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6 Pausha, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 27th December, 2017/6th Pausha, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

REFERENCE TO VICTIMS OF BUS ACCIDENT IN RAJASTHAN

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, हम लोगों ने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... There is a reference by the Chair. प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you might be aware, 33 persons reportedly lost their lives and 7 others were injured, when a bus accidentally fell into the Banas river in Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan, on the 23rd of December, 2017.

The loss of precious lives and injury to people in this tragic incident is indeed unfortunate and sad.

I am sure the whole House will join me in expressing our heartfelt condolences and sympathy to the bereaved families and pray for the speedy recovery of the injured.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in this tragedy.

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

FELICITATION TO INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR WINNING MEDALS AT ASIAN YOUTH PARA GAMES HELD IN DUBAI

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on behalf of the whole House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the Indian contingent for winning 17 Gold, 14 Silver and 13 Bronze medals in the Asian Youth Para Games held in Dubai from 8th to 14th December, 2017.

By their achievements, these sportspersons have made our country proud in the comity of nations. The victory of our para-sportspersons is all the more significant as it symbolizes the triumph of the indomitable spirit and willpower over the limitations of human body. Their example should inspire our young sportspersons to emulate and improve upon their achievements.

[Mr. Chairman]

We wish them success in all their future endeavours and hope that they would continue to make the country proud by bringing many more laurels in the future.

I hope the entire House joins me in this.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, हम लोगों ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: पेपर्स ले होने के बाद ...(व्यवधान)... पेपर्स ले होने के बाद ...(व्यवधान)... आपको पद्धति मालूम है। ...(व्यवधान)...

PAPERS LAID ON TABLE

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of various oil marketing, companies and OIDB, New Delhi 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:—

- 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:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8420/16/18]
 - (ii) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil India Limited (OIL), Dibrugarh, Assam, 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. 8421/16/18]
 - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8422/16/18]

(iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8418/16/18]

Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various organisations 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 Section 19 and sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953:—

(i) (a) Sixty-third Annual Report of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7648/16/17]

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI), Wardha, Maharashtra, 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. 7649/16/17]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Ahmedabad, Gujarat, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process and Product Development Centre), Agra, Uttar Pradesh, 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. 8456/16/18]

- (v) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME Technology Development Centre (Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments), Mumbai, 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. 8457/16/18]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Agra, Uttar Pradesh, 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. 8458/16/18]

- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process-cum-Product Development Centre), Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, 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. 8450/16/18]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Centre for the Development of Glass Industry), Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh, 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. 8448/16/18]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre), Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh, 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. 8452/16/18]

- (x) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Electronics Services and Training Centre), Ramnagar, Uttarakhand, 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. 8449/16/18]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Aurangabad, Maharashtra, 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. 8455/16/18]
- (xii)(a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, 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. 8454/16/18]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo Danish Tool Room), Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, 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. 8447/16/18]
- (xiv) (a) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Mumbai, 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. 8453/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior 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:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8661/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of ITDC, New Delhi and various Hotel Corporations Ltd. and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8389/16/18]
- (ii) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited (DPAHCL), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8383/16/18]
- (iii) (a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited (UAHCL), Puri, Odisha, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8384/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited (PAHCL), Puducherry, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8386/16/18]
- (v) (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, 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. 8388/16/18]

- (vi) (a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Patna, Bihar, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8387/16/18]

- (vii)(a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8385/16/18]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a small miscommunication. On an earlier occasion, I called his name. He was very much there in the House. But later, I saw in the media that it was pointed out that he was absent in the House. That stands corrected as far as record is concerned.

Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various companies 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 (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL), Kolkata, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8075/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the KIOCL Limited (formerly Kudremukh Iron Ore Limited), Bengaluru, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8074/16/17]

- (iii) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), [(Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP)], Visakhapatnam,

for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8070/16/17]

- (iv) (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the MOIL Limited (formerly Manganese Ore (India) Limited), Nagpur, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on 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. 8072/16/17]

- (v) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the MSTC Limited, Kolkata, including its subsidiary, the Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited, Bhilai, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8078/16/17]

- (vi) (a) Ninetieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Eastern Investments Limited (EIL), Kolkata, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8077/16/17]

- (vii)(a) One Hundred and Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd. (BSLC), Kolkata, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Account 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. 8076/16/17]

- (viii) (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the NMDC Limited, Hyderabad, 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. 8071/16/17]

Notifications of Ministry of Home Affairs

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

(i) 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. 1157 (E), dated the 15th September, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force (Engineering Officers) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 1208 (E), dated the 29th September, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, General Duty Cadre (Non-Gazetted) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 1230 (E), dated the 10th October, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, Constable (Tradesman) Group 'C' Posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 1231 (E), dated the 10th October, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, Headquarters (Public Relations Officer) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (5) G.S.R. 1232 (E), dated the 10th October, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force Water Wing Group 'C' posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 1233 (E), dated the 10th October, 2017 publishing the Border Security Force, (Printing Press Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 1250 (E), dated the 12th October, 2017, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Border Security Force, Communication (Non-Gazetted) Cadre Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (8) G.S.R. 1315 (E), dated the 18th October, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, Air Wing, Non-Gazetted (Combatised), Group 'B' and Group 'C' posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (9) G.S.R. 1355 (E), dated the 31st October, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, Air Wing, Storeman Cadre Non-Gazetted (Combatised), Group 'B' and Group 'C' posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

- (10) G.S.R. 1446 (E), dated the 24th November, 2017, publishing the Border Security Force, (Engineering/Electrical) Group 'C' Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (10) *See* No. L.T. 8323/16/17]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 155 of the Sashastra Seema Bal Act, 2007:—

- (1) G.S.R. 248, dated the 12th August, 2017, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Combatised (Communication Group 'A' posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 249, dated the 12th August, 2017, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal, Judge Attorney General (Deputy Inspector General), Additional Judge Attorney General (Commandant), Deputy Judge Attorney General (Deputy Commandant) and Judge Attorney (Assistant Commandant) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 1037 (E), dated the 21st August, 2017, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'A' Combatised (General Duty) Director General, Additional Director General, Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General and Commandant posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (4) G.S.R. 359 (E), dated the 29th October - 4th November (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Combatised Inspector, Junior Hindi Translator, Ministerial (Non-Gazetted) Group 'B' posts, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (5) G.S.R. 361 (E), dated the 4th November, 2017, publishing the Sashastra Seema Bal Group 'A' Combatised Veterinary Officers, Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) *See* No. L.T. 8322/16/17]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under article 309 of the Constitution of India:—

- (1) G.S.R. 260 (E), dated the August 27 - September 2, 2017, (weekly Gazette) publishing the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, Library Attendant (Group 'C' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 261 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2017, publishing the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, (Accountant post) Recruitment Rules, 2017.

- (3) G.S.R. 362 (E), dated the 4th November, 2017, publishing the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, (Laboratory Assistant) Recruitment Rules, 2017. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8321/16/18]
- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 77 of Disaster Management Act, 2005:—
- (1) G.S.R. 1476 (E), dated the 4th December, 2017, publishing the National Disaster Management Authority (Financial Advisor) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 1477 (E), dated the 4th December, 2017, publishing the National Disaster Management Authority (Group 'A' Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8324/16/18]

Report (2016-17) of Haj Committee and related papers

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

- (a) Administrative Report of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8324/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of NIESBUD and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): 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 Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), NOIDA, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8504/16/18]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), NOIDA, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8504/16/18]

...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: ऐसा मत करिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सदन में नारा नहीं लगाता। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, इनका बयान बहुत खराब है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आपको अगर कुछ कहना है, तो बाद में जब मौका मिलेगा, तब कहना। ...(व्यवधान)... बीच में नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, इनका बयान बहुत खराब है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Y. S. Chowdary. Not there. ..(Interruptions)..

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सभापति जी, ये मिनिस्टर हाउस में present हैं और इन्होंने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है ..(व्यवधान).. सर, ये पेपर ले कर के चले जाएंगे। उनको सदन के सामने उसे clear करना चाहिए ..(व्यवधान)...

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سبھا پتی جی، یہ منسٹر ہاؤس میں present ہیں اور انہوں نے جو اسٹیٹمنٹ دیا ہے --- (مداخلت) --- سر، یہ پیپر لے کر کے چلے جائیں گے۔ ان کو سدن کے سامنے اسے کلئیر کرنا چاہئے۔--- (مداخلت)---

I. Reports and Accounts (2009-10 to 2014-15) of various SEZs Authorities and related papers

II. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various organisations 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. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 37 and sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone Authority, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2009-10.

- (b) Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone Authority, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2010-11.
- (c) Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone Authority, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2011-12.
- (d) Annual Report and Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone Authority, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2012-13.
- (e) Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone Authority, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2013-14.
- (f) Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone Authority, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. For (a) to (f) See No. L.T. 8523/16/18]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kandla Special Economic Zone Authority, Gandhidham, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kandla Special Economic Zone Authority, Gandhidham, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (c) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kandla Special Economic Zone Authority, Gandhidham, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (d) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kandla Special Economic Zone Authority, Gandhidham, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (e) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kandla Special Economic Zone Authority, Gandhidham, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (f) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kandla Special Economic Zone Authority, Gandhidham, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. For (a) to (f) See No. L.T. 8524/16/18]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras Special Economic Zone Authority, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras Special Economic Zone Authority, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (c) Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras Special Economic Zone Authority, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (d) Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras Special Economic Zone Authority, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (e) Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras Special Economic Zone Authority, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (f) Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras Special Economic Zone Authority, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. For (a) to (f) See No. L.T. 8524/16/18]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Cochin Special Economic Zone Authority, Cochin, for the year 2009-10.
 - (b) Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Cochin Special Economic Zone Authority, Cochin, for the year 2010-11.
 - (c) Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Cochin Special Economic Zone Authority, Cochin, for the year 2011-12.
 - (d) Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Cochin Special Economic Zone Authority, Cochin, for the year 2012-13.
 - (e) Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Cochin Special Economic Zone Authority, Cochin, for the year 2013-14.
 - (f) Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Cochin Special Economic Zone Authority, Cochin, for the year 2014-15.
 - (v) Statement by Government accepting the Reports at (i) to (iv) above.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. For (a) to (2) See No. L.T. 8526/16/18]

II. (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:—

(a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the ECGC Ltd. (Formerly Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited), Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8521/16/18]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Registry (SICLDR), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8538/16/18]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Footwear Design and Development Institute, (FDDI), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8520/16/18]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Diamond Institute (IDI), Surat, Gujarat, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8519/16/18]

(iv) (a) Annual Accounts of the SVP-Kolhapur Foundry and Engineering Cluster, Kolhapur, Maharashtra, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8529/16/18]

(v) (a) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the SVP-Marathwada Auto Cluster, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8530/16/18]

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the SVP-Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8532/16/18]

(vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the SVP-Narol Textile Infrastructure and Enviro Management, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8531/16/18]

...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए! ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: अगर ये present नहीं होते, तो हम यह नहीं उठाते। But since the Minister is present in the House, he must clarify. ...(Interruptions)... He wants to change the Indian Constitution. So, he must clarify. ...(Interruptions)...

Report of C&AG on Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project, Units I and II for the year ended March, 2017 – Union Government, Department of Atomic Energy, Report No. 38 of 2017 (Performance Audit).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8036/16/17]

...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, बैठ जाइए! ...(व्यवधान)... Nothing shall go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Messages from the Lok Sabha. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: *

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): *

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): *

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): *

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2017

(II) The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016

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

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st December, 2017.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(II)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 22nd December, 2017, has adopted the following motion:—

"That this House do appoint Shri Sushil Kumar Singh, Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma and Shri Om Birla to serve as members of the Joint Committee on The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 *vice* Dr. Satya Pal Singh, Shri Ashwini Kumar Chaubey and Dr. Virendra Kumar who resigned from the Joint Committee on their appointment as Ministers."

Sir, I lay a copy of the The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2017 on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not the way, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... यह आप लोगों को शोभा नहीं देता। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Action Taken Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2017-18):—

- (i) Final Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee (2016-17) on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Demands for Grants (2017-18)" of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers);
- (ii) Final Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee (2016-17) on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the "Demands for Grants (2017-18)" of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals);
- (iii) Final Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of Committee regarding Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Demands for Grants (2017-18)" of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals); and
- (iv) Final Action Taken Replies of the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee (2016-17) on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2016-17) on the subject "Implementation of Policy on Promotion of City Compost" pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the following letter has been received from Shri Parimal Nathwani, Member, stating that due to ill health, he is unable to attend the sittings of the Rajya Sabha during the current Session. He has, therefore, requested for grant of leave of absence from the entire 244th Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House to remain absent from 15th December, 2017 to 5th January, 2018 during the current Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented)

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

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; AND THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Functioning of Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA)'.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give opportunity to speak. *...(Interruptions)...* Like this, I don't give any opportunity. *...(Interruptions)...* I can give you opportunity provided you allow the House to function. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* प्लीज, बैठ जाइए। देरेक जी बैठ जाइए *...(Interruptions)...* श्री गिरिराज सिंह।

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eightieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह): महोदय, मैं सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2017-18) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित उद्योग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के दो सौ अस्सीवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Two Hundred and Forty-eighth Report of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport,
Tourism and Culture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Forty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.

...(Interruptions)...

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
One Hundred and Thirty-third Report 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 a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2017-18), Demand No. 12 pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

**REGARDING DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION ON PUBLIC STATEMENT
MADE BY THE MINISTER ON THE CONSTITUTION**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है, उस के बारे में चर्चा हो जाए। ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपको उसके लिए नोटिस देना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, मिस्टर हेगड़े ...(व्यवधान)...

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، مسٹر ہیگڑے --- (مداخلت) ---

श्री सभापति: आप बोलने देंगे, तो रिकॉर्ड में जाएगा नहीं तो नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Hon. Members, there is a system. If you want to raise anything in the House, you have to give notice. Still, as I see, many Members are agitated, so I am allowing the Leader of the Opposition to make a small mention about that, and afterwards if anybody gives notice, I will examine that as per the Rules and decide. ...**(Interruptions)**... You can't have it like that.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: चेयरमैन साहब, मंत्री जी ने जो बाहर बयान दिया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके ऊपर चर्चा हो जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं उठाने दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: मैं आपका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर जरूर सुनूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर क्या है, यह देखना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ऐसी कोई कंडिशन नहीं लगा सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने LoP को बुलाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह सदन सबकी राय से चलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर आप चलाना चाहें, तो भी नहीं चल सकता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: अकेले नरेश अग्रवाल के कहने से भी नहीं चलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सबको मालूम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी। Afterwards, point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... After hearing Ghulam Nabiji, there will be point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... क्या चाहिए आपको? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कौन सी पार्टी किसके साथ जाएगी, बाद में उसको छोड़ना, मैं आप लोगों के विवेक पर छोड़ता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे कोई हस्तक्षेप करने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मेरा काम नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ये दोनों मिलकर सदन चलाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not my work. ...**(Interruptions)**... After hearing the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the House, I will hear Sukhendu Rayji. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will hear Naresh Agrawalji also. ...**(Interruptions)**... If any other Member has got anything to say, they can raise it and then I will answer it. ...**(Interruptions)**... नरेश अग्रवाल जी प्लीज, आप बैठ जाइए। सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी काफी सीनियर मेम्बर हैं और intelligent भी हैं। वे आपके जैसे क्विज मास्टर नहीं हैं।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि मुद्दा इतना जरूरी है और स्वाभाविक है कि हर political party इस पर बोलना चाहेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: مائے چیئرمین صاحب، میں آپ کا دھنیواد کرتا ہوں اور میں آپ سے انورودھ کرنا چاہوں گا کہ مدعا اتنا ضروری ہے اور سوابھاوک ہے کہ ہر پولیٹیکل پارٹی اس پر بولنا چاہیے گی۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: इसके लिए अलग से एक नोटिस देना पड़ेगा।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: एक मिनट।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ایک منٹ۔

श्री सभापति: गुलाम नबी जी, आपको भी अनुभव है कि यह एक मिनट में नहीं होगा। Otherwise, I will definitely allow it and then let us find out some rule. ...(Interruptions)... Then everyone will get an opportunity. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: अभी हम पुरानी स्टेटमेंट से फारिग नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन एक नई स्टेटमेंट और आ गई है। MPs पर तो उस तरफ से बहुत सारे स्टेटमेंट आते हैं, रोज आते हैं, लेकिन जब ऑनरेबल मंत्री मिस्टर अनंतकुमार हेगड़े MP थे, तब इनके बहुत ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: ابھی ہم پرانی اسٹیٹمنٹ سے فارغ نہیں ہوئے ہیں، لیکن ایک نئی اسٹیٹمنٹ اور آگئی ہے۔ ایم-پیز پر تو اس طرف سے بہت سارے اسٹیٹمنٹ آتے ہیں، روز آتے ہیں، لیکن جب آنریبل منتری مسٹر انت کمار بیگڑے ایم-پی۔ تھے، تب ان کے بہت --- (مداخلت) ---

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): सर, आप इस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हमने नोटिस दिया हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: ज़ीरो ऑवर का मतलब क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No discussion. ...(Interruptions)... No discussion. ...(Interruptions)... No discussion. ...(Interruptions)... He will just mention. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री विजय गोयल: ये अगर बोलना चाहते हैं ...(व्यवधान) तो जरूर डिस्कशन करवाइए। ...(व्यवधान) इसके बाद बाकी लोग बोलेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will mention it only. ...(Interruptions)... No discussion now. ...(Interruptions)... Ghulam Nabiji, just mention it. ...(Interruptions)... Subbarami Reddyji. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैं बड़े प्यार से बोलना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान) लेकिन अगर मिनिस्टर ऑफ दि स्टेट इतने उतावले हैं, एक ही मिनट चाहते हैं, तो फिर इस मिनिस्टर को अगर भारत के संविधान पर विश्वास नहीं है, तो उनको मिनिस्टर रहने का कोई हक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान) Are you satisfied now?

---(مداخلت)--- جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، میں بڑے پیار سے بولنا چاہتا ہوں --- (مداخلت)--- لیکن اگر منسٹر آف دی اسٹیٹ اتے اتاولے ہیں، ایک ہی منٹ چاہتے ہیں، تو پھر اس منسٹر کو بھارت کے سنودھان پر وشواس نہیں ہے، تو منسٹر رہنے کا کوئی حق نہیں ہے --- (مداخلت)--- Are you satisfied now?

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, बैठ जाइए! ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: How can he be a Minister? ... (Interruptions)... He has no right to be a Minister. ... (Interruptions)... He has no right to be a Member of Parliament. ... (Interruptions)... Any individual who is an Indian and on the top of it a Member of Parliament and Minister ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ghulam Nabiji, no further discussion is allowed ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: If he does not believe in the Indian Constitution, he or she has no right to be a Member of Parliament or Minister. ... (Interruptions)... Are you happy now? ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unless someone gives notice, I can't allow a discussion... (Interruptions)... I am going to allow on other issues. ... (Interruptions)... Don't argue with the Chairman. ... (Interruptions)... यह ठीक नहीं है! ... (व्यवधान)... For anything, even the Constitution, there is a rule. ... (Interruptions)... You have to give notice. The Chairman has to admit it and then we can have a discussion. ... (Interruptions)... I am saying, first give notice. But I allowed it, as per the *maryada*, just to mention the issue. ... (Interruptions)... He has mentioned it. ... (Interruptions)... That's all. ... (Interruptions)... There are many important Zero Hour submissions. Please bear with me. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, हम लोगों को भी बोलना है। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am ready to hear point of order. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम बोलना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)... यह नहीं होगा। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Without notice, I cannot allow like that. ... (Interruptions)... You know the system. ... (Interruptions)... Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Ray. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): No notice is required for point of order. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)... आपका भी जीरो ऑवर सम्मिशन है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सभापति जी, ये किसी और इश्यू पर बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... पहले मंत्री जी वाले इश्यू पर तो बोल लें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: इसी पर बोलेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot have instant reply. Satishji, you are a very experienced parliamentarian. ...(Interruptions)... You have to give notice and I have to give it to the Minister. And then, I have to get his response. That is the practice. I can't instantaneously ask someone, as the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has said, to reply. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, पहले इनको सुन लें, फिर हमें और फिर सतीश जी को सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ten or twenty persons are there. ...(Interruptions)... इस बीच में सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी बोल सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, पहले इनको सुन लें, फिर हमें और फिर सतीश जी को सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: उनका हो जाने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, I have two points to submit. First of all, in the Preamble to the Constitution of India, it is clearly mentioned. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... You have given me the permission. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: सभापति जी, एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)... क्या हम सदन में इस विषय के ऊपर चर्चा आरंभ कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... सभापति जी, यह तो प्रैक्टिस हो जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: जो चेयरमैन कहेंगे, वही होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: जिन लोगों ने जीरो ऑवर के लिए नोटिस दिए हुए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: हम संविधान पर नहीं बोल पाएंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... इस हाउस में संविधान का उल्लेख नहीं कर पाएंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप शांत हो जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बोलिए, आपको क्या बोलना है? ...(व्यवधान)... One at a time. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, all of us know that in the Preamble to the Constitution of India, it is categorically stated, "We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign socialist secular democratic republic and to secure to all its citizens..." Now, my point of order is under this. Has a person, holding the post of Minister of State in the Government, a right to denounce this Preamble in public and can he continue as a Minister in the Government? ...*(Interruptions)*... I want a ruling on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267 also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing it now. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot get two chances. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, I have a point of order and also the notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am admitting it under another rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, I appeal to you that please suspend the Business of the House. *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I heard you. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I have not allowed notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*.. It will not go on record.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: *

श्री सभापति: श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी, आप अपना प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर बताइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है कि इस सदन की गीता और रामायण संविधान है। संविधान की जो अवहेलना करे, संविधान के तहत रहते हुए जो संविधान को गाली दे, बाबा साहेब को गाली दे और संविधान के मूल उद्देश्यों के खिलाफ बोले, क्या वह ओथ लेकर मंत्री रह सकता है? क्या वह सरकार का एक अंग हो सकता है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: इसमें बाबा साहेब कहां से आए? ...*(व्यवधान)*... बाबा साहेब महानुभाव हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बाबा साहेब संविधान का निर्माण करने वाली कमेटी के अध्यक्ष थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनको बीच में मत लाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनको विवादों में मत लाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Don't bring Babasaheb Ambedkar into controversy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Swamy, what is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): बाबा साहेब ने संविधान बनाया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Now, Dr. Subramanian Swamy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*
Let me also speak. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me answer. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. *...(Interruptions)...* बोलिए *...(व्यवधान)...* I have called Dr. Swamy. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री वीर सिंह: बाबा साहेब का अपमान हुआ है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): संविधान की अवहेलना, संविधान का अपमान नहीं चलेगा। *...(व्यवधान)...*

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I may be allowed. *...(Interruptions)...* It can't be one-way traffic. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called him for point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: They don't want me to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you don't want the House to run... *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Mr. Chairman... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not hearing anybody. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing shall go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* पूरा देश देख रहा है। *...(व्यवधान)...* The entire country is watching. *...(Interruptions)...* The entire country is watching. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Mr. Chairman, Dr. Ambedkar did not include the word 'secularism' in the Constitution. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* No slogans. *...(Interruptions)...* No slogans. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Except the parliamentary procedure, nothing will go on record *...(Interruptions)...* either here or there also. *...(Interruptions)...* The entire country is watching. *...(Interruptions)...* The entire country is watching. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): बाबा साहेब का, *...(व्यवधान)...* सदन का अपमान तो आप कर रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Ramdas Athawale. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Shri Ramdas Athawale. *...(Interruptions)...*

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): चेयरमैन साहब, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी के बारे में नरेंद्र मोदी जी अच्छा बोलते हैं। मुम्बई में इन्दू मिल का काम नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने किया है। जनपथ रोड पर *...(व्यवधान)...* बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर इंटरनेशनल सेंटर नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने बनाया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* बाबा साहेब का स्मारक नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने बनाया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* लोक सभा में नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने बताया है कि बाबा साहेब

का संविधान मेरा धर्म ग्रंथ है और नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने बोला है कि दलितों का आरक्षण जाएगा नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि कांग्रेस वाले जान-बूझ कर यहां ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे गुजरात में हारे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... और हिमाचल प्रदेश में हारे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे 2019 में हारेंगे, ...**(व्यवधान)**... 2024 में हारेंगे, ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम इनको हराएँगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, इसलिए इनको तकलीफ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनको बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कांग्रेस वाले रोज हंगामा करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कांग्रेस के दस लोगों को suspend करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये रोज-रोज हाउस का टाइम बर्बाद कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हाउस का टाइम बर्बाद करने वाले कांग्रेस वाले ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने सेंट्रल हॉल में बाबा साहेब की फोटो नहीं लगाई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी के बारे में बात नहीं की। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी की बात करते हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... बाबा साहेब के संविधान की बात करते हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन ये इस संविधान का अपमान करने वाले लोग हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मैं इनको छोड़ कर यहां आया हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इनके साथ था, ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन मुझे मालूम हुआ कि ये बाबा साहेब का अपमान कर रहे हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... बाबा साहेब के संविधान के मुताबिक नहीं रह सकते, ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मैं कांग्रेस को छोड़ कर बीजेपी के साथ आया हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आप हंगामा मत करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हंगामा मत करिए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... शांति से रहिए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... शांति से रहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप हारने वाले हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप हारने वाले हैं, इसलिए हंगामा कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 2019 में और 2024 में भी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 2029 के बारे में हम नहीं सोचते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम 15 साल राज करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चेयरमैन सर, बाबा साहेब का अपमान किसी ने नहीं किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बाबा साहेब का अपमान यह सरकार नहीं करती है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनकी सरकार बाबा साहेब का अपमान करती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बाबा साहेब का अपमान इन लोगों ने किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन लोगों ने भारत रत्न के साथ क्या किया? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subramanian Swamy. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, they have no business to drag in Dr. Ambedkar into this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Dr. Ambedkar did not include the word 'secularism' in our Constitution. ...**(Interruptions)**... They denied Bharat Ratna year after year to Dr. Ambedkar. ...**(Interruptions)**... And, today, all ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't you want discussion? ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't you want discussion? ...**(Interruptions)**... I have allowed the Leader of Opposition. I have allowed Shri Sukhendu Ray. I have allowed Shri Naresh Agrawal also and I said that I will allow Mr. Raja also. But you people come to the Well of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... यह शोभा नहीं देता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पूरा देश देख रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कितना सहन करूँ? ...**(व्यवधान)**... Otherwise हाउस को adjourn करना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोगों को बहस नहीं चाहिए, तो फिर हाउस को adjourn करना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर adjournment के लिए आपका मन है, तो यह अलग बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... This is not acceptable. This is not done. ...**(Interruptions)**... No discussion can take

[Mr. Chairman]

place without notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion can take place without notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing shall go on record except what the Chairman is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... What the Chairman is saying will go on the record, nothing else will go on the record, including shouting also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

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

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

श्री सभापति: क्वेश्चन ऑवर से पहले पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर बोलेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, लेकिन इनसे पहले दो शब्द मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

श्री सभापति: ये उसी विषय में बोल रहे हैं। ठीक है, आप बोलिए।

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, then I would also ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please Swamyji. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not called you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not called you. Please! ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अभी जो कुछ हुआ, वह हम लोगों ने भी पसंद नहीं किया, लेकिन यह ट्रेडिशन बनता जा रहा है। मिनिस्टर जो बयान दे रहे हैं, वह बहुत गलत बात है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर देश के उन लोगों के बारे में यह सब कहा गया या मिनिस्टर ने किसी के लिए भी कुछ कहा है, तो मिनिस्टर को माफी मांगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह परम्परा डाल दीजिए, इसके बिना नहीं चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उन्होंने बाबा साहेब के लिए कहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: श्री विजय गोयल ...*(व्यवधान)*... ठीक है, श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा जी, आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I want to say something. It is a point of order also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we take oath under the Constitution. This Minister has taken oath under the Constitution. वे जो बयान दे रहे हैं, it is like literally abusing जो लोग सेक्युलरिज्म में बिलीव करते हैं. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Swamyji, please don't speak without my permission. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Shri D. Raja to speak for a minute. This is not going to be the practice. I want to end the impasse. That is why ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, you are not just the Chairman of this House; you are the Vice-President of India. I understand that you are the custodian of the Constitution of this country. We got this Constitution from Dr. Ambedkar and a galaxy of leaders. Whatever Dr. Ambedkar spoke in the Constituent Assembly...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. Come to the issue.

SHRI D. RAJA: ...that was in defence of secularism; that was in defence of the secular democratic credentials of our country. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Mr. Rangarajan, please.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan.

SHRI D. RAJA: Dr. Ambedkar said, Sir, if at all India becomes a Hindu Rashtra, it would be a calamity for this country. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. I want the Question Hour also to be continued. ...(*Interruptions*)... There are other issues. Mr. Raja, please. You are a senior Member. You have already made your point. Normally, I don't allow this.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Minister cannot speak such a thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Agreed! But that is what the Leader of the Opposition has also said. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have read the Minister's statement fully. ...(*Interruptions*)... When a Minister who has taken oath under the Constitution, violates the Constitution, he cannot continue in his office. He should be expelled. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Constitution is supreme in our country. Even an ordinary citizen should not act or speak against the Constitution. Nobody should violate this rule. In such a situation, how can a Minister say that the unique feature of our Constitution, which is secularism, and which is held in very high esteem all across the world, should be removed?(*Interruptions*)... He should give some explanation, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Goel. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Vijay Goel. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: जब तक मंत्री माफी नहीं मांगेंगे, तब तक सदन नहीं चलना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... अगर सरकार संविधान को नहीं मानती, तो सरकार को ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति: प्रमोद जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... Shri Vijay Goel, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I have asked him to explain the stand of the Government.

श्री विजय गोयल: स्वामी जी, एक मिनट, मैं खड़ा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

चेयरमैन सर, सदस्यों ने अपनी जो चिंता जताई है, एक बात मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान के प्रति हमारी पूरी प्रतिबद्धता है और मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया, उसके बारे में हमारी सहमति नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arun Jaitley. ...(Interruptions)... The Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions).. Please. ...(Interruptions)... He has said that the Government does not agree. Ghulam Nabiji, please. ...(Interruptions)... प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

गुलाम नबी जी, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

नरेश जी, सतीश जी, प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

When the Parliamentary Affairs Minister says that the Government does not agree with the statement made by the Minister, that is the end of the story. Please..... (Interruptions)... (Interruptions)... Now, Arunji, the Leader of the House, is on the other issue! ...(Interruptions)... We are going to the other issue. We are going to your Mahanadi water pollution and other issues. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot do like that. You have expressed your strongest terms of words and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister clarified that the Government does not subscribe to his view. That is the end of the matter... (Interruptions)... Now, Question No. 91. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): सर, गवर्नमेंट को माफी मांगनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have discussed this issue with the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, and also with some other colleagues of the Opposition. I have come to a conclusion that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has given a statement. He said that the Government does not subscribe to the view expressed by the Minister. That is the end of the matter. Now, I would like the Leader of the House to end the impasse. Now, the Leader of the House wants to say something. Hear him... (Interruptions)... The Leader of the House, Shri Arun Jaitley... (Interruptions)...

Madam, don't come here. यह अच्छा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

आपको अपनी सीट पर खड़े होकर बोलना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

यह अच्छा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

Shri Derek O'Brien, please ask your Members to go to their respective seats... (Interruptions)... You do not want the House to run. You do not want Question Hour! ...(Interruptions)...

The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Rise in crimes against women in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that among metropolitan cities Delhi recorded the highest number of cases of crimes against women in 2016;

(b) if so, the measures taken to check the rise in crimes against women in Delhi; and

(c) what is the status of cases of crimes against women in 2016 in Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Bengaluru and Chennai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The status of cases of crimes against women in 2016* in respect of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Bengaluru and Chennai is given below:—

Sl. No.	City	Total women population (in lakh)	Total No. of cases registered	Rate of total cognizable crimes**	No. of cases charge sheeted	No. of cases convicted	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons charge-sheeted	No. of persons convicted
1.	Delhi	75.8	13803	182.1	7963	679	11810	8728	884
2.	Mumbai	85.2	5128	60.2	3308	215	4902	4952	260
3.	Kolkata	67.9	1693	24.9	1214	0	1890	1275	0
4.	Lucknow	13.8	2205	159.8	1108	89	3280	1108	90
5.	Bengaluru	40.6	3412	84.0	1967	32	4616	4127	60
6.	Chennai	43.1	544	12.6	401	153	578	506	189

*Source: National Crime Records Bureau Report, 'Crime in India 2016'.

**crime rate is calculated as crime per one lakh population.

The number of crimes against women is higher in Delhi as compared to other Metros. 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. Delhi Police has taken several measures to reduce crimes against women 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, 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. The concrete measures taken by Delhi Police have contributed towards reduction of crimes against women. In 2017 (as on 30/11), cases of molestation of women have declined by 19.62%, eve-teasing by 31.60% and rape by 1.20%, as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Construction of physical barriers along Indo-Bangladesh border

*92. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 667 kms. along Indo-Bangladesh Border where physical barrier is feasible, only 21 kms. of fencing was completed in 17 months since July, 2015;

(b) if so, the reasons for slow pace of construction of physical barriers and measures taken to speed up the construction;

(c) estimated losses to West Bengal due to border infiltrations arising from lack of security measures along the border, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has considered rehabilitating villages near fencing, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government is considering building community houses for households living beyond fencing under Border Area Development Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Since July, 2015, 69.4 kms. along Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB) has been covered with physical barriers. As on date 684.21 kms. along IBB, is feasible to be covered by physical barriers. Work in 333.33 km. is at various stages of execution. Work in about 350 km. is pending due to land acquisition.

The land acquisition process on Indo-Bangladesh Border is time consuming and cumbersome due to which the progress has been slow. In addition to pending land

acquisition, limited working seasons due to heavy rainfall, extended rainy season in the North-Eastern part of the country and difficult terrain conditions have been affecting the pace of the work. In order to expedite land acquisition, the Ministry of Home Affairs has authorized the State Government of West Bengal to purchase land under their Land Purchase Policy and State Government of Meghalaya to acquire land under Urgency Clause of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. The work is monitored at highest level through regular meetings.

(c) No report of loss to West Bengal due to border infiltrations arising from lack of security measures along Indo-Bangladesh Border, has been received till date.

