiti Development Charitable Society, Village Kibber, P.O. Kibber, Tehsil Spiti, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti, H.P.	5,00,000	Not received	3,50,000	8,50,000	8,50,000	-

7.	Dhangkhar Gonpa Prabandhak Committee, village Dhankar, Tehsil Spiti, Distt. Lahaul Spiti	19,50,000	10,00,000	10,50,000	40,00,000	40,00,000	-
8.	Shahsur Gonpa Boudh Maha Sabha, P.O. Keylong, Tehsil Keylong, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti	4,00,000	Not received	Not received	4,00,000	2,00,000	Due to non-receipt of Requisite documents.
9.	Buddhist Cultural Society of Key Gonpa, V.P.O.-Key Gonpa, Tehsil-Spiti, Dist- Lahaul & Spiti, Himachal Pradesh	19,00,000	10,00,000	14,00,000	43,00,000	43,00,000	-
10.	Sherab Choling Institute, Village -Morang, P.O.-Hull, Dist- Lahaul & Spiti, Himachal Pradesh.	7,00,000	10,00,000	5,00,000	22,00,000	22,00,000	-
11.	Sapan Foundation Society, V.P.O.-Kaza/Gowang, Dist- Lahaul & Spiti, Himachal Pradesh.	8,50,000	5,00,000	7,00,000	20,50,000	20,50,000	-
12.	Chomo Gonpa Society, Pin Valley, Village Kungri, P.O. Gulling Tehsil, Spiti Distt. Lahaul & Spiti	7,00,000	6,00,000	5,00,000	18,00,000	18,00,000	-
13.	Yangchen Choling Monastery, Village Pangmo, P.O. Hull, Distt. Lahaul Spiti, H.P-172114	30,00,000	Not received	5,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	-
14.	Munsel-Ling Buddhist Culture Association, V.P.O. Rangrik, Spiti	5,00,000	Not received	7,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	-
15.	Yontan Society for common Spiti Welfare, V.P.O.-Rangrik, Spiti, Dist- Lahaul & Spiti, H.P	2,00,000	Not received	3,50,000	5,50,000	5,50,000	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Padma Sambawa Memorial Buddhist Cultural Society, Village Kungri P.O. Guling Tehsil Spiti Distt. Lahaul & Spiti H.P	3,00,000	15,00,000	3,50,000	21,50,000	21,50,000	-
17.	Jonang Takten Phuntsok Chosling Cultural Society, Tibetan Buddhist Monastery, Sanjauli, Shimla-6	Not received	Not received	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000	-
18.	Rinchen Zangpo Society for Spiti Development, VPO Rangrik, Tehsil Spiti Distt. Lahaul Spiti	4,50,000	Not received	7,00,000	11,50,000	11,50,000	-
19.	Buddhist Cultural and Religious Society, VPO Hansa, Tehsil Spiti, Distt. Lahaul and Spiti, H.P	4,00,000	Not received	5,00,000	9,00,000	9,00,000	-
20.	Drong Buddhist Cultural Society, V.P.O- Rangrik, Tehsil- Spiti, Dist- Lahaul & Spiti, H.P	Not received	Not received	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	-
21.	The Bir Sakya Lamas Society, Village Chowgan, P.O. Bir, Distt. Kangra,	4,50,000	Not received	Not received	4,50,000	4,50,000	-
22.	Chos Khor Ling Boudh Sewa Sangh, Near Police Lane, P.O. Reckong Peo, Distt. Kinnaur -172107	2,00,000	Not received	Not received	2,00,000	2,00,000	-
23.	Himalaya Gatha "Abhinandan", Krishan Niwas, Lower Pantha Ghati, Shimla, H.P.	Not approved	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Khamgar Druk Dharmakara College of Buddhist Culture and Welfare Charitable Trust, Tashi Jong,	Not received	Not received	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Guru Padam Sambhava Chokten Chhinmo Committee, Hango, Sub Tehsil- Hangrang, Dist-Kinnaur	Not received	3,00,000	Not received	3,00,000	3,00,000	-
33.	The Institute of Studies in Buddhist Philosophy and Tribal Cultural Society, Tabo, Vill. & P.O. Tabo, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti-172113, H.P.	Not received	14,00,000	10,50,000	24,50,000	24,50,000	-
34.	Guru Ghantar Buddhist Monastery management Committee, Village Tupchiling Post Office Tandri, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti -175132	Not received	Not approved	3,00,000	3,00,000	1,50,000	Due to non-receipt of Requisite documents.
35.	Serkong Rapsal Buddhist Culture Society, Tabo Society, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti, Himachal Pradesh-172113	Not received	10,00,000	10,50,000	20,50,000	20,50,000	-
36.	Dhagpo Shedrupling Monastic Cultural Society, V.P.O. Kais-175101, Distt. Kullu, H.P.	Not received	26,00,000	14,00,000	40,00,000	33,00,000	Due to non-receipt of Requisite documents.
37.	Ane Yangchen Bodhichitta Foundation, V.P.O. Kaza, Tehsil Spiti Distt, Lahaul & Spiti,	Not received	4,00,000	Not received	4,00,000	2,00,000	Due to non-receipt of Requisite documents.

38.	Jamyang Choling Institute, Village Odder, P.O.-Gharoh, Tehsil-Dharamshala, Dist-Kangra, Himachal Pradesh-176215	Not received	19,00,000	10,50,000	29,50,000	24,25,000	Due to non-receipt of Requisite documents.
39.	Samidha "Abhinandan" Krishna Niwas, Lower Pantha Ghati, Shimla-171009, Himachal Pradesh	Not received	Not approved	Not received	--	--	--
40.	Yarket Youth Foundation, V.P.O. Kaza, Tehsil Spiti, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti, Himachal Pradesh-172114	Not received	Not approved	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	--
41.	Khensur Lobzang Palden Yangsit Tsokchung and Buddhist Culture Society, Vill. Morang, Tehsil Spiti, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti, H.P.	Not received	Not received	7,00,000	7,00,000	3,50,000	Due to non-receipt of Requisite documents.
42.	Manav Uttardayitiv, Ram Nagar, Near Shiv Mandir, Dharamshala, Distt. Kangra-176215	Not received	Not received	Not approved	--	--	--
43.	Gelukpa Cultural Society, Gaden Theckchogling Buddhist Monastery, P.O.-Manali, Dist-Kullu, Himachal Pradesh.	Not received	Not received	7,00,000	7,00,000	3,50,000	Due to non-receipt of Requisite documents.
44.	Gentso Phande Khang Bridha-Ashram, Village Morang, PO Hull, Ten spiti. Dstt. Lahaul & Spiti, HP	Not received	Not received	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
45.	All Spiti Gompa Association, V.P.O. Kaza, Near Tengyud Monastery, P.O. Kaza, Distt. Lahaul Spiti, H.P-172113	Not received	Not received	7,00,000	7,00,000	3,50,000	Due to non-receipt of Requisite documents.
46.	Gemon Samtan Choling Bodh Vihar, P.O. Gemur-Tehsil Keylong, Distt. Lahaul -Spiti, H.P,	Not received	Not received	7,00,000	7,00,000	3,50,000	Due to non-receipt of Requisite documents.
47.	Khampagar Monastic Charitable Trust, Village-, Tashi Jong, P.O. Taragarh Distt. Kangra, H.P	Not received	Not received	7,00,000	7,00,000	3,50,000	Due to non-receipt of Requisite documents.
48.	8th Lagna Kushok Memorial Buddhist and Cultural Society, V.P.O Rangrik Tehsil Spiti, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti-172114	Not received	Not received	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	—
49.	Hirip Tribal Cultural Society V.P.O. Kaza, Tehsil Spiti, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti-172114, H.P	Not received	Not received	3,00,000	3,00,000	1,50,000	Due to non-receipt of Requisite documents.

50.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, Village Batahar Vihar, P.O. Haripur/Manali-175136, Distt. Kullu, H.P.	Not received	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000	-
51.	Nyingmapa Buddhist Charitable Institute, P.O Bir-176077, Distt. Kangra, H.P.	Not received	3,50,000	3,50,000	1,75,000	Due to non-receipt of Requisite documents.
52.	Dargon Thubten Choiling Bodh Sewa Sangh, Darcha, H.P.	Not received	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	-

Miserable condition of old aged artists and scholars

1793. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the old aged artists and scholars in the country are leading a miserable life;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has introduced any scheme for betterment of old aged artists and scholars in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated/released/utilised in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government is extremely sensitive to and concerned about the improvement of financial and socio-economic status of old aged artists and scholars in the country.

For assistance of old aged artistes and scholars the Government Administers a Scheme namely "Scheme for Pension and Medical Aid to Artistes".

(c) and (d) As mentioned above, the Government administers a Scheme namely "Scheme for Pension and Medical Aid to Artistes". Under the Scheme, financial assistance in the form of monthly pension is provided to old artists and scholars of the age of sixty years and above. Such assistance given to the artistes recommended under the Centre-State Quota will be shared by the Centre and State Government/ UT Administration concerned with the latter paying a monthly assistance of at least ₹ 500/- per month per beneficiary. The monthly assistance contributed by the Central Government in such cases shall not exceed ₹ 3500/- per month per beneficiary. The scheme has also a provision to provide medical aid facility to these Artistes and his/her spouse by covering them under a convenient and affordable health Insurance Scheme of the Central Government for treatment of diseases involving hospitalization through an identified network of health care providers.

The fund in respect of the above Scheme is allocated for all the States/UTs and not State/UT-Wise. The amount of pensionary assistance released to the artistes of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Financial Years	Amount released (in rupees)
2014-15	₹2,88,000/-
2015-16	₹ 2,40,000/-
2016-17	₹1,92,000/-
2017-18	₹ 1,92,000/-

Historical sites in Jharkhand

†1794. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has identified twelve sites of historical, artistic and cultural importance in Jharkhand; and

(b) the names of national historical heritage sites which are being renovated in the current financial year and which are to be renovated in the year 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) At present, there are thirteen monuments / sites under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Jharkhand.

(b) The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Names of centrally protected monuments/sites in Jharkhand where conservation/ maintenance are being undertaken in the current year 2017-18 and next year 2018-19

2017-18

1. Ancient Site and Tank at Benisagar, Distt. W.Singhbhum
2. Baradari of Mouza, Arzimukhimpur, Distt. Sahibganj
3. Jami Mosque, Hadaf, Distt. Sahibganj

2018-19

1. Ancient Site and Tank at Benisagar, Distt. W.Singhbhum
2. Baradari of Mouza, Arzimukhimpur, Distt. Sahibganj

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

-
3. Jami Mosque, Hadaf, Distt. Sahibganj
 4. Ancient Shiva Temple, Khekparta, Distt. Lohardaga
 5. Temples at Haradih, Distt. Ranchi
-

Renewal of FCRA licenses of NGOs

†1795. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently directed the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) financed by foreign countries to apply for renewal of their FCRA licenses, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the State-wise number of Non- Governmental Organisations that have applied for renewal of their licenses;

(c) the number of Non-Governmental Organisations that have been held unqualified for registration under the FCRA and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the number of Non- Governmental Organisations permitted to receive foreign funding has been continuously declining during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Every person who has been granted a registration certificate shall have such certificate renewed within six months before the expiry of the period of the certificate as per the provisions of FCRA, 2010 and the Rules made thereunder. The State-wise details of NGOs whose renewal application have been granted are available on the web Portal www.fcraonline.nic.in of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) As per the available information, during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017, more than 2000 registration applications were found ineligible and were refused registration under the provisions of FCRA, 2010 and the Rules made thereunder.

(d) There are currently over 24,000 active NGOs as against more than 40,000 in 2014-15.

Pakistani Hindus granted long term visa

1796. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani Hindus who have been granted long term visa;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether they will be eligible for PAN, Aadhaar number and be allowed to purchase property in India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Grant of Long Term Visa to Pak nationals under different categories is a continuous process. As per the information available, more than 11000 Pak nationals have been granted Long Term Visa by the Central Government during the last four years. However, the segregated religion wise data is not centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) Central Government has decided to grant certain facilities to persons belonging to minority communities in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, namely, Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians, staying in India on Long Term Visa (LTV). These include purchase of a small dwelling unit for self occupation and suitable accommodation for carrying out self-employment, issuance of PAN card, Aadhar card etc.

Incidents of insurgencies and communal clashes during election time

1797. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment with regard to the incidents of insurgencies and communal clashes in the country during election time; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) "Public Order" and "Police" are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities of maintaining law and order and dealing with crimes/offences including incidents of insurgencies and communal clashes during election time rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The concerned State Governments' law enforcement agencies take appropriate action under relevant laws, whenever such incidents occur. The Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of information, sending alert messages, sending Central Armed Police Forces including the composite Rapid Action Force, created specially to deal with communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on specific requests.

Persons arrested for kidnapping children

†1798. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the gender-wise details of children went missing in the country in the last three years;
- (b) whether the number of missing children is on the rise year by year particularly in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;
- (c) the number of persons arrested for kidnapping and forcing children to do various illegal works; and
- (d) the year-wise details of recovery of children who went missing in the said years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of State/UT-wise report on missing children (upto 18 years) during 2015-16 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Details of State/UT-wise cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under kidnapping and abduction for crimes against children during 2014-16 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Details of State/UT-wise cases registered, male child victims, female child victims, total number of child victims under kidnapping and abduction during 2014-16 are given in the Statement-III (*See* below). Details of State/UT-wise total recovery of kidnapped and abducted children (upto 18 years) during 2014-16 are given in the Statement-IV (*See* below).

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. The Central Government has issued advisories to all State and UT Governments to take concerted action to curb crime against children and these advisories are available at www.mha.nic.in.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I
State/UT-wise Report on Missing Children (Upto 18 years) during 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered			Unrecovered/ Untraced Missing Children from Previous years			Children Missing during 2015 (Upto 18 years)			Traced			Untraced		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1307	773	2080	505	488	993	1406	879	2285	1261	848	2109	650	457	1107
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	70	23	93	2	1	3	76	26	102	60	22	82	18	3	21
3.	Assam	873	556	1429	411	260	671	904	594	1498	698	439	1137	617	413	1030
4.	Bihar	1070	896	1966	791	675	1466	1148	909	2057	1344	1100	2444	595	441	1036
5.	Chhattisgarh	1419	668	2087	338	246	584	1424	678	2102	1233	588	1821	529	327	856
6.	Goa	16	21	37	15	17	32	18	23	41	21	21	42	12	14	26
7.	Gujarat	587	447	1034	408	280	688	601	491	1092	611	477	1088	398	243	641
8.	Haryana	853	763	1616	660	812	1472	894	842	1736	740	661	1401	814	930	1744
9.	Himachal Pradesh	154	78	232	44	29	73	163	86	249	142	70	212	65	43	108
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	85	120	205	507	445	952	216	198	414	380	210	590	343	398	741

1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
11.	Jharkhand	155	176	331	177	176	353	180	187	367	102	89	191	255	272	527
12.	Karnataka	589	1105	1694	821	996	1817	1018	1659	2677	777	1436	2213	1062	977	2039
13.	Kerala	717	610	1327	243	147	390	807	772	1579	820	771	1591	230	135	365
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5023	2106	7129	2912	1937	4849	5590	2329	7919	5917	3286	9203	2585	917	3502
15.	Maharashtra	2303	1628	3931	3560	2366	5926	2543	1907	4450	2808	1974	4782	3295	2079	5374
16.	Manipur	22	12	34	22	14	36	22	12	34	19	11	30	25	15	40
17.	Meghalaya	89	78	167	6	6	12	89	78	167	63	56	119	32	27	59
18.	Mizoram	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	9	18	27	0	1	1	10	23	33	8	20	28	2	4	6
20.	Odisha	1265	542	1807	2057	724	2781	1265	542	1807	470	228	698	2852	1005	3857
21.	Punjab	368	184	552	212	400	612	374	185	559	301	177	478	285	383	668
22.	Rajasthan	1450	880	2330	438	511	949	1544	963	2507	723	510	1233	1259	873	2132
23.	Sikkim	53	48	101	0	0	0	64	55	119	47	27	74	17	28	45
24.	Tamil Nadu	2412	922	3334	548	542	1090	2907	1373	4280	2846	1355	4201	609	444	1053
25.	Telangana	1637	1060	2697	826	521	1347	1808	1179	2987	1990	1323	3313	644	312	956
26.	Tripura	129	36	165	6	2	8	130	41	171	124	27	151	12	16	28

27. Uttar Pradesh	1257	1459	2716	737	931	1668	1257	1463	2720	930	1192	2122	1064	1143	2207
28. Uttarakhand	250	281	531	115	103	218	250	281	531	157	168	325	208	208	416
29. West Bengal	5365	2311	7676	5231	1900	7131	5365	2311	7676	4296	1965	6261	6300	2098	8398
TOTAL STATE(S)	29527	17802	47329	21592	14530	36122	32073	20089	52162	28888	19054	47942	24777	14205	38982
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30	8	38	5	3	8	36	11	47	37	12	49	4	1	5
31. Chandigarh	134	66	200	86	118	204	142	75	217	124	63	187	104	125	229
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	8	3	11	0	0	0	2	3	5	6	0	6
33. Daman and Diu	6	15	21	4	1	5	8	17	25	4	16	20	8	2	10
34. Delhi UT	4115	3477	7592	3466	2528	5994	4292	3636	7928	3204	2978	6182	4554	2923	7477
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	40	19	59	0	3	3	44	20	64	42	22	64	2	1	3
TOTAL UT(s)	4325	3585	7910	3569	2656	6225	4522	3759	8281	3413	3094	6507	4678	3052	7730
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	33852	21387	55239	25161	17186	42347	36595	23848	60443	32301	22148	54449	29455	17257	46712

Source: Crime in India

(B) State/UT-wise Report on Missing Children (Upto 18 years) during 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered			Unrecovered/ Untraced Missing Children from Previous years			Children Missing during 2016 (Upto 18 years)			Traced			Untraced		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1269	703	1972	650	519	1169	1365	790	2155	1214	698	1912	801	611	1412
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26	9	35	18	5	23	29	9	38	24	9	33	23	5	28
3.	Assam	857	524	1381	617	415	1032	857	524	1381	708	361	1069	766	578	1344
4.	Bihar	3730	1087	4817	595	484	1079	3730	1087	4817	2324	702	3026	2001	869	2870
5.	Chhattisgarh	1637	599	2236	529	336	865	1643	619	2262	1483	568	2051	689	387	1076
6.	Goa	17	8	25	12	19	31	17	9	26	15	10	25	14	18	32
7.	Gujarat	940	363	1303	398	294	692	944	371	1315	839	408	1247	503	257	760
8.	Haryana	911	709	1620	814	993	1807	973	795	1768	877	818	1695	910	970	1880
9.	Himachal Pradesh	93	77	170	65	45	110	93	77	170	104	70	174	54	52	106
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	138	165	303	343	423	766	138	166	304	190	164	354	291	425	716
11.	Jharkhand	231	202	433	255	274	529	260	219	479	189	140	329	326	353	679

12. Karnataka	596	693	1289	1062	1219	2281	889	1054	1943	1328	1405	2733	623	868	1491
13. Kerala	707	675	1382	103	108	211	768	756	1524	773	747	1520	98	117	215
14. Madhya Pradesh	5578	2260	7838	2585	980	3565	6037	2466	8503	5692	2505	8197	2930	941	3871
15. Maharashtra	2318	1658	3976	3295	2299	5594	2532	1856	4388	2658	1699	4357	3169	2456	5625
16. Manipur	43	83	126	25	15	40	49	97	146	69	103	172	5	9	14
17. Meghalaya	68	56	124	32	28	60	68	56	124	86	69	155	14	15	29
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	43	24	67	2	4	6	47	24	71	39	24	63	10	4	14
20. Odisha	1363	538	1901	2852	1038	3890	1363	538	1901	379	210	589	3836	1366	5202
21. Punjab	408	176	584	285	408	693	414	183	597	346	164	510	353	427	780
22. Rajasthan	1254	577	1831	1259	964	2223	1338	642	1980	2093	1123	3216	504	483	987
23. Sikkim	74	32	106	16	25	41	77	32	109	76	34	110	17	23	40
24. Tamil Nadu	2618	931	3549	609	560	1169	3162	1470	4632	3202	1458	4660	569	572	1141
25. Telangana	2104	1219	3323	644	377	1021	2277	1402	3679	2340	1257	3597	581	522	1103
26. Tripura	126	34	160	12	16	28	132	37	169	125	46	171	19	7	26
27. Uttar Pradesh	1457	1405	2862	1064	1202	2266	1465	1438	2903	846	1015	1861	1683	1625	3308
28. Uttarakhand	224	211	435	208	216	424	224	211	435	312	277	589	120	150	270

	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
29. West Bengal	4155	1352	5507	6300	2246	8546	5986	2349	8335	3848	1540	5388	8438	3055	11493		
TOTAL STATES(s)	32985	16370	49355	24649	15512	40161	36877	19277	56154	32179	17624	49803	29347	17165	46512		
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	11	47	4	2	6	36	11	47	37	11	48	3	2	5		
31. Chandigarh	123	72	195	104	130	234	127	74	201	91	61	152	140	143	283		
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	1	6	0	6	0	2	2	0	2	2	6	0	6		
33. Daman and Diu	8	13	21	8	2	10	10	19	29	8	19	27	10	2	12		
34. Delhi UT	3828	2829	6657	4554	3186	7740	3982	2939	6921	3235	2628	5863	5301	3497	8798		
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
36. Puducherry	35	18	53	2	3	5	35	18	53	30	19	49	7	2	9		
TOTAL UT(s)	4030	2944	6974	4678	3323	8001	4190	3063	7253	3401	2740	6141	5467	3646	9113		
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	37015	19314	56329	29327	18835	48162	41067	22340	63407	35580	20364	55944	34814	20811	55625		

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Kidnapping and Abduction for Crimes against Children during 2014-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014										2015										2016																																	
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV																														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600	352	5	684	522	5	497	306	6	448	444	8	477	294	8	468	418	15	600	352	5	684	522	5	497	306	6	448	444	8	477	294	8	468	418	15	600	352	5	684	522	5	497	306	6	448	444	8	477	294	8	468	418	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66	26	0	50	37	0	120	39	0	47	46	0	54	22	1	31	28	1	66	26	0	50	37	0	120	39	0	47	46	0	54	22	1	31	28	1	66	26	0	50	37	0	120	39	0	47	46	0	54	22	1	31	28	1
3.	Assam	152	44	1	152	44	1	383	75	1	410	75	1	1451	162	4	1521	216	4	152	44	1	152	44	1	383	75	1	410	75	1	1451	162	4	1521	216	4	152	44	1	152	44	1	383	75	1	410	75	1	1451	162	4	1521	216	4
4.	Bihar	1585	865	20	1688	1191	22	1231	716	10	1148	980	28	3257	2360	18	3442	2660	37	1585	865	20	1688	1191	22	1231	716	10	1148	980	28	3257	2360	18	3442	2660	37	1585	865	20	1688	1191	22	1231	716	10	1148	980	28	3257	2360	18	3442	2660	37
5.	Chhattisgarh	1844	822	84	933	978	100	1846	624	156	787	789	179	1989	769	142	924	926	172	1844	822	84	933	978	100	1846	624	156	787	789	179	1989	769	142	924	926	172	1844	822	84	933	978	100	1846	624	156	787	789	179	1989	769	142	924	926	172
6.	Goa	134	17	0	40	27	0	102	29	2	29	31	2	88	19	0	31	25	0	134	17	0	40	27	0	102	29	2	29	31	2	88	19	0	31	25	0	134	17	0	40	27	0	102	29	2	29	31	2	88	19	0	31	25	0
7.	Gujarat	2101	1290	17	1819	1803	23	1589	879	14	1137	1215	16	1749	975	14	1256	1296	17	2101	1290	17	1819	1803	23	1589	879	14	1137	1215	16	1749	975	14	1256	1296	17	2101	1290	17	1819	1803	23	1589	879	14	1137	1215	16	1749	975	14	1256	1296	17
8.	Haryana	816	237	45	381	373	49	1255	346	38	427	378	39	1226	394	21	699	582	24	816	237	45	381	373	49	1255	346	38	427	378	39	1226	394	21	699	582	24	816	237	45	381	373	49	1255	346	38	427	378	39	1226	394	21	699	582	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	210	53	1	92	72	1	232	62	2	83	81	4	230	47	0	94	73	0	210	53	1	92	72	1	232	62	2	83	81	4	230	47	0	94	73	0	210	53	1	92	72	1	232	62	2	83	81	4	230	47	0	94	73	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	139	49	0	122	68	0	244	69	1	162	115	1	167	56	1	124	92	1	139	49	0	122	68	0	244	69	1	162	115	1	167	56	1	124	92	1	139	49	0	122	68	0	244	69	1	162	115	1	167	56	1	124	92	1
11.	Jharkhand	94	48	7	92	61	10	110	56	7	86	65	10	245	149	21	216	161	21	94	48	7	92	61	10	110	56	7	86	65	10	245	149	21	216	161	21	94	48	7	92	61	10	110	56	7	86	65	10	245	149	21	216	161	21

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12. Karnataka	1177	352	5	721	485	6	1605	340	4	613	483	4	2143	365	8	709	494	10		
13. Kerala	130	131	0	160	160	0	171	135	7	194	160	5	154	144	1	168	162	1		
14. Madhya Pradesh	6339	2083	204	2701	2519	260	5265	1997	155	2466	2677	215	6011	2193	240	3200	2669	309		
15. Maharashtra	2616	906	12	1642	1330	17	6960	1329	32	2617	1782	37	7949	1558	30	2153	2099	36		
16. Manipur	69	1	0	15	0	0	52	13	0	25	13	0	62	23	0	35	26	0		
17. Meghalaya	43	13	0	22	13	0	48	11	0	19	11	0	69	12	1	44	12	1		
18. Mizoram	2	2	0	2	2	0	9	6	2	8	6	2	5	4	3	4	5	3		
19. Nagaland	7	5	3	7	5	3	40	13	2	23	19	2	47	5	3	31	6	3		
20. Odisha	800	259	3	392	347	3	986	344	2	439	423	2	1135	561	2	602	602	2		
21. Punjab	871	247	38	658	432	47	937	366	87	667	470	101	1006	286	33	702	422	42		
22. Rajasthan	1814	660	95	866	849	133	1690	613	51	766	794	68	1831	660	78	818	822	97		
23. Sikkim	17	7	1	6	4	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	11	2	0	8	2	0		
24. Tamil Nadu	390	177	39	437	385	63	398	186	10	387	333	17	371	152	28	221	189	37		
25. Telangana	634	281	10	751	602	10	608	344	6	391	446	7	727	305	15	578	410	18		
26. Tripura	88	34	1	74	51	3	92	53	4	52	53	4	100	59	2	93	76	2		
27. Uttar Pradesh	5875	3955	748	11537	7508	1498	5913	3488	994	11680	6887	1682	9657	4214	613	14908	8113	1253		
28. Uttarakhand	275	107	15	118	121	16	444	58	39	103	98	46	435	96	8	110	113	8		

29. West Bengal	2351	1410	2	2432	1491	2	1951	1984	0	2214	2167	0	3467	1901	5	2234	1901	7
TOTAL STATES(s)	31239	14433	1356	28594	21480	2272	34780	14483	1632	27430	21043	2480	46113	17787	1300	35424	24600	2121
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	6	0	8	7	0	28	7	0	9	8	0	25	7	0	19	9	0
31. Chandigarh	130	47	7	48	55	7	164	24	8	41	37	9	145	25	12	22	31	17
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	3	0	3	3	0	14	4	0	7	5	0	10	3	0	1	3	0
33. Daman and Diu	4	2	0	2	2	0	21	0	0	2	2	0	20	2	0	1	1	0
34. Delhi UT	6452	586	73	492	612	78	6881	533	51	558	569	67	5934	415	48	493	544	50
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	9	5	0	5	5	0	5	3	0	7	6	0	6	3	0	2	3	0
TOTAL UT(s)	6615	649	80	558	684	85	7113	571	59	624	627	76	6140	455	60	538	591	67
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	37854	15082	1436	29152	22164	2357	41893	15054	1691	28054	21670	2556	52253	18242	1360	35962	25191	2188

Source: Crime in India

Statement-III

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Male Victims (VICM), Female Victims (VICF), Total Number of Victims (VICT) under Kidnapping and Abduction for Crimes against Children during 2014-16

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014			2015			2016					
		CR	VICM	VICF	VICT	CR	VICM	VICF	VICT	CR	VICM	VICF	VICT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600	63	539	602	497	93	433	526	477	81	396	477
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66	15	66	81	120	38	102	140	54	10	48	58
3.	Assam	152	61	91	152	383	54	329	383	1451	534	917	1451
4.	Bihar	1585	132	1453	1585	1231	223	1008	1231	3257	511	2746	3257
5.	Chhattisgarh	1844	542	1342	1884	1846	663	1227	1890	1989	579	1475	2054
6.	Goa	134	68	77	145	102	39	69	108	88	45	57	102
7.	Gujarat	2101	352	1783	2135	1589	371	1255	1626	1749	364	1451	1815
8.	Haryana	816	318	533	851	1255	403	878	1281	1226	265	1035	1300
9.	Himachal Pradesh	210	60	158	218	232	86	163	249	230	88	164	252
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	139	1	138	139	244	58	189	247	167	21	147	168
11.	Jharkhand	94	25	69	94	110	49	64	113	245	91	197	288

12.	Karnataka	1177	150	1037	1187	1605	368	1296	1664	2143	682	1585	2267
13.	Kerala	130	17	115	132	171	22	149	171	154	18	145	163
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6339	1847	4546	6393	5265	1716	3590	5306	6011	2023	4091	6114
15.	Maharashtra	2616	940	1769	2709	6960	2579	4571	7150	7949	2762	5498	8260
16.	Manipur	69	6	64	70	52	7	51	58	62	5	62	67
17.	Meghalaya	43	26	17	43	48	22	26	48	69	43	34	77
18.	Mizoram	2	0	2	2	9	6	5	11	5	3	3	6
19.	Nagaland	7	3	4	7	40	17	24	41	47	23	30	53
20.	Odisha	800	118	684	802	986	202	793	995	1135	210	937	1147
21.	Punjab	871	199	714	913	937	175	784	959	1006	152	874	1026
22.	Rajasthan	1814	426	1404	1830	1690	387	1324	1711	1831	567	1325	1892
23.	Sikkim	17	5	14	19	2	0	4	4	11	0	11	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	390	9	386	395	398	30	373	403	371	35	339	374
25.	Telangana	634	173	464	637	608	229	400	629	727	121	638	759
26.	Tripura	88	8	80	88	92	19	77	96	100	8	96	104
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5875	461	5415	5876	5913	505	5428	5933	9657	1475	8203	9678
28.	Uttarakhand	275	66	209	275	444	272	200	472	435	212	224	436

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29. West Bengal	2351	408	1953	2361	1951	1424	1967	3467	1967	1967	3467	782	2879	3661
TOTAL STATES(S)	31239	6499	25126	31625	34780	9176	26236	35412	46113	46113	46113	11710	35607	47317
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	2	13	15	28	9	21	30	25	25	25	4	22	26
31. Chandigarh	130	33	101	134	164	60	124	184	145	145	145	60	99	159
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	2	6	8	14	5	9	14	10	10	10	5	5	10
33. Daman and Diu	4	1	5	6	21	16	9	25	20	20	20	19	9	28
34. Delhi UT	6452	2987	3771	6758	6881	3407	3915	7322	5934	5934	5934	2679	3575	6254
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	9	3	6	9	5	1	5	6	6	6	6	2	9	11
TOTAL UT(S)	6615	3028	3902	6930	7113	3498	4083	7581	6140	6140	6140	2769	3719	6488
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	37854	9527	29028	38555	41893	12674	30319	42993	52253	52253	52253	14479	39326	53805

Source: Crime in India

Statement-IV
*State/UT-wise Total Recovery of Kidnapped and Abducted Children
 (Upto 18 years) under during 2014-16*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014			2015			2016		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	231	240	29	304	333	29	181	210
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	39	46	4	25	29	9	35	44
3.	Assam	0	0	0	3	185	188	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	60	1014	1074	138	667	805	259	1296	1555
5.	Chhattisgarh	400	981	1381	507	922	1429	504	999	1503
6.	Goa	59	68	127	42	73	115	39	50	89
7.	Gujarat	207	1232	1439	421	1248	1669	390	1991	2381
8.	Haryana	192	410	602	342	733	1075	309	904	1213
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37	132	169	50	93	143	80	163	243
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	77	77	26	168	194	20	173	193
11.	Jharkhand	13	53	66	56	74	130	55	80	135

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Karnataka	87	728	815	276	1236	1512	547	1316	1863
13.	Kerala	15	105	120	16	98	114	18	165	183
14.	Madhya Pradesh	877	1895	2772	984	2257	3241	2090	3969	6059
15.	Maharashtra	626	1256	1882	1997	3754	5751	1940	3845	5785
16.	Manipur	5	27	32	0	12	12	145	142	287
17.	Meghalaya	26	17	43	20	25	45	19	26	45
18.	Mizoram	0	1	1	8	0	8	1	1	2
19.	Nagaland	0	1	1	16	22	38	19	26	45
20.	Odisha	73	492	565	188	652	840	198	847	1045
21.	Punjab	63	368	431	144	614	758	171	669	840
22.	Rajasthan	313	989	1302	355	1026	1381	546	1614	2160
23.	Sikkim	0	4	4	0	5	5	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	17	439	456	37	477	514	39	472	511
25.	Telangana	146	219	365	29	251	280	287	602	889
26.	Tripura	5	45	50	13	67	80	14	113	127
27.	Uttar Pradesh	466	5472	5938	418	4795	5213	1024	7708	8732

28.	Uttarakhand	34	95	129	21	37	58	33	31	64
29.	West Bengal	234	1439	1673	222	581	803	245	1278	1523
	TOTAL STATES(s)	3971	17829	21800	6362	20401	26763	9030	28696	37726
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	13	15	13	24	37	4	22	26
31.	Chandigarh	64	175	239	50	113	163	57	105	162
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	9	16	25	4	4	8
33.	Daman and Diu	0	2	2	15	7	22	18	8	26
34.	Delhi UT	2790	2624	5414	2869	2772	5641	2422	2923	5345
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	6	8
	TOTAL UT(s)	2857	2816	5673	2956	2932	5888	2507	3068	5575
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	6828	20645	27473	9318	23333	32651	11537	31764	43301

Source: Crime in India

Area Suraksha Mitras

1799. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY:

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Area Suraksha Mitras' introduced as force multipliers for the police has considerably helped in reducing the crime rate;

(b) whether Government would consider introducing all women volunteers for such activities like Area Suraksha Mitras; and

(c) whether Government would consider evolving a coordinated effort for the orientation of the Area Suraksha Mitras to enable them to effectively participate and at the same time entrust the police of various States to spread the same in their areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) There is no policy of the Central Government regarding 'Area Suraksha Mitras'. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The State Government are empowered to devise their own mechanism for maintaining law and order and also to raise necessary auxiliary forces to supplement the role of law enforcing agencies in order to maintain harmony in their areas and for reduction of crimes. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued various Advisories from time to time for the State Governments and UT administrations to handle crime cases which include advisories on crime against women. Advisories are available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs viz. <http://mha.nic.in>. In one of the advisories issued on 12-05-2015, State Governments/UTs, *inter-alia* were advised that General Public/NGOs maybe encouraged to participate in matters of women security and that self- defence training for women maybe encouraged by Police. Central Government attaches importance to community policing as key initiative to improving law and order and security.

Further, Government of Karnataka has informed that as part of initiatives for community policing, Jana Suraksha Samitis (JSS) have been set up under Police Stations in Bengaluru city. Area Suraksha Mitras are citizen volunteers who along with beat police constitute the JSS. While crime rate has not reduced due to this initiative, it has helped generate awareness among citizens about certain crimes such as bank frauds, chain snatching etc. Area Suraksha Mitras is a volunteer based approach which is open

to both men and women and depends upon their participation. The concept of Jana Suraksha Samitis needs to be evaluated for its effectiveness before deciding to scale it up.

Annual programme issued by Department of Official Language

†1800. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the pattern in which Government would implement the annual programme issued by the Department of Official Language and in the event of non-compliance with reference to previous year 2016, the action taken against different Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): The procedure for implementation of the Annual Programme issued by the Department of Official Language, within the Government is as follows: Every year the Annual Programme is printed and sent to all the Ministries and Departments of the Government and uploaded on the website of the Official Language Department. In order to monitor the fulfillment of the objectives contained in the programme, the Quarterly Reports are obtained and reviewed and the offices are informed to rectify the shortcomings found therein. In addition to this, in order to fulfill the objectives contained in the Annual Programme, the data of the implementation done during the year by all the Departments are obtained in the prescribed proforma to include in the Assessment Report and after reviewing them, an Annual Assessment Report in bilingual form is prepared and laid on the table of both houses of the Parliament.

As far as the question of taking action against the Ministries/Departments for non-compliance with reference to the year 2016 is concerned, it is a well-known fact that the promotion and propagation of the Official Language is done with motivation, incentive and goodwill under the Official Language Policy of the Union. And any kind of punitive action is not taken under the Act.

Under the Rule 12 of the Official Language Rules, 1976, it is the responsibility of the administrative head of each Central Government office to ensure that the directions issued under the Official Language Act and the Official Language Rules are properly complied with. Besides this, there is also a provision in the Annual Programme to organize meetings of the Hindi Advisory Committee twice in a year. During these meetings, instructions are also given by the Hon'ble Ministers of the Ministries/Departments to meet the target prescribed in the Annual Programme.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Molestation of girl students by security forces in Chhattisgarh

†1801. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of molestation of girl students by personnel of security forces had come to light during a 'Raksha Bandhan' programme organised in Government residential school at Palnar village under Kuakonda Police Station in Dantewada district in naxal-affected Chhattisgarh; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken so far in this case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. FIR No: 30/2017 on 07.08.2017 under Section 354, 354 (A), IPC Protection Of Children From Sexual Offences (POSCO) Act is registered in Police Station Kuakonda, District Dantewada, Chhattisgarh and two personnel of security forces were arrested. One of the personnel was released on bail and the other is still in custody. Both security personnel are under suspension from 09.08.2017.

Officers of SSB selected for Commando Course

†1802. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers from Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) selected for 12th Commando Course who are on deputation with South Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) whether all the officers, who are posted on deputation have joined course;

(c) if any officer has not joined, by when he has been asked to do so; and

(d) the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has informed that of the officers at the level of Assistant Commandant(GD), who were detailed for 12th Commando Course at CTC SSB Srinagar, one officer is on deputation with South Delhi Municipal Corporation. All these officers who did not join for this batch will be detailed for next batch.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Arms licenses on the basis of forged documents

†1803. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of getting arms licenses on the basis of forged documents have come to light in different parts of the country including Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per available information, the State Government of J&K has revoked the arms licences of Shri Patel Dharmendra Kumar and Shri Patel Jitendra Kumar, r/o District Mehsana (Gujarat) in August, 2017. The said licenses were issued to them by the Home Department, J&K in 2006. Besides, ATS Rajasthan have busted a national racket of fake arms licenses and registered a criminal case under IPC and Arms Act at Police Station, S.O.G, Jaipur and an FIR has also been registered at PS, Sukher, Udaipur against 3 persons under relevant sections of IPC and Arms Act for their involvement in fraudulent arms licence case.

"Public Order and Police" being State subjects, the State Governments/UTs are taking penal actions under the Arms Act, 1959 and Rules made there under which have elaborate regulatory provisions to curb illegal possession of arms.

Besides, issuing advisories to States/UTs from time to time to take strict action against the offenders, the Government has asked the State Governments to enter the data relating to issue and renewal of licenses in electronic format in National Database of Arms Licences (NDAL) and generate Unique Identification Number (UIN) to monitor the issuance of licences.

Cases of targeted killings in Punjab handed over to NIA

1804. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has handed over the cases of targeted killings in the State to the National Investigation Agency (NIA); and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Central Government has transferred seven cases related to targeted killings/attempted murders in Punjab to the National Investigation Agency.

Rohingya muslims in the country

1805. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) The number of Rohingya Muslims present in the country;
- (b) whether Government is aware that some people are providing illegal accommodation and giving Government scheme cards to Rohingya Muslims; and
- (c) if so, the action taken against those providing help to Rohingyas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The entry of illegal migrants is clandestine and surreptitious and therefore accurate figures are not available on the number of such illegal migrants. As per an estimate, the figure could be around 40000. However, segregated religion-wise data is not maintained centrally.

(b) and (c) No specific reports have been received by the Central Government regarding some people providing illegal accommodation to Rohingyas. However, certain instances of some Rohingyas having obtained Aadhaar Card, PAN Card, Voter Card etc. through fraudulent means have been reported. As and when such instances are detected, the State Governments/UT Administrations and other authorities concerned take necessary action for cancellation of such documents along with such other appropriate steps as mandated by the provisions of the law.

Dedicating thirty per cent of police personnel for operations against Maoists

1806. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the States were asked to dedicate at least thirty per cent local police personnel to participate in operations against Maoists with the Central forces;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many State Governments had expressed their inability to provide such huge component of police force due to shortage of manpower; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. States have been asked to provide at least one-third local police personnel to participate in operation against Maoists with the Central forces. However, there is variation based on the nature and level of operations and availability of forces.

E-integrating police stations through CCTNS

1807. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the much delayed Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) that seeks to e-integrate the country's 15,000 police stations and create a national crime and criminal database has been rolled out nationally;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as many as 13,775 of the total 15,398 police stations across the country are now entering 100 per cent data into the CCTNS software; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that it is a big step towards digitization and integration of crime and criminal records?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) 15023 Police Stations out of 15580 Police Stations under the Crime and Criminal Tracking and Network System (CCTNS) are using CCTNS Core Application Software across the country for the purpose of entering crime and criminal data and transmitting the data to the State Data Center and finally to the National Data Center. 14667 Police Stations *i.e.* 94.13% of the Police Stations covered are entering 100% FIR through CCTNS. A total number of 12.81 crore current and historical records are available in the system.

NCRB data on crimes in Delhi

1808. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the recent NCRB data regarding increase in incidents of crimes in Delhi;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to improve the situation; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Delhi Police has reported that they have taken a number of measures for facilitating reporting and registration of crime which may have contributed to higher number of cases registered in the NCT of Delhi.

(b) and (c) Delhi Police has taken several concrete measures to control crime, which *inter-alia* include, dynamic identification of crime-prone areas and deployment of police resources including pickets, foot patrolling, PCR Vans and Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) to enhance visibility and prevent crime, identification of active criminals, arrest of notorious criminals, integrated patrolling by local police, PCR staff and Traffic police, action against drinking in public, installation of CCTV cameras in public places and citizen-centric policing through Jan Sampark and other community approach programmes.

Preparedness for dealing with natural calamities

1809. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is ready at present to deal with any kind of natural calamity like earthquake and Tsunami;

(b) what is the level of country's preparedness to deal with such challenges; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The preparedness level of India is constantly improving in the field of Disaster Management. The Disaster Management Act 2005 articulates the need for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning. The National Policy on Disaster Management 2009 seeks to build a safe and disaster resilient India.

The Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre (ITEWC) has the latest scientific techniques to provide early warnings of an impending tsunami to the entire Indian Ocean region and has functioned flawlessly since its establishment in October 2007.

The National Centre for Seismology (NCS)/ Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) maintains a National Seismological Network to monitor earthquake activity in and around the country.

(c) As per Section 36 of the Disaster Management Act, every Ministry of the Central Government is required to take necessary measures for disaster management including disaster preparedness. Some of the major measures taken by this Ministry and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for improving disaster preparedness are:

- (i) Release of National Disaster Management Plan in 2016.
- (ii) Publication of 25 guidelines on different disasters by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) including guidelines on management of Earthquakes and Tsunamis.
- (iii) Setting up of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for prompt response and pre-positioning of NDRF in disaster vulnerable areas and pre-position them across various vulnerable locations in the country.
- (iv) Encouraging States to set-up their own State Disaster Response Forces.
- (v) Strengthening of State and District Disaster Management systems through various schemes of central government.
- (vi) Construction of multi-purpose cyclone shelters and training of coastal communities on shelters during 2011-2020.
- (vii) Conducting mock drills and workshops for effectively responding to disasters.
- (viii) Carrying out capacity building of disaster professionals and communities by NEMA, NDRF and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM).
- (ix) Organizing Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners and Secretaries of the Department of Disaster Management of States and Union Territories to review their status of preparedness for dealing with any natural disasters.

Provisions of Article 244A in Assam

1810. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) why are the provisions of Article 244A of Constitution of India not applied in the State of Assam despite demands for the same from the tribal people of Assam; and

(b) whether it is not a violation of the Constitution as the provisions of Article 244A are not applied anywhere in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Constitution (22nd Amendment) Act, 1969 was enacted to bring into effect the decision to constitute an Autonomous State within the State of Assam comprising the Autonomous Districts of Garo, Khasi and Jaintia Hills. This Amendment Act inserted a new Article 244 A into the Constitution providing that Parliament may, by law, form within the State of Assam an Autonomous State comprising all or any of the tribal areas specified in Part A of the table appended to Paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule. Government of Assam which is directly affected by this Article 244 A has been demanding its repeal and is not in favour of any further division of the State.

Extension of Sixth Schedule to tribal areas of Manipur

1811. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission to Review the Constitution under the Chairmanship of Justice M. Venkatachaliah had recommended for extension of Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India to the tribal areas of Manipur;

(b) whether Government had assured to extend Sixth Schedule to tribal areas of Manipur in the past;

(c) if so, whether Government intends to implement these recommendation) and assurances; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the timeline and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution, set up under the Chairmanship of Justice M. Venkatachaliah submitted its report on 31st March, 2002 recommended that the provisions of the Sixth Schedule should be extended to hill districts of the State of Manipur. Prior to this recommendation, Government of Manipur in the year 2001, had conveyed its no objection to the extension of Sixth Schedule of the Constitution in the Tribal areas, in the hill district of Manipur with certain "local adjustments and amendments". The Government of Manipur, thereafter, has been asked to send details of local adjustments and amendments from time to time.

Facilities to freedom fighters

1812. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many freedom fighters of the country are still alive and how many of them are getting freedom fighter's pension;
- (b) what are the other facilities/privileges provided to the freedom fighters; and
- (c) whether Government is providing any facility, financial assistance *e.g.* pension, health care assistance and free transportation, etc. to the living family members of the late freedom fighters, if so, the details thereof and whether Government would consider to do the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Central Samman Pension is granted under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana of this Ministry to those freedom fighters who fulfill the eligibility criteria and evidentiary requirements prescribed in the Scheme. 12,657 number of freedom fighters (self) are getting pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana.

(b) and (c) The facilities other than pension being provided to the freedom fighters and their eligible dependents are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Category-wise amount of pension being granted to the freedom fighters and on their demise, to their eligible dependents (spouse/unmarried and unemployed daughters) is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I***Facilities provided to Central Freedom Fighter Pensioners***

1. Free Railway Passes for Freedom Fighters and their spouses, along with a companion, for life to travel anywhere across the country for any number of times;
2. Free medical facilities under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) and free medical treatment in hospitals run by Public Sector Undertakings under the control of Department of Public Enterprises have also been extended to the freedom fighters and their dependents;
3. Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges and on payment of only half the rental;
4. Provision of 4% reservation under Combined Category "for Physically Handicapped Personnel(PH), Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) and Freedom

Fighters (FF) in the normal selection procedure adopted by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies for allotment of petrol pumps, gas agencies etc;

5. General Pool Residential Accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to the freedom fighters in Delhi. Spouse of a Freedom Fighter is permitted to retain the accommodation for a period of six months after death of the freedom fighter;
6. There is a fully furnished and old age friendly Freedom Fighters' Home at New Delhi providing transit accommodation (stay and meal) for freedom fighters/their eligible dependents; and
7. In addition to the above facilities, Ex-Andaman Freedom Fighters/their spouses have been allowed to also avail free air travel facility to visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion.

Statement-II

*Monthly Amount of Pension provided under Swatantrata
Sainik Samman Yojana*

Sl. No.	Category of freedom fighters	Basic pension <i>w.e.f.</i> 15.08.2016 (per month)	Dearness Relief @ 3% <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.07.2017	Total amount of pension (in ₹) per month
1.	Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners/ spouses	₹ 30,000	₹ 900/-	₹30,900/-
2.	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India/spouses	₹ 28,000	₹ 840	₹28,840
3.	Other Freedom Fighters/spouses including INA	₹ 26,000	₹ 780/-	₹26,780
4.	Dependent parents/eligible daughters (maximum 3 daughters at any point of time)	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter <i>i.e.</i> in the range of ₹ 13,000 to ₹ 15,000	₹ 390 to ₹450/-	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter <i>i.e.</i> in the range of ₹ 13,390/- to ₹ 15,450/-

Scheme for modernisation of Central and State Police Forces

1813. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has brought in any scheme for the modernisation of Central and the State police forces;

(b) if so, whether the scheme covers the aspects of improvement of capabilities and efficiency including proficient communication skills; and

(c) what is the financial outlay of the entire scheme and whether it will be divided between the Centre and the respective States or it will be funded and managed solely by the Centre only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has given its approval for implementation of umbrella scheme of "Modernisation of Police Forces(MPF)" during the years 2017-18 to 2019-20 with financial outlay of ₹ 25,061 crore, out of which the Central Government's share will be ₹ 18,636 crore and the States' Share will be ₹ 6425 crore. The umbrella scheme comprises the schemes for modernisation of Police Forces of States and Union Territories and Scheme of Security Related Expenditure(SRE) for Jammu & Kashmir, North-Eastern States and Left Wing Extremism affected Areas. The scheme of SRE also include various financial requirements related to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). So far as improvement of capabilities and efficiency is concerned, the umbrella scheme include acquisition of training equipment, improvement of forensic capabilities of States' Forensic Science Laboratories, computerization etc. as proposed by States based on their strategic priorities and requirements.

Emulation of J&K model for Maoist affected States

1814. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the security agencies to emulate the Jammu and Kashmir model to Maoist affected States and initiate intelligence based operations against the top Maoist leadership;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a growing presence of Maoists at the Kerala-Tamil Nadu-Karnataka tri-junction;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these three States were asked to step up operations against Maoists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Every internal security problem has its own peculiarities and intelligence based operations are conducted accordingly. The Left Wing Extremists have been trying to establish presence at the Kerala-Tamil Nadu-Karnataka tri-junction. While no violence was reported in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu since 2014, violence data for Kerala is as under:

-
- | | | |
|-------|--------|-----------------------|
| (i) | 2014 - | 08 |
| (ii) | 2015 - | 10 |
| (iii) | 2016 - | 05 |
| (iv) | 2017 - | 00 (upto 15 Dec 2017) |
-

The Centre has been providing support to the States through training, sharing of intelligence etc. on a continuous basis.

Sources of funding of naxalism and terrorism

†1815. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that naxalism and terrorism have really suffered a blow following demonetisation, as it was claimed;

(b) if so, how; and

(c) if not the sources of funding of naxalism and terrorism and information available with Government in this regard, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

As per reports, the demonetisation of bank notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denomination resulted in significant positive impact on most theatres of violence in the country. LWE cadres have deposited illegal money into the accounts of the sympathizers or simple

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

villagers. Nearly ₹97.75 lakh was seized from various LWE groups after demonetisation. Besides, Left Wing Extremists have also protested against the demonetisation drive, thus indicating their discontentment. Since illegally held cash forms the major chunk of terrorist funding, after the demonetisation, most of the cash held with the terrorists turned worthless. Demonetisation also led to instant extinguishment of Pak-printed high quality fake Indian currency notes. It also adversely affected the hawala operators.

Discontinuation of SIS

1816. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) has been discontinued by Government, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that several targets of the scheme are still unachieved, if so, how those targets are to be achieved now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No Sir. The new 'Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), including Construction of 250 Police Stations in LWE affected States' has recently been approved by the Government on 27.09.2017 for a period of 03 years, *i.e.* 2017-18 to 2019-20.

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

Installation of Full-Body Truck Scanner at ICP Attari

1817. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the long delayed process for the installation of two Full-body truck scanners (FBTS) at ICP Attari, Amritsar;

(b) the progress of the construction of covered shed for the handling of hazardous cargo entrusted to CPWD on 26 July, 2016 at ICP Attari, Amritsar;

(c) the progress of the work of open yard flooring for the storage of loose cargos which has also been entrusted to CPWD on 26 July, 2016 at ICP Attari, Amritsar; and

(d) the details of other proposed, sanctioned and ongoing projects for the development of ICP Attari?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The supply order for installation of one Full Body Truck Scanner (FBTS) at Integrated Check Post (ICP) Attari has been placed on 14.09.2017.

(b) to (d) Development work at ICP Attari is regularly carried out by the Government to facilitate trade and passenger movement across the Indo-Pakistan border. Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has completed the Digital Survey and Soil Testing for construction of a covered shed and development of an open yard at ICP Attari. Tenders were invited and the same are under examination.

Cases of crime against women in Haryana

1818. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of rape, harassment and other atrocities against women particularly against girl children have increased in various parts of the country including Haryana during the last one year;

(b) if so, the total number of such cases registered separately, accused arrested, convicted, cases solved/unsolved and conviction rate achieved, crime-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether steps have been taken to improve the conviction rate of such cases; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government to prevent such cases in future along with the details of advisories issued to the States and Police Departments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of State/UT-wise and crime head-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, conviction rate, cases pending trial at the end of the year, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under crimes against women during 2014-16 are given in the

Statement-I (*See* below). Details of State/UT-wise and crime head-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, conviction rate, cases pending trial at the end of the year, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 during 2014-16 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Details of State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Male Victims (VICM), Female Victims (VICF), total number of Victims in the Registered Cases (VICT) under Kidnapping & Abduction of Children during 2015-16 are given in the Statement-III (*See* below). Details of State/UT-wise Total number of children (male and female upto 18 years) who have been recovered after being Kidnapped and Abducted during 2015-16 are given in the Statement-IV (*See* below).

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rests primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories on 04.09.2009, 14.7.2010, 20.4.2015 and 12.05.2015 on curbing Crime against women and crime against children, to all State Governments/UTs. These advisories specifically direct the States/UTs that cases should be thoroughly investigated and chargesheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. These also emphasize that speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes such as rape, murder etc., and that the medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay. These advisories also direct States/UTs for increasing gender sensitivity in Police. These advisories are available at www.mha.nic.in.

Statement-I
(A) State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes Against Women during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014									
		CR	CCS	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16526	13400	839	9.5	31026	21692	20120	1467		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351	241	9	64.3	1580	397	315	12		
3.	Assam	19169	10039	518	9.1	29465	27667	11943	556		
4.	Bihar	15393	10135	525	13.3	40853	19814	15726	862		
5.	Chhattisgarh	6301	5629	1531	34	17297	8875	9196	2047		
6.	Goa	508	329	14	16.5	818	497	472	16		
7.	Gujarat	10854	10160	174	3.9	63334	25787	26079	355		
8.	Haryana	9010	5751	692	13.5	14320	9893	9292	1011		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1529	1122	69	14.4	4962	2007	1912	115		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3327	2360	105	6.5	11206	4961	4824	138		
11.	Jharkhand	6086	4585	786	31.2	9091	7045	6804	1010		

12.	Karnataka	14004	11298	354	6.6	31640	23110	20712	891
13.	Kerala	11451	10150	553	9.9	52388	13940	13321	660
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28756	25515	5773	40.9	60520	42351	42208	9295
15.	Maharashtra	26818	22834	926	8.9	140794	49066	47885	1428
16.	Manipur	337	71	4	30.8	200	214	71	6
17.	Meghalaya	390	312	13	52.0	1532	378	347	13
18.	Mizoram	258	240	139	82.7	296	267	259	147
19.	Nagaland	68	47	22	81.5	48	82	59	30
20.	Odisha	14651	12194	429	6.7	57869	20292	19470	763
21.	Punjab	5481	3174	637	30.1	7357	7034	5370	1062
22.	Rajasthan	31216	16442	3659	40.6	59167	23772	23407	5841
23.	Sikkim	111	104	46	56.8	126	182	167	44
24.	Tamil Nadu	6354	4756	1186	26.0	14640	9295	8622	1957
25.	Telangana	14147	11366	504	8.7	25886	19966	17761	644
26.	Tripura	1618	1343	108	17.7	3523	2070	2724	134
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38918	26506	5288	50.5	73117	112846	69734	13960
28.	Uttarakhand	1413	992	284	43.6	3264	1694	1582	434

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	West Bengal	38424	35332	422	4.9	205834	50335	45770	517
	TOTAL STATE(S)	323469	246427	25609	21.1	962153	505529	426152	45415
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	117	97	12	9.5	504	128	127	13
31.	Chandigarh	434	262	65	27.4	549	390	371	88
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	16	0	0.0	101	17	20	0
33.	Daman and Diu	16	15	1	9.1	26	7	8	1
34.	Delhi UT	15319	6412	1008	32.1	19744	8377	7240	1480
35.	Lakshadweep	4	3	0	-	4	3	6	0
36.	Puducherry	77	57	1	12.5	162	88	78	1
	TOTAL UT(S)	15988	6862	1087	30.8	21090	9010	7850	1583
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	339457	253289	26696	21.4	983243	514539	434002	46998

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12.	Karnataka	12775	10053	251	4.9	36199	21361	19288	394
13.	Kerala	9767	8856	649	14.4	56517	11461	11490	609
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24231	21622	4233	26.5	61777	36826	37241	7522
15.	Maharashtra	31216	22784	1229	11.2	151023	45924	41984	2244
16.	Manipur	266	94	7	43.8	275	145	103	16
17.	Meghalaya	337	224	12	21.8	1698	280	240	12
18.	Mizoram	158	197	138	77.5	273	187	213	166
19.	Nagaland	91	70	24	77.4	79	102	100	29
20.	Odisha	17200	15046	511	8.3	66754	20512	19520	868
21.	Punjab	5340	3552	794	30.6	8204	6336	6022	1419
22.	Rajasthan	28224	14582	3318	38.7	63371	20110	20444	4765
23.	Sikkim	53	36	6	31.6	46	59	42	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	5919	4221	867	26.0	15507	9418	7965	1629
25.	Telangana	15425	14037	533	8.7	30295	18962	20706	918
26.	Tripura	1267	1025	99	23.7	4101	1311	1265	108
27.	Uttar Pradesh	35908	24940	7151	55.8	84094	105231	71019	17905

28.	Uttarakhand	1465	858	628	57.1	3063	1425	1442	986
29.	West Bengal	33318	35006	420	5.0	232153	36368	37997	500
	TOTAL STATE(S)	311272	238026	26950	21.5	1055430	445264	390494	48762
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	136	97	7	13.0	547	124	115	8
31.	Chandigarh	468	277	65	24.8	564	466	453	87
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	12	2	33.3	107	37	22	2
33.	Daman and Diu	29	13	0	0.0	35	25	14	0
34.	Delhi UT	17222	7854	880	35.0	24991	10630	9439	1124
35.	Lakshadweep	9	1	1	100.0	4	6	2	1
36.	Puducherry	82	66	4	80.0	94	120	88	4
	TOTAL UT(S)	17971	8320	959	33.7	26342	11408	10133	1226
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	329243	246346	27909	21.7	1081772	456672	400627	49988

13.	Kerala	10034	9408	500	10.7	61251	12463	11519	657
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26604	23606	3888	27.8	67862	40663	39662	6199
15.	Maharashtra	31388	26231	1135	11.2	165618	46941	44686	2101
16.	Manipur	253	165	7	43.8	424	151	177	11
17.	Meghalaya	372	262	88	67.7	1823	283	394	127
18.	Mizoram	120	116	71	88.8	302	126	122	76
19.	Nagaland	105	61	23	41.8	85	72	67	30
20.	Odisha	17837	15610	392	6.2	76057	19837	19911	918
21.	Punjab	5105	2995	550	24.3	8868	6150	4676	894
22.	Rajasthan	27422	14493	2884	34.5	68040	20457	20597	4159
23.	Sikkim	153	113	11	35.5	128	159	123	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	4463	3166	647	20.9	15561	7870	6286	954
25.	Telangana	15374	12185	471	8.1	34172	21287	18313	733
26.	Tripura	1013	862	130	24.7	3981	1142	1079	152
27.	Uttar Pradesh	49262	32032	5795	52.6	104459	130249	82000	15148
28.	Uttarakhand	1588	990	243	46.2	3527	1566	1490	347
29.	West Bengal	32513	33539	319	3.3	255979	34726	35215	392
TOTAL STATE(S)		322949	251273	22291	18.7	1172465	480788	400664	39758

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	108	77	8	14.3	567	114	89	14
31.	Chandigarh	414	280	52	24.4	615	399	358	61
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	30	2	9.5	116	28	40	2
33.	Daman and Diu	41	28	0	0.0	43	48	34	0
34.	Delhi UT	15310	8542	736	28.4	30803	13759	9883	931
35.	Lakshadweep	9	8	0	-	13	7	7	0
36.	Puducherry	95	66	5	62.5	164	93	95	6
TOTAL UT(s)		16005	9031	803	27.6	32321	14448	10506	1014
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		338954	260304	23094	18.9	1204786	495236	411170	40772

Source: Crime in India.

(B) All India Summary Report on Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargedsheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Crime against Women during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2014									
		CR	CCS	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Rape	36735	30840	4944	28.0	107499	48183	41904	6637		
2.	Attempt to Commit Rape	4234	2781	149	14.7	3761	4465	3144	213		
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women	57311	26044	2655	22.5	96857	63336	40814	4834		
4.	Dowry Deaths	8455	7653	1672	33.0	35255	23598	19481	4054		
5.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	82235	66462	8422	28.1	224355	104243	92615	11213		
6.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	9735	8144	1212	21.0	29220	11017	10074	1442		
7.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	122877	97081	6425	13.7	443855	225648	196893	16180		
8.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	13	20	6	20.0	193	42	31	12		
9.	Acid Attack	137	98	8	53.3	123	154	135	12		
10.	Attempt to Acid Attack	40	23	3	60.0	21	39	28	3		
11.	Deaths Caused by Act Done with Intent to Cause Miscarriage	3	2	0	-	10	9	9	0		

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Causing Miscarriage Without Womens Consent	45	26	7	77.8	38	43	35	15	
13. Human Trafficking	456	208	7	36.8	206	711	428	11	
14. Abetment of Suicides of Women	3734	2403	154	15.2	8130	5179	4134	211	
15. Unnatural Offences	105	66	6	54.5	79	113	83	6	
16. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	10050	9008	472	10.2	26438	21548	18525	997	
17. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	47	54	79	46.7	810	68	96	84	
18. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	426	312	9	19.1	429	693	639	13	
19. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2070	1881	461	48.6	5662	4963	4668	1055	
20. Publishing or Transmitting of Sexually Explicit Material (Sec. 67A IT Act)	749	183	5	50.0	302	487	266	6	
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN	339457	253289	26696	21.4	983243	514539	434002	46998	

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12.	Causing Miscarriage Without Womens Consent	54	43	4	50.0	73	95	66	8
13.	Human Trafficking	713	438	34	48.6	575	1162	998	53
14.	Abetment of Suicides of Women	4060	3190	193	14.4	9951	6255	5366	314
15.	Unnatural Offences	108	69	7	41.2	132	100	75	7
16.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	9894	7162	595	18.5	29667	22068	15517	1831
17.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	40	32	44	32.1	704	76	62	57
18.	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	461	418	22	47.8	799	540	482	27
19.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2424	2122	485	49.1	6777	5407	5420	1116
20.	Publishing or Transmitting of Sexually Explicit Material (Sec. 67A IT Act)	792	329	13	31.7	588	545	500	19
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN		329243	246346	27909	21.7	1081772	456672	400627	49988

(B) All India Summary Report on Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTIEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Crime against Women during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	Crime Head	2016									
		CR	CCS	CON	CVR	CPTIEY	PAR	PCS	PCV		
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
1.	Rape	38947	33628	4739	25.5	133373	48797	43525	6289		
2.	Attempt to Commit Rape	5729	4290	215	19.7	9063	5965	5102	278		
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women	64507	29072	2512	21.4	127747	60449	40498	4429		
4.	Dowry Deaths	7621	7067	1325	30.5	39723	20545	16315	3400		
5.	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	84746	71638	7001	21.8	286884	110375	95728	9541		
6.	Insult to the Modesty of Women	7305	6336	735	20.3	31814	8668	8002	958		
7.	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives	110378	91810	5433	12.2	515904	198851	168053	13511		
8.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	12	12	0	0.0	203	18	18	0		
9.	Acid Attack	160	132	9	37.5	317	194	168	11		
10.	Attempt to Acid Attack	46	31	1	33.3	63	39	43	1		
11.	Deaths Caused by Act Done with Intent to Cause Miscarriage	125	84	0	0.0	98	199	128	0		

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
12.	Causing Miscarriage Without Womens Consent	462	268	0	0.0	324	711	392	0
13.	Human Trafficking	659	576	28	32.6	1065	1026	873	56
14.	Abetment of Suicides of Women	4466	3872	212	13.9	12282	7234	6223	305
15.	Unnatural Offences	489	255	7	30.4	364	502	276	7
16.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	9683	8455	494	15.3	34785	25063	20400	1199
17.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	38	54	22	37.3	700	57	68	25
18.	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	437	403	23	33.3	1130	556	515	28
19.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2214	1921	329	38.5	8014	5177	4371	723
20.	Publishing or Transmitting of Sexually Explicit Material (Sec. 67A IT Act)	930	400	9	16.7	933	810	472	11
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN		338954	260304	23094	18.9	1204786	495236	411170	40772

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

(A) State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 for Crime Against Children during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Child Rape (Sec. 4 & 6 POCSO)/Sec. 376 IPC									
		CR	CCS	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	477	295	13	7.0	663	638	404	13		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	39	1	50.0	60	42	48	1		
3.	Assam	125	60	2	28.6	53	111	60	2		
4.	Bihar	103	117	13	23.2	407	121	142	16		
5.	Chhattisgarh	806	799	88	29.9	1508	890	909	111		
6.	Goa	57	49	2	28.6	172	70	63	2		
7.	Gujarat	291	275	5	13.2	708	397	382	5		
8.	Haryana	416	385	90	20.5	368	502	486	102		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	135	114	24	42.1	279	162	155	32		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	27	1	6.7	52	37	35	1		
11.	Jharkhand	78	74	9	56.3	63	100	87	11		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Karnataka	694	553	20	20.2	904	807	666	22
13.	Kerala	754	657	35	34	2371	848	841	38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2352	2327	552	30.4	4605	2915	2918	658
15.	Maharashtra	1714	1527	57	18.5	7431	2018	1907	65
16.	Manipur	38	13	0	-	23	22	7	0
17.	Meghalaya	61	77	7	100	328	69	82	7
18.	Mizoram	91	66	23	85.2	88	90	64	23
19.	Nagaland	11	5	2	100	3	9	5	1
20.	Odisha	753	609	13	13.3	1401	715	678	15
21.	Punjab	476	388	97	37.5	242	553	461	104
22.	Rajasthan	825	625	126	35.6	2130	775	764	140
23.	Sikkim	40	32	18	72	29	36	32	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	188	68	33.8	749	6	242	60
25.	Telangana	583	445	32	16.1	994	883	719	32
26.	Tripura	122	76	6	42.9	114	119	106	8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1538	1452	273	52.8	3953	2346	2156	372

28.	Uttarakhand	84	79	10	37	86	96	99	13
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Total State(s)	12704	11353	1587	30.7	29784	15377	14518	1856
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	16	1	25	83	24	21	1
31.	Chandigarh	32	31	12	50	23	34	42	13
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	-	7	3	3	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	33.3	7	1	1	1
34.	Delhi UT	1004	895	116	36.1	2068	933	912	144
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	2	0	-	3	3	3	0
	Total UT(s)	1062	947	130	36.9	2191	998	982	159
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	13766	12300	1717	31.1	31975	16375	15500	2015

(A) *State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 for Crime Against Children during 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sexual Assault of Children (Sec 8 & 10 POCSO)/Sec. 354 IPC										
		CR	CCS	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV			
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	274	189	7	10.9	245	285	237	7			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	9	0	-	12	9	11	0			
3.	Assam	70	22	1	12.5	14	70	22	1			
4.	Bihar	31	25	0	0	19	35	31	0			
5.	Chhattisgarh	447	425	48	39.7	499	484	476	86			
6.	Goa	40	25	1	100	50	43	30	1			
7.	Gujarat	202	192	0	0	342	261	253	0			
8.	Haryana	286	242	13	13.8	183	320	304	17			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51	39	1	8.3	128	65	52	1			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	5	0	0	5	8	8	0			
11.	Jharkhand	3	3	0	-	3	3	3	0			

12.	Karnataka	66	44	0	-	48	64	46	0
13.	Kerala	196	152	5	23.8	229	200	161	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2449	2373	158	44.1	2256	2755	2726	179
15.	Maharashtra	1927	1598	54	13.9	3375	2353	2032	63
16.	Manipur	5	0	0	-	0	5	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	7	7	0	-	7	7	7	0
18.	Mizoram	32	29	14	100	15	33	30	15
19.	Nagaland	6	1	0	-	1	6	1	0
20.	Odisha	225	194	0	-	194	339	335	0
21.	Punjab	151	85	16	53.3	70	178	119	16
22.	Rajasthan	310	229	7	35	261	275	275	12
23.	Sikkim	7	6	0	-	6	7	5	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	2	0	-	2	3	2	0
25.	Telangana	261	163	3	15.8	148	315	244	3
26.	Tripura	91	72	0	0	155	78	74	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2831	2351	20	55.6	2452	4385	3677	24
28.	Uttarakhand	31	24	2	50	21	20	21	3

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
29.	West Bengal	220	154	8	182	169	184	154	8
	TOTAL STATE(S)	10238	8660	358	282	10909	12790	11336	441
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	6	3	100	40	10	6	3
31.	Chandigarh	17	16	9	50	9	20	20	9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	1071	494	42	37.5	649	831	587	52
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	1097	516	54	40.6	698	861	613	64
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	11335	9176	412	29.3	11607	13651	11949	505

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
13.	Kerala	3	2	0	-	5	2	2	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	68	66	0	0	54	77	77	0
15.	Maharashtra	95	68	1	5.9	274	78	81	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	1	0	-	1	2	1	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	39	33	1	20	28	39	38	1
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	1	0	-	1	1	1	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	4	0	-	4	8	6	0
25.	Telangana	55	43	0	0	34	99	88	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2	0	-	2	4	2	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0

29.	West Bengal	13	11	2	50	7	14	11	2
	TOTAL STATE(S)	386	317	45	33.1	683	474	400	56
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-	8	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	58	27	1	9.1	62	60	56	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	58	27	1	7.1	73	60	56	1
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	444	344	46	30.7	756	534	456	57

Source: Crime in India

(B) *State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases ChargeSheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 for Crime Against Children during 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Other Sections of POCSO													POCSO r/w IPC (Total)				
		CR	CCS	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106	52	1	5.9	46	113	83	1	932	601	29	10.0	1110	1163	792	29		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	3	0	-	3	6	3	0	56	51	1	50.0	75	57	62	1		
3.	Assam	311	141	5	100.0	136	308	141	5	506	223	8	40.0	203	489	223	8		
4.	Bihar	57	46	4	40.0	36	72	58	6	191	188	17	23.6	462	228	231	22		
5.	Chhattisgarh	417	370	22	33.8	376	415	412	22	1684	1608	191	34.9	2491	1804	1812	263		
6.	Goa	4	0	0	-	0	2	0	0	107	76	3	37.5	226	116	96	3		
7.	Gujarat	118	58	0	-	63	117	66	0	613	527	5	11.1	1115	779	705	5		
8.	Haryana	3	2	0	-	2	2	2	0	707	631	103	19.3	554	826	794	119		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22	14	0	-	16	19	14	0	209	167	25	36.2	423	246	221	33		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	45	33	1	5.9	58	46	44	1		
11.	Jharkhand	31	25	4	66.7	18	33	26	4	112	102	13	59.1	84	136	116	15		
12.	Karnataka	620	476	7	21.9	506	667	570	7	1380	1073	27	20.6	1458	1538	1282	29		

13. Kerala	439	325	8	47.1	499	433	352	8	1392	1136	48	34.0	3104	1483	1356	51
14. Madhya Pradesh	126	122	11	42.3	110	141	141	11	4995	4888	721	32.7	7025	5888	5862	848
15. Maharashtra	190	149	0	0.0	184	174	167	0	3926	3342	112	15.5	11264	4623	4187	129
16. Manipur	7	1	0	-	1	7	1	0	50	14	0	-	24	34	8	0
17. Meghalaya	48	41	0	-	41	44	41	0	118	126	7	100.0	377	122	131	7
18. Mizoram	42	32	0	-	32	17	7	0	165	127	37	90.2	135	140	101	38
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	17	6	2	100.0	4	15	6	1
20. Odisha	109	73	0	0.0	72	100	78	0	1126	909	14	13.5	1695	1193	1129	16
21. Punjab	25	20	1	100.0	21	32	24	1	652	493	114	39.3	334	763	604	121
22. Rajasthan	191	165	0	0.0	166	177	177	0	1327	1020	133	35.5	2558	1228	1217	152
23. Sikkim	23	18	1	25.0	14	23	19	1	70	56	19	65.5	49	66	56	3
24. Tamil Nadu	1055	575	5	16.1	563	1141	643	5	1065	769	73	31.5	1318	1158	893	65
25. Telangana	25	6	0	-	6	35	10	0	924	657	35	15.1	1182	1332	1061	35
26. Tripura	32	26	3	75.0	23	31	26	3	245	174	9	22.5	292	228	206	11
27. Uttar Pradesh	3637	3042	9	52.9	3740	6018	4730	14	8009	6847	302	53.0	10147	12753	10565	410
28. Uttarakhand	74	58	4	36.4	48	70	68	4	189	161	16	38.1	155	186	188	20
29. West Bengal	1058	650	12	8.9	1161	864	802	12	1291	815	22	12.0	1337	1062	967	22
Total State(s)	8775	6490	97	24.8	7883	11061	8661	104	32103	26820	2087	29.9	49259	39702	34915	2457

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	29	22	4	57.1	131	34	27	4
31. Chandigarh			0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	49	47	21	46.7	35	54	62	22
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	-	7	3	3	0
33. Daman and Diu			0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	33.3	7	1	1	1
34. Delhi UT			107	64	3	20.0	62	93	66	5	2240	1480	162	35.3	2841	1917	1621	202
35. Lakshadweep			1	1	0	-	1	3	3	0	1	1	0	-	1	3	3	0
36. Puducherry			21	18	0	-	24	15	18	0	24	20	0	-	27	18	21	0
Total UT(s)			129	83	3	20.0	87	111	87	5	2346	1573	188	36.6	3049	2030	1738	229
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)			8904	6573	100	24.6	7970	11172	8748	109	34449	28393	2275	30.4	52308	41732	36653	2686

Source: Crime in India

(C) State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 for Crime Against Children during 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Child Rape (Sec. 4 & 6 POCSO)/Sec. 376 IPC									
		CR	CCS	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	489	382	51	24.2	824	635	500	53		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	27	0	-	87	40	35	0		
3.	Assam	43	28	1	100	80	43	28	1		
4.	Bihar	116	87	15	34.1	443	119	101	16		
5.	Chhattisgarh	317	333	289	56.2	1278	410	420	300		
6.	Goa	50	53	11	36.7	195	48	55	12		
7.	Gujarat	57	69	4	13.8	748	80	103	4		
8.	Haryana	261	225	42	23.2	412	276	280	50		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	139	134	20	32.8	351	181	185	29		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	26	0	0	60	45	41	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jharkhand	24	18	4	21.1	62	22	24	4
12.	Karnataka	0	132	20	13.8	886	86	196	20
13.	Kerala	720	639	51	53.7	2915	792	793	64
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1568	1586	303	24.1	4930	2068	2092	381
15.	Maharashtra	2231	1793	96	21.8	8781	2553	2181	109
16.	Manipur	13	21	1	25	40	10	18	1
17.	Meghalaya	38	30	0	0	356	31	33	0
18.	Mizoram	30	62	52	81.3	99	32	62	53
19.	Nagaland	8	5	1	50	5	9	6	1
20.	Odisha	1052	896	36	16.1	2074	998	940	37
21.	Punjab	462	386	147	39	251	513	495	184
22.	Rajasthan	728	584	83	34.4	2472	737	752	115
23.	Sikkim	1	1	0	-	1	1	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	43	28	23.7	674	28	68	29
25.	Telangana	705	569	26	9.2	1278	678	664	29
26.	Tripura	98	100	11	33.3	192	101	117	13

27.	Uttar Pradesh	594	609	387	61.8	3934	949	891	488
28.	Uttarakhand	52	29	48	75	52	50	50	53
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Total State(s)	9858	8867	1727	34	33480	11535	11131	2046
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	24	0	-	107	25	24	0
31.	Chandigarh	41	37	9	50	42	51	44	9
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	0	0	7	2	1	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	7	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	927	826	107	41.2	2628	860	875	125
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Total UT(s)	996	888	116	41.6	2791	938	944	134
	Total (All India)	10854	9755	1843	34.4	36271	12473	12075	2180

13.	Kerala	240	176	11	18.3	345	223	187	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1332	1356	339	34.1	2552	1647	1675	402
15.	Maharashtra	2468	1878	93	22.1	4818	2896	2390	102
16.	Manipur	3	0	0	-	0	1	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	11	8	0	-	15	9	8	0
18.	Mizoram	25	26	22	95.7	17	25	26	22
19.	Nagaland	2	5	2	66.7	3	2	7	2
20.	Odisha	290	245	3	4.9	378	263	262	3
21.	Punjab	183	109	20	35.7	123	227	163	21
22.	Rajasthan	360	245	31	44.3	428	301	301	34
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	-	2	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	366	295	5	4.9	297	342	306	5
26.	Tripura	33	34	1	6.7	165	38	54	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	868	932	215	65	3053	1244	1329	323
28.	Uttarakhand	17	16	5	50	27	27	27	5
29.	West Bengal	203	178	1	6.3	331	215	202	1

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	TOTAL STATE(S)	7483	6409	952	35.3	14444	8702	8138	1145
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	12	0	-	52	12	12	0
31.	Chandigarh	20	22	6	33.3	13	21	27	13
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	-	1	1	1	0
34.	Delhi UT	871	646	101	45.5	1069	852	763	103
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	3	0	-	3	3	3	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	907	684	107	44.6	1138	889	806	116
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	8390	7093	1059	36	15582	9591	8944	1261

(C) State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 for Crime Against Children during 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sexual Harassment(Sec.12 POCSO)/ Sec.509 IPC										
		CR	CCS	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV			
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54	42	8	22.2	110	50	53	8			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0			
3.	Assam	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0			
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0			
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	3	2	25	103	3	3	2			
6.	Goa	1	3	1	100	6	1	1	2			
7.	Gujarat	2	2	0	-	4	2	2	0			
8.	Haryana	5	2	0	-	3	3	2	0			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	-	0	2	0	0			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	0			
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0			

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
12.	Karnataka	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	10	5	0	-	10	12	6	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	37	38	16	40	50	50	50	20
15.	Maharashtra	91	73	5	20.8	323	101	87	5
16.	Manipur	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	11	12	0	0	35	14	14	0
21.	Punjab	3	1	1	50	0	4	1	1
22.	Rajasthan	1	1	0	-	2	3	3	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	2	1	50	4	0	2	1
25.	Telangana	59	53	8	47.1	52	56	55	8
26.	Tripura	2	2	0	-	2	2	2	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	100	2	1	1	1

28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	12	10	0	0	-	17	12	10	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	295	250	43	43	31.6	725	316	292	48	48	48	48
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	-	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	52	34	6	6	54.5	84	59	47	6	6	6	6
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	1	0	0	-	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	53	35	6	6	50	95	59	48	6	6	6	6
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	348	285	49	49	33.1	820	375	340	54	54	54	54

Source: Crime in India

(D) *State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 for Crime Against Children during 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Other Sections of POCSO													POCSO r/w IPC (Total)				
		CR	CCS	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	237	157	6	6.7	113	270	183	9	1054	772	78	16.7	1344	1233	980	85		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	6	0	-	9	14	7	0	54	38	0	-	113	63	48	0		
3.	Assam	731	398	13	35.1	497	716	398	13	819	453	15	37.5	616	802	453	15		
4.	Bihar	60	45	7	87.5	73	57	49	8	187	142	22	42.3	545	187	161	24		
5.	Chhattisgarh	1164	1097	134	33.9	1102	1444	1401	159	1656	1606	524	48.2	2985	2085	2047	562		
6.	Goa	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	79	98	13	36.1	287	79	107	15		
7.	Gujarat	1416	1115	3	20.0	1162	1635	1522	3	1609	1317	8	13.6	2371	1886	1801	8		
8.	Haryana	440	356	15	16.5	267	466	445	15	988	800	137	30.4	893	1041	1035	149		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	6	2	100.0	20	2	7	2	206	198	27	31.4	531	264	280	37		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	30	29	1	4.5	63	49	45	1		
11.	Jharkhand	141	110	22	81.5	101	128	110	22	182	136	28	56.0	170	175	144	28		
12.	Karnataka	1480	1093	11	13.3	1520	1644	1265	11	1526	1266	32	13.7	2489	1800	1516	32		

13. Kerala	516	445	21	42.9	895	478	474	25	1486	1265	83	40.7	4165	1505	1460	100
14. Madhya Pradesh	1687	1632	133	38.4	1396	1869	1858	141	4624	4612	791	30.0	8928	5634	5675	944
15. Maharashtra	26	47	1	16.7	225	39	53	3	4816	3791	195	21.9	14147	5589	4711	219
16. Manipur	25	11	0	-	12	12	11	0	43	32	1	25.0	52	23	29	1
17. Meghalaya	118	74	2	40.0	110	113	94	2	167	112	2	28.6	482	153	135	2
18. Mizoram	114	101	27	100.0	106	114	102	27	169	189	101	88.6	222	171	190	102
19. Nagaland	5	3	1	100.0	2	5	3	1	15	13	4	66.7	10	16	16	4
20. Odisha	19	49	0	-	121	49	66	0	1372	1202	39	13.5	2608	1324	1282	40
21. Punjab	18	10	1	20.0	26	25	18	1	666	506	169	38.4	400	769	677	207
22. Rajasthan	222	164	16	64.0	305	169	169	18	1311	994	130	38.7	3207	1210	1225	167
23. Sikkim	54	49	16	55.2	38	54	51	16	55	50	16	55.2	39	55	52	16
24. Tamil Nadu	1544	1223	104	38.5	1516	1841	1460	113	1544	1268	133	34.1	2196	1869	1530	143
25. Telangana	264	175	0	0.0	172	267	200	0	1394	1092	39	9.5	1799	1343	1225	42
26. Tripura	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	133	136	12	25.0	359	141	173	14
27. Uttar Pradesh	3078	2800	271	71.9	6158	5275	4494	429	4541	4342	874	65.5	13147	7469	6715	1241
28. Uttarakhand	99	86	26	57.8	89	130	117	27	168	131	79	66.4	168	207	194	85
29. West Bengal	1289	1628	20	22.2	2699	1701	1646	21	1504	1816	21	19.8	3047	1928	1858	22

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
TOTAL STATE(S)	14762	12880	852	41.9	18734	18517	16203	1066	32398	28406	3574	35.9	67383	39070	35764	4305		
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	-	1	1	1	1	0	39	37	0	-	168	38	37	0	
31. Chandigarh	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	62	59	15	40.5	57	72	71	22		
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	10	0	-	10	11	10	0	15	11	0	0.0	17	13	11	0		
33. Daman and Diu	4	3	0	-	3	7	6	0	5	4	0	-	11	8	7	0		
34. Delhi UT	86	57	4	25.0	103	76	72	4	1936	1563	218	42.8	3884	1847	1757	238		
35. Lakshadweep	1	0	0	-	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	-	1	1	0	0		
36. Puducherry	45	29	2	100.0	27	38	32	2	49	33	2	100.0	31	41	36	2		
TOTAL UT(S)	151	100	6	33.3	145	134	121	6	2107	1707	235	42.8	4169	2020	1919	262		
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	14913	12980	858	41.9	18879	18651	16324	1072	34505	30113	3809	36.3	71552	41090	37683	4567		

Source: Crime in India

(E) State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 for Crime Against Children during 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Child Rape (Sec. 4 & 6 POCSO)/ Sec. 376 IPC									
		CR	CCS	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	459	489	40	10.8	987	479	550	41		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49	30	0	0	89	48	33	0		
3.	Assam	586	381	26	27.4	689	586	382	26		
4.	Bihar	170	122	23	50	576	217	157	24		
5.	Chhattisgarh	984	983	229	34.9	1499	1138	1127	236		
6.	Goa	40	37	10	21.3	185	50	40	10		
7.	Gujarat	1054	954	5	8.5	2548	1209	1227	6		
8.	Haryana	532	460	55	22.9	761	643	581	84		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	146	126	18	23.4	412	187	168	23		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	21	1	6.7	66	23	23	1		
11.	Jharkhand	205	138	14	36.8	202	222	158	14		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Karnataka	1136	994	46	19.7	2660	1260	1111	48
13.	Kerala	957	909	34	21.9	3938	1767	1685	38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2467	2347	266	21.6	6575	3059	3040	374
15.	Maharashtra	2292	2058	123	24.3	10451	2505	2474	136
16.	Manipur	39	37	1	11.1	79	26	21	1
17.	Meghalaya	122	88	26	81.3	495	123	98	26
18.	Mizoram	99	84	36	100	186	99	86	36
19.	Nagaland	21	19	4	50	18	19	19	6
20.	Odisha	1258	1104	35	14.6	2938	1203	1169	45
21.	Punjab	410	291	67	34.7	358	456	312	71
22.	Rajasthan	858	708	85	36.6	3048	898	898	94
23.	Sikkim	66	54	7	58.3	69	73	61	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	1169	938	153	26.4	2032	1374	1104	160
25.	Telangana	690	627	19	7.4	1732	1050	854	23
26.	Tripura	108	91	16	42.1	230	114	94	17
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2115	1870	381	46	8148	3540	2825	528

28.	Uttarakhand	91	70	27	93.1	126	95	83	32
29.	West Bengal	718	653	36	26.3	2982	582	653	36
	TOTAL STATE(S)	18862	16683	1783	27.9	54079	23045	21033	2143
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	3	0	-	109	1	3	0
31.	Chandigarh	41	30	14	48.3	36	49	43	14
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	11	2	28.6	20	12	14	2
33.	Daman and Diu	8	5	0	-	15	7	7	0
34.	Delhi UT	813	715	70	37	3164	865	817	82
35.	Lakshadweep	2	2	0	-	2	2	2	0
36.	Puducherry	29	24	0	-	29	26	25	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	903	790	86	38.2	3375	962	911	98
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	19765	17473	1869	28.2	57454	24007	21944	2241

12.	Karnataka	264	207	7	19.4	458	240	194	8
13.	Kerala	517	495	11	13.8	1129	523	502	13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2106	2096	271	25.5	4102	2460	2445	311
15.	Maharashtra	2370	2162	122	23.1	6485	2466	2410	138
16.	Manipur	4	2	0	-	4	2	2	0
17.	Meghalaya	26	26	2	100	57	26	26	2
18.	Mizoram	62	58	17	89.5	116	54	50	17
19.	Nagaland	5	4	2	66.7	4	7	6	3
20.	Odisha	396	311	3	3.4	602	351	335	3
21.	Punjab	172	106	27	27.6	138	183	119	27
22.	Rajasthan	359	280	27	46.6	671	338	338	30
23.	Sikkim	22	20	2	40	27	24	22	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	211	159	25	28.7	341	250	182	33
25.	Telangana	189	204	5	12.2	493	288	253	8
26.	Tripura	48	38	8	50	180	51	39	8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2652	2208	319	53.3	7131	4592	3481	453
28.	Uttarakhand	35	30	3	60	86	40	37	3

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
29.	West Bengal	374	359	4	11.1	703	406	402	4
	TOTAL STATE(S)	11437	10193	1035	30	25810	14076	12459	1265
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-	52	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	10	11	5	38.5	9	12	12	5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	1	1	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	766	500	75	44.9	1458	746	558	86
35.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	-	2	0	1	0
36.	Puducherry	13	9	0	-	36	11	14	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	789	521	80	44.4	1558	770	585	91
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	12226	10714	1115	30.7	27368	14846	13044	1356

(E) State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases ChargeSheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 for Crime Against Children during 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sexual Harassment(Sec.12 POCSO)/ Sec.509 IPC										
		CR	CCS	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV			
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51	43	1	4.5	109	63	43	1			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0			
3.	Assam	19	5	0	0.0	4	19	5	0			
4.	Bihar	2	1	0	-	1	2	1	0			
5.	Chhattisgarh	19	19	2	28.6	53	26	25	2			
6.	Goa	6	1	0	0.0	6	6	1	0			
7.	Gujarat	7	7	0	0.0	10	7	7	0			
8.	Haryana	67	51	5	29.4	37	76	69	5			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	-	1	0	2	0			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	0	0.0	2	2	2	0			
11.	Jharkhand	10	6	0	0.0	5	9	6	0			