(d) and (e) As of now, no proposal for rehabilitating villages near Indo-Bangladesh Border and building community houses for households living beyond fencing, under Border Area Development Programme, is under consideration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Stone pelting incidents in Kashmir valley

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp drop in the number of stone pelting incidents in the Kashmir valley this year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that around 1,600 such incidents were reported last year when CRPF personnel were attacked with stones;

(c) whether it is also a fact that around 30,000 personnel of the CRPF are deployed in the valley to assist the local police in maintaining law and order and conducting anti-militancy operations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The incidents of stone pelting against Security Forces in the State of Jammu and Kashmir are reported to be 2,808 during the year 2016 and 1,198 till November during this year.

(c) and (d) Adequate strength of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) is deployed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir to assist the State Government in maintaining public order. It is not considered appropriate to disclose the level of deployment of Security Forces.

Funds for development of Jallianwala Bagh National Monument

*94. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jallianwala Bagh is a national monument as thousands of nationalists sacrificed their lives for the country at this place in April, 1919;

(b) whether Government has sanctioned any funds for the development of this monument for the year 2017-18; and

(c) whether Government is planning to allocate budget to organise inspirational programmes in the memory of patriots who sacrificed their lives in Jallianwala Bagh massacre on completion of 100 years in 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir, the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial at Amritsar was declared as a National Memorial by an Act of Parliament viz. "The Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial Act, 1951".

(b) No fund has been sanctioned by the Government for development of Jallianwala Bagh Memorial during the year 2017-18.

(c) Centenaries are being commemorated on completion of 100 years of the occurrence of an event. The commemoration of the centenary of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre will, therefore, become due from 13 April, 2019 to 13 April, 2020.

Goals fixed for NSDM

*95. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether goals have been fixed for the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM);

(b) in what manner Government proposes to achieve those goals in the coming two years; and

(c) the details of funds allocated/proposed to be allocated to the NSDM in order to achieve its set goals for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) launched on July, 2015 aims to provide a strong institutional framework to rapidly implement and scale up skill development efforts across the country. The key institutional mechanisms under the Mission have been divided into 3 tiers, consisting of Governing Council at the apex level, a Steering Committee and a

Mission Directorate (along with an Executive Committee). The major objectives of the National Mission, *inter alia*, are the following:

- (i) Providing opportunities for quality long and short-term skill training.
- (ii) Providing pathways for re-skilling and up-skilling of workers to enable them for transition from informal to formal sector employment.
- (iii) Aligning skill training to the needs of the industry.
- (iv) Developing a network of instructors/trainers in the skill development ecosystem.
- (v) Enabling pathways for transitioning between the vocational training system and the formal education system, through a credit transfer system.
- (vi) Promoting convergence and co-ordination between skill development efforts of all Central Ministries/Departments/States/implementing agencies.
- (vii) Maintaining a national database.

(b) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to achieve the objectives of NSDM. The Government is implementing schemes for imparting employable skills to the youth through short term and long term training. Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), about 35.5 lakh (about 27.8 lakhs candidates under fresh training and about 7.7 lakhs under Recognition of Prior Learning) candidates have been trained so far.

Initiative has also been taken to set up Model Skill Centres called Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs), in districts. So far, 527 PMKKs have been allocated to 484 districts throughout the country.

Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) infrastructure has been strengthened to impart long term training. There are 13912 ITIs in the country with seating capacity of 29.6 lakh.

In order to promote apprenticeship, thereby creating industry-ready workforce, the Government has launched the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) on 19th August, 2016 under which 2.92 lakh apprentices have been engaged/trained during 2016-17 and 2017-18.

Convergence with 20 Central Ministries/Departments implementing skill development programmes has been initiated. Under this initiative, 104.16 lakh and 90.78 lakh youth have so far been trained under various programmes of these Ministries/Departments in 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

To improve the quality of trainings, the Government notified the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) on 27th December, 2013 which is a

competency-based framework that organizes all qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude.

Further, to make skilling aspirational, steps have been taken to provide pathways between formal and vocational education. Academic equivalence of class X/XII has been provided to ITI graduates through the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS). National Labour Market Information System (LMIS) has also been initiated to capture labour market information.

(c) The implementation of skilling activities under the Mission will be as per the budget provisions of various schemes run by the Ministries/Departments under the respective heads of account. As far as MSDE is concerned, an outlay of ₹12,000 crore has been allocated under PMKVY for four years (2016-2020) of which an amount of ₹1300 crore was allocated during FY 2017-18. In addition, for NAPS, an amount of ₹500 crore was allocated during 2017-18.

Training to tribals under PMKY

*96. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide training to tribals under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana in view of increasing unemployment among tribal population in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise, especially in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan- India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youth, which also includes tribals, for taking Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. The schemes runs across 252 job roles related to 35 Sector Skill Councils, which is a diverse and exhaustive representation of the industry. Under PMKVY, 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 1,52,432 candidates has been trained from Scheduled tribes. Out of which, 5,668 candidates are from State of Maharashtra.

Additionally, there are Special Projects under PMKVY especially focused on tribal populations:

- (i) **Bru Project:** The project aims for skilling of Bru Tribe of Mizoram, who were displaced and currently living in the Internally Displaced Person (IDP) camps in the districts of North Tripura. Under the project, 556 candidates have been benefited.
- (ii) **Katkari primitive tribe:** Project aims to skill 1020 candidates from the Katkari tribe in Maharashtra.

Promotion of Odissi Dance

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

- (a) the steps being taken by the Ministry to promote Odissi Dance;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government of Odisha has sent a proposal to the Central Government for setting up 'Odissi Dance Museum' at Guru Kelu Charan Mohapatra Odissi Research Centre at Bhubaneswar; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Promotion of dance is a continuous process. Ministry of Culture through Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry has been promoting the Odissi Dance by taking the following initiatives:

- (i) Conferment of Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards/Fellowships to exponents of Odissi dance.
- (ii) Organising festivals/seminars/workshops.
- (iii) Bringing out scholarly publications on Odissi Dance.
- (iv) Financial assistance to Cultural Institutions promoting Odissi dance.
- (v) Documentation and Archiving of material on Odissi dance.
- (vi) Sangeet Natak Akademi has also been presenting the established and upcoming exponents of Odissi dance in its programmes/festivals organized in different parts of the country.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A proposal for financial assistance under the Museum Grant Scheme with a project cost of ₹ 1078.00 lakhs was received from Guru Kelu Charan Mohapatra Odissi Research Centre. The Expert Committee has considered the proposal and asked for certain mandatory documents and plans from the organisation, which are still awaited.

Dilapidated condition of monuments/heritage sites

†*98. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several monuments/heritage sites in the country are in dilapidated condition;

(b) the State-wise list of the sites that have been identified where monuments are in a dilapidated condition; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to renovate the historical monuments especially in Bihar, the details thereof?

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 Bihar, 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.

Protection of Taj Mahal from environmental hazards

*99. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any action plan to protect the Taj Mahal from environmental hazards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of trees have been cut in order to construct a multi-level car parking in the ecologically sensitive area around the Taj Mahal, and

(d) if so, what is Government's action plan to restore the lost vegetation, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is making continuous efforts for and conservation and care of Taj Mahal. The

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

essential conservation works are executed regularly as per requirements of different locations at the monument. Scientific cleaning and treatment of marble surface is performed at regular intervals. The ambient air quality is monitored continuously to keep a watch on the air pollution levels. Tree plantation around the Taj Mahal has also been done for improvement of environment. In addition structural health monitoring is done through Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, Survey of India etc.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. No such cutting of trees has been done by ASI.

Inhuman condition of jails in the country

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the inhuman condition of jails in the country and the increasing instances of torture by the inmates;

(b) if so, what corrective steps have been taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government has any action plan ready for prison reforms in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Certain instances have come to the notice of the Government in this regard.

“Prisons” is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments.

With a view to improving the condition of prisons, the Government of India has been issuing several guidelines on prison administration to the States and Union Territories from time to time. The Government of India prepared a Model Prison Manual in 2016 and circulated it to all States and UTs for their guidance. The Manual contains dedicated chapters on Custodial Management, Medical Care, Emergencies, Prison Discipline and Inspection of Prisons which address the issues of prison reforms and corrective steps needed to improve the conditions in prisons. In addition, the Government of India has also been bringing the directions issued by the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of Prison administration to the notice of all State Prison authorities for their guidance and compliance. The Ministry of Home Affairs also convenes the meetings of DG/IG Prisons periodically to address the issues related to prison administration and prison reforms.

Foreign exchange earnings from foreign tourists

*101. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise number of foreign tourists who visited India during the past three years;

(b) the year-wise details of foreign exchange earnings, in US dollars, from tourism in India during this period;

(c) the number of tourists and foreign exchange earnings, in US dollars, from tourism for nearby South East Asian countries like Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia during the past three years;

(d) whether India lags behind the above-mentioned countries in tourist inflow and foreign exchange earnings; and

(e) if so, the plans to catch up and match their success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2014, 2015 and 2016 are as follows:

(figures in million)

Year	FTAs
2014	7.7
2015	8.0
2016	8.8

(b) The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism in India during 2014, 2015 and 2016 are as follows:

Year	FEEs (in US \$ Billion)
2014	20.236
2015	21.071
2016	22.923

(c) and (d) The number of International Tourist Arrivals of South East Asian countries like Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and India including Non Resident Nationals during 2014, 2015 and 2016 are provided in the following table:

Year	International Tourist Arrivals (in million)				
	Thailand	Malaysia	Singapore	Indonesia	India
2014	24.8	27.4	11.9	9.4	13.1
2015	29.9	25.7	12.0	10.4	13.3
2016	32.6	26.7	12.9	NA	14.6

NA: Not Available

Source: UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2017 Edition.

The International Tourism Receipts earned through tourism of South East Asian countries like Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and India during 2014, 2015 and 2016 are provided in the following table:

Year	International Tourism Receipts (in US \$ Billion)				
	Thailand	Malaysia	Singapore	Indonesia	India
2014	38.4	22.6	19.1	10.3	20.2
2015	44.9	17.6	16.6	10.8	21.1
2016	49.9	18.1	18.4	11.3	22.9

Source: UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2017 Edition for other countries and Ministry of Tourism for India

(e) Government of India has taken various steps to boost tourism in the country, which *inter-alia* include the following:

- E-Visa facility extended to citizens of 163 countries.
- The Incredible India 2.0 campaign launched with market specific promotional plans and content creation.
- 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline 1800111363 launched in 12 International Languages including Hindi and English.
- Providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for development and promotion of tourism.
- Identification, diversification, development and promotion of Niche products like Cruise, Adventure, Medical, Wellness, Golf, Polo, Eco, Film and Meeting Incentives Conference and Exhibition (MICE).

Deaths in various jails

†*102. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of deaths that occurred in various jails during the last three years and out of them the number of unnatural deaths and in how many deaths complaints regarding inhuman behaviour were received from families of deceased prisoners;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether prisoners are being kept in various jails including Tihar jail beyond their capacity;

(c) if so, the capacity of various Central jails and the number of prisoners kept in them at present; and

(d) the reasons for keeping prisoners beyond jail capacity and the steps taken to address this problem during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) A total of 1701, 1584 and 1601 inmates died in various jails of the country due to various causes in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. A total of 194, 115 and 136 inmates died due to unnatural causes in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

Details of complaints regarding the behaviour of prison authorities or other inmates received from the families of deceased prisoners are not maintained centrally.

(b) to (d) As against the total capacity of 3,80,876 prison inmates in various jails of the country, 4,33,003 inmates were lodged in various jails at the end of the year 2016 including Tihar jail.

State/UT-wise number of jails, their capacity, population of inmates and occupancy rate in Central Jails at the end of year 2016 is at given in the Statement (*See below*).

One of the major reasons of overcrowding in Prisons is the large number of undertrials who are on trial in courts of law.

“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 State Governments.

An advisory covering various measures to address the issue of overcrowding in prisons was issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all States and UTs on May 9, 2011. This was followed by advisories dated 17.1.2013 and 27.9.2014. These advisories are available on MHA’s website. The Government of India has also introduced the concept of plea bargaining through Section 265 of Cr PC and by insertion of a new Section *viz.* 436-A in Cr PC on the maximum period for which an under trial prisoner can be detained.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of jails, capacity, population of inmates and Occupancy Rate in Central Jails at the end of 2016 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Central Jails	Total Capacity of Inmates			Inmate Population			Occupancy Rate		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	3514	180	3694	3972	154	4126	113.0	85.6	111.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
3.	Assam	6	3793	207	4000	3163	111	3274	83.4	53.6	81.9
4.	Bihar	7	11457	379	11836	10730	324	11054	93.7	85.5	93.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	5533	350	5883	12214	879	13093	220.7	251.1	222.6
6.	Goa	1	1000	0	1000	306	0	306	30.6	-	30.6
7.	Gujarat	4	7260	480	7740	7482	367	7849	103.1	76.5	101.4
8.	Haryana	3	3048	250	3298	3060	109	3169	100.4	43.6	96.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	733	38	771	906	25	931	123.6	65.8	120.8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1190	70	1260	840	16	856	70.6	22.9	67.9
11.	Jharkhand	5	8366	407	8773	7993	344	8337	95.5	84.5	95.0
12.	Karnataka	8	6788	694	7482	8861	427	9288	130.5	61.5	124.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Kerala	3	2273	0	2273	3102	0	3102	136.5	-	136.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	12799	623	13422	18671	639	19310	145.9	102.6	143.9
15.	Maharashtra	9	14389	452	14841	21364	634	21998	148.5	140.3	148.2
16.	Manipur	2	860	110	970	602	22	624	70.0	20.0	64.3
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	1	486	89	575	512	61	573	105.3	68.5	99.7
19.	Nagaland	1	600	0	600	123	0	123	20.5	-	20.5
20.	Odisha	5	3010	109	3119	3581	101	3682	119.0	92.7	118.1
21.	Punjab	9	15606	1207	16813	16304	813	17117	104.5	67.4	101.8
22.	Rajasthan	9	9088	229	9317	10047	233	10280	110.6	101.7	110.3
23.	Sikkim	1	165	21	186	231	2	233	140.0	9.5	125.3
24.	Tamil Nadu	9	14009	0	14009	11322	0	11322	80.8	-	80.8
25.	Telangana	3	3426	80	3506	3752	55	3807	109.5	68.8	108.6
26.	Tripura	1	938	25	963	476	28	504	50.7	112.0	52.3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5	7709	60	7769	11796	100	11896	153.0	166.7	153.1
28.	Uttarakhand	1	512	0	512	345	0	345	67.4	-	67.4

29. West Bengal	7	11840	460	12300	12190	833	13023	103.0	181.1	105.9
TOTAL (STATES)	124	150392	6520	156912	173945	6277	180222	115.7	96.3	114.9
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
31. Chandigarh	1	1000	120	1120	722	46	768	72.2	38.3	68.6
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	11	7418	0	7418	13506	0	13506	182.1	-	182.1
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
36. Puducherry	1	275	25	300	166	5	171	60.4	20.0	57.0
TOTAL (UTs)	13	8693	145	8838	14394	51	14445	165.6	35.2	163.4
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	137	159085	6665	165750	188339	6328	194667	118.4	94.9	117.4

Source: Prison Statistics India

ESIC Hospital at Kalaburgi (Gulbarga) Karnataka

*103. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the intake capacity of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Hospital, Kalaburgi (Gulbarga), Karnataka for labourers and how much of it is utilised;

(b) what is the present treatment status;

(c) whether permanent staff is available to discharge duties at Dental and Medical College; and

(d) whether it works at full capacity and is being used for labourers, if not, what steps Government proposes to take to improve its utilisation for labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Intake capacity of ESIC Hospital, Gulbarga (Karnataka) is 470 beds. Average daily OPD attendance is 430 and around 130 beds are utilized on daily basis.

(b) Medical Services in all medical/surgical broad specialities and all pathological and radiological services are provided to patients including labourers.

(c) Yes, Sir. The permanent staff like doctors, nurses and other paramedical staff are posted in the hospital. Further, nurses and paramedical staff are also hired through outsource agencies on need basis.

(d) The hospital can work at full capacity for providing services to patients including labourers. Further, ESIC expansion programme will increase the number of Insured Persons in the catchment area and will improve bed utilization.

Sale of ONGC's stake in hydrocarbon blocks

*104. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC Association of Scientific and Technical Officers (ASTO) has sought Government's intervention to stall the plans to sell 60 per cent stake in 15 hydrocarbon blocks as part of a plan to increase output;

(b) whether production has declined by close to 60 per cent in Panna-Mukta field over the past seven years;

(c) whether Government aims to cut oil imports by 10 per cent by 2022 and this can be achieved only through enhanced hydrocarbon output by domestic companies both public and private; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the need to sell 60 per cent stake in 15 hydrocarbon blocks?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural has received a copy of representation from ONGC Association of Scientific and Technical Officers (ASTO) expressing their viewpoints.

(b) Production data in respect of Panna-Mukta fields over the past 7 years is given below:

Year	O+OEG (in MMT)
2010-11	2.775
2011-12	3.444
2012-13	3.168
2013-14	2.910
2014-15	3.037
2015-16	2.936
2016-17	2.667

O+OEG – Oil+Oil Equivalent Gas

MMT- Million Metric Tonnes

(c) Government is working on the vision of reducing the dependency on import in energy from oil and gas by 10% by 2021-22. A roadmap with a five-pronged strategy has been prepared. The roadmap includes increasing domestic production of oil and gas, promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures, giving thrust on demand substitution, capitalizing untapped potential in biofuels and other alternate fuels/renewable and implementing measures for refinery process improvements.

(d) 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 into 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.

Cost and market price of steel

†*105. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the per tonne cost and market price of steel produced by Government and private sector companies and consumer market price of imported steel;

(b) the status of production and demand-supply of various categories of steel and consumption of imported steel and the consumer price per tonne of domestic and imported steel; and

(c) the comparative details of domestic and international steel market?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI CHAUDHARY BIRENDER SINGH):

(a) and (b) The cost of production of per tonne steel varies from plant to plant and product to product. Steel is a deregulated sector and market price depends on several factors like production, imports, demand etc. Market price of steel products in domestic market and for imported goods is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Details of total production for sale, imports, exports and consumption of various categories of steel is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The international steel prices prevailing in the major steel producing countries and domestic market price are given at in the Statement-III.

Statement-I***Market Retail Price of Steel products in domestic market and for imported goods***

Month	Mumbai Retail Price INR/T		
	TMT 10 mm	HR Coils 2.5 mm	CR Coils 0.63 mm
Jun.'17	36,428	41,132	46,064
Jul.'17	39,685	42,047	46,488
Aug.'17	38,863	44,270	48,795
Sep.'17	38,081	44,237	51,389
Oct.'17	37,380	43,806	47,200
Nov.'17	38,253	43,920	49,068
Dec.'17	40,911	43,365	47,495

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Consumer price of imported steel

(₹/tonne)

Month	Rebar (Including TMT)	HR Coil	CR Coil
Jun.' 2017	39643	43714	51110
Jul.' 2017	40764	43817	49772
Aug.' 2017	45303	48029	51875
Sep.' 2017	48989	53502	57556
Oct.' 2017	47324	51783	55539
Nov.' 2017	45859	50148	54712

Source: ERU-FOB Price from CIS-Platts

Statement-II

Details of total production for sale, imports, exports and consumption of steel goods (April-March 2016-2017)

(In '000 tonnes)

Category	Total Production for Sale	Imports	Exports	Consumption
1	2	3	4	5
A. Pig Iron	9,390	34	387	9,042
B. Sponge Iron (Dri)	14,830	1	130	14,752
C. Semis (For Sale)	38,236	732	1,066	37,948
Finished Steel (Non-Alloy)				
1. Bars and Rods	34,930	419	629	34,673
2. Structurals	7,850	64	161	7,666
3. Rly. Materials	1,056	39	83	1,032
TOTAL NON-FLAT (1 TO 3)	43,836	522	873	43,371
4. Plates	4,529	740	301	4,977
5. H. R. Coils/Skelp	24,062	1,905	2,878	13,966
6. H. R. Sheets	1,089	39	75	1,053
7. C. R. Sheets/Coils	8,208	917	1,394	3,972
8. GP/GC Sheets	7,334	566	1,716	6,264

1	2	3	4	5
9. Elec. Sheets	213	297	45	465
10. Tinplate (incl. ww)	351	249	56	544
11. TMBP	0	1	0	1
12. Pipes (Large Dia.)	2,055	101	247	1,906
13. Tin free steel	0	29	2	27
TOTAL FLAT (4 to 13)	47,841	4,844	6,714	33,175
TOTAL (Non-Alloy)	91,678	5,366	7,587	76,547
Finished Steel (Alloy)				
14. Non-Flat	6,074	468	190	6,356
15. Flat	2,991	1,393	468	749
TOTAL (Alloy)	9,065	1,861	658	7,105
GRAND TOTAL (Alloy and Non-alloy)	100,742	7,227	8,245	83,651

Statement-III

*International Steel prices prevailing in the major steel producing countries
and domestic market price*

Month	International Steel Prices USD/T								Mumbai Retail Price USD/T			
	Rebar (including TMT)				Hot Rolled							
	Europe	USA	Russia	Japan	Europe	USA	Russia	Japan	Cold Rolled	Japan	Europe	
Jan.' 16	390	538	227	393	349	442	275	426	436	585	447	502
Apr.' 16	447	582	364	380	426	550	395	434	532	734	536	584
Jul.' 16	507	611	433	498	462	689	468	489	565	915	517	582
Oct.' 16	434	536	410	432	503	539	471	461	609	785	563	649
Jan.' 17	491	590	488	456	600	680	568	499	706	907	649	709
Apr.' 17	493	607	442	487	584	718	579	541	695	940	662	730
Jul.' 17	506	582	399	476	565	677	466	529	680	873	654	723
Oct.' 17	632	620	540	530	638	665	625	573	740	879	677	730

Source : JPC.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Complaints of exorbitant fee charged by FDDI**

961. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the complaints regarding exorbitant fee charged by the Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI);

(b) if so, the details of the fee charged by the institute since commencement of degree courses as well as average packages offered during campus placement, year wise;

(c) whether any audit by CAG had been conducted during the last three years, if so, the details thereof along with major irregularities noticed therein and responsibilities fixed in those irregularities; and

(d) if so, remedial measures taken/ proposed to be taken to redress the grievances of the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) is a self-financing autonomous Institution and is empowered to decide about the fee to be charged from the students. The fee is based on factors like course contents, facilities and training aids provided to the students and the same is duly approved by the Governing Council of FDDI, which is the apex decision making body of the institute. The fee to be charged for different courses is clearly indicated in the prospectus brought out every year for information of students before taking admission.

(b) The details indicating year-wise fee charged per semester and average annual package offered to students during campus placement since commencement of degree course is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The audit conducted by C and AG of accounts of FDDI during last three years has not pointed out any irregularities in their audit reports with regard to this matter.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of year-wise fee charged per semester by the FDDI in different campuses (in ₹ terms), and per annum average packages offered during campus placements

Programme/Year (Session)		Post Graduate	Under Graduate	Integrated Programme (BBA+MBA)	Per annum average package offered (in lakhs ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	
2010	Noida	68,100	58,100	--	1.68
	Others	53,100	43,100	--	
2011	Noida	68,100	58,100	--	2.65
	Others	53,100	43,100	--	
2012	Noida	85,600	70,600	MBA-85,600 BBA-75,600	3.1
	Others	71,850	70,600	--	
2013	Noida	86,100	71,100	MBA-86,100 BBA-71,100	4.8
	Others	72,350	61,100	MBA-72,350 BBA-61,100	
2014	Noida	1,01,500	86,500	MBA-1,01,500 BBA-86,500	2.91
	Others	76,500	66,500	MBA-76,500 BBA-66,500	
2015	Noida	1,01,500	86,500	MBA-86,500 BBA-86,500	3.66
	Chennai/Kolkata/ Rohtak/Jodhpur	76,500	66,500	MBA-66,500 BBA-66,500	
	Chhindwara/Guna/ Fursatganj	66,500	56,500	--	
2016	Noida	91,000	76,000	--	4.1
	Kolkata/Rohtak/ Jodhpur/ Hyderabad/Patna/ Ankleshwar/ Chandigarh	71,000	56,000	--	

	1	2	3	4	5
	Chhindwara/Guna/ Fursatganj/Chennai	61,000	46,000	--	
2017	Noida	91,000	76,000	--	3.2
	Kolkata/Rohtak/ Jodhpur/ Hyderabad/Patna/ Ankleshwar/ Chandigarh	71,000	56,000	--	
	Chhindwara/ Guna Fursatganj/ Chennai	61,000	46,000	--	
2018	Noida	91,400	76,400	--	--
	Others	71,400	56,400	--	

Remarks: Other than the above fee ₹ 10,000/- is charged against Refundable Security Deposit in the first semester.

Export of tea to Chile

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Chile is a virgin market for tea where tea exporters are seeking entry leveraging the friendly relations between the two countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that India closed 2016-17 with exports of 222.9 million kgs of tea, which was nearly 5 per cent lower than 232.9 million kgs exported in 2015-16;

(c) whether the lacklustre international demand for tea had also contributed to the lower exports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Chile is an important potential market for Indian Tea exporters. Steps have already been taken for exploring the same through mounting of Tea Trade delegation in 2017.

(b) to (d) The Indian Tea exports during 2016-17 was 227.63 million kgs which is about 2.27% lower than that of exports during 2015-16 (232.92 million kgs). As per International Tea Committee (ITC) data, there was an overproduction

of 297 million kgs of tea in 2016 internationally, which indicates a lower demand than supply in global scenario. Details of world demand and supply of tea is as under:

(in million Kgs)			
Year	World production	World consumption	Over production
2014	5200	4879	321
2015	5281	5029	252
2016	5503	5206	297

Exemption of unbranded food products from GST

963. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has written to the Ministry of Finance to consider an alternative of GST Council's decision to exempt from GST the unbranded food products that are not registered under the Trade Marks Act; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has written to Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance with regards to the notifications dated 28.06.2017 and 22.09.2017 on branded food products, with the suggestion that GST on food products may be levied at the same rate for any particular item, irrespective of whether it is sold as an unbranded or branded item.

The notifications link the exemption from GST to voluntary forgoing of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) of Trademarks and Copyrights. The suggestion is based on the examination of the notifications in light of the provisions in Trade Marks Act, 1999 and Copyright Act, 1957. IPRs are primarily private rights which can only be enforced by the IP owners themselves. Thus, if the IP owner cannot enforce his right, then unscrupulous elements may sell inferior/counterfeit products under the same or similar brand name. This would cause confusion in the minds of consumers who would be misled into buying such counterfeit products; being food products, this may raise serious health safety issues also.

Increase in import of agricultural products

†964. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a rise in import of agricultural products and foodgrains;

(b) the details of various foodgrains imported during the last three years;

(c) the amount incurred on import of fruits and vegetables during the above period;

(d) the names of foodgrains the imports of which have been started during these years, their import rates thereof and the MSP fixed for these foodgrains in the country; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) India's import of agricultural products and foodgrains registered a positive growth of 9.29% during 2015-16 over the previous year 2014-15 and 12.05% during 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16. The value of India's import of agricultural products and foodgrains including fruits and vegetables are as follows:

(Value in US\$ Million)

Sl. No.	Item Description	2014-15	2015-16	% Change in 2015-16 over 2014-15	2016-17	% Change in 2016-17 over 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Vegetable Oils	10621	10492	(-)1.22	10893	3.82
2.	Pulses	2786	3902	40.06	4244	8.76
3.	Fresh Fruits	1565	1695	8.28	1683	(-)0.71
4.	Cashew	1087	1339	23.20	1347	0.54
5.	Wheat	10	135	1261.11	1269	836.62
6.	Sugar	601	612	1.84	1022	66.90
7.	Spices	718	824	14.77	859	4.27
8.	Coffee	152	123	(-)19.46	138	12.73
9.	Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	100	108	7.06	97	(-)9.43

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Other Cereals	10	52	416.92	73	41.39
11.	Sesame Seeds	63	28	(-)55.97	66	138.76
12.	Other Oil Seeds	27	33	24.08	59	77.47
13.	Tea	64	58	(-)8.70	50	(-)13.07
14.	Niger Seeds	1	7	1028.24	12	83.09
15.	Fresh Vegetables	2	60	3186.35	2	(-)97.23
16.	Mollases	5	1	(-)76.52	1	16.62
17.	Rice (Other than Basmati)	2	1	(-)48.75	1	18.95
18.	Castor Oil	0.30	0.17	(-)43.50	0.22	33.76
19.	Groundnut	0.08	0.05	(-)40.22	0.21	335.97
India's TOTAL Import of above		17814	19469	9.29	21816	12.05

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

(d) and (e) The details of quantity and value of import of agricultural products including foodgrains during last three years are given in the Statement-I (See below). The Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of twenty two (22) major agricultural crops, viz., Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Arhar, Moong, Urad, Cotton, Groundnut-in-shell, Sunflower, Soyabean, Sesamum, Nigerseed, Cotton, Wheat, Barley, Gram, Masur (Lentil), Rapeseed/Mustard, Safflower, Jute and Copra, and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane after taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors. In addition, MSP for Toria and De-Husked Coconut is also fixed on the basis of MSPs of Rapeseed/Mustard and Copra respectively. Government has fixed MSPs of Kharif and Rabi crops for 2017-18 seasons. The MSP fixed by the Government for 2017-18 provides adequate returns over all India weighted average of all paid out costs including family labour as estimated by the CACP. The details of MSP fixed for the foodgrains in the country are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

India's Import of Agricultural Products during the last three years

Sl. No.	Item Description	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Quantity (000' Tonnes)	Value (US\$ Million)	Quantity (000' Tonnes)	Value (US\$ Million)	Quantity (000' Tonnes)	Value (US\$ Million)
1.	Tea	28	64	24	58	25	50
2.	Coffee	75	152	66	123	78	138
3.	Spices	163	718	197	824	242	859
4.	Sesame Seeds	35	63	24	28	69	66
5.	Niger Seeds	1	1	6	7	11	12
6.	Castor Oil	0.05	0.30	0.03	0.17	0.11	0.22
7.	Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	14	100	14	108	14	97
8.	Rice (Other Than Basmati)	2	2	1	1	1	1
9.	Wheat	29	10	518	135	5749	1269
10.	Other Cereals	23	10	206	52	311	73
11.	Pulses	4585	2786	5798	3902	6609	4244
12.	Cashew	933	1087	962	1339	775	1347
13.	Groundnut	0.13	0.08	0.11	0.05	0.33	0.21
14.	Other Oil Seeds	52	27	63	33	117	59

15.	Vegetable Oils	12732	10621	15644	10492	14007	10893
16.	Sugar	1539	601	1943	612	2146	1022
17.	Mollases	60	5	17	1	14	1
18.	Fresh Fruits	901	1565	858	1695	1058	1683
19.	Fresh Vegetables	8	2	141	60	9	2
TOTAL		21180	17814	26480	19469	31235	21816

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Statement-II

Details of MSP fixed of food grains during the last three years (as on 24.10.2017)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	(#) increase in MSP 2016-17 over 2015-16	(Figure in ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Kharif Crops							
1.	Paddy	Common	1360	1410	1470	60(4.3)	
		Grade 'A'	1400	1450	1510	60(4.1)	
2.	Jowar	Hybrid	1530	1570	1625	55(3.5)	
		Malandi	1550	1590	1650	60(3.8)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Bajra		1250	1275	1330	55(4.3)
4.	Maize		1310	1325	1365	40(3.0)
5.	Ragi		1550	1650	1725	75(4.5)
6.	Arhar(Tur)		4350	4625^	5050^^	425(9.2)
7.	Moong		4600	4850^	5225^^	375(7.7)
8.	Urad		4350	4625^	5000^^	375(8.1)
9.	Cotton	Medium Staple	3750	3800	3860	60(1.6)
		Long Staple	4050	4100	4160	60(1.5)
10.	Groundnut in Shell		4000	4030	4220*	190(4.7)
11.	Sunflower Seed		3750	3800	3950*	150(3.9)
12.	Soyabean		2560	2600	2775*	175(6.7)
13.	Sesamum		4600	4700	5000^	300(6.4)
14.	Nigerseed		3600	3650	3825*	175(4.8)
Rabi Crops						
15.	Wheat		1450	1525	1625	100(6.6)
16.	Barley		1150	1225	1325	100(8.2)
17.	Gram		3175	3500**	4000^	500(14.3)
18.	Masur (Lentil)		3075	3400**	3950@	550(16.2)

19.	Rapeseed/Mustard	3100	3350	3700*	350(10.4)
20.	Safflower	3050	3300	3700*	400(12.1)
21.	Toria	3020	3290	3560	270(8.2)
	Other Crops				
22.	Copra	5250	5550	5950	400(7.2)
	(Calendar Year)	5500	5830	6240	410(7.0)
23.	De-Husked Coconut	1425	1500	1600	100(6.7)
	(Calendar Year)				
24.	Jute	2400	2700	3200	500(18.5)
25.	Sugarcane\$	220.00	230.00	230.00	-

Source: DES, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare

Figures in Brackets Indicate Percentage Increase.

\$ Fair and Remunerative Price.

* Including Bonus of ₹ 100 Per Quintal.

** Including Bonus of ₹ 75 Per Quintal.

^ Including Bonus of ₹ 200 Per Quintal.

^^ Including Bonus of ₹ 425 Per Quintal.

@ Including Bonus of ₹ 150 Per Quintal

Slow growth of core industries

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

(a) whether it is a fact that growth of core sector in the country is in the negative since 2014; and

(b) if so, substantial development of the country as a part of global chain and the future of export market in global competitiveness thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Growth rate of overall Index of Eight Core Industries, comprising of coal, crude oil, natural gas, refinery products, fertilizers, steel, cement and electricity, since 2014-15 is given in the table below:

Growth of Index of Eight Core Industries (Base: 2011-12)

Year	In Per cent
2014-15	4.9
2015-16	3.0
2016-17	4.8
2017-18 (April-Oct.)	3.5

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, DIPP.

(b) India has a significant share in the global supply chain in several sectors. Government of India has taken various steps to promote India as an investment destination and global hub in manufacturing which *inter alia* include, promotion of Make in India and Start-up India, measures under Ease of Doing Business, support to SMEs for Zero Defect and Zero Effect (ZED) certification, handholding of foreign investors through 'Invest India' etc.

Winding up of tea board in Kolkata

966. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to wind up the Tea Board with its headquarters in Kolkata;

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

(c) whether the Central Government is aware that the Chief Minister of West Bengal has expressed her strong objection over the plan to wind up the Tea Board from West Bengal and to take away a crucial organization from the State;

(d) whether any discussion about the winding up process has been done with the Government of West Bengal;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (f) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India for winding up/shifting of Tea Board. This has been intimated to the Chief Minister of West Bengal in response to her letter dated 8th November, 2017.

Routing of tea output through auction system

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

(a) whether the Tea Board of India wants 100 per cent of the country's tea output to be routed through the auction system;

(b) whether the auction route is the most secure way of marketing;

(c) whether the auction measure introduced last year to improve price realisation, may not have achieved its objective;

(d) whether the trade and industry sources were not very happy with the proposal saying that the low tea prices were not directly linked with the amount being offered in auctions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Consultation was done by the Tea Board with the stakeholders regarding the feasibility of 100 per cent sale of Tea through auction. However, such proposal is presently not under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) to (e) Auction in Tea has historically and traditionally seen to be the most appropriate method of ensuring actual price discovery in a competitive manner. The Pan India e-Auction was implemented by Tea Board after several rounds of discussions with the concerned stakeholders to overcome the limitations of the existing auction process such as prevalence of different rules in various auction centers, restrictive participation of buyers, cancellation of deal after knocking down of lots, prevalence of proxy bidding system, manual intervention in post auction

processes, etc. The average price realization of teas after introduction of Pan India e-auction has increased from ₹ 289.47 in 2015 to ₹ 325.70 in 2016 in respect of Darjeeling Tea and from ₹ 134.06 in 2015 to ₹ 139.68 in 2016 in respect of other categories of Tea. However, the price rise and fall notwithstanding, the purpose of the e-auction is to provide a platform for genuine price discovery and not a means of facilitating a rise/decline in prices.

New policy for development of salt manufacturers

968. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N.VEGAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come out with the new policy to develop salt-manufacturers and for the industry; and

(b) the details of the welfare fund for the salt manufacturers and their families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Details of welfare fund/financial assistance for welfare of salt workers engaged in the salt manufacturing are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of welfare fund/financial assistance for welfare of salt workers engaged in the salt manufacturing.

Government through the Office of Salt Commissioner (SCO), Jaipur has *inter-alia* taken following steps for welfare of salt workers engaged in the salt manufacturing by providing welfare fund/financial assistance:

- Water supply schemes including provisions of water coolers, storage tanks, water tankers mounted on trailers.
- Construction of labour rest shed, crèches, toilets etc.
- Provision of augmentation of medical facilities including conducting general health cum eye camps.
- Provision of community centers and recreation facilities including organization of sports meets, installation of TV sets etc.
- Provision of augmentation of educational facilities for the children of salt workers employed in the salt industry including grant of rewards to meritorious children of salt workers for purchase of books etc.

- Labour housing, subject to the provision of the schemes formulated in this regard.
- Provision of supplying bi-cycles for salt workers.
- Provision for supplying safety kits containing gloves, cap, goggles, gumboots etc. to the salt workers

During the financial year 2017-18, ₹ 30 lakh has been earmarked under the head “Scheme for Salt Workers”

Promotion of exports by MSMEs

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

- (a) whether promotion of exports by MSMEs is part of Government's foreign trade policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what are the highlights of mid term review of foreign trade policy; and
- (d) what are the policy changes contemplated based on this review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government's Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) recognizes the contribution of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in exports. MSMEs contribute about 45 percent of the manufacturing output, over 40 per cent of the total exports of the country, and around 8 percent of the country's GDP.

- (i) The Foreign Trade Policy supports the MSMEs by offering specific incentives such as Interest Equalization scheme, under which all exporters who are MSMEs across all ITC (HS) codes are granted 3% rate subvention for pre and post shipment Rupee Export Credit with effect from 1st April, 2015 for five years.
- (ii) Further, the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) under the FTP incentivizes exports of all notified products manufactured/ produced in India including those manufactured/produced by MSMEs by granting duty credit scrips at the rate of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7% of the FOB value of exported goods.
- (iii) Under the FTP the exporters achieving exports beyond a threshold limit are granted Status Recognition which entitles them for certain privileges like faster clearance of goods by customs and provision for free of cost

exports, exemption from furnishing Bank Guarantee under the Export Promotion Schemes, etc. The MSMEs units are entitled for double weightage in counting export performance while recognizing their eligibility for Status Certificate.

- (iv) Under the Niryat Bandhu Scheme, 90 MSME clusters, which have been identified by DGFT are being targeted for imparting training/seminars regarding issues of international trade.

(c) and (d) The highlights of the Mid Term review of the FTP announced in December, 2017 include

- (i) Under Merchandise Exports from India (MEIS), rate of incentives has been increased by 2% for labour intensive MSME sectors.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Incentives under Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) for notified Service providers have been increased by 2%.
- (iv) A new scheme of Self-Assessment based duty free procurement of inputs required for exports has been introduced.
- (v) A new Logistics Division has been created in the Department of Commerce to develop and coordinate integrated development of the logistics sector, by way of policy changes, improvement in existing procedures and introduction of technology based interventions in this sector.

Progress of Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor

970. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of progress of Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC);
- (b) whether detailed master planning and engineering works for Krishnapatnam node of the corridor are finalized;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the status of development of Tumkur in Karnataka and Ponneri in Tamil Nadu for industrial development; and
- (e) by when Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) will be created to grant functional autonomy and ensuring the projects move smoothly and without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The institutional and financial structure for various Industrial Corridor Projects in the country including Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) project was approved by the Union Cabinet on 7th December, 2016. The Government is taking forward the development of CBIC Project in coordination with concerned State Governments. The process relating to detailed master planning and preliminary engineering has been initiated for the Krishnapatnam node identified in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) and (e) The process for selection of consultants for detailed master planning and preliminary engineering for Tumkur node in Karnataka and Ponneri node in Tamil Nadu has been initiated. The activities for formation of SPV for Krishnapatnam node in Andhra Pradesh have also been initiated. SPVs for Tumkur and Ponneri nodes will be incorporated after the land is made available by the concerned States and execution of Shareholder's Agreement and State Support Agreement by them.

Approval of FDI proposals

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

(a) average FDI proposals which came before Ministry for approval during last three years and current year, year-wise;

(b) whether many FDI proposals are pending with the Ministry for clearance and out of these 71 are put on fast-track;

(c) if so, details of each of the proposal put on fast-track and other details such as total amount of FDI, Indian joint venture, etc.;

(d) whether any joint review meeting with the administrative Ministry of the concerned FDI proposal was held;

(e) if so, outcome of the same; and

(f) details of FDI proposals relating to Andhra Pradesh which are pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) FDI proposals considered for approval by the Government during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	No of FDI Proposal Considered
2014	372
2015	473
2016	217
2017	111
(as on 30.11.2017)	

(b) and (c) Filing of FDI proposals and disposal thereof is a continuous process. Decisions on the all FDI proposal are taken uniformly after completion of all the necessary documents. Consequent upon abolition of erstwhile Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) on 24th May, 2017, 71 proposals which were under consideration of the Government at that time, were distributed among the concerned identified administrative Ministries/Departments for their disposal. No FDI proposal has been put on fast-track for clearance. As on 15th November, 2017, 54 FDI Proposals, which also includes proposals received after abolition of FIPB, are under consideration at various stages in the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. A Joint Review Meeting was held on 24th August, 2017 to review FDI proposals. Concerned administrative Departments were directed to expedite disposal of FDI proposals as per the policy provisions.

(f) Data on state-wise FDI proposals is not centrally maintained.

Infirmities in manufacturing sector in the country

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

(a) whether the recent report of 'Ease of doing Business' by NITI Aayog and the IDFC Institute has thrown up any serious infirmities in the manufacturing sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details of policy frame work being worked out there on and what corrective measures are being initiated; and

(c) whether the beleaguered young enterprises in the manufacturing sector effectively mop up the growing labour force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) NITI Aayog, on 28th August, 2017, launched the "Ease of Doing Business Report: An Enterprise Survey of Indian States" based on the Enterprise Survey of 3,500 manufacturing firms across Indian

States and Union Territories. The survey has been conducted, along with the IDFC Institute, to assess the business regulations and enabling environment across India from firms' perspective. The survey is meant to be qualitative. Its objective is to provide information for states on their business environment. The report itself states that it is meant to be a research document and its contents do not represent the views of Government of India or NITI Aayog.

The report was primarily to assess the business regulations and enabling environment in specific areas, across India from the viewpoint of firms; and not for locating infirmities in the manufacturing sector. The survey, inter alia, indicates the existence of feedback loops between the doing business climate and economic activity. It is important to note that the methodology of the present Enterprise Survey differs from that of the World Bank's Doing Business Survey in the following ways:

- The World Bank interviews industry leaders while this survey interviews firms along with some experts in large states.
- While the World Bank survey has a standardized survey across 190 countries, this survey is a non-standardized survey only for India.
- While the World Bank Survey covers 10 parameters handled by the states and the central government, this survey primarily deals with issues handled by the State Governments

The survey indicates that the government's efforts to improve business environment are showing results on the ground. The experiences of start-ups, or enterprises started during or after 2014, suggest a significant improvement in doing business over time. Newer and younger firms take less time in obtaining approvals, highlighting a favorable business environment. Young firms report that most regulatory processes do not constitute a major obstacle to their doing business. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has identified 372 points for improving regulatory environment in States covering the entire life cycle of a business.

Steps to overcome trade deficit

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the exports have drastically come down due to which the foreign trade deficit has reached an alarming level during the last six months of the current year;

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

(c) the names of countries with which India has registered favourable trade balance during the last three years and the current year, sector-wise and year-wise?

(d) names of those countries with which India has registered trade deficit during the said period, sector-wise and year-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by Government to overcome trade deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No Sir, India's merchandise export registered a positive growth of 11.27% during the last six months in 2017-18 (June-Nov) as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The trade deficit has increased from 57.18 US\$ billions in 2016-17 (June-Nov) to 74.27 US\$ billions in 2017-18 (June-Nov). Trade deficit depends upon relative fluctuations in the import and export of different commodities due to the global and domestic factors such as demand and supply in domestic and international markets, currency fluctuations, cost of credit, logistics costs, etc.

(c) The names of the top 25 countries/SAR with which India has registered favourable merchandise trade balance during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Sl. No.	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Oct)*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	USA	USA	USA	USA
2.	Hong Kong	U Arab Emts	U Arab Emts	U Arab Emts
3.	U Arab Emts	Hong Kong	Bangladesh PR	Bangladesh PR
4.	Sri Lanka DSR	Bangladesh PR	Hong Kong	Nepal
5.	Bangladesh PR	Sri Lanka DSR	Nepal	UK
6.	UK	UK	UK	Hong Kong
7.	Kenya	Nepal	Vietnam Soc Rep	Turkey
8.	Nepal	Turkey	Turkey	Singapore
9.	Turkey	Kenya	Sri Lanka DSR	Sri Lanka DSR
10.	Netherland	Netherland	Netherland	Netherland
11.	Vietnam Soc Rep	Vietnam Soc Rep	Singapore	Vietnam Soc Rep
12.	Singapore	Pakistan IR	Kenya	Spain
13.	Mauritius	Spain	Spain	Kenya

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Mozambique	Gibraltar	Oman	Egypt ARP
15.	Tanzania Rep	Egypt ARP	Pakistan IR	Mexico
16.	Pakistan IR	France	Gibraltar	Italy
17.	Egypt ARP	Mozambique	Israel	Pakistan IR
18.	Spain	Mauritius	Italy	Israel
19.	Philippines	Philippines	Philippines	Mauritius
20.	Israel	Ethiopia	Egypt A RP	Poland
21.	Italy	Tanzania Rep	Mauritius	Ethiopia
22.	Ethiopia	Israel	Tanzania Rep	Philippines
23.	Gibraltar	Sudan	Ethiopia	Tanzania Rep
24.	Oman	Mexico	Portugal	Somalia
25.	Jordan	Uganda	Mexico	Portugal

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

*Provisional

The names of the sectors in which India has favourable merchandise trade balance during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Sl. No.	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Oct)*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Textile and Allied Products	Textile and Allied Products	Textile and Allied Products	Textile and Allied Products
2.	Transport Equipments	Transport Equipments	Marine Products	Transport Equipments
3.	Agricultural and Allied Products	Marine Products	Leather and Leather Manufactures	Marine Products
4.	Marine Products	Leather and Leather Manufactures	Transport Equipments	Leather and Leather Manufactures
5.	Leather and Leather Manufactures	Agricultural and Allied Products	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	Agricultural and Allied Products

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	Agricultural and Allied Products	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware
7.	Plantation	Plantation	Plantation	Plantation
8.	Sports Goods	Sports Goods	Base Metals	Office Equipments
9.	--	--	Office Equipments	--
10.	--	--	Sports Goods	--

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

*Provisional

(d) The names of the top 25 countries/SAR with which India has registered merchandise trade deficit during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Sl.No.	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Oct)*
1.	China PRP	China PRP	China PRP	China PRP
2.	Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland
3.	Saudi Arab	Saudi Arab	Saudi Arab	Saudi Arab
4.	Qatar	Indonesia	Iraq	Korea RP
5.	Iraq	Iraq	Indonesia	Iraq
6.	Kuwait	Korea RP	Korea RP	Indonesia
7.	Venezuela	Qatar	Australia	Australia
8.	Nigeria	Nigeria	Iran	Unspecified
9.	Indonesia	Unspecified	Qatar	Iran
10.	Korea RP	Australia	Japan	Qatar
11.	Australia	Venezuela	Nigeria	Russia
12.	Malaysia	Malaysia	Venezuela	Nigeria
13.	Belgium	Japan	Unspecified	Venezuela

Sl.No.	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Oct)*
14.	Germany	Germany	Germany	Japan
15.	Iran	Kuwait	Malaysia	Germany
16.	Japan	Iran	Russia	Malaysia
17.	Angola	Belgium	Kuwait	Kuwait
18.	Unspecified	Russia	Angola	Thailand
19.	Chile	Angola	South Africa	Angola
20.	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Canada
21.	Russia	South Africa	Ukraine	South Africa
22.	Ukraine	Ghana	Canada	Argentina
23.	Taiwan	Canada	Argentina	Brazil
24.	Canada	Argentina	Brazil	Taiwan
25.	Argentina	Taiwan	Ghana	Ukraine

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

*Provisional

The names of the sectors in which India has merchandise trade deficit during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Sl. No.	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Oct)*
1.	Petroleum Crude and Products	Petroleum Crude and Products	Petroleum Crude and Products	Petroleum Crude and Products
2.	Electronics Items	Electronics Items	Electronics Items	Electronics Items
3.	Ores and Minerals	Ores and Minerals	Ores and Minerals	Gems and Jewellery
4.	Gems and Jewellery	Gems and Jewellery	Machinery	Ores and Minerals
5.	Machinery	Machinery	Gems and Jewellery	Machinery
6.	Plastic and Rubber Articles	Plastic and Rubber Articles	Plastic and Rubber Articles	Plastic and Rubber Articles
7.	Chemicals and Related Products	Base Metals	Paper and related Products	Paper and related Products

Sl. No.	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Oct)*
8.	Paper and related Products	Paper and related Products	Optical, Medical and Surgical instruments	Chemicals and Related Products
9.	Project Goods	Chemicals and Related Products	Project Goods	Optical, Medical and Surgical instruments
10.	Optical, Medical and Surgical instrument	Project Goods	Chemicals and Related Products	Project Goods
11.	Base Metals	Optical, Medical and Surgical instrument	--	Base Metals
12.	Office Equipments	Office Equipments	--	Sports Goods

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

*Provisional

(e) 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 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 Ready-made 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.

Failure of importers to import pulses

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

(a) whether foreign exporters are seeking Government's help as Indian importers are renegeing on contracts to import pulses;

(b) if so, the names of those countries which are mulling to take action against Indian importers;

(c) whether Government will frame regulations and monitoring on import of pulses; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No individual foreign exporter have approached the Government for help on account of reneged contracts by Indian Pulses importers. However, representations were received with reference to pulses import into India from the Government of Myanmar, Tanzania and Mozambique through our Embassies/High Commissioners in those countries. Also no information is available about any country taking action against Indian importers.

(c) and (d) The Government has restricted the quantum of import of pulses (Toor as well as Moong and Urad) during the current financial year to protect the interests of farmers in the country. Simultaneously, interests of importers were protected, by allowing those consignments where contracts had been entered into through letters of credit prior to the date of notification restricting the quantity of such imports. Further, import contracts where payments had been made in advance (full or in part) were also permitted to be imported in to the country, to protect the interest of importers/traders.

Progress under 'Make in India' scheme

975. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Make in India' scheme has progressed as per projections made in 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including major areas which have attracted the investors with sophisticated technology to set-up manufacturing units in the country; and

(c) the number of manufacturing units set-up so far, since the launch of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Significant achievements have been made under the Make in India initiative since its launch on 25th September, 2014.

‘Make in India’ initiative was launched on September 25, 2014 with the objective of facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building best in class manufacturing infrastructure, making it easy to do business and enhancing skill development. Action Plans for 21 key sectors were identified for specific actions under (i) Policy Initiatives (ii) Fiscal incentives (iii) Infrastructure Creation (iv) Ease of Doing Business (v) Innovation and R&D (vi) Skill Development areas. Details of achievements under the ‘Make in India’ initiatives in the focus sectors are given in the Statement. Data about number of manufacturing units is not compiled centrally.

Statement

Achievements under Make in India initiative

1. Foreign Direct Investment

The total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow was USD 160.79 billion between April 2014 and March 2017 – representing 33% of the cumulative FDI in India since April 2000. In 2015-16, FDI inflow crossed the USD 50 billion mark in one fiscal year, for the first time ever. In 2016-17, FDI inflow stood at a record of USD 60 billion, highest ever recorded for a fiscal year ever. According to IMF World Economic Outlook (April 2017) and UN World Economic Situation Prospects 2017, India is the fastest growing major economy in the world, and is projected to remain so in 2017 and 2018. FDI policy and procedure have been simplified and liberalized progressively. Key sectors that have been opened up for FDI include Defence Manufacturing, Food Processing, Telecommunications, Agriculture, Pharmaceuticals, Civil Aviation, Space, Private Security Agencies, Railways, Insurance and Pensions and Medical Devices.

2. Ease of Doing Business

Steps taken to improve ease of doing business include simplification and rationalisation of existing rules. As a result of the measures taken to improve the country’s investment climate, India jumped a massive 30 places to 100th in World Bank’s ease of doing business rankings as per World Bank Group’s ‘Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs’ report. This is driven by reforms in the areas of Starting a Business, Construction Permits, Getting Credit, Protecting Minority Investors, Paying Taxes, Trading across Borders, Enforcing Contracts, and Resolving Insolvency.

3. Sector specific achievements

During Make in India’s three-year journey, significant achievements have been witnessed across different domains. Some of key achievements across focus sectors under Make in India are as below:

(i) Aerospace and Defence

- Indigenous defence products unveiled - Akash Surface to Air Missile System, Dhanush Artillery Gun system and Light Combat Aircraft.
- Exports increased to INR 2059.18 crore (2015-16) from INR 1153.35 crore (2013-14).
- The Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP)-2013 amended to introduce. Buy Indian-IDDm (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)
- Defence offset policy streamlined:—
 - 100% Offset claims filed during 2014-16 against 64% during 2008-2013.
- Industrial licensing streamlined:—
 - 119 licenses issued during 2014-16 against 217 during 2001-14.

(ii) Aviation

- FDI grew 6 times - from \$93 million (2011-14) to \$519 million (2014-17)
- Passengers carried by domestic airlines increased by 29%
 - 148 million (2012-14) to 191 million (2014-16).
- National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) to boost regional air connectivity, establish an integrated ecosystem to promote tourism and generate employment.
- 160 airports being revived and operationalized.
- 6 greenfield airports approved
- 16 Common User Domestic Cargo Terminals (CUDCT) operationalized.
- The GPS-Aided Geo Augmented Navigation system (GAGAN) launched.

(iii) Basic Metals and Cement

- FDI grew 5.9 times in Mining sector- from \$213 million (2011-14) to \$1261 million (2014-17)
- India's largest blast furnace, Kalyani commissioned at SAIL, Burnpur.
- First project to generate power through green technology commissioned at Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL).
- Expansion of RINL capacity enhancement from 3 MTPA to 6.3 MTPA.
- Modernisation of IISCO Steel Plant (ISP), Burnpur-three fold increase in the hot metal production capacity.
- Modernisation of Rourkela steel plant-capacity enhancement from 2 MTPA to 4.5 MTPA.

(iv) Biotechnology

- First indigenously developed and manufactured Rotavirus vaccine, 'Rotavac', launched.
- Current Good Manufacturing Practices (CGMP) Plant inaugurated at CSIR-IIIM, Jammu for the manufacture of phyto-pharmaceuticals.
- India's first cellulosic ethanol technology, demonstration, plant developed through indigenous technology.
- 30 Bioincubators and Biotech Parks supported.
- A virtual centre launched across five Indian Institutes of Technology to develop advance technologies in the area of biofuels.
- Asia's largest MedTech Zone (AMTZ) being set up in Andhra Pradesh to host around 200 independent manufacturing units.

(v) Capital Goods and Automotive

- FDI grew 1.7 times in Automobile and Auto Components - from \$3.98 billion (2011-14) to \$6.86 billion (2014-17)
- 15% growth in turnover of Auto components sector during 2014-16.
- 22% growth in exports of Auto components during 2014-16.
- 16% growth in exports of passenger vehicles in 2016-17.
- Major Investments by Global Players-ISUZU Motors, FORD Motor, Mercedes-Benz, Suzuki Motor, Magneti Marelli.
- 2.9 lakh people trained by Automotive Skill Council during 2014-16.

(vi) Chemical and Petrochemicals

- Assam Gas Cracker Project commissioned, expected to produce about 2.8 lakh MT (Metric Tonne) polymers per annum and generate 1 lakh jobs
- 0.44 million MT per annum Polypropylene Plant commissioned at Mangalore.
- Polypropylene Unit of Dahej project commissioned - capacity of 1.1 million MT per annum of ethylene and 0.4 million MT per annum of Propylene.
- ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Ltd.'s aromatics complex commissioned-capacity of 914 Kilo Tonne Per Annum (KTPA) of Paraxylene and 283 KTPA of Benzene.
- Four plastic parks approved in Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Assam and Tamil Nadu.

(vii) Food Processing

- 7 Mega Food Parks operationalized creating more than 36,000 jobs during 2014-17.
- 100 Cold Chain Projects operationalized, 3.69 lakh tonnes food processing capacity created.
- 4 Abattoirs projects completed.
- Creation of quality testing food labs:–
 - 27 labs accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL).
 - 20 laboratories notified by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

(viii) Gems and Jewelry

- FDI grew 3.5 times - from \$131 million (2011-14) to \$463 million (2014-17).
- The world's largest diamond bourse – Bharat Diamond Bourse, Mumbai notified as a Special Notified Zone (SNZ):–
 - 36 viewing sessions (259 days) organized.
 - 41,01,828 carats of rough diamonds worth USD 688.045 Million displayed.
- Jewelry Park being developed at Mumbai to boost exports and encourage local workers to use world-class infrastructure.
- Four Common Facility Centres (CFCs) approved in Ahmedabad, Amreli, Visnagar and Palanpur approved.
- 0.91 lakh people trained.

(ix) ICTE Manufacturing

- FDI grew 4.4 times in Electronics and IT sector-from \$2.77 billion (2011-14) to \$12.24 billion (2014-17).
- 1.9 lakh crore of electronics products manufactured indigenously in 2014-15.
- 95 proposals worth INR 20,185 crore approved under M-SIPS.
- INR 374 crore committed for 8 Daughter Funds under Electronic Development Fund.
- 42 new Mobile manufacturing units setup employing 47,800 people.
- 3 CoE Setup for Internal security, Large Area Flexible Electronics, IoT
 - 5 patents filed.

(x) Leather and Leather Products

- Two new branches of FDDI built in Punjab and Gujarat.
- Mega Leather Clusters approved at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, to generate 20,000 jobs.
- INR 765 lakh sanctioned for Market Access Initiative scheme in 2016-17.
- INR 297.93 lakh sanctioned for Marketing Development Assistance scheme in 2016-17.
- 4.28 lakh people trained.

(xi) Media and Entertainment

- FDI grew 1.9 times in Information and Broadcasting - from \$1.5 billion (2011-14) to \$2.8 billion (2014-17).
- Print Media Advertisement Policy 2016, to promote transparency and accountability.
- Policy Guidelines for empanelment of Private FM radio stations.
- National Film Heritage Mission (NFHM) launched at INR 597.41 crore.
- Single window clearances for film shootings for foreign film makers in India.
- Film and Television Institute approved in Arunachal Pradesh.
- INR 1,000 Million allocated for community radio stations.

(xii) MSME

- Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)–1.5 lakh units setup, employment to 11 lakh persons
- INR 135.07 crore approved for clusters, employment to 58,904 artisans.
- MSMEs allowed to participate for 'Make' projects and granted relaxation in the registration and profitability criteria.
- Incubation Cell 'Knowledge for Innovation in Trade and Technology for Entrepreneurial Start-ups' (KITTES) set up at IIFT Delhi.
- 'MyMSME' launched to submit and track applications for schemes.
- 5.6 lakh people trained by Tool Rooms and Technology Centres.

(xiii) New and Renewable Energy

- Highest ever wind power capacity addition of 3,300 MW in 2015-16.
- 140% increase in solar power capacity addition during 2014-16 as compared to 2012-14.

- 34 solar parks of aggregate capacity of 20,000 MW sanctioned for 21 States.
- Wind Atlas 2015, a Geographic Information System (GIS) launched.
- 31,472 solar water pumps installed in 2015-16, highest ever since 1991.
- 6653 Surya Mitras trained.
- Renewable energy sector re-classified as 'white category' sector.

(xiv) Oil and Gas

- Crude oil strategic storage of 5.33 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) commissioned at Visakhapatnam, Mangalore and Padur.
- IOCL refinery with a capacity of 15 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA) commissioned at Paradip, Odisha.
- 726 MW gas based thermal power project of ONGC Tripura Power Company (OTPC) commissioned at Palatana, Tripura.
- Hydrocarbon and Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) notified.
- INDMAX (Indane Maximisation) technology developed to maximize light distillates from refinery residue.
- INR 100 crore "ONGC Startup fund" announced.

(xv) Pharmaceuticals

- Pharmaceutical industry grew by 29% in 2015-16.
- Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Gurgaon modernized for mass production of drugs for diabetes, oncology, nephrology and cardiology.
- 1143 Jan Aushadi stores are operationalized.
- Coronary Stents price reduced by 85%.
- 'Pharma Data Bank' launched to facilitate online filing of mandatory returns.
- Pharma Jan Samadhan and Pharma Sahi Daam launched.
- 11 National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPERs) approved.

(xvi) Ports and Shipping

- FDI grew 6.8 times in Sea Transport and Ports- from \$0.22 billion (2011-14) to \$1.5 billion (2014-17).
- Highest ever capacity addition of 100.37 million tonnes in FY 2016-17.
- Total turnaround time reduced by 14% and operating margin of the major ports increased by 13%.

- 56 new projects worth INR 9,490.15 crore awarded in 2016-17, capacity addition of 103.52 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA).
- Sagarmala Project:– 173 projects at an investment of INR 4 lakh crore initiated; Six new mega ports and 26 port-rail connectivity projects identified.
- 37 National Waterways identified for development.

(xvii) **Power**

- Electricity generation grew by 5.8% to 1,241.79 Million Units (MUs) in 2016-2017.
- Lowest ever energy deficit of 0.7% in 2016-17.
- Private capacity generation has increased to 135.38 GW in FY 2016-2017: 42.4% of the total power generated in the country.
- 60,752.62 MW generation capacity added in the sector since April, 2014.
- 2,10,219 MVA sub-station capacity added during 2014-17.
- 99.3% villages electrified under Power for All.

(xviii) **Railways**

- First semi-high speed train-Gatimaan Express launched: top speed 160 km/hr.
- JV agreements worth INR 40,000 crore signed with M/s Alstom and M/s GE.
- 2,828 km of Broad Gauge lines commissioned in FY 2015-16 against an average of 1,528 km. during 2009-14.
- Mumbai-Ahmedabad high speed rail project sanctioned at INR 97,636 crore.
- Investment of INR 15,000 crore through PPP projects during 2015-16.

(xix) **Skill Development**

- 17.93 lakh people trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).
- Apprenticeship Act modified:– Employers to engage 10% of total workforce as apprentices.
- 33 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKK) set up.
- Number of ITIs increased:– from 10,750 in May 2014 to 13,105 in May 2016.
- Five new Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI) for women in skill development established.
- 10 lakh people trained under the Craftsmen Training Scheme in 2015-16.

(xx) Textiles and Apparel

- FDI grew 2.2 times—from \$467 million (2011-14) to \$1047 million (2014-17).
- 8 Apparel and garment manufacturing centres set up North Eastern Region.
- Integrated Textile Office Complex set up at the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) in Varanasi.
- India Handloom Brand launched.
- Special Textile Package of INR 6000 crore approved, to attract investment of USD 11 billion and create one crore jobs.
- 200 new production units have come up in existing textile parks in the last two years generating jobs for 11,000 persons.
- 9.5 lakh people trained.

(xxi) Tourism

- e-Visa Scheme extended to 161 countries, 2.5 times increase in e-visa arrivals in 2015-16.
- 26.2% growth in Foreign exchange Earnings:— from INR 2.3 trillion (2012-14) to INR 2.9 trillion (2014-16).
- Swadesh Darshan launched – 13 theme tourist circuits identified, 5 pan – India mega circuits identified, 56 projects worth INR 4823.91 crore underway.
- PRASAD launched-25 cities identified, 18 projects worth INR 488.45 crore underway.
- 12 Institutes of Hospitality Management has been sanctioned for North East, 4 institutes operationalized; Indian Culinary Institute setup at Tirupati.
- 1.85 lakh people trained under 'Hunar se Rozgar Tak' Scheme.

Incentives on export of labour intensive merchandise

976. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to increase incentives on export of labour intensive merchandise other than garments and apparels; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, duly considering that the step would help encourage employment generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has already increased the incentives during the mid-term review of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) in December, 2017 for labour intensive merchandise in addition to garments and apparels. The focus has been to provide stimulus to such industries by increasing the benefits available under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS). The incentives have been increased by 2% across the board for labour intensive sectors leading to additional annual incentive of ₹ 4,567 crore. These labour intensive products/sectors include leather and footwear articles, Agriculture, fruits and vegetables, spices, carpets, marine products, hand tools, cutting tools and implements of metals, handloom, handicraft and coir and jute products and sports goods.

Policy to boost farm exports

977. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to roll out a comprehensive policy to boost farm exports by facilitating access of agricultural products to global markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the sops and incentives being offered to the farmers to enable them to come forward for exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY) (a) and (b) The Government has comprehensive policies run by organization like DGFT, APEDA, MPEDA and other Commodity Boards to promote exports of agricultural products.

(c) The Department of Commerce has several schemes to promote exports, including exports of agricultural 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 agricultural products is also available under the Export Promotion Schemes of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Tea Board, Coffee Board and Spices Board. The incentives for exports under the various schemes of Department of Commerce are available to all exporters including farmers and farmer producer organisations.

Proposal from Rajasthan for marble clusters

978. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Rajasthan for development of marble clusters for promotion of marble industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by Government to save the domestic marble industry and imports; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure competitiveness of indigenous marble industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has issued notifications No. 27 and 28 dated 17.09.2016 whereby import of marble blocks and slabs is permitted without a licence for import only if CIF value of marble blocks is US\$ 200 or above per metric tonne and CIF value of marble slab is US\$ 40 or above per square meter (for maximum thickness of slab of 20 mm.) to ensure competitiveness of indigenous marble industry.

Stimulus to boost growth

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

(a) whether there have been any discussions with trade bodies and sectoral heads and industry about stimulus proposed to be given to boost growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the efforts being made to export more value added goods and diversify the country's services basket; and

(d) how India is planning to push its goods and services with developed countries resorting to protectionist measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has done extensive consultations and sought feedback from the trade bodies, export promotion councils (sectoral export promotion bodies) and industry to identify measures to boost growth while conducting the mid-term review of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20.

- (i) In October, 2017 a Stakeholders' Consultation meeting was convened under the chair of Commerce and Industry Minister in which all Export Promotion Councils along with trade bodies such as ASSOCHAM and FICCI participated.
- (ii) Accordingly, in the revised Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) focus has been to provide stimulus to the industry by increasing the benefits available to industries which have high employment potential and are labour intensive.
- (iii) Under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) incentives have been increased 2% across the board for labour intensive 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 ready-made garments and made ups in the labour intensive textiles sector with an additional annual incentive of ₹ 2,743 crore. for leather and footwear articles, an additional benefit of ₹ 749 crore is part of the package.

(c) The Government has been actively engaging in regional and bilateral trade negotiations with a view to diversifying and expanding the markets for its exports as well as ensuring access to raw materials, intermediates and capital goods for stimulating value added domestic manufacturing.

- (i) The mid-term review of the FTP has incentivized export of value added goods such as telecom and electronics components with ₹ 369 crore as additional incentives and medical and surgical equipment with ₹ 193 crore as additional incentives under the MEIS Scheme.
- (ii) The measures taken to boost India's services export basket include increased incentives under the Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS). Under this Scheme, major service categories such as business services, healthcare, research and development, tourism and travel and hospitality related services etc. have been granted a benefit of 3 to 5% on the Net Foreign Exchange earned till 31.10.2017 and at a rate of 5 to 7% for the period 01.11.2017 to 31.03.2018.

(d) In light of the current protectionist environment, building a brand India is a key measure to push India's export of goods and services. In pursuance of this strategy, India Brand Equity Fund (IBEF) has taken a sector specific approach to highlight the strengths and achievements of the sector in major target markets. Focused branding activities have been undertaken by IBEF for engineering, pharma, plantations (tea, coffee and spices), services, textiles and leather. Further, emphasis has been for maintaining quality of exports and meeting the standards required by these countries. Incentives under export promotion schemes have also been provided for exports to these countries.

Mismatch between exports and imports of agri-products

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

(a) the reasons for mismatch between exports and imports of agricultural products since 2013-14 to last financial year;

(b) the reasons for consistent reduction in exports and steep increase in imports during the above period;

(c) details of each of the factors responsible for spurt in imports and reduction in exports;

(d) details of agricultural commodities that are normally exported and fluctuation of each of such product in the international market during the above period, month-wise and commodity-wise; and

(e) what innovative methods are being adopted by commodity boards such as APEDA, MPEDA, Tobacco Board, Spices Board, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Details of export and import of agricultural products during the period from 2013-14 to 2016-17 are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II, respectively (*See below*). The export of agricultural products, while declining during 2014-15 and 2015-16, has shown an increase in 2016-17. The imports of agricultural products, on the other hand, has consistently increased over the period.

Import and export of agricultural products depend on several factors such as International and domestic demand and supply situation, international and domestic prices, concerns of food security, diplomatic and humanitarian considerations etc.