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
12.	Karnataka	49	21	0	0.0	19	36	25	0
13.	Kerala	39	31	0	0.0	37	35	28	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44	43	5	25.0	70	54	52	7
15.	Maharashtra	86	32	3	20.0	333	47	37	3
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	2	0	-	3	3	2	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	16	16	0	0.0	47	16	16	0
21.	Punjab	1	2	0	-	2	1	3	0
22.	Rajasthan	12	11	0	0.0	12	12	12	0
23.	Sikkim	3	0	0	-	0	2	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	96	53	1	10	47	108	62	1
25.	Telangana	178	128	0	0.0	167	187	140	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	123	94	0	-	96	204	130	0

28.	Uttarakhand	3	2	0	-	2	2	2	0
29.	West Bengal	47	20	0	0.0	36	43	26	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	882	591	17	13.9	1100	960	696	19
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-	8	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	1	0	-	1	3	1	0
34.	Delhi UT	41	36	6	60.0	110	73	61	6
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	9	9	0	-	9	8	9	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	52	46	6	60.0	128	84	71	6
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	934	637	23	17.4	1228	1044	767	25

Source: Crime in India

(F) *State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 for Crime Against Children during 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Use of Child for Pornography/Storing Child Pornography Material (Sec.14 & 15 POCSO)									
		CR	CCS	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	-	2	0	0	0	0	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
3.	Assam	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	0	0	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	3	0	0.0	27	1	3	0	0	
6.	Goa	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
7.	Gujarat	1	1	0	-	6	2	2	0	0	
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	
11.	Jharkhand	19	8	0	-	8	18	8	0	0	

12.	Karnataka	3	4	0	0.0	9	4	6	0
13.	Kerala	4	1	0	-	2	4	1	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	1	100.0	0	1	1	1
19.	Nagaland	0	1	0	-	1	0	1	0
20.	Odisha	1	1	0	-	2	1	1	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	-	0	1	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	3	2	0	-	2	2	2	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	9	4	0	0.0	29	9	4	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	1	100.0	27	4	4	1
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	West Bengal	2	5	0	-	8	18	18	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	47	33	2	250	124	65	51	2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	47	33	2	250	124	65	51	2

Source: Crime in India

(F) State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 for Crime Against Children during 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Other Sections of POCSO										
		CR	CCS	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV			
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83	52	1	40	71	81	64	1			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0	-	4	2	1	0			
3.	Assam	57	24	0	-	65	58	24	0			
4.	Bihar	35	17	0	-	23	37	17	0			
5.	Chhattisgarh	93	69	13	33.3	128	73	76	16			
6.	Goa	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0			
7.	Gujarat	136	130	0	-	219	168	165	0			
8.	Haryana	75	65	3	27.3	96	75	71	3			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	4	0	-	6	5	4	0			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0			
11.	Jharkhand	33	24	0	-	33	32	24	0			
12.	Karnataka	113	97	2	22.2	383	101	115	2			

	1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
13. Kerala	331		281	2	20.0	531	342	274	2	
14. Madhya Pradesh	100		105	99	66.4	203	105	105	100	
15. Maharashtra	66		39	2	50.0	69	74	62	2	
16. Manipur	0		0	0	-	2	0	0	0	
17. Meghalaya	1		0	0	-	8	1	0	0	
18. Mizoram	5		5	0	-	5	20	16	0	
19. Nagaland	1		1	0	-	1	1	1	0	
20. Odisha	257		134	0	-	254	150	140	0	
21. Punjab	13		2	0	0.0	11	18	7	0	
22. Rajasthan	247		195	39	41.1	278	229	228	44	
23. Sikkim	1		1	0	-	1	1	1	0	
24. Tamil Nadu	98		95	20	36.4	262	125	128	20	
25. Telangana	101		64	1	33.3	115	100	107	1	
26. Tripura	0		0	0	-	0	0	0	0	
27. Uttar Pradesh	62		71	13	81.3	536	112	114	21	
28. Uttarakhand	89		56	8	100.0	70	101	71	10	

29.	West Bengal	991	457	8	15.7	587	160	204	8
	TOTAL STATE(S)	2995	1990	211	44.3	3961	2171	2019	230
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48	32	1	20.0	27	50	35	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	-	3	2	2	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	7	5	83.3	37	8	7	5
35.	Lakshadweep	3	2	0	-	2	2	2	0
36.	Puducherry	2	1	0	-	1	1	1	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	55	44	6	54.5	70	63	47	5
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	3050	2034	217	44.6	4031	2234	2066	235

(F) *State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR), Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 for Crime Against Children during 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012											
		CR	CCS	CON	CVR	CPTEY	PAR	PCS	PCV				
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	830	795	51	9.3	1550	855	862	52				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	39	0	0	101	58	42	0				
3.	Assam	821	511	43	35.2	1005	824	512	43				
4.	Bihar	233	157	23	46.9	653	292	199	24				
5.	Chhattisgarh	1570	1576	354	36.9	2562	1778	1773	378				
6.	Goa	75	56	13	23.6	288	82	60	13				
7.	Gujarat	1408	1302	5	7.7	3606	1677	1691	6				
8.	Haryana	1020	844	94	20.8	1275	1125	1035	130				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	205	177	25	23.1	596	255	234	31				
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	25	1	6.3	71	30	30	1				
11.	Jharkhand	348	222	17	20	307	363	244	17				
12.	Karnataka	1565	1323	55	19.4	3529	1641	1451	58				

13. Kerala	1848	1717	47	18.9	5637	2671	2490	53
14. Madhya Pradesh	4717	4591	641	26.0	10950	5678	5642	792
15. Maharashtra	4815	4291	250	23.7	17338	5092	4983	279
16. Manipur	43	39	1	11.1	85	28	23	1
17. Meghalaya	151	116	28	82.4	563	153	126	28
18. Mizoram	167	148	54	96.4	307	174	153	54
19. Nagaland	27	25	6	54.5	24	27	27	9
20. Odisha	1928	1566	38	11.5	3843	1721	1661	48
21. Punjab	596	401	94	32.2	509	659	441	98
22. Rajasthan	1479	1196	151	39.1	4011	1479	1478	168
23. Sikkim	92	75	9	52.9	97	100	84	9
24. Tamil Nadu	1583	1249	199	27.1	2711	1866	1480	214
25. Telangana	1158	1023	25	7.9	2507	1625	1354	32
26. Tripura	156	129	24	43.6	411	165	133	25
27. Uttar Pradesh	4954	4245	714	49.4	15938	8452	6554	1003
28. Uttarakhand	218	158	38	90.5	284	238	193	45

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
29.	West Bengal	2132	1494	48	21.3	4316	1209	1303	48
	TOTAL STATE(S)	34223	29490	3048	29.1	85074	40317	36258	3659
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49	35	1	20.0	196	51	38	0
31.	Chandigarh	51	41	19	45.2	45	61	55	19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	13	2	28.6	23	14	16	2
33.	Daman and Diu	10	6	0	-	17	11	8	0
34.	Delhi UT	1620	1258	156	41.9	4769	1692	1443	179
35.	Lakshadweep	5	5	0	-	6	4	5	0
36.	Puducherry	53	43	0	-	75	46	49	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	1799	1401	178	41.8	5131	1879	1614	200
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	36022	30891	3226	29.6	90205	42196	37872	3859

Source: Crime in India

Statement-III

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Male Victims (VICM), Female Victims (VICF), Total number of Victims in the Registered Cases (VICT) under Kidnapping and Abduction for Crimes against Children during 2015-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015				2016			
		CR	VICM	VICF	VICT	CR	VICM	VICF	VICT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	497	93	433	526	477	81	396	477
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120	38	102	140	54	10	48	58
3.	Assam	383	54	329	383	1451	534	917	1451
4.	Bihar	1231	223	1008	1231	3257	511	2746	3257
5.	Chhattisgarh	1846	663	1227	1890	1989	579	1475	2054
6.	Goa	102	39	69	108	88	45	57	102
7.	Gujarat	1589	371	1255	1626	1749	364	1451	1815
8.	Haryana	1255	403	878	1281	1226	265	1035	1300
9.	Himachal Pradesh	232	86	163	249	230	88	164	252
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	244	58	189	247	167	21	147	168
11.	Jharkhand	110	49	64	113	245	91	197	288
12.	Karnataka	1605	368	1296	1664	2143	682	1585	2267
13.	Kerala	171	22	149	171	154	18	145	163
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5265	1716	3590	5306	6011	2023	4091	6114
15.	Maharashtra	6960	2579	4571	7150	7949	2762	5498	8260
16.	Manipur	52	7	51	58	62	5	62	67
17.	Meghalaya	48	22	26	48	69	43	34	77
18.	Mizoram	9	6	5	11	5	3	3	6
19.	Nagaland	40	17	24	41	47	23	30	53
20.	Odisha	986	202	793	995	1135	210	937	1147
21.	Punjab	937	175	784	959	1006	152	874	1026
22.	Rajasthan	1690	387	1324	1711	1831	567	1325	1892
23.	Sikkim	2	0	4	4	11	0	11	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Tamil Nadu	398	30	373	403	371	35	339	374
25.	Telangana	608	229	400	629	727	121	638	759
26.	Tripura	92	19	77	96	100	8	96	104
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5913	505	5428	5933	9657	1475	8203	9678
28.	Uttarakhand	444	272	200	472	435	212	224	436
29.	West Bengal	1951	543	1424	1967	3467	782	2879	3661
TOTAL STATE(S)		34780	9176	26236	35412	46113	11710	35607	47317
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	9	21	30	25	4	22	26
31.	Chandigarh	164	60	124	184	145	60	99	159
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	5	9	14	10	5	5	10
33.	Daman and Diu	21	16	9	25	20	19	9	28
34.	Delhi UT	6881	3407	3915	7322	5934	2679	3575	6254
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	5	1	5	6	6	2	9	11
TOTAL UT(S)		7113	3498	4083	7581	6140	2769	3719	6488
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		41893	12674	30319	42993	52253	14479	39326	53805

Source: Crime in India

Statement-IV

State/UT-wise Total number of children (upto 18 years) who have been recovered after being Kidnapped and Abducted during 2015-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015			2016		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	304	333	29	181	210
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	25	29	9	35	44
3.	Assam	3	185	188	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	138	667	805	259	1296	1555

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	507	922	1429	504	999	1503
6.	Goa	42	73	115	39	50	89
7.	Gujarat	421	1248	1669	390	1991	2381
8.	Haryana	342	733	1075	309	904	1213
9.	Himachal Pradesh	50	93	143	80	163	243
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26	168	194	20	173	193
11.	Jharkhand	56	74	130	55	80	135
12.	Karnataka	276	1236	1512	547	1316	1863
13.	Kerala	16	98	114	18	165	183
14.	Madhya Pradesh	984	2257	3241	2090	3969	6059
15.	Maharashtra	1997	3754	5751	1940	3845	5785
16.	Manipur	0	12	12	145	142	287
17.	Meghalaya	20	25	45	19	26	45
18.	Mizoram	8	0	8	1	1	2
19.	Nagaland	16	22	38	19	26	45
20.	Odisha	188	652	840	198	847	1045
21.	Punjab	144	614	758	171	669	840
22.	Rajasthan	355	1026	1381	546	1614	2160
23.	Sikkim	0	5	5	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	37	477	514	39	472	511
25.	Telangana	29	251	280	287	602	889
26.	Tripura	13	67	80	14	113	127
27.	Uttar Pradesh	418	4795	5213	1024	7708	8732
28.	Uttarakhand	21	37	58	33	31	64
29.	West Bengal	222	581	803	245	1278	1523
	Total State(s)	6362	20401	26763	9030	28696	37726
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	24	37	4	22	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Chandigarh	50	113	163	57	105	162
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	16	25	4	4	8
33.	Daman and Diu	15	7	22	18	8	26
34.	Delhi UT	2869	2772	5641	2422	2923	5345
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	2	6	8
TOTAL UT(s)		2956	2932	5888	2507	3068	5575
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		9318	23333	32651	11537	31764	43301

Source: Crime in India

Militant activities in J&K

1819. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ISIS has started pursuing a nefarious game plan to turn Muslim majority areas in J&K into a caliphate as per video issued by militant commander Zakir Musa and his Taliban-e-Kashmir unit;

(b) whether Government has made any assessment about the number of such militants in the Valley;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how many Talibani militants have been eliminated so far and by when the entire group is likely to be neutralised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per the report, nothing has been established on ground that ISIS is operating in any part of Kashmir valley. However, Ansar Gazwat-UI-Hind (AGUH) formed and led by Zakir Musa (former Hizbul-Mujahideen militant) has posted adverse materials on social media. There are reports that at present, Zakir Musa has support of less than 10 militants.

(d) No militant Tanzeem like Taliban is presently operating in any part of the Kashmir valley.

Women prisoners in the country

1820. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO:

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise population of women undertrials and convicts in prisons in the year 2010 and 2017; and

(b) the policies framed and steps taken by Government to reduce the population of women prisoners in prisons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) State/UT wise details of women undertrials and convicts lodged in jails in the year 2010 and 2016 are given in the Statement (*See* below). The information is collected by NCRB on annual basis as on 31st December of the respective year and hence the data that is published in 2017 pertains to the data available as on 31st December, 2016.

(b) "Prisons" is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs has undertaken various initiatives to reduce the number of prison inmates in the jails of the country. Through CrPC Amendment Act 2005, Section 436A was inserted in Cr PC which provides the right to an undertrial to seek bail on serving more than one half of the maximum possible sentence on personal bond. This was followed by another advisory in which the directions of the Supreme Court were shared with the States and they were requested to prepare lists of undertrial prisoners for review under Section 436-A and put in place a permanent mechanism for providing relief to undertrial prisoners.

Besides the advisories issued from time to time, Model Prison Manual 2016 has also been forwarded by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all States and Union Territories in May 2016. The Prison Manual has dedicated chapters on 'Remission', 'Legal Aid', 'Premature Release', 'Parole and Furlough', and 'Open Institutions' which address the issue of reducing population in prisons. The manual has a chapter titled 'Women Prisoners' that focuses on welfare of women in prisons.

Statement

*State/UT-wise Women Convicts and Undertrials lodged in
Jails at the end of 2010 & 2016**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Women Convicts		Total Convicts in 2016*	Women Undertrials		Total Undertrials in 2016*
		2010	2016*		2010	2016*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	231	145	2579	546	271	4644
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	76	4	6	138
3.	Assam	98	113	3395	175	185	5208
4.	Bihar	119	157	5332	773	971	27753
5.	Chhattisgarh	209	424	8255	375	558	10363
6.	Goa	8	14	174	27	16	274
7.	Gujarat	191	213	4266	351	390	7917
8.	Haryana	245	282	7224	350	373	10430
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27	29	880	23	44	1312
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	13	297	84	77	1959
11.	Jharkhand	168	170	4388	539	618	12756
12.	Karnataka	165	208	4110	300	356	10504
13.	Kerala	50	64	2821	162	155	4252
14.	Madhya Pradesh	412	612	16844	574	697	20618
15.	Maharashtra	449	378	8661	846	1050	22693
16.	Manipur	1	1	60	10	20	523
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	83	6	12	743
18.	Mizoram	21	48	584	60	37	577
19.	Nagaland	4	1	84	14	4	296
20.	Odisha	114	115	3533	376	423	11770
21.	Punjab	356	522	9931	662	652	12621

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	222	190	5346	385	473	14817
23.	Sikkim	2	1	128	5	3	196
24.	Tamil Nadu	168	174	5259	543	387	8131
25.	Telangana	-	166	1999	-	206	3923
26.	Tripura	12	22	565	10	13	364
27.	Uttar Pradesh	799	1120	26785	1832	2665	68432
28.	Uttarakhand	56	90	1976	58	84	2224
29.	West Bengal	381	487	6445	736	1088	15868
	TOTAL (STATES)	4515	5759	132080	9826	11834	281306
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	106	2	7	77
31.	Chandigarh	10	20	379	19	26	389
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	1	120
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	18	0	2	41
34.	Delhi	104	140	3034	401	412	10942
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1	7
36.	Puducherry	2	1	66	4	5	176
	TOTAL (UTs)	117	164	3603	426	454	11752
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	4632	5923	135683	10252	12288	293058

Source: Prison Statistics India

Note: (1) '-' Newly created state from Andhra Pradesh in 2014

(2) * Data for the year 2016 is provisional as data is under clarification from some States/UTs.

Greyhound Training Centre

1821. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Greyhound Training Centre at Hyderabad is still serving both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States or has become training centre for the State of Telangana as per the provisions of Section 9 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act;

(b) whether a similar state of the art training centre has been established Andhra Pradesh, if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has provided any financial assistance to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States for setting up new operational hubs if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether personnel distribution in various forces like Octopus and Greyhound has been completed in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No Sir. As per Section 9 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, the Greyhounds Training Centre at Hyderabad had become exclusive training centre for the State of Telangana since 2nd June of 2017.

The training centre for Andhra Pradesh Greyhounds has not been established. An Operational Hub has already been working at Visakhapatnam, AP.

(c) No financial assistance has been provided.

(d) Distribution of Personnel of Greyhounds and Octopus, between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, has been completed.

Legislation to substitute death by hanging

1822. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court of India has recently asked Government to bring legislation to substitute death by hanging with a more humane method, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what is Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) There is no such order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Fake currency smuggled from Bangladesh

1823. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fake currency of 2000 rupee notes are being smuggled from Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details of such fake currency seized during the current year; and

(c) whether Government is aware that Bangladeshi syndicates have started using paper smuggled from Saudi Arabia and Malaysia to match the paper used by India to manufacture new 2000 rupees notes and if so, whether the matter was taken up with the Government of Bangladesh and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the data available with National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) of ₹2000 denomination amounting to the face value of ₹1.77 crores have been seized during the year 2017 (up to 30.11.2017) in five states sharing international borders with Bangladesh.

(c) As per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between India and Bangladesh to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of Fake Currency Notes (FCN), a meeting of the Joint Task forces of both the countries was held from 17-19 December, 2017 in Dhaka, Bangladesh where various issues relating to Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) were discussed.

Filing of annual returns by NGOs

1824. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many NGOs are registered in the country which are getting foreign funds in various fields and how many of them are registered under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act and how many of them have filed annual returns during last three years, till date;

(b) the total amount received by each of them during the above period, year-wise;

(c) how many of them have been served notices for failing to file annual returns; and

(d) whether penalty has been slapped on defaulter NGOs including notices for cancellation of licenses, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Close to 25000 NGOs are registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010. The details of NGOs who have filed annual returns

during last three years, till date and the total amount received by each is available at *fcraonline.nic.in* under 'Information Bank'. However, the total amount received by the NGOs during the last three years is given below:

Year	Quantum of foreign fund received (₹ Crore)
2014-15	15,299
2015-16	17,773
2016-17 (till 30.12.2017)	13,750

(c) and (d) 5922 NGOs have been served notices for failing to file annual returns and the registration of 4867 NGOs has been cancelled.

Illegal trade between India and Pakistan across LoC

1825. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Investigation Agency (NIA) has come across huge illegal trade between India and Pakistan across LoC to fund terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, suitable steps being taken by Government to check such trade activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The National Investigation Agency has registered a case RC-17/2016/NIA/DLI related to cross border trade and terror funding on 16.12.2016. The case is presently under investigation. The security agencies are vigilant and take adequate measures to check any illegal activity across the LoC.

Funds for flood relief and Ockhi cyclone

1826. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu had sought any Central funds for the relief measures after the floods caused by monsoonal rains during November, 2017 and for Ockhi cyclone; and

(b) if so, the details of relief amount sanctioned and released by the Central Government to the State Government of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In order to support the affected people of the State Government of Tamil Nadu, after the flood and cyclone 'Ockhi' the Government of India has released second instalment of ₹280.50 crore to Tamil Nadu from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on 8th December 2017, for immediate relief measures.

In addition, the Government of India has released an amount of ₹ 133 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to Government of Tamil Nadu on 27th December 2017.

Increase in amount of annual allocation as per new SDRF norms

1827. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to increase the amount of annual allocation proportionately as per the increased provision in new SDRF norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The allocation of SDRF for a period of five years is fixed by the successive Finance Commission (set-up under the Article 280 of Constitution from time-to-time). The Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended an allocation of ₹ 61,220 crore in SDRF to all States for the Award Period (*i.e.* 2015-16 to 2019-20) against ₹ 33,580.93 crore recommended by the 13th Finance Commission.

Funds granted for natural disaster relief

1828. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times Central assistance has been granted to States each year for natural disaster relief in the last three years;

(b) the total amount of funds granted in each instance of natural disaster relief; and

(c) the total amount available each year for Central assistance to States in natural disasters during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) As per the National Disaster Management Policy, the primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. The concerned State Governments undertake relief activities according to the magnitude of the ground situation, in the wake of notified natural disasters from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms without any discrimination. For calamity of a severe nature, additional assistance is supplemented by Government of India from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) by following the laid down procedure.

The corpus of SDRF is contributed by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio 75:25 for General Category States and 90:10 for Special Category States. NDRF is fully funded by the Government of India. Under the prevailing guidelines, the first charge of relief expenditure is always on the SDRF. Allocation of SDRF for the each State Government is done by the Finance Commission (set-up under the Article 280 of constitution from time-to-time), for the Award period. In addition, 10% of the annual fund allocation of the SDRF may be used for localized State specific natural disaster. No calamity-wise allocation is made under the SDRF to State. The Central share of SDRF grant is released in two equal instalments, first in June and the second in December subject to fulfillment of conditions of the guidelines. Financial assistance under SDRF/ NDRF in the wake of natural disasters is by way of relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered/ claimed.

State-wise details of allocation and releases of central grants from SDRF and NDRF during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of allocation and releases of SDRF and NDRF during the years 2014-15 to 2017-18

Sl. No.	State	Allocation under SDRF					Centre's share of SDRF released					Released from NDRF			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (as on 21.12.17)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 21.12.17)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 27.12.17)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	367.26	440.00	462.00	485.00	230.85	330.00	346.50	181.875	578.03	356.74	702.72	—		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.67	52.00	55.00	57.00	40.20	46.80	49.50	51.30	125.96	—	51.06	32.44		
3.	Assam	320.62	460.00	483.00	507.00	425.97#	414.00	434.70	456.30	0.00	—	—	—		
4.	Bihar	406.57	469.00	492.00	517.00	304.93	351.745	369.00	489.56	0.00	—	—	204.315		
5.	Chhattisgarh	183.93	241.00	253.00	265.00	134.665	249.725#	94.875	194.25#	0.00	522.31	313.385	—		
6.	Goa	3.60	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.985	3.00	3.00	—	0.00	—	—	—		
7.	Gujarat	610.33	705.00	740.00	777.00	457.75	528.75	555.00	500.00	0.00	—	—	—		
8.	Haryana	234.48	308.00	323.00	339.00	255.41#	203.43#	357.75	254.25	0.00	—	—	—		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	158.95	236.00	248.00	260.00	143.06	212.40	223.20	234.00	65.30	82.215	81.22	63.23		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	209.62	255.00	268.00	281.00	278.50#	229.50	241.20	—	43.53	—	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	315.36	364.00	382.00	401.00	236.52	273.00	286.50	150.375	0.00	—	—	—
12.	Karnataka	195.65	276.00	290.00	305.00	146.74	207.00	217.50	114.375	271.38	1645.53	2292.50	913.044
13.	Kerala	159.33	185.00	194.00	204.00	119.50	138.75	145.50	153.00	0.00	—	—	133.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	477.39	877.00	921.00	967.00	358.04	657.75	690.75	724.625	83.13	1011.99	863.81	—
15.	Maharashtra	538.08	1483.00	1557.00	1635.00	403.56	1112.25	583.875	583.875#	1426.95	1592.96	2224.78	—
16.	Manipur	8.78	19.00	20.00	21.00	3.95	21.05#	18.00	18.90	0.00	38.71	14.65	—
17.	Meghalaya	17.81	24.00	25.00	27.00	16.03	21.60	22.50	24.30	30.56	—	—	—
18.	Mizoram	10.40	17.00	18.00	19.00	9.36	15.30	16.20	17.10	0.00	—	—	—
19.	Nagaland	6.04	10.00	10.00	11.00	5.44	9.00	9.00	9.90	19.43	15.11	0.96	25.01
20.	Odisha	475.98	747.00	785.00	824.00	276.98	560.25	588.75	618.00	0.00	574.6925	425.66	—
21.	Punjab	270.96	390.00	409.00	430.00	203.22	292.50	306.75	161.25	0.00	—	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	730.10	1103.00	1158.00	1216.00	547.58	827.25	868.50	912.00	0.00	1378.13	990.82	301.65
23.	Sikkim	27.65	31.00	33.00	34.00	24.89	27.90	29.70	30.60	0.00	—	—	—

24.	Tamil Nadu	356.78	679.00	713.00	748.00	133.795	643.045#	534.75	561.00	0.00	1000.00	1813.66	301.65
25.	Telangana	251.23	274.00	288.00	302.00	153.90	205.50	216.00	—	18.51	468.20	328.16	58.40
26.	Tripura	23.47	31.00	33.00	34.00	21.12	27.90	29.70	30.60	0.00	—	—	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	468.44	675.00	709.00	744.00	351.33	506.25	531.75	279.00	581.29	3305.66	1062.09	—
28.	Uttarakhand	143.02	210.00	220.00	231.00	64.295	253.36#	198.00	103.95	216.81	—	—	—
29.	West Bengal	370.51	516.00	542.00	569.00	277.88	387.00	406.50	426.75	0.00	459.71	275.82	—
	TOTAL	7387.01	11081.00	11635.00	12214.00	5629.45	8756.00	8374.95	7281.76	3460.88	12451.96	11441.30	2082.85

Including arrears of SDRF for the previous year.

Children forcibly taken away

1829. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of children, below 18 years, forcibly taken away during last two years in the country;
- (b) how many of these children were in urban areas and rural areas;
- (c) the number of boys and girls among them;
- (d) how many have been retrieved; and
- (e) how many are in child welfare homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of State/UT-wise cases registered, male child victims, female child victims, total number of child victims in the registered cases under kidnapping and abduction during 2015-2016 are given in the Statement-I [Refer to the Statement-III Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1818 (Part (a) and (b))]. Details of State/UT-wise total recovery of kidnapped and abducted children (upto 18 years) during 2015-2016 are given in the Statement-II [Refer to the Statement-IV Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1818 (Part (a) and (b))].

Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is implementing a centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (now "Child Protection Services") for Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) as well as for children in conflict with law (CCL). CNCP and CCL are defined under section 2(14) and 2(13) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) respectively. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/ UT Administrations for, *inter-alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for establishment and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) for children covered under CNCP and CCL. The number of children under CNCP and CCL living in CCIs is 87,119.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. The Central Government has issued advisories to all State and UT Governments to take concerted action to curb crime against children and these advisories are available at www.mha.nic.in.

Motor vehicle accidents in the country

1830. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of motor vehicle accidents in the country up to October 31, 2017;
- (b) the number of fatal accidents among them;
- (c) the number of deaths and people incapacitated; and
- (d) the number of accidents and deaths on National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) collects data from States/UTs on an annual basis. The figures of accidents during 2017 are yet to be compiled. However, during 2016, number of road accidents reported, persons injured and persons dead are 4,73,050, 4,85,508 and 1,51,801 respectively. Number of cases of accidents and deaths on National Highways during 2016 are 135759 and 52103 respectively.

Construction of Border Outposts (BOPs) along India-Bangladesh border

1831. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that of total sanctioned 326 Border Outposts along India-Bangladesh Border, only 97 were completed as on December, 2016;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the implications for increase in cost of projects from such time overruns;
- (d) the measures taken by Government to overcome these delays; and
- (e) the status of construction of BOPs along the India-Bangladesh Border considering that its revised target date of July, 2018 is nearing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (e) The Government has sanctioned construction of 326 Border Out Posts (BOPs) along India-Bangladesh Border out of which 125 BOPs have been completed so far. The construction of BOPs has been delayed due to pending land acquisition, delay in obtaining forest wildlife clearances, etc. A number of steps have been taken to resolve the pending issues so as to complete these BOP's within the

target date/s. The Governments of West Bengal has been authorized to provide land under their Land Purchase Policy to expedite land availability. The Government of Meghalaya has been authorized to acquire land under Urgency Clause of New Land Acquisition Act, 2013. Working Groups have been constituted in the States of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram under the Chairmanship of ACS/Pr. Secretary/Secretary (Home) to expedite resolution of other pending issues.

Amount of flood relief

1832. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of flood relief released to States since 2014;
- (b) whether Government has received the report of the State Government of West Bengal estimating the damages to the flood affected districts in West Bengal;
- (c) if so, the action taken by the Centre in providing flood relief under Prime Minister's National Relief Fund and other schemes; and
- (d) the details of the relief released to other States affected by floods in 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) State-wise details of allocation and releases from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for various calamities from the years 2014-15 to 2017-18 is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1828 (Part (a) to (c))].

The financial assistance is provided to the affected States from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per laid down procedure. The concerned State Governments undertake relief operations in the wake of natural disasters including flood, from the SDRF already placed at their disposal in accordance with the GOI approved items & norms of assistance, since execution of relief activities on the ground is responsibility of the State concerned in accordance with the magnitude of the ground situation. No calamity-wise allocation is made under the SDRF to State.

With regard to PMNR, it is stated that any information pertaining to Prime Minister National Relief Fund (PMNRF) are not admissible under rule 47(2) (viii) and 47 (2) (xviii) of the rules and procedure and conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, since corpus of the fund is constituted entirely with voluntary public contribution and not from any allocation out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

In the instant case, upon receipt of the memorandum from the State Government of West Bengal, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the affected areas of

the State for an on-the-spot assessment of damages caused by the floods of 2017. The report of the IMCT is being placed before the High Level Committee (HLC) for consideration as per established procedure.

Increase in crime against SCs/STs

1833. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crime against people from the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) has increased in year 2016 as compared to 2014 as revealed by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) report for 2016;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such cases reported in 2016 with the percentage change over the year 2014; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check the crimes and atrocities against SCs and STs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of State/UT-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted, persons convicted and percentage change in 2016 over 2014 in the country under Crimes/Atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 2014-2016 are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below) respectively along with percentage change in ratio of cases charge sheeted to case reported since 2014.

(c) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has been amended in 2015 to make it more effective. This has been done with an aim to deliver justice as well as to provide for an enhanced deterrent to the offenders against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The amendments include new offences, re-phrased existing sections, expanded scope of presumptions, institutional strengthening, establishing rights of victims and witnesses, and strengthening preventive measures.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories in this regard, which are available at www.mha.nic.in.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CON), Cases Convicted (CCS), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Total Crimes against Scheduled Castes during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014												2015					2016					Percentage Change in 2016 over 2014	Percentage Change in 2016 over 2014 of cases charge sheeted to cases reported since 2014
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2113	974	41	2170	1809	149	2263	965	32	1885	1494	58	2335	1206	31	2181	1485	37	10.5	41.71				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-		
3.	Assam	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	4	3	0	4	3	0	100.0	0.00				
4.	Bihar	7886	6146	101	8927	8300	221	6367	4625	118	7620	6751	201	5701	5228	204	7099	6449	323	-27.7	107.81				
5.	Chhattisgarh	359	346	52	584	594	67	216	231	62	433	429	87	243	250	56	410	434	111	-32.3	142.39				
6.	Goa	13	9	1	13	17	1	13	9	1	1	3	1	11	3	1	6	8	1	-15.4	81.82				
7.	Gujarat	1094	1010	26	2744	2695	33	1010	950	11	2580	2632	27	1322	1198	22	3582	3438	41	20.8	76.40				
8.	Haryana	475	326	55	661	614	104	510	351	35	696	630	48	639	476	39	912	894	53	34.5	51.02				

9.	Himachal Pradesh	119	67	9	158	130	22	94	68	2	124	132	2	116	86	1	176	177	1	-2.5	57.76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	-	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	903	482	60	942	566	62	736	409	40	713	515	46	525	281	87	586	368	89	-41.9	91.81
12.	Karnataka	1865	1610	39	4140	3946	75	1852	1346	23	4494	4016	32	1869	1493	22	3638	3254	27	0.2	86.14
13.	Kerala	712	351	25	623	526	30	696	376	11	530	515	15	810	444	13	739	563	21	13.8	43.33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3294	3345	1492	6471	6433	2608	3546	3503	721	6418	6485	1268	4922	4611	886	8347	8294	1642	49.4	67.96
15.	Maharashtra	1768	1464	59	4286	4332	95	1804	1381	64	4666	4198	169	1750	1490	106	4609	4436	201	-1.0	83.66
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	3	0	100.0	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
20.	Odisha	1657	1924	23	2960	2968	34	1823	1424	55	1914	1913	110	1796	1436	34	1986	1936	67	8.4	107.13
21.	Punjab	123	48	6	152	92	19	147	64	11	166	106	25	132	82	16	225	167	21	7.3	36.36
22.	Rajasthan	6735	2794	750	5122	5312	1680	5911	2420	755	4294	4672	1517	5134	2391	541	4634	4594	877	-23.8	54.42
23.	Sikkim	3	3	2	4	4	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	-66.7	300.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	1494	1266	84	3496	3535	177	1736	1334	56	3814	3573	165	1291	992	76	3057	2395	144	-13.6	98.06
25.	Telangana	1427	887	37	2233	1861	54	1293	893	71	1055	1122	85	1529	780	24	1513	1091	38	7.1	58.01

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
26. Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-
27. Uttar Pradesh	8066	6123	1843	24964	17935	4549	8357	6526	2033	26609	20365	4952	10426	8387	1570	33007	25644	3276	29.3	58.73	60.00	89.08	
28. Uttarakhnad	60	39	8	78	72	6	80	51	19	104	99	34	65	39	24	71	67	31	8.3	60.00	89.08		
29. West Bengal	130	106	1	173	146	1	150	61	0	130	129	0	119	127	0	140	162	0	-8.5	89.08			
TOTAL STATE(S)	40300	29320	4714	70903	61887	9988	38613	26990	4121	68254	59782	8843	40743	31007	3753	76925	65863	7001	1.1	72.0			
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
31. Chandigarh	1	1	0	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	100.00
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
34. Delhi UT	86	74	5	103	100	9	51	35	1	35	41	1	54	32	0	64	51	0	-37.2	137.04			
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
36. Puducherry	14	9	0	5	9	0	3	11	0	12	11	0	3	3	0	9	10	0	-78.6	300.00			
TOTAL UT(S)	101	84	5	112	112	9	57	46	1	47	52	1	58	35	0	73	61	0	-42.6	144.8			
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	40401	29404	4719	71015	61999	9997	38670	27036	4122	68301	59834	8844	40801	31042	3753	76998	65924	7001	1.0	72.1			

*Source: Crime in India**

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted 2014 (CCS), Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge Sheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Total Crimes against Scheduled Tribes during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014												2015					2016					Percentage Change in 2016 over 2014	Percentage Change in 2016 over 2014 of cases charge sheeted to cases reported since 2014
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	390	190	6	517	327	16	362	159	3	294	268	8	405	265	2	451	290	2	3.8	46.91				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	-	0.00			
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.00			
4.	Bihar	77	48	4	188	161	18	5	21	2	5	61	2	25	22	5	85	64	6	-67.5	192.00				
5.	Chhattisgarh	475	490	69	737	777	88	373	376	120	627	680	140	402	393	78	602	576	93	-15.4	121.89				
6.	Goa	6	7	0	5	7	0	8	6	0	4	7	0	11	6	1	4	3	0	83.3	63.64				
7.	Gujarat	223	204	3	504	519	5	248	226	3	704	678	6	281	237	1	712	678	4	26.0	72.60				
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
9. Himachal Pradesh	3	2	0	16	10	0	6	4	0	7	10	0	2	1	0	4	3	0	-33.3	100.00		
10. Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
11. Jharkhand	402	277	36	460	411	39	266	176	25	383	291	30	280	170	34	277	207	40	-30.3	98.93		
12. Karnataka	397	395	11	1093	1019	13	386	282	5	777	766	9	374	304	0	726	635	0	-5.8	105.61		
13. Kerala	120	86	6	130	109	6	165	96	2	161	138	3	182	133	4	179	149	7	51.7	47.25		
14. Madhya Pradesh	1577	1573	607	2691	2701	927	1358	1363	281	2393	2404	415	1823	1795	273	3119	3110	426	15.6	86.29		
15. Maharashtra	443	400	12	941	883	15	482	350	25	995	869	59	403	396	21	964	991	38	-9.0	99.26		
16. Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	1	0	0.0	0.00		
17. Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-		
18. Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-		
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-		
20. Odisha	533	511	18	744	730	26	691	506	32	728	739	39	681	618	18	855	801	25	27.8	75.04		
21. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	-	0.00		
22. Rajasthan	1681	660	209	1262	1261	375	1409	525	161	963	976	261	1195	538	139	1064	1065	226	-28.9	55.23		
23. Sikkim	1	1	1	8	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	-		
24. Tamil Nadu	18	20	0	24	45	0	25	25	0	36	41	0	19	19	1	41	39	1	5.6	105.26		
25. Telangana	333	216	5	737	649	9	386	246	16	383	322	25	375	229	12	553	483	18	12.6	57.60		

Increase in sexual crimes in Delhi

1834. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that sexual crimes have increased sharply in Delhi as compared to other cities;
- (b) the number of sexual crimes reported since January, 2017 till date;
- (c) whether sharp increase in sexual crimes are against the motive of Beti Bachao programme of Government; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The number of sexual crimes reported since January 2017 till November, 2017 is as under:

Year	Rape	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	Insult to the modesty of women
2017	1968	3146	593

Delhi Police has reported that they have taken a number of measures for facilitating reporting and registration of crime which may have contributed to higher number of cases registered in the NCT of Delhi. However, in 2017 (as on 30/11), cases of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty have declined by 19.62%, insult to the modesty of women by 31.60% and rape by 1.20%, as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Delhi Police has taken several measures to reduce crimes against women and to make neighbourhood safe and violence free for women and girls which include dynamic identification of crime-prone areas and deployment of police resources including pickets, foot patrolling, PCR Vans and Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) to enhance visibility and prevent crime against women, dedicated Women Helpline No.1091/1096, exclusive Women Help Desk in Police Stations, concerted action against drinking in public places, informing civic agencies regarding dark patches for rectification, self-defence training for women/ girls, gender sensitization sessions for boys in schools and colleges, regulation of the Business Process Outsourcing organizations (BPOs) with regard to dropping women employees to their respective place of stay and launching of 'Himmat' mobile application for seeking police assistance to prevent crime against women.

Awareness among policemen regarding misuse of social media

1835. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government has asked the State Governments to initiate legal action and sensitize police force regarding the Blue Whale challenge;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is lack of awareness among policemen regarding misuse of social media;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Union Government has asked the State Governments to train police officials at district and police station levels to handle such crimes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Yes, all States /UTs were directed to monitor the situation closely and take action against proponent of the game after instances of children committing suicide while allegedly playing Blue Whale Challenge Game were reported in States/UTs. Further, a Committee was formed under the chairmanship of DG, Computer Emergency Response Team-India (CERT-In) to investigate cases of suicide committed or attempted allegedly using 'Blue Whale Challenge Game'. The Committee analysed the internet activities, device activities, call records and other social media activity, other forensic evidences and also interacted with rescued victims associated with these incidents. Involvement of Blue Whale Challenge Game in any of these incidents could not be established.

2. Training of law enforcement personnel is an ongoing activity and various national and state police academies/institutes regularly organize training programs. Law Enforcement Agencies regularly monitor the social media sites and take action under existing legal provisions for removal of malicious contents/materials and prosecution.

Increase in crime graph of Delhi and NCR

1836. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crime graph of murder, rape, theft, burglary, etc. in Delhi and NCR is increasing by leaps and bounds for the last three years;

(b) what kind of measures have been taken by the Central Government in coordination with Delhi Government to eliminate such crimes; and

(c) the number of crime cases solved by Delhi Police and number of convictions of criminals during the past three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) In the National Capital Region (NCR) areas other than National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, the primary responsibility with respect to 'Police' & 'Public Order' lies with the State Governments concerned, as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. As far as NCT of Delhi is concerned, Delhi Police has reported that they have taken a number of measures for facilitating reporting and registration of crime which may have contributed to marginal increase in cases registered in the NCT of Delhi. However, as compared to corresponding period of 2016 (January - November), in the year 2017 (January - November), there is decline in heinous offences including murder (-6.28%), robbery (-38.67%), burglary (-26.06%) etc. Delhi Police has taken several concrete measures to control crime, which *inter-alia* include, dynamic identification of crime-prone areas and deployment of police resources including pickets, foot patrolling, PCR Vans and Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) to enhance visibility and prevent crime, identification of active criminals, arrest of notorious criminals, integrated patrolling by local police, PCR staff and Traffic police, action against drinking in public, installation of CCTV cameras in public places and citizen-centric policing through Jan Sampark and other community approach programmes.

(c) As reported by Delhi Police, the details of total number of IPC cases reported, solved, persons arrested and persons convicted in NCT of Delhi during last three years and the current year (upto 30.11.2017) are as under:

Year	Total No. of IPC cases Reported	No. of cases solved	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons convicted
2014	155654	49430	71910	6026
2015	191377	53963	75529	3819
2016	209519	50521	67455	1990
2017 (upto 30.11.2017)	213151	51937	65264	851

Security along porous eastern border with Bangladesh

1837. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has stepped up security along its largely porous eastern border with Bangladesh and is using chilli and stun grenades to block the entry of Rohingya Muslims fleeing from Myanmar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Border Security Force had pushed back to Bangladesh the Rohingyas who tried to cross over to India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) The Border Security Force (BSF) is mandated to apprehend illegal migrants & infiltrators from across the border. The force personnel, on duty, are provided with various non-lethal weapons and munitions alongwith service weapons to deal with illegal migrants and infiltrators depending on situation. Various other measures have also been taken to step up security along the Indo-Bangladesh Border like review of vulnerability of BOPs, and effective domination of the riverine gaps by carrying out round the clock surveillance, and by additional deployment of manpower in sensitive areas.

New border posts for ITBP force

1838. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal for fifty temperature controlled posts along the India-China border for ITBP jawans who now guard the Himalayan heights in sub-zero temperatures;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has announced several measures to boost capabilities of the force;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to build new border posts for the ITBP force; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The Government has approved the establishment of 54 temperature controlled Integrated Border Out Posts (BOPs) for Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP).

(b) to (d) The Government is committed to the development of border infrastructure to strengthen the operational capabilities of ITBP. It has accorded in-principle approval to the setting up of 47 new BOPs for ITBP.

Non-filing of returns by NGOs

1839. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of repeated reminders, many NGOs had not filed their annual returns under FCRA and rules made thereunder;

(b) if so, the details of the NGOs who are yet to file their annual returns and for how many years they have not filed returns;

(c) whether any proposal is pending with Government to make amendment in the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act to make it more stringent in penalizing for failure in filing of returns;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per available records more than 10000 NGOs have not filed their annual returns for six financial years (2010-11 to 2015-16). The year wise detail is available at fcraonline.nic.in under the 'Information Bank'.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) There are sufficient penal provisions under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 to deal with failure in filing returns.

Illegal migration from Bangladesh

1840. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Muslims from Bangladesh have

illegally crossed over into the North-East Region due to the porous India-Bangladesh Border;

(b) whether Government has any plan to seal the porous India-Bangladesh border to arrest such illegal migration; and

(c) what kind of preventive measures have been taken by Government to stop such illegal migration into Indian territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Illegal immigration of Bangladeshi nationals into India has remained an issue of concern. Despite erection of border fence in various stretches, the Indo-Bangladesh border continues to remain vulnerable to illegal infiltration by Bangladesh nationals through unfenced stretches/ gaps. Infiltrators generally cross over to India clandestinely and mingle with adjoining population, taking advantages of physical, linguistic and cultural similarities.

(b) and (c) In order to curb and control the illegal cross border movement and illegal infiltration from Bangladesh, Government has taken various steps which, *inter-alia*, include strengthening of the Border Security Forces and equipping them with modern equipments, erection of fencing, installation of floodlights, coordinated patrolling, identification and reduction of vulnerable gaps between the border posts, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc. along Indo-Bangladesh border. The issue of illegal infiltration from Bangladesh and Security & Border Management related issues are regularly taken up at various levels including Home Secretary Level talks between India and Bangladesh. Bangladesh authorities have been urged to take effective steps to check the illegal infiltration of their nationals into India, especially through vulnerable and riverine areas.

The Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and the Bureau of Immigration under the Foreigners Act, 1946. A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants was communicated to State Government/ Union Territory Administrations in November, 2009, which has been partially modified in February, 2011, and further modified in February, 2013.

Creation of more battalions for CRPF

1841. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to create more battalions for the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CRPF has any proposal to conduct recruitment drive all over the country for recruitment to various posts in CRPF; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by when such recruitment drive is likely to be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) In 2009, Government had sanctioned 38 additional Battalions for Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), out of which 34 Battalions have been raised and the remaining 4 Bns are scheduled to be raised in the year 2018-19.