The primary reasons for decline in exports of agricultural commodities are: low commodity prices in the international market; shrinking of global demand; high domestic prices, as compared to the international prices, which has made our exports uncompetitive; unfavourable currency rate movements as compared to the competing countries etc.

Edible oils and pulses, which are in short supply in India, account for the bulk of India's import of agricultural products. Import of these commodities as well as some other commodities like wheat and sugar have risen during the above period due to increase in demand as well as shortfall in domestic production.

(d) Month-wise details in respect of top 5 commodities in India's export basket of agricultural products, for the period from 2013-14 to 2016-17, are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(e) Promotion of exports of agricultural commodities is a continuous process. The Department of Commerce has several schemes to promote exports, including exports of agricultural 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 agricultural products is also available under the Export Promotion Schemes of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Tobacco Board, Tea Board, Coffee Board Rubber Board and Spices Board. These organisations also seek to promote exports through participation in international fairs and exhibitions, taking initiatives to gain market access for different products in different markets, dissemination of market intelligence, taking steps to ensure quality of exported products etc.

Statement-I

Export of agricultural commodities

(Value in USD Million)					
Sl. No.	Commodity	Apr.-Mar. 2014	Apr.-Mar. 2015	Apr.-Mar. 2016	Apr.-Mar. 2017
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Marine Products	5,016.46	5,510.49	4,767.50	5,903.06
2.	Buffalo Meat	4,350.23	4,781.18	4,069.08	3,903.49
3.	Rice-Basmati	4,864.69	4,516.28	3,477.98	3,208.60
4.	Spices	2,497.22	2,430.35	2,541.46	2,851.95
5.	Rice (other Than Basmati)	2,925.05	3,336.84	2,368.64	2,525.19
6.	Cotton Raw Includ. Waste	3,637.53	1,900.19	1,938.66	1,621.11
7.	Sugar	1,177.03	871.41	1,490.52	1,290.71
8.	Fresh Vegetables	886.12	763.24	799.93	863.12
9.	Coffee	798.80	814.02	783.87	842.84
10.	Groundnut	525.67	760.37	620.36	809.60
11.	Oil Meals	2,796.34	1,324.17	553.01	805.45
12.	Cashew	842.30	909.26	768.55	786.93
13.	Fresh Fruits	608.96	516.26	635.49	743.23
14.	Tea	798.76	681.79	720.03	731.26
15.	Castor Oil	725.68	770.49	705.20	674.73

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Tobacco Unmanufactured	789.04	680.01	665.33	634.38
17.	Processed Fruits and Juices	547.12	592.26	574.46	584.79
18.	Cereal Preparations	471.31	496.41	513.03	531.70
19.	Guergam Meal	1,979.63	1,551.87	496.57	463.35
20.	Misc. Processed Items	418.03	453.66	444.28	455.59
21.	Sesame Seeds	592.14	772.27	459.77	402.17
22.	Tobacco Manufactured	222.31	278.61	316.68	324.31
23.	Alcoholic Beverages	401.51	369.59	310.31	298.90
24.	Processed Vegetables	213.04	281.75	258.92	263.57
25.	Dairy Products	727.52	355.83	256.93	253.73
26.	Other Cereals	1,204.11	869.11	261.18	212.30
27.	Pulses	290.27	199.86	252.11	191.05
28.	Cocoa Products	93.96	138.87	193.31	162.18
29.	Sheep/Goat Meat	115.36	135.71	128.38	129.69
30.	Other Oil Seeds	155.17	185.03	147.77	126.00
31.	Milled Products	166.15	168.76	169.12	121.37
32.	Vegetable Oils	53.38	94.56	79.93	116.29
33.	Floriculture Products	75.31	75.40	73.80	81.55
34.	Poultry Products	93.02	106.38	117.42	79.11
35.	Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	68.80	69.96	80.89	78.16
36.	Wheat	1,569.03	828.75	164.22	66.85
37.	Mollases	24.53	31.61	101.00	47.06
38.	Natural Rubber	27.49	7.06	58.70	37.65
39.	Shellac	84.95	43.80	30.90	33.60
40.	Niger Seeds	18.69	17.71	18.99	17.46
41.	Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	6.35	9.10	8.83	6.56
42.	Animal Casings	4.73	3.18	2.61	2.06
43.	Processed Meat	1.29	2.29	0.96	0.69
44.	Other Meat	0.55	0.44		0.03
TOTAL		42,865.63	38,706.18	32,426.68	33,283.42

Source: DGCI&S.

Statement-II*Import of agricultural commodities*

(Value in USD Million)					
Sl. No.	Commodity	Apr.-Mar. 2014	Apr.-Mar. 2015	Apr.-Mar. 2016	Apr.-Mar. 2017
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Vegetable Oils	7,249.85	10,621.48	10,492.08	10,892.75
2.	Pulses	1,828.16	2,786.11	3,902.22	4,244.13
3.	Fresh Fruits	1,273.44	1,565.20	1,694.84	1,682.88
4.	Cashew	773.78	1,087.16	1,339.34	1,346.58
5.	Wheat	4.42	9.95	135.45	1,268.64
6.	Sugar	392.18	601.17	612.24	1,021.81
7.	Cotton Raw Includ. Waste	394.47	508.80	394.10	946.88
8.	Spices	571.36	717.78	823.79	858.95
9.	Natural Rubber	906.41	818.29	715.12	652.57
10.	Alcoholic Beverages	341.26	408.47	447.38	535.56
11.	Misc. Processed Items	244.47	292.05	277.20	315.61
12.	Cocoa Products	176.89	253.58	212.96	229.67
13.	Oil Meals	33.33	44.71	65.26	145.30
14.	Coffee	120.18	152.20	122.59	138.20
15.	Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	74.36	100.48	107.57	97.42
16.	Marine Products	67.65	73.93	97.23	94.37
17.	Cereal Preparations	69.15	95.44	87.81	86.33
18.	Processed Fruits and Juices	68.28	81.58	80.31	81.73
19.	Other Cereals	16.08	10.03	51.84	73.30
20.	Sesame Seeds	134.48	62.67	27.59	65.88
21.	Other Oil Seeds	27.50	26.59	32.99	58.55
22.	Tea	48.54	63.57	58.04	50.45
23.	Dairy Products	38.46	61.49	56.64	38.02
24.	Tobacco Manufactured	27.85	32.76	29.74	34.07
25.	Floriculturer Products	18.45	18.52	17.43	19.96

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Processed Vegetables	28.79	17.07	18.40	17.16
27.	Niger Seeds		0.60	6.76	12.38
28.	Tobacco Unmanufactured	13.09	15.90	20.54	11.47
29.	Poultry Products	3.89	6.18	4.04	4.41
30.	Other Meat	2.61	3.19	2.64	2.84
31.	Milled Products	3.64	2.90	3.26	2.42
32.	Shellac	8.01	9.75	2.99	2.01
33.	Fresh Vegetables	6.66	1.82	59.78	1.66
34.	Mollases	1.47	4.93	1.16	1.35
35.	Sheep/Goat Meat	0.86	1.43	0.73	1.27
36.	Rice (other Than Basmati)	1.37	1.77	0.91	1.08
37.	Processed Meat	1.27	0.85	0.42	0.67
38.	Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	0.34	1.63	0.87	0.55
39.	Guergam Meal	3.66	0.95	2.07	0.36
40.	Castor Oil	0.34	0.30	0.17	0.22
41.	Groundnut	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.21
TOTAL		14,977.06	20,563.36	22,006.55	25,039.67

Source: DGCI&S.

Statement-III

Export of top 5 agricultural commodities (month-wise)

(Value in USD Million)

	Marine Products	Buffalo Meat	Rice- Basmati	Spices	Rice (other than Basmati)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Apr-13	263.42	259.21	475.63	183.65	168.43
May-13	276.85	315.63	439.43	184.23	198.12
Jun-13	320.74	298.24	470.90	193.45	228.67
Jul-13	384.15	340.01	424.96	233.62	284.63
Aug-13	421.31	295.23	337.00	231.79	282.54
Sep-13	526.87	421.58	264.69	232.05	318.94

1	2	3	4	5	6
Oct-13	601.25	396.62	231.64	215.34	266.88
Nov-13	538.56	440.6	317.12	194.96	183.99
Dec-13	509.37	432.56	503.37	203.60	217.68
Jan-14	355.39	358.74	462.17	199.01	259.07
Feb-14	394.33	360.82	482.86	190.23	257.61
Mar-14	424.22	431	455.11	235.36	258.58
Apr-14	375.16	320.9	401.93	196.77	195.34
May-14	382.08	335.11	489.41	208.83	196.69
Jun-14	408.15	304.43	513.42	198.63	213.81
Jul-14	480.73	340.7	326.64	232.47	236.15
Aug-14	562.77	425.81	299.45	229.20	302.22
Sep-14	596.3	510.21	272.29	207.34	367.15
Oct-14	639.52	423.04	316.96	206.45	355.44
Nov-14	521.39	568.15	340.52	205.29	338.88
Dec-14	466.58	541.64	409.86	160.38	283.29
Jan-15	353.15	386.02	365.68	155.72	329.89
Feb-15	350.23	254.09	378.88	193.32	266.70
Mar-15	374.43	371.07	401.23	235.94	251.27
Apr-15	316.09	249.6	340.42	238.66	194.06
May-15	340.19	328.08	394.12	226.34	219.84
Jun-15	328.6	276.48	333.54	196.35	223.24
Jul-15	396.75	296.77	254.36	216.96	245.01
Aug-15	446.58	331.2	237.65	216.07	211.26
Sep-15	530.5	408.43	360.84	205.73	202.33
Oct-15	544.54	367.05	258.20	193.64	150.22
Nov-15	444.14	437.2	242.45	166.67	183.82
Dec-15	442.27	476.64	307.03	216.30	149.75
Jan-16	310.64	284.39	268.61	197.80	198.43
Feb-16	313.05	291.61	224.34	193.96	172.29
Mar-16	354.16	321.63	256.42	272.97	218.40
Apr-16	316.1	278.34	262.66	243.08	206.61

1	2	3	4	5	6
May-16	379.06	267.59	321.67	259.69	185.35
Jun-16	470.36	268.51	341.51	231.03	259.69
Jul-16	517.19	282.61	289.10	239.06	217.24
Aug-16	515.99	376.48	183.47	222.02	247.50
Sep-16	594.61	369.95	233.08	230.40	165.54
Oct-16	676.72	420.56	185.58	219.10	132.22
Nov-16	568.75	437.67	208.39	183.41	143.68
Dec-16	548.68	241.64	265.98	228.47	161.57
Jan-17	402.35	231.77	267.64	217.40	250.31
Feb-17	406.98	347.31	292.40	242.09	271.74
Mar-17	506.26	381.06	357.11	336.20	283.75

Source: DGCI&S.

Registered patents in the country

981. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patents extended/registered in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether the procedure for patent registration are tedious, causing many pending applications for patent registrations;

(c) if so, the number of applications pending during the last three years; and

(d) whether any remedial measures have been taken to simplify the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The patent extension beyond its term of 20 years is not permissible as per the provisions of the Patent Act, 1970. The number of patents granted by Indian Patent Office during the last three years are as under:—

2014-15 : 5978

2015-16 : 6326

2016-17 : 9847

(b) Patent applications are processed as per provisions of the Patents Act, 1970 and the Patent Rules, 2003. Pendency of patent applications is primarily due to a shortage of technical manpower in previous years.

(c) The details of pending applications during the last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Pendency	2014-15 (as on 31.03.2015)	2015-16 (as on 31.03.2016)	2016-17 (as on 31.03.2017)	2017-18 (as on 30.11.2017)
1.	Applications (Requests for examination) awaiting examination	1,71,309	1,97,934	2,04,177	1,83,044
2.	Post-first examination Pendency	32,007	39,737	43,031	49,729
TOTAL		2,03,316	2,37,671	2,47,208	2,32,773

(d) Several remedial measures have been taken to simplify the patent procedures. The Patent Rules, 2003 have been amended to streamline processes and make them more user friendly as below:

- (i) Refund of fees in certain cases has been permitted, as also withdrawal of application being permitted without any fees.
- (ii) Provisions have been included for condonation of delay due to war/natural calamities.
- (iii) Timelines have been imposed to ensure speedy disposal; the number of admissible adjournments have been limited.
- (iv) Applications can be transferred electronically from any of the Patent Office branches to another.
- (v) Expedited examination is now permitted on certain grounds.
- (vi) Hearings can be conducted through video conferencing.
- (vii) Special provisions have been made for startups, whereby they get 80% rebate in fees *vis-à-vis* other companies as also can expedite their applications.

Apart for the above, various IT enabled processes have also simplified the patent procedures. A comprehensive online filing module has also been incorporated in the web portal.

Central Government working with States to improve business climate

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government took over 7000 steps, big and small to improve the 'ease of doing business' in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is working with all States to further improve the business climate;

(d) whether in the World Bank's latest 'Doing Business Report, 2017', India's place remained unchanged from last year's ranking of 130 among 190 nations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry has taken a series of measures to improve the business environment in the Country. DIPP has been closely working with the GOI Ministries and Departments as well as States and UTs to help them identify constraints in doing business and improve the business environment by undertaking necessary reforms. Under DIPP's 340-point Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP), 2016, more than 7000 reforms have been submitted by States/UTs cumulatively.

(c) Yes, Sir. DIPP has identified a series of measures to simplify and rationalize the regulatory processes to improve the business environment in the country. DIPP has been closely working with the State/UT Governments to implement these measures. The reforms implemented are available to public through an online portal.

(d) and (e) India ranks 130th in the World Bank's annual Doing Business Report (DBR), 2017 as against 131st rank (revised) in the Doing Business Report, 2016. However, India ranks 100 out of 190 countries in the recently released World Bank's Doing Business Report, 2018, recording an improvement of 30 ranks over last year.

Tea export to USA

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

(a) whether the Tea Board of India took a delegation to the US to participate in the 63rd Summer Fancy Food Show;

(b) whether the US is beginning to emerge as an important market amid a Tea Board of India campaign to highlight the beverage as a health drink;

(c) whether tea exports to the US increased to 14.3 million kgs. in 2016-17 against 14 million kgs. a year ago with an increase in unit price; and

(d) whether the US was a 130 million kgs. tea market mainly serviced by Argentina?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Tea Board took a Tea Trade delegation and participated in the 63rd Summer Fancy Food Show, New York, United States of America (USA) during 25-27 June, 2017.

(b) and (c) USA is an important market for Indian Tea with market share of 11%. The Indian Tea exports to USA increased from 14.03 million Kgs. in 2015-16 to 14.61 million Kgs. in 2016-17 with the increase in unit price from ₹ 259.88 per kg. to ₹ 277.64 per kg.

(d) Out of the total 131 million kgs imported by USA during 2016, 40.23 % (52.75 million kgs) was from Argentina.

Grant of patent for pneumonia vaccine

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

(a) whether Government has approved grant of patent for pneumonia vaccine recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any objections have been received against grant of patent for pneumonia vaccine, before or after the grant of patent;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the decision taken on such objections;

(e) whether Government has any proposal to include pneumococcal vaccines in its universal immunisation programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Controller of Patents has approved grant of the patent no. IN 286321 (Patent Application No. 8081/DELNP/2007), titled as “Multivalent Pneumococcal Polysaccharide-Protein Conjugate Composition”, to Wyeth LLC, USA on 11.08.2017.

(c) and (d) Two oppositions were received before the grant of patents under section 25(1) of the Patents Act, 1970 from Panacea Biotech Ltd. New Delhi (filed on 31-08-2010) and Medicins Sans Frontiers (MSF) India (filed on 11-03-2016). After hearing, both oppositions were decided by the Controller of Patents by the order dated on 11.8.2017, which granting the patent.

After grant of patent, Panacea Biotech Ltd. has filed a Review Petition on 28/09/2017 under section 77 (f) and (g) of the Patents Act read with Rule 130 of the Patents Rules 2003. The petitioner has submitted that the impugned decision is liable to be set aside with all attendant consequences, including recall of patent grant and ordering of a fresh hearing. The review petition has been taken up for disposal as per law.

(e) and (f) As per recommendations of National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization and approval of Mission Steering Group, Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine has been introduced in country's Universal Immunization Programme on 13th May, 2017 in all 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh, 6 districts of Uttar Pradesh and 17 districts of Bihar. Under Universal Immunization Programme, Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine is given at 6 weeks, 14 weeks and a booster at 9 months of age. Till October, 2017, around 5.7 lakh doses of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine have been administered since introduction.

Decline in Agri-Exports

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

(a) the details regarding trends in exports and imports of agricultural products in India during the last three years;

(b) whether country's agri-exports have declined during the last few months;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is taking any steps to facilitate greater access of farmers to the global markets; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details regarding India's exports and imports of agricultural products during the last three years are given in the Statement-I and II respectively. (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No sir. During the period from April to October 2017, the exports of agricultural products (including marine products, plantation products and cotton)

have increased to USD 21,202.11 million against USD 18,022.82 million during the corresponding period of the previous year, registering an increase of 17.64%.

(d) and (e) Promotion of exports of agricultural commodities is a continuous process. The Department of Commerce has several schemes to promote exports, including exports of agricultural 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 agricultural products is also available under the Export Promotion Schemes of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Tobacco Board, Tea Board, Coffee Board Rubber Board and Spices Board. These organisations also seek to promote exports through participation in international fairs and exhibitions, taking initiatives to gain market access for different products in different markets, dissemination of market intelligence, taking steps to ensure quality of exported products etc.

Statement-I

Export of agricultural commodities during the last three years

(Value in USD Million)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Apr-Mar 2015	Apr-Mar 2016	Apr-Mar 2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Marine Products	5,510.49	4,767.50	5,903.06
2.	Buffalo Meat	4,781.18	4,069.08	3,903.49
3.	Rice-Basmati	4,516.28	3,477.98	3,208.60
4.	Spices	2,430.35	2,541.46	2,851.95
5.	Rice (other Than Basmati)	3,336.84	2,368.64	2,525.19
6.	Cotton Raw Incl. Waste	1,900.19	1,938.66	1,621.11
7.	Sugar	871.41	1,490.52	1,290.71
8.	Fresh Vegetables	763.24	799.93	863.12
9.	Coffee	814.02	783.87	842.84
10.	Groundnut	760.37	620.36	809.60
11.	Oil Meals	1,324.17	553.01	805.45
12.	Cashew	909.26	768.55	786.93
13.	Fresh Fruits	516.26	635.49	743.23

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Tea	681.79	720.03	731.26
15.	Castor Oil	770.49	705.20	674.73
16.	Tobacco Unmanufactured	680.01	665.33	634.38
17.	Processed Fruits and Juices	592.26	574.46	584.79
18.	Cereal Preparations	496.41	513.03	531.70
19.	Guergam Meal	1,551.87	496.57	463.35
20.	Misc Processed Items	453.66	444.28	455.59
21.	Sesame Seeds	772.27	459.77	402.17
22.	Tobacco Manufactured	278.61	316.68	324.31
23.	Alcoholic Beverages	369.59	310.31	298.90
24.	Processed Vegetables	281.75	258.92	263.57
25.	Dairy Products	355.83	256.93	253.73
26.	Other Cereals	869.11	261.18	212.30
27.	Pulses	199.86	252.11	191.05
28.	Cocoa Products	138.87	193.31	162.18
29.	Sheep/Goat Meat	135.71	128.38	129.69
30.	Other Oil Seeds	185.03	147.77	126.00
31.	Milled Products	168.76	169.12	121.37
32.	Vegetable Oils	94.56	79.93	116.29
33.	Florieltr Products	75.40	73.80	81.55
34.	Poultry Products	106.38	117.42	79.11
35.	Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	69.96	80.89	78.16
36.	Wheat	828.75	164.22	66.85
37.	Mollases	31.61	101.00	47.06
38.	Natural Rubber	7.06	58.70	37.65
39.	Shellac	43.80	30.90	33.60
40.	Niger Seeds	17.71	18.99	17.46
41.	Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	9.10	8.83	6.56
42.	Animal Casings	3.18	2.61	2.06
43.	Processed Meat	2.29	0.96	0.69
44.	Other Meat	0.44		0.03
TOTAL		38,706.18	32,426.68	33,283.42

Source: DGCI&S.

Statement-II*Import of agricultural commodities during the last three years*

(Value in USD Million)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Apr-Mar 2015	Apr-Mar 2016	Apr-Mar 2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Vegetable Oils	10,621.48	10,492.08	10,892.75
2.	Pulses	2,786.11	3,902.22	4,244.13
3.	Fresh Fruits	1,565.20	1,694.84	1,682.88
4.	Cashew	1,087.16	1,339.34	1,346.58
5.	Wheat	9.95	135.45	1,268.64
6.	Sugar	601.17	612.24	1,021.81
7.	Cotton Raw Includ. Waste	508.80	394.10	946.88
8.	Spices	717.78	823.79	858.95
9.	Natural Rubber	818.29	715.12	652.57
10.	Alcoholic Beverages	408.47	447.38	535.56
11.	Misc Processed Items	292.05	277.20	315.61
12.	Cocoa Products	253.58	212.96	229.67
13.	Oil Meals	44.71	65.26	145.30
14.	Coffee	152.20	122.59	138.20
15.	Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	100.48	107.57	97.42
16.	Marine Products	73.93	97.23	94.37
17.	Cereal Preparations	95.44	87.81	86.33
18.	Processed Fruits and Juices	81.58	80.31	81.73
19.	Other Cereals	10.03	51.84	73.30
20.	Sesame Seeds	62.67	27.59	65.88
21.	Other Oil Seeds	26.59	32.99	58.55
22.	Tea	63.57	58.04	50.45
23.	Dairy Products	61.49	56.64	38.02
24.	Tobacco Manufactured	32.76	29.74	34.07
25.	Floriculture Products	18.52	17.43	19.96

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Processed Vegetables	17.07	18.40	17.16
27.	Niger Seeds	0.60	6.76	12.38
28.	Tobacco Unmanufactured	15.90	20.54	11.47
29.	Poultry Products	6.18	4.04	4.41
30.	Other Meat	3.19	2.64	2.84
31.	Milled Products	2.90	3.26	2.42
32.	Shellac	9.75	2.99	2.01
33.	Fresh Vegetables	1.82	59.78	1.66
34.	Mollases	4.93	1.16	1.35
35.	Sheep/Goat Meat	1.43	0.73	1.27
36.	Rice (other Than Basmati)	1.77	0.91	1.08
37.	Processed Meat	0.85	0.42	0.67
38.	Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	1.63	0.87	0.55
39.	Guergam Meal	0.95	2.07	0.36
40.	Castor Oil	0.30	0.17	0.22
41.	Groundnut	0.08	0.05	0.21
	TOTAL	20,563.36	22,006.55	25,039.67

Source: DGCI&S.

‘Startup India’ scheme

†986. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of structure of the 'Startup India' scheme in the country along with the number of applications received, State-wise; and

(b) the status of approval thereof, the guarantee given against sanctioned amount and other assistance, status of grants-in-aid and actual status of implementation thereof under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of structure of the Startup

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

India initiative started by Government in the country is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). As on 1st December, 2017, a total of 5350 Startups have been recognized by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) for availing benefits under Startup India initiative. The State/UT-wise list is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The status of the financial assistance provided through Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) under the Startup India initiative is as follows:

- (i) INR 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 INR 605.7 crore to 17 Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs),
- (iii) AIFs have drawn INR 90.62 crore from the FFS and have invested a total of INR 337.02 crore in 75 Startups.

The actual status of implementation of the Startup India initiative is given in the Statement-III

Statement-I

Structure of the Startup India Action Plan

Sl. No.	Action Point	Objective
1.	Compliance Regime based on Self-Certification	To reduce the regulatory burden on Startups thereby allowing them to focus on their core business and keep compliance cost low
2.	Startup India Hub	To create a single point of contact for the entire Startup ecosystem and enable knowledge exchange and access to funding
3.	Rolling out of Mobile App and Portal	To serve as the single platform for Startups for interacting with Government and Regulatory Institutions for all business needs and information exchange among various stakeholders
4.	Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs	To promote awareness and adoption of IPRs by Startups and facilitate them in protecting and commercializing the IPRs by providing access to high quality Intellectual Property services and resources, including fast-track examination of patent applications and rebate in fees.

Sl. No.	Action Point	Objective
5.	Relaxed Norms of Public Procurement for Startups	To provide an equal platform to Startups across sectors <i>vis-à-vis</i> the experienced entrepreneurs/companies in public procurement
6.	Faster Exit for Startups	To make it easier for Startups to wind up operations
7.	Providing Funding Support through Fund of Funds with a Corpus of INR 10,000 crore	To provide funding support for development and growth of innovation driven enterprises
8.	Credit Guarantee fund for Startups	To catalyze entrepreneurship by providing credit to innovators across all sections of society
9.	Tax Exemptions on Capital Gains	To promote investments into Startups by mobilizing the capital gains arising from sale of capital assets
10.	Tax Exemptions to startups for 3 Years	To promote the growth of Startups and address working capital requirements
11.	Tax Exemption on Investments above Fair Market Value	To encourage seed-capital investment in Startups
12.	Organizing Startup Fests for Showcasing Innovation and Providing a Collaboration Platform	To galvanize the Startup ecosystem and to provide national and international visibility to the Startup ecosystem in India
13.	Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)	To serve as a platform for promotion of world-class Innovation Hubs, Grand Challenges, Startup businesses and other self-employment activities, particularly in technology driven areas
14.	Harnessing Private Sector Expertise for Incubator Setup	To ensure professional management of Government sponsored/funded incubators.
15.	Building Innovation Centers at National Institutes	To propel successful innovation through augmentation of incubation and R&D efforts

Sl. No.	Action Point	Objective
16.	Setting up of New Research Parks Modeled on the Research Park Setup at IIT Madras	To propel successful innovation through incubation and joint R&D efforts between academia and Industry
17.	Promoting Startups in the Biotechnology Sector	To foster and facilitate bio-entrepreneurship
18.	Launching of Innovation Focused Programs for Students	To foster a culture of innovation in the field of Science and Technology amongst students
19.	Annual Incubator Grand Challenge	To support creation of successful world class incubators in India

Statement-II*State-wise distribution of recognised Startups (as on 1st December, 2017)*

State	Number	State	Number
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Karnataka	853
Andhra Pradesh	91	Kerala	182
Arunachal Pradesh	2	Madhya Pradesh	101
Assam	46	Maharashtra	1079
Bihar	41	Manipur	3
Chandigarh	29	Nagaland	5
Chhattisgarh	66	Odisha	105
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	Puducherry	3
Daman and Diu	1	Punjab	31
Delhi	748	Rajasthan	139
Goa	19	Tamil Nadu	301
Gujarat	289	Telangana	296
Haryana	268	Uttar Pradesh	383
Himachal Pradesh	9	Uttarakhand	42
Jammu and Kashmir	16	West Bengal	163
Jharkhand	35	TOTAL RECOGNITIONS	5350

Statement-III

Status of implementation under the Startup India initiative

Simplification and Handholding**1. Compliance Regime based on Self-Certification**

- List of 36 industries in “white” category has been published on CPCB’s website. CPCB has exempted such industries from all the applicable self-certifications under 3 Environment related Acts listed in the Startup India Action Plan
- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has issued advisory to states to allow Startups to self-certify compliance with the Apprenticeship Rules, 1992 of Apprenticeship Act, 1961
- Startups have been allowed to self-certify compliance in respect of 6 Labour laws; 26 states have confirmed compliance to the advisory issued on 12.01.2016 and new advisory issued on 6.4.2017 by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE)

2. Rolling out of Mobile App and Portal

- Startup India portal has been developed to provide access to the following:
 - o Startup recognition—5350 Startups have been recognised till 1st December 2017
 - o Advertising space for Startups
 - o Learning and development module – over 1,89,000 registrations achieved
- The portal acts as a one stop solution for all queries related to the Startup India initiative
- Startup India mobile app has been developed to provide on the go services and information to users. The mobile app has been downloaded by more than 1,00,000 users.

3. Startup India Hub

- 75,000+ queries have been handled by the Startup India Hub
- 450+ Startups have been mentored for incubation and funding support
- Startup India online hub was launched on 19.6.2017 to serve as a

platform where all the stakeholders of the Startup ecosystem can collaborate and synergise their efforts. It will facilitate location-wise and sectoral mapping. 15,000+ registrations have been achieved on the Hub as of November, 2017.

4. Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs

- 423 facilitators for Patent and Design and 596 facilitators for Trademark applications have been empanelled to assist Startups in filing of patents and trademarks
- 415 applications have received rebate of up to 80% on patent fees and have also received legal assistance
- Patent filing has been made faster for Startups and accordingly 87 Startups have been facilitated
- Trademark facilitation has been extended to 473 Startups

5. Relaxed Norms of Public Procurement for Startups

- Relaxed norms for public procurement for micro, small and other enterprises have been provisioned in the Procurement Policy by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
- All Central Ministries/Departments/Department of Public Enterprises/Central Public Sector Undertakings have been authorised to relax conditions of prior experience and prior turnover with respect to MSEs in all public procurements subject to meeting quality and technical specifications
- Further, Rule 173(i) has been incorporated in GFR, 2017 which provides for relaxation of conditions of prior turnover and prior experience for Startups, and
- Rule 170(i) of GFR 2017 has been amended on 25th July 2017 allowing all Startups as recognized by DIPP exemption from submission of Earnest Money Deposit/Bid Security in public procurement tenders

6. Faster Exit for Startups

- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board has been constituted
- MCA has notified the relevant sections 55 to 58 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 pertaining to the Fast Track process on 16.6.2017 and also notified that the process shall apply to Startup (other than the partnership firm) as defined by DIPP. For Startups, Insolvency Resolution process to be completed within 90 days as against 180 days for other entities.

Funding Support and Incentives**7. Providing Funding Support through Fund of Funds (FFS) with a Corpus of INR 10,000 crore**

- Fund of Funds for Startups of INR 10,000 crore shall be released over two Finance Commission cycles, that is, by the year 2025
- INR 500 crore has been released to SIDBI in FY16 and INR 100 crore in FY 17
- Total commitments under FFS stand at INR 605.7 crore to 17 Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) while drawdown by AIFs is INR 90.62 crore
- 75 Startups have received funding under FFS with catalysed investment of INR 337.02 crore

8. Tax Exemption on Capital Gains

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

9. Tax Exemption to Startups for 3 Years

- Provision has been made in the Finance Act, 2016 Section 80-IAC for Startups (Companies and LLPs) to avail income tax exemption for 3 years in a block of 5 years, if they are incorporated between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2019.
- In the Union Budget 2017-18, the Government has increased this period of profit-linked deductions available to eligible Startups to 7 years. Startup is eligible to avail income tax exemption for three consecutive assessment years out of a block of seven years, which was earlier five years.
- 75 Startups have been approved for availing tax benefits

10. Tax Exemption on Investments above Fair Market Value**● Removal of Angel Tax**

Tax exemption on investment above Fair Market Value has been introduced on 14th June 2016.

Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation**11. Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)**

- 941 schools selected for establishing tinkering labs and INR 12 Lakh each has been disbursed to 374 tinkering labs

12. Harnessing Private Sector Expertise for Incubator Setup

- 6 existing Incubators have been sanctioned scale-up grant of INR 2.5 crore each by NITI Aayog
- 13 New Incubators approved for funding support by NITI Aayog

13. Building Innovation Centres at National Institutes

- 15 Startup Centres are being jointly set up by Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), and approval for all 15 is in place
- Amount of INR 37.50 lakh (INR 3.75 lakh each for 10 Startup Centres) has been released as 1st instalment of the grant for 10 Startup Centres by MHRD
- 11 TBIs (Technology Business Incubators) have been approved and INR 42 crore have been sanctioned and INR 17 crore disbursed to TBIs

14. Setting up of 7 New Research Parks modelled on the Research Park Setup at IIT Madras

- IIT Kharagpur at a cost of INR 100 crore is under construction and INR 74.83 Cr. released to IIT Kharagpur
- IIT Mumbai at a cost of INR 100 crore is under construction and INR 34 Cr. released to IIT Bombay
- The Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar has been sanctioned by DST at a total cost of INR 90 crore and the Department has already disbursed instalment of INR 40 crore
- 5 more Research Parks at IIT Kanpur, IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Hyderabad and IISc to be supported by MHRD approved with a budget of INR 375 Crore for a period of 3 years.

15. Promoting Startups in the Biotechnology Sectors

- Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has sanctioned INR 1 crore under Biotech Equity fund to be given to each bio-incubator. The initiative has already helped 3 Bio-incubators that have been selected as recipients of the above mentioned Equity Fund.

- 30 bio-incubators have been supported through funding support with INR 185 crore sanctioned and INR 119 crore disbursed. The impact has been multi-fold as a total of 290 start-ups have received benefits from these bio-incubators under various programmes like Biotechnology Ignition Grant, IIPME, Sparsh, Grand Challenges, BioNEST, etc.
- In respect of Bengaluru-Boston Biotech Gateway to India: 4 entrepreneurs have joined and 1 is in the process of joining the Harvard University, USA to share ideas and receive mentorship

16. **Launching of Innovation Focused Programms for Students**

- (a) Innovation Core programm with an outreach to 10 lakh innovations from 5 lakh schools
- 4 regional workshops organized and revamped MANAK (Million Minds Augmenting National Aspiration and Knowledge) approved
 - Over 1 lakh INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research) Awardees competed at District & State Level
 - 588 were selected to participate in the 6th National Level Exhibition and Project Competition, Delhi
 - Top 60 projects were showcased at the Annual Festival of Innovations in Rashtrapati Bhavan from 4th-10th March 2017
- (b) NIDHI (National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovation)–Grand challenge program
- 19 new TBIs established
 - 9 TBIs supported for Seed Support System (SSS)
 - 10 NIDHI-PRAYAS (Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring technology entrepreneurs) and 10 NIDHI-EIR (Entrepreneurs-in-Residence) sanctioned
 - 6 new centres of excellence (COEs) have been recommended to receive funds for COEs in FY2017-18
- (c) Uchhattar Avishkar Yojana (UAY)
- INR 475 crore for 2016-18 has been earmarked for 3 years
 - INR 75 crore has been disbursed for research proposals from IITs under 6 domains
 - 92 projects have been recommended for approval

17. Other incentives:

- External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) guidelines for Startups: Startups can borrow up to \$3 million or equivalent per financial year, either in rupees, or any convertible foreign currency or a combination of both, for a minimum average maturity period of three years
- Foreign venture capital investors (FVCI) are now allowed to invest in Startups irrespective of any sector without Reserve Bank of India's approval
- SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014 have been amended to permit FPIs to invest in unlisted Non-Convertible debentures and securitised debt instruments
- The SEBI Board has approved five key amendments to SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 with respect to 'Angel Funds':
 - The upper limit for number of angel investors in a scheme has been increased from forty nine to two hundred
 - Angel Funds will be allowed to invest in start-ups incorporated within five years, which was earlier 3 years.
 - The requirement of minimum investment amount by an Angel Fund in any venture capital undertaking has been reduced from INR 50 lakh to INR 25 lakh.
 - The lock-in requirements of investment made by Angel Funds in a venture capital undertaking has been reduced from three years to one year.
 - Angel Funds are allowed to invest in overseas venture capital undertakings upto 25% of their investible corpus in line with other AIFs.