(c) fo (d) Regular recruitment for the post of Constable (General Duty) in all Central Armed Police Forces (including CRPF) is conducted through Staff Selection Commission throughout the country as per the available vacancies. Recruitment of Assistant Commandants is done through Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) on all India basis.

Fencing on India-Pakistan border in Gujarat

1842. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plan to erect fencing on India-Pakistan border at Banaskantha, Patan and Kutch in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Government has sanctioned 340 Kms. of fence along the Indo-Pakistan Border at Banaskantha, Patan and Kutch in Gujarat. Out of this, 280 Kms. of fence work has been completed.

Setting up of National Security Commission

1843. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has abided with the Supreme Court Judgement to set up a National Security Commission for selection of Police Chiefs and guarantee their tenure, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government is planning to set up Police Establishment Board to decide service related matters of police officers, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) In pursuance of directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court for setting up a National Security Commission while adjudicating the PIL filed by Prakash Singh V/S Union of India and other concerning Police reforms, a Committee namely "Committee on National Security and Central Police Personnel Welfare (CNS & CPPW)" has been constituted for recommending the names of IPS officers to the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet for appointment at the level of Director General at the centre on 2nd January, 2017. The composition of the Committee is as under:

- i. Union Home Minister- Chairman
- ii. National Security Adviser- Member
- iii. Cabinet Secretary- Member
- iv. Union Home Secretary- Member
- v. Director, Intelligence Bureau- Member

Further, taking into consideration the seniority, service profile, suitability, availability of the officers and looking to the tenure of officers for the post, the Committee recommends names of the officers for appointment as Chief of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs). All appointments of Director General in CAPFs is done on the basis of recommendations of the said Committee.

(b) Setting up Police Establishment Board is one of the directives given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 22nd September, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996 filed by Prakash Singh & others and UoI and others. A copy of the above judgment

of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was sent to all State Governments and Union Territories on 26th September, 2006 for necessary action.

Further, 'Police' being a State subject in the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India, it is primarily the State Governments which have to implement various police reforms measures. The Centre has been consistently persuading the States from time to time to bring the requisite reforms in the Police administration to meet the expectations of the people.

Promotional benefits in CAPF cadre

1844. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the promotional benefits in CAPF cadre are reserved for the IPS cadre, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) if not, why CAPF cadre gets only one or two promotions in a career of roughly 35 years, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to increase promotion levels of CAPF cadre officers, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Only those posts which are earmarked for IPS officers in the Recruitment Rules of CAPFs are filled up through them.

Promotional channels are provided for cadre officers in CAPFs. Further, cadre reviews of Group 'A' officers in various CAPFs are carried out, keeping in mind, amongst others, promotion opportunity of feeder cadre officers.

Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty Bill

1845. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh passed the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty Bill, 2015 in 2015 and sent to the Ministry in 2016; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons that the Bill is still pending with the Ministry and by when the Ministry would facilitate getting approval of this Bill from the President?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty Bill, 2015, as passed by the Legislative Assembly and reserved by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, was received on 21.01.2016 for consideration and assent of the Hon'ble President of India under article 201 of the Constitution of India.

The Bill was circulated to the concerned Central Ministries/Departments. The Ministry of Power stated that certain provisions of the Bill are inconsistent to the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003 which is a Central Act. Therefore, such provisions cannot be implemented as per Article 254 of the Constitution of India. Hence, the Government of Andhra Pradesh was asked to revisit the Bill and advise us if the State Government is willing to present a fresh Bill duly incorporating the views of the Ministry of Power. The requisite clarifications from the State Government are yet to be received.

Funds to Punjab under BADP

1846. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been released to Punjab under Border Area Development Programme (BADP) to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in border areas in the last three years and in the current year, year-wise; and

(b) the details of funds spent in the last three years under BADP under various sectors like education, health, agriculture, social sector, skill development, etc. for the people in the border areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Funds under Border Area Development Programme (BADP) are allocated to meet the critical gaps in infrastructure in border areas in various sectors such as education, health, agriculture, social sector, skill development etc. The details of funds released to Government of Punjab during the last three years and the current year is given in the table below:

Year	Fund released (₹ in Crore)
2014-15	37.16
2015-16	38.12
2016-17	27.98
2017-18	20.90
(As on 28.12.2017)	

Use of technology to optimise police functioning

1847. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of initiatives have been taken in the last three years for encouraging use of technology to optimise police functioning;
- (b) if so, what steps have been taken to sensitize States in this regard; and
- (c) the amount earmarked for this purpose in the current budget and how much has been spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir. Although 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects, the Government of India has taken a number of initiatives in the last three years for encouraging use of technology to optimize functioning of State police.

Under the scheme of Modernisation of Police Force(MPF), States have been provided central assistance for acquiring advanced weaponry such as AK-47 and INSAS Rifles, police equipment such as CCTV surveillance system, modern communication equipment, and state-of-the-art equipment for State Intelligence Branches and State Forensic Science Laboratories. By way of Crime and Criminals Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project, the processes of crime registration, investigation, prosecution, etc., in police stations are being computerized. The various benefits of CCTNS are now available to State Police Forces. The DIGITAL POLICE PORTAL launched by the Government of India, on 21.08.2017, provides facility to police officers for the purpose of investigation, policy making, data analytics and research through national database of crime records. The Government of India is also implementing a central sector project namely, Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) across the country with a view to supplement the efforts of the States/UTs to establish a standardized and reliable emergency response system across the country to effectively deal with emergency/distress calls relating to medical, fire and police emergencies etc. with a special emphasis on distress calls from women and children. It is proposed to provide them necessary funding and policy level guidance for achieving the objectives and for setting up of Emergency Response Centers (ERCs). A pan-India single emergency response number '112' has already been put in place across the country. Out of the total approved outlay of the project of ₹ 321.69 crore, an amount of ₹ 266.63 crore has been

released during the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 to majority of States/UTs which are in process of setting up of their Emergency Response Centres.

(b) States have been sensitized for encouraging use of technology from time to time. This has also been done through issuance of guidelines, convening of meetings and various communications made to the States. While approving State Action Plans under MPF scheme, the High Powered Committee, which approves these Plans, also guides States regarding improved technologies and equipment which States can acquire.

(c) The amount earmarked and released for the above purposes in the current year budget are as below:

(figures in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Allocation (BE)	Release
1.	Scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces (approved for continuance in the name of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police')	769.00 crore	130.40
2.	Crime and Criminals Tracking Network and Systems	31.00	4.82
3.	Emergency Response Support System	84.40	48.66

Budget allocation for police modernisation

1848. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government in the last three years for the modernisation of police force in the country; and

(b) the details of the budget allocation in the financial year 2017-18 for the police modernisation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects. However, to supplement the efforts of the States for equipping and modernizing of its Police forces, under the scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces(MPF), the States have been provided central assistance for acquisition of latest weaponry, training

gadgets, advanced communication and forensic equipment etc. as per the proposals of the State Governments in accordance with their strategic priorities and requirements.

(b) The State-wise details of the Budget allocation in the financial year 2017-18 under the scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces, which has been approved for continuance in the name of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police', are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Allocation to various State Governments under Modernisation of Police Force (MPF) Scheme during the current year 2017-18

Sl. No.	Name of State	Current Financial year 2017-18 Allocation (₹ in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.79
3.	Assam	32.23
4.	Bihar	33.73
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.87
6.	Goa	1.25
7.	Gujarat	31.24
8.	Haryana	14.01
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.28
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	48.73
11.	Jharkhand	11.24
12.	Karnataka	46.85
13.	Kerala	19.68
14.	Madhya Pradesh	33.11
15.	Maharashtra	57.54
16.	Manipur	11.66
17.	Meghalaya	4.58

1	2	3
18.	Mizoram	5.83
19.	Nagaland	13.12
20.	Odisha	19.05
21.	Punjab	20.05
22.	Rajasthan	38.17
23.	Sikkim	2.17
24.	Tamil Nadu	42.54
25.	Tripura	9.58
26.	Telangana	21.35
27.	Uttar Pradesh	77.16
28.	Uttarakhand	4.11
29.	West Bengal	35.3
TOTAL		685.09
Contingency Reserve		38.45
Mega City Policing		45.00
PMU		0.45
GRAND TOTAL		769.00

Disappearance of girls from Maharashtra

1849. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that every year, 2000 small girls are disappearing from Maharashtra;
- if so, the precautionary measures Government is taking in this regard; and
- how operation 'Muskan' is helping to resolve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 6844, 2543 and 2532 girls (upto 18 years) were reported missing in the State of Maharashtra during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Home Affairs advised all States/UTs to rescue the missing children by way of conducting month long sustained campaigns throughout the country. Five sustained campaigns namely, "Operation Smile" (from 1st January, 2015 to 31st January, 2015), "Operation Muskaan" (from 1st July, 2015 to 31st July, 2015), "Operation Smile-II" (from 1-31 January, 2016), "Operation Muskaan-II" (from 1st July, 2016 to 31st July, 2016) and "Operation Muskaan-III" (from 1st July, 2017 to 31st July, 2017) have been conducted.

'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rests primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Advisories for combating crimes against children. These Advisories are also available on www.mha.nic.in.

Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), in order to provide outreach services to the missing children or needy children, is operating Child helpline no. 1098 which is operational 24/7. Apart from this Railway Childlines at 33 major railway platforms are also being operated to provide assistance to any needy child. In addition to this, MWCD has developed a national tracking system for missing and vulnerable children *i.e.* TrackChild portal and it has been implemented across the country. The URL of TrackChild is www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in. MWCD had also launched Khoya-Paya on 2nd June, 2015 which is an enabling platform, where citizens can report missing children as well as sightings of their whereabouts without loosing much time. Found children can also be reported. Khoya-Paya has been integrated as a module under the citizen corner in TrackChild.

In addition, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been prepared for tracing missing children, and has been circulated to all the States and UTs for further dissemination to all other stake holders such as Police, Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) etc. This SOP lays down uniform guidelines for expediting the search and rehabilitation of a missing child all over the country.

In the State of Maharashtra, all the police units have been directed to file F.I.R. in case of missing minors instead of just taking "missing" entries in the diary vide Government circular dated 10/11/2014. If the missing child is not found within 4 months, then the case is transferred to the Anti Human Trafficking Unit. 12 Anti Human Trafficking Units have been formed in the state. The Director General of Police,

Maharashtra State *vide* letter dated 17/11/2014 has issued revised SOP in this regard to all police units. The details of the action taken during operation 'Muskan' between the months of July 2015 to July 2017 in the State of Maharashtra are given below:

Sl. No.	Operation (Five editions)	Missing Children traced in cases which have been reported and are on police record		Missing children traced in cases which have not reported been and are not on police record		Total number of missing children recovered
		Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	
1.	July 2015	280	505	2564	947	4296
2.	Jan 2016	292	373	2664	915	4244
3.	April 2016	143	308	2356	834	3641
4.	June 2016	174	323	1805	827	3129
5.	July 2017	197	448	3035	1122	4802
TOTAL		1086	1957	12424	4645	20112

Accurate data of employment in the country

†1850. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of precise data about employment in the country and the number of employment provided by Government of India during the last three years; and

(b) reaction of the Ministry about the views expressed recently by Chairman of Economic Advisory Council of the Prime Minister that there is no precise data about employment in the country, and the steps being taken by the Ministry to provide correct and precise data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) To ascertain employment and unemployment situation in the country, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Employment has conducted Employment-Unemployment Surveys annually. As per the result of last three available surveys, the estimated worker population ratio for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country is given below:

Year	Worker Population Ratio
2012-13	51.0%
2013-14	53.7%
2015-16	50.5%

The Government is implementing number of programmes/schemes aiming at creation of new employments. Besides these, Government is implementing programmes to promote entrepreneurship.

The employment provided under major schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) is given below:

Schemes/Year	<i>Employment Generated</i>		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
PMEGP (Person in lakh)	3.58	3.23	4.08
MGNREGS (Persondays in crore)	166.19	235.14	235.77
DDU-GKY (Person in lakh)	0.54	1.35	0.85
DAY-NULM (Person in lakh)	0.99	0.93	2.36

The Stand Up India Scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 5th April, 2016. The objective of the Stand Up India Scheme is to felicitate bank loans from Scheduled Commercial banks between ₹ 10 lakh and 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise in trading, services or manufacturing sector. As on 22.12.2017, 48778 loans have been extended under SUPI.

The Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana is a scheme to extend collateral free loans below ₹ 10 lakh in the non-agricultural sector to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. It is divided into three categories namely Shishu

(upto ₹ 50,000), Kishore (₹ 50,000 to ₹ 5 lakh) and Tarun (₹ 5 lakh to ₹ 10 lakh). Over 10.09 crore loans have been extended under PMMY as on 22.12.2017.

As on 1st December, 2017, a total of 5350 Start-ups have been recognized by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) for availing benefits under Start-ups India initiative. The status of the financial assistance provided through Fund of Funds for Start-ups (FFS) under the Start-ups India initiative is as follows: (i) ₹ 500 crore has been released to SIDBI in Financial Year 2015-16 and INR 100 crore in Financial Year 2016-17, (ii) Total commitments under FFS by SIDBI are at ₹ 605.7 crore to 17 Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) and (iii) AIFs have drawn ₹ 90.62 crore from the FFS and have invested a total of ₹ 337.02 crore in 75 Start-ups.

(b) Government recently constituted a taskforce under NITI Aayog for Improving Employment Data and to address the issue of timely, periodic and reliable data on job creation. The Task Force was inter-alia mandated to assess the existing data systems and sources that provide information on jobs and job creation, identify alternate sources and recommend mechanism for capturing information on jobs and job creation on a regular basis for both informal and formal sector.

Social security for contract workers/labourers

†1851. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering any draft to provide social security to contract workers/labourers engaged across the country, so that their sense of insecurity could be mitigated;

(b) whether the Ministry proposes to provide facilities to contract workers/labourers by bringing them under the International Convention of Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, 1996;

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Ministry has any data regarding the number of contract workers/labourers?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) In order to provide social security benefits to contract workers/labourers and to regulate employment of contract labour, the Central Government is implementing the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. The Act applies to every establishment in which 20 or more workmen are employed. These workers avail social security and other benefits under the Employees' Compensation Act (1923), the Employees' State Insurance Act (1948), the Industrial Dispute Act (1947), the Minimum Wages Act (1948), the Provident Funds Act (1925), the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act (1952), the Maternity Benefit Act (1961), the Payment of Gratuity Act (1972), etc.

(d) The number of contract workers employed in establishments in the Central Sphere during the last three years is as under:

Year	Number of Contract/ Outsourced Workers
2015	839234
2016	964001
2017	1110603

Safety of women involved in beedi rolling

1852. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken to ensure the protection of women and children from hazardous health effects of beedi rolling;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any step to create awareness among women regarding hazardous effects of beedi rolling;

(d) whether there is any State specific training given to grass root level workers about harmful effects of beedi rolling;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken for welfare of women engaged in beedi rolling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) There are 12 Hospitals and 286

Dispensaries under Labour Welfare Organisation across the country to provide health care facilities to Beedi workers and their families.

(c) to (e) Hospitals and Dispensaries under LWO organize health camps for awareness of effect of beedi rolling to beedi workers. In addition, this Ministry has initiated a Skill Development Programme to provide alternative livelihoods to the beedi workers & their dependants.

(f) This Ministry is implementing various schemes for welfare of beedi workers including women beedi workers. A list of these schemes is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of various schemes for welfare of beedi workers including women beedi workers

1. Health schemes:

Sl. No.	Purpose	Nature of assistance
1.	Tuberculosis	Reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals and domiciliary treatment for workers. Subsistence allowance of ₹ 750/- to ₹ 1000/- p.m is granted as per the advice of the treating physician.
2.	Heart Diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure up to ₹ 1,30,000/- to workers.
3.	Kidney Transplantation	Reimbursement of expenditure up to ₹ 2,00,000/- to workers.
4.	Cancer	Reimbursement of actual expenses on treatment, medicines and diet charges incurred by workers, or their dependents.
5.	Minor surgery like Hernia, Appendectomy, Ulcer Gynecological diseases and Prostrate diseases.	Reimbursement of expenditure up to ₹ 30,000/- to workers and their dependents.
6.	Leprosy	Financial assistance for ₹ 30/- per patient per day for indoor treatment and ₹ 60/- per patient per day for outdoor treatment to workers. Subsistence allowance of ₹ 300/- per month with dependents and ₹ 200/- per month without dependents for workers.

Sl. No.	Purpose	Nature of assistance
7.	Maternity Benefits	Grant of ₹1000/- per delivery to a female worker (for first two deliveries).
8.	Family Welfare	Monetary incentive of ₹ 500/- per head to the workers for undergoing sterilization.
9.	Ophthalmic Problems	Financial assistance of ₹300/- for purchase of spectacles.

2. Educational schemes:

Scheme	Nature of assistance			
Scheme for award of scholarships under Beedi/Iron Ore, Manganese Ore, Chrome Ore Mines/ LSDM/Mica Mines/ Cine Workers Welfare Funds	Scholarship shall be awarded to the children of the workers at the following rates per student per year:-			
	Group	Class	Rates	
			Girls	Boys
	Group I	Class 1 to IV	250	250
	Group II	Class V to VIII	940	500
	Group III	Class IX	1140	700
	Group IV	Class X	1840	1400
	Group V	Class XI to XII	2440	2000
		ITI	10000	10000
	Group VI	Non-Professional Degree Courses; Non-Professional Post Graduate Courses; Two-Three Year Diploma Courses and BCA, BBA and PGDCA.	3000	3000
	GROUP VII	Professional Degree Courses <i>i.e.</i> B.E./ B.Tech/ MBBS/ BAMS/BUMS/ B.Sc (Agriculture) and MCA/ MBA.	15000	15000

3. Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS), 2016:

Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS), 2016 for beedi workers is being implemented in the country through 17 Welfare Commissioners of the Labour Welfare Organisation of the Ministry. The housing subsidy of ₹ 1,50,000/- is disbursed in three installments in the ratio of 25:60:15. The 1st installment of subsidy of ₹ 37,500/- (25 % of subsidy) is released in advance, the 2nd installment of subsidy of ₹ 90,000/- (60% of subsidy) after construction reaches the lintel level and 3rd installment of subsidy of ₹ 22,500/- (15% of subsidy) on receipt of report of 100% inspection by the Engineers/ Officers of Labour Welfare Organisation.

Safeguarding rights of home-based workers

1853. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to envisage a policy to govern and protect the rights of home-based workers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of welfare measures implemented in the last three years with respect to home-based workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Central Government is implementing the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide social security relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers including home based workers. Various Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) as mentioned in the Schedule I of the 2008 Act. In addition to the above welfare schemes, the Central Government has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers for the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. Converged PMJJBY gives coverage of ₹ 2 lakhs on death at premium of ₹ 330/- per annum for an age span from 18 to 50

years. Converged PMSBY gives coverage of ₹ 2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of ₹ 12 per annum. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments.

Threat to employment due to automation and digitization

1854. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether automation and digitization is the main reason for unemployment in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and plans to deal with this situation;

(c) whether Government has identified areas which need to be kept free from automation and digitization; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to promote labour-intensive industries the most and popularise the products therefrom to generate employment opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Government has not received any information about unemployment caused by automation or digitization. According to National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the IT-ITeS industry is estimated to directly employ nearly 39 lakh people, an addition of around 175,000 people over the year FY 2016-17. In addition, indirect employment is around 1-1.2 crore. The IT industry will remain a major net hirer in FY 2017-18. According to NASSCOM survey, around 6 lakh employments have been made in the IT sector in the last three years.

According to NASSCOM, the skills profile is set to undergo a rapid change as demand for skills around digital technologies grows exponentially. It is believed that technology adoption will lead to more job creation across sectors in the long run.

Government bodies like National Skill Development Council (NSDC) and the Sector Skills Council (SSC) address the present and the future requirements of identifying the unique job roles and the skills requirement for the same. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries/Departments run skill development schemes across various sectors.

The stakeholders covering industry, academia and Sector Skills Councils are working to ensure that the existing workforce is re-skilled/ up-skilled in emerging technologies and job roles.

(d) Government has also decided to strategically promote labour intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro based industries. Government announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector. MUDRA and START UPS schemes are initiated by the Government for facilitating self-employment.

In addition, Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector in the economy, fast-tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

**Unemployment and retrenchment due to decline in
exports in various sectors**

†1855. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the sectors along with textile sector in which decline was recorded in exports in the year 2015-16 and the extent of decline recorded in exports from April to September in the year 2016;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of labourers have suffered retrenchment especially in textile industry due to decline in exports;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to save the labourers from unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per information from Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Commerce and Industry the decline in exports including textile in percentage for the year 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15 and for the period April-September for the year 2016 *vis-a-vis* 2015 is the Statement (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Government has not received any such report that large numbers of labourers have suffered retrenchment especially in textile industry due to decline in exports.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In order to boost employment generation and promotion of exports in Textile and Apparel sector, Government had announced a special package on 22 June 2016 as per details below:

- Additional incentives under ATUFS: The package breaks new ground in moving from input to outcome based incentives by increasing subsidy under Amended-TUFS from 15% to 25% for the garment sector as a boost for employment generation.
- Employee Provident Fund Scheme Reforms: Government of India shall bear the entire 12% of the employers' contribution of the Employers Provident Fund Scheme for new employees of garment industry for first 3 years who are earning less than ₹ 15,000 per month.
- Introduction of fixed term employment: Due to the seasonal nature of the industry, fixed term employment has been introduced for the garment sector.
- Amendment in Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act: Reduction made in number of working days from 240 to 150 has been under section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act, for employment during a year in the apparel sector. Further, tax exemption has been provided on 30% of the amount of additional employee cost (wages) for new workers for 3 assessment years.

Statement

Details of decline in exports including textiles

Major Group-wise Export

Commodity GRP	2015-16 Vs 2014-15	APR-SEP'16 Vs. APR-Sep'15
	Growth(%)	Growth (%)
1	2	3
Rice	-20.46	-5.56
Other Cereals	-67.65	-27.53
Cashew	-9.66	-12.55

1	2	3
Oil Meals	-55.72	-30.41
Oil Seeds	-23.14	0.44
Marine Products	-7.33	23.06
Meat, Dairy and Poultry Products	-9.03	-0.83
Iron Ore	-59.81	662.07
Mica, Coal and Other Ores, Minerals including process	0.32	-3.66
Leather and Leather Manufactures	-4.01	-2.91
Engineering Goods	-9.39	0.57
Cotton Yarn/Fabs./Madeups, Handloom Products Etc.	0.48	-5.53
Man-Made Yarn/Fabs./Madeups Etc.	-6.31	-3.59
Petroleum Products	-42.31	-11.37
Others	-4.99	1.45

Source: DGFT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Export Data of Textiles

Commodity	2015-16 Vs. 2014-15	APR-SEP'16 Vs. APR-SEP'15
	GROWTH(%)	GROWTH(%)
Textiles And Clothing	-1.70	-4.10

Source: DGCI&S, Ministry of Textiles

Review of existing labour laws

1856. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the existing labour laws under consideration of Government for revision;
- (b) the details of the reasons for revision; and
- (c) the steps taken so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security & Welfare; and Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Out of these, the Labour Code on Wages has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.08.2017 and subsequently, referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour. The rest of the codes are at pre-legislative consultative stage.

Shortage of doctors/nurses in ESIC hospitals

1857. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the service rendered by the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) hospitals to its beneficiaries/patients is not satisfactory due to the shortage of doctors/nurses in the hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of vacant posts of doctors and nurses in the hospitals, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government for filling up the said vacancies along with the time by which they are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Service rendered by ESIC Hospitals to its beneficiaries/patients is generally satisfactory. Any shortage of Doctors/Nurses in the hospital is fulfilled by engagement of contractual staff as a short term measure and process of regular recruitment is also undertaken along with.

(b) Details of number of posts sanctioned, in-position and existing vacancies State/UT-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Steps taken to fill up vacant posts:—

(i) 40% of the sanctioned posts under the GDMO sub cadre in ESIC hospitals are being filled with Senior Residents by Medical Superintendents at local level.

- (ii) In addition, 10 Senior Residents posts per 100 beds have also been sanctioned over and above the sanctioned post of GDMOs. These are also filled by medical Superintendents locally.
- (iii) The Medical Superintendents have been authorized to recruit super specialist and specialists on contract basis till regular incumbents become available.
- (iv) Medical Superintendents of ESIC hospitals have also been authorized to engage, under certain situations, Nursing and Para-medical staff through agencies on short term basis.
- (v) Process for recruitment of Nursing and Para-medical staff on regular basis has already been initiated.

Statement

Details of number of posts sanctioned, in-position and existing vacancies, State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	State	General Duty Medical Officers			Specialist & Super Specialists			Nursing & Para-Medical		
		S	I	V	S	I	V	S	I	V
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Assam	26	20	6	12	10	2	103	84	19
2.	Bihar	31	29	2	12	10	2	102	70	32
3.	Delhi	638	542	96	142	106	36	3711	2789	922
4.	Gujarat	82	68	14	82	40	42	814	334	480
5.	Haryana	89	51	38	48	37	11	953	286	667
6.	Himachal Pradesh	40	25	15	21	9	12	213	106	107
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	33	29	4	12	8	4	127	48	79
8.	Jharkhand	59	54	5	30	22	8	213	154	59
9.	Karnataka	130	133	-3	71	46	25	1064	869	195
10.	Kerala	201	80	121	62	42	20	791	703	88
11.	Madhya Pradesh	53	42	11	41	19	22	445	168	277

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Maharashtra	83	32	51	50	26	24	537	292	245
13.	Odisha	28	18	10	12	8	4	94	63	31
14.	Punjab	87	59	28	46	29	17	593	295	298
15.	Rajasthan	80	66	14	44	32	12	607	311	296
16.	Tamilnadu	86	78	8	44	25	19	840	537	303
17.	Telangana	80	57	23	54	27	27	854	390	464
18.	Uttar Pradesh	131	32	99	68	0	0	470	25	445
19.	West Bengal	82	63	19	40	8	32	639	442	197
TOTAL		2039	1478	561	891	504	319	13170	7966	5204

S-Sanctioned, I- In-position, V- Vacant

*Newly taken over hospital

Setting up of national employment exchange

1858. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to create national employment exchange in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government would create employment exchanges for overseas jobs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing the National Career Service Project (NCSP) for linking country-wise employment exchanges using technology to provide a variety of employment related services in the country like job matching, career counseling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses etc. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) and is supported by Call Centre/ Helpdesk.

(c) and (d) The Government has no proposal to create employment exchanges for overseas employment.

Measures to reduce unemployment in the country

1859. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken by Government to reduce unemployment in the country during the last two years; and
- (b) the number of jobs created during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Employment generation coupled with improving employability has been the priority concern of the Government. The Government has taken various steps in this direction like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The detail of employment generated/created in these major schemes is given below:

Employment Generated/Created

Schemes/Year	2015-16	2016-17
PMEGP (Person in lakh)	3.23	4.08
MGNREGS (Persondays in crore)	235.14	235.77
DDU-GKY (Person in lakh)	1.35	0.85
DAY-NULM (Person in lakh)	0.93	2.36

MUDRA and START UPS schemes are initiated by the Government for facilitating self-employment. Loan under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) Scheme have been extended by banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NFBCs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) to small/micro business enterprises by providing loans upto 10 lakh for manufacturing, processing, trading, services and activities allied to agriculture for promotion of self-employment. The objective of scheme is to promote and ensure bank finance to unfunded segments of the economy. The details of loan sanctioned under MUDRA Schemes during 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as under:

Mudra Loans

Years	Sanctioned amount (in ₹ crore)	No. of Accounts	New Entrepreneurs
2015-16	1,37,449	348,80,924	124,74,668
2016-17	1,80,528	397,01,047	99,89,470

Start-ups India is a flagship initiative launched by the Government in 2016 to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and start-ups in the country which will drive economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. The Government through this initiative aims to empower start-ups to grow through innovation and design. As on 1st December, 2017, a total of 5350 Start-ups have been recognized by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) for availing benefits under Start-ups India initiative. The status of the financial assistance provided through Fund of Funds for Start-ups (FFS) under the Start-ups India initiative is as follows: (i) ₹ 500 crore has been released to SIDBI in Financial Year 2015-16 and 1NR 100 crore in Financial Year 2016-17, (ii) Total commitments under FFS by SIDBI are at ₹ 605.7 crore to 17 Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) and (iii) AIFs have drawn ₹ 90, 62 crore from the FFS and have invested a total of ₹ 337.02 crore in 75 Start-ups.

The Government is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project as a plan scheme for transformation of the National Employment Service to provide a variety of employment related services like registration of job seekers and employers, job matching, career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, etc. These services are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) and supported by Call Centre/Helpdesk.

Status of NCS PROJECT (as on 30th November, 2017)

Job Seekers Registered	3.93 crores
Employers Registered	14.86 lakh
Jobs Mobilised	7.93 lakh
Job Fairs Organised	1135 (till 30-11-2017)

A new Scheme Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Government in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive

to enhance employment and the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS for the new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution. This scheme is targeted for employees earning up to ₹ 15000 per month and also aims to cover a large number of informal workers to the formal workforce. The progress under scheme is given below:

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY)

(Status as on 26-12-2017)

Scheme /Indicators	(PMRPY)	(PMRPY) For Textile Sector
Financial Benefits (in ₹ lakh)	225.93	10.29
Establishment	25,460	655
Covering beneficiaries	17,38,295	1,55,564

Safety audit of factories

1860. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the system of safety audit of factories is continuing; and
- (b) if so, the State-wise updated status of safety audits conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) For the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, there are no specific provisions under the Factories Act, 1948 for carrying out safety audit of all factories. However, for the Major Accident Hazards (MAH) factories, the state governments frame their State MAH Control Rules under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and provision exists in the MAH Control Rules for carrying out safety audits in such MAH factories.

Further, under the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989 framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Rule 10 provides for Safety Audit and Rule 10(4) & (5) reads as follows:

Rule 10(4);After the commencement of the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals (Amendment) Rules, 1994, the occupier of both the new and the existing industrial activities shall carry out an independent safety audit of the respective

industrial activities with the help of an expert, not associated with such industrial activities.

Rule 10(5): The occupier shall forward a copy of the auditor's report along with his comments to the concerned Authority within 30 days after the completion of such Audit.

(b) The State-wise status of safety audits is not maintained by Directorate General Factory Advice Services and Labour Institutes under Ministry of Labour and Employment. However, as per the information collected through correspondence with the Chief Inspector of Factories (CIFs) of the States, the details of the States for a the year 2015, which have notified the MAH Control Rules, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Notification of Major Accidents Hazard Control Rules for the year 2015

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	MAHC Rules, 1997
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	No hazardous unit, hence Rules Not applicable
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Notified
3.	Assam	Notified
4.	Bihar	Notified
5.	Chandigarh	Notified
6.	Chhattisgarh	
7.	Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Notified
8.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	Notified
9.	Goa	Notified
10.	Gujarat	Notified
11.	Haryana	Notified
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Not Notified
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Not Notified
14.	Jharkhand	Notified
15.	Karnataka	Notified

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	MAHC Rules, 1997
16.	Kerala	Notified
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Notified
18.	Maharashtra	Notified
19.	Manipur	Draft Rules submitted for approval of State Govt.
20.	Meghalaya	Notified
21.	Mizoram	No hazardous unit, hence Rules Not applicable
22.	Nagaland	Not Notified
23.	Odisha	Notified
24.	Puducherry	Draft notification under consideration of Govt.
25.	Punjab	Notified
26.	Rajasthan	Notified
27.	Tamil Nadu	Notified
28.	Telangana	
29.	Tripura	Notified
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Notified
31.	Uttarakhand	Notified
32.	West Bengal	Draft sent for notification

Note: (i) There are no registered factories in Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Sikkim.

(ii) P : Provisional

(iii) .. : Not Available

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs.

Creation of new jobs

1861. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any details about the total number of new jobs generated during the last three years;

(b) if so, the year-wise break up thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the new schemes announced by Government failed to create new jobs for the unemployed; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government proposes to take to reverse this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As per the last three available results of labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate and worker population ratio for aged 15 years and above on usual status basis during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 are given below:

(Figures in %)

Year	Unemployment Rate	Worker Population Ratio
2012-13	4.0	51.0
2013-14	3.4	53.7
2015-16	3.7	50.5

Employment generation is a key priority of the Government. Government has focussed on making employment opportunities accessible to unemployed persons. Government is implementing schemes like Make-in-India, Digital India, Skill India, Swachch Bharat, Start-up India, and Smart City projects etc., which are likely to create more employment opportunities for job seekers. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) aims to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries/Departments run skill development schemes across various sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), MSDE, numbers of persons skilled across various sectors were 1.04 crore during 2015-16.

Further, there are various employment generating schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) scheme run by Ministry of Rural

Development and National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. Details of the employment generated under these major schemes are as follows:

Employment Generated

Schemes/Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
PMEGP (No. of persons)	357502	323362	407840
MGNREGS (Persondays Generated in lakh)	16628.59	23514.53	23576.46
DDU-GKY (No. of placed)	54196	134744	84900
Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)	98564	92668	236324

The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being implemented by the Government and these are also likely to enhance the employment base. MUDRA and START UPS schemes are initiated by the Government for facilitating self-employment.

Government is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

A new Scheme Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Government in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing industry for formalizing employment and also for promoting employment generation.

Monitoring mechanism for implementing Maternity Benefit Act

1862. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that women are being forced to sign contracts waiving benefits offered under Maternity Benefit Act as amended in 2017, especially in private sector, if so, the details of complaints received;

(b) the year-wise and State-wise number of complaints filed under Section 21 of the Act and employers convicted, 2014 onwards;

(c) whether there is any monitoring mechanism for the effective implementation of the Act, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether monitoring responsibility would be given to National Commission for Women (NCW) or the State Women Commissions with specific mandate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir. The Government is of opinion that with enforcement of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, more and more women workers would be inclined to seek employment which will lead to increase in women labour participation rate. There are stringent provisions under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 for prevention of discriminatory practices against women work force.

(b) The Ministry does not maintain any such data.

(c) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (as amended from time to time) provides for very strict punitive actions against the employer if it fails to provide the benefits, including paid maternity leave to a working woman or discharges/dismisses her during or on account of her absence from work in accordance with provisions of this Act. Any aggrieved woman may file a complaint regarding commission of an offence under the said Act against the employer in any court of competent jurisdiction.

For enforcement of the provisions of the said Act, the appropriate Governments are authorised to appoint Inspectors which have been delegated powers to enter the premises for the purpose of examination of records and require production for inspection, examine any person or take copies of the records. The Inspectors have also been authorised to make inquiry and direct the employer to make payments wrongfully withheld or pass such orders as are just and proper.

The irregularities detected during the inspection for the last 04 years in Central sphere is as under:

Year	No. of Inspection	No. of Irregularities
2014-15	64	164
2015-16	79	168
2016-17	99	298
2017-18	141	347

(d) There is no such proposal in the Ministry.

Simplification of labour laws

1863. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to simplify/make the labour laws in the country more flexible and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether various trade unions have raised concerns/opposed the said move of the Government;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the response of Government thereto; and
- (d) the further steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to strengthen the labour reforms in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing process to update the legislative system to address the need of the hour so as to make them more effective, flexible and in sync with emerging economic and industrial scenario. The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Out of these, the Labour Code on Wages has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.08.2017 and subsequently, referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour. The rest of the codes are at pre-legislative consultative stage.

(b) and (c) The process of Legislative reforms on Labour includes consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Association and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation. Suggestions/comments received during the tripartite consultations are taken into account/considered while finalizing the amendment in various Act/Rules.

(d) The Ministry has taken a number of legislative initiatives in labour laws during the last 3 years. Some of the important initiatives are as follows:

- Amendment to the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 by which eligibility limit for payment of bonus enhanced from ₹ 10000/- to ₹ 21000/- per month and the Calculation Ceiling from ₹ 3500/- to ₹ 7000/- or the minimum wages.
- Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2017 enabling payment of Wages to employees by Cash or Cheque or crediting it to their bank account.
- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 provides for complete ban on employment of children below 14 years in any occupation or process.
- Maternity Benefit Amendment Act, 2017, increases the paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks.
- The Employee Compensation (Amendment) Act, seeks to rationalize penalties and strengthen the rights of the workers under the Act.
- Ministry has notified "Ease of Compliance to maintain Registers under various Labour Laws Rules, 2017" on 21st February 2017 which has in effect replaced the 56 Registers/Forms under 9 Central Labour Laws and Rules made there under in to 5 common Registers/Forms. The number of forms provided under 3 Central Acts/Rules has been reduced from existing 36 to 12. The register can also be maintained in digitised manner. This will save efforts, costs and lessen the compliance burden by various establishments.
- A Model Shops and Establishments (RE&CS) Bill, 2016 has been circulated to all States/UTs for adoption with appropriate modification. The said Bill *inter alia* provides for freedom to operate an Establishment for 365 days in a year without any restriction on opening/closing time and enables employment of women during night shifts if adequate safety provisions exist.
- A category *i.e.* Fixed Term Employment has been introduced under Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 to impart flexibility to an establishment to employ people in case of Apparel Manufacturing Sector to meet the fluctuating demands of the sector due to its seasonal nature.

Benefits after the death of employees

†1864. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allowances given to nominated persons in case of death of employees of private limited companies/factories and the time taken in this regard;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that even after two years of the death of employees of Stork Rubber Products Pvt. Ltd., 38 kilometer, N.H. 8, Beharampur Road, village and post office Khandsa, Gurgaon, Haryana-122001 and despite submission of all the relevant documents nominees have not got any allowances so far;

(c) if so, the action taken/being taken by Government thereon; and

(d) the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) In case of the death of any employee/worker employed in any private limited company/ factory/establishment, if the documents are complete in all respects, the following allowances are given to the nominee of deceased employee:

(i) Gratuity as per Section 4 of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 within one month of death.

(ii) Balance dues like earned wages, overtime, leave wages, pending bonus are payable immediately.

(iii) If the deceased worker is covered under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (ESI) Act, then compensation/ allowances and pensions benefits are to be provided to the nominee/nominees of the employee/ worker as per the provisions of Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. If the employee/ worker is not covered under the ESI, then the compensation is decided according to the provisions prescribed under Sections 3 and 4 of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 within a period of minimum three months by the Employees Compensation Commissioner.

(iv) In addition to above statutory provisions, Haryana Labour Welfare Board provides financial assistance of ₹ five lakhs to the dependent/dependants of the deceased worker/workers whose death has occurred in the premises

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of establishment/factory, *ex-gratia* to the widows/dependents of deceased workers of ₹ 2 lakh and ₹ 15 thousand is provided to dependents for cremation.

(b) to (d) The issue is of state sphere and the Government of Haryana has furnished following information:

- (i) No employee died during the course of employment during last five years.
- (ii) No claim was received under Section 15(2) of Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
- (iii) No claim was received under Section 22 of Employees' Compensation Act.
- (iv) No accident/natural death reported in that company.

However, the workers viz., Late Sh. Kumodh Kanwar and Late Sh. Sandeep Kumar Negi, died outside the factory premises but not during the course of their employment in the unit and their dues were duly paid to their dependent.

Mining accidents

1865. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of fatal accidents which have taken place in mines across the country during the last three years, the State-wise details thereof;
- (b) the details of workers who have lost their lives in such accidents in both Government and privately-owned mines;
- (c) what extra benefits are given to the families of such deceased workers to help them to tide over the crises; and
- (d) what steps are being taken to prevent recurrence of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The number of fatal accidents which have taken place in Mines across the country during the last three years and their State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The details of workers who have lost their lives in such accidents in both Government and privately-owned mines are given below:

Year	Workers who have lost their lives		
	Government mines	Privately-owned mines	Total
2014	74	33	107
2015	66	37	103
2016	107	42	149

(c) Compensation is paid to the families of such deceased workers. The compensation is covered under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 which is given by the respective mining companies or owners.

(d) The matters relating to safety, health and welfare of persons employed in the mines are dealt with under the Mines Act, 1952, Rule and Regulations made thereunder. Directorate General of Mines Safety administers this Act for ensuring safety in the mines in the country. The owner, agent, manager and other statutory persons appointed at the mines are required to comply with the provisions of the statute.

Chief Inspector of Mines and Inspectors of Mines make inspections and enquire whenever it is required to ascertain whether the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 and of the regulations, rules and bye-laws and of any order made thereunder are observed in the case of any mine.

In order to prevent re-occurrence of accidents in future, Directorate General of Mines Safety issues circular for the mining industry for preventive measures to be taken. To ensure that the mine workers are provided with adequate safety measures while working in the mines, Officers of DGMS undertake inspections of mines and take following measures:

- Pointing out contraventions
- Withdrawal of permission
- Issue of improvement notices
- Prohibition of employment
- Informal stoppages
- Prosecution in the court of law

To prevent accidents in the mines the following steps are also taken/being taken by the Government:

- (i) To promote and propagate safety awareness in mines, National Safety Awards (Mines), National Conference on Safety in Mines are organized by Directorate General of Mines Safety. The recommendations of National Conference on Safety in Mines go a long way in enhancing safety of mine workers.
- (ii) Workers participation and sensitization in matters of safety are ensured through training in safety and by initiatives like celebration of safety week and safety campaigns, etc.
- (iii) Safety training programmes are organized among Managers and Supervisors for improving safety standards in mines.
- (iv) Introduction of Risk Assessment Techniques and preparation of safety management plan aimed at elimination of risks and to ensure safety of workmen.
- (v) Introduction of standard operating procedures to avoid unsafe practices in mines.
- (vi) Time to time, DGMS Circulars are issued as guidelines for safe operations in identified thrust areas.

Statement

The number of fatal accidents which have taken place in mines across the country during the last three years (2014-2016), State-wise

Year	State	No. of Fatal Accident
2014	Andhra Pradesh	8
	Assam	2
	Chhattisgarh	8
	Gujarat	1
	Jharkhand	19
	Karnataka	1
	Kerala	1
	Madhya Pradesh	11
	Maharashtra	8
	Odisha	2

Year	State	No. of Fatal Accident
	Rajasthan	15
	Telangana	4
	Tamil Nadu	6
	Uttarakhand	2
	Uttar Pradesh	6
	West Bengal	4
2015	Andhra Pradesh	5
	Assam	1
	Chhattisgarh	9
	Gujarat	4
	Jharkhand	12
	Karnataka	3
	Madhya Pradesh	8
	Maharashtra	6
	Odisha	5
	Rajasthan	20
	Telangana	7
	Tamil Nadu	5
	Tripura	1
	Uttar Pradesh	5
	West Bengal	8
2016	Andhra Pradesh	18
	Assam	5
	Chhattisgarh	6
	Gujarat	1
	Haryana	1
	Jharkhand	27

Year	State	No. of Fatal Accident
	Karnataka	3
	Madhya Pradesh	14
	Maharashtra	6
	Odisha	3
	Rajasthan	5
	Telangana	1
	Tamil Nadu	6
	Uttarakhand	1
	Uttar Pradesh	2
	West Bengal	12

Participation of female labour

1866. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the female labour participation in India is very low with, only 27 per cent of total labour force being women, the steps taken by Government to increase the women in labour force; and

(b) the schemes/measures taken or to be taken by Government to impart skill to women in the sectors with fastest growth such as banking, telecom and core sectors as these are dominated by men?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per 5th Annual Employment-Unemployment (EUS) Survey (2015-16) conducted by Labour Bureau, the Female Labour Participation Rate by adopting Usual Principal Status (UPS) Approach is 23.7 and by Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) Approach is 27.4.

Central Government has taken some prominent steps to increase female labour participation rate which includes the enactment of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 which provides for enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks and provisions for mandatory creche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees; issue of an advisory to the States under the Factories Act, 1948

for permitting women workers in the night shifts with adequate safety measures. Further, in order to enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers.

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. Further, under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate Government are equally applicable to both male and female workers and the Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender.

ILC recommendation on scheme workers

1867. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 45th Indian Labour Conference (ILC) had recommended that the 'scheme workers' working under various Government schemes like Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS), Mid-Day-Meal, Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), etc. must be recognized as workers and must be paid minimum wages and social security benefits including pension; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the stand of Government regarding its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, it is clarified that the 45th Indian Labour Conference has not recommended on the workers engaged under National Rural Livelihood Mission.

As per the existing practice, the recommendation of Indian Labour Conference was sent to Ministry of Women and Child Development, Department of School Education and Literacy and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare respectively for necessary action.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Department of School Education and Literacy and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare respectively have

informed that Anganwadi workers, Mid-Day Meal Scheme Cook-cum-helpers cannot be treated as workers. Anganwadi workers are honorary workers from the local community who render their services on a part time basis and are paid monthly honorarium. The cook-cum-helpers are engaged for limited hours for preparing and serving the mid-day meal. ASHAs are honorary workers under NRHM who only receive performance based incentives. The Departments referred to above have informed that for the above reason they are unable to comply with the recommendations of the ILC.