Identification and protection of heritage

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many such countries in the world whose history is very short than that of our country but the number of their protected heritages are much more in comparison to our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise number of protected heritages in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government is working on any comprehensive action plan for the identification and protection of heritages; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Does not fall within the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India.

(c) The State-wise number of centrally protected monuments/sites in the country is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(d) and (e) The Archaeological Survey of India, through its field offices regularly undertakes village to village survey of antiquarian remains, survey of temples and buildings to identify potential of sites/monuments for protection. The list of monuments identified for Central protection is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Number of centrally protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of archaeological survey of India in the country

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. 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

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
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
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

Statement-II

*List of monuments identified for protection as of national importance
in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	State
1.	Badarpur Fort, District Karimganj	Assam
2.	Rock Painting at Chintakunta Muddanur Mandal, District Y.S.R. Kadapa	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Ancient Site, Khirsara, District Kacchh	Gujarat
4.	Budhist Monastery at Lahaling District Lalaul and Spiti	Himachal Pradesh
5.	Zimskhang Gongma along with village remains	Jammu and Kashmir
6.	Ancient Caves Saspol/Gon-Nila-Phuk Meditation Caves Saspol, Leh-Laadakh	Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	State
7.	Rock Art site Murgi, Leh-Laadakh	Jammu and Kashmir
8.	Trilochana Temple	Jammu and Kashmir
9.	Trisher Stupa along with adjusting remains and prehistoric site around Holy Lake (Slob Phan Rso), Leh-Laadakh	Jammu and Kashmir
10.	Navratana Garh Fort	Jharkahand
11.	Janardana Temple, District Thrissur	Kerala
12.	Vishnu Temple (Visnugudi) Nadavyal Sultanbatory Taluk, Wayanad, District Thrissur	Kerala
13.	Dhurabarao (Putalibarao)	Maharashtra
14.	Monument at Ranipur Jharial	Odisha
15.	Zawar, Zinc Protection Centre	Rajasthan
16.	The four Mughal Gardens	Uttar Pradesh
17.	Haveli of Agah Khan	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Haveli of Khan-i-Duran	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Hathi Khana	Uttar Pradesh
20.	Someshwar Mahadeva Temple Char, District Chitrakut.	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Ancient Brick Temple (Tundare Baba), Deokalia (Unchagaon) in District Sitapur.	Uttar Pradesh
22.	Sanauli	Uttar Pradesh

Protection of heritage monuments

988. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will be Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any step during the last three years for protection of heritage monuments in the country;

(b) the details regarding funds allocated and actual expenditure for this purpose during the last three years;

(c) whether Government is considering to amend the law that accords protection to heritage sites in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir, Eight monuments/sites have been declared as of national importance under the protection of Archaeological Survey of India during the last three years.

(b) The funds allocated (rupees in lakhs) and expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and maintenance of 3686 centrally protected monuments/sites in the country during the last three years is as under:

2014-15	23551.95
2015-16	23746.25
2016-17	30176.22

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The proposal includes to make an exception in Section 20A of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

Protection and development of historical sites under PPP model

989. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for introducing Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model for protection and development of historical sites and monuments in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir. The Government of India encourages Public Private Partnership (PPP) for conservation, restoration and environmental development of protected monuments and sites through National Culture Fund (NCF), a Trust under the Ministry of Culture. A few Corporate Houses have come forward for the maintenance and development of protected monuments.

(b) Till date 29 MoUs have been signed with different private companies/Public Sector Undertakings/Government Bodies/Trusts under NCF scheme of Ministry of Culture for the maintenance and development of the centrally protected monuments and museums under ASI. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of various projects for which MoUs have been signed between various bodies and Ministry of Culture for maintenance and development

Completed Projects

Sl. No.	Project	Sponsors
1.	Humayun's Tomb, New Delhi, 1999	Aga Khan Trust and M/s. Oberoi Group of Hotels
2.	Jantar Mantar, New Delhi	Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Ltd.
3.	Shaniwarwada Palace, Pune, Maharashtra	ASI, Pune Municipal Corporation
4.	Taj Mahal, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	M/s Indian Hotels Company Ltd.
5.	Construction of Visitor Facilities at the Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu	ASI and Shipping Corporation of India
6.	Tomb of Yusuf Qattal, New Delhi	M/s PEC Ltd., ASI and NCF
7.	Conservation of Sunderwala Mahal, New Delhi	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)
8.	Conservation of Jai Prakash Yantra, Jantar Mantar, New Delhi	State Trading Corporation (STC)
9.	Conservation and maintenance of Tughlaqabad Fort, New Delhi	GAIL India Ltd.
10.	Lodhi Tomb Project, New Delhi	Steel Authority of India
11.	Jaisalmer Fort, Rajasthan	ASI and World Monument Fund

Ongoing Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Donors	Name of Project
1.	Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation)	Tourist infrastructure facilities at Sun Temple, Konark Odisha
2.	Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation)	Tourist infrastructure facilities at Khajuraho Group of Temples, MP
3.	Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation)	Development of tourist infrastructure facilities at Vaishali, Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of the Donors	Name of Project
4.	Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation)	Conservation work and tourist facilities at Bhoganandishwara Temple Bangaluru, Karnataka
5.	Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation)	Development of tourist infrastructure facilities at Kanheri Caves, Maharashtra
6.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)	Group of Monuments, Mandu (MP)
7.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)	Conservation and development of the excavated remains at Vikramshila, Bihar
8.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC)	Archaeological Site, Lalitgiri/Dhauli (Odisha)
9.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC)	Ahom Group of Monuments at Sibsagar Distt. Assam. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rang Ghar • Kareng Ghar – (Garhgoan) • Talatal Ghar • Group of Four Madaims at Cheraideo
10.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)	Upgradation of ASI Site museums Swatantrata Sangram Sangrahalaya, Red Fort, Delhi
11.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)	ASI Project at Purana Qila
12.	UCO Bank, Chandigarh	Hidimba Devi Temple, Himachal Pradesh
13.	Hampi Foundation and World Monument Fund	Krishna Temple, Hampi, Karnataka
14.	Naurus Trust	Gardens of Ibrahim Rauza and Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur, Karnataka
15.	Smt. Uttaradevi Charitable and Research Foundation, Pune	Restoration of Shri Bhulleshwar Temple

Sl. No.	Name of the Donors	Name of Project
16.	Sony India Pvt. Ltd	ASI Project on Up gradation of Sarnath Site and Museum
17.	Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	Supply, Installation, commissioning and maintenance of Turnstile and RFID based access control system for the visitors at ASI monuments.
18.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)	Conservation of Darya Khan Tomb, Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi

Historical monuments/temples in Maharashtra

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

(a) the number of historical monuments/temples and other sites conserved by Archaeological Survey of India in the country, particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) the total budgetary allocation made during the last three years and the current year in this regard and the year-wise details of funds utilised for this purpose;

(c) the details of revenue earned on account of the sale of tickets;

(d) whether Government has declared all monuments and sites to be polythene free areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The total number of historical monuments/temples and other sites conserved by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the country are 3686 out of which 285 are in Maharashtra.

(b) The details of funds allocated and utilised during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The details of revenue earned during the same period are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The protected area of the monuments is regularly cleaned and has been declared and polythene free.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise details of funds allocated and utilised during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle/Branch	Total Number of Monuments	(Amount ₹ in lakhs)			
				2014-15 Exp.	2015-16 Exp.	2016-17 Exp.	2017-18 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	743	1404.99	1270.00	940.00	910.00
		Lucknow Circle		1165.00	945.08	688.52	649.00
		Sarnath Circle		534.99	495.00	230.20	220.00
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	285	695.00	629.05	334.00	437.80
		Mumbai Circle		645.00	902.82	900.48	880.00
		Nagpur Circle		444.98	845.00	395.54	425.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	506	1515.99	1427.02	1009.50	950.00
		Mini Circle Hampi		90.00	401.24	800.31	590.00
		Dharwad Circle		713.94	716.42	516.98	570.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	292	956.99	1261.01	745.00	745.00
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	79	596.99	679.52	865.00	680.00
6.	West Bengal,	Kolkata Circle	136	549.63	537.95	280.68	330.00

Sikkim	03								
7. Tamil Nadu,	413	Chennai Circle	1070.01	919.10	583.98	560.00			
Puducherry (UT)	07								
8. Punjab	33	Chandigarh Circle	875.85	634.98	523.85	445.00			
Haryana	91								
9. Himachal Pradesh	40	Shimla Circle	315.00	300.00	106.22	110.00			
10. Delhi	111	Delhi Circle	1499.75	1176.73	562.50	755.00			
	63	Delhi Mini Circle	-	-	418.05	600.00			
11. Goa	21	Goa Circle	397.36	240.99	155.30	272.50			
12. Assam	55	Guwahati Circle	292.56	395.07	262.19	350.00			
Manipur	01								
Meghalaya	08	Aizwal Circle, Mizoram	-	-	72.20	155.00			
Mizoram	01								
Nagaland	04								
Tripura	08								
Arunchal Pradesh	03								
13. Rajasthan	162	Jaipur Circle	610.00	512.98	208.48	210.00			
		Jodhpur Circle	569.96	729.29	322.42	375.00			
14. Andhra Pradesh	129	Amravati Circle	998.32	776.61	841.50	390.00			
Telangana	08	Hyderabad Circle							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Telangana	Hyderabad Circle	08	-	-	-	390.00
16.	Bihar	Patna Circle	70	414.99	374.99	153.53	175.00
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	56	443.00	135.07	95.83	205.00
		Mini Circle Leh	13	141.98	131.50	43.40	72.12
18.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	28	647.19	545.00	284.98	300.00
19.	Gujarat	Vadodara Circle	203	847.99	1123.07	1385.00	1080.00
	Daman and Diu (UT)		12				
20.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	42	264.99	215.00	55.07	60.00
21.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	47	587.89	670.33	216.30	232.00
22.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	13	115.98	147.61	50.13	100.00
		Chemical Preservation (All India)	--	787.65	729.60	690.13	614.00
		Horticultural Activity (All India)	--	3357.98	3878.22	4655.95	4250.00
		DG Office (for Construction of Boundary Walls and Toilet Blocks)			10800.00		18715.00
TOTAL				23651.95	23744.16	30193.22	37802.42

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of revenue earned from entry tickets to centrally protected monuments during the last three years and for current financial year up to June, 2017

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Circle/Branch	April 2014 to March 2015	April 2015 to March 2016	April 2016 to March 2017	April 2017 to June 2017 (based on preliminary data)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	400176055	385262150	885180634	135222785
		Lucknow Circle	6620770	6748120	17273595	1358545
		Sarnath Circle	14779364	9286575	31530270	4048840
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	43680790	46386965	108577829	47258015
		Mumbai Circle	27856680	30277205	86578520	18722270
		Nagpur Circle				
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	13730530	20118610	34239630	8044395
		Mini Circle Hampi	14796540	15622380	33906015	5033685
		Dharwad Circle	16948025	13157940	43224995	8747685
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	33158710	32515595	69360545	5482655
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	28611870	33940475	77401015	16581065
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	10232515	11856015	21178840	4137970

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry (UT)	Chennai Circle	29118565	28769009	64046740	12498915
8.	Punjab Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	895470	1315765	2657035	589765
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	1061690	1263620	3812415	1206200
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	248559525	247298945	548856710	108762600
11.	Assam Manipur	Guwahati Circle	1907651	2418545	6230995	1019210
12.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	337810	389945	734010	37775
13.	Andhra Pradesh Telangana	Jodhpur Circle Hyderabad Circle Amravati Circle	8089695 21912480	8191345 22015440	17827285 56815015	2453620 8440080
14.	Bihar	Patna Circle	9500900	9736860	27361970	3353190
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	245165	268040	537945	207475
16.	Kerala	Mini Circle Leh Thrissure Circle	1091850 3515970	1072335 3949135	2216395 7902395	432705 2225100
17.	Gujarat Daman and Diu (UT)	Vadodara Circle	7422800	7466990	16000110	3095845
18.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	380300	414350	801185	91350

Pathetic condition of museums in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether Government is aware about the pathetic condition of various museums in the country, particularly in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the steps taken to restore the glory of these historical institutions;

(c) whether it is fact that a “Eaitihasik Vastu Sangrahalaya” which is situated in Ahmednagar, Maharashtra for the last fifty years, has submitted their proposal for financial assistance;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount sanctioned to various museums including “Eaitihasik Vastu Sangrahalaya”, Ahmednagar, during the last three financial years and the current financial year, along with the amount spent and surrendered, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) There are a number of museums in the country including the State of Maharashtra directly under the administrative control of the Ministry of Culture, namely National Museum (New Delhi), 3 wings of National Gallery of Modern Art (Delhi, Bengaluru, Mumbai), Indian Museum (Kolkata), Victoria Memorial Hall (Kolkata), Salarjung Museum (Hyderabad), 23 Science Centre under National Council of Science Museum (Kolkata) and Allahabad Museum (Allahabad). Besides, there are forty four site museums under the control of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). These museums have a large collection of artefacts, paintings, sculptures, coins etc. Upgradation and modernization of these museums are taken up by the Government on a continuous basis to maintain them in good condition. Besides, the Government has also taken up 14 action points for museums for implementation on a continuing basis to bring about qualitative changes in museums in India keeping pace with the international developments in the field.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) In view of (c) and (d) above, no amount has been sanctioned to “Eaitihasik Vastu Sangrahalaya”, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra. However, details of the amount sanctioned, amount spent and amount surrendered by various museums under administrative control of MoC during the last three financial years and the current financial year is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of amount sanctioned spent and surrendered by various museums under administrative control of MoC during last three and current financial years

Name of the Organization	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
	Amount			Amount			Amount			Amount		
	Sanctioned	Expenditure	Surrender	Sanctioned	Expenditure	Surrender	Sanctioned	Expenditure	Surrender	Sanctioned	Expenditure	Surrender
Allahabad Museum	714.00	560.00	154.00	875.00	570.00	305.00	1020.425	549.9	470.53	953.00	439.89	
Indian Museum	2274.33	2045.93	Nil	2124.26	1699.76	Nil	990.48	1509.14	Nil	2270.00	1078.72	
National Museum	3028.00	2908.89	119.11	3525.75	3036.60	489.15	3019.00	2553.66	463.34	3842.00	3260.54	
National Gallery of Modern Arts	2235.00	1928.36	198.73	2633.05	1794.97	584.67	1735.00	1500.85	287.85	2320.00	1457.73	
National Council of Science Museums	7945.00	10065.00	Nil	805.00	10831.00	Nil	9382.00	10093.00	Nil	9757.00	8960.61	
Salar Jung Museum	2449.50	2449.50	Nil	2400.00	2223.72	176.28	2670.00	2310.00	Nil	2740.00	1885.00	
Victoria Memorial Hall	3408.78	3408.78	Nil	4784.18	4758.73	25.45	918.50	1332.03	Nil	3964.00	1300.56	

(₹ in lakhs)

Removal of historical monuments from the list of heritage sites

992. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will be Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to remove some of the historical monuments/sites from the list of national heritages;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the famous Taj Mahal has also been removed from national heritages list, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has received any representations requesting for not removing the Taj Mahal from historical monuments list, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the stand of Government in this regard?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

Review of implementation of AP reorganisation Act

993. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a periodical review of implementation of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 is being done by Government;

(b) how many reviews have been carried out so far;

(c) what is the present status of implementation of the Act; and

(d) whether there are any issue pending redressal between both the successor States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 (APR Act) contains many provisions for overall development of the successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Various Ministries are implementing these provisions. So far different Ministries have released a total amount of ₹ 12191.78

crores as assistance to the State of Andhra Pradesh under different provisions of the Act. Furthermore, Section 93 of the APR Act provides that the Central Government shall take all necessary measures as enumerated in the Thirteenth Schedule for the progress and sustainable development of the successor States within a period of ten years from the appointed day. Thirteenth Schedule contains various educational institutions and infrastructural projects that are to be taken up by the Central Government in the successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Some of these projects have a long gestation period. Being the nodal Ministry, implementation of these provisions of the Act is being monitored by Ministry of Home Affairs including the apportionment of assets and liabilities and division of employees of the institutions listed in Schedule IX and X. This Ministry has been receiving updates from concerned Ministries from time to time.

Atrocities on minorities and women

994. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been atrocities on minorities and women during last three years;
- (b) if so, number of cases of atrocities against these groups during these years;
- (c) the numbers of deaths in such cases and numbers of those incapacitated; and
- (d) in what manner Government has helped families of such victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of State/UT-wise cases registered under total crimes against women during the period 2014-2016 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Details of State/UT-wise various deaths including dowry deaths (section 304B IPC), deaths caused by acts done with intent to cause miscarriage (section 314 IPC), abetment of suicides of women (section 306 IPC) and cases of acid attacks (section 326A IPC) during the period 2014-2016 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Data on minorities is not maintained separately by NCRB.

(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.

To maintain communal harmony in the country and to protect minorities, the Central Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a number of ways such as sharing intelligence, and alert messages, deploying Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force, created specifically to deal with communal situations, with the State Governments on specific requests and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, advisories are also sent from time to time on important developments having bearing on communal harmony. The Communal Harmony Guidelines circulated to the States and Union Territories in 2008 delineate steps to be taken to prevent communal violence and steps to be taken to restore peace and order in case of outbreak of communal violence.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories on 04.09.2009, 20.4.2015 and 12.05.2015 on Crime against women to all State Governments/UTs. These advisories specifically direct the States/UTs that cases should be thoroughly investigated and chargesheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes such as rape, murder etc. 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

*State/UT-wise Cases Registered under Total Crimes Against Women
during 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16526	15967	16362
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351	384	367
3.	Assam	19169	23365	20869
4.	Bihar	15393	13904	13400
5.	Chhattisgarh	6301	5783	5947
6.	Goa	508	392	371
7.	Gujarat	10854	7777	8532
8.	Haryana	9010	9511	9839
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1529	1295	1222
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3327	3366	2850
11.	Jharkhand	6086	6568	5453

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
12.	Karnataka	14004	12775	14131
13.	Kerala	11451	9767	10034
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28756	24231	26604
15.	Maharashtra	26818	31216	31388
16.	Manipur	337	266	253
17.	Meghalaya	390	337	372
18.	Mizoram	258	158	120
19.	Nagaland	68	91	105
20.	Odisha	14651	17200	17837
21.	Punjab	5481	5340	5105
22.	Rajasthan	31216	28224	27422
23.	Sikkim	111	53	153
24.	Tamil Nadu	6354	5919	4463
25.	Telangana	14147	15425	15374
26.	Tripura	1618	1267	1013
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38918	35908	49262
28.	Uttarakhand	1413	1465	1588
29.	West Bengal	38424	33318	32513
TOTAL STATE(S)		323469	311272	322949
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	117	136	108
31.	Chandigarh	434	468	414
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	25	28
33.	Daman and Diu	16	29	41
34.	Delhi UT	15319	17222	15310
35.	Lakshadweep	4	9	9
36.	Puducherry	77	82	95
TOTAL UT(S)		15988	17971	16005
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		339457	329243	338954

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Cases Registered under different sections for Crimes against Women during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Deaths		Incapacitated	
		Dowry Deaths (Sec. 304B IPC)	Deaths Caused by Act Done with Intent to Cause Miscarriage (Sec. 314 IPC)	Abetment of Suicides of Women (Sec. 306 IPC)	Acid Attack (Sec. 326A IPC)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2014					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	215	0	217	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0
3.	Assam	188	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	1373	0	0	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	128	1	102	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	23	0	164	5
8.	Haryana	293	1	120	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	66	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	0	25	1
11.	Jharkhand	350	0	1	1
12.	Karnataka	313	0	222	2
13.	Kerala	28	0	38	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	733	0	455	7
15.	Maharashtra	279	1	986	2
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	441	0	4	8

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Punjab	90	0	124	5
22.	Rajasthan	408	0	143	3
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	95	0	52	6
25.	Telangana	289	0	627	0
26.	Tripura	33	0	0	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2469	0	239	42
28.	Uttarakhand	38	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	501	0	119	27
TOTAL STATE(S)		8296	3	3704	125
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	2	0
31.	Chandigarh	2	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	153	0	28	12
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)		159	0	30	12
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		8455	3	3734	137

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	174	0	384	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0
3.	Assam	216	0	0	1
4.	Bihar	1154	0	0	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	89	0	141	0
6.	Goa	0	0	3	0
7.	Gujarat	12	0	232	3
8.	Haryana	243	0	122	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	64	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	0	50	0
11.	Jharkhand	267	0	3	0
12.	Karnataka	254	1	273	1
13.	Kerala	8	0	25	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	664	1	577	5
15.	Maharashtra	268	1	702	6
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	356	0	1	5
21.	Punjab	85	0	126	2
22.	Rajasthan	463	0	161	0
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	65	0	79	7
25.	Telangana	262	4	590	1
26.	Tripura	28	0	7	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2335	3	251	51
28.	Uttarakhand	54	0	1	0
29.	West Bengal	498	2	233	20
TOTAL STATE(S)		7505	12	4027	127
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	0
31.	Chandigarh	5	0	3	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	122	0	29	13
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)		129	0	33	13
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		7634	12	4060	140

1	2	3	4	5	6
2016					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	193	0	405	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	4	0
3.	Assam	157	0	0	8
4.	Bihar	987	0	0	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	84	2	189	0
6.	Goa	2	0	1	1
7.	Gujarat	12	0	270	6
8.	Haryana	260	1	123	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	66	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	0	65	0
11.	Jharkhand	278	0	3	0
12.	Karnataka	234	0	218	2
13.	Kerala	25	0	22	9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	629	0	565	4
15.	Maharashtra	248	0	756	2
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	397	0	5	12
21.	Punjab	80	0	170	5
22.	Rajasthan	462	0	167	2
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	58	0	122	1
25.	Telangana	254	1	560	0
26.	Tripura	19	0	5	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2473	118	286	44
28.	Uttarakhand	57	0	16	0
29.	West Bengal	535	2	420	40
TOTAL STATE(S)		7455	124	4438	150

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	4	0	7	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	162	1	20	10
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	1	0
TOTAL UT(s)		166	1	28	10
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		7621	125	4466	160

Source: Crime in India

Convictions under POCSO Act

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

(a) how many convictions have been made in last three years under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study on the challenges faced in dealing with crimes of child trafficking and child sexual abuse; and

(c) whether the inter-Ministerial report recommending for making a new law for prohibition of child trafficking and child sexual abuse has been published?

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), details of State/UT-wise number of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 during 2014-2016 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) had conducted a study on Child Abuse in 2007 covering 13 states and more than 13,000 children. The thirteen States were: Assam, Mizoram, Goa, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala.

The study revealed that:

- More than 53% of children interviewed reported having faced one or more forms of sexual abuse
- 21.90% child respondents reported facing severe forms of sexual abuse and 50.76% other forms of sexual abuse
- 50% abusers were persons known to the child. Most children did not report the matter to anyone
- Children on street, children at work and children in institutional care reported the highest incidence of sexual assault.

Subsequently, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 was enacted *w.e.f.* 14.11.2012 for the protection of children from sexual offences.

There is no proposal to bring a new law for prohibition of child trafficking and child sexual abuse. However, as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP No. 56/2004 (Prajwala vs. Union of India and Ors.), an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) constituted for the purpose, has prepared a comprehensive draft legislation, Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2017 to prevent various aspects of trafficking of persons, which is under process.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS), Cases pending investigation at the end of the year (CPIEY), Cases Convicted (CON), Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 r/w related sections of IPC (Total) for Crimes against Children during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
2014							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	932	601	29	1163	792	29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56	51	1	57	62	1
3.	Assam	506	223	8	489	223	8
4.	Bihar	191	188	17	228	231	22
5.	Chhattisgarh	1684	1608	191	1804	1812	263
6.	Goa	107	76	3	116	96	3

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
7.	Gujarat	613	527	5	779	705	5
8.	Haryana	707	631	103	826	794	119
9.	Himachal Pradesh	209	167	25	246	221	33
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	33	1	46	44	1
11.	Jharkhand	112	102	13	136	116	15
12.	Karnataka	1380	1073	27	1538	1282	29
13.	Kerala	1392	1136	48	1483	1356	51
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4995	4888	721	5888	5862	848
15.	Maharashtra	3926	3342	112	4623	4187	129
16.	Manipur	50	14	0	34	8	0
17.	Meghalaya	118	126	7	122	131	7
18.	Mizoram	165	127	37	140	101	38
19.	Nagaland	17	6	2	15	6	1
20.	Odisha	1126	909	14	1193	1129	16
21.	Punjab	652	493	114	763	604	121
22.	Rajasthan	1327	1020	133	1228	1217	152
23.	Sikkim	70	56	19	66	56	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	1065	769	73	1158	893	65
25.	Telangana	924	657	35	1332	1061	35
26.	Tripura	245	174	9	228	206	11
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8009	6847	302	12753	10565	410
28.	Uttarakhand	189	161	16	186	188	20
29.	West Bengal	1291	815	22	1062	967	22
TOTAL STATE(S)		32103	26820	2087	39702	34915	2457
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29	22	4	34	27	4
31.	Chandigarh	49	47	21	54	62	22
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	3	3	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	1	1	1

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
34.	Delhi UT	2240	1480	162	1917	1621	202
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	3	3	0
36.	Puducherry	24	20	0	18	21	0
TOTAL UT(s)		2346	1573	188	2030	1738	229
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		34449	28393	2275	41732	36653	2686

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1054	772	78	1233	980	85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54	38	0	63	48	0
3.	Assam	819	453	15	802	453	15
4.	Bihar	187	142	22	187	161	24
5.	Chhattisgarh	1656	1606	524	2085	2047	562
6.	Goa	79	98	13	79	107	15
7.	Gujarat	1609	1317	8	1886	1801	8
8.	Haryana	988	800	137	1041	1035	149
9.	Himachal Pradesh	206	198	27	264	280	37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	29	1	49	45	1
11.	Jharkhand	182	136	28	175	144	28
12.	Karnataka	1526	1266	32	1800	1516	32
13.	Kerala	1486	1265	83	1505	1460	100
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4624	4612	791	5634	5675	944
15.	Maharashtra	4816	3791	195	5589	4711	219
16.	Manipur	43	32	1	23	29	1
17.	Meghalaya	167	112	2	153	135	2
18.	Mizoram	169	189	101	171	190	102
19.	Nagaland	15	13	4	16	16	4
20.	Odisha	1372	1202	39	1324	1282	40
21.	Punjab	666	506	169	769	677	207
22.	Rajasthan	1311	994	130	1210	1225	167
23.	Sikkim	55	50	16	55	52	16
24.	Tamil Nadu	1544	1268	133	1869	1530	143

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
25.	Telangana	1394	1092	39	1343	1225	42
26.	Tripura	133	136	12	141	173	14
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4541	4342	874	7469	6715	1241
28.	Uttarakhand	168	131	79	207	194	85
29.	West Bengal	1504	1816	21	1928	1858	22
TOTAL STATE(S)		32398	28406	3574	39070	35764	4305
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39	37	0	38	37	0
31.	Chandigarh	62	59	15	72	71	22
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	11	0	13	11	0
33.	Daman and Diu	5	4	0	8	7	0
34.	Delhi UT	1936	1563	218	1847	1757	238
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	0	0
36.	Puducherry	49	33	2	41	36	2
TOTAL UT(S)		2107	1707	235	2020	1919	262
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		34505	30113	3809	41090	37683	4567

2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	830	795	51	855	862	52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	39	0	58	42	0
3.	Assam	821	511	43	824	512	43
4.	Bihar	233	157	23	292	199	24
5.	Chhattisgarh	1570	1576	354	1778	1773	378
6.	Goa	75	56	13	82	60	13
7.	Gujarat	1408	1302	5	1677	1691	6
8.	Haryana	1020	844	94	1125	1035	130
9.	Himachal Pradesh	205	177	25	255	234	31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	25	1	30	30	1
11.	Jharkhand	348	222	17	363	244	17
12.	Karnataka	1565	1323	55	1641	1451	58

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
13.	Kerala	1848	1717	47	2671	2490	53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4717	4591	641	5678	5642	792
15.	Maharashtra	4815	4291	250	5092	4983	279
16.	Manipur	43	39	1	28	23	1
17.	Meghalaya	151	116	28	153	126	28
18.	Mizoram	167	148	54	174	153	54
19.	Nagaland	27	25	6	27	27	9
20.	Odisha	1928	1566	38	1721	1661	48
21.	Punjab	596	401	94	659	441	98
22.	Rajasthan	1479	1196	151	1479	1478	168
23.	Sikkim	92	75	9	100	84	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	1583	1249	199	1866	1480	214
25.	Telangana	1158	1023	25	1625	1354	32
26.	Tripura	156	129	24	165	133	25
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4954	4245	714	8452	6554	1003
28.	Uttarakhand	218	158	38	238	193	45
29.	West Bengal	2132	1494	48	1209	1303	48
TOTAL STATE(S)		34223	29490	3048	40317	36258	3659
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49	35	1	51	38	0
31.	Chandigarh	51	41	19	61	55	19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	13	2	14	16	2
33.	Daman and Diu	10	6	0	11	8	0
34.	Delhi UT	1620	1258	156	1692	1443	179
35.	Lakshadweep	5	5	0	4	5	0
36.	Puducherry	53	43	0	46	49	0
TOTAL UT(S)		1799	1401	178	1879	1614	200
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		36022	30891	3226	42196	37872	3859

Source: Crime in India

Allocation under Central Victim Compensation Fund

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

(a) the total funds allocated by Government for the Central Victim Compensation Fund under the Nirbhaya Scheme;

(b) the criteria adopted for providing compensation to the rape victims under this Scheme;

(c) how many rape victims have been compensated under this Scheme during the last three financial years and how many cases are pending for disbursement of the compensation; and

(d) whether any fixed amount has been earmarked for each case under this Scheme, if so, what is the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) An amount of ₹ 200 Crores has been allocated by Government for the Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) under the Nirbhaya Scheme to different States/UTs. The details of Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) scheme are available in the Ministry of Home Affairs' website www.mha.nic.in. A statement showing details of allocation made to different States/UTs under CVCF is given in the Statement (*See below*). Details of minimum amount of compensation prescribed under various categories are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Under the CVCF Scheme, the following criteria are prescribed:

1. To support and supplement the existing Victim Compensation Schemes notified by States/UT Administrations.
2. To reduce disparity in quantum of compensation amount notified by different States/UTs for victims of similar crimes.
3. To encourage States/UTs to effectively implement the Victim Compensation Schemes (VCS) notified by them under the provisions of Section 357A of Cr.P.C. and continue financial support to victims of various crimes especially sexual offences including rape, acid attacks, crime against children, human trafficking etc. In cases of rape, the minimum compensation prescribed is Rupees Three lakhs.

(c) and (d) Funds, under CVCF scheme, were released to the States/UTs during 2016-17. States/UTs further release the funds to victims on their own and

are not required to furnish their proposals to the Central Government for approval. Applications for compensation from victims are made to the States/UTs directly. Hence, data on pending applications is not available with the Central Government. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to furnish Utilization Certificates thereof for various components under the scheme. Once the States/UTs furnish the Utilisation Certificate, data on the number of victims compensated can be compiled.

Statement-I

Amount allocated to States/UTs under CVCF is as under

Name of States	Amount allocated and Released (In lakh)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	662
Arunachal Pradesh	33
Assam	860
Bihar	722
Chhattisgarh	685
Goa	50
Gujarat	390
Haryana	550
Himachal Pradesh	120
Jammu and Kashmir	170
Jharkhand	450
Karnataka	995
Kerala	760
Madhya Pradesh	2180
Maharashtra	1765
Manipur	34
Meghalaya	50
Mizoram	48
Nagaland	10
Odisha	1060

1	2
Punjab	410
Rajasthan	1545
Sikkim	23
Tamil Nadu	565
Telangana	590
Tripura	115
Uttar Pradesh	2810
Uttarakhand	125
West Bengal	1265
TOTAL STATE(S)	19042
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15
Chandigarh	23
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
Daman and Diu	10
Delhi UT	880
Lakshadweep	10
Puducherry	10
TOTAL UT(S)	958
TOTAL (STATES+UTS)	2000

Statement-II

Minimum Amount of Compensation prescribed under various categories

Sl. No.	Description of injuries/loss	Minimum Amount of Compensation
1	2	3
1.	Acid attack	₹ 3 lakhs
2.	Rape	₹ 3 lakhs
3.	Physical abuse of minor	₹ 2 lakhs
4.	Rehabilitation of victim of Human Trafficking	₹ 1 lakh
5.	Sexual assault (Excluding rape)	₹ 50,000/-

1	2	3
6.	Death	₹ 2 lakhs
7.	Permanent Disability (80% or more)	₹ 2 lakhs
8.	Partial Disability (40% to 80%)	₹ 1 lakh
9.	Burns affecting greater than 25% of the body (Excluding Acid Attack cases)	₹ 2 lakhs
10.	Loss of foetus	₹ 50,000/-
11.	Loss of fertility	₹ 1.5 lakhs

Note: If the victim is less than 14 years of age, the compensation shall be increased by 50% over the amount specified above.

SC and ST prisoners

997. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- how many Scheduled Casteprisoners are in jails in the country;
- how many Scheduled Tribeprisoners are in jails in the country; and
- what is the number of convicts and undertrial prisoners in different age groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) A total of 93,933 Scheduled Caste (SC) prison inmates were lodged in different jails of the country at the end of year 2016.

(b) A total of 51,761 Scheduled Tribes (ST) prison inmates were lodged in different jails of the country at the end of year 2016.

(c) A statement containing the details of the State/UT wise and age-group-wise number of convicts and under-trial prisoners is given in the Statement.

Statement

(A) State/UT-wise Distribution of Convicts in Jails by Sex and Age-groups at the end of 2016 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	16 – 18 Years			18 – 30 Years		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	573	35	608
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	32	0	32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	0	0	0	832	41	873
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	1221	20	1241
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	3237	176	3413
6.	Goa	0	0	0	48	4	52
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	1751	70	1821
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	2949	60	3009
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	226	1	227
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	61	5	66
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1057	32	1089
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	1988	95	2083
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	664	4	668
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	6651	165	6816
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	2381	81	2462
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	13	0	13
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	17	0	17
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	315	23	338
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	46	0	46
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	1436	27	1463
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	3676	136	3812
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	1576	40	1616
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	36	0	36
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	1310	11	1321
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	375	20	395
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	171	6	177
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	5552	159	5711
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	305	6	311
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	1462	141	1603
TOTAL (STATES)		0	0	0	39961	1358	41319
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	39	0	39
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	192	10	202

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	4	0	4
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	1059	18	1077
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	6	1	7
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	0	1300	29	1329
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		0	0	0	41261	1387	42648

Source: Prison Statistics India

*(B) State/UT-wise Distribution of Convicts in Jails by Sex and Age-groups
at the end of 2016 (Provisional) (Concluded)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	30-50 Years			50 Years and Above			Total (All Age Groups)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1634	83	1717	227	27	254	2434	145	2579
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	0	41	3	0	3	76	0	76
3.	Assam	1964	55	2019	486	17	503	3282	113	3395
4.	Bihar	2894	93	2987	1060	44	1104	5175	157	5332
5.	Chhattisgarh	3687	186	3873	907	62	969	7831	424	8255
6.	Goa	89	4	93	23	6	29	160	14	174
7.	Gujarat	1602	106	1708	700	37	737	4053	213	4266
8.	Haryana	3114	156	3270	879	66	945	6942	282	7224
9.	Himachal Pradesh	472	18	490	153	10	163	851	29	880
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	182	5	187	41	3	44	284	13	297
11.	Jharkhand	2274	104	2378	887	34	921	4218	170	4388
12.	Karnataka	1809	105	1914	105	8	113	3902	208	4110
13.	Kerala	1492	45	1537	601	15	616	2757	64	2821
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7619	343	7962	1962	104	2066	16232	612	16844
15.	Maharashtra	4163	214	4377	1739	83	1822	8283	378	8661
16.	Manipur	29	1	30	17	0	17	59	1	60
17.	Meghalaya	52	0	52	14	0	14	83	0	83

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18.	Mizoram	204	25	229	17	0	17	536	48	584
19.	Nagaland	32	1	33	5	0	5	83	1	84
20.	Odisha	1386	62	1448	596	26	622	3418	115	3533
21.	Punjab	4217	273	4490	1516	113	1629	9409	522	9931
22.	Rajasthan	2922	120	3042	658	30	688	5156	190	5346
23.	Sikkim	72	1	73	19	0	19	127	1	128
24.	Tamil Nadu	2976	121	3097	799	42	841	5085	174	5259
25.	Telangana	1141	112	1253	317	34	351	1833	166	1999
26.	Tripura	289	11	300	83	5	88	543	22	565
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12888	559	13447	7225	402	7627	25665	1120	26785
28.	Uttarakhand	988	48	1036	593	36	629	1886	90	1976
29.	West Bengal	3013	209	3222	1483	137	1620	5958	487	6445
TOTAL (STATES)		63245	3060	66305	23115	1341	24456	126321	5759	132080
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47	2	49	18	0	18	104	2	106
31.	Chandigarh	133	7	140	34	3	37	359	20	379
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	10	1	11	3	0	3	17	1	18
34.	Delhi	1469	76	1545	366	46	412	2894	140	3034
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	49	0	49	10	0	10	65	1	66
TOTAL (UTs)		1708	86	1794	431	49	480	3439	164	3603
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		64953	3146	68099	23546	1390	24936	129760	5923	135683

Source: Prison Statistics India

*(C) State/UT-wise Distribution of Undertrials in Jail by sex and Age-groups
at the end of 2016 (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	16 –18 Years			18 – 30 Years		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	2084	89	2173
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	90	2	92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	0	0	0	2035	69	2104
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	12217	354	12571
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	5985	288	6273
6.	Goa	0	0	0	136	6	142
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	4062	148	4210
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	5717	118	5835
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	625	10	635
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	812	27	839
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	6331	255	6586
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	4711	183	4894
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	1659	37	1696
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	10868	227	11095
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	9971	426	10397
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	270	5	275
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	497	7	504
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	311	16	327
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	150	1	151
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	5114	129	5243
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	6472	225	6697
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	6608	150	6758
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	87	2	89
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	3379	70	3449
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	1463	112	1575
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	189	2	191
27.	Uttar Pradesh	28	0	28	30520	753	31273
28.	Uttarakhand	5	0	5	925	22	947
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	7205	431	7636
TOTAL (STATES)		33	0	33	130493	4164	134657
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	25	3	28
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	239	11	250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	63	0	63
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	17	1	18
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	6581	145	6726
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	95	1	96
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	0	7020	161	7181
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		33	0	33	137513	4325	141838

Source: Prison Statistics India

(D) State/UT-wise Distribution of Undertrials in Jail by sex and Age-groups at the end of 2016 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	30 –50 Years			50 Years and Above			Total (All Age Groups)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2012	155	2167	277	27	304	4373	271	4644
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40	3	43	2	1	3	132	6	138
3.	Assam	2343	102	2445	645	14	659	5023	185	5208
4.	Bihar	11453	497	11950	3112	120	3232	26782	971	27753
5.	Chhattisgarh	3203	199	3402	617	71	688	9805	558	10363
6.	Goa	103	7	110	19	3	22	258	16	274
7.	Gujarat	3028	197	3225	437	45	482	7527	390	7917
8.	Haryana	3543	184	3727	797	71	868	10057	373	10430
9.	Himachal Pradesh	564	28	592	79	6	85	1268	44	1312
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	836	34	870	234	16	250	1882	77	1959
11.	Jharkhand	4794	259	5053	1013	104	1117	12138	618	12756
12.	Karnataka	5116	159	5275	321	14	335	10148	356	10504
13.	Kerala	1893	85	1978	545	33	578	4097	155	4252
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7479	368	7847	1574	102	1676	19921	697	20618
15.	Maharashtra	8895	492	9387	2777	132	2909	21643	1050	22693
16.	Manipur	201	14	215	32	1	33	503	20	523
17.	Meghalaya	201	5	206	33	0	33	731	12	743
18.	Mizoram	222	21	243	7	0	7	540	37	577

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19.	Nagaland	130	3	133	12	0	12	292	4	296
20.	Odisha	5020	228	5248	1213	66	1279	11347	423	11770
21.	Punjab	4571	330	4901	926	97	1023	11969	652	12621
22.	Rajasthan	5915	240	6155	1821	83	1904	14344	473	14817
23.	Sikkim	86	1	87	20	0	20	193	3	196
24.	Tamil Nadu	3665	275	3940	700	42	742	7744	387	8131
25.	Telangana	1819	73	1892	435	21	456	3717	206	3923
26.	Tripura	145	9	154	17	2	19	351	13	364
27.	Uttar Pradesh	26588	1257	27845	8631	655	9286	65767	2665	68432
28.	Uttarakhand	910	46	956	300	16	316	2140	84	2224
29.	West Bengal	5810	461	6271	1765	196	1961	14780	1088	15868
TOTAL (STATES)		110585	5732	116317	28361	1938	30299	269472	11834	281306
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39	4	43	6	0	6	70	7	77
31.	Chandigarh	97	12	109	27	3	30	363	26	389
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	53	1	54	3	0	3	119	1	120
33.	Daman and Diu	22	1	23	0	0	0	39	2	41
34.	Delhi	3373	214	3587	576	53	629	10530	412	10942
35.	Lakshadweep	5	1	6	1	0	1	6	1	7
36.	Puducherry	60	2	62	16	2	18	171	5	176
TOTAL (UTs)		3649	235	3884	629	58	687	11298	454	11752
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		114234	5967	120201	28990	1996	30986	280770	12288	293058

Source: Prison Statistics India

Trafficking of Indian women in the name of marriage

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of trafficking of Indian women in the name of their marriages have come to light;

(b) if so, the action taken so far by Government in this regard; and

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) State and UT-wise number of women who were trafficked for forced marriage and were rescued in the year 2016, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects and as such prevention of the crime of trafficking is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing them guidelines from time to time. The advisories issued to the States and UTs are available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at: <http://mha.nic.in/csdivadvisory>.

Statement

State and UT-wise number of minor women trafficked for forced marriage, rescued during 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Forced Marriage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	35
8.	Haryana	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	3
12.	Karnataka	9
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	101
15.	Maharashtra	2
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	12

Sl. No.	State/UT	Forced Marriage
21.	Punjab	1
22.	Rajasthan	8
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	9
25.	Telangana	1
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	27
28.	Uttarakhand	0
29.	West Bengal	118
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi UT	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL		346

Source: NCRB

Loss of lives and public property during agitations

999. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that loss of lives and public property during agitations are on the rise in the country despite guidelines framed by the Supreme Court;

(b) whether Government in consultation with the State Governments proposes to bring a law to fix liability on people for indulging in and abetting mob violence during agitations to protect loss of lives and public property;

(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) The Hon'ble Supreme Court has pronounced its final order in Writ Petition No. (Civil) 55 of 2013 in the matter of

Koshi Jacob Vs Union of India and others on 28-11-2017, in which guidelines were laid down in this regard.

(b) to (d) A draft amendment bill seeking to amend the Prevention to Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 was circulated to all States/UTs for their comments, for further process.

Foreign funding of separatists in Kashmir

†1000. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Investigation Agency (NIA) has found in its investigation that Kashmiri separatists who were indulging in stone pelting and promoting terrorism were being provided money from outside the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many Kashmiri separatists have been taken into custody by NIA in this case and their activities are being looked into; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) During investigation of NIA cases RC-10/2017/NIA/DLI, it has come on record that certain elements in Pakistan are providing funds to the separatists for funding secessionist and terrorist activities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) and (d) The following 10 separatists/stone pelters/conduits have been arrested by the NIA in the case RC-10/2017/NIA/DLI:

1. Altaf Ahmed Shah @ Fantoosh.
2. Mohd. Naeem Khan.
3. Raja Mehrajudin Kalwal.
4. Bashir Ahmed Bhat @ Peer Saifullah.
5. Aftab Hilali Shah @Shahid ul Islam.
6. Farooq Ahmed Dar @Bitta karate.
7. Mohammad Akbar Khandey @ Ayaz Akbar.
8. Zahoor Ahmed Shah Watali.
9. Kamran Yusuf.
10. Javed Ahmed Bhat.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

New law to control drugs suppliers

1001. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes for new law to control drugs suppliers and punish them effectively; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No Sir. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 is in place to deal with drug related offences. The provisions of this Act provide for forfeiture of property derived from illicit drug trafficking and there is a provision for capital punishment also in extreme cases of repeated offenders.

Safety of children in schools

1002. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late incidents of sodomy, rape and killing of school children have increased in the National capital, NCR and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) what action Government has taken in such cases and what action Government proposes to take to ensure the safety of children in the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The details of sodomy and rape cases of school children reported in school premises, school bus and school cab/van registered by Delhi Police during the last three years *i.e.* 2014, 2015, 2016 and upto 15.12.2017 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Specific data on killing of school children with respect to the National Capital, NCR and other parts of the country is not separately available. Similarly, specific data of sodomy and rape of school children with respect to NCR and other parts of the country is not available. However, States/UTs wise cases registered under POCSO Act during 2014, 2015 and 2016 is given in the Statement-II (*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 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.

As per available information, Central Board of Secondary Education and Government of NCT of Delhi have issued various circulars and orders for safety of children in the schools. Delhi Police have also taken various steps for the safety of school going children in Delhi.

Statement-I

Details of incident of sodomy and rape cases of school children in school premises, school bus and school cab/van registered by delhi police during the last three year 2014, 2015, 2016 and (upto 15.12.2017)

Year	Cases reported	Cases worked out	Person arrested
Rape cases in school premises			
2014	04	04	04
2015	01	01	01
2016	02	02	02
2017	03	03	06
(upto 15.12.17)			
Rape cases in school Vans			
2014	06	06	07
2015	00	00	00
2016	01	01	01
2017	01	01	01
(upto 15.12.17)			
Sodomy cases in school premises			
2014	01	01	01
2015	01	01	01
2016	00	00	00
2017	08	07	08
(upto 15.12.17)			

*No case of rape in school bus, sodomy in school bus/van is reported by Delhi Police during the period 2014, 2015, 2016 and (upto 15.12. 2017).

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases in which Trials were completed (CTC), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR) and Persons Arrested (PAR) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) during 2014

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
Child Rape (Sec. 4 and 6 POCSO)/Sec. 376 IPC						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	477	185	13	7.0	638
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	2	1	50.0	42
3.	Assam	125	7	2	28.6	111
4.	Bihar	103	56	13	23.2	121
5.	Chhattisgarh	806	294	88	29.9	890
6.	Goa	57	7	2	28.6	70
7.	Gujarat	291	38	5	13.2	397
8.	Haryana	416	440	90	20.5	502
9.	Himachal Pradesh	135	57	24	42.1	162
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	15	1	6.7	37
11.	Jharkhand	78	16	9	56.3	100
12.	Karnataka	694	99	20	20.2	807
13.	Kerala	754	103	35	34.0	848
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2352	1818	552	30.4	2915
15.	Maharashtra	1714	308	57	18.5	2018
16.	Manipur	38	0	0	-	22
17.	Meghalaya	61	7	7	100.0	69
18.	Mizoram	91	27	23	85.2	90
19.	Nagaland	11	2	2	100.0	9
20.	Odisha	753	98	13	13.3	715
21.	Punjab	476	259	97	37.5	553
22.	Rajasthan	825	354	126	35.6	775
23.	Sikkim	40	25	18	72.0	36
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	201	68	33.8	6
25.	Telangana	583	199	32	16.1	883
26.	Tripura	122	14	6	42.9	119

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1538	517	273	52.8	2346
28.	Uttarakhand	84	27	10	37.0	96
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	-	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	12704	5175	1587	30.7	15377
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	4	1	25.0	24
31.	Chandigarh	32	24	12	50.0	34
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	-	3
33.	Daman and Diu	1	3	1	33.3	1
34.	Delhi UT	1004	321	116	36.1	933
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0
36.	Puducherry	3	0	0	-	3
	TOTAL UT(S)	1062	352	130	36.9	998
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	13766	5527	1717	31.1	16375

Sexual Assault of Children(Sec 8 & 10 POCSO)/ Sec. 354 IPC

1.	Andhra Pradesh	274	64	7	10.9	285
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	0	0	-	9
3.	Assam	70	8	1	12.5	70
4.	Bihar	31	6	0	0.0	35
5.	Chhattisgarh	447	121	48	39.7	484
6.	Goa	40	1	1	100.0	43
7.	Gujarat	202	7	0	0.0	261
8.	Haryana	286	94	13	13.8	320
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51	12	1	8.3	65
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	2	0	0.0	8
11.	Jharkhand	3	0	0	-	3
12.	Karnataka	66	0	0	-	64
13.	Kerala	196	21	5	23.8	200
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2449	358	158	44.1	2755
15.	Maharashtra	1927	388	54	13.9	2353

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
16.	Manipur	5	0	0	-	5
17.	Meghalaya	7	0	0	-	7
18.	Mizoram	32	14	14	100.0	33
19.	Nagaland	6	0	0	-	6
20.	Odisha	225	0	0	-	339
21.	Punjab	151	30	16	53.3	178
22.	Rajasthan	310	20	7	35.0	275
23.	Sikkim	7	0	0	-	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	0	0	-	3
25.	Telangana	261	19	3	15.8	315
26.	Tripura	91	22	0	0.0	78
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2831	36	20	55.6	4385
28.	Uttarakhand	31	4	2	50.0	20
29.	West Bengal	220	44	8	18.2	184
	TOTAL STATE(S)	10238	1271	358	28.2	12790
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	3	3	100.0	10
31.	Chandigarh	17	18	9	50.0	20
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	0
34.	Delhi UT	1071	112	42	37.5	831
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	-	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	1097	133	54	40.6	861
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	11335	1404	412	29.3	13651
Sexual Harassment (Sec.12 POCSO)/Sec.509 IPC						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75	24	8	33.3	127
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	-	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	-	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
5.	Chhattisgarh	14	68	33	48.5	15
6.	Goa	6	0	0	-	1
7.	Gujarat	2	0	0	-	4
8.	Haryana	2	1	0	0.0	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	-	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	-	1
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	-	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	-	0
13.	Kerala	3	0	0	-	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	68	3	0	0.0	77
15.	Maharashtra	95	17	1	5.9	78
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	-	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	-	2
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0
20.	Odisha	39	5	1	20.0	39
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	-	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	0	0	-	1
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	-	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	0	0	-	8
25.	Telangana	55	14	0	0.0	99
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	-	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	0	-	4
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	-	0
29.	West Bengal	13	4	2	50.0	14
	TOTAL STATE(S)	386	136	45	33.1	474
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	3	0	0.0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	0
34.	Delhi UT	58	11	1	9.1	60
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	-	0
TOTAL UT(S)		58	14	1	7.1	60
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		444	150	46	30.7	534

Other Sections of POCSO

1.	Andhra Pradesh	106	17	1	5.9	113
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	0	-	6
3.	Assam	311	5	5	100.0	308
4.	Bihar	57	10	4	40.0	72
5.	Chhattisgarh	417	65	22	33.8	415
6.	Goa	4	0	0	-	2
7.	Gujarat	118	0	0	-	117
8.	Haryana	3	0	0	-	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22	0	0	-	19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0
11.	Jharkhand	31	6	4	66.7	33
12.	Karnataka	620	32	7	21.9	667
13.	Kerala	439	17	8	47.1	433
14.	Madhya Pradesh	126	26	11	42.3	141
15.	Maharashtra	190	8	0	0.0	174
16.	Manipur	7	0	0	-	7
17.	Meghalaya	48	0	0	-	44
18.	Mizoram	42	0	0	-	17
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0
20.	Odisha	109	1	0	0.0	100
21.	Punjab	25	1	1	100.0	32
22.	Rajasthan	191	1	0	0.0	177
23.	Sikkim	23	4	1	25.0	23

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
24.	Tamil Nadu	1055	31	5	16.1	1141
25.	Telangana	25	0	0	-	35
26.	Tripura	32	4	3	75.0	31
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3637	17	9	52.9	6018
28.	Uttarakhand	74	11	4	36.4	70
29.	West Bengal	1058	135	12	8.9	864
	TOTAL STATE(S)	8775	391	97	24.8	11061
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	-	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	0
34.	Delhi UT	107	15	3	20.0	93
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	-	3
36.	Puducherry	21	0	0	-	15
	TOTAL UT(S)	129	15	3	20.0	111
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	8904	406	100	24.6	11172
POCSO r/w IPC (Total)						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	932	290	29	10.0	1163
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56	2	1	50.0	57
3.	Assam	506	20	8	40.0	489
4.	Bihar	191	72	17	23.6	228
5.	Chhattisgarh	1684	548	191	34.9	1804
6.	Goa	107	8	3	37.5	116
7.	Gujarat	613	45	5	11.1	779
8.	Haryana	707	535	103	19.3	826
9.	Himachal Pradesh	209	69	25	36.2	246
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	17	1	5.9	46
11.	Jharkhand	112	22	13	59.1	136

Sl. No.	States/UTs	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
12.	Karnataka	1380	131	27	20.6	1538
13.	Kerala	1392	141	48	34.0	1483
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4995	2205	721	32.7	5888
15.	Maharashtra	3926	721	112	15.5	4623
16.	Manipur	50	0	0	-	34
17.	Meghalaya	118	7	7	100.0	122
18.	Mizoram	165	41	37	90.2	140
19.	Nagaland	17	2	2	100.0	15
20.	Odisha	1126	104	14	13.5	1193
21.	Punjab	652	290	114	39.3	763
22.	Rajasthan	1327	375	133	35.5	1228
23.	Sikkim	70	29	19	65.5	66
24.	Tamil Nadu	1065	232	73	31.5	1158
25.	Telangana	924	232	35	15.1	1332
26.	Tripura	245	40	9	22.5	228
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8009	570	302	53.0	12753
28.	Uttarakhand	189	42	16	38.1	186
29.	West Bengal	1291	183	22	12.0	1062
	TOTAL STATE(S)	32103	6973	2087	29.9	39702
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29	7	4	57.1	34
31.	Chandigarh	49	45	21	46.7	54
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	-	3
33.	Daman and Diu	1	3	1	33.3	1
34.	Delhi UT	2240	459	162	35.3	1917
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	-	3
36.	Puducherry	24	0	0	-	18
	TOTAL UT(S)	2346	514	188	36.6	2030
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	34449	7487	2275	30.4	41732

Source: Crime in India.

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases in which Trials were Completed (CTC), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR) and Persons Arrested (PAR) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) during 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
Child Rape (Sec. 4 and 6 POCSO)/Sec. 376 IPC						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	489	211	51	24.2	635
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	0	0	-	40
3.	Assam	43	1	1	100.0	43
4.	Bihar	116	44	15	34.1	119
5.	Chhattisgarh	317	514	289	56.2	410
6.	Goa	50	30	11	36.7	48
7.	Gujarat	57	29	4	13.8	80
8.	Haryana	261	181	42	23.2	276
9.	Himachal Pradesh	139	61	20	32.8	181
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	17	0	0.0	45
11.	Jharkhand	24	19	4	21.1	22
12.	Karnataka	0	145	20	13.8	86
13.	Kerala	720	95	51	53.7	792
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1568	1257	303	24.1	2068
15.	Maharashtra	2231	441	96	21.8	2553
16.	Manipur	13	4	1	25.0	10
17.	Meghalaya	38	2	0	0.0	31
18.	Mizoram	30	64	52	81.3	32
19.	Nagaland	8	2	1	50.0	9
20.	Odisha	1052	223	36	16.1	998
21.	Punjab	462	377	147	39.0	513
22.	Rajasthan	728	241	83	34.4	737
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	-	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	118	28	23.7	28
25.	Telangana	705	283	26	9.2	678
26.	Tripura	98	33	11	33.3	101
27.	Uttar Pradesh	594	626	387	61.8	949

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
28.	Uttarakhand	52	64	48	75.0	50
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	-	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	9858	5082	1727	34.0	11535
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	0	0	-	25
31.	Chandigarh	41	18	9	50.0	51
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	0	0.0	2
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	0
34.	Delhi UT	927	260	107	41.2	860
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	-	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	996	279	116	41.6	938
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	10854	5361	1843	34.4	12473

Sexual Assault of Children (Sec. 8 and 10 POCSO)/Sec. 354 IPC

1.	Andhra Pradesh	274	129	13	10.1	278
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	0	0	-	9
3.	Assam	45	2	1	50.0	43
4.	Bihar	11	0	0	-	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	173	170	99	58.2	228
6.	Goa	28	5	1	20.0	30
7.	Gujarat	134	15	1	6.7	169
8.	Haryana	282	179	80	44.7	296
9.	Himachal Pradesh	63	23	5	21.7	79
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5	1	20.0	4
11.	Jharkhand	17	4	2	50.0	25
12.	Karnataka	45	6	1	16.7	70
13.	Kerala	240	60	11	18.3	223
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1332	993	339	34.1	1647
15.	Maharashtra	2468	421	93	22.1	2896
16.	Manipur	3	0	0	-	1

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
17.	Meghalaya	11	0	0	-	9
18.	Mizoram	25	23	22	95.7	25
19.	Nagaland	2	3	2	66.7	2
20.	Odisha	290	61	3	4.9	263
21.	Punjab	183	56	20	35.7	227
22.	Rajasthan	360	70	31	44.3	301
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	-	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	-	0
25.	Telangana	366	103	5	4.9	342
26.	Tripura	33	15	1	6.7	38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	868	331	215	65.0	1244
28.	Uttarakhand	17	10	5	50.0	27
29.	West Bengal	203	16	1	6.3	215
TOTAL STATE(S)		7483	2700	952	35.3	8702
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	0	0	-	12
31.	Chandigarh	20	18	6	33.3	21
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	-	1
34.	Delhi UT	871	222	101	45.5	852
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0
36.	Puducherry	3	0	0	-	3
TOTAL UT(S)		907	240	107	44.6	889
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		8390	2940	1059	36.0	9591

Sexual Harassment (Sec.12 POCSO)/Sec. 509 IPC

1.	Andhra Pradesh	54	36	8	22.2	50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	-	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	-	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	8	2	25.0	3

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
6.	Goa	1	1	1	100.0	1
7.	Gujarat	2	0	0	-	2
8.	Haryana	5	0	0	-	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	-	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	-	0
12.	Karnataka	1	0	0	-	0
13.	Kerala	10	0	0	-	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	37	40	16	40.0	50
15.	Maharashtra	91	24	5	20.8	101
16.	Manipur	2	0	0	-	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	-	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0
20.	Odisha	11	5	0	0.0	14
21.	Punjab	3	2	1	50.0	4
22.	Rajasthan	1	0	0	-	3
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	-	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	2	1	50.0	0
25.	Telangana	59	17	8	47.1	56
26.	Tripura	2	0	0	-	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	100.0	1
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	-	0
29.	West Bengal	12	0	0	-	12
TOTAL STATE(S)		295	136	43	31.6	316
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	1	0	0.0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	0
34.	Delhi UT	52	11	6	54.5	59
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0
36.	Puducherry	1	0	0	-	0
TOTAL UT(s)		53	12	6	50.0	59
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		348	148	49	33.1	375

Other Sections of POCSO

1.	Andhra Pradesh	237	90	6	6.7	270
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	0	0	-	14
3.	Assam	731	37	13	35.1	716
4.	Bihar	60	8	7	87.5	57
5.	Chhattisgarh	1164	395	134	33.9	1444
6.	Goa	0	0	0	-	0
7.	Gujarat	1416	15	3	20.0	1635
8.	Haryana	440	91	15	16.5	466
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	2	100.0	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0
11.	Jharkhand	141	27	22	81.5	128
12.	Karnataka	1480	83	11	13.3	1644
13.	Kerala	516	49	21	42.9	478
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1687	346	133	38.4	1869
15.	Maharashtra	26	6	1	16.7	39
16.	Manipur	25	0	0	-	12
17.	Meghalaya	118	5	2	40.0	113
18.	Mizoram	114	27	27	100.0	114
19.	Nagaland	5	1	1	100.0	5
20.	Odisha	19	0	0	-	49
21.	Punjab	18	5	1	20.0	25
22.	Rajasthan	222	25	16	64.0	169
23.	Sikkim	54	29	16	55.2	54

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
24.	Tamil Nadu	1544	270	104	38.5	1841
25.	Telangana	264	8	0	0.0	267
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	-	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3078	377	271	71.9	5275
28.	Uttarakhand	99	45	26	57.8	130
29.	West Bengal	1289	90	20	22.2	1701
TOTAL STATE(S)		14762	2031	852	41.9	18517
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	-	1
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	-	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	0	0	-	11
33.	Daman and Diu	4	0	0	-	7
34.	Delhi UT	86	16	4	25.0	76
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	-	1
36.	Puducherry	45	2	2	100.0	38
TOTAL UT(S)		151	18	6	33.3	134
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		14913	2049	858	41.9	18651
POCSO r/w IPC (Total)						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1054	466	78	16.7	1233
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54	0	0	-	63
3.	Assam	819	40	15	37.5	802
4.	Bihar	187	52	22	42.3	187
5.	Chhattisgarh	1656	1087	524	48.2	2085
6.	Goa	79	36	13	36.1	79
7.	Gujarat	1609	59	8	13.6	1886
8.	Haryana	988	451	137	30.4	1041
9.	Himachal Pradesh	206	86	27	31.4	264
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	22	1	4.5	49
11.	Jharkhand	182	50	28	56.0	175

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
12.	Karnataka	1526	234	32	13.7	1800
13.	Kerala	1486	204	83	40.7	1505
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4624	2636	791	30.0	5634
15.	Maharashtra	4816	892	195	21.9	5589
16.	Manipur	43	4	1	25.0	23
17.	Meghalaya	167	7	2	28.6	153
18.	Mizoram	169	114	101	88.6	171
19.	Nagaland	15	6	4	66.7	16
20.	Odisha	1372	289	39	13.5	1324
21.	Punjab	666	440	169	38.4	769
22.	Rajasthan	1311	336	130	38.7	1210
23.	Sikkim	55	29	16	55.2	55
24.	Tamil Nadu	1544	390	133	34.1	1869
25.	Telangana	1394	411	39	9.5	1343
26.	Tripura	133	48	12	25.0	141
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4541	1335	874	65.5	7469
28.	Uttarakhand	168	119	79	66.4	207
29.	West Bengal	1504	106	21	19.8	1928
	TOTAL STATE(S)	32398	9949	3574	35.9	39070
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39	0	0	-	38
31.	Chandigarh	62	37	15	40.5	72
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	1	0	0.0	13
33.	Daman and Diu	5	0	0	-	8
34.	Delhi UT	1936	509	218	42.8	1847
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	-	1
36.	Puducherry	49	2	2	100.0	41
	TOTAL UT(S)	2107	549	235	42.8	2020
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	34505	10498	3809	36.3	41090

Source: Crime in India

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases in which Trials were completed (CTC), Cases Convicted (CON), Conviction Rate (CVR) and Persons Arrested (PAR) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) during 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
Child Rape (Sec. 4 and 6 POCSO)/Sec. 376 IPC						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	459	369	40	10.8	479
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49	1	0	0.0	48
3.	Assam	586	95	26	27.4	586
4.	Bihar	170	46	23	50.0	217
5.	Chhattisgarh	984	656	229	34.9	1138
6.	Goa	40	47	10	21.3	50
7.	Gujarat	1054	59	5	8.5	1209
8.	Haryana	532	240	55	22.9	643
9.	Himachal Pradesh	146	77	18	23.4	187
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	15	1	6.7	23
11.	Jharkhand	205	38	14	36.8	222
12.	Karnataka	1136	234	46	19.7	1260
13.	Kerala	957	155	34	21.9	1767
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2467	1230	266	21.6	3059
15.	Maharashtra	2292	507	123	24.3	2505
16.	Manipur	39	9	1	11.1	26
17.	Meghalaya	122	32	26	81.3	123
18.	Mizoram	99	36	36	100.0	99
19.	Nagaland	21	8	4	50.0	19
20.	Odisha	1258	240	35	14.6	1203
21.	Punjab	410	193	67	34.7	456
22.	Rajasthan	858	232	85	36.6	898
23.	Sikkim	66	12	7	58.3	73
24.	Tamil Nadu	1169	579	153	26.4	1374
25.	Telangana	690	258	19	7.4	1050
26.	Tripura	108	38	16	42.1	114
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2115	829	381	46.0	3540

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
28.	Uttarakhand	91	29	27	93.1	95
29.	West Bengal	718	137	36	26.3	582
	TOTAL STATE(S)	18862	6401	1783	27.9	23045
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	-	1
31.	Chandigarh	41	29	14	48.3	49
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	7	2	28.6	12
33.	Daman and Diu	8	0	0	-	7
34.	Delhi UT	813	189	70	37.0	865
35.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	-	2
36.	Puducherry	29	0	0	-	26
	TOTAL UT(S)	903	225	86	38.2	962
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	19765	6626	1869	28.2	24007

Sexual Assault of Children (Sec. 8 and 10 POCSO)/Sec. 354 IPC

1.	Andhra Pradesh	237	132	9	6.8	232
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	0	0	-	8
3.	Assam	159	26	17	65.4	161
4.	Bihar	26	3	0	0.0	36
5.	Chhattisgarh	473	256	110	43.0	540
6.	Goa	29	7	3	42.9	26
7.	Gujarat	210	5	0	0.0	291
8.	Haryana	346	183	31	16.9	331
9.	Himachal Pradesh	54	31	7	22.6	63
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	0	-	5
11.	Jharkhand	81	46	3	6.5	82
12.	Karnataka	264	36	7	19.4	240
13.	Kerala	517	80	11	13.8	523
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2106	1063	271	25.5	2460
15.	Maharashtra	2370	528	122	23.1	2466
16.	Manipur	4	0	0	-	2

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
17.	Meghalaya	26	2	2	100.0	26
18.	Mizoram	62	19	17	89.5	54
19.	Nagaland	5	3	2	66.7	7
20.	Odisha	396	87	3	3.4	351
21.	Punjab	172	98	27	27.6	183
22.	Rajasthan	359	58	27	46.6	338
23.	Sikkim	22	5	2	40.0	24
24.	Tamil Nadu	211	87	25	28.7	250
25.	Telangana	189	41	5	12.2	288
26.	Tripura	48	16	8	50.0	51
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2652	598	319	53.3	4592
28.	Uttarakhand	35	5	3	60.0	40
29.	West Bengal	374	36	4	11.1	406
TOTAL STATE(S)		11437	3451	1035	30.0	14076
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-	0
31.	Chandigarh	10	13	5	38.5	12
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	1
34.	Delhi UT	766	167	75	44.9	746
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0
36.	Puducherry	13	0	0	-	11
TOTAL UT(S)		789	180	80	44.4	770
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		12226	3631	1115	30.7	14846

Sexual Harassment (Sec. 12 POCSO)/Sec. 509 IPC

1.	Andhra Pradesh	51	22	1	4.5	63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0
3.	Assam	19	1	0	0.0	19
4.	Bihar	2	0	0	-	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	19	7	2	28.6	26

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
6.	Goa	6	1	0	0.0	6
7.	Gujarat	7	1	0	0.0	7
8.	Haryana	67	17	5	29.4	76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	0	0.0	2
11.	Jharkhand	10	1	0	0.0	9
12.	Karnataka	49	2	0	0.0	36
13.	Kerala	39	4	0	0.0	35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44	20	5	25.0	54
15.	Maharashtra	86	15	3	20.0	47
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	-	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	-	3
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	-	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0
20.	Odisha	16	4	0	0.0	16
21.	Punjab	1	0	0	-	1
22.	Rajasthan	12	1	0	0.0	12
23.	Sikkim	3	0	0	-	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	96	10	1	10.0	108
25.	Telangana	178	13	0	0.0	187
26.	Tripura	0	1	0	0.0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	123	0	0	-	204
28.	Uttarakhand	3	0	0	-	2
29.	West Bengal	47	1	0	0.0	43
	TOTAL STATE(S)	882	122	17	13.9	960
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	-	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	-	3
34.	Delhi UT	41	10	6	60.0	73
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0
36.	Puducherry	9	0	0	-	8
TOTAL UT(s)		52	10	6	60.0	84
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		934	132	23	17.4	1044

**Use of Child for Pornography/Storing Child Pornography Material
(Sec. 14 and 15 POCSO)**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	-	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	-	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	0.0	1
6.	Goa	0	0	0	-	0
7.	Gujarat	1	0	0	-	2
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	-	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0
11.	Jharkhand	19	0	0	-	18
12.	Karnataka	3	2	0	0.0	4
13.	Kerala	4	0	0	-	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	-	0
15.	Maharashtra	1	0	0	-	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	-	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	-	0
18.	Mizoram	1	1	1	100.0	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	-	0
20.	Odisha	1	0	0	-	1
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	-	1
22.	Rajasthan	3	0	0	-	2

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	-	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	9	3	0	0.0	9
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	-	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	-	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2	1	1	100.0	4
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	-	0
29.	West Bengal	2	0	0	-	18
TOTAL STATE(S)		47	8	2	25.0	65
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	-	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	-	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	-	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	-	0
TOTAL UT(s)		0	0	0	-	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		47	8	2	25.0	65

Other Sections of POC SO

1.	Andhra Pradesh	83	25	1	4.0	81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	-	2
3.	Assam	57	0	0	-	58
4.	Bihar	35	0	0	-	37
5.	Chhattisgarh	93	39	13	33.3	73
6.	Goa	0	0	0	-	0
7.	Gujarat	136	0	0	-	168
8.	Haryana	75	11	3	27.3	75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	-	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	-	0
11.	Jharkhand	33	0	0	-	32

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
12.	Karnataka	113	9	2	22.2	101
13.	Kerala	331	10	2	20.0	342
14.	Madhya Pradesh	100	149	99	66.4	105
15.	Maharashtra	66	4	2	50.0	74
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	-	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	-	1
18.	Mizoram	5	0	0	-	20
19.	Nagaland	1	0	0	-	1
20.	Odisha	257	0	0	-	150
21.	Punjab	13	1	0	0.0	18
22.	Rajasthan	247	95	39	41.1	229
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	-	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	98	55	20	36.4	125
25.	Telangana	101	3	1	33.3	100
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	-	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	62	16	13	81.3	112
28.	Uttarakhand	89	8	8	100.0	101
29.	West Bengal	991	51	8	15.7	160
TOTAL STATE(S)		2995	476	211	44.3	2171
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48	5	1	20.0	50
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	-	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	-	2
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	-	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	6	5	83.3	8
35.	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	-	2
36.	Puducherry	2	0	0	-	1
TOTAL UT(S)		55	11	6	54.5	63
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		3050	487	217	44.6	2234

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (Total)						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	830	548	51	9.3	855
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	1	0	0.0	58
3.	Assam	821	122	43	35.2	824
4.	Bihar	233	49	23	46.9	292
5.	Chhattisgarh	1570	959	354	36.9	1778
6.	Goa	75	55	13	23.6	82
7.	Gujarat	1408	65	5	7.7	1677
8.	Haryana	1020	451	94	20.8	1125
9.	Himachal Pradesh	205	108	25	23.1	255
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	16	1	6.3	30
11.	Jharkhand	348	85	17	20.0	363
12.	Karnataka	1565	283	55	19.4	1641
13.	Kerala	1848	249	47	18.9	2671
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4717	2462	641	26.0	5678
15.	Maharashtra	4815	1054	250	23.7	5092
16.	Manipur	43	9	1	11.1	28
17.	Meghalaya	151	34	28	82.4	153
18.	Mizoram	167	56	54	96.4	174
19.	Nagaland	27	11	6	54.5	27
20.	Odisha	1928	331	38	11.5	1721
21.	Punjab	596	292	94	32.2	659
22.	Rajasthan	1479	386	151	39.1	1479
23.	Sikkim	92	17	9	52.9	100
24.	Tamil Nadu	1583	734	199	27.1	1866
25.	Telangana	1158	315	25	7.9	1625
26.	Tripura	156	55	24	43.6	165
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4954	1444	714	49.4	8452
28.	Uttarakhand	218	42	38	90.5	238
29.	West Bengal	2132	225	48	21.3	1209
TOTAL STATE(S)		34223	10458	3048	29.1	40317

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CTC	CON	CVR	PAR
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49	5	1	20.0	51
31.	Chandigarh	51	42	19	45.2	61
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	7	2	28.6	14
33.	Daman and Diu	10	0	0	-	11
34.	Delhi UT	1620	372	156	41.9	1692
35.	Lakshadweep	5	0	0	-	4
36.	Puducherry	53	0	0	-	46
TOTAL UT(s)		1799	426	178	41.8	1879
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		36022	10884	3226	29.6	42196

Source: Crime in India

Damage caused due to Ockhi Cyclone

1003. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of damage caused and people lost in the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Union Territory of Lakshadweep due to the recent Ockhi cyclone;

(b) whether special team has been sent to the respective States to assess the damage and the details of relief and rescue operations provided; and

(c) the details of grants demanded by various States for damage due to the cyclone and the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As per the information received from the State Governments and UT of Lakshadweep, the details of reported losses are given as under:

(As on 22.12.2017)

State/UT	Human live lost	Houses damaged
Kerala	74	3600
Tamil Nadu	19	6868
Lakshadweep	Nil	1022

No human live lost has been reported from Maharashtra and Gujarat States due to the recent Ockhi cyclone.