The above decision of concerned Ministries was included in the Action Taken Report (ATR) submitted for consideration by 46th Indian Labour Conference held on 20-21st July, 2015.

Numbers of workers engaged in domestic and unorganized sector

†1868. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise details of number of workers engaged in domestic and unorganised sectors;

(b) number of workers engaged in domestic and unorganised sector who are getting benefits of Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeewan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and the number of workers which are still out of coverage of these social security schemes, State-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether Government intends to formulate a national policy for workers engaged in domestic and unorganized sectors, salient features which are to be included and by when it is planned to be implemented, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) State-Wise data on number of workers engaged in domestic and unorganised sectors is not maintained at the Central level and the enrollment of these unorganised workers under Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeewan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana is not maintained separately.

(c) The Ministry of Labour & Employment is considering to formulate a National Policy on Domestic Workers which is in draft stage. However, the Government of India has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide social

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

security schemes relating to life and disability, health and maternity and old age protection to the unorganized sector workers including domestic workers.

Schemes for the workers of unorganised sector

†1869. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the schemes being run by various Ministries for the workers of unorganised sectors, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of budgetary allocation and the amount spent on said schemes during last three years;
- (c) the details of beneficiaries under the schemes and target set thereof; and
- (d) the number of beneficiaries getting benefitted from insurance schemes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Central Government is implementing Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide social security relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) as mentioned in the Schedule I of the 2008 Act.

In addition to the above welfare schemes, the Central Government recently decided to converge the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers for the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. These converged schemes give coverage of ₹ 2 lakhs on death at premium of ₹ 330/- per annum and coverage of ₹ 2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of ₹ 12 per annum. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) The scheme-wise details of budgetary allocation and expenditure, and number of beneficiaries as available are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

Scheme-wise details regarding budgetary allocation and expenditure

1. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17*	
SPIP Approvals	Expenditure	SPIP Approvals	Expenditure	SPIP Approvals	Expenditure
203981.09	177703.85	196337.70	170872.18	192974.53	113757.89

* Provisional

Note:

- (1) SPIP stands for State Programme Implementation Plan.
- (2) Expenditure is inclusive of previous year's unspent balance, Central grant and State share and it is updated upto 31.12.2016.
- (3) The above figures are as per FMR submitted by the States/UTs.

2. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):

Total expenditure of funds under IGNOAPS and NFBS (in lakhs)

	Release		Expenditure Reported	
	IGNOAPS	NFBS	IGNOAPS	NFBS
2014-15	418098.05	55781.27	686100.53	37780.44
2015-16	556269.07	63941.89	554623.63	47343.61
2016-17*	148044.42	18577.10	24459.79	2773.50

* provisional

3. Handicraft Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

The office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is implementing Direct Benefit to Artisans Schemes for the safety and welfare of Handicrafts Artisans. The details of funds disbursed under these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year is as per detail given below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Funds disbursed (in lakhs)	14.97	244.93	1335.00	55.50

4. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (₹ in crores)

Year	Health Insurance Scheme (HIS)	Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)
	Fund released	Fund released
2014-15	25.87	16.39
2015-16	01.94	16.67
2016-17	8.57	12.03

5. Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY)

The Social Security Fund and the Social Security Scholarship fund were set up by the Government of India for extending insurance cover and to weaker and vulnerable sections of the society and to provide the educational assistance to the children of the members' covered under Aam Admi Bima Yojana. LIC of India is entrusted with management of both the Funds. The outgo from the fund during last three years is as under.

(Amount in Crores)

Year	Social Security Fund	AABY Scholarship fund
	Outgo	Outgo
2014-15	438.57	274.74
2015-16	436.58	204.88
2016-17	385.34	231.85
2017-18 (up to 06/17)	44.16	19.15

Statement-II*Scheme-wise details regarding number of beneficiaries*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme including National Family Benefit Scheme (as on date)	2,34,94,720
2	Janani Suraksha Yojana (as on 31.03.2016)	1,04,16,164
3	Aam Admi Bima Yojana (as on 31.03.2016)	4,51,07,984
4	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (as on 30.09.2016)	3,50,62,923

Survey to ascertain the number of employees laid off by private companies

1870. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the number of employees laid off from private companies having more than 100 employees in 2017, particularly textiles, banking, IT and telecom sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of laid off employees, State-wise;

(c) if not, whether Government would conduct any survey in this regard in view of large scale laying off by companies and alarming job situations in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Labour Bureau, an attached office of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, however, conducts Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) to assess change in employment by enterprises in the selected eight sectors of the economy employing more than 10 workers. The sectors are Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation and Restaurants and IT/BPO.

The fifth report of Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) has been released by Labour Bureau on 29th December, 2017. As per this report, there is an overall increase in employment of 1.85 lakhs workers including 59,000 women, during the quarter January- March, 2017. There were positive changes across all eight sectors; the maximum increase of 1.02 lakh (55 per cent) was recorded in the manufacturing Sector.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal to launch any such survey.

Generation of self-employment

†1871. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Self- Employment Generation is a better and concrete means of employment generation in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the Central Government in the past had not paid due attention to self-employment;

(c) whether a number of programmes and schemes were launched for self-employment generation by the NDA Government at Centre after 2014; and

(d) whether a large number of youths have got employment in the country as a result of said programmes and schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Government through various targeted programmes such as Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Prime Minister Mudra Yojna (PMMU), Start -Up India, Stand-Up India, Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) and National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) is stimulating creation of self-employment. Programmes such as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojna are enhancing the employability of the labour force to access job opportunities.

National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) was launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA), Government of India in 24th September, 2013 by replacing the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). It aims to impart skill training to urban poor in market oriented courses to improve their employability and to enable them to start self-employment ventures. Interest Subvention is provided on individual and group bank loans sanctioned to enable them to set up microenterprises. Self Help Groups are also linked with banks to encourage them to undertake income-generating activities. The details of the number of persons assisted with subsidised loans for individual and group microenterprises under Self-Employment Programme (SEP) component under NULM during the last three years is given below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up of	
		Individual Micro-enterprises	Group Micro-enterprises
1.	2014-15	24125	11452
2.	2015-16	48665	10090
3.	2016-17	71035	13393
4.	2017-18	5287	1675
	TOTAL	1,49,112	36,610

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/o MSME) is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), which is a major credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. Details of margin money subsidy disbursed, number of Projects assisted and employment generated under PMEGP since inception are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Stand Up India scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 5th April 2016. The objective of the Stand Up India Scheme is to facilitate bank loans from Scheduled Commercial banks between ₹ 10 Lakh and 1 crore to atleast one Schedule Caste (SC) or Schedule Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a Greenfield Enterprise in trading, services or manufacturing sector. As on 22.12.2017, 48,778 loans have been extended under SUPI.

The Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojna is a scheme to extend collateral free loans below ₹ 10 Lakh in the non agricultural sector to individuals to enable them to set up or expand their business activities. It is divided into three categories namely Shishu (upto ₹ 50,000), Kishore (₹ 50,000 to ₹ 5 Lakh) and Tarun (₹ 5 Lakh to ₹ 10 Lakh). Over 10.09 Crore loans have been extended under PMMY as on 22.12.2017.

Statement

Details of Margin Money Subsidy Disbursed, No. of Projects Assisted and Employment Generated under PMEGP since Inception upto 30-11-2017

Year	Margin money (MM) subsidy released (₹ crore)	MM subsidy utilized# (₹ crore)	No. of units assisted	Estimated employment generated
1	2	3	4	5
2008-09	740	408.64	25,507	255,070
2009-10	504.21	742.76	39,502	419,997
2010-11	877.2	905.41	49,819	482,024
2011-12	1010.24	1057.84	55,135	495,523
XI Plan Total	3131.65	3114.65	169963	1652614

Progress of PMEGP during XII Plan

1	2	3	4	5
2012-13	1228.44	1080.66	57884	428246
2013-14	988.36	1076.45	50493	378907
2014-15	1073.16	1122.54	48168	357502
2015-16	1254.68	1020.06	44340	323362
2016-17	1082.90	1280.91	52912	407840
XII Plan Total	5627.54	5580.62	253797	1895857
2017-18*	1004.49	630.72	22918	183344
GRAND TOTAL [2008-09 to 2017-18*]	9763.68	9325.99	446678	3731815

* including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Misuse of funds collected

1872. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Comptroller and Auditor General has reported that the funds collected under the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 was being used to purchase laptops and washing machines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) in how many States such instances were noticed; and

(d) whether there are any stringent guidelines by Government to put these funds to proper use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The cess is levied and collected by the State Government/Union Territory Administration under the provisions of the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 at the rate of one percent of the cost of construction incurred by an employer. The cess fund is utilized under section 22 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, for the welfare of construction workers by the State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board constituted by the States/ UTs under the Act.

The utilisation of the cess fund for the welfare of the building and other construction workers is under close scrutiny of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 318 of 2006 filed by M/s National Campaign Committee for Central Legislation on Construction Labour V/s Union of India and others.

The Hon'ble Court *vide* its order dated 2nd August, 2017 requested CAG to prepare a statement, *inter-alia*, regarding utilization of cess fund with reference to Section 22 of the Act. CAG submitted a statement before the Hon'ble Supreme Court showing that, *inter-alia*, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh have incurred expenditure on purchase of laptops and washing machines respectively.

The Central Government has been issuing directions under Section 60 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996, to the State Governments/ UT Administrations from time to time for proper utilization of cess fund in terms of the provisions of the Act.

Further, the Central Government has constituted a Monitoring Committee on 09.09.2015 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Labour and Employment) to monitor the implementation of directions issued under Section 60 of the Act, specifically with reference to utilization of Cess fund for Welfare Schemes by the State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards. The Committee has been holding regular meetings with the Principal Secretary/Secretary/Labour Commissioners of all the States/ UTs to monitor the progress.

State social security boards for unorganized sector workers

1873. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several States have not constituted State Social Security Boards for unorganized sector workers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, in how many States these are operational; and

(c) the number of unorganized workers registered, State-wise and the schemes implemented for their welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) All the States except the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh have set up State

Social Security Board under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, in their respective States.

(c) The State-wise data of unorganised workers registered so far by the States is not Centrally available. The Central Government is implementing Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide social security relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers. Various Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) as mentioned in the Schedule I of the 2008 Act. In addition to the above welfare schemes, the Central Government has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers for the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. Converged PMJJBY gives coverage of ₹ 2 lakhs on death at premium of ₹ 330/- per annum for an age span from 18 to 50 years. Converged PMSBY gives coverage of ₹ 2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of ₹ 12 per annum. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments.

Special scheme for the welfare of female workers

†1874. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister off LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT he pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any special scheme for the development and welfare of female workers in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any important steps have been taken for the development and welfare of female workers under this scheme during the last three years, if so, the major achievements thereof and the details of achievements and steps taken, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any facilities are being provided to female workers after their retirement under any scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Central Government is implementing Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, to provide social security relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection to the unorganised workers including female workers. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) as mentioned in the Schedule I of the 2008 Act. Janani Suraksha Yojana is a Centrally Sponsored scheme with the objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women. This scheme also provides performance based incentives to women health volunteers known as ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) for promoting institutional delivery among pregnant Women.

In addition to the above welfare schemes, the Central Government has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers, including women workers, in the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. These converged schemes give coverage of ₹ 2 lakhs on death at premium of ₹ 330/- per annum and coverage of ₹ 2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of ₹ 12 per annum. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. The above Schemes, except Janani Suraksha Yojana, which is exclusively for female workers, are gender neutral and the gender wise number of beneficiaries is not available. The State-wise number of beneficiaries, including that of Madhya Pradesh, under Janani Suraksha Yojana is given in the Statement (*See* below).

For pension after retirement, the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) is administering Atal Pension Yojana as social security scheme in the pension sector, focused on workers in the unorganised sector including women workers.

Statement*Number of JSY Beneficiaries*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
A. Low Performing States				
1.	Assam	448143	427557	434005
2.	Bihar	1531020	1526529	1424363
3.	Chhattisgarh	321762	331753	324593
4.	Jharkhand	249455	245639	300314
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	116642	106260	123181
6.	Madhya Pradesh	942644	954407	1031824
7.	Odisha	498046	478788	449699
8.	Rajasthan	1090012	1031247	1067378
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2325010	2353049	2482562
10.	Uttrakhand	100261	104307	91970
SUB TOTAL		7622995	7559536	7729889
B. High Performing States (Big States)				
11.	Andhra Pradesh	261558	264078	295957
12.	Goa	828	1036	724
13.	Gujarat	277433	263023	229896
14.	Haryana	45742	30048	35089
15.	Himachal Pradesh	16182	17497	17017
16.	Karnataka	411423	421777	396708
17.	Kerala	114677	143084	117326
18.	Maharashtra	345761	339251	281027
19.	Punjab	103423	75040	76922
20.	Tamil Nadu	470003	473524	413747
21.	Telangana	135652	149767	170730
22.	West Bengal	491356	540721	578256
SUB TOTAL		2674038	2718846	2613399

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
C. High Performing States (UTs)				
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	398	396	350
24.	Chandigarh	1713	1123	987
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1241	1043	1703
26.	Daman and Diu	107	88	58
27.	Delhi	13723	15968	13938
28.	Lakshadweep	1000	939	496
29.	Puducherry	3527	3361	4242
SUB TOTAL		21709	22918	21774
D. High Performing States (NE)				
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	12906	14199	13363
31.	Manipur	21667	27599	16921
32.	Meghalaya	43334	29707	24185
33.	Mizoram	5605	6096	16430
34.	Nagaland	16430	15368	14157
35.	Sikkim	2278	2824	2425
36.	Tripura	17943	19071	7004
SUB TOTAL		120163	114864	94485
GRAND TOTAL		10438905	10416164	10459547

Job creation in diverse sectors

1875. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to ward off criticism about jobless growth post demonetisation, Government has initiated moves to spur job creation in diverse sectors like police, elementary schools, railways and aanganwadi centres where presently over two million vacancies exist;

(b) whether it is estimated that there are over six lakh vacant Central Ministry posts and anticipating similar openings with the States, around two million jobs could materialise; and

(c) whether India had a workforce of 473.6 million in Financial Year 2012, of these 230 million were in agriculture and 240 million in industry and services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) There is no data available on unemployment subsequent to the period of demonetisation.

'Police' is State subject falling in List-II of seventh schedule of the Constitution of India. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure adequate provision and conduct recruitment drive to fill the vacant police posts. In this regard, the Centre advises the States from time to time.

Although Education is in the Concurrent list but the recruitment and service conditions of teachers are primarily in the domain of State Governments/UT Administrations. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the States and UTs at various fora. Advisories on this issue have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time.

In so far as recruitment in Railways is concerned, filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and is done through various modes of intake. The policy of the Government is to fill up the vacancies as per operational requirement. The vacant posts in Zonal Railways are to be filled up as per laid down procedure through Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs), Railway Recruitment Cells (RRCs) and Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). Recruitment process in Railways is being done regularly through authorized recruiting agencies.

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme [now renamed as Anganwadi Services under Umbrella ICDS Scheme] envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as "honorary workers" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part time basis, in the area of child care and development. Government has been recruiting Anganwadi Workers (AWW) as per the assessment of the need of each centres.

(b) Filling up of vacancies in posts in various Government offices, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and other departments is being actively pursued and is a continuing process. As per the Annual Report on Pay and Allowances of Central Government Civilian Employees, the number of vacant posts in various Ministries/Departments is 4,12,752 out of total sanctioned strength of 36,33,935 as on 01.03.2016.

(c) As per the results of the two recent labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the sector-wise estimated employment during 2009-10 and 2011-12 is given below:—

Workforce by Major Sector	2009-10		2011-12	
	(In %)	Persons (in crore)	(In %)	Persons (in crore)
Agriculture & Allied	53.15	24.74	48.90	23.18
Industry	21.48	10.00	24.25	11.50
Services	25.37	11.81	26.85	12.73
Total Workforce	100.0	46.55	100.0	47.41

Employment in unorganised sector

1876. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people are employed in the unorganised sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this number has been decreasing over the years, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereon; and

(d) the measures being taken to move people from the unorganised sector to the organised sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 2011-12, the total employment in both organised and unorganised sector in the country was 47 crores. Out of this, about 8 crores were in the organised sector and the balance 39 crores in the unorganised sector. There is no centralized estimate or survey done recently to say whether the number has been decreasing.

(d) It has been the constant endeavor of the Government to ensure that the unorganised workers get social security benefits as available to the workers in the organised sector. With this objective, the Government is implementing the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The 2008 Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) as mentioned in the Schedule I of the 2008 Act. In addition to the above welfare schemes, the Central Government has recently converged the social security schemes of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers for the age group of 18 to 50 years depending upon their eligibility. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. The converged schemes give coverage of ₹ 2 lakhs on death at premium of ₹ 330/- per annum and coverage of ₹ 2 lakhs on accidental death and disability at premium of ₹ 12 per annum. These converged schemes are being implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India. Besides, 1.01 crores new employees have been enrolled under employment campaign carried out by Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) between 01.01.2017 and 30.06.2017 and around 1.30 crores employees have been registered in Employees' Insurance Scheme Corporation (ESIC) under a similar campaign Scheme for Promoting Registration of Employers and Employees (SPREE) between 20.12.2016 and 30.06.2017 for shifting of unorganised workers for formalization.

MSMEs facing difficulty due to implementation of GST

1877. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are reportedly facing difficulties due to various reasons after implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and if so, the details thereof, State-wise:

(b) whether the small and medium entrepreneurs have raised concern over the impact of the GST on MSMEs and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard to boost the growth of MSMEs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) There have been some reports of micro, small and medium enterprises facing difficulties after implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST). Industry Associations and other stakeholders have expressed concern about some aspects of GST such as; GST on Khadi, many items in 28% tax bracket, low ceiling of Composition Levy Scheme, reverse charge mechanism, etc. The Ministry of MSME has not only been taking up these concerns with Ministry of Finance, it has also taken several steps for awareness creation, registration and facilitation.

(c) Government has taken several pro-active measures for smooth implementation of GST for MSMEs including:

- i. Exemption to Khadi fabric sold through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and KVIC certified institutions/outlets;
- ii. Majority of items produced by the MSMEs in the band of 28% tax slab brought to lower slabs;
- iii. Composition levy extended upto turnover worth ₹ 150 lakh per annum;
- iv. Quarterly return to be filed by GST registered units having turnover of ₹ 150 lakh per annum or less.
- v. Reverse Charge Mechanism kept in abeyance till March 2018.

Higher rate of petrol and diesel in the country

1878. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether petrol and diesel prices in India are costlier than Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of price of petrol and diesel in the month of September, October, November and December, 2017, country-wise along with price thereof in Mumbai and Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market-determined effective 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions.

The prices of petroleum products in the country are benchmarked to international product prices. Generally, the prices of sensitive petroleum products in the country are higher/lower than other countries due to a variety of factors, including prevailing tax regime and subsidy compensations by the respective Governments.

Allowing private firms' stake in ONGC oil fields

1879. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to approach the Cabinet for allowing private firms to take participating interest in ONGC oil fields; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Many of the discovered oil and gas fields of the ONGC and OIL could not be monetized for years due to various reasons such as isolated locations, small size, prohibitive development costs, technological constraints etc. Government brought various policies for early monetization of discoveries made by National Oil Companies to enhance domestic production. Government had earlier allowed private participation in the Pre-NELP discovered fields round in 1992-1993. With a view to increase domestic production of oil and gas, Government in September, 2015 approved the Discovered Small Field Policy for monetization of 69 discovered small fields of ONGC and OIL, which had not been put to production. Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH)/ Government is studying and evaluating various options for enhancement of domestic production of oil and natural gas in consultation with various stakeholders including ONGC and OIL. The options include another round of Discovered Small Field bid, Technical Service Contract Model, and Farming-in Model.

Potential for petroleum availability in Manipur

1880. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any survey has found potential for petroleum availability in Manipur and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the plans of Government to extract petroleum in the State;
- (c) whether any such project would be economically viable, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the pattern of revenue sharing if any such project comes in the State either through public or private enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Exploratory activities were carried out in the State of Manipur with the use of various available technologies including state of the art technology, Airborne Gravity Gradiometry (AGG) survey. However, no hydrocarbon discovery has been established in the State of Manipur.

(b) to (d) In order to have a better understanding of the hydrocarbon prospectivity in Manipur Oil India Limited (OIL) has been entrusted to carry out 870 Line Kilometer of 2D seismic data acquisition, processing and interpretation under National Seismic Programme. In addition, Government has launched Open Acreage Licensing Process (OALP) under the Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy. OALP gives exploration companies the option to select the blocks on their own in the country including the State of Manipur.

Linking of Indians settled abroad to Ujjwala Plus Yojana

†1881. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government in order to provide LPG to poor families proposes to link Indians settled abroad to Ujjwala Plus Yojana;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) have formed a Joint Venture to receive donations from individuals/non-individuals including Indians settled abroad to provide LPG connections to poor households.

Representation by All India Petroleum Dealers' Associations

1882. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether All India Petroleum Dealers' Association represented to Government to fulfill their demands;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the issues have been amicably settled with the Association, in the public interest, so that there is no strike by petroleum dealers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that Petroleum Dealers/their associations have been raising various demands and given calls for agitation/strike for fulfillment of such demands. Managements of OMCs have had meetings with the dealers/their representatives to resolve these issues and there are no reports of strikes leading to disruption of supplies by dealers.

(c) and (d) In the recent past, the major issues raised by dealers/their representatives pertain to revision in dealer's margin and amendments in Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG). The dealer's margin has been revised with effect from 01.08.2017. OMCs have held meetings with dealers and communicated the details of dealer's margin and clarified the doubts raised by them. So far amendments to MDG are concerned, OMCs have informed that they carry out the same to improve customer service standards at the retail outlets. OMCs have informed that they have regular meetings with the dealers and the issues/concerns raised are deliberated on regular basis.

Steps to boost piped gas consumption

1883. Dr. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to boost piped gas consumption in the country, both in rural and urban areas;
- (b) the incentives being provided to distribution companies to attract and to expand their network in the country, for clean and safe fuel;
- (c) the details of cities and towns where piped gas is being provided and the percentage of coverage in each city/town in the country, as on 1st December, 2017; and
- (d) whether any target has been fixed for providing piped gas connection in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The steps taken by the Government to boost the piped gas consumption by expanding City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks in the country include:

- (i) The Government has accorded priority in domestic gas (cheaper than imported Liquefied Natural Gas) supplies to meet entire requirement of Piped Natural Gas to households (PNG- domestic) and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for transport segments of City Gas Distribution network.
- (ii) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has issued advisory to the State Governments to standardize the Road Restoration and Permission charges, earmark CNG plots at town planning stage and incorporate PNG network as Utility at building design stage.
- (iii) CGD network has been declared a "Public Utility" under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.
- (iv) The Ministry of Defence (MoD) has issued guidelines to allow the development of PNG network into its establishments across the country.
- (v) Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises has issued notification requesting all CPSE's to consider making provision for PNG supply in residential colonies/township of employees under their jurisdiction.

(c) As per the available information as on 1st November 2017, State-wise details with cities and towns covered with PNG connections are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) GAIL has been assigned a target to connect 10 lakh new Households with PNG supplies through its subsidiary/Joint Venture CGD companies in its Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) 2017-18.

Statement

Details of PNG connections in the country

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of City/Geographical Area (GA)	No. of PNG connections (Domestic) as on 1.11.2017
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	NCT of Delhi (including Noida and Ghaziabad)	810311
2.	Maharashtra	Mumbai, Greater Mumbai, Thane and adjoining contiguous areas including Mira Bhayender, Navi Mumbai, Thane City, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivily, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, Panvel, Kharghar and Taloja, Pune City including Pimpri Chinchwad and adjoining contiguous areas of Chakan, Hinjewadi, Talegaon GA and Thane Rural	1105915
3.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Nadiad, Halol, Hazira, Rajkot, Khambhat, Karjan-Palej, Valsad, Navsari, Surendernagar, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Surat, Ankleshwar, Bharuch and surrounding areas, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Vapi, Anand	1758914
4.	Haryana	Faridabad, Gurugram, Sonapat	68351
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Divyapur, Firozabad, Kanpur, Khurja, Lucknow, Mathura, Meerut and Moradabad	69116
6.	Telangana	Hyderabad	4846
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada, Kakinada	7009

1	2	3	4
8.	Rajasthan	Kota	242
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas, Vijaipur, Indore including Ujjain, Gwalior, Pithampura	25818
10.	Tripura	Agartala	31134
11.	West Bengal	Kolkata	0
12.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	3908
13.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	4784
14.	Daman and Diu	Daman and Diu	161
15.	Kerala	Ernakulam	883
16.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	184
17.	Assam	Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sivsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat	30888
Total PNG Connections (Domestic)			3922464

'Hydrocarbon vision 2030' for North - East Region

1884. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has come out with a 'Hydrocarbon Vision 2030' for North - East Region;

(b) if so, the details of aims and objectives of the vision policy and the salient features therein;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from Bangladesh for supply of hydrocarbon gas therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to fulfil the vision and action plan to achieve the target thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India has prepared the Hydrocarbon Vision 2030 document for north-east India, outlining steps to leverage the hydrocarbon sector for development of the north-east region focused efforts towards making hydrocarbons a tool to enable social and economic development.

The Vision Document has been a focused and consultative exercise to develop a common and shared aspiration for benefiting people of the north region. The objectives of the vision policy are to leverage the region's hydrocarbon potential, enhance access to clean fuels, improve availability of petroleum products, facilitate economic development and to link common people to the economic activities in this sector.

The Vision document aims at providing pipeline connectivity by installing new Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants (POL) and Liquefied Natural Gas (LPG) pipelines, Development of natural gas grid; City Gas Distribution network and spur Compressed Natural Gas Highways, generating employment opportunities through Industrial and skill development, Promoting manufacturing industry related to Oil and Gas in the region, making clean fuel accessible, fast tracking projects in the region etc.

(c) Government of Bangladesh has made a preliminary request to Government of India for supply of Regasified Liquid Natural Gas (R-LNG) for its gas based power plant.

(d) An Executive Council (EC) has been constituted for implementation of the action plans emerging out of the Hydrocarbon Vision-2030 with three separate Sub-Committees for upstream sector, downstream sector and issues related to gas pipelines to initiate necessary action on implementation of NE Vision Document. EC reports on regular basis to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas on implementation progress and submit quarterly progress report.

PNG connections in Odisha

1885. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of area/districts in the State of Odisha which have been connected with Piped Natural Gas (PNG) so far;

(b) whether Government is planning to extend PNG connection to the entire State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the target time-period framed for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Authorizations for Bhubaneswar and Cuttack Geographical Areas (GAs) for development of City or Local Natural Gas Distribution (CGD) network have

been approved by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB). PNG connectivity has already been commenced as pilot project in October, 2017 at NALCO Colony at Bhubaneswar. PNGRB considers Geographical Areas/Districts for development of CGD including CNG network in a phased manner depending upon pipeline connectivity and gas availability. The Board is in the process of finalizing more GAs for future bidding rounds in consultation with various stakeholders in Odisha.

Specific policy initiative of the Ministry

1886. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any new and specific policy initiatives after June, 2014 to achieve the overall objectives of the Ministry, if so, the details of these initiatives and the overall impact of these initiatives; and

(b) whether Government has introduced any major administrative reforms specifically to achieve the objectives of the Ministry in its functioning after May, 2014, if so, the details thereof and what has been their impact?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has taken several policy decisions pertaining to Oil and Gas sector during last three and a half years, such as new Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP), Discovered Small Field Policy under Exploration and Production (E&P), Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga, Marketing and Pricing Freedom for gas in difficult areas and for Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) with more than 3.2 crore new LPG connections given to women, PAHAL joined by more than 19.12 crore LPG consumers; introduction of BS-IV fuels by 01.04.2017 in the country and BS-VI by 01.04.2018 in NCT of Delhi etc.

Kakinada Petrochemical Project

1887. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status and Government's assistance in evolving the ways to expedite the construction of Kakinada Petrochemical Project in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has come forward and proposed to the Ministry to share the expenditure on providing

infrastructure facilities of the project by the Ministry and the State Government of Andhra Pradesh on 70:30 basis;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Ministry has taken any decision in the matter, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) An MoU has been signed between Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP), GAIL India Limited (GAIL) and Hindustan Petroleum and Corporation Limited (HPCL) on 27.01.2017 at Visakhapatnam for setting up the Petrochemical Complex at Kakinada, based on imported Ethane and domestic Naphtha. Detailed Feasibility Study of the project has been completed by M/s Engineers India Limited (EIL). Financial Appraisal study has been completed by M/s SBI Caps. Based on the findings of the study and taking into account various factors including subsidised power and water cost etc., a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) has been sought by HPCL and GAIL from Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Government of A.P. has requested Government of India to fund this viability gap for the project. A response to Government of Andhra Pradesh has been sent from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, requesting them to take appropriate decision on the issue in view of the project benefits and in overall interest of the State.

Consumption of oil and gas

1888. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total consumption of petroleum and natural gas in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the percentage of this consumption being produced indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The total consumption and production of petroleum products in the country during the last three financial years is given below:

Year	Consumption Quantity (in TMT)	Production of Petroleum product (in TMT)
2014-15	165520	221077
2015-16	184674	231866
2016-17	194597	243515

The total consumption and production of natural gas in the country during the last three financial years is given below:

Year	Consumption Quantity (in MMSCM)	Production of Natural Gas (in MMSCM)
2014-15	51238	32693
2015-16	52517	31129
2016-17	55534	30850

Aadhaar for receiving subsidised LPG

1889. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- whether Aadhaar is mandatory for receiving subsidised LPG;
- whether this has led to reduction in leakages leading to savings, if any, if so, the year-wise and State-wise details thereof; and
- the details of methodology used to assess reduction in leakages and calculate savings?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As per Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services Act, 2016), under Section 7 for use of Aadhaar, all LPG consumers are advised to link Aadhaar number to their LPG consumer number by 31.03.2018, except for the consumers based in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Meghalaya. As on 29.12.2017, more than 19.41 crore LPG consumers have joined PAHAL Scheme and are directly getting LPG subsidy in their bank accounts.

(b) and (c) An intensive de-duplication exercise on *inter/intra* company basis was carried out for identifying duplicate/fake/ghost/inactive domestic LPG connections based on Aadhaar, Bank account, name and address by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

Estimated savings arising out of implementation of PAHAL scheme is as under:

Year	Estimated savings
2014-15	14,818.4 crore
2015-16	6,443 crore
2016-17	4,608 crore
2017-18 (Apr.-Nov.)	3,799 crore

Estimated savings has been calculated by multiplying average subsidy per cylinder for that year with number of blocked customers and entitled numbers of subsidized domestic cylinders per annum *i.e.* 12.

Increase in domestic gas production

1890. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's decision to double natural gas prices from April, 2014 was to incentivize domestic gas production;
- (b) if so, the year-wise increase in domestic gas production;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has implemented recommendations contained in the Rangarajan Committee to put in place a mechanism to make sure production costs are not unduly inflated by contractors;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (f) Based on the recommendations of Rangarajan Committee Report, Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines were notified in January, 2014 but due to announcement of General Elections, in March, 2014, implementation of these guidelines was deferred. A Committee of Secretaries comprising of Secretary (Power), Secretary (Expenditure), Secretary (Fertilizer) and Additional Secretary, MoP&NG was constituted in August, 2014 for a comprehensive re-examination of the whole issue of gas pricing. After consulting various stakeholders from the producing and consuming sectors, this Committee submitted its report in September, 2014. After considering the report of the said Committee, the Government issued New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014 in October, 2014. This pricing mechanism is formula based and has been worked out considering the volumes and prices prevailing at major international markets such as Henry Hub, National Balancing Point, Alberta and Russia. The prices are revised after every 6 months in accordance with said guidelines. Further, to incentivise domestic production of natural gas, Government notified a policy in March, 2016 to grant marketing and pricing freedom with a price ceiling on gas produced from discoveries

in Deepwater, Ultra Deepwater, and High Pressure-High Temperature areas. Government has also provided marketing and pricing freedom for the sale of crude oil and natural gas to be produced under the Discovered Small Fields Policy-2015 and Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP).

Opening of CNG filling stations in Kheda district

1891. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to open CNG filling station in Kheda district in Gujarat by GAIL;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, by when Government proposes to set up the CNG station in Kheda district?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government has established Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006 which is the statutory authority to grant authorization for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network which includes Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) / Piped Natural Gas (PNG) network.

The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has authorized Nadiad area in Kheda District to Gujarat Gas Limited (GGL) and Anand area in Kheda District to Charotar Gas Sahakari Mandali Limited (CGSML) for development of City or Local Natural Gas Distribution (CGD) network. As on 31.10.2017, GGL is operating 9 CNG stations and CGSML is operating 2 CNG stations in their authorized areas. GAIL has not been authorized for CGD network in Kheda district by PNGRB.

Move to bring petroleum products under the GST

1892. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the reasons that petrol and diesel are not covered by the GST;
- (b) whether it is a fact that if petrol and diesel are brought under the GST, the price of petrol and diesel would come down considerably;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has moved any proposal before the GST Council to consider bringing petrol and diesel under the GST; and

(d) if, not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Clause 12 A of Article 366 of the Constitution defines 'Goods and Services Tax' (GST) as "any tax on supply of goods or services or both except taxes on the supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption". Further Article 279A (5) provides that Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which GST shall be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. Thus while, petroleum products are included under GST, the date on which GST shall be levied on such products shall be as per decision of the Goods and Service Tax Council. The Goods and Services Tax Council shall also make recommendations to the Union and the States on the rates for petroleum products, namely petrol and diesel. The matter for bringing petrol and diesel under the GST has been taken up with Ministry of Finance.

Gas cylinders for rural and urban households

1893. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 77 per cent of the total households have been provided with gas cylinders;

(b) if so, the percentage in rural and urban households separately; and

(c) what is the definition of a household, rural and urban, under the Ujjawala Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As on 01.12.2017, the national LPG coverage is 78.7 %. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that LPG distributors are catering to approximately 11.7 crore and 10.0 crore Urban and Rural LPG customers respectively.

(c) Under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), eligible households, whether rural or urban, are identified through the Socio-Economic Caste Census(SECC) 2011 data. The said SECC 2011 has separate database for Urban and Rural households in a district.

Sale of 60 per cent stake of ONGC and OIL

1894. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) plans to sell a 60 per cent stake in 15 hydrocarbon blocks —11 of ONGC including Kalok, Ankleshwar, Gandhar and Santhal, the four big oilfields in Gujarat and four of Oil India Ltd. as part of plan to increase output;

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

(c) whether ONGC is opposing privatisation of its 11 hydrocarbon blocks and proposes to firmly oppose/take legal steps if DGH proposes the policy to sell 60 per cent stake in the company's hydrocarbon fields and is taken forward?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Many of the discovered oil and gas fields of the ONGC and OIL could not be monetized for years due to various reasons such as isolated locations, small size, prohibitive development costs, technological constraints etc. Government brought various policies for early monetization of discoveries made by National Oil Companies to enhance domestic production. Government had earlier allowed private participation in the Pre-NELP discovered fields round in 1992-1993. With a view to increase domestic production of oil and gas, Government in September, 2015 approved the Discovered Small Field Policy for monetization of 69 discovered small fields of ONGC and OIL, which had not been put to production. Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH)/ Government is studying and evaluating various options for enhancement of domestic production of oil and natural gas in consultation with various stakeholders including ONGC and OIL. The options include another round of Discovered Small Field bid, Technical Service Contract Model, and Farming-in Model.

Training under RSETIs

1895. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by Government in the country for skill development amongst the youth;

(b) the amount of funds allocated and utilised for each of the above said schemes during the last one year;

(c) the total number of people provided training, State-wise including Maharashtra; and

(d) the details of people trained under the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) programme during the last two years and the current year and the credit linkage/financial assistance, if any, provided during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) There are more than 40 schemes in 20 different Ministries which provide a variety of skill development training programmes throughout the country. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing two flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan-India basis to cover the prospective youth. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. PMKVY 2016-20 aims to train one crore youth for 4 years (2016-2020) with a total outlay of ₹ 12,000 cr. Under the scheme, the trained candidates are either placed in various sectors or self-employed.

Under PMKVY, since inception, as on 18.12.2017, 40.5 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (27.76 lakh STT + 7.76 lakh RPL) / undergoing training (5 lakh appx.) under Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning. A total of 1,83,864 candidates are from State of Maharashtra.

Under PMKK, Ministry is promoting establishment of model aspirational skill centres in every district for imparting skill training through PMKVY. As on 22.12.2017, 527 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) have been allocated across 27 States covering 484 Districts. Out of which, 28 PMKKs are in State of Maharashtra.

(d) Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) are managed by Banks with active co-operation from the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and State Government. The details of the candidates trained and credit linkage/financial assistance provided under RSETIs programme during the year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto November 2017) are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise Training and Credit Linkage details of RSETI Trained Candidates for the Financial Years 2015-16 to 2017-18 (up to 30.11.2017)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Data for FY 2015-16		Data for FY 2016-17		Data for FY 2017-18 (up to 30.11.2017)	
		Total No. of Candidates Trained	Total No. of Credit Linked	Total No. of Candidates Trained	Total No. of Credit Linked	Total No. of Candidates Trained*	Total No. of Credit Linked
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12769	2773	12640	2046	7787	1419
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	210	0	485	348	116	99
3.	Assam	14556	3787	15057	4662	7768	2769
4.	Bihar	27528	5626	30543	8419	15625	2883
5.	Chhattisgarh	11486	2845	13320	3252	6045	1491
6.	Gujarat	26728	6392	24211	8928	11700	3752
7.	Haryana	13984	2746	15126	3129	8294	12921
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5603	1932	5765	1775	3166	868
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10185	2664	7462	1868	5331	1466
10.	Jharkhand	20169	3807	19607	4918	8827	1128
11.	Karnataka	36346	13103	34504	16652	16205	7412
12.	Kerala	13477	5497	14129	6774	6931	3514
13.	Madhya Pradesh	32337	7568	34769	10481	17528	2561
14.	Maharashtra	24946	7272	26582	11254	14414	3627
15.	Manipur	304	29	355	70	325	73
16.	Meghalaya	1461	79	2244	320	1016	84
17.	Mizoram	508	32	408	215	303	64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Nagaland	297	6	336	30	161	6
19.	Odisha	25807	8527	25456	8759	13492	3982
20.	Punjab	11833	2081	11861	2035	6613	1375
21.	Rajasthan	30728	4070	33369	10481	17555	3186
22.	Sikkim	482	107	484	49	238	40
23.	Tamil Nadu	25158	7599	26287	7362	15755	5058
24.	Telangana	7493	1707	7809	1417	3719	956
25.	Tripura	3752	1051	3508	1337	1614	446
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	299	504	365	183	302	0
27.	D & N Haveli	731	248	763	235	298	41
28.	Lakshadweep	102	32	3	0	10	0
29.	Puducherry	764	95	788	94	381	28
30.	Uttar Pradesh	53166	8970	54700	12411	30483	5412
31.	Uttarakhand	6909	1562	6922	2069	4331	1143
32.	West Bengal	16267	6304	15248	6404	8380	2574
TOTAL		436385	436385	109015	445106	137977	234713

Key components of SANKALP and STRIVE schemes

1896. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of skill development in Karnataka;
- (b) the key components of Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) and Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) schemes;
- (c) how it is different from Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY); and
- (d) the details of projects submitted by Karnataka under the above two schemes and the status of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing two flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) to cover the prospective youths of the country including State of Karnataka. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youths for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centres. Under PMKK, Ministry is promoting establishment of model aspirational skill centres in every district for imparting skill training through PMKVY.

Under PMKVY, since inception, as on 18.12.2017, 40.5 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (27.76 lakh STT + 7.76 lakh RPL)/undergoing training (5 lakh approx.) under Shod Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning. Out of which, a total of 1,34,999 candidates are from State of Karnataka.

Under PMKK, as on 22.12.2017, 527 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) have been allocated across 27 States of the country out of which, 34 PMKKs are in State of Karnataka.

There are 1421 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in Karnataka State (145 Government ITIs and 1276 Private ITIs) affiliated with National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) with around 1.3 Lakh trainees undergoing training under various designated trades of two semester/four semester duration.

(b) The World Bank loan assisted Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) which is aimed at strengthening institutes, improving quality and access, and catalyzing private sector investments in Short-term Skill Development has four key components known as Institutional Strengthening, Quality Assurance, Inclusion and Expanding Skills through PPPs.

Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) is envisaged with an objective to improve relevance and efficiency of skills development provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and apprenticeship has four key components known as Improved Performance of ITIs, Increased Capacities of State Governments to support and manage STIs and apprenticeship training, Improved Teaching and Learning, and Improved and Broadened Apprenticeship Training.

(c) PMKVY aims to train to 1 crore people for four years (2016-20) under Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) throughout the country. However, SANKALP aims at strengthening institutes, improving quality and access, and catalyzing private sector investments in Short-term Skill Development and STRIVE aims at integrating and enhancing delivery quality of 500 ITIs including 100 Private ITIs.

(d) Both these programmes (SANKALP and STRIVE) have been launched recently and hence, proposal from the States including Karnataka will be received in due course of time.

De-affiliation of ITIs

1897. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has de-affiliated hundreds of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) recently;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to maintain quality standards in all the ITIs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Training (DGT) has de-affiliated 385 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) during the last 5 years. These Industrial Training institutes (ITIs) were found non-conforming to the NCVT (National Council for Vocational Training) norms and; accordingly, processed for de-affiliation as per the prevailing de-affiliation procedure. The details of these ITIs (year of affiliation and de-affiliation, State/UT) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The ministry has taken following steps to maintain the quality standards in all the ITIs in the country:

- i. Prescribing new Affiliation Norms for ITIs for quality training.
- ii. Regular inspection of ITIs and de-affiliation of ITIs to weed out ITIs not conforming to the NCVT norms and standards.
- iii. ISO 29990 Certification of ITIs to raise the overall quality and standards.
- iv. Grading of ITIs to evaluate their performance.
- v. Introduction of new trades and removal of obsolete trades for industry relevance.
- vi. Regular up-gradation of training content of ITI curriculum as per industrial requirement.
- vii. Aligning the course of Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF)
- viii. Implementation of 'Dual System of Training' in ITIs leading to better ITI-Industry linkage.