(b) and (c) In the instant case, the Government of Kerala and Tamil Nadu have submitted memoranda projecting the demand of ₹ 422.16 crore and ₹ 5255.07 crore (₹ 401.34 crore for temporary restoration + ₹ 4853.73 crore for permanent restoration and mitigation) for cyclonic storm 'Ockhi' respectively. Upon receipt of the memoranda from the State Governments of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, Inter- Ministerial Central Teams (IMCT) are visiting the affected areas of Kerala and Tamil Nadu from 26th to 29th December, 2017 and Tamil Nadu from 28-30th December 2017 respectively for assessment of damages caused by the cyclone 'Ockhi'.

In order to support the affected people of the State Governments of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, after the cyclone 'Ockhi' the Government of India has released assistance of ₹ 280.50 crore to Tamil Nadu and ₹ 76.50 crore to Kerala from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on 8th December, 2017 and 11th December, 2017 respectively, for immediate relief operations.

Further, the Government of India has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 133 crore each from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to Government of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Women undertrials and convicts in prisons

1004. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: 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;

(b) the policies formulated for the rehabilitation of women undertrials and convicts in the country;

(c) the policies formulated for the education and care of children below six years staying inside the prison with their mothers; and

(d) whether any social security schemes are applicable to women prisoners, children housed in prison with their mothers and children of prisoners, outside the prison?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) State/UT-wise details of women convicts and undertrials lodged in jails at the end of 2010 and 2016, as compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), is 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) to (d) 'Prisons' is a State subject as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Hence rehabilitation of convicts and undertrials is primarily the responsibility of the respective State/UT Government.

The Government of India has been providing guidance to the States in prison matters through various advisories issued from time to time. The Ministry of Home Affairs had issued an advisory to all States and Union Territories on 15.5.2006 sharing the guidelines issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on facilities for the children of women prisoners; advisory dated 17.7.2009 sharing the recommendations of the National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners and advisory dated 8.11.2010 sharing the best practices adopted all over India in the matter of female prisoners and welfare of their children.

Besides the advisories issued from time to time, Model Prison Manual 2016 was also forwarded to all States and Union Territories in May 2016, which is intended to serve as a guide for the States to adopt the best practices provided in the Manual. The Prison Manual has dedicated chapters on 'Welfare of Prisoners', 'After-care and rehabilitation' and 'Women Prisoners' for the guidance of all prison authorities. The advisories and the Prison Manual 2016 are available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs at: <http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/home.html>

Statement

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

Sl. No.	State/UT	Women Convicts		Total Convicts	Women Undertrials		Total Undertrials
		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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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

Note: (1) '1' Newly carved State from Andhra Pradesh in 2014

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

Source: Prison Statistics India.

Lynching of women in guise of witchcraft

1005. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lynching of women in the guise of witchcraft is widely practised in rural areas of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details of the number of such cases in the last three years;

(c) the support being provided to the survivors of such incidents; and

(d) what action has been taken against the offenders in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) As per information provided by Jharkhand Police, in reported cases of lynching of women in guise of witchcraft, year-wise deaths that occurred during the years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (till November) are 46, 51, 44 and 42 respectively. Cases have been registered in this regard in different districts of the State and investigation of such cases is given priority.

Jharkhand Police have further informed that most of the offenders have been arrested and property has been seized in the cases of absconding offenders. In most of the cases, chargesheets have been submitted promptly against the offenders.

Inclusion of languages in Eighth Schedule

†1006. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the languages which are lying pending for inclusion in Eighth Schedule under Ministry/Departments at present;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Chhattisgarhi language is also included therein and by when the final decision is likely to be taken on the languages under consideration for inclusion in Eighth Schedule; and

(c) whether Government would consider on time-limit for deciding a very important issue like language concerned with regional people, so that people may not have to bear unnecessary delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) At present there are demands for inclusion of 38 more languages including Chhattisgarhi in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. These are:

(1) Angika, (2) Banjara, (3) Bazika, (4) Bhojpuri, (5) Bhoti, (6) Bhotia, (7) Bundelkhadi, (8) Chhattisgarhi, (9) Dhatki, (10) English, (11) Garhwali (Pahari), (12) Gondi, (13) Gujjar/Gujari (14) Ho, (15) Kachachhi, (16) Kamtapuri, (17) Karbi, (18) Khasi, (19) Kodava (Coorg), (20) Kok Barak, (21) Kumaoni (Pahari), (22) Kurukh, (23) Kurmali, (24) Lepcha, (25) Limbu, (26) Mizo (Lushai), (27) Magahi, (28) Mundari, (29) Nagpuri, (30) Nicobarese, (31) Pahari (Himachali), (32) Pali, (33) Rajasthani, (34) Sambalpuri/Kosali, (35) Shaurseni (Prakrit), (36) Siraiki, (37) Tenyidi and (38) Tulu.

(b) and (c) At present there is no established set of objective criteria for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. As the evolution of dialects and languages is dynamic process which is influenced by socio-economic-political developments; it is difficult to fix any criterion for languages, whether to distinguish them from dialects, or for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Thus, both attempts, through the Pahwa (1996) and Sitakant Mohapatra (2003) Committees to evolve such fixed criteria have not borne fruit.

In view of above, no time-frame can be fixed for consideration of the demands for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

Refugees granted long-term visa

†1007. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken against refugees during the last three years and the number of refugees who were ousted during the above period;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of such refugees who have been given long-term visa during the last three years; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Though India is not a signatory to the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereon, its track record in dealing with or providing protection to refugees has been internationally acclaimed. There is a provision for grant of Long Term Visa (LTV) under various instructions issued by the Government from time to time. As per the available information, 486 Myanmar nationals (Rohingyas) and 2154 Afghanistan nationals are staying in India on LTV as in 2016.

Proposal to take over BCAS

1008. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal by the Ministry to take over the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) from the Ministry of Civil Aviation;

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

(c) the measures taken to strengthen CISF at various airports to tighten security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has proposed transfer of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security from Ministry of Civil Aviation to MHA for better coordination of all the security agencies engaged in Civil Aviation Security.

(c) Issues relating to strengthening of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) such as manpower, training and availability of equipment at various airports is reviewed on a continuous basis and action taken wherever required, by all the Stakeholders such as Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Bureau of Civil Aviation Security and Airport Operators.

User account data request

1009. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of user account data requests sent by the Government to Google each year since, 2013, website-wise and agency-wise;

(b) whether Government has, in light of the Supreme Court judgement classifying the Right to Privacy as a Fundamental Right, enacted safeguards to increase oversight, particularly judicial oversight, of such request;

(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) No such centralised data is maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that the right to privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and as a part of the freedoms guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution.

Article 21 of Part-III of the Constitution of India states that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. Further, Article 19(2) of the Constitution places reasonable restriction on freedom of speech and expression guaranteed under Article 19(1).

The requests for user account sent to Google and other online service providers by the law enforcement agencies are in furtherance of the inquiries and investigations into cognizable criminal offences conducted by these agencies and in exercise of the authority vested under established Law.

Compensation to States for natural calamity

1010. MS. DOLA SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of damage or compensation Central Government has given to the affected States in case of flood or any other type of natural calamity; and

(b) whether any compensation has been given to the State Government of West Bengal, in 2016-17 and 2017-18 financial years, if so, what amount and in what respect, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) The financial assistance under SDRF/NDRF in the wake of natural calamity is by way of relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered/claimed. Information on compensation and institutional credit provided to affected States is not maintained by this Ministry centrally.

However, 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 year-wise allocation and releases from SDRF/NDRF to the Government of West Bengal during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 is given as under:

Year	Allocation under SDRF	Centre's share of SDRF released	Released from NDRF
2016-17	542.00	406.50	275.82
2017-18 (till date)	569.00	426.75	0.00

Change in strategies of criminals

1011. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that, now professional killers are engaging very young boys for killing targeted persons, which poses a new challenge to police, and law and order of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan to handle new situation arising out of the change in strategies of criminals; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As '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 rests primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime within their respective jurisdictions. In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued various Advisories from time to time for the State Governments and UT administrations to handle such untoward incidents that happen in their areas for maintaining law and order and also disturbances caused by miscreants to save the lives and property of people, which are available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs viz. <http://mha.nic.in>.

Further, Delhi Police have reported that no such strategy of engaging young boys by professional killers for killing targeted persons in Delhi has come to the notice of Delhi Police. However, the number of cases, in which young boys are

associated with gangs that are involved in committing crime of murder, registered by Delhi Police during the period 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (up to 30.11.2017) is as under:—

Year	Head	Cases registered	Work out
2014	Murder	01	01
2015	Murder	01	01
2016	Murder	01	01
2017 (up to November, 2017)	Murder	00	00

The detail of murder cases in which young boys were found involved for the period 2014 to 2017 (up to 30.11.2017) is as under:—

Year	Reported	Work out
2014	12	12
2015	17	17
2016	18	18
2017 (upto 30.11.2017)	10	9

In order to rehabilitate the young boys committing crimes and to wean away them from such activities, the Delhi Police have launched the following initiatives:—

A Special Community Policing Scheme ‘YUVA’ has been launched by Delhi Police keeping in mind the problems of the youth in Delhi. YUVA aims to wean away young adults and underprivileged children who, for want of proper education and sports facilities, tend to take to crime. Delhi Police takes initiatives like organizing sports activities, painting workshops, vocational training etc. to channelize the energy of young adults and underprivileged children.

Under YUVA, Delhi Police has now started working in collaboration with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) under Prime Minister’s Kaushal Vikas Yojna from CSR funding. CII and 15 Training Institutes working under NSDC are identifying and training vulnerable youth between the age group of 17-25 years, at various training institutes of NSDC and at the centres of excellence of CII. These youths are school dropouts, budding criminals, victims of crime and juveniles. The Delhi Police aims to train 1500 such youths in the first phase of the programme so that they may get suitable jobs according to their potential, help their families to stand and contribute gainfully to the society at large.

Candidates for this programme have been selected on the basis of their counseling conducted by professional counselors of NSDC based on their qualification and their interest. NSDC and CII shall also give skill certificates to all the participants on the completion of the course and these institutions will also assist in providing the trained youth to obtain jobs in the industry under PMKVY Scheme. At present 8 skill training centres have been started in different districts in Delhi.

Illegal infiltration along Indo-Bangladesh border

1012. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had assigned the Border Security Force (BSF) in Indo-Bangladesh Border to protect the country from illegal infiltration;

(b) how many cases of illegal intrusions the BSF has reported in this sector during the past three years, year-wise;

(c) what instructions have been given to the BSF to follow when illegal infiltrators are detected; and

(d) whether any such actions have been taken during the past three years, if so, the details thereof, year-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Border Security Force (BSF) has been assigned the border guarding responsibilities along the Indo-Bangladesh border.

(b) Cases of illegal intrusions reported by BSF along Indo-Bangladesh Border during the past three years and current year, is as under:—

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017 (upto Nov., 2017)
Case	1017	1047	832	543

(c) and (d) BSF has been mandated to prevent any illegal entry into the country. Persons found illegally infiltrating are handed over to the State Police for appropriate legal action as per details given below:—

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017 (upto Nov., 2017)
Persons handed over to State Police (nos.)	2455	3426	2075	1085

Cases of missing children

1013. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are cases of missing children during last three years;
- (b) if so, the number thereof;
- (c) how many of them have been located and handed over to parents;
- (d) whether there has been any attempt to find out whether children begging on streets, etc. actually belong to elder people who possess them; and
- (e) how many such children have been retrieved and put in orphanages or given back to their parents?

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 total number of children unrecovered/untraced pertaining to cases registered in previous years, children missing in the year, total children missing and total number of recovered/traced children during the period 2014-2016 are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The details of State/UT-wise and purpose-wise children rescued during 2016 are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Data pertaining to number of rescued children handed over to parents is not maintained by NCRB separately. Data regarding children retrieved who were begging on the streets and put in orphanages or handed over to their parents is also not maintained separately by NCRB.

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.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise Missing, Recovered/Traced, Unrecovered/Untraced Children during 2014-16*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Unrecovered/ Missing Children from Previous years	Children Missing	Total Children Missing	Total Recovered/ Traced	Total Un-recovered/ Untraced Missing Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2014						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1399	2043	3442	2449	993
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	43	43	35	8
3.	Assam	14	1388	1402	721	681
4.	Bihar	810	1539	2349	890	1459
5.	Chhattisgarh	511	1779	2290	1794	496
6.	Goa	29	63	92	60	32
7.	Gujarat	597	1375	1972	1284	688
8.	Haryana	1982	1299	3281	821	2460
9.	Himachal Pradesh	253	205	458	379	79
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	822	638	1460	508	952
11.	Jharkhand	342	384	726	394	332
12.	Karnataka	734	4034	4768	2982	1786

13. Kerala	216	1079	1295	905	390
14. Madhya Pradesh	3610	6689	10299	5730	4569
15. Maharashtra	8382	11301	19683	13757	5926
16. Manipur	0	36	36	34	2
17. Meghalaya	0	134	134	122	12
18. Mizoram	0	2	2	2	0
19. Nagaland	0	4	4	3	1
20. Odisha	2098	1090	3188	407	2781
21. Punjab	582	573	1155	543	612
22. Rajasthan	1215	2332	3547	2598	949
23. Sikkim	2	94	96	88	8
24. Tamil Nadu	1057	3373	4430	3340	1090
25. Telangana	590	2438	3028	1681	1347
26. Tripura	4	446	450	446	4
27. Uttar Pradesh	1844	2089	3933	2265	1668
28. Uttarakhand	0	230	230	137	93
29. West Bengal	7553	14371	21924	14793	7131
TOTAL STATE(S)	34646	61071	95717	59168	36549

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	28	34	26	8
31.	Chandigarh	177	164	341	137	204
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	24	24	13	11
33.	Daman and Diu	0	9	9	4	5
34.	Delhi UT	4810	7513	12323	6349	5974
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	59	59	57	2
TOTAL UT(s)		4993	7797	12790	6586	6204
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		39639	68868	108507	65754	42753

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	993	2285	3278	2109	1169
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	102	105	82	23
3.	Assam	671	1498	2169	1137	1032
4.	Bihar	1466	2057	3523	2444	1079
5.	Chhattisgarh	584	2102	2686	1821	865
6.	Goa	32	41	73	42	31

7. Gujarat	688	1092	1780	1088	692
8. Haryana	1472	1736	3208	1401	1807
9. Himachal Pradesh	73	249	322	212	110
10. Jammu and Kashmir	952	414	1366	590	776
11. Jharkhand	353	367	720	191	529
12. Karnataka	1817	2677	4494	2213	2281
13. Kerala	390	1579	1969	1591	378
14. Madhya Pradesh	4849	7919	12768	9203	3565
15. Maharashtra	5926	4450	10376	4782	5594
16. Manipur	36	34	70	30	40
17. Meghalaya	12	167	179	119	60
18. Mizoram	0	3	3	3	0
19. Nagaland	1	33	34	28	6
20. Odisha	2781	1807	4588	698	3890
21. Punjab	612	559	1171	478	693
22. Rajasthan	949	2507	3456	1233	2223
23. Sikkim	0	119	119	74	45
24. Tamil Nadu	1090	4280	5370	4201	1169
25. Telangana	1347	2987	4334	3313	1021

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Tripura	8	171	179	151	28
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1668	2720	4388	2122	2266
28.	Uttarakhand	218	531	749	325	424
29.	West Bengal	7131	7676	14807	6261	8546
TOTAL STATE(S)		36122	52162	88284	47942	40342
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	47	55	49	6
31.	Chandigarh	204	217	421	187	234
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	0	11	5	6
33.	Daman and Diu	5	25	30	20	10
34.	Delhi UT	5994	7928	13922	6182	7740
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	64	67	64	3
TOTAL UT(S)		6225	8281	14506	6507	7999
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		42347	60443	102790	54449	48341

2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1169	2155	3324	1912	1412
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	38	61	33	28
3.	Assam	1032	1381	2413	1069	1344

4. Bihar	1079	4817	5896	3026	2870
5. Chhattisgarh	865	2262	3127	2051	1076
6. Goa	31	26	57	25	32
7. Gujarat	692	1315	2007	1247	760
8. Haryana	1807	1768	3575	1695	1880
9. Himachal Pradesh	110	170	280	174	106
10. Jammu and Kashmir	766	304	1070	354	716
11. Jharkhand	529	479	1008	329	679
12. Karnataka	2281	1943	4224	2733	1491
13. Kerala	211	1524	1735	1520	215
14. Madhya Pradesh	3565	8503	12068	8197	3871
15. Maharashtra	5594	4388	9982	4357	5625
16. Manipur	40	146	186	172	14
17. Meghalaya	60	124	184	155	29
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	6	71	77	63	14
20. Odisha	3890	1901	5791	589	5202
21. Punjab	693	597	1290	510	780
22. Rajasthan	2223	1980	4203	3216	987
23. Sikkim	41	109	150	110	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	1169	4632	5801	4660	1141
25.	Telangana	1021	3679	4700	3597	1103
26.	Tripura	28	169	197	171	26
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2266	2903	5169	1861	3308
28.	Uttarakhand	424	435	859	589	270
29.	West Bengal	8546	8335	16881	5388	11493
TOTAL STATE(S)		40161	56154	96315	49803	46512
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	47	53	48	5
31.	Chandigarh	234	201	435	152	283
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	2	8	2	6
33.	Daman and Diu	10	29	39	27	12
34.	Delhi UT	7740	6921	14661	5863	8798
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	5	53	58	49	9
TOTAL UT(S)		8001	7253	15254	6141	9113
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		48162	63407	111569	55944	55625

Source: Crime in India

Note: Data on traced children may also include from previous year reported cases of missing children

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	14	3	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	31
12.	Karnataka	63	10	154	9	1	0	0	4	1	0	90	332
13.	Kerala	4	19	165	0	18	0	0	8	0	42	83	339
14.	Madhya Pradesh	276	273	1491	98	0	0	0	156	0	0	359	2653
15.	Maharashtra	57	31	73	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	172
16.	Manipur	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18.	Mizoram	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2	1	175	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	192
21.	Punjab	0	0	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	34
22.	Rajasthan	23	46	5086	4	0	0	0	0	0	24	443	5626
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	120	1	507	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	648
25.	Telangana	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	21	15	670	19	27	1	27	32	0	0	40	852
28.	Uttarakhand	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3

29. West Bengal	73	111	20	114	0	2	156	3	0	0	1739	2218
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
34. Delhi UT	16	0	121	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	4	190
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	776	672	8920	301	56	3	187	322	2	66	2880	14185

Source: Monthly Anti Human Trafficking

National security policy

1014. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a new National Security Policy for determining parameters as part of National security clearance;

(b) whether these security parameters have been delegated to various Administrative Ministries removing these parameters from the purview of Ministry of Home Affairs and hence will not be vetted by the Department of Internal Security in the Ministry of Home Affairs, if so, the reasons for this unilateral delegation of authority; and

(c) the details of all delegated cases after December, 2015 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) MHA has formulated detailed policy guidelines for assessment of proposals received from various ministries from the perspective of national security. Based on the inputs received from the agencies, MHA takes decision to grant or deny security clearance with reference to core national security *i.e.* unity, integrity and sovereignty of the country. MHA has not delegated the decision of granting/denying the security clearance that affect core parameters of national security *i.e.* unity, integrity and sovereignty of the country. However, other inputs are shared with the concerned administrative ministries to enable them to take appropriate decision, as deemed fit, in accordance with their rules, policy, procedure, guidelines, tender/contract conditions etc.

Abolition of Article 370 and Article 35a

†1015. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had promised to abolish Article 370 and Article 35A in Kashmir and to provide all essential assistance to the displaced minorities after coming to power in the Centre;

(b) if so, reasons for not fulfilling the promise; and

(c) if not, Government's plan to abolish Article 370 and Article 35A and for providing assistance to the displaced minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government regarding Article 370 and Article 35A.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government is committed to the welfare of the people of Jammu and Kashmir and is taking all possible measures in this direction, including relief and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants, Jammu migrants and displaced persons from Pak occupied Jammu and Kashmir and Chamb, under various schemes.

Cases of violence and harassment against women

1016. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been tremendous increase in the cases of violence and harassment against women during the last few months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some incidents of harassment against women have been taking place in the flights particularly in private airlines; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken/have been taken by Government for security and safety of women while travelling in flights as well as in other means of transport?

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), details of State/UT-wise cases registered under Dowry Deaths (sec. 304B IPC), Abetment of suicides of women (sec. 306 IPC), Deaths caused by acts done with intent to cause miscarriage (sec. 314 IPC), cruelty by husband & relatives (sec. 498A IPC), kidnapping and abduction for murder (sec. 364 IPC), kidnapping for ransom (sec. 364A IPC), assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (sec. 354 IPC), Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and Acid Attack cases (sec. 326A IPC) during 2014-2016 are enclosed in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per information received from Ministry of Civil Aviation, a case of harassment of a woman passenger has come to the notice of DGCA in the recent past, which occurred on a private airline on 09.12.2017 and a police case has been registered in this regard.

To sensitize the airlines staff/employees, DGCA has issued regulations which provides for adequate training of persons who are engaged in passenger handling. In case of any violation, appropriate action is taken as per the provisions of the relevant Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR). Also, DGCA has amended the CAR Section-3, Series-M, Part VI titled handling of unruly passengers. The amended CAR has been uploaded on DGCA website (www.dgca.nic.in) under URL <http://dgca.nic.in/rules/car-ind.html> effective 08.09.2017.

Statement*(A) State/UT-wise Cases Registered Under Various sections for Crimes against Women during 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Dowry Deaths (Sec. 304B IPC)	Abetment of Suicides of Women (Sec. 306 IPC)	Deaths by Act Done with Intent to Cause Miscarriage (Sec. 314 IPC)	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives (Sec. 498A IPC)	Kidnaping and Abduction in order to Murder (Sec. 364 IPC)	Kidnapping for Ransom (Sec. 364A IPC)	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	Acid Attack (Sec. 326A IPC)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	215	217	0	6362	1	3	4547	0	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	42	1	1	121	0	0
3.	Assam	188	0	0	9626	1	3	3099	1	0
4.	Bihar	1373	0	0	4672	9	2	572	112	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	128	102	1	964	5	0	2122	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	35	0	0	202	2	0
7.	Gujarat	23	164	0	5991	0	2	1352	2	5
8.	Haryana	293	120	1	3478	5	1	1688	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	66	0	325	1	1	538	5	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	25	0	467	1	0	1421	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	350	1	0	1462	2	2	440	5	1

12. Karnataka	313	222	0	3025	0	8	5263	0	2
13. Kerala	28	38	0	4919	0	0	4367	140	1
14. Madhya Pradesh	733	455	0	6451	9	2	9609	53	7
15. Maharashtra	279	986	1	7696	1	8	10001	4	2
16. Manipur	1	0	0	41	0	5	98	0	0
17. Meghalaya	1	0	0	42	0	1	105	0	0
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	8	0	0	97	0	0
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	3	0	0	16	0	0
20. Odisha	441	4	0	3114	2	4	5543	0	8
21. Punjab	90	124	0	1681	0	1	1113	2	5
22. Rajasthan	408	143	0	15905	88	0	5999	17	3
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	5	0	0	34	0	1
24. Tamil Nadu	95	52	0	2103	0	1	1102	4	6
25. Telangana	289	627	0	6369	0	2	3188	1	0
26. Tripura	33	0	0	702	0	0	492	0	2
27. Uttar Pradesh	2469	239	0	10471	68	1	8605	66	42
28. Uttarakhand	38	0	0	301	1	0	343	0	0
29. West Bengal	501	119	0	23278	11	36	5670	1	27
TOTAL STATE(S)	8296	3704	3	119538	206	84	77747	419	125
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	2	0	14	0	0	41	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Chandigarh	2	0	0	141	0	0	87	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	153	28	0	3173	0	7	4322	7	12
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	0	0	4	0	0	32	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)		159	30	0	3339	0	7	4488	7	12
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		8455	3734	3	122877	206	91	82235	426	137

Source: Crime in India

(B) State/UT-wise Cases Registered Under Various sections for Crimes against Women during 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	Dowry Deaths (Sec. 304B IPC)	Abetment of Suicides of Women (Sec. 306 IPC)	Deaths Caused by Act Done with Intent to Cause Miscarriage (Sec. 314 IPC)	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives (Sec. 498A IPC)	Kidnaping and Abduction in order to Murder (Sec. 364 IPC)	Kidnapping for Ransom (Sec. 364A IPC)	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	Acid Attack (Sec. 326A IPC)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	174	384	0	6121	0	8	4616	0	11

2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	0	66	0	1	101	0	0
3.	Assam	216	0	0	11225	2	0	4293	0	1
4.	Bihar	1154	0	0	3792	12	1	198	161	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	89	141	0	620	0	1	1868	2	0
6.	Goa	0	3	0	19	0	0	150	0	0
7.	Gujarat	12	232	0	4133	0	2	1164	2	3
8.	Haryana	243	122	0	3525	0	4	1886	11	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	64	0	226	1	1	434	15	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	50	0	400	0	0	1343	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	267	3	0	1654	1	1	844	0	0
12.	Karnataka	254	273	1	2732	0	7	5112	1	1
13.	Kerala	8	25	0	3668	0	0	3987	132	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	664	577	1	5281	0	4	8049	91	5
15.	Maharashtra	268	702	1	7640	3	8	11713	8	6
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	39	0	1	84	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	44	1	2	95	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	9	0	0	75	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0
20.	Odisha	356	1	0	3605	1	4	6499	0	5
21.	Punjab	85	126	0	1583	3	0	1123	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Rajasthan	463	161	0	14383	1	2	4813	14	0
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	2	0	0	21	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	65	79	0	1900	1	6	1163	4	7
25.	Telangana	262	590	4	7329	1	13	3608	6	1
26.	Tripura	28	7	0	501	0	0	352	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2335	251	3	8660	73	3	7885	4	51
28.	Uttarakhand	54	1	0	407	0	0	318	0	0
29.	West Bengal	498	233	2	20163	17	24	5069	2	20
TOTAL STATE(S)		7505	4027	12	109731	117	93	76871	455	127
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	14	0	0	57	2	0
31.	Chandigarh	5	3	0	126	0	0	76	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	122	29	0	3521	0	5	5367	4	13
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	0	0	4	0	0	33	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		129	33	0	3672	0	5	5551	6	13
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		7634	4060	12	113403	117	98	82422	461	140

Source: Crime in India

(C) State/UT-wise Cases Registered Under Various sections for Crimes against Women during 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Dowry Deaths (Sec. 304B IPC)	Abetment of Suicides of Women (Sec. 306 IPC)	Deaths by Act Done with Intent to Cause Miscarriage (Sec. 314 IPC)	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives (Sec. 498A IPC)	Kidnaping and Abduction in order to Murder (Sec. 364 IPC)	Kidnapping for Ransom (Sec. 364A IPC)	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	Acid Attack (Sec. 326A IPC)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	193	405	0	6461	3	4	4829	0	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	4	0	50	0	1	109	0	0
3.	Assam	157	0	0	9321	7	7	3378	2	8
4.	Bihar	987	0	0	3794	50	2	324	171	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	84	189	2	622	1	1	1770	3	0
6.	Goa	2	1	0	23	0	0	143	0	1
7.	Gujarat	12	270	0	3732	1	3	1224	0	6
8.	Haryana	260	123	1	3313	5	4	1860	10	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	66	0	214	0	0	410	11	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	65	0	342	0	0	1235	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	278	3	0	1002	1	3	667	0	0
12.	Karnataka	234	218	0	2556	1	10	5260	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Kerala	25	22	0	3455	0	2	4029	111	9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	629	565	0	6264	2	2	8717	90	4
15.	Maharashtra	248	756	0	7215	4	5	11396	2	2
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	29	0	0	65	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	26	0	4	68	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	19	0	0	71	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	0	0	3	0	1	14	0	0
20.	Odisha	397	5	0	2781	0	3	8252	0	12
21.	Punjab	80	170	0	1568	2	2	1025	2	5
22.	Rajasthan	462	167	0	13811	0	1	4839	4	2
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	2	0	0	34	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	58	122	0	1256	0	1	854	0	1
25.	Telangana	254	560	1	7202	0	0	3767	1	0
26.	Tripura	19	5	0	430	1	0	214	0	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2473	286	118	11156	16	7	11335	23	44
28.	Uttarakhand	57	16	0	392	1	1	344	1	0
29.	West Bengal	535	420	2	19302	17	16	4177	5	40
TOTAL STATE(S)		7455	4438	124	106341	112	80	80410	436	150

30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	7	0	0	46	0	0
31. Chandigarh	4	7	0	122	0	0	76	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0
34. Delhi UT	162	20	1	3877	0	2	4165	1	10
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
36. Puducherry	0	1	0	15	0	0	43	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)	166	28	1	4037	0	2	4336	1	10
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	7621	4466	125	110378	112	82	84746	437	160

Source: Crime in India

**Women in Jharkhand killed on ground of
being labelled as witches**

1017. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of women are being killed in Jharkhand on grounds of being labelled as witches;

(b) whether the number of reported deaths on this count has increased, the year-wise numbers for last three years; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Ministry of deal with this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by Jharkhand Police, cases have been registered in reported incidents where women are killed on grounds of being considered as witches in different districts of the State and investigation of such cases is given priority. Further, year-wise deaths that occurred during the year 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (till November), in this regard, are 46, 51, 44 and 42 respectively.

Strength of IPS officers in Punjab

1018. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength of IPS officers allocated to Punjab, as per last allocation made;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase its strength in view of it being a border State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As on 01.01.2017, total 147 IPS officers are in position against sanctioned strength of 172 in the IPS cadre of Punjab.

(b) and (c) As per rule 4 (2) of IPS Cadre Rules, 1954, the Central Government, ordinarily at the interval of every five years, reviews the strength and composition of each such cadre in consultation with the State Government(s) concerned and revises the authorized strength of the IPS for each Cadre.