Statement*De-affiliated ITI's during last 5 years (2013-2017)*

Sl. No.	Name and address of the ITI	Year of the affiliation granted	De-affiliation w.e.f	State/UT
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Salvation Army Private ITI, Kowdiar, Dist. Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala DGET-6/9/23/86-TC (Part File)	1986	Feb. 2013	Kerala
2.	School of Electronics and Private ITI, Mitchel Junction, Mavelikara, Dist. Alappuzha, Kerala; DGET-6/11/68/96-TC	1996	Feb. 2013	Kerala
3.	Mar Mathew's Boys Town Private ITI, Kozhippilly, P.O. Kothamangalam, Dist. Ernakulam, Kerala; DGET-6/9/1/86-TC	1986	Feb. 2013	Kerala
4.	International Computer Institute Private ITI, Village. Habibpur, Kulesra, Dist. Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh; DGET-6/24/23/2000-TC	2000	Feb. 2013	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Gayam Sagar ITC, Near HBN Colony, Mansa Road, Dist. Bathinda, Punjab DGET-6/19/4/2010-TC	2010	Feb. 2013	Punjab
6.	Sree Narayana Private ITI, Inter ARCH Engg. Campus Puzhathi, P.O. Chirakkal, Dist. Kannur, Pin- 670011, Kerala; DGET-6/11/36/2009-TC	2009	Aug. 2013	Kerala
7.	Amar Shaheed Bhagat Singh Private ITI, No. C/59, Focal Point, Dist. Moga, Pin-142001 Punjab; DGET-6/19/15/2009-TC	2009	Aug. 2013	Punjab
8.	Sigma Health Private ITI, SCR-71, New Grain Market, Gill Road, Dist. Ludhiana, Punjab; DGET-6/19/22/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2013	Punjab
9.	Lord Shiva Technical Private ITI, Near Bus Stand, Badhnikalan, Dist. Moga, Punjab; DGET-6/19/24/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2013	Punjab

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Guru Nanak Dev Educational Private ITI, Gali No. 10, Guru Gobind Singh Nagar, Dist. Bathinda, Punjab; DGET-6/19/21/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2013	Punjab
11.	Lesley Private ITI, Peddammagadda, Khammam Road no. 15.3.196, Dist. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh; DGET-6/1 /18/96-TC	1996	Aug. 2014	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Lilian Private ITI, Mahabubabad, Dist. Wrangal, Pin-506101, Andhra Pradesh; DGET-6/1/9/86-TC	1986	Aug. 2014	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Naugaon Private ITI, At/PO. Naugaon, Dist. Jagatsinghpur, Odisha DGET-6/18/44/2010-TC	2010	Aug. 2014	Odisha
14.	Woman's Vision Inst. of Beauty Trg. Private ITI, Plot no. 557, Shaheed Nagar, Dist. Bhubaneswar, Odisha; DGET-6/18/6/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2014	Odisha
15.	Swami Sivananda Private ITI, Mancheswar Indu. Estate, 52-89 Bhubaneswar, Dist. Khurda, Pin-751010, Odisha; DGET-6/18/8/ 2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2014	Odisha
16.	Time institute of Private ITI, Plot no. A-1/2/3 and 20, Ashok Nagar, Dist. Bhubaneswar Odisha; DGET-6/18/16/2005-TC	2005	Aug. 2014	Odisha
17.	Indira Gandhi Private ITI, Dist. Ganjam, Odisha; DGET-6/18/43/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2014	Odisha
18.	Institute of Engg. and Mang. Sci Kalyajit Nagar, Dist. Cuttack, Pin-753013, Odisha; DGET-6/18/ 19/94-TC	1994	Aug. 2014	Odisha
19.	Odisha Private ITI, Bhadrak, Dist. Barapada, Pin-756113, Odisha; DGET-6/18/10/2002-TC	2002	Aug. 2014	Odisha
20.	Dayanita Private ITI, Plot no. 23, At. Badenaju. Dist. Kandhamal, Pin-762100, Odisha; DGET- 6/18/48/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2014	Odisha
21.	Asian Institute of Tech. Private ITI, Purusottam Vihar, Bantala, Dist. Khurda, Odisha; DGET-6/18/28/2010-TC	2010	Aug. 2014	Odisha

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Mahabir Dham Private ITI, Dist. Sambalpur Pin-768221 Odisha DGET-6/18/114/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2014	Odisha
23.	Indravati Private ITI, Near Block office, Dist. Kalahandi, Odisha DGET-6/18/23/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2014	Odisha
24.	Anwasha Private ITI, Near Mangala Mandir, At. Raniguda Farm 10tn Lane, Dist. Rayagada, Odisha; DGET-6/18/37/2009-TC	2009	Aug. 2014	Odisha
25.	Anchalika Private ITI, Main Road, Polasara, Dist. Ganjam. Pin- 761105, Odisha; DGET- 6/18/13/2002-TC	2002	Aug. 2014	Odisha
26.	Maharaja Agarasen Private ITI, Ward no. 11, Gurunanak Nagar, At/PO. Khariar Road, Dist. Navodaya, Pin -706104, Odisha;DGET- 6/18/5/2003-TC	2003	Aug. 2014	Odisha
27.	NIAS Private ITI, CBA Building, Khodasing, Dist. Ganjam, Odisha DGET-6/18/6/2003-TC	2003	Aug. 2014	Odisha
28.	Infonet Private ITI, At. Mandar Bagichapada. Dist. Kalahandi, Odisha DGET-6/18/147/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2014	Odisha
29.	Krupajal Private ITI, Panchamahala, NH-42, Dist. Angul, Pin- 759122, Odisha; DGET- 6/18/11/2006-TC	2006	Aug. 2014	Odisha
30.	ECP infotech Private ITI, Plot no. 488 IDCO Tower-2000, Dist. Bhubaneswar, Pin-751010, Odisha; DGET-6/18/7/2003-TC	2003	Aug. 2014	Odisha
31.	Maharaja Pratap Chandra Private ITI, Dist. Mayurbhanj, Pin- 757021, Odisha; DGET- 6/18/94/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2014	Odisha
32.	Academy of Mang. & info Tech Private ITI, Bhubaneswar-9, 261/E, forest Park, Dist. Khurda, Odisha; DGET-6/18/1/2001-TC	2001	Aug. 2014	Odisha
33.	Sribant Private ITI, Golamunda, Dist. Kalahandi, Pin- 766029, Odisha DGET- 6/18/95/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2014	Odisha

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Vishwesraya Private ITI, Zone D, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Plot no. 63/A, Sector-A, Dist. Bhubanewar, Odisha Pin-751010; DGET-6/18/15/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2014	Odisha
35.	Little India Private ITI, Near Bus Stand, Jandiala. Dist. Jalandher Pin-144 001, Punjab; DGET-6/19/13/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2014	Punjab
36.	Guru Nank Inst. of Medi. Tech. A-47, DLF Colony, Dist. Patiala, Pin-147 004, Punjab; DGET-6/19/17/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2014	Punjab
37.	Daffodil Education Society, Sansarput, Dist. Hoshiarpur, Punjab DGET-6/19/5/2003-TC	2003	Aug. 2014	Punjab
38.	Dabwali Private ITI, Rori Road, Taiwandi Sabo, Dist. Bathinda, Pin-151302 Punjab; DGET-6/19/37/2011-TC	2011	Aug. 2014	Punjab
39.	Kalgidhar Private ITI, Malout, Dist. Mukatsar, Pin-152107 Punjab; DGET-6/19/9/2003-TC	2003	Aug. 2014	Punjab
40.	Guru Nank Dev Private ITI, 3-4 Model Town, Phase-2, Dist. Bathinda Pin-151001, Punjab; DGET-6/19/33/2010-TC	2010	Aug. 2014	Punjab
41.	Shri Dashmesh Sr. Sec School Private ITI, Taiwandi Sabbo, Dist. Bathinda, Punjab; DGET-6/19/27/97-TC	1997	Aug. 2014	Punjab
42.	Gyan Sagar Art and Craft Inst. Majitha Road, Nag Kalan. Dist. Amritsar Punjab; DGET-6/19/9/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2014	Punjab
43.	Chetana Private ITI, Teh. Derabassi, Dist. Mohali, Punjab; DGET-6/19/1/99-TC	1999	Aug. 2014	Punjab
44.	Chetana Private ITI, Vill. Mukandour, Dera Bassi Block, Dist. Patiala Punjab; DGET-6/19/2/98-TC	1998	Aug. 2014	Punjab
45.	Dasmesh Inst. of Dental Tech. Ranjitpur S.C.F. 12, Dist. Ropar Punjab; DGET-6/19/3/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2014	Punjab

1	2	3	4	5
46.	Auto Tech. Private ITI, Morinda Road, Dist. Ropar, Punjab; DGET-6/19/8/2002-TC	2002	Aug. 2014	Punjab
47.	Prakash Educational and Private ITI, Jalandhar City, Dist. Jalandhar, Punjab; DGET-6/19/16/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2014	Punjab
48.	Ambika Health Private ITI, Badala Road, Dist. Ropar, Punjab; DGET-6/19/11/2005-TC	2005	Aug. 2014	Punjab
49.	Sh. Ram Private ITI, Building No. 3,4,5 Kalgidhar, Dist. Patiala, Punjab; DGET-6/19/5/2006-TC	2006	Aug. 2014	Punjab
50.	B.M.S Private ITI, Barnala Road, Dist. Moga, Pin-142001, Punjab; DGET-6/19/2/2005-TC	2005	Aug. 2014	Punjab
51.	Gyan Jyoti Private ITI, Chunni Kalan, 25th Km. mile stone, Dist. Fatehpur Punjab; DGET-6/19/11/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2014	Punjab
52.	Hemkunt Private ITI, Porrol, Dist. Ropar, Punjab; DGET-6/19/15/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2014	Punjab
53.	Guru Nanak Dev Private ITI, Karali, Dist. Ropar, Punjab; DGET-6/19/9/2006-TC	2006	Aug. 2014	Punjab
54.	Regional Inst. Of Craft Health Trg. Centre, S.C.O-12, Zirakpur, Dist. Patiala, Punjab; DGET-6/19/11/2003-TC	2003	Aug. 2014	Punjab
55.	S.D. Private ITI, Chowk Shekhan, Near Kotlapura Bye Pass, Dist. Moga Punjab; DGET-6/19/47/2011-TC	2011	Aug. 2014	Punjab
56.	Jagdamba Private ITI, Near Lakhnan petrol Pump, Sapotra, Dist. Karauli Pin- 322218, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/10/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
57.	Amitoz Private ITI, Burya House, Mahal Chowk, Dist. Alwar, Rajasthan DGET-6/17/24/86-TC	1986	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
58.	Jai Mahaveer Private ITI, Karauli Road, Hinduan City, Dist. Karauli, Pin-322 230, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/120/2009-TC	2009	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5
59.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Private ITI, Opposite Power House, Karauli road, Sapotra. Dist. Karauli, Pin- 322 218, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/30/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
60.	Radha Swami Private ITI, Dindhora, Teh. Hindaun City, Dist Karauli Pin- 32223, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/123/2009-TC	2009	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
61.	Jain Ratan Private ITI, Rajjak Nagar, Near Police Station, Hindaun City, Dist. Karauli Pin- 322230, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/10/2005-TC	2005	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
62.	Jai Hanuman Private ITI, Suroth, Hindaun City. Dist. Karauli, Pin-322252 Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/147/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
63.	Gyan Jyoti Private ITI, Bansur, Dist. Alwar, Pin-301402, Rajasthan DGET-6/20/128/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
64.	Satya Bhama Private ITI, V & P. Vijaypura, Dist. Karauli, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/112/2009-TC	2009	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
65.	Guru Atmavallabh Private ITI, In front of Cort, Bayana Road, Hindaun City, Dist. Karauli, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/81/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
66.	Vishvakarma Private ITI, Bhopur, Panchayat Samittee Tadabhim, Dist. Karauli, Pin- 322230, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/93/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
67.	Shri Giriraj Private ITI, Dist. Dholpur, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/113/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
68.	Mahatma Sukhanand Private ITI, Luhasa Road, NADBAI, Dist. Bharatpur, Pin-321 602, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/142/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
69.	Shree Krishan Private ITI, Near Palko Factory Khuskhere, Teh. Tijara, Dist. Alwar, Pin-301704; DGET-6/20/125/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5
70.	Nehru Private ITI, Hindaun City, Dist. Karauli, Pin- 322230, Rajasthan DGET-6/20/25/2009-TC	2009	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
71.	Desert Rose Private ITI, Jalpali Turn, RICCO Area, Dist. Sikar Pin- 332715, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/138/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
72.	Om Shandilya Private ITI, Jhareda Road, Hindauncity, Dist. Karauli Pin- 322230, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/35/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
73.	Saraswati Private ITI, Kotkasim, Dist. Alwar, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/41/2006-TC	2006	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
74.	Swagat Private ITI, Balagi Mode, Teh. Sikrai, Dist. Dausa, Rajasthan DGET-6/20/154/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
75.	Nainwan Private ITI, Near Panchayat Samiti, Bundi Road, Nainwan, Teh. Nainwan, Dist. Bundi, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/191/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
76.	New Unitech Private ITI, Near Radha Swami Satsang, Anupgarh, Dist. Sri Ganga Nagar, Pin-335701, Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/77/2009-TC	2009	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
77.	Rajshree Private ITI, Kaila Devi, Teh. Karauli, Dist. Karauli, Pin- 322254 Rajasthan; DGET-6/20/27/2010-TC	2010	Aug. 2014	Rajasthan
78.	Muthukumar Private ITI, Melpattambakkam, Annagaamam Union Dist. Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu; DGET-6/22/82/98-TC	1998	Aug. 2014	Tamil Nadu
79.	Sri Venkateshwara Private ITI, 1/24, Ka-Mamanandal Road, Kallakurichi-606202, Dist. Villipuram, Tamil Nadu; DGET-6/22/27/99-TC	1999	Aug. 2014	Tamil Nadu
80.	Kamaraj Private ITI, SDER-unagar Machanallur, TK. Dist. Tiruchi Pin- 621108, Tamil Nadu; DGET-6/22/44/93-TC	1993	Aug. 2014	Tamil Nadu
81.	Mateshwari Ganga Devi Private ITI, Pandu City, Dist. Agra Uttar Pradesh DGET-6/24/451/2012-TC	2012	Aug. 2014	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
82.	Yaugantri Private ITI, Village and Post. Deveretha, Block Bichpuri, Teh. Kirwali, Dist. Agra, Uttar Pradesh; DGET-6/24/23/2011-TC	2011	Aug. 2014	Uttar Pradesh
83.	Christian Pvt. ITI, Near B.D.O. Office, Sarkarghat Road, Ghumar Win, Dist.-Bilaspur, Pin-174021, Himachal Pradesh; DGT-6/8/1/2009-TC (Part File)	2009	Aug. 2015	Himachal Pradesh
84.	P.C. Memorial Pvt. ITI, Near Zonal Hospital Hamirpur, Dist.- Hamirpur, Pin-177001, Himachal Pradesh, DGT-6/8/10/2005-TC (Part File)	2005	Aug. 2015	Himachal Pradesh
85.	Priyadarshi Pvt. ITI, Chowri at Kudnu, Dist - Chamba, Pin-176302 Himachal Pradesh; DGT-6/8/21/2008-TC (Part File)	2008	Aug. 2015	Himachal Pradesh
86.	Educational Help Line Society Pvt. ITI, Yol, Teh.- Dharamshala, Dist.-Kangra, Himachal Pradesh; DGT-6/8/3/2011-TC (Part File)	2011	Aug. 2015	Himachal Pradesh
87.	Culture Vision ITI, Kamaksha Complex, Near Hamsafar Hotel, Sunder Nagar, Dist.- Mandi, Pin-174001, Himachal Pradesh; DGT-6/8/4/2005-TC (Part File)	2005	Aug. 2015	Himachal Pradesh
88.	Prabh Pvt. ITI, Kothuwan, Sub.Teh.- Sandhole, Dist.- Mandi, Pin-176090 Himachal Pradesh DGT-6/8/7/2005-TC(Part File)	2005	Aug. 2015	Himachal Pradesh
89.	Balh Valley Pvt. ITI, V.P.O. Ner Chowk, Dist.- Mandi, Pin- 175008, Himachal Pradesh, DGT-6/8/22/2007-TC (Part File)	2007	Aug. 2015	Himachal Pradesh
90.	Ankur Pvt. ITI, Near Shivhari Ambota, Teh.- Amb. Dist.- Una, Himachal Pradesh, DGT-6/8/1/2007-TC (Part File)	2007	Aug. 2015	Himachal Pradesh
91.	G.S.M. Pvt. ITI, Batal, P.O.- Batal, Teh.- Arki, Dist.- Solan, Himachal Pradesh, DGT-6/8/2/2005-TC	2005	Aug. 2015	Himachal Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
92.	Himanshi Institute of Educ. & Trg. Pvt. ITI, Rakh Ram Singh, Behind Degree Collg. Post. Teh. Nolararh, Distt. - Solan. Himachal Pradesh DGT-6/8/5/2010-TC (Part File)	2010	Aug. 2015	Himachal Pradesh
93.	Neelam Pvt. ITI, Vill.- Chhayanoo, P.O. Sujhaila, Teh.- Arki, Dist.- Solan, Pin-173208, Himachal Pradesh, DGT-6/8/12/2008-TC (Part File)	2008	Aug. 2015	Himachal Pradesh
94.	G.S.M. Instt. of Tech. Education Pvt. ITI, Pankaj Villa Air Port Road, Totu, Dist. Shimla Himachal Pradesh, DGT-6/8/9/2005-TC (Part File)	2005	Aug. 2015	Himachal Pradesh
95.	G.S.M. Pvt. ITI, V.P.O.-Suni, Dist. Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, DGT-6/8/5/2005-TC (Part File)	2005	Aug. 2015	Himachal Pradesh
96.	G.S.M. Instt. of Tech. Education ITI, Sadhora, PO-Mashobra, Dist.- Shimla, Pin-171005, HP, DGT-6/8/1/2005-TC (Part File)	2005	Aug. 2015	Himachal Pradesh
97.	Shree Khetra ITC, At- Naranpur (Trisulia), PO. Belagachia, Barang, Dist.-Cuttack, Odisha, DGT-6/18/98/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2015	Odisha
98.	New Era ITC, Friends Enclave, H. No. 63-A, Chandigarh Road, Kharar, Dist. Ropar, Punjab, DGT-6/19/9/2002-TC	2002	Aug. 2015	Punjab
99.	Maharaja Ranjit Singh ITC, 180, City Centre Dist. Amritsar, Punjab DGT-6/19/11/2002-TC	2002	Aug. 2015	Punjab
100.	Guru Harkrishan ITC. B-1, 625, Kundan Puri, Civil Lines, Bindra Ban Road, Dist. Ludhiana, Punjab DGT-6/19/7/2002-TC	2002	Aug. 2015	Punjab
101.	Gram Sewak Training Centre, Nabha, Dist. Patiala, Punjab DGT-6/16/3/87-TC(Part File)	1987	Aug. 2015	Punjab
102.	Guru Nanak Dev ITC, Vill. Khanger, PO Salabatpata Teh.- Phool, Dist.-Bathinda, Punjab, DGT-6/19/37/2010-TC	2010	Aug. 2015	Punjab

1	2	3	4	5
103.	Bibi Bhani ITC, Near Geeta Bhawan, Dist.- Moga, Punjab, DGT-6/19/1/2002-TC	2002	Aug. 2015	Punjab
104.	Kartar ITC, Vill. Bohra Kalan, P.O. Ramgarh, Teh. Nabha, Dist.- Patiala, Punjab, DGT-6/19/7/2010-TC	2010	Aug. 2015	Punjab
105.	Desh Bhagat Industrial Training Centre, Amloh Road, Mandi. Dist. Gobindgarh, Punjab, DGT-6/19/13/2006-TC	2006	Aug. 2015	Punjab
106.	Dashmesh Girls S.S. school, Badal, Dist.- Mukatsar, Punjab, DGT-6/19/33/97-TC	1997	Aug. 2015	Punjab
107.	Punjab Tech. College ITC, Dheena, Dist. Jalandhar, Pin-144005, Punjab DGT-6/19/1/2003-TC	2003	Aug. 2015	Punjab
108.	M.C. Industrial School, Mansa, Dist. Budhalda, Punjab, DGT-6/16/1/87-TC	1987	Aug. 2015	Punjab
109.	New Model Private ITI,, Deh Road, Dist. Nagaur, Pin 341001, Rajasthan, DGT-6/20/03/2009-TC	2009	Aug. 2015	Rajasthan
110.	Saraswati, ITC, 379, Rukmani Housing Yojana. Dist.- Tonk, Pin-304001 Raiasthan, DGT-6/20/60/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2015	Rajasthan
111.	Shree Girraj Dharan Private ITI, Khuti Puri Marg, Marsan, Mahamaya Nagar, Dist.- Hathras, UP DGT-6/24/146/2009-TC	2009	Aug. 2015	Uttar Pradesh
112.	Reliance Private ITI, Village Chandu, P.O. Budhera, Jhajjar Road, Dist. Gurgaon, Haryana, DGET-6/7/7/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2015	Haryana
113.	St. Francis Private ITI, Mount Poincur, Borivali (West), Dist. Mumbai, Pin-400103, Maharashtra, DGET-6/13/190/97-TC	1997	Aug. 2015	Maharashtra
114.	BRCM Private ITI, Mahapura Ajmer Road, Jaipur Distt. - 302016, Rajasthan DGET-6/20/310/2014-TC	2014	Aug. 2016	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5
115.	Gandhi Pvt. ITI, Sodawas, Alwar-301 427, Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/15/2007-TC.	2007	Aug. 2016	Rajasthan
116.	P.D. Pvt. ITI, Bahrod, Alwar-301701, Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/32/2006-TC	2006	Aug. 2016	Rajasthan
117.	Vidya Pvt. ITI,2, Advocate Colony, College Road, Bhilwara - 311001, Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/84/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2016	Rajasthan
118.	AKC Pvt. ITI, Near Head Post Office, MP Setu Marg, Chittaurgarh-312001, Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/83/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2016	Rajasthan
119.	Shri Madhav Pvt. ITI, Sujangarh (Churu)-331507, Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/146/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2016	Rajasthan
120.	Karuna Royal Education Kendra Pvt. ITI, Plot No. 27 Jwala Vihar, Choupasni Road, Jodhpur-342001, Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/21/2006-TC	2006	Aug. 2016	Rajasthan
121.	Maharaja Surajmal Pvt. ITI, Gayatri Mandir Road, Degana (Nagaur) - 341503, Rajasthan. DGET-6/20/152/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2016	Rajasthan
122.	LB.S. Pvt. ITI, 0 Mile, Choraha MDS Road, Pratapgarh. Dist. Chittorgarh-312605. Rajasthan. DGET-6/20/98/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2016	Rajasthan
123.	Shiva Pvt. ITI, Kotputli Road Bus Stand, Neem Ka Thana (Sikar) - 332718. Rajasthan. DGET-6/20/23/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2016	Rajasthan
124.	Shri Nandlal Chalana Arorvansh Manila Silai, Kadai, Bunai, Dharmarth School, Shri Ganganagar - 335001, Rajasthan DGET-6/17/10/86-TC (Part)	1986	Aug. 2016	Rajasthan
125.	Sorabh Pvt. ITI, Behera Road, Chandriya, Distt. Chittorgarh-312001, Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/60/2009-TC	2009	Aug. 2016	Rajasthan
126.	Vikas Pvt. ITI, Opp. Sector 116, Shipra Path, Agarwal Farm, Mansarovar, Jaipur-302020, Rajasthan, DGET-6/20/63/2006-TC	2006	Aug. 2016	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5
127.	Kamal Ratan Pvt. ITI, Kamal and Company Campus, Tonk Road, Jaipur - 302001, Rajasthan DGET-6/20/22/2005-TC	2005	Aug. 2016	Rajasthan
128.	ICSO Private ITI Othukkungal, Tirugangady, Taluk, Dist. Malappuram Kerala	2008	Aug. 2016	Kerala
129.	Institute of Vocational Training and Education Pvt. ITI Near Mahaveer Temple, Sankarpur, Distt. Cuttack - 753012. Odisha (File No. DGET-6/18/9/96-TC.)	1996	Aug. 2016	Odisha
130.	Baikunath Instt. of Engg. & Tech. Pvt. ITI, At/ PO-Banki, Distt. Cuttack Odisha (File No. DGET- 6/18/192009-TC.)	2009	Aug. 2016	Odisha
131.	Mahanadi Pvt. ITI, 71,Industrial Estate, Jagatpur, Distt. Cuttack, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/17/96-TC.)	1996	Aug. 2016	Odisha
132.	Sitikantha Sovaniya Pvt. ITI, At Udaygiri, PO Chandia Distt. Jajpur, Odisha, (DGET-6/18/29/2010-TC.)	2010	Aug. 2016	Odisha
133.	Sivitech Pvt. ITI, At College Road, PO Koksara, Distt. Kalahandi, Odisha, (DGET- 6/18/94/2010-TC.)	2010	Aug. 2016	Odisha
134.	God Gift Pvt. ITI, At Aurobindo Nagar, PO- Jeypore, Distt. Koraput, Distt. Kalahandi - 766022 Odisha. (DGET-6/18/1 /2007-TC.)	2007	Aug. 2016	Odisha
135.	Labella Beauty Care Pvt. ITI, A.116, Press Colony, Unit-3, BBSR, Khurdha,Odisha. (DGET-6/18/35/94-TC.)	1994	Aug. 2016	Odisha
136.	Visit Pvt. ITI,Goinda, Haladi Pada, Distt. Balasore, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/91/2008-TC.)	2008	Aug. 2016	Odisha
137.	Adinath Pvt. ITI, NH-5, At Dahaliabag, PO- Bhanpur, Distt. Cuttack, Odisha (DGET-6/18/3/2007-TC.)	2007	Aug. 2016	Odisha

1	2	3	4	5
138.	Maa Mangala Educational Trust Pvt. ITI, At RCMS Building, Khmaranga, PO-Banki (Mampara), Distt. Cuttack-754008. Odisha. (DGET-6/18/10/2009-TC.)	2009	Aug. 2016	Odisha
139.	Kamyab Pvt. ITI, By pass Chakk Korian, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha.(DGET-6/18/18/2008-TC.)	2008	Aug. 2016	Odisha
140.	Padmanav Pvt. ITI, At Laxminarayan Rice Mill Compound, Aska Road, Kodala, Distt. Ganjam, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/15/2009-TC.)	2009	Aug. 2016	Odisha
141.	Maa Manikeswari Pvt. ITI,Irrigation Colony, Lane No.7, Bhawanipatna, Distt. Kalahandi, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/19/2007-TC.)	2007	Aug. 2016	Odisha
142.	Uma Sudarshna Pvt. ITI,At PO - Madanpur, Kendrapara - 754246. Odisha. (DGET-6/18/92/2008-TC)	2008	Aug. 2016	Odisha
143.	Focus Pvt. ITI, Plot No.452,At PO- Patia, BBSR, Distt. Khurda-751031, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/54/2007-TC.)	2007	Aug. 2016	Odisha
144.	Jyoti Pvt. ITI, Plot NO.410-D, Sameigadia, PO-Rasulgarh, Distt. Khurdh Odisha. (File No. DGET/6/18/20/2010-TC.)	2010	Aug. 2016	Odisha
145.	Boriguma Pvt. ITI, At PO Kotpad Road, Boriguma, Distt. Koraput, Odisha. (File No. DGET-6/18/85/2010-TC.)	2010	Aug. 2016	Odisha
146.	KBK Pvt. ITI, Main Road, Nawarangpur, Distt. Nawarangpur, Odisha.(DGET-6/18/83/2010-TC.)	2010	Aug. 2016	Odisha
147.	Sri Ram Pvt. ITI, Sakhigopal, Distt. Puri-752014, Odisha. (File No. DGET-6/18/20/2008-TC.)	2008	Aug. 2016	Odisha
148.	Rajgangpur Pvt. ITI,At Poda By Pass Road, PO-Rajgangpur, Distt. Sundargarh, Odisha. (File No. DGET-6/18/95/2010-TC.)	2010	Aug. 2016	Odisha
149.	Simulia Pvt. ITI, At/POSimulia, Distt. Balasore, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/95/2010-TC.)	2010	Aug. 2016	Odisha

1	2	3	4	5
150.	Seva Pvt. ITI, At PO Somepur, Distt. Cuttack, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/2/2011-TC.)	2011	Aug. 2016	Odisha
151.	Shaktirupa Pvt. ITI, At PO Kantaballavpur, Distt. Jagatsinghpur, Odisha.(DGET-6/18/24/2010-TC.)	2010	Aug. 2016	Odisha
152.	Royal Instt. of Indl.Technology, Pvt. ITI, A/9, Mancheswar Indl. Estate, Bhubaneswar, Odisha. (File No. DGET-6/18/104/2007-TC.)	2007	Aug. 2016	Odisha
153.	Pragati Pvt. ITI, SCR-33,Bhouma Nagar, Unit-IV, Bhubaneswar-9, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/20/2002-TC.)	2002	Aug. 2016	Odisha
154.	Shatabdi Pvt. ITI, At Mahesh Colony, PO-Malakangiri, Distt. Malkangiri-764045, Odisha.		Aug. 2016	Odisha
155.	Instt. of Medical TechnologyPvt. ITI, Distt. Puri, Odisha.(DGET-6/18/139/2007-TC.)	2007	Aug. 2016	Odisha
156.	Arati Pvt. ITI, At GaneshNagar, PO Dunguripali, Sonepur-767032, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/49/2007-TC.)	2007	Aug. 2016	Odisha
157.	Astasambuhu Pvt. ITI, At/PO Sarang, Via: Parjang, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha. (DGET-6/18/58/2007-TC.)	2007	Aug. 2016	Odisha
158.	Basundhara Education Pvt. ITI, GatiROUT Patna, Biribati, Distt. Cuttack-753100, Odisha. DGET-6/18/25/2008-TC.	2008	Aug. 2016	Odisha
159.	CFI Pvt. ITI, At- Chandi Chhak, PO-Bauxi Bazar, Distt. Cuttack-753001 Odisha. DGET-6/18/8/2008-TC.	2008	Aug. 2016	Odisha
160.	Chitrotpala College of Education and Technology Pvt. ITI, Uttarkul, Distt.Cuttack - 754202 Odisha. DGET-6/18/16/2008-TC.	2008	Aug. 2016	Odisha
161.	Future Mark Pvt. ITI,At PO-Aurundaya Market, Link Road, Distt. Cuttack, Odisha. DGET-6/18/65/2010-TC.	2010	Aug. 2016	Odisha

1	2	3	4	5
162.	Multipurpose Vocational Training Instt. (Mahila) Pvt. ITI, PO Ragadipada, Baramda, Distt. Cuttack, Odisha. DGET-6/18/12/94-TC.	1994	Aug. 2016	Odisha
163.	New Tech. Pvt. ITI, At Pension Lane, PO Boxi Bazar, 1 Distt. Cuttack, Odisha. DGET-6/18/56/2010-TC.	2010	Aug. 2016	Odisha
164.	Janata Pvt. ITI, At Satamaili Chhak, PO - Dudukote, Via Hindol, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha. DGET-6/18/23/2010-TC.	2010	Aug. 2016	Odisha
165.	Swadesh Pvt. ITI, At-Gondiapatna, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha. DGET-6/18/58/2008-TC.	2008	Aug. 2016	Odisha
166.	Aid Pvt. ITI, At/PO - Ranadevi, Block, Paralakhemundi, Distt. Gajapati, Odisha. DGET-6/18/108/2008-TC.	2008	Aug. 2016	Odisha
167.	Dr. Ambedkar Pvt. ITI, At - Chandragiri, Distt. Gajapati, Odisha. DGET-6/18/113/2007-TC.	2007	Aug. 2016	Odisha
168.	Mahamaya PVT. ITI, At/PO-Mahakaleswar, Pally, Distt. Jagatsinghpur, Odisha. DGET-6/18/3/98-TC.	1998	Aug. 2016	Odisha
169.	Pvt. ITI Dharamgarh, Panchayat College Road, At/PO Dharamgarh, Distt. Kalahandi - 766015, Odisha. DGET-6/18/22/2007-TC.	2007	Aug. 2016	Odisha
170.	Junagarh Pvt. ITI, At New Bus Stand, PO - Junagarh, Distt. Kalahandi, Odisha. DGET-6/18/9/2011 -TC.	2011	Aug. 2016	Odisha
171.	Kesinga Pvt. ITI, At PO - Gountiapada, Distt. Kalahandi, Odisha. DGET-6/18/10/2011-TC.	2011	Aug. 2016	Odisha
172.	Narla Pvt. ITI, At Narla Road, PO Narla, Distt. Kalahandi-766001. Odisha. DGET-6/18/19/2007-TC.	2007	Aug. 2016	Odisha
173.	Kendrapara Instt. for Technical Education Pvt. ITI, At Opp. Bharat Petrol Pump, College Chhak, Tinimuhani, Distt. Kendrapara, Odisha. DGET-6/18/38/2010.	2010	Aug. 2016	Odisha

1	2	3	4	5
174.	Bhubaneswar TV Training Pvt. ITI, Plot No.502/1502, At-Ogalpada, PO-Janla, P.S. Jatni, Khurdha (Odisha).DGET-6/18/27/2006-TC.	2006	Aug. 2016	Odisha
175.	Mukti Institute of Skill Pvt. ITI, Mukti Nilaya, PO handagir Square, Distt. Khurdha, Odisha. DGET-6/18/26/2010-TC.	2010	Aug. 2016	Odisha
176.	Pratibha Institute of Management and Technology Pvt. ITI, At N-5/157, Jaydev Vihar, Nayapali, Bhubaneswar, Distt. Khurdha, Odisha. DGET-6/18/34/2010-TC.	2010	Aug. 2016	Odisha
177.	SIEMS Pvt. ITI, Plot No.467, In front of Kalinga Stadium, Madhusudan Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Distt. Khurdha, Odisha. DGET-6/18/36/2010-TC.	2010	Aug. 2016	Odisha
178.	MaaTarini Pvt. ITI, Hanuman Mandir Street, Jaya Nagar, Jeypore -764005, Koraput (Odisha).DGET-6/18/69/2007-TC.	2007	Aug. 2016	Odisha
179.	Brundaben Pvt. ITI, At Jeypore Road, Bhagirathi Nagar, Distt. Malkangir, Odisha.DGET-6/18/3/2009-TC.	2009	Aug. 2016	Odisha
180.	KC Pvt. ITI, Sevanchal, Kanas, Distt. Puri, Odisha. DGET-6/18/12/99-TC.	1999	Aug. 2016	Odisha
181.	Veer Surendra Sai Pvt. ITI, At PO Rengali, Mahaveer Chowk Distt. Sambalpur Odisha, DGET-6/18/83/2007-TC.	2007	Aug. 2016	Odisha
182.	Maa Sarala Pvt. ITI, At Kadlipali, PO Lenda, P.S. Barpali, Distt. Baragarh -768092, Odisha. DGET-6/18/112/2007-TC.	2007	Aug. 2016	Odisha
183.	Samaleswari Pvt. ITI, At/PO Barpali, Distt. Baragarh-768092, Odisha. DGET-6/18/107/2007-TC.	2007	Aug. 2016	Odisha
184.	Holy Pvt. ITI, At Baidyanath Nagar, P.O. Berhampur, Distt. Ganjam -760010 Odisha. DG ET-6/18/62/2007-TC.	2007	Aug. 2016	Odisha

1	2	3	4	5
185.	Pratyus Pvt. ITI, At College Road, PO Golamunda, Distt. Kalahandi -766022, Odisha. DGET-6/18/11/2009-TC.	2009	Aug. 2016	Odisha
186.	Meera Pvt. ITI, At Mining Road, Keonjhar Distt. Keonjhar-758001 Odisha. DGET-6/18/23/98-TC.	1998	Aug. 2016	Odisha
187.	Sailaja Pvt. ITI, At S-3/20, Mancheswar Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar, Odisha. DGET-6/18/25/2012-TC.	2012	Aug. 2016	Odisha
188.	Nabarangapur Pvt. ITI, Nabarangapur RCMC Ltd., Badan Street, Distt. Nabarangpur-764059 Odisha. DGET-6/18/47/2007-TC.	2007	Aug. 2016	Odisha
189.	Indian Pvt. ITI, At PO Brahmagiri, Distt. Puri-752011, Odisha. DGET-6/18/7/2011-TC.	2011	Aug. 2016	Odisha
190.	Jagruti Pvt. ITI, At Nazapali, PO Maneswar, Distt. Sambalpur - 768005 Odisha. DGET-6/18/7/2011-TC.	2011	Aug. 2016	Odisha
191.	St. Xaviers Pvt. ITI, Karasanur, Perumbakkam Cross Road, Parangani PO, Distt. Vannur, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/7/2003 -TC	2003	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
192.	Tagore Pvt. ITI, 88 Gingee Road, Tindivanam, Distt. Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/1/92-TC	1992	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
193.	Sri Indhira Pvt. ITI, Mailam Road, Thiruchitrabalam, Distt. Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/9/99-TC	1999	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
194.	Ranga Bhupti Pvt. ITI, Reddipalayam, Gingee (tk) Distt. Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/3/2000 -TC	2000	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
195.	Sri Venkateswara Pvt. ITI, 26 Gandhi Road, Kallakurichi, Distt. Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/27/99-TC	1999	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
196.	Rajiv Gandhi Pvt. ITI, 50/2 GST Road, Jackampet.Distt. Tindivanam-604002 Tamil Nadu. DGET-6/22/01/93-TC	1993	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
197.	Kalaimagal Pvt. ITI, Kandamangalam Distt. Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/33/97-TC	1997	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
198.	Hajiya Ayisha Amma Pvt. ITI, Vikravandi Distt. Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/19/51/87-TC	1987	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
199.	Holy Sabary Sastha Pvt. ITI, Distt. Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/93/98 -TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
200.	Arcot Luthoran Pvt. ITI, DM Compound Kallakurichi Distt. Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/53/98-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
201.	Thiruvallur Pvt. ITI, 9 Choollai Sabapathy Street, L.R. Palayam Panruti Distt. Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/93/94-TC	1994	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
202.	Sri Balaji Pvt. ITI, 350, Indra Nagar, Nayveli, Distt. Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/89/94-TC	1994	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
203.	Srinivasa Pvt. ITI, 48/89, Abdulkalam Azad Street, Virudhachalam Distt. Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/81/98-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
204.	P R S Pvt. ITI, Chidamabaram Main Road, Opp. To Five Well, Mariamman Temple Distt. Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/47/98-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
205.	GD Naidu Pvt ITI, Kavarapalayam, Distt. Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/130/1994-TC,	1994	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
206.	Andavar Pvt. ITI, Viragalur, Vetriyur (PO), Distt. Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/105/1998-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
207.	Sri Amman Private ITI, Industrial Estate (Back Side) S, Vellalapatty (PO), Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/36/1998-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
208.	Sangili Maruthai Pvt. ITI, Telugapatti Porundalur Panchayat, Thogaimalai, Distt. Karur, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/32/98-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
209.	Dheeran Tamil Nadu State Express Transport Corporation Ltd. Pvt ITI, KKM (Divin.-11), Rockfort Branch, Salai Road, Trichy- 620018, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/19/37/89-TC	1989	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
210.	Trichy Computer Service, Pvt. ITI, Sanasipatti, Poolankulathupatti, (PO) Trichy-9, Trichy District, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/67/98-TC	1989	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
211.	Trichy Computer Pvt. ITI, Railway Co-op Mansion, Dindugal Road, Trichy-620001, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/19/25/89-TC	1989	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
212.	Trichy Institute of Technology, Pvt ITI, KAP Vishwanathan Higher Secondary school Campus, Thillai Nagar, Trichy-18, Distt. Trichy, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/14/91-TC	1991	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
213.	St. Joseph Institute of Printing Pvt. ITI, 49-J Bharathiyar Salai, Trichy -620001, Dist. Trichy, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/19/12/86-TC	1986	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
214.	Siva sakthi Pvt. ITI, Railway Station Road, Vaivampatti, (PO), Manapparai(tk), Ditt. Trichy, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/103-98-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
215.	Morning Star pvt. ITI, TMSS Bishop House, PB. No. 12, Melapudur, Distt. Trichy Tamil Nadu DGET-6/19/34/89-TC	1989	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
216.	Muthukumar Pvt. ITI, Melpattambakkam Annagramam Union, Cuddalore Distt, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/82/98-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
217.	Kirithika Pvt. ITI, Veppur (PO) Vriddhachalam T.K., Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/30/96-TC	1996	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
218.	JM Pvt. ITI, 159, Chidambaram Road, Bhudamur, Vriddhachalam Cuddalore, District, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/25/98-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
219.	Elumalai Pvt. ITI, 15, Ayyar Madam, Vriddhachalam Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/57/98-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
220.	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Pvt. ITI, Dharmasalai Road Periyakurichi, Neyveli, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/28/93-TC	1993	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
221.	Matha Pvt. ITI, Tamarapuram, Vedaranyam (TK), Nagai District, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/5/99-TC	1999	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
222.	Shri Ramakrishana Pvt. ITI, Ttp Main Road, Muthupet, Thiruvarur District, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/48/98-TC PR33000413	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
223.	Rajeev Gandhi Pvt. ITI, 14 Perumal Agaram Salai, Koradacheri, Thiruvarur District-613703, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/11/2000-TC	2000	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
224.	Century Pvt. ITI, Thiruvarur Road Manali-610203, Thiruthuraipoodi Taluk, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/6/91-TC	1991	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
225.	Universal Pvt. ITI, Pookollai (PO), Sethubavachatram, Peravurani TK Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/29/98-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
226.	Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation (KKM Division-I) Ltd. Pvt. ITI, Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/19/2/86 - TC	1986	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
227.	Thanthai Periyar Pvt. ITI for Girls, Vallam, Distt. Janjavur-613403, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/19/13/87-TC	1987	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
228.	Sri Kumarakurubarar Pvt. ITI, Anaikarai, Thirupanandal Panchayat Union, Thiruvaidaimaruthur, Dist Tanjavur, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/120/98-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
229.	Ramvilas Pvt ITI, Thanjavur Main Road, Uthanai Sundaraperumal Koli, PO Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/123/98-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
230.	Pattukottai Pvt. ITI, 8-a, Kulala St. Near Head Post Office, Pattukottai-614601, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/19/9/87-TC	1987	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
231.	Peravurani Pvt. ITI, 20/1 Devadoss Road, Peravurani Tanjore District-614601, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/20/93-TC	1993	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
232.	Kalaimagal Pvt. ITI, Tanjore, Trichy Main Road, Velambakkudi, Manaiyeripatti (PO), Boothalur (Union), Distt. Thanjavur-613402 Tamil Nadu. DGET-6/22/6/2000-TC	2000	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
233.	Chamber of Commerce Adithanar Pvt. ITI, Kuruvadi Ramapuram (PO), Thanjavur-613003, Distt. Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. DGET-6/22/116/94-TC	1994	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
234.	Pvt. ITI, Cauvery Computer Centre, C/O.T.M. S.S.S.RSG College Road, Thanjavur-613005, Distt. Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/19/23/90-TC	1990	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
235.	Al Ameen Computer Centre, Pvt. ITI, 3, Railway New Road, Kumbakonam -612001, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/11/93-TC	1993	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
236.	S.I.S. Pvt. ITI, Keezhachinthamani, T. Palur, Udayarpalayam TK, Distt. Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/1/2000-TC	2000	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
237.	Sri Amman Private Industrial Training Centre, Industrial Estate (back side) S, Vellalapatty (PO) Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/36/98-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
238.	State Express Transport Corporation Ltd., Pvt. ITI, DGET-6/19/3/86-TC (T.N. Divin.-1), Subramaniyapuram, Trichy-20, Distt. Trichy, Tamil Nadu	1986	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
239.	Mardhu Pandiyar Private ITI, Dharugapuram, Triuneveli, Tamilnadu DGET-6/22/87/1994-TC	1994	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
240.	Sakthivinayaga Private ITI, Kottaram, Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/4/2000-TC	2000	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
241.	Dhanalakshmi Private ITI, For Computer Studies, 28 West Ponnagaram 8th Street, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, DGET- 6/19/28/1990-TC	1990	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
242.	Er Ravi Private ITI, Plot No.521, Ragini Anna Nagar, Madurai, Tamilnadu DGET-6/22/38/1993-TC	1993	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
243.	Meenakshi Private ITI, Sannathi Street Thirupparankundram, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, DGET- 6/18/85-TC	1985	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
244.	N M S Jayaraj Annapackiam Private ITI, 112, Nagupillai Thoppu Street New Mahalipatti Road, Madurai, Tamilnadu DGET-6/22/36/1996-TC	1996	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
245.	Goodwill Private ITI, Central Office Gandhipuram Pattiveeran Palli, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, DGET- 6/22/11/1999-TC	1999	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
246.	Reach Private ITI, Nethaji Nagar, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu DGET- 6/22/133/1994-TC	1994	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
247.	Arch Bishop Mariyanus Arokiasamy Private ITI, Royappanpatti, Theni., Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/05/2000-TC	2000	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
248.	Sri Balaji Private ITI, Bodinayakkanur, Theni, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/15/1999-TC	1999	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
249.	Leville Private ITI, Rs. Mangalam, Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/91/1998-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
250.	Sri Ramanatha Private ITI, Madurai Road, Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/30/1999-TC	1999	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
251.	Vairam Group Private ITI, 81-83 Kandadevi Road, Devakottai, Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu, DGET- 6/22/48/1993-TC	1993	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
252.	Golden Private ITI, 2-d, Vaniyar Street, Karambakudi, Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/05/1998-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
253.	Little Flower Private ITI, Post Box No.83, Lourdhu Nagar, Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu, DGET- 6/22/03/1996-TC	1996	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
254.	Nehru Private ITI, 25-a Ka-sha Urani, Keelaveethi, Valayapatti, Ponnamaravathi Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/07/1999-TC	1999	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
255.	Sarva Seva Private ITI, Natham, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/12/1998-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
256.	T M S S S Computer Private ITI, Bishop House, PB No. 122, Thoothukkudi, Tamil Nadu, DGET- 6/22/107/1994-TC	1994	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
257.	Ezhilmatics Computer Centre Private ITI, 212, w.g.c.road, Thoothukkudi, Tamil Nadu, DGET- 6/19/03/1990-TC	1990	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
258.	S A Raja Private ITI, Raja Nagar, Vadakkankulam, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/08/1988-TC	1988	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
259.	Asia Tech. Private ITI, Bethedia Complex, Wcc Road, Nagercoil, Kanniyakumari, Tamil Nadu, DGET- 6/19/03/1988-TC	1988	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
260.	Sarva Seva Private ITI, Thungarettipatti, Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/65/98-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
261.	Thiruchuzhi Co-Operative Private ITI, Arruppukottai, Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu, DGET- 6/22/122/1998-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
262.	TA Subbareddiyar Private ITI, Muthusampuram, Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu DGET-6/22/3/1999-TC	1999	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
263.	Senaitalaivar Private ITI, Krishnapuram Vilakku, Sankarankoil, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/22/18/1999-TC	1999	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
264.	Sowdha Private ITI, Thiruvattar, Kanniyakumari, Tamil Nadu DGET- 6/22/02/2000-TC	2000	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
265.	Indian Red Cross Society Vocational Training & Rehabilitation Private ITI, 50, Montieth Road Egmore, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, DGET- 6/19/31/1989-TC	1989	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
266.	Thanthai Periyar Private ITI, Vallam, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, DGET- 6/19/13/87-TC	1987	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
267.	St. Joseph's Pvt. ITI, Beach Road, Cuddalore, South Aroct Dist., Pin -607001, Tamil Nadu, DGET-6/19/12/1989-TC	1989	Aug. 2017	Tamil Nadu
268.	Kirandeep Pvt. ITI, Near Bus Stand, Kurai, Seoni-480800 DGET-6/12/14/2012-TC	2012	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
269.	Alok Pvt. ITI, Barhut Nagar, Near RTO office, Satna DGET-6/12/12/2010-TC	2010	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
270.	Balaji Pvt. ITI, Station Road Place Bijuri, Teh. Kotma, Anuppur-484440, DGET- 6/12/03/2012-TC	2012	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
271.	St. Montfort Pvt. ITI Bhandaria road Khandwa, Khandwa-450001 DGET- 6/12/6/2002-TC	2002	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
272.	Millennium Pvt. ITI, Burhanpur-450331, DGET-6/12/6/2007-TC	2007	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
273.	United Pvt. ITI, Kanawati, Distt. Neemuch- 458441, DGET-6/12/56/2013-TC	2013	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
274.	Raisen Pvt. ITI, Opp. BTI Building Sagar Road, Dist. Raisen-464551, DGET-6/12/18/2009-TC	2009	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
275.	Bharti Pvt. ITI, 105/17 Dahod Road, Near Railway Station Mandideep. Dist. Raisen-462046, DGET-6/12/39/2012-TC	2012	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
276.	Jan Shikshan Pvt. ITI, Apex School Building Opp. Hotel Abha Shree Civil Lines, Dist. Betul-460001, DGET-6/12/46/2014-TC	2014	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
277.	Vardhman Pvt. ITI, Multai, Taptiward, Civil lines, Station Road, Multai Dist. Betul-460661 DGET-6/12/8/2014-TC	2014	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
278.	Radha Krishna Pvt. ITI Ghodadongari, Dist. Betul-460449, DGET-6/12/16/2012-TC	2012	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
279.	Shri Radhakrishnan Pvt. ITI, Near Railway Station Behind Gram Panchayat Ghodadongari, Dist. Betul-460449, DGET-6/12/39/2013-TC	2013	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
280.	Bala Ji Pvt. ITI, Bus Stand Road Vikram Hotel Bhainsdehi Dist. Betul-460220, DGET-6/12/229/2015-TC	2015	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
281.	Narmada Pvt. ITI, Near Shiv Nandni Petrol Pump, Piparia, Hoshangabad -460001, DGET-6/12/24/2013-TC	2013	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
282.	Rajvaidya Pvt. ITI, 1st Floor, H.No. 30, Ward No. 4 Near Galla Mandi, Janakpur Road, Dist. Panna-488001 DGET-6/12/3/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
283.	Khajuraho Pvt. ITI, Ward No.33, Saraswati Nagar Naya Panna Naka Near MITC. Dist. Chhatarpur-471001 DGET-6/12/20/2010-TC	2010	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
284.	Best Pvt. ITI, Opp. Police Control Room, University Road, Civil Lines, Sagar-470002, DGET-6/12/23/2009-TC	2009	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
285.	Maharani Laxmibai Pvt. ITI, Takha Majra Jhansi Road, Dist. Tikamgarh-472001, DGET- 6/12/227/2015-TC	2015	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
286.	Maips Pvt. ITI, 54-BM Ravi Nagar, Phoolgarh, Dist. Gwalior, DGET-6/12/31/2009-TC	2009	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
287.	IIPS Pvt. ITI, C Block Anand Nagar Bhodapur Laskar Dist. Gwalior 474001, DGET-6/12/169/2015-TC	2015	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
288.	Neoteric Education Centre Pvt. ITI, Arneja Complex Shinde Ki Chhavni Navgaja Road Lashkar, Dist. Gwalior-474001 DGET-6/12/28/ 96-TC	1996	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
289.	Indraprastha Pvt. ITI, Thalipur Murar, Gwalior, DGET-6/12/14/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
290.	Modern Pvt. ITI, Near Govt. High School No. 2 Arya Nagar, Dist. Bhind DGET- 6/12/5/2010-TC	2010	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
291.	Gurukul Pvt. ITI, Village Manpura, Distt. Bhind-477001 DGET-6/12/29/2014-TC	2014	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
292.	S.R. Pvt. ITI, Bypass Road Dist. Bhind-477001 DGET-6/12/48/2015-TC	2015	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
293.	M.G.D. Pvt. ITI, Vill. and Post Jamna Dist. Bhind-477001 DGET-6/12/126/2015-TC	2015	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
294.	Maa Mangla Devi Pvt. ITI, Ward no-2, Gila Mandi, Lahar Dist. Bhind-477445, DGET- 6/12/164/2015-TC	2015	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
295.	M.S. Pvt. ITI, Manpura, Dist. Bhind-477001 DGET-6/12/239/2015-TC	2015	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
296.	Boys Town Pvt. ITI, Kila Road Bhind, Dist. Bhind-477001 DGET-6/12/240/2015-TC	2015	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
297.	M.T. Pvt. ITI, Village Kharipura Post Jauri Brahman Dist. Bhind-477557, DGET-6/12/225/ 2015-TC	2015	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
298.	Laxmi Pvt. ITI, Hasanpur, Hawali Near Banjara Dam, Dist. Sheopur, DGET-6/12/10/2012-TC	2012	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
299.	JMRD Pvt. ITI, Plot no.-274 Ratangarh Mata Road, Charokhara Bhaguarampura, Dist. Datia-475673,DGET-6/12/306/2015-TC	2015	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
300.	Shri Sai Pvt. ITI, In front of Karan Sagar, Datia Bhandar Bypass road, Datia-4756661, DGET-6/12/292/2015-TC	2015	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
301.	Modern Pvt. ITI, Village Sirmiti, Morena-476001 DGET-6/12/263/2015-TC	2015	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
302.	Shiv Shakti Pvt. ITI, Maharajpur Road Morena, Morena-476001 DGET-6/12/8/2015-TC	2015	Aug. 2017	Madhya Pradesh
303.	International Educational Council Pvt. ITI, Building no. XXIV/132, Koonamthai, PO. Edappally, Dist. Kochi Kerala,DGET-6/11/3/2011-TC	2011	Aug. 2017	Kerala
304.	Parappanangadi Pvt. ITI, Putturikkal, Parappanangadi, Malappuram, Pin-676303, Kerala DGET-6/11/58/2008-TCPR32000589	2008	Aug. 2017	Kerala
305.	Mohan's Pvt. ITI, P. B.No.44 Kayamkulam, Alappuzha, Pin- 690502, Kerala, DGET-6/8/78-TC	1978	Aug. 2017	Kerala
306.	Social Welfare Technical School Association Pvt. ITI, Aluva, Ernakulam, Pin-683101, Kerala, DGET-6/11/5/91 - TC	1991	Aug. 2017	Kerala
307.	Mar Baselios Pvt. ITI, Chandanappally, Pathanamthitta, Pin - 689648, Kerala, DGET-6/11/2/99-TC	1999	Aug. 2017	Kerala
308.	MU Pvt. ITI, Haripad, Alappuzha, Pin-690514, Kerala DGET-6/9/85-TC	1985	Aug. 2017	Kerala
309.	Al-Hudha Pvt. ITI, Kappad P.O Chemancheri, Kozhikode, Pin - 673304, Kerala, DGET-6/11/38/98 - TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Kerala

1	2	3	4	5
310.	National Institute of Computer Technology Pvt. ITI, 4th Floor, Shines Complex.P.B. No. 205, Hospital Road, Kollam, Pin-691331, Kerala, DGET-6/11/99-TC	1999	Aug. 2017	Kerala
311.	Moulana Pvt. ITI, Kuttayi P.O Tirur, Malappuram, Pin - 676562, Kerala DGET-6/11/68/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2017	Kerala
312.	Paravoor Computer Centre & Private ITI, Guru Darshan Complex, North Paravoor, Ernakulam, Pin - 683515, Kerala, DGET-6/11/67/96 - TC	1996	Aug. 2017	Kerala
313.	Asian Computer Centre Private ITI, Chengannur, Alappuzha, Pin- 689121, Kerala; DGET-6/11/3/96 - TC	1996	Aug. 2017	Kerala
314.	CK Pvt ITI, Anchalumood, Perinad P.O, Kollam, Pin- 691010, Kerala DGET-6/9/77/85-TC	1985	Aug. 2017	Kerala
315.	Vishal Private ITI, Vishal Puri, Kharanti, District Gaya, Pin- 824231, Bihar DGT-6/4/7/2015-TC	2015	Aug. 2017	Bihar
316.	DR B. R. Ambedkar Private ITI, At-Kaiya, P.O-Budhgere, P.S-Muffasil, Block-Manpur, Dist-Gaya, Pin- 823003, Bihar, DGT-6/4/98/2016-TC	2016	Aug. 2017	Bihar
317.	Gurukul Private ITI, Eight Mile, Etawa, District Gaya, Pin- 823003, Bihar DGT-6/4/27/2016-TC	2016	Aug. 2017	Bihar
318.	SAI Private ITI, Vill+Po-Kharhari, District Gaya, Pin- 823003, Bihar DGT-6/4/91/2016-TC	2016	Aug. 2017	Bihar
319.	Govt. Tool Room ITI, Rajaji Nagar, Industrial Estate, Bangalore-560044, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/6/91-TC	1991	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
320.	Al-Ameen Haji Abubakar Mohd. Pvt. ITI, Chennapatna, Bangalore Rural Dist., Karnataka, DGET-6/10/60/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2017	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
321.	H. K. Puttaiah Pvt. ITI, Hosahalli, Akkur post, Channapattan Tq., Bangalore Rulral Distt., Bangalore, DGET-6/10/12/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
322.	Sri. Basaveshwara Rural Pvt. ITI, Yelethotadahalli, Chennapattana, Ramangar, Distt. Bangalore, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/1/2003-TC	2003	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
323.	DRD Pvt. ITI, No. 283/4, Bagalkunte Busstop, Hesaragatta Main Road, Bangalore, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/68/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
324.	Gouthama Buddha Pvt. ITI, Chamarajapet, Bangalore, Karnataka DGET-6/10/3/2006-TC	2006	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
325.	Mozaria Pvt. ITI, No. 4/46, 1st floor, Mozaria Industrial Estate, Banneraghatta Road, Bangalore-79, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/2/95-TC	1995	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
326.	Amitha Pvt. ITI, C.A. No. 02 3rd Main, WC Road, Mahalaxmipuram, Bangalore-86, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/5/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
327.	Sri Swamy Shivananda Pvt. ITI, Kottigepalya Extension, Srigandhada Kavalu, Bangalore-560079, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/95-TC	1995	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
328.	Spastics Society of Karnataka Pvt. ITI, No. 31, 5th Cross, 5th Main, Indiranagar, 1st Stage, Bangalore-38 Karnataka, DGET-6/10/140/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
329.	ACE Pvt. ITI, Viveknagar, 3rd Cross, Viveknagar Post. Bangalore-47, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/9/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
330.	Jnana Bharathi Pvt. ITI, Chunchagatta Main Road, Konanakunte, Bangalore - 62, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/10/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
331.	Mamatha Pvt. ITI, Kanakapura Main Road, Bangalore-62, Karnataka DGET-6/10/23/2006-TC	2006	Aug. 2017	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
332.	Sri Venkataramaiah Pvt. ITI Vivekavardhini Education Society, No.7, 3rd Cross, 14th Main, Prakash Nagar, Bangalore-21, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/14/95-TC	1995	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
333.	Sri. Kuvempur Pvt. ITI, No. 58/9, 2nd floor, Basaveshwara Complex, T. Dasarahalli, Bangalore, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/31/2001-TC	2001	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
334.	Sri Krishna Pvt. ITI, Plot No. 8, Industrial Estate, Bhyrasandra, Mahadevapura Post, White Field Road, Bangalore-10, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/63/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
335.	Sabira Pvt. ITI, Kerebilachi, Channagiri Tq., Davanagere Dist., Karnataka, DGET-6/10/36/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
336.	Bishop Jathanna Pvt. ITI, My Redeemers Church Compound, Marikuppam, KGF-563119, Karnataka, DGET-6/8/7/89-TC	1989	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
337.	Madam Jyothsna Chatterjis Pvt. ITI, KGF Womens Association, Sriramnagar, oorgampet, KGF-563121, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/15/95-TC	1995	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
338.	NTTF Pvt. ITI, 23/29, 2nd Phase, Peenya, Bangalore -58, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/77/81-TC	1981	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
339.	KSRTC Pvt. ITI, Shanthi Nagar, Bangalore-27, Karnataka, DGET-6/8/18/82-TC	1982	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
340.	St. Mary's Pvt. ITI, St. Marys Town, Bangalore-84, Karnataka, DGET-6/8/2/86-TC	1986	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
341.	Electronic Training Centre for Women, GTTC Premises, Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore-560010, Karnataka, DGET-6/8/1/89-TC	1989	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
342.	Bharatharathna Sir. M. Vishwesharaiah Pvt. ITI, West of Cord Road, Bangalore, Karnataka, DGET-6/8/34/88-TC	1988	Aug. 2017	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
343.	Nithyanjan Institute of Computer Education, No. 91/1, Ramakrishna Square, Bangalore-560019, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/5/91-TC	1991	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
344.	Sudharshan Automobile Research Pvt. ITI, 26/4, Industrial Suburb, Yeshwanthapur, Bangalore-55, Karnataka, DGET-6/12/6/94-TC	1994	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
345.	Zhaheer Welfare Association Pvt. ITI, Dommasandra, Sarjapura Hobali, Annekal Tq., Bangalore-Rural, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/3/95-TC	1995	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
346.	Tirumala Rural Pvt. ITI, Shed No.1, Janatha Colony, Dommasandra Industrial Estate, Sarjapura H. Annekal Tq., Bangalore Rural, Karnataka DGET-6/10/21/95-TC	1995	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
347.	Sri Sridhar Vidhyaniketan Pvt. ITI, Varadanayakanahalli, Shidlaghatta, Chikkaballapura Distt. Karnataka, DGET-6/10/4/2006-TC	2006	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
348.	Aryan Pvt. ITI, JC Road, Tumkur, Pin-572101 Karnataka DGET-6/10/72/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
349.	Sri Maruthi Rural Pvt. ITI, Nyamathi, Honnali Tq., Davanagere Distt. Karnataka, DGET-6/10/12/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
350.	Sri Bandeshwaraswamy Vidya Peeta Pvt. ITI, Elodala Building, Bandemutt, Kengeri, Setalite Town, Bangalore-60, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/04/2000-TC	2000	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
351.	Ideal Pvt. ITI, No. 2095, 3rd Floor, 5th Main, 9th Cross, RPC Layout, Vijayanaagar, Bangalore-40, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/45/2011-TC	2011	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
352.	Nityananda Swamy Pvt. ITI, Jigani, Anekal Tq., Bangalore Urban Dist. Karnataka, DGET-6/10/5/2003-TC	2003	Aug. 2017	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
353.	SLV Pvt. ITI, Vivek Nagar, Gowrikoppal, Hassan Distt.-573201, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/187/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
354.	Nagarika Pvt. ITI, Near Bus Stand, Guruvayanakere, Belthangadi Tq., DK., Pin-574217, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/50/2011-TC	2011	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
355.	KSRTC Pvt. ITI, BM Road, Hassan-573201, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/30/88-TC	1988	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
356.	Jnanna Bharathi Pvt. ITI, Basavapatna, Arakalgud Tq., Hassan Distt.-573134, DGET-6/10/58/03-TC	2003	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
357.	Basavathirtha Vidya Peeta Pvt. ITI, Humnabad, Bidar Distt. Karnataka DGET-6/10/48/2005-TC	2005	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
358.	Sri Dharma Singh Pvt. ITI, Yadrami, Jeevargi Tq., Gulbarga Distt. 585325., Karnataka, DGET-6/10/75/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
359.	HCC Resource Pvt. ITI, Court Road, Gulbarga, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/33/2002-TC	2002	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
360.	Kriya Shakti Pvt. ITI, Kottur Road, Ujjini, Bellary Distt., Karnataka, DGET-6/10/233/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
361.	Vishweshwaraiah Pvt. ITI, Basava Sagar Cross, Lingasugur, Raichur-584122, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/160/2009-TC	2009	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
362.	Nivedita Pvt. ITI, No. 23, Type-III, Shankkthi Nagar, Raichur, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/1977-TC	1977	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
363.	Ideal Mahila Mandal Pvt. ITI, Gulbarga Tq., Gulbarga Distt-585102, Karnataka, DGET-6/8/2/90-TC	1990	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
364.	Smt. Bannikallu Muttigi Rukminiyamma Ramachandrappa Memorial Pvt. ITI, Ramanagara, Hagaribonmmanahalli, Bellary Distt. 583212, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/90/2009-TC	2009	Aug. 2017	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
365.	Swamy Vivekananda Pvt. ITI, Hunnur Post, Jamakandhi Tq., Bagalkote Distt. 587119, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/28/2002	2002	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
366.	Sri Sadguru Nijananda Pvt. ITI, Mahathma Phule Road, Shahpur, Belgaum, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/3/95-TC	1995	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
367.	Sarvodaya Pvt. ITI, Gokak, Belgaum Distt, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/11/98-TC	1998	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
368.	National Progressive Educational Pvt. ITI, Club Road, Belgaum, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/117/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
369.	Sri Guru Siddeshwara Vidya Vardaka Sanga Pvt. ITI, Haveri, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/1/04-TC	2004	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
370.	Vidyavardaka Sanga Pvt. ITI, Dharbar High School Campus, Station Road, Bijapur, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/18/2001-TC	2001	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
371.	Scope Pvt. ITI, Vidya Nagar, Byahatti Building, Hubli, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/57/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
372.	Chanakya Pvt. ITI, No. 157/4, Hiremath Centre, Kanchagaragalli, Hubli, Dharwad, Karnataka, Pin-580028, DGET-6/10/61/2010-TC	2010	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
373.	Jakanachari Pvt. ITI, Rokhade Building, Prashanth Colony, Vidya Nagar, Hubli, Dharwad Distt., Pin- 580021, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/51/2010-TC	2010	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
374.	Sri Shambhulingeshwara Education Society Veerappajendra Pvt. ITI, Naragunda-582207, Gadag Distt., Karnataka, DGET-6/10/26/2002-TC	2002	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
375.	Sri Jagadguru Madiwaleshwara Pvt. ITI, Gadag, Dharwad Dist. Pin-560027, Karnataka DGET-6/10/8/06-TC	2006	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
376.	Karnataka Huli Patil Pvt. ITI, Gokul, Tarihal Road, Hubli, Dharwad Distt., Karnataka, DGET-6/8/5/9TC	1990	Aug. 2017	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
377.	Sri Sai Pvt. ITI, No. 3555, Indira Nagar, NM Road, Chikkodi, Belgaum Distt.-591201, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/38/2010-TC	2010	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
378.	SM Manur Pvt. ITI, Sindagi, Bijapur Distt. Pin-568128, Karnataka, DGET-6/10/123/2004-TC	2004	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
379.	Kiran Pvt. ITI, Beleguli, Ankola, UK Distt., Karnataka, DGET-6/10/49/2009-TC	2009	Aug. 2017	Karnataka
380.	Hazarath Pvt. ITI, Hanmakonda, Peddammagedda, Mulugu Road, Warangal Distt., Telangana, DGET-6/1/15/92-TC	1992	Aug. 2017	Telangana
381.	Suhana Pvt. ITI, Hanmakonda, Warangal, Telangana, DGET-6/1/13/92-TC	1992	Aug. 2017	Telangana
382.	Venus Pvt. ITI, Hanmakonda, Warangal Distt., Telangana, DGET-6/1/13/82-TC, DGET-6/1/13/92-TC	1992	Aug. 2017	Telangana
383.	Welfried Pvt. ITI, Prem Nagar Mulugu, Distt., Warangal, Hanmakonda Pin-506343, Telangana, DGET-6/1/19/2008-TC	2008	Aug. 2017	Telangana
384.	Victor Pvt. ITI, 1/49 Kazipet, Near Baidge, Warangal Distt., Telangana, DGET-6/1/14/92-TC	1992	Aug. 2017	Telangana
385.	Laurel Pvt. ITI, Hanumakonda, Warangal Distt., Telangana, DGET-6/1/24/81-TC, DGET-6/1/3/87-TC	1987	Aug. 2017	Telangana

Training centres for domestic workers

1898. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are around 50 million domestic workers helping in household works in the country;
- (b) whether they are categorised as skilled or unskilled workers; and
- (c) whether the Ministry will consider opening training centres for such domestic helps in their interest and in the interest of their employers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Ministry supports the Industry-led body Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council (DWSSC) through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) for skill development of domestic workers. As per internal Labour Market Information System of DWSSC, there are approximately 20 million domestic workers in India.

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship implementing a flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. PMKVY scheme runs across 252 job roles related to 35 Sector Skill Councils including DWSSC. As on 11.12.2017, 9799 candidates have been trained under DWSSC.

Approval of two new skill development schemes

1899. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved two new skill development schemes recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives for starting these two schemes;
- (c) the amount earmarked for these schemes; and
- (d) the time by when these two schemes will be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) The Government of India has approved two new World Bank loan assisted projects known as Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) and Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE). Both the schemes are aimed at institutional reform and quality improvement in skill development and Vocational Education and Training (VET).

SANKALP is an outcome based centrally sponsored scheme which aimed at strengthening institutes, improving quality and access, and catalyzing private sector investments in Short-term Skill Development. The project is worth ₹ 4475 Crore is to be implemented over six years.

STRIVE is a central sector scheme which envisaged to improve relevance and efficiency of skills development provided through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and apprenticeship. The scheme aims at integrating and enhancing delivery quality of 500 ITIs including 100 Private ITIs. The total cost of STRIVE scheme is ₹ 2200 crore. The financing agreement between the Government of India and the World Bank has been signed on 19th December 2017 and scheme duration is 5 years from year 2017-2022.

Ecosystem for entrepreneurship development

1900. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding steps taken to create favourable ecosystem for development of entrepreneurship;
- (b) the details regarding steps taken for facilitating access to entrepreneurship ecosystem components, including credit, research, information platform, etc.;
- (c) the amount allocated for entrepreneurship development during the last three years; and
- (d) whether any State-wise physical goals or financial allocations have been made during the last three years, if so, the details thereof with particular reference to Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has launched Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (PM-YUVA) Scheme on 09.11.2016 for a period of five years (2016-17 to 2020-21) with an outlay of ₹ 450 crore to create a favourable ecosystem for entrepreneurship development through education and training, advocacy, easy access to various components of entrepreneurship ecosystem including mentor network, credit, incubator and accelerator, information platform, research etc. The proposed entrepreneurship development programme will impart entrepreneurship education to 14.5 lakh students throughout the country.

Further, to encourage a culture of entrepreneurship across the country, National Entrepreneurship Awards (NEA) Scheme has been instituted by this Ministry in 2016 with an outlay of ₹ 34.7 crore for a period of five years (2016-17 to 2020-21). There is

no State specific target or allocation under PM-YUVA scheme. However, a total number of 239 institutes of higher learning have been empanelled in the country including 7 from Rajasthan under PM-YUVA scheme so far.

Training institutes in Jharkhand and Gujarat

1901. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) how many training institutes have been established to impart training for skill development in the country;

(b) the State-wise details of various programmes being conducted by these institutes including in Jharkhand and Gujarat during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether these training institutes provide campus placement facilities also; and

(d) if so, the State-wise number of persons provided employment by these institutes during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing two flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan-India basis to cover the prospective youth. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers (TPs/TCs).

Under the PMKVY 2015-16, about 13,000 Training Centres were involved for imparting skill training. However, under PMKVY 2016-20, the registration of TC is being done under single window IT application known as SMART. Under PMKVY 2016-20, as on 12.12.2017, about 7,468 TCs are operational.

Under PMKVY, since inception, as on 18.12.2017, 40.5 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (27.76 lakh STT + 7.76 lakh RPL)/undergoing training (5 lakh appx.) under Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning. Out of which, a total of 59,687 and 76,010 candidates are from State of Jharkhand and Gujarat, respectively.

Under PMKK. Ministry is promoting establishment of model aspirational skill centres in every district for imparting skill training through PMKVY. As on 22.12.2017, 527 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) have been allocated across 27 States covering 484 Districts. Out of which, 20 and 29 PMKKs are in State of Jharkhand and Gujarat, respectively.

(c) and (d) Under PMKVY 2015-16, it was not mandatory for Training providers to report employment data. However, as per the data reported on SDMS, out of total 19.8 lakh trained candidates, 2.5 lakh candidates have been provided with the placement offers under PMKVY 2015-16.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, which started from 2nd October 2016 onwards, placement tracking is mandatory. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidate. As per data reported on SDMS, out of 9.72 lakh trained candidates under PMKVY 2016-20, 6.97 lakh candidates are certified. Out of the certified candidates, 2.5 lakh candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country.

Establishment of polytechnic colleges in Chhattisgarh

†1902. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of polytechnic colleges established in Chhattisgarh under the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM), district-wise; and

(b) whether Government proposes to co-operate with global education providers in order to improve the quality of education, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) 07 polytechnics in un-served and under-served districts of Chhattisgarh have been established under the scheme "Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development" which has been launched during the 11th Plan. The scheme has recently been transferred from Ministry of Human Resource Development to this Ministry.

(b) The polytechnics are continuously encouraged to adopt and implement best international practices for improving the quality of technical education.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Redesignation of diploma engineers in SAIL

†1903. GH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has issued the directions for providing designation of 'Junior Engineer' to the "Diploma Engineers" working in SAIL and formulating a promotion policy on the lines of Central Public Sector Enterprises;

(b) if so, the date on which these directions were issued and whether the action has been taken in accordance with directions or whether the compliance with directions still remains pending; and

(c) the reasons behind its pendency and by when the Ministry would take steps according to the directions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Steel *vide* letter dated 01.05.2017 had advised to appropriately extend the designation of Junior Engineer to Diploma holders with the approval of the Board of Directors and to consider to have a relook into the Promotion Policy in comparison with other CPSEs. No time line has been prescribed.

Increasing sale of steel in domestic market

1904. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn any comprehensive plan to increase the sale of steel in domestic market in view of the thrust being given on infrastructure, housing and smart cities projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of project specific strategy that SAIL has adopted or is going to adopt to target the construction sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Government has formulated National Steel Policy 2017 and Policy for Providing Preference to Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel products in Government Procurement which were notified on 8th May, 2017. These policies will

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

facilitate growth of steel sector including its consumption in infrastructure, housing and smart cities projects.

(c) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has added capacity of Bars and Rods and Structural in its current phase of modernization and expansion. These products are used in construction sector in a big way. Strategy being adopted by SAIL for the construction sector includes, *inter-alia*, the following:

1. Increased availability of Re-bars, Structural and Plates required for construction.
2. Production of special grades and new sections suiting specific need of projects like Seismic grade TMT, Special grade plate for Bridges etc.
3. Increased interaction with project consultants and designers for efficient design and fast construction.
4. Monitoring the progress of execution of larger projects in order to meet their requirements and coordinate with Project/Construction companies for servicing such requirement.
5. Undertaking a campaign "SAIL Steel- "गांव की ओर" the theme of which is to conduct rural workshops in order to educate rural masses on benefits of steel usage and to create awareness about SAIL TMT bars and SAIL JYOTI (Galvanised sheets) among the end users. The workshops are attended by different groups of people involved in steel usage and consumption like masons, local builders, local area contractors, Zila Parishad members, Gram Panchayat members, Block Development officials, dealers etc.
6. Putting in place an extensive distributor and dealer network for meeting requirements of builders and other construction related customers.

Reasons for loss incurred by RINL

1905. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that recently a team visited the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) to look into the modalities of listing of RINL;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the reasons for disinvesting a Navratna company when it is performing well;

(d) what are the reasons for RINL incurring losses in the last two years and what efforts the Ministry is making to turn the tables; and

(e) to what extent not providing captive mines to RINL is contributing to its losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has given "in-principle" approval in the year 2012 on the proposal for disinvestment of 10% paid up equity of RINL out of Government of India shareholding of 100% through initial public offering (IPO) as per the disinvestment Policy of the Government of India.

(d) Major reasons for losses *inter alia* have been adverse market conditions, lower net sales realizations of steel products, increase in imported and indigenous coal prices and downturn in global steel industry, etc.

Steel is a deregulated sector and role of Government is that of a facilitator. The Government has taken various remedial measures to safeguard the indigenous steel industry which amongst others include trade measures such as anti dumping duties, safeguard duties and temporary introduction of Minimum Import Price; notified Quality Control Order thereby making BIS standards mandatory for all steel products and imports; notified the policy on Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products in Government procurement which facilitates domestic value addition; and notified National Steel Policy 2017 with a view to encourage long term growth of domestic steel sector, etc.

(e) Major reasons for losses have been brought out in the reply to the point (d) above.

Indian Institute of Travel and Tourism Management

1906. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Institute of Travel and Tourism Management (IITTM) has recommended the creation of Special Police Force with uniforms sporting Incredible India Logo, for the safety of tourists;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said Tourist Police will be administered by the Union Government or the State Governments and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether tourism sector is creating employment in conformity with tourism policy which is expected to almost double in a decade; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) Indian Institute of Travel and Tourism Management (IITTM) in its study titled "Functioning of Tourist Police in States/UTs and Documentation of Best Practices", has recommended introduction of the Tourist Police with uniforms sporting Incredible India logo for the safety and security of the tourists.

It has been recommended that the Tourist Police should work under the control of District Police Administration of the concerned State with policing power exclusively for maintaining the safety and security of the tourist.

(d) and (e) As per the 2 Tourism Satellite Account of India (TSAI) and subsequent estimations, the contribution of tourism to total employment of the country, during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 were 54.5 million, 58.0 million, 62.0 million and 67.0 million, respectively.

Funds for development of tourism destinations in Amritsar

1907. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allocated for the development of tourist destinations in the year 2016-17 for Amritsar district in view of Amritsar being a very important tourism destination where around two lakh tourists visit daily to pay homage at Golden Temple, Jallianwala bagh, Durgiana temple and other tourism and religious destinations; and

(b) the quantum of funds allocated and sanctioned for the development of tourist destinations in the year 2017-18 for Amritsar district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Sir, a project titled "Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal

at Amritsar" at the cost of ₹6.45 crore under Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme of the Ministry of Tourism has been sanctioned in the year 2015-16 in Punjab. Till date an amount of ₹5.11 Crore has been released for the project which includes the fund of ₹1.88 crore released on 27.09.2017 in financial year 2017-18.

Setting up of five special tourism zones

1908. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up five Special Tourism Zones in partnership with States, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total amount earmarked for tourism development in the past three financial years and the amount spent, year-wise and up to 1 December, 2017;
- (c) the progress of circuits development under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme and PRASAD Scheme along with State-wise details thereof; and
- (d) whether any focus has been laid on development of eco-tourism in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Pursuant to Budget announcements of 2017-18 the Ministry of Tourism has initiated action on formulation of scheme guidelines for development of five Special Tourism Zones in the country. A consultation meeting in this regard was held with the stakeholders which included central Ministries/Departments, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and Private sector in September 2017.

(c) and (d) Under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes Ministry is focusing on development of tourist circuits and destinations in the country in a planned and sustainable manner by developing world class infrastructure. Eco-Circuit has also been identified as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

Under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes since its launch in January 2015 Ministry has sanctioned 88 projects for ₹ 6236 Crores. The details of the projects sanctioned under both schemes are given in the Statement.

Statement*The State/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes*

(A) Swadesh Darshan Scheme				
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2014-15				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong- Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.	49.77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
TOTAL OF 2014-15				119.6
Year 2015-16				
3.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Moirang- Khongjom-Moreh.	89.66
4.	Sikkim	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen- Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo- Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer- Mangan-Gangtok-TuminLingee- Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	80.37
6.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96
7.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima- Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna- Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri-Bandhavgarh- Kanha- Mukki- Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70
10.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62
11.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta- Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	99.22
12.	Mizoram	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91
13.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas- Probitora-Nameri- Kaziranga- Dibru- Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67

14.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit).	85.28
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	North East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh.	97.14
16.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur- Amarpur- Tirthamukh-Mandirghat- Dumboor- Narikel Kunja-Gandachara- Ambassa in Tripura.	99.59
17.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur-Mandarmani- Fraserganj-Bakkhulai-Henry Island in West Bengal.	85.39
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur- Maheshpur -Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon -Nathanawagaon-Jagdulpur Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.94
19.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17
TOTAL OF 2015-16				1512.25
Year 2016-17				
20.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97
22.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram- Medavaram- Tadvai-Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40
23.	Meghalaya	North Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94
25.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99
26.	Karnataka	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Distt., Uttar Kannada Distt. and Udupi Distt. in Karnataka.	95.67
27.	Manipur	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit - Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple -Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.80
28.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48
29.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35

30.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45
31.	Sikkim	North East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam- Maka- Temi- Bermoik Tokel-Phongia- Namchi -Jorhang- Okharey-Sombaria- Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim.	95.32
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh.	99.77
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula- Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala.	92.44
34.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.39
35.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala- Deoghar under Spiritual Circuit in Bihar.	52.35
36.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit in Odisha.	76.49
37.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland.	99.67
38.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region - Katarnal -Jogeshwar-Bajinath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K.	98.70
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantmag- Kishitwar-Pahalgam - Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit -Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island - Baratang Island - Port Blair) in	42.19

	Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.			
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai- Mamamallapuram Rameshwaram Manpadu Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.92
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti- Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao- Kaushambi - Mirzapur - Gorakhpur-Kairana- Doamriyagunj- Bagpat-Barabanki- Azamgarh).	76.00
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat- Banda- Ghazipur- Salempur-Ghosi- Balia- Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh-Fatehpur- Deoria- Mahoba- Sonbhadra-Chandauli- Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	62.96
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (SantKabir Nagar)-ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	41.51
51.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar.	98.73
52.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur - Majuli -Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	98.35

1	2	3	4	5
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl -Rawpuichhip-Khawphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawhmuaitlang-Muthee -Beratlawng -Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07
55.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit- Churu (Salasar Balaji) - Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - MehandipurBalaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwalyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme	93.90
56.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81
TOTAL OF 2016-17				3191.38
Year 2017-18				
57.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65

58.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula - Colva -Benaullim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.35
59.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Junagadh- Gir-Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	35.99
60.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35
61.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	40.68
62.	Rajasthan	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)- Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (Bala Quila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)- Jhalawar (Gagron Fort)- Chittorgarh (Chittorgarh Fort) Jaisalmer (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)- Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra)-Dholpur (Bagh-i-Nilofar and Purani Chawni)- Nagaur (Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60
63.	Telangana	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb in Telangana under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.42

1	2	3	4	5
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Development Hill and Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam- Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.62
66.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	133.31
67.	Andhra Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda- Amravati- Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under the theme of Buddhist Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	52.34
TOTAL OF 2017-18				824.8
GRAND TOTAL TILL DATE				5648.03

(B) PRASHAD scheme (₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
2014-15			
1.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad temple, Gaya, Bihar	4.27
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham- Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00
2015-16			
5.	Punjab	Development of KarunaSagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45
6.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44
7.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination	28.36
9.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40
11.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78
2016-17			
12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23
13.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	42.02

1	2	3	4
16.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03
17.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14
18.	Gujarat	Development of pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44
2017-18			
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple	47.45
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruse Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	10.72
TOTAL SINCE 2014-15 TILL DATE			587.29

Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu

1909. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned any Rural Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the State of Tamil Nadu since the inception of the Scheme in the year 2014-15;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds earmarked under this scheme for the State of Tamil Nadu since 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) Rural Circuit has been identified as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Ministry of Tourism.

Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme funds are not earmarked for the States. The projects under the scheme are identified in consultation with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

The Ministry has sanctioned a project 'Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamallapuram - Rameshwaram - Manpadu - Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu' under coastal Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2016-17 for ₹ 99.92 Crore.

Foreign tourists visiting India during peak and non-peak seasons

1910. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of foreign tourists who visited India during peak and non-peak seasons during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether Government is considering to lower visa fees in lean season;
- (c) whether Government has made publicity of tourism at world level through their centres and offices in the foreign countries and if so, the details of the foreign countries thereof; and
- (d) the other steps taken by Government to make the country a year round destination for tourists from all over the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India during peak and non-peak seasons is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, regularly releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international markets, under the "Incredible India" brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of India with the objective of increasing foreign tourist arrivals to the country. These promotional activities are being undertaken by the 14 India Tourism Offices based in New York, Los Angeles, Toronto, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Paris, Milan, Dubai, Johannesburg, Sydney, Beijing, Singapore and Tokyo.

(d) Besides the promotional activities, the Government has taken various other initiatives to boost tourism in the country, which *inter-alia* include:

- Extended the facility of e- Visa for the citizens of 163 countries.
- Launched 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline 1800111363 in 12 Languages.
- Constituted Medical and Wellness Tourism Promotion Board.
- Provided Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for development and promotion of tourism.

Statement

The number and share of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India during peak and non-peak seasons

Year	Peak Season		Non Peak Season		Total FTAs
	4th Quarter (Oct.-Dec.)	1st Quarter (Jan.-Mar.)	3rd Quarter (July-Sep.)	2nd Quarter (April-June)	
2014	23,19,039 (30.2%)	22,03,905 (28.7%)	16,53,763 (21.5%)	15,02,392 (19.6%)	76,79,099
2015	24,11,956 (30.0%)	22,81,015 (28.4%)	17,70,401 (22.1%)	15,63,761 (19.5%)	80,27,133
2016	26,41,425 (30.0%)	25,02,422 (28.4%)	19,94,122 (22.6%)	16,66,442 (18.9%)	88,04,411
2017 (Provisional)	-	28,44,638	22,35,011	20,40,702	-

Incredible India 2.0 Campaign

1911. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's spiritual and wellness traditions will form the highlights of Incredible India 2.0 Campaign;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the incredible India 2.0 Campaign will focus on developing at least 10 cities where it will promote their spirituality quotient and also develop their medical and wellness potential; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Incredible India 2.0 Campaign during 2017-18 to position India as a Must Experience destination amongst overseas travellers and to increase foreign tourist arrivals to the country. The strategy for the Incredible India 2.0 Campaign will aim at moving to the next level of promotion and marketing with a shift from the present generic promotions being undertaken across the world to market specific and focused promotional plans and product specific content creation. The objective of the campaign is to promote India as a holistic destination and various tourism products including spirituality, medical and wellness will be promoted through this Campaign.

Tourism destinations affected by prostitution

1912. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether tourist destinations are getting affected by sex tourism and prostitution;
- (b) if so, key reasons for the same; and
- (c) what steps Government is taking to address the problem both socially and by enforcing the law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism in the year 2010, has launched code of conduct to be adopted by the Indian travel and tourism industry for Safe and Honourable Tourism with the objectives to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.

As per the advice of the Ministry of Tourism some State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have deployed Tourist Police to safeguard tourists at tourist spots.

Further, the Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Info-Helpline (toll free number 1800111363/short code 1363) in 12 Languages including Hindi and English in February 2016, to facilitate and assist domestic and foreign tourists in terms of information relating to travel in India and to provide a sense of safety and security.

Tourism circuit in Tamil Nadu

1913. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to develop Trichy - Pudukkottai - Shivganga - Rameshwaram - Thoothukudi - Tiruchendur - Tirunelveli - Kanyakumari as Tourism Circuit in Tamil Nadu pursuant to identification by National Level Consultant (NLC);
- (b) if so, details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the funds earmarked by Government for this purpose and the status of the project as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Trichy- Pudukkottai-Shivganga- Rameshwaram-Thoothukudi-Tiruchendur-Tirunelveli- Kanyakumari circuit was identified for development under

Product Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) scheme. Pursuant to increasing States share in Union taxes and duties to 42% in 14th Finance Commission from 32% in 13th Finance Commission, PIDDC Scheme has been delinked from the Union Support from 2015-16 onwards.

For Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes, Ministry has a scheme of Swadesh Darshan. Under this scheme, one circuit has been identified for development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai- Mamamallapuram - Rameshwaram - Manpadu -Kanyakumari) during 2016-17.

(c) The amount sanctioned for development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai- Mamamallapuram - Rameshwaram - Manpadu - Kanyakumari) under Swadesh Darshan scheme is ₹99.92 crore and the amount released (as on 30-11-2017) is ₹19.98 crore.

Decrease in foreign tourist arrivals

1914. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrival of foreign tourists have considerably decreased during the last three years;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof, month-wise and country-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has chalked out any plan to attract foreign tourists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when those measures are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government of India has already taken various initiatives to boost tourism in the country, which *inter-alia* include the following:

- Extended the facility of e- Visa for the citizens of 163 countries.
- Launched campaigns in the international and domestic markets to promote the various tourism products and destinations through an integrated marketing and promotional strategy.
- Launched the Incredible India 2.0 campaign with market specific promotional plans and content creation.

- Launched 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline 1800111363 in 12 Languages.
- Constituted Medical & Wellness Tourism Promotion Board.
- Provided Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for development and promotion of tourism.

Promoting medical tourism

1915. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is among the fastest growing medical tourism destinations of the world; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to promote medical tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) It is a fact that India has emerged as a major Medical Tourism destination. While Ministry of Tourism does not maintain any data regarding the growth of India's medical tourism *vis a vis* other countries, Ministry of Commerce informs that as per a FICCI-IMS Knowledge Paper titled, 'Medical Value travel in India: Enhancing value in MVT', published in 2016, India is amongst the top 6 MVT (Medical Value Travel) destinations of the world which include Thailand, Singapore, India, Malaysia, Taiwan and Mexico (India ranked third in the world in 2015).

(b) Ministry of Tourism has recognised Medical and Wellness Tourism as Niche Tourism Products for promotion. The Ministry offers financial support as Marketing Development Assistance, for Publicity, and for organising Wellness and Medical Tourism Promotion shows as well as workshop/events/seminars to accredited Medical and Wellness Tourism Service Providers and Chambers of Commerce, etc. A film on Medical Tourism has been produced in association with BBC and is used at various fora for promotional purposes. Medical and Medical attendant visa has been introduced to ease the travel process of Medical Tourists. The e-tourist visa regime has been expanded to include medical visits as well. It has also been decided to set up facilitation counters at the major airports of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Bengaluru for tourists arriving on Medical Visas. A National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board has been constituted to provide a dedicated institutional framework to take forward the cause of promotion of Medical and Wellness Tourism including Ayurveda and any other format of Indian system of medicine covered by Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH).

The Department of Commerce and Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC) have launched a Healthcare Portal www.indiahealthcaretourism.com, as a single source platform

providing comprehensive information to medical travellers on the top healthcare institutions in the country in English, Arabic, Russian and French.

Opening of new sports schools and colleges

1916. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to open new sports schools and colleges in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has empanelled Central PSUs for construction of indoor sports halls at block level under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the PSUs empanelled, ongoing works and proposed works in Karnataka, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Yes, Sir.

Based on the recommendations of the Olympic Task Force constituted by the Government, this Ministry has identified priority items to be taken up for achieving excellence in Sports. One of the priority items is conversion of 100 existing NavodayaVidyalayas and 50 other schools into sports schools for training players.

The Ministry is also setting up a National Sports University with the aim of offering academic degrees, conducting inter-disciplinary research work and promoting tie-ups with international institutes with the ultimate aim of improving the country's sporting performance at the national and international levels. The training programme of the proposed Sports University would be organized under four Schools: (i) School of Sports Science and Sports Medicine; (ii) School of Sports Management and Technology; (iii) School of Sports Education; and (iv) School of Inter-disciplinary Studies. The four Schools would have Thirteen Departments under them.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This Ministry had empanelled the following five Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) for construction of Multi-purpose indoor hall at Block level under Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA).

1. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL)
2. Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPI)
3. Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited (B&R)
4. National Building Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC)
5. National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC)

Under RGKA Scheme, sanction was accorded for construction of multi-purpose indoor hall in the following places in the year 2015-16:-

Sl. No.	Block	District	State
1.	Bhimadole	West Godawari	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Udaigiri	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Periakulam	Theni	Tamil Nadu
4.	Majitha	Amritsar	Punjab

Note: ₹ 40 lakhs each have been sanctioned for the above mentioned four indoor sports halls.

RGKA Scheme was *inter-alia* subsumed in Khelo India Scheme in the year 2016-17. Under the Khelo India Scheme, grantees can create sports infrastructure by Central Public Works Department (CPWD), State Public Works Department (PWD), Central/State PSUs.

The component relating to creation of sports infrastructure under the Khelo India Scheme is demand driven. Proposals, as and when received from States/UTs under this Scheme, if complete in all respects and technically feasible, are being sanctioned subject to availability of funds. List of ongoing projects in Karnataka, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of ongoing projects in Karnataka, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh

				(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State	Name of the Scheme	Project	Grant Sanctioned (Date)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka	Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Chamarajanagar, Chamarajanagar District	5.50 (26.02.2015)
2.	Karnataka	Khelo India Scheme	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Sainik School, Bijapur	5.50 (20.03.2017)
3.	Karnataka	Khelo India Scheme	Laying of Synthetic Football turf at SAI Regional Centre, Bengaluru	5.00 (27.02.2017)
4.	Karnataka	Khelo India Scheme	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at SAI Southern Regional Centre, Bengaluru.	8.00 (24.05.2017)

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Karnataka	Khelo India Scheme	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Haliyal Taluk Stadium.	7.50 (28.07.2017)
6.	Jharkhand	Khelo India Scheme	Upgradation of Hockey and Football Ground at SAI Training Centre, Hazaribagh.	2.07 (22.03.2017)
7.	Jharkhand	Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS)	Laying of Astro-turf Hockey field at Ranchi University.	4.49 (14.01.2015)
8.	Chhattisgarh	Khelo India Scheme	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Turf at Jashpur	5.44 (28.07.2017)

Stipend for sportspersons

1917. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has taken a decision to provide a stipend for sportspersons as pocket expenses allowance;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the list will be prepared by Government or the players have to apply themselves for getting such allowance, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) The trainees selected on non-residential basis are being provided stipend of ₹ 6,000/- per head per annum in addition to sports kit, competition exposure and insurance. The amount of stipend is paid through electronic transfer system.

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has also formulated a programme namely, Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme with the aim to identify, groom and prepare potential medal prospects for Olympic & Paralympic Games. The athletes under the Scheme are identified through a process of research and in consultation with the concerned stakeholders. Benchmark for selection of these athletes under the scheme is their performance in relation to the international standard. The selected athletes are provided financial assistance from National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) for their customized training at Institutes having world class facilities and other necessary support. Government has decided to give 'Out of Pocket Allowance' (OPA) from National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) to the Athletes selected under TOP Scheme. The rate of OPA is ₹ 50,000.00 (Rupees Fifty thousand only) per month and it is admissible with

effect from September, 2017 or from subsequent months of selection of the Athletes whichever is later. The NSDF has released so far a sum of ₹ 314.50 Lacs towards OPA to 175 Athletes under TOP Scheme for the period from September to December 2017.

Annual sports festival in Manipur

1918. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that an annual sports festival is organised in Manipur in March every year which helps immensely in nurturing sports talents and popularity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State has developed abundant human resources in the field of sports and the festival is one of the biggest contributing factors for such a sports ambience in the State;

(c) whether Government would consider to extend support to the organizers of such sports festivals, through any scheme or programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) It has been ascertained from Government of Manipur that Annual sports festivals/ competitions are conducted by various local clubs/Non Government Organisations (NGOs)/other organisations during Yaoshang Festival (Holi Festival) which normally falls in the month of March. Yaoshang Festival is celebrated for five days in the valley districts of Manipur. It has its own ethno-heritage origin and it features mainly on gaiety and extravaganza.

(b) Local clubs/NGOs/organisations/associations in the State have been taking active part in development of games and sports in the State. Organisation of sports festivals/competitions during the Yaoshang Festival has helped in taking the sports movement in Manipur to a greater height.

(c) and (d) Organization of sports festivals/competitions during the Yaoshang Festival is done without the support from the State Government except for providing sports materials to some local clubs/NGOs/organisations/associations. Under the Khelo India Scheme assistance for supporting Traditional and Rural Games is considered on a case to case basis.

Criminalising of drug use in sports

1919. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian athletes who have tested positive for drug use, sport-wise during the last two years;

- (b) whether Government plans to bring out a legislation criminalising doping in sports;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government has a rehabilitation plan available for sports-persons recovering from drug abuse;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) The number of athletes reported for the presence of prohibited substance in their dope samples collected by National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) for the years 2015 & 2016 are 110 & 67 respectively.

(b) and (c) The matter is under consideration.

(d) In view of (b) and (c) above, does not arise.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. There is no such rehabilitation plan available for sports-persons recovering from drug abuse.

(g) Government of India is committed to eradicate the doping menace in Sports. To eradicate the menace of doping, NADA in association with all participating stakeholders regularly conducts anti doping awareness programmes. Further to broaden the outreach programme, Government of India had decided to establish five (5) Regional Centres in the financial year 2015-16 to increase the anti-doping education and awareness at all levels of sports in the country. So far, one Regional Centre has already been established.

CSR funds for promotion of sports in rural areas

1920. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that funding by corporates towards sports is negligible, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of corporate and private funding to sports during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and sector-wise;
- (c) whether the Ministry proposes making it mandatory to spend a part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds for promotion of sports in rural areas of the country; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Details of contributions made to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), set up in 1998 to mobilize resources from corporates, both in public sector and private sector for promotion and development of Sports in the country, during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*). Other than contributions to National Sports Development Fund NSDF, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports does not maintain data about the funds contributed/spent by the corporates towards sports out of the funds earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding.

(c) and (d) 'Training of sports persons and promotion of rural sports, nationally recognized sports, paralympic sports and olympic sports' is already included as one of the activities which may be included by companies in their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policies under schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the provisions of the Act provide the broad contours within which eligible companies are required to formulate their CSR policies subject to consent of the Board of the company concerned.

Statement

Details of contributions made to NSDF during the last three years

Year	Name of Donor	Amount (Rs in Lacs)
2014-15	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	1000.00
	Total (2014-15)	1000.00
2015-16	The Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.	5.82
	Bank of Baroda	100.00
	Bank of Maharashtra	10.00
	Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)	15.00
	Total (2015-16)	130.82
2016-17	National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC)	10.00
	Syndicate Bank	1.00
	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	50.00
	Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India Limited (MMTC)	10.00

Year	Name of Donor	Amount (Rs in Lacs)
	Antrix Corporation Limited	5.00
	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	5.00
	Container Corporation of India Limited	10.00
	Power Finance Corporation Limited	10.00
	Allahabad Bank	2.00
	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	1000.00
	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	25.00
	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	10.00
	National Seeds Corporation Limited	7.72
	IDBI Bank Ltd.	50.00
	Northern Coalfields Limited	10.00
	The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	21.00
	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	10.00
	State Bank of India	100.00
	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Ltd.	5.00
	Coal India Ltd.	2500.00
	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	225.00
	The New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	100.00
	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilder Ltd.	50.00
	Andhra Bank	10.00
	TOTAL (2016-17)	4226.72
	UCO Bank	10.00
	M/S Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	10.00
	Seva THDC (NGO under THDC India Ltd.) Rishi Kesh	15.00
	Allahabad Bank	5.00
	SJVN Limited	10.00
	TOTAL (2017-18)	50.00
	GRAND TOTAL	5,407.54

Note: During the period Govt. of India made matching contribution of ₹ 2495.00 lacs.

The House then adjourned at one minute past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

REGARDING NOTICE UNDER RULE 267 AND OTHER POINTS

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, महाराष्ट्र के इश्यू पर हम लोगों ने रूल 267 नोटिस के अंतर्गत दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): हमने भी नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): हम सब का नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: यह बहुत ही इंपॉर्टेंट विषय है और इस पर सभी लोगों ने नोटिस दिया है। इसलिए इस पर पहले चर्चा कराई जाए, बाकी कार्य को रोक करके। यह बहुत ही इंपॉर्टेंट मसला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने महाराष्ट्र में देखा कि किस तरीके से वहां पर प्लांड मैनर में दलितों के ऊपर अटैक किया गया। जहां-जहां पर बी.जे.पी. की सरकार है, जहां-जहां पर आर.एस.एस. की सरकार है, वहां पर ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस पर चर्चा कराई जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: ओ.के., मिश्रा जी, सुनिए, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप पहले इस पर चर्चा कराइए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मिश्रा जी, सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने आपको सुना, आप मुझे सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let me reply to him. ...**(Interruptions)**... जरा सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I think you raised it in the morning ...**(Interruptions)**... I think you raised it in the morning and the hon. Chairman has heard you and disposed of the matter. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: जिस तरीके से पूरे देश में हो रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिस तरह से एक साजिश के तहत ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Instead of Rule 267, you raise it through some other manner. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why Rule 267? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: हम लोगों ने इस पर रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है और हम चाहते हैं कि इस पर चर्चा हो और इसके बाद ही कोई काम हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, इससे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण मामला और क्या हो सकता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप देखिए, पूरे महाराष्ट्र में क्या हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिस पीसफुल तरीके से ये लोग जा रहे थे, उन्हें रोक कर के मारा गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उसके बाद वहां की सरकार यह कहने में हिचक रही है कि हमने खुद करवाया है यह। ...(व्यवधान)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गoyal): सर, आज मुस्लिम महिला (विवाह अधिकार संरक्षण) विधेयक, 2017 बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, इसे सबसे पहले लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: यह वहां की सरकार ने करवाया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मिश्रा जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: यह उनकी साजिश से हुआ है ...(व्यवधान)... जहां-जहां बी.जे.पी. की सरकार है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Calling Attention. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: जहां-जहां बी.जे.पी. की सरकार है, वहां दलितों के ऊपर ...(व्यवधान)... वहां अत्याचार हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, Calling Attention. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, हमारा नोटिस ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow me. ...(Interruptions)... I have heard you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह सरकार ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, I heard you. ...(Interruptions)... This is a matter that you raised in the morning also. Hon. Chairman heard you and hon. Chairman has taken a decision, I cannot change that. ...(Interruptions)... बैठिए! ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मान्यवर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... You should not do it. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You should know the rule. ...(Interruptions)... When the Chair is on its legs, you should sit down. ...(Interruptions)... The Chair is standing. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Misraji, I have a lot of respect for you. You are a very senior Member. I heard you. But I know that this is a subject that you raised in the morning also and hon. Chairman has heard it and disposed it of also. So, I cannot take another decision. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore,

I will have to take the Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*... You allow me to start the Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot. ...*(Interruptions)*... I heard you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you are speaking! ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma spoke about this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given ruling about what Misraji raised. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot change that. I have given my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, ऐसा है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... दलितों के बारे में संसद में चर्चा नहीं होगी, तो कहां होगी? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह दलितों की बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पूरा महाराष्ट्र जल रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will now take up Calling Attention. Shri A. U. Singh Deo. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned up to 3.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned at six minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता (असम): सर, महाराष्ट्र जल रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वीर सिंह: सर, दलितों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

विधि और न्याय मंत्री तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): सर, तीन तलाक का बिल लिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... महिलाएं परेशान हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किए जाने के बाद भी महिलाओं को तीन तलाक दिया जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं इस हाउस के माध्यम से आप से अपील करूंगा कि इस बिल को लिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will take up. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग बैठिए। If all of you stand up, what do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, दलितों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, I heard you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वीर सिंह: सर, दलितों को न्याय मिले ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do if all of you stand up? ...*(Interruptions)*.. All of you are standing up and all of you are speaking together. ...*(Interruptions)*... When all of you are standing up and all of you are speaking together, what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... If all of you resume your seats and speak one by one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to take up the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017. ...*(Interruptions)*... This Bill is on the Agenda. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to take it up. Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you want me to take it up? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, इस बिल को रोकने के लिए जान बूझकर यह मुद्दा उठाया जा रहा है। ...महिलाओं के हित में यह कानून पारित करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, आज भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में तीन तलाक दिया जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारा आरोप है कि जानबूझकर यह बिल पारित न हो, इसलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस बिल को रोकने के लिए यह बात कही जा रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अनुभव मोहंती (ओडिशा): सर, Calling Attention Motion लिया जाए। यह issue भी बहुत जरूरी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am ready to take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, गंगा संरक्षण के विषय पर चर्चा कराई जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، گنگا سنرکشن کے وشنے پر چرچا کرائی جائے
...*(مداخلت)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem? One of you speak, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to the hon. LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you take your seats. What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... This Bill is before me. I want to take up this Bill. What is your problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you please resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Misraji, please cooperate.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, ऑनरेबल लॉ मिनिस्टर ने बताया कि जानबूझकर इस बिल के वक्त यह किया जा रहा है। मैं इस बात का पूरी तरह से खंडन करता हूँ। मैं इसे खारिज करता हूँ। हम विपक्ष के लोग इस बिल की वजह से यह नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† **قائد حزب اختلاف** (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، آئرپیل لاء منسٹر صاحب نے بتایا کہ جان بوجھ کر اس بل کے وقت یہ کیا جا رہا ہے۔ میں اس بات کا پوری طرح سے کھنڈن کرتا ہوں۔ میں اسے خارج کرتا ہوں۔ ہم وپکٹش کے لوگ اس بل کی وجہ سے یہ نہیں کر رہے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

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

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let me complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, please listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me complete. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, आप बिल को takd up करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, हम सुबह से दलितों पर हो रहे अत्याचार के खिलाफ बोल रहे हैं। इस गवर्नमेंट में जो दलितों की बदहली हुई है, वे जिस तरह से मारे जाते हैं, उनके खिलाफ यह लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं। लेकिन ज्यों ही बिल आएगा, उसके लिए अपोजिशन की एक प्रक्रिया है और उस प्रक्रिया को हम पूरा करेंगे। मैं इस बात का खंडन करता हूँ कि जो सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि इसलिए आप करते हो।... **(व्यवधान)**... क्योंकि यह सरकार एंटी दलित है।... **(व्यवधान)**... बीजेपी की सरकार हमेशा एंटी दलित रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब भी हम दलित की बात करते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† **جناب غلام نبی آزاد** : سر، ہم صبح سے دلتوں پر ہو رہے اٹیچار کے خلاف بول رہے ہیں۔ اس گورنمنٹ میں جو دلتوں کی بدحالی ہوئی ہے، وہ جس طرح سے مارے جاتے ہیں، ان کے خلاف یہ لڑائی لڑ رہے ہیں۔ لیکن جیوں ہی بل آئے گا، اس کے لئے اپوزیشن کی ایک پرکریا ہے اور اس پرکریا کو ہم پورا کریں گے۔ میں اس بات کا کھنڈن کرتا ہوں کہ جو سرکار کی طرف سے کہا جاتا ہے، کہ اس لئے آپ کرتے ہو۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ کیوں کہ یہ سرکار اینٹی دلت ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ بی۔جے۔پی۔ کی سرکار ہمیشہ اینٹی دلت رہی ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ جب بھی ہم دلت کی بات کرتے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, in that case, let me take up the Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me take up the Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me take up the Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): सर, कॉलिंग अटेंशन ले लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: As and when. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't we take up the Bill? ...**(Interruptions)**... All of you are speaking. One of you speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Leader of the House.

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): उपसभापति जी, जो राज्यों के विषय हैं, वे राज्यों में जाते हैं, लेकिन एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. Listen to him. ...(*Interruptions*)... सुनिए, सुनिए।... (व्यवधान)... आपलोग सुनिए। आपने तासदनको सुनिए।... (व्यवधान)... आपलोग बैठिए, सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री अरुण जेटली: मैं चाहूंगा कि ऑर्गनाइज्ड तरीके से महाराष्ट्र के अंदर हिंसा कराना और जिस तरह के भाषण दिए गए हैं ... (व्यवधान)... जिस प्रकार देश में हिंसा भड़काने के भाषण दिए गए हैं ... (व्यवधान)... एक बार उन भाषणों की ओर भी नेता प्रतिपक्ष गौर करें। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह: वहां पर दलित विरोधी ताकतों ने मिलकर काम किया है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: पूरे देश के दलितों के ऊपर जो महाराष्ट्र में हुआ। ... (व्यवधान)... यह महाराष्ट्र के दलितों की बात नहीं है, पूरे देश के दलितों का प्रश्न है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह: यह घटना नहीं होती ... (व्यवधान)... आरक्षण विरोधी लोग हैं ... (व्यवधान)... दलित विरोधी लोग हैं। ... (व्यवधान)... ये उसको रोकना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, हमारा इस पर नोटिस है। ... (व्यवधान)...

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

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय है ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)... Why all of you stand up? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री वीर सिंह: ये उसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you stand up and shout like this, I have no other go than adjourning the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... I may have to do that. ...(*Interruptions*)... I may have to do that. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय है कि इस पर चर्चा कराइए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: किसके बारे में? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: दलितों के विषय पर चर्चा कराइए। ... (व्यवधान)... हमने रूल 267 के अंतर्गत चर्चा कराने के लिए नोटिस दिया है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं उसके बारे में बोल चुका हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)... रूल 267 के अंदर चर्चा नहीं हो सकती है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: जिस तरीके से ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: रूल 267 के अंदर चर्चा नहीं हो सकती है। ... (व्यवधान)... बिल ले सकते हैं। रूल 267 के अंदर चर्चा नहीं हो सकती है। ... (व्यवधान)... बिल लेना है, तो ले सकते हैं, नहीं तो मैं

हाउस एड्जार्न करूंगा। रूल 267 के अंडर चर्चा नहीं हो सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर बिल लेना है, तो ले सकते हैं, नहीं तो मैं हाउस एड्जार्न करूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रूल 267 के अंडर चर्चा नहीं हो सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... No, then I will have to adjourn. ...**(Interruptions)**... Unless you take your seats, I will have to adjourn. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मैं सदन से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो तीन तलाक का बिल है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है ...**(व्यवधान)**... और इस समय लगा हुआ है। मुस्लिम महिलाओं के साथ जो ज्यादती हो रही है ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बारे में सोचिए और उस बिल को पास होने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोक सभा में आपने इसका समर्थन किया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... और यहां आप इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप इस पर सेलेक्ट कमेटी में चर्चा करना चाहते हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण बात कहना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर विपक्ष सेलेक्ट कमेटी पर भी चर्चा करना चाहता हो, तो इस पर चर्चा कर सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you ready for the Bill? ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... If you are ready for the Bill, I am here. Otherwise, I will adjourn. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We have a motion to move. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am saying, if you are ready for the Bill, I am here; otherwise, I will adjourn. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me take up the Bill and call you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am ready to move the Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me proceed. Now, The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, there are amendments. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, there are amendments. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; there is time. ...**(Interruptions)**... I know that; there is time. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the motion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप लोग बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग बैठिए। ...**(Interruptions)**... I will come to you. I will go by the rules only. आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए, बैठिए।

Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, you may move the Bill. And then I would allow amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to protect the rights of married Muslim women and to prohibit divorce by pronouncing talaq by their husbands and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, this is a very important Bill, for the sake of ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have moved the motion for the consideration of the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion moved. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. Please, sit down. I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go by the rules. Why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, has he moved the Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. I allowed him to move the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... I called his name and he moved the motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, there are two Amendments; (No. 1) by Shri Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: But, Sir, I have to make some statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to make some statement about it. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, यह हाउस का नॉर्म है कि जब कोई बिल मूव किया जाए, तो हमें स्टेटमेंट देनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. We wish to move the amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): Sir, they should allow the Minister to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... They cannot object. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: While moving the Bill, he can speak also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**REGARDING POINTS OF ORDER BEING RAISED UNDER RULE 125
AND RULE 70 AND SOME OTHER POINTS**

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, what is your point of order? What is the rule? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, my point of order relates to Rule 125 – 'Reference to Select Committee'. It says, "Any member may (if the Bill has not already been referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses, but not otherwise) move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and, if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee, and the rules regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the Council shall then apply." Now, please come to the rules originating in the Council. Please read Rule 121 — 'Bills originating in and passed by House and transmitted to Council'. It says, "When a Bill originating in the House has been passed by the House and is transmitted to the Council, the Bill shall, as soon as may be, be laid on the Table." Rule 122 - 'Notice' reads, "At any time after the Bill has been so laid on the Table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or in any other case, any member may give notice of his intention to move that the Bill be taken into consideration." Then there is Rule 123 — 'Motion for consideration' and Rule 124 — 'Discussion' and then Rule 125 — 'Reference to Select Committee'. Now, we have sought to move an amendment under Rule 125, referring the matter to the Select Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, we are not opposed to the Bill *per se*, but we think that the Bill is faulty and it requires suggestions from different stakeholders from across a cross-section of the society, particularly, to strengthen and protect the women. We also think that the matter should be referred to the Select Committee. So, this point should be decided upon first. It is only thereafter that the Bill should be taken up for consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you on a point of order?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, Sir. I have given notice under Rule 70. Now, please hear me. What does the rule say? The rule is very clear. It says, "(1) On the day on which any motion referred to in rule 69 is made, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion thereof is postponed, the principles of the Bill and its provisions may be discussed generally; but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principles." ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, 2(a) is very important. It says, "(2) At this stage no amendments to the Bill may be moved, but (a) "if the member in charge" — here the Member in charge is the Minister — "moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the Council or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the House, or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion." Now, my notice has been circulated and I move the following motion.

"That this House being strongly committed to women empowerment and women's rights refers the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have got the right to make my initial observation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: ...comprising of the following members for parliamentary scrutiny and to ensure to the Muslim women. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I have got the right to make my observation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: ... and, safeguarding their interest and welfare. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before it is taken into consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*... मुझे बोलने का अधिकार है! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the following Members may constitute the Select Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Shri K. Rahman Khan, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us go by rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan, Shri Derek O'Brien, Shri Javed Ali Khan, Shri Satish Chandra Misra. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharma ji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Shri Tiruchi Siva, Shri Majeed Memon, Shri K.K. Ragesh, Shri C.M. Ramesh ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Shri Prasanna Acharya, Shrimati Misha Bharti, Shri Sanjiv Kumar, Shri D. Raja, Shri Abdul Wahab, and, Shri K.T.S. Tulsi. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Sir, I move the motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you wish to say?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, यह बहुत ही ऐतिहासिक बिल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लोक सभा द्वारा पारित होने के बाद ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. I am hearing the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हम यह बताना चाहेंगे कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 22 अगस्त, 2017 को तीन तलाक को गैरकानूनी कहा, असंवैधानिक कहा ...*(व्यवधान)*... और दो जज, ...*(व्यवधान)*... जस्टिस खेहर, जो चीफ जस्टिस थे, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उन्होंने सदन से अपील की कि कृपा करके कानून पारित करिए, तब तक हम इस पर 6 महीने के लिए रोक लगाते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the rule is that he cannot speak like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: एक जज ने कहा कि यह गलत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं एक बात कहूंगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... लोक सभा द्वारा इसके पारित होने के बाद भी तीन तलाक दिया जा रहा है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he cannot discuss the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... This has to go through the legislative scrutiny. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: यह देखिए, ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक महिला ...*(व्यवधान)*... दहेज की माँग पूरी नहीं हुई, मुरादाबाद में, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस व्यक्ति को 29 तारीख को बेल दे दी गई। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, what is going on? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go by the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: एक महिला को 29 तारीख को तीन तलाक दिया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह बहुत जरूरी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, he can make speech only when it is settled. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can make speech only when. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let there be voting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us ascertain first whether it is going to the Select Committee or not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, please listen to me. Let me say something. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will explain it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me explain this.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He cannot speak now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Once he has moved. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is to be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me explain the procedure. I will explain the procedure and how I am going to deal with it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think, there is some misunderstanding and that is the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... As per the rule, ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you, please listen to me. Bear with me. Give me some time. ...*(Interruptions)*... As per the rule, the Minister can be allowed to move the motion. So, I allowed him. As it has always been a practice and it is customary, while moving the Bill, the Minister, if he wants, can say a few words. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. Let me say. That is what I allowed.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Only when the Bill is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I know. Let me say something. I never said that the Minister will speak for one hour. But while moving the Bill, he has a right to say a few words, and, that is what I allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on my legs. This is indiscipline. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

After that, the rule which you mentioned, which Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray and Shri Anand Sharma mentioned, comes into play. That is after that, both the amendments ...*(Interruptions)*... There are two amendments, and, I will call one by one to move the amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमारे रूल 267 के नोटिस का क्या होगा? हम लोगों के मुद्दे का क्या हुआ? ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस बिल का introduction हो गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: लेकिन हम लोगों के मुद्दे के ऊपर आपने चर्चा ही नहीं कराई। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप इस बिल के ऊपर चर्चा करा रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Minister has already spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Bill is introduced. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: महाराष्ट्र के issue पर कोई चर्चा नहीं हो रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misra ji, please. I already told you ...*(Interruptions)*... Misra ji, I would request you to please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRITAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, first of all, please....*(Interruptions)*... Then only, normalcy will come.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, I concede your subject is very important and the House should give proper attention to that. I concede that. However, kindly note that I have already started with this Bill and if you have any grievance or complaint, you give another notice to the Chairman. I myself will speak to the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... I myself will speak to the Chairman, but allow us to proceed. We have already started. That is all what I am saying.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, kindly see the rule. He had the right to speak before he introduced the Bill. Once he has introduced the Bill, that right is gone. ...*(Interruptions)*... You see the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... That does not make any difference. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Kindly see the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't go by technicalities. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, kindly see the rule.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: He should have made the speech first and after that he should have introduced the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: That right is gone. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I seek your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. LoP, you are a senior leader. Don't go by technicalities. Sometimes ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We are dealing with this issue totally on technical grounds. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are being technical. They are being political. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are umpteen occasions ...*(Interruptions)*... If this is the way, I will adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... If this is the way, I will adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. Allow me to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are umpteen occasions in the House when the Ministers move the Bill first and after that they speak or first they speak and after that they move the Bill. There are umpteen such occasions. There is no harm in that. Whatever he has said is on record. Now you can move your amendments, if you want. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can move your amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): How can he move? ...*(Interruptions)*... He can move only after the Minister speaks. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow the Minister to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, give me some time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give me sometime. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम यह बिल क्यों चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम यह इसलिए चाहते हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद भी तीन तलाक हो रहा है और लोक सभा से पारित होने के बाद भी तीन तलाक हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, 27 तारीख को तीन तलाक दिया गया, 30 तारीख को तीन तलाक दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सदन खामोश क्यों रहे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, I have called Mr. Anand Sharma.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हम चाहते हैं कि सभी लोक मुस्लिम समाज की महिलाओं और बेटियों के पक्ष में खड़े हों। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी से यह अपील करूंगा कि आपने उस हाउस में इस बिल को सपोर्ट किया है, तो इस हाउस में ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mantriji, I have called Mr. Anand Sharma.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Why is the Congress Party having double standards? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will get time. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRS RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Does the Congress Party stand for the rights of the women? I would like to know this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Anand Sharma, did you move the motion? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, I have moved. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it on record? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: As long as his mike is off, how can it be recorded?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am moving, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, move the Resolution.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Resolution for which I have given the notice is that this House being strongly committed to women empowerment and women rights refers the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, comprising the following Members for Parliamentary scrutiny and to ensure complete justice for the Muslim women and safeguard their interest and welfare. The Members whom I propose for the Select Committee are: three from the INC, Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, Shri K. Rahman Khan, Shri Vivek K. Tankha; from the AIADMK, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan; from the All India Trinamool Congress, Shri Derek O'Brien; from the Samajwadi Party, Shri Javed Ali Khan; from BSP, Shri Satish Chandra Misra; from DMK, Shri Tiruchi Siva; from NCP, Shri Majeed Memon; from CPI (M), Shri K.K. Ragesh; from TDP, Shri CM. Ramesh;

from BJD, Shri Prasanna Acharya; from RJD, Shrimati Misha Bharti; from JMM, Shri Sanjiv Kumar; from CPI, Shri D. Raja; from IUML, Shri Abdul Wahab; and Nominated Member, Shri K.T.S. Tulsi.

The Select Committee Report be presented to the House in the first week of the Budget Session for the Bill to be taken up for further consideration and passing. And the BJP, the Government, may give its names.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, I beg to move: That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I have a serious objection to it both on merits and procedure which has been followed. Kindly turn to the rule cited by Mr. Anand Sharma under which he moved the amendment. It is Rule 70, sub-Rule (2)(a). Rule 70, sub-Rule (2)(a) is in Chapter IX. Chapter IX in the Rules of Procedure is 'Bills originating in Council'. This is not a Bill originating in the Council. It is a Bill, which originated in the House, that is the Lok Sabha, and has been transmitted to the Council. So, this is not the applicable rule. The applicable rule under the circumstances will be Rule 125. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rule 125 is, "Any member may (if the Bill has not already been referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses, but not otherwise) move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and, if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee, and the rules regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the Council shall then apply."

Now how do you move an amendment? You move an amendment under Rule 232. This amendment involves rights of each Member whether a Bill should be passed today or it should be discussed today or it should be referred to a Select Committee. This Bill has already been circulated two-three days in advance. Notice of an amendment to a motion shall be given at least one day before the day on which the motion is to be considered, unless the Chairman allows the amendment to be moved without such notice.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: This was allowed to be moved.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We are taken by surprise. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is taken by surprise. When we all assemble here after 3 o'clock, a motion is suddenly submitted to us. ...*(Interruptions)*... This motion has not been given one day before.

...(Interruptions)... A new procedure is followed. ...(Interruptions)... And the motion has to be...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I should be given time to respond...
(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The motion has to be given at least 24 hours in advance. The motion has to have consent of all the Members who have agreed to be on the Committee. The procedure with regard to Committees in the House is that there is always a proportionate representation in accordance with the strength of all political parties. Suddenly you pick up...(Interruptions)... What is the kind of parliamentary practice that you are creating? ...(Interruptions)... You give a void motion and say that only Members representing a particular group will be on a Committee of Parliament. ...(Interruptions)... Tomorrow...(Interruptions)... What is the practice you are setting? ...(Interruptions)... Tomorrow, if Parliamentary Committees are appointed, in whichever House a party has a majority, everybody of that particular party will constitute hundred per cent of the Committee. ...(Interruptions)... This has never happened since 1952 in this Parliament. For the first time, breaking all parliamentary conventions and precedents ...(Interruptions)... an invalid motion is moved that everybody must represent a particular political group and all sections of the House not been represented on that Committee. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please, I will allow you. Let him complete.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this is very important. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)... He is raising a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You please have your say. ...(Interruptions)... I have never come across a motion, not submitted 24 hours in advance, which says, "It be referred to a Select Committee and I will give the names of the Members orally at the time when I move the motion." ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let the Chair give the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: So, the 24-hour time, you can condone it. ...*(Interruptions)*... But has the Chair said that I allow you to give the names of people orally in the House and just take the House by surprise at that moment and everybody should belong to only one political group. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you have been in this House for long enough. Do you remember a single precedent where an invalid motion of this kind is given which has members representing a particular group. And, Sir, the reason why it should not be referred to a Select Committee, there is a good reason, why. This practice of instant divorce. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, why do we discuss the contents of the Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Yes, we can. ...*(Interruptions)*... We can discuss; sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is on the book because. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, there is a good reason as to why it should not be referred. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, why? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): सर, लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस बोल रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You cannot discuss the merits of the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I will only give an argument relevant for the purposes why it should not be referred to a Select Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not getting into the merits. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the reason that this Bill has come about? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because it is going to be considered.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The reason this Bill has come about is that this practice of an instant divorce was declared to be unconstitutional. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, जो आनन्द शर्मा जी ने ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. ...(Interruptions).... You will be allowed to reply. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, point of order. ...(Interruptions).... Point of order. ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...(Interruptions).... Now, listen. ...(Interruptions).... Let it be over. ...(Interruptions).... Let the Leader of the House complete. ...(Interruptions).... I will allow your point of order. ...(Interruptions).... I will allow you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He is going into the contents. ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give the ruling. ...(Interruptions).... Why are you worried? ...(Interruptions).... I will give the ruling. ...(Interruptions).... Let the Leader of the House complete. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let the House apply its mind why it should not be referred. ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only the LoH. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There is nothing mechanical that Shri Anand Sharma has moved the motion and it should be referred to a Select Committee. Sorry. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)....

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The whole country is watching that in the other House you supported the Bill and in this House, you are trying to derail the Bill. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you want me to give the ruling?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me complete, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a good reason why I am saying this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... Point of order है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं कोई आरोप लगाना नहीं चाहता। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب جاوید علی خان : سر ---*(مداخلت)*--- میں کوئی آروپ لگانا نہیں چاہتا

---*(مداخلت)*---

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. He is the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is the Leader of the House, I have to allow him. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, unless you allow some order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द शर्मा जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

कृषि एव किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परषोत्तम रूपाला): सर, लीडर आफ दि हाउस को बोलने नहीं देंगे, तो कैसे होगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस को बोलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Rupalaji आप बैठिए। What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए। I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No; I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया आप लोग बैठिए। Why is the Treasury Bench making noise? Hon. Members, you should understand the position of the Chair. The hon. Leader of the House is speaking, I have allowed him. It is our duty to listen to that; number one. ...*(Interruptions)*... Number two; he has raised a point of order and it is me who has to reply to that. Why do you worry about that? I will give a ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Number three, if there are other points of order, I will allow. I have already noted requests for point of order from Shri Derek O'Brien, Shri Anand Sharma and Shri Naresh Agrawal, who always raise issues on points of order.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I am allowing it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... But it is incumbent on the Members, it is our duty to listen to the Leader of the House, whatever he says. It may not be palatable to you or to anybody but you have to listen to that. That is the first thing. After that, I will allow Shri Derek O'Brien, Shri Anand Sharma, and then, I will give the ruling on what you and others have raised. If you want to cooperate like that, we will proceed; otherwise, I will adjourn now. I am not very particular; if no one is interested, why should the Chair alone be interested? LoH, did you complete? Please complete your point of view. It is his right and you have to listen to that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I have made a point that a motion of this kind is invalid for the reason not having been circulated yesterday and giving the names of the Members not in consonance with the proportionate representation. This is a clear parliamentary practice and a precedent which has become a part of parliamentary law and then, Sir, the consent of the Members. Now, the reason why it should not be referred. Sir, when the practice was declared to be unconstitutional—this was on the 22nd of August, 2017, two of the judges who, otherwise, did not hold that practice to be unconstitutional but held it to be unfair, used their extraordinary power to suspend this practice for a period of six months, though, six months start from the 22nd of August and expire on the 22nd of February itself. And then they said and the language they used in para 199 of the

Judgement is that we are now using our power under Article 142 suspending this practice for a period of six. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Not listening to our point of order...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This is the reason why it should not be referred. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Leader of the House. I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: For a period of six months...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can reword it. Why do you worry?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: And the word they have used is, "We beseech all political parties. Therefore, within this period, you come out with an appropriate legislation to this effect." Hence, the fact remains that as far as those two opinions are concerned, suspend it for a period of six months. Therefore, there is an urgency that the country expects from Parliament and that urgency is that this practice is unlawful. Some people have come and said we will still defy the judgement and resort to this particular practice. Therefore, the Legislature must act with a sense of responsibility, act expeditiously and, therefore, what has been declared to be unconstitutional, give it a legislative shape. Now to say that we must continue to wait indefinitely because one political party, which supported it in the Lower House and has been making public statement that we support this Bill, is now, in this House, creating all kinds of obstacles ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This has become a practice as far as that political party is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Derek O'Brien. Mr. Derek O'Brien, what is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I want a ruling from you. Is there any parliamentary practice that a committee of this kind, which excludes the entire ruling party and its allies, be ever constituted or has ever been constituted in this House? Please give a ruling and then hold this resolution to be. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Derek O'Brien.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप यह भी पूछ लीजिए कि दलितों पर अत्याचार कब बंद करेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... दलितों पर अत्याचार कब बंद होंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अरुण जेटली: अभी सदन में जो भाषण दिया गया ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह रुक जाएगा। देश को तोड़ने की जो बात करते हैं, उनके साथ समझौता मत करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, my point of order is, if you have admitted Rule 125, by virtue of admitting Rule 125, you have also gone past Rule 232. So, Rule 232 is not applicable; if you say that the one moved by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray is in order, we should have a vote on this. We should have a division on this. We want this Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Why are you obstructing then? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Have a vote on this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Whom have you consulted? Whom have you consulted in the Supreme Court? ...**(Interruptions)**... The Legislature will consult. You have to go by the rules. ...**(Interruptions)**... Have you spoken to the women in your own Government? ...**(Interruptions)**... Have a vote on this. We want this Bill. But, this is a faulty Bill. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: You may please give us an opportunity. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, what is your point of order?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the hon. Leader of the House has referred to the notice given by me. I request the hon. Ministers that as we heard the Leader of the House, kindly don't interrupt. That is my request. What we are deliberating is a serious matter. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: महोदय, इस बिल से महिलाओं की सुरक्षा, महिलाओं का सम्मान जुड़ा हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... खवातीन को सुरक्षा, महिलाओं को सम्मान दिलाना क्या गुनाह है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आनन्दशर्माजीबताएं, ... **(व्यवधान)**... क्या दूसरे सदन में इन्होंने इस बिल को सपोर्ट नहीं किया? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Law Minister is interrupting me. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी जो नेता सदन ने कहा है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए। मुझे एक बात कहनी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने लाया हूँ, मेरे आरम्भिक शब्द स्पष्ट थे ...**(व्यवधान)**... कि यह सदन महिलाओं के अधिकार का सम्मान करता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने यह भी कहा कि हम इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने सत्ताधारी दल को नाम देने के लिए कहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt. The Treasury Benches may take their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have been very clear; the Leader of the House is wrong in saying that we are excluding the ruling party. Sir, please check the records. I have said that the names of the ruling party, the BJP and the NDA, may be given by the Government. So, we are not irresponsible. ...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, Sir, if you look at the 'Rajya Sabha At Work', this is within the right of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... The ruling party is raising slogans. They are not allowing me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, just see what is going on. Let the country see this. हमारा मन्तव्य बिल्कुल साफ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम महिलाओं के सम्मान और सुरक्षा की बात करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सब कुछ रिकॉर्ड पर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महिला विरोधी तो आप हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... महिला रिजर्वेशन बिल पास कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज वह बिल कहां है? पूछिए इनसे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम सदन में लाये थे। इन्होंने साढ़े तीन साल तक क्यों नहीं किया? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यदि आपको महिलाओं की चिंता है तो उस बिल को सदन में लाओ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसी सेशन में लाओ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let them bring the Women's Reservation Bill since they are saying that they are the only champions. Please, for the empowerment of women, bring that Bill.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: शाह बानो के केस में जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला आया, ...*(व्यवधान)*... सब कुछ इनके सामने है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस देश की महिलाओं और बेटियों को सम्मान देने का सवाल था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सब कुछ हमारे सामने है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please follow the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I also seek your ruling relating to this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... I also seek your ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... One is that yesterday in the presence of the Leader of the House, all the leaders of the political parties, the hon. Chairman, the concerned Ministers and hon. Chair, this issue was discussed in depth in the BAC and the Chairman had said that tomorrow when it comes before the House, you bring the motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the Chairman, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Check the record of the BAC. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is unfair to say that we are not responsible and only they are responsible. ...*(Interruptions)*... Second, we are not opposing, we are supporting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Did the Chairman tell you to break the rules? ...*(Interruptions)*... Did the Chairman tell you finally bring the motion? ... *(Interruptions)*... You don't allow anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I will just complete in two sentences. ...*(Interruptions)*...
I also brought ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both motions are allowed by the Chairman.
...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Anand Sharma, your both the motions are allowed by the Chairman.
...*(Interruptions)*... Both the motions are already allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I also want a ruling that when a Bill is brought before the Parliament and one House has already passed it, normally we send it to a Standing Committee or a Select Committee provided for under the rules. I think as a Legislature, it is the collective duty, a bounden duty, a Constitutional duty of all of us to ensure that any law which is enacted goes through legislative scrutiny so that any flaws or lacunae can be corrected. ...*(Interruptions)*... Parliament cannot be a rubber stamp.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Is he challenging the wisdom of the other House?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would tell you that there is no need of harping on this.
...*(Interruptions)*... The Chairman has allowed both the amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I take the objection with respect. ...*(Interruptions)*...
The hon. Leader of the House is a very eminent jurist. ...*(Interruptions)*... What he has spoken is a minority judgment. ...*(Interruptions)*... The majority judgment of the Constitution Bench has declared it as void. Even if it is 22nd of February, we have said ...*(Interruptions)*... We are very clear about it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the starting of January, not the end of January. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think both sides should sit together, discuss and come to an agreement rather than fighting here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What you are doing is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give some suggestions to quell. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, अगर आप संविधान के आर्टिकल 80 और 81 को पढ़ें, तो पता चलता है कि दो सदनों की संरचना इसलिए की गई कि अगर कहीं एक सदन गलती करे, तो दूसरा सदन उसको ठीक कर ले। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह आर्टिकल 80-81 में बिल्कुल साफ दिया हुआ है। इसीलिए राज्य सभा का गठन पहले हुआ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... श्रीमन्, आप रूल 125 देखिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम लोग महिला बिल के विरोधी नहीं हैं, लेकिन हमारा कहना है कि समाज के सभी वर्गों की महिलाओं को, चाहे वे हिन्दू हों, मुसलमान हों, सिख हों, ईसाई हों, उन सब महिलाओं के लिए

एक कानून आना चाहिए। सिर्फ एक वर्ग की महिलाओं के लिए नहीं, बल्कि सभी वर्गों की महिलाओं के लिए कानून आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have a suggestion.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, रूल 125 में सेलेक्ट कमिटी का प्रोविजन इसीलिए रखा गया है। अगर एक सदन में कोई एक चीज पास होकर आ जाए, तो उसकी स्कूटनी करने के लिए रूल 125 का प्रावधान है और ये जो रूल 232 की बात कर रहे हैं, वह इसी के साथ में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आपने accept कर लिया है। आप वोटिंग कराइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सेलेक्ट कमिटी के लिए वोटिंग कराइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम सेलेक्ट कमिटी के लिए डिवाजन की माँग करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments have already been accepted by the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sibal. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Kapil Sibal, you speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Please have Division on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Shri Kapil Sibal. Is it a point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I want to clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have great respect for the distinguished Leader of the House, but when he intervened, he referred to the judgement of the Supreme Court. I want to correct the record because I appeared in the case on behalf of the Muslim Personal Law Board and I wish to correct the record that what the Leader of the House said was in relation to the minority judgment. ...*(Interruptions)*... There were three judgments in the case. ...*(Interruptions)*... Three judgments were referred to by the Leader of the House.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: You sit against the rights of Muslim women. With what conscience do you sit in this House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Kapil Sibal should not participate in this debate. He was the lawyer of the Muslim Personal Law Board in this case. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It is minority judgment. The majority judgment probably holds the Triple Talaq. ...*(Interruptions)*... and the Leader of the House was wrong when he said that the period of six months has already been given. In fact, the judgment says that once the Bill has been introduced in any House, that period of six months will continue till such time as the Bill is passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is fine. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: There is no urgency because the judgement itself says that the period of six months will continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He was the lawyer.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We support this Bill, but we are against criminalization. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Should we proceed or should we adjourn? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, आप डिवीजन कराइए, इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने के लिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप डिवीजन कराइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम चाहते हैं कि यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी को जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप डिवीजन कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، آپ ڈویژن کرائیے، اس کو سلیکٹ کمیٹی میں بھیجنے کے لئے ...*(مداخلت)*... آپ ڈویژن کرائیے ...*(مداخلت)*... ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ یہ سلیکٹ کمیٹی کو جائے ...*(مداخلت)*... آپ ڈویژن کرائیے ...*(مداخلت)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that the amendments are in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: हम चाहते हैं कि यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी को जाए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ سلیکٹ کمیٹی کو جائے ...*(مداخلت)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no problem because Chairman has waived the technicality of not giving the amendment in advance. Therefore, both amendments are valid. ...*(Interruptions)*... So I will have to adjourn. That is the only way. Otherwise, you tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, we want Division. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIGHULAMNABIAZAD: Sir, don't adjourn. We want a Division. In democracy, majority prevails. In democracy, in this House, if majority does not prevail, then where will it prevail? Let us have Division. Decide by Division. Whosoever has the number or whichever group has the number, let the Division be in its favour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot conduct without order. I will have to adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: जब तक इस सदन में कोई निर्णय नहीं होता है, तो आप डिवीजन कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : جب تک اس سدن میں کوئی فیصلہ نہیں ہوتا ہے، تو آپ ڈویژن کرائیے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot have Division when there is no order. Make them sit. What do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, you see the Treasury Benches. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do when there is no order? What can I do? I said that both amendments are valid, but what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-five minutes past
three of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 4th January, 2018.*