Rules for disposing/renting out of enemy properties

1019. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has formulated any rules for disposing/renting out of enemy properties;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to declare the legal sales undertaken by owners of enemy properties since 1968 as void?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Section '6' of The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2017 provides that any transfer of property vested in the Custodian shall be void and shall always be deemed to have been void.

Cancellation of licences of NGOs due to bureaucratic error

1020. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of NGOs whose FCRA licence has not been renewed since 2014;
- (b) whether NGOs whose licence have been cancelled due to bureaucratic error *i.e.* confusion in names and addresses, etc. have a way of addressing their grievances in a simple and expeditious manner; and
- (c) whether there is a way of guaranteeing that registered letters and e-mails sent to Director, FCRA, on these matters, are responded to, and if this is not done, the action that can be taken against the officials responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Sir, as per the available information, registration certificates of more than 23000 NGOs have not been renewed.

(b) and (c) The registration certificates of NGOs are cancelled under Section 14 of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) act (FCRA), 2010 for violation of provisions of FCRA, 2010 and Rules made thereunder.

The support-desk of FCRA section responds to the e-mails. Online interaction is also ensured by the support staff to resolve such matters. An aggrieved NGO can also petition the Central Government to revise its order under Section 32 of the FCRA.

Atrocities against SCs, STs and minorities

1021. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken serious result-oriented steps to curb the growing menace of atrocities against Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Major reasons/causes for atrocities against SCs/STs have been land disputes, land alienation, bonded labour, indebtedness, denial of payment of minimum wages, caste prejudices, practice of untouchability etc.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 (PoA Act) has been enacted to strengthen the relevant provisions and make them more effective. This has been done with the aim to deliver greater justice as well as to provide for an enhanced deterrent to the offenders against SCs and STs. PoA Act has been amended to include new offences, re-phrase existing sections, expand the scope of presumptions, institutional strengthening, establishing rights of victims and witnesses, and strengthening preventive measures.

To maintain communal harmony in the country and to protect minorities, the Central Government assists the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in a number of ways such as sharing intelligence, and alert messages, deploying Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force, created specifically to deal with communal situations, with the State Governments on specific requests and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, advisories are also sent from time to time on important developments having bearing on communal harmony. The Communal Harmony Guidelines circulated to the States and Union Territories in 2008 delineate steps to be taken to prevent communal violence and steps to be taken to restore peace and order in case of outbreak of communal violence.

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes, within their jurisdiction lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories which are available at www.mha.nic.in.

People killed by various terrorist outfits

1022. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of people killed by various terrorist outfits in the country during the last three years;

(b) the State-wise number of civilians who lost their lives due to terrorist activities; and

(c) the State-wise number of military, paramilitary and police personnel who lost their lives due to terrorist activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The State-wise details of number of civilians and security personnel (SF) killed in the country due to the terrorist/insurgent/extremist incidents during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of number of civilians and security personnel killed in the country due to terrorists/insurgent/extremist incidents during last three years and current year

(1) Hinterland of the country

State	2014		2015		2016		2017	
							(up to 30th Nov)	
	Civilian killed	SF killed	Civilian killed	SF killed	Civilian killed	SF killed	Civilian killed	SF killed
Tamil Nadu	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	03	04	01	07	0	0
TOTAL	04	0	03	04	01	07	0	0

(2) Jammu and Kashmir

Year	Number of civilian killed	Number of security personnel killed
2014	28	47
2015	17	39

Year	Number of civilian killed	Number of security personnel killed
2016	15	82
2017 (up to 14th Dec.)	40	75

(3) North Eastern Region

State	2014		2015		2016		2017 (up to 30th Nov.)	
	Civilian killed	SF killed	Civilian killed	SF killed	Civilian killed	SF killed	Civilian killed	SF killed
Arunachal Pradesh	02	0	01	03	0	02	03	0
Assam	168	04	09	0	29	04	03	03
Manipur	16	08	15	24	11	11	23	08
Meghalaya	24	06	12	07	08	0	02	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	03	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	01	0	09	09	0	0	03	01
Tripura	01	02	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	212	20	46	46	48	17	34	12

(4) Left Wing Extremism (LWE)

State	2014		2015		2016		2017 (up to 30th Nov.)	
	Civilian killed	SF killed	Civilian killed	SF killed	Civilian killed	SF killed	Civilian killed	SF killed
Andhra Pradesh	04	0	08	0	06	0	04	01
Bihar	26	06	15	02	16	12	18	0
Chhattisgarh	52	60	53	48	69	38	66	60
Jharkhand	94	09	52	04	76	09	51	03
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	02	0	0	0
Maharashtra	16	12	16	02	20	03	12	03
Odisha	26	0	25	03	24	03	17	08
Telangana	04	01	02	0	0	0	02	0
TOTAL	222	88	171	59	213	65	170	75

Cases of mob lynching

1023. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise total number of cases of mob lynching in last one year;
- (b) the State-wise total number of cases in which even an FIR has not yet been registered;
- (c) the State-wise total number of cases in which accused have not yet been arrested; and
- (d) the State-wise total number of cases in which accused are out on bail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) As per data furnished by States/UTs as on July, 2017, one case was registered in Maharashtra in 2014, three cases were registered (2 in 2014 and 1 in 2017) in Rajasthan and one case was registered in Uttar Pradesh in 2015.

In the case registered in Maharashtra, one death occurred. Twenty one accused have been arrested and a charge-sheet has been submitted in Court. In the cases registered in Rajasthan, 4 persons were killed and 17 persons were arrested. Charge sheets have been filed in the court in all the three cases registered in Rajasthan. In the case of Uttar Pradesh, one death occurred and eighteen persons have been arrested and charge-sheet has been filed in Court. NCRB does not have data about (c) and (d).

Delay in communication regarding Ockhi cyclone

1024. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the measures taken by Government so far for rescue and rehabilitation of the affected people in view of Ockhi cyclone which originated in Indian Ocean and wreaked havoc in parts of Tamil Nadu and Kerala;
- (b) whether there was any procedural delay in communicating the impending disaster to the regional and local disaster management authorities after the detection of cyclone Ockhi by the Indian Meteorological Department on 29 November, 2017;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the details of communication of the cyclone alert by the NDMA to the State and district authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) There are institutional mechanisms at the National and State level for effective management of natural disasters. Though the rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the Government of India extends all the possible logistics and financial assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to meet the situation effectively.

Immediate steps for mobilization of the essential logistics/resources required for rescue and relief have been taken. On site mobilization of resources/personnel from Navy, Coast Guard, Air Force and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) etc. are also made to the affected State Governments for managing the cyclone and its aftermath.

In order to support the affected people of these two States, after the cyclone 'Ockhi' the Government of India has released assistance of ₹ 280.50 crore to Tamil Nadu and ₹ 76.50 crore to Kerala from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on 8th December, 2017 and 11th December, 2017 respectively, for relief and rehabilitation of immediate nature. Further, the Government of India has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 133 crore each from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to Government of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Based on India Meteorological Department (IMD) forecast bulletins, 1st advisory issued by NDMA to State Government of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Lakshadweep, on 29th November, 2017 at 12 hours and thereafter at regular intervals. Total numbers of 46 advisories were issued by NDMA to the States from 29th November to 6th December, 2017.

Amending Indian Evidence Act, 1872

1025. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is considering to amend Section 108 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, under which family of a missing person has to wait till seven years for person's return before she/he could be declared dead;

(b) whether Government is aware that due to this Section of the Act, the families of fishermen who go missing in sea for a long time and possibly dead, suffer a lot, as this delays compensation and other benefits offered by Government; and

(c) if so, the details and measures taken/considered to be taken by Government to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The Legislative Department of Ministry of Law and Justice, which is the nodal Department in respect of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, has reported that at present there is no proposal to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872). There is no further information available with regard to (b) and (c).

Upgrading investigative abilities of State police

1026. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agrees that the increased clamour for CBI probe reflects poorly on the State police force and their investigation methods;

(b) if so, what factors have contributed to this situation; and

(c) whether Government would take up upgradation of the investigative abilities of the State police and bring them at par with the CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The State Governments and Courts, depending upon gravity of cases, hand over certain cases to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). Police being State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to provide resources and develop investigative methods.

(c) Modernisation, including upgradation of the investigative abilities, of the State Police is an ongoing process. The Government of India, under the scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces, provide central assistance for modernisation of State police forces and upgradation of State Forensic Science Laboratories. Under the scheme, the State Government prepares State Action Plans, annually, as per the strategic priorities and requirements of the State Police. Further, towards development of capability of State Police Forces, as a part of CCTNS project, the Government of India has launched the Digital Police Portal on 21.08.2017, which provides facility to police officers for the purpose of investigation, policy making, data analytics and research through national database of crime records. Moreover, a sub-scheme of “Assistance to States for Special Projects/programmes for upgrading Police infrastructure [Forensic Laboratories and Institutes and equipment]” with an outlay of ₹ 587 crore has been approved under which projects of police modernisation will

be given Central assistance. So far as forensic science capabilities are concerned, the six Central Forensic Science Laboratories, under Directorate of Forensic Science Services located at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Pune, *inter alia* provide high quality and on-time forensic services to aid investigation and criminal justice delivery by creating capacity and capability at the central level and providing technical support and assistance to forensic institutions in the States and UTs.

CVCF under Nirbhaya Scheme

1027. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) under the Nirbhaya Scheme is not performing well;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) how much amount the Centre has disbursed to each of the States to compensate sexual assault victims under the Nirbhaya Fund till date;

(d) whether the Ministry has asked for any feedback from the States on how they had spent the Nirbhaya Fund; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) Under the Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) scheme, financial assistance of ₹ 200 crore, as a component of Nirbhaya Fund, has been released by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all States/UTs as one time grant in 2016-17 to support their respective Victim Compensation Scheme. The details of Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) scheme are available in the Ministry of Home Affairs' website www.mha.nic.in. A statement showing details of allocation made to different States/UTs under CVCF is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Details of minimum amount of compensation prescribed under various categories including sexual assault are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested for submission of details of releases of funds made under the CVCF scheme and for furnishing of Utilization Certificate thereof. No State Governments/UT Administrations has informed so far about any problem faced by them in implementing the scheme.

Statement-I*Details of allocation made under CVCF to different States/UTs*

Amount allocated to States/UTs

(In lakh)

Name of States	Amount Allocated and Released
Andhra Pradesh	662
Arunachal Pradesh	33
Assam	860
Bihar	722
Chhattisgarh	685
Goa	50
Gujarat	390
Haryana	550
Himachal Pradesh	120
Jammu and Kashmir	170
Jharkhand	450
Karnataka	995
Kerala	760
Madhya Pradesh	2180
Maharashtra	1765
Manipur	34
Meghalaya	50
Mizoram	48
Nagaland	10
Odisha	1060
Punjab	410
Rajasthan	1545
Sikkim	23
Tamil Nadu	565
Telangana	590
Tripura	115

Name of States	Amount Allocated and Released
Uttar Pradesh	2810
Uttarakhand	125
West Bengal	1265
TOTAL STATE(S)	19042
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15
Chandigarh	23
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
Daman and Diu	10
Delhi UT	880
Lakshadweep	10
Puducherry	10
TOTAL UT(S)	958
TOTAL (STATES+UTS)	2000

Statement-II*Minimum amount of compensation*

Sl. No.	Description of injuries/loss	Minimum amount of compensation
1.	Acid attack	₹ 3 lakhs
2.	Rape	₹ 3 lakhs
3.	Physical abuse of minor	₹ 2 lakhs
4.	Rehabilitation of victim of Human Trafficking	₹ 1 lakh
5.	Sexual assault (Excluding rape)	₹ 50,000/-
6.	Death	₹ 2 lakhs
7.	Permanent Disability (80% or more)	₹ 2 lakhs
8.	Partial Disability (40% to 80%)	₹ 1 lakh
9.	Burns affecting greater than 25% of the body (Excluding Acid Attack cases)	₹ 2 lakhs
10.	Loss of foetus	₹ 50,000/-
11.	Loss of fertility	₹ 1.5 lakhs

Note: If the victim is less than 14 years of age, the compensation shall be increased by 50% over the amount specified above.

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		69	156	225	10	6	16	0	0	0

(A-2) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years) kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Illicit Intercourse			For Marriage		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	4	4	0	233	233
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	9	9
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	91	91
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	1408	1408
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	49	49	0	246	246
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	197	197	2	1051	1053
8.	Haryana	0	34	34	1	256	257
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	12	12	0	114	114
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	75	75	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	63	63
12.	Karnataka	0	1	1	0	122	122
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	3	80	83
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	137	137	1	1793	1794
15.	Maharashtra	8	70	78	0	645	645
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	54	54
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	1	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2	2
20.	Odisha	0	106	106	0	266	266

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
21.	Punjab	0	69	69	0	507	507
22.	Rajasthan	1	21	22	0	591	591
23.	Sikkim	0	9	9	4	0	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	342	342
25.	Telangana	0	2	2	0	157	157
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	61	61
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1460	1460	0	3818	3818
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	3	3
29.	West Bengal	0	44	44	0	349	349
TOTAL STATE(S)		9	2291	2300	11	12261	12272
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	27	27
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	16	16	0	1	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL UT(S)		0	16	16	0	29	29
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		9	2307	2316	11	12290	12301

*(A-3) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years)
kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Prostitution			For Ransom		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	1	1	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	1	2
3.	Assam	0	0	0	8	0	8
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	4	1	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	3	0	3

1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23
6.	Goa	0	1	1	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	6	2	8
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	3	0	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	2	0	2
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	9	2	11
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	9	2	11
15.	Maharashtra	0	13	13	8	3	11
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	4	3	7
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	3	0	3
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	3	2	5
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	4	1	5
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	8	0	8
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	1	1	2
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	1	0	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	37	0	37
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	1	0	1
29.	West Bengal	0	25	25	11	9	20
TOTAL STATE(S)		0	39	39	127	29	156
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	11	4	15
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL UT(s)		0	0	0	12	4	16
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		0	39	39	139	33	172

(A-4) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years) kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Revenge			For Sale		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	15	21	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	3	0	3	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	1	8	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	3	2	5	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	1	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	2	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	4	1	5	0	1	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	2	0	2	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10	6	16	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	6	73	79
TOTAL STATE(S)		38	25	63	6	74	80
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	10	15	25	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		10	15	25	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		48	40	88	6	74	80

*(A-5) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years)
kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Selling Body Parts			For Slavery		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	3	3
TOTAL STATE(S)		0	1	1	0	3	3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)		0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		0	1	1	0	3	3

(A-6) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years) kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Unlawful Activity			For Murder		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	36	37	38	39	40	41
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	9	1	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	3	4	2	3	5
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	4	4
8.	Haryana	2	2	4	4	2	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	3	3	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	2
15.	Maharashtra	9	19	28	12	11	23
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	1	2	3

1	2	36	37	38	39	40	41
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	5	0	5
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	1	0	1
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	96	24	120
28.	Uttarakhand	4	16	20	1	0	1
29.	West Bengal	86	86	172	6	1	7
TOTAL STATE(S)		102	129	231	141	49	190
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	1	0	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		102	129	231	142	49	191

*(A-7) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years)
kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Other Purposes			Total Kidnapped and Abducted		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	42	43	44	45	46	47
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53	272	325	63	539	602
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	56	70	15	66	81
3.	Assam	53	0	53	61	91	152
4.	Bihar	116	43	159	132	1453	1585

1	2	42	43	44	45	46	47
5.	Chhattisgarh	529	1040	1569	542	1342	1884
6.	Goa	68	76	144	68	77	145
7.	Gujarat	290	487	777	352	1783	2135
8.	Haryana	305	234	539	318	533	851
9.	Himachal Pradesh	58	29	87	60	158	218
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	63	63	1	138	139
11.	Jharkhand	23	6	29	25	69	94
12.	Karnataka	140	865	1005	150	1037	1187
13.	Kerala	12	34	46	17	115	132
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1833	2614	4447	1847	4546	6393
15.	Maharashtra	895	1004	1899	940	1769	2709
16.	Manipur	2	7	9	6	64	70
17.	Meghalaya	23	16	39	26	17	43
18.	Mizoram	0	2	2	0	2	2
19.	Nagaland	3	2	5	3	4	7
20.	Odisha	114	308	422	118	684	802
21.	Punjab	185	135	320	199	714	913
22.	Rajasthan	414	777	1191	426	1404	1830
23.	Sikkim	1	5	6	5	14	19
24.	Tamil Nadu	9	35	44	9	386	395
25.	Telangana	170	298	468	173	464	637
26.	Tripura	7	19	26	8	80	88
27.	Uttar Pradesh	317	106	423	461	5415	5876
28.	Uttarakhand	60	190	250	66	209	275
29.	West Bengal	292	1341	1633	408	1953	2361
	TOTAL STATE(S)	5986	10064	16050	6499	25126	31625
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	13	15	2	13	15
31.	Chandigarh	23	59	82	33	101	134
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	6	8	2	6	8

1	2	42	43	44	45	46	47
33.	Daman and Diu	1	5	6	1	5	6
34.	Delhi UT	2975	3750	6725	2987	3771	6758
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	4	6	3	6	9
TOTAL UT(s)		3005	3837	6842	3028	3902	6930
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		8991	13901	22892	9527	29028	38555

Source: Crime in India

(B-1) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years) kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Adoption			For Begging			For Camel Racing		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	99	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	20	6	26	3	0	3	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	18	13	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19	54	73	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	6	37	43	6	1	7	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Nagaland	1	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	10	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	82	82	3	3	6	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	6	9	0	3	3	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	4	6	10	1	0	1	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	1	16	10	26	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		187	224	411	30	22	52	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		187	226	413	30	22	52	0	0	0

(B-2) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years) kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Illicit Intercourse			For Marriage		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	6	6	0	214	214
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	11	11	0	12	12
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	189	189

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	985	985
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	3	3	0	220	220
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	172	173	0	745	745
8.	Haryana	0	191	191	0	423	423
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	5	6	0	129	129
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	91	91	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	54	54
12.	Karnataka	1	4	5	0	81	81
13.	Kerala	0	7	7	1	52	53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30	230	260	3	1551	1554
15.	Maharashtra	5	152	157	0	955	955
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	45	45
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	1	0	2	2
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	1
19.	Nagaland	0	7	7	0	2	2
20.	Odisha	0	49	49	0	221	221
21.	Punjab	0	14	14	0	646	646
22.	Rajasthan	0	9	9	5	531	536
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	2	3	0	313	313
25.	Telangana	0	12	12	0	173	173
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	41	41
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2	828	830	2	4462	4464
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	8	8
29.	West Bengal	0	77	77	0	489	489
TOTAL STATE(S)		41	1871	1912	11	12545	12556
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	37	37

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	3	3	1	2	3
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)		0	3	3	1	39	40
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		41	1874	1915	12	12584	12596

(B-3) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years) kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Prostitution			For Ransom		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	2	3	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	5	1	6
3.	Assam	0	0	0	4	0	4
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	3	0	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	2	2	5	1	6
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	7	1	8
8.	Haryana	1	4	5	3	2	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	1	1	1	1	2
12.	Karnataka	0	1	1	6	4	10
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	1	0	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	1	4	1	5
15.	Maharashtra	4	1	5	6	2	8
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	2	0	2

1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	2	2	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	1	3	4
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	2	0	2
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	7	2	9
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	1	2	3
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	2	3	5
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	1	0	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8	36	44	26	3	29
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	10	10	10	5	15
TOTAL STATE(S)		13	58	71	99	35	134
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	13	0	13
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		0	0	0	13	0	13
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		13	58	71	112	35	147

*(B-4) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years)
kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Revenge			For Sale		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	9	23	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	0

1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	3	1	4	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	31	0	31	1	0	1
12.	Karnataka	4	0	4	1	1	2
13.	Kerala	2	1	3	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	1	0	2	2
15.	Maharashtra	11	23	34	4	4	8
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	3	0	3	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	4	0	4	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	3	3	1	3	4
25.	Telangana	0	1	1	1	1	2
26.	Tripura	2	0	2	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	15	3	18	5	4	9
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		90	43	133	13	15	28
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	1	0	0	0

1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29
31.	Chandigarh	16	5	21	0	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	1	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)		17	5	22	0	2	2
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		107	48	155	13	17	30

*(B-5) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years)
kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Selling Body Parts			For Slavery		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	1	1
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		0	0	0	0	1	1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		0	0	0	0	1	1

(B-6) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years) kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Unlawful Activity			For Murder		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	36	37	38	39	40	41
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	36	37	38	39	40	41
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	19	0	19	29	7	36
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	0	1	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	1	0	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	2	0	2
11.	Jharkhand	14	0	14	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	11	11	22	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	1	1	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	178	89	267	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	131	139	270	5	0	5
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	9	7	16	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	2	1	3
22.	Rajasthan	1	1	2	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	2	1	3	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	34	5	39	116	34	150
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	1	0	1
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	7	4	11
TOTAL STATE(S)		400	254	654	163	46	209
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	6	6	0	0	0

1	2	36	37	38	39	40	41
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	51	52	103	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)		51	58	109	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		451	312	763	163	46	209

*(B-7) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years)
kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Other Purposes			Total Kidnapped and Abducted		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	42	43	44	45	46	47
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75	197	272	93	433	526
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	76	108	38	102	140
3.	Assam	50	140	190	54	329	383
4.	Bihar	73	16	89	223	1008	1231
5.	Chhattisgarh	658	1000	1658	663	1227	1890
6.	Goa	39	69	108	39	69	108
7.	Gujarat	359	333	692	371	1255	1626
8.	Haryana	375	252	627	403	878	1281
9.	Himachal Pradesh	85	27	112	86	163	249
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	56	98	154	58	189	247
11.	Jharkhand	2	8	10	49	64	113
12.	Karnataka	327	1181	1508	368	1296	1664
13.	Kerala	18	83	101	22	149	171
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1481	1662	3143	1716	3590	5306

1	2	42	43	44	45	46	47
15.	Maharashtra	2401	3257	5658	2579	4571	7150
16.	Manipur	7	6	13	7	51	58
17.	Meghalaya	20	23	43	22	26	48
18.	Mizoram	5	1	6	6	5	11
19.	Nagaland	3	4	7	17	24	41
20.	Odisha	200	520	720	202	793	995
21.	Punjab	157	119	276	175	784	959
22.	Rajasthan	371	696	1067	387	1324	1711
23.	Sikkim	0	3	3	0	4	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	24	41	65	30	373	403
25.	Telangana	219	203	422	229	400	629
26.	Tripura	16	36	52	19	77	96
27.	Uttar Pradesh	280	43	323	505	5428	5933
28.	Uttarakhand	270	189	459	272	200	472
29.	West Bengal	526	839	1365	543	1424	1967
	TOTAL STATE(S)	8129	11122	19251	9176	26236	35412
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	15	23	9	21	30
31.	Chandigarh	44	81	125	60	124	184
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	9	14	5	9	14
33.	Daman and Diu	16	9	25	16	9	25
34.	Delhi UT	3342	3855	7197	3407	3915	7322
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	5	6	1	5	6
	TOTAL UT(S)	3416	3974	7390	3498	4083	7581
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	11545	15096	26641	12674	30319	42993

Source: Crime in India

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	6	8	14	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	15	22	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	185	255	440	29	15	44	0	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	185	255	440	29	15	44	0	0	0

*(C-2) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years)
kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Illicit Intercourse			For Marriage		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	21	23	0	94	94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	2	0	5	5
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	676	676
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	2193	2193
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	52	52	0	338	338
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	7	509	516	0	1008	1008
8.	Haryana	0	3	3	0	165	165
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	8	8	0	127	127
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	62	62	0	0	0

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	92	92
12.	Karnataka	1	0	1	0	78	78
13.	Kerala	1	10	11	1	39	40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	140	140	0	1556	1556
15.	Maharashtra	9	277	286	0	771	771
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	45	45
17.	Meghalaya	0	4	4	0	4	4
18.	Mizoram	2	0	2	0	1	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	46	46	0	162	162
21.	Punjab	0	33	33	0	709	709
22.	Rajasthan	1	12	13	0	488	488
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	7	7	0	277	277
25.	Telangana	0	18	18	0	162	162
26.	Tripura	0	2	2	0	44	44
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	297	297	0	7345	7345
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	10	10
29.	West Bengal	0	48	48	0	497	497
TOTAL STATE(S)		23	1551	1574	1	16886	16887
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	49	49
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	5	5	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	1	1
34.	Delhi UT	3	4	7	0	1	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		3	11	14	0	51	51
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		26	1562	1588	1	16937	16938

*(C-3) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years)
kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Prostitution			For Ransom		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	1	1	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	8	3	11
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	11	0	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	2	1	3
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	7	1	8
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	4	2	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	2	0	2
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	5	0	5
12.	Karnataka	0	2	2	15	2	17
13.	Kerala	0	1	1	1	0	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	8	0	8
15.	Maharashtra	0	1	1	8	2	10
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	1	4	4	8
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	2	2	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	1	1	2
21.	Punjab	0	1	1	4	2	6
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	1	0	1
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	6	1	7
25.	Telangana	0	1	1	1	0	1
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	35	4	39
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	50	50	11	7	18
TOTAL STATE(S)		0	59	59	135	31	166
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	2	0	2
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		0	0	0	2	0	2
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		0	59	59	137	31	168

(C-4) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years) kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Revenge			For Sale		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	9	2	11	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	2	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	1	0	1
7.	Gujarat	1	2	3	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29
11.	Jharkhand	22	7	29	0	2	2
12.	Karnataka	1	0	1	3	2	5
13.	Kerala	1	7	8	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	1	5	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	96	25	121	0	4	4
16.	Manipur	2	0	2	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	2	3	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	1	1	2
21.	Punjab	2	2	4	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	8	10	0	1	1
25.	Telangana	11	6	17	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	1	1	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	18	4	22	1	0	1
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		173	67	240	7	10	17
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	4	6	10	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		4	6	10	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		177	73	250	7	10	17

*(C-5) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years)
kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Selling Body Parts			For Slavery		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	5	0	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	9	2	11
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	0	0	0	14	3	17
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	0	0	0	14	3	17

*(C-6) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years)
kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Unlawful Activity			For Murder		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	36	37	38	39	40	41
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	2	2	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	4	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	5	5
4.	Bihar	9	11	20	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	2	0	2
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	1	2	0	1	1
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	4	5	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	3	0	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	1	1
11.	Jharkhand	12	14	26	3	0	3

1	2	36	37	38	39	40	41
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	180	101	281	2	0	2
15.	Maharashtra	31	97	128	3	0	3
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	1	0	4	4
18.	Mizoram	1	2	3	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	18	25	43	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	1	0	1
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	1	0	1
22.	Rajasthan	42	37	79	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	3	0	3	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	2	0	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	19	0	19	167	13	180
28.	Uttarakhand	5	13	18	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	0	0	0	3	4	7
TOTAL STATE(S)		323	306	629	191	33	224
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	0	1	1
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	3	0	3
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)		0	1	1	3	1	4
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		323	307	630	194	34	228

*(C-7) State/UT-wise victims of male and female children (below 18 years)
kidnapped and abducted for begging and other purposes during 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	For Other Purposes			Total Kidnapped and Abducted		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	42	43	44	45	46	47
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74	277	351	81	396	477
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	38	46	10	48	58
3.	Assam	524	233	757	534	917	1451
4.	Bihar	402	481	883	511	2746	3257
5.	Chhattisgarh	573	1084	1657	579	1475	2054
6.	Goa	44	57	101	45	57	102
7.	Gujarat	355	417	772	371	1939	2310
8.	Haryana	249	853	1102	265	1035	1300
9.	Himachal Pradesh	83	26	109	88	164	252
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	84	103	21	147	168
11.	Jharkhand	15	68	83	91	197	288
12.	Karnataka	662	1496	2158	682	1585	2267
13.	Kerala	14	86	100	18	145	163
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1809	2235	4044	2023	4091	6114
15.	Maharashtra	2598	4307	6905	2762	5498	8260
16.	Manipur	0	17	17	5	62	67
17.	Meghalaya	38	17	55	43	34	77
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	3	3	6
19.	Nagaland	4	1	5	23	30	53
20.	Odisha	207	727	934	210	937	1147
21.	Punjab	119	118	237	152	874	1026
22.	Rajasthan	523	750	1273	567	1353	1920
23.	Sikkim	0	11	11	0	11	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	19	41	60	35	339	374
25.	Telangana	102	450	552	121	638	759

1	2	42	43	44	45	46	47
26.	Tripura	6	49	55	8	96	104
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1229	532	1761	1475	8203	9678
28.	Uttarakhand	207	201	408	212	224	436
29.	West Bengal	753	2251	3004	782	2879	3661
	TOTAL STATE(S)	10636	16907	27543	11717	36123	47840
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	19	23	4	22	26
31.	Chandigarh	56	44	100	60	99	159
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	0	5	5	5	10
33.	Daman and Diu	19	8	27	19	9	28
34.	Delhi UT	2671	3570	6241	2679	3575	6254
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	2	8	10	2	9	11
	TOTAL UT(S)	2757	3649	6406	2769	3719	6488
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	13393	20556	33949	14486	39842	54328

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

State/UT-wise and purpose-wise minor victims rescued during 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Minor (Below 18 years)											Total Persons
		Sexual Exploitation for Prostitution	Other forms of Sexual Exploitation	Forced Labour	Forced Marriage	Begging	Drug Peddling	Petty Crimes	Domestic Servitude	Removal of Organs	Child Pornography	Other reasons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	24	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	20	0	12	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	37
4.	Bihar	23	0	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196
5.	Chhattisgarh	14	4	94	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	136
6.	Goa	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
7.	Gujarat	36	159	125	33	0	0	3	16	0	0	63	435
8.	Haryana	0	1	1	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	1	13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	14	3	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	31

12. Karnataka	63	10	154	9	1	0	0	4	1	0	90	332
13. Kerala	4	19	165	0	18	0	0	8	0	42	83	339
14. Madhya Pradesh	276	273	1491	98	0	0	0	156	0	0	359	2653
15. Maharashtra	57	31	73	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	172
16. Manipur	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
17. Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18. Mizoram	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	2	1	175	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	192
21. Punjab	0	0	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	34
22. Rajasthan	23	46	5086	4	0	0	0	0	0	24	443	5626
23. Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24. Tamil Nadu	120	1	507	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	648
25. Telangana	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
26. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
27. Uttar Pradesh	21	15	670	19	27	1	27	32	0	0	40	852
28. Uttarakhand	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
29. West Bengal	73	111	20	114	0	2	156	3	0	0	1739	2218

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
34.	Delhi UT	16	0	121	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	4	190
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		776	672	8920	301	56	3	187	322	2	66	2880	14185

Source: Monthly Anti Human Trafficking

Statement-III

State/UT-wise Missing, Recovered/Traced, Unrecovered/Untraced Children during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Unrecovered/ Untraced Missing Children from Previous years	Children Missing	Total Children Missing	Total Recovered/ Traced	Total Unrecovered/ Untraced Missing Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2014						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1399	2043	3442	2449	993
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	43	43	35	8
3.	Assam	14	1388	1402	721	681
4.	Bihar	810	1539	2349	890	1459
5.	Chhattisgarh	511	1779	2290	1794	496
6.	Goa	29	63	92	60	32
7.	Gujarat	597	1375	1972	1284	688
8.	Haryana	1982	1299	3281	821	2460
9.	Himachal Pradesh	253	205	458	379	79
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	822	638	1460	508	952
11.	Jharkhand	342	384	726	394	332
12.	Karnataka	734	4034	4768	2982	1786
13.	Kerala	216	1079	1295	905	390
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3610	6689	10299	5730	4569
15.	Maharashtra	8382	11301	19683	13757	5926
16.	Manipur	0	36	36	34	2
17.	Meghalaya	0	134	134	122	12
18.	Mizoram	0	2	2	2	0
19.	Nagaland	0	4	4	3	1
20.	Odisha	2098	1090	3188	407	2781
21.	Punjab	582	573	1155	543	612
22.	Rajasthan	1215	2332	3547	2598	949
23.	Sikkim	2	94	96	88	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	1057	3373	4430	3340	1090
25.	Telangana	590	2438	3028	1681	1347
26.	Tripura	4	446	450	446	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1844	2089	3933	2265	1668
28.	Uttarakhand	0	230	230	137	93
29.	West Bengal	7553	14371	21924	14793	7131
TOTAL STATE(S)		34646	61071	95717	59168	36549
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	28	34	26	8
31.	Chandigarh	177	164	341	137	204
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	24	24	13	11
33.	Daman and Diu	0	9	9	4	5
34.	Delhi UT	4810	7513	12323	6349	5974
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	59	59	57	2
TOTAL UT(S)		4993	7797	12790	6586	6204
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		39639	68868	108507	65754	42753

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	993	2285	3278	2109	1169
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	102	105	82	23
3.	Assam	671	1498	2169	1137	1032
4.	Bihar	1466	2057	3523	2444	1079
5.	Chhattisgarh	584	2102	2686	1821	865
6.	Goa	32	41	73	42	31
7.	Gujarat	688	1092	1780	1088	692
8.	Haryana	1472	1736	3208	1401	1807
9.	Himachal Pradesh	73	249	322	212	110
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	952	414	1366	590	776
11.	Jharkhand	353	367	720	191	529
12.	Karnataka	1817	2677	4494	2213	2281
13.	Kerala	390	1579	1969	1591	378

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4849	7919	12768	9203	3565
15.	Maharashtra	5926	4450	10376	4782	5594
16.	Manipur	36	34	70	30	40
17.	Meghalaya	12	167	179	119	60
18.	Mizoram	0	3	3	3	0
19.	Nagaland	1	33	34	28	6
20.	Odisha	2781	1807	4588	698	3890
21.	Punjab	612	559	1171	478	693
22.	Rajasthan	949	2507	3456	1233	2223
23.	Sikkim	0	119	119	74	45
24.	Tamil Nadu	1090	4280	5370	4201	1169
25.	Telangana	1347	2987	4334	3313	1021
26.	Tripura	8	171	179	151	28
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1668	2720	4388	2122	2266
28.	Uttarakhand	218	531	749	325	424
29.	West Bengal	7131	7676	14807	6261	8546
TOTAL STATE(S)		36122	52162	88284	47942	40342
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	47	55	49	6
31.	Chandigarh	204	217	421	187	234
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	0	11	5	6
33.	Daman and Diu	5	25	30	20	10
34.	Delhi UT	5994	7928	13922	6182	7740
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	3	64	67	64	3
TOTAL UT(S)		6225	8281	14506	6507	7999
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		42347	60443	102790	54449	48341
2016						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1169	2155	3324	1912	1412
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	38	61	33	28
3.	Assam	1032	1381	2413	1069	1344

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Bihar	1079	4817	5896	3026	2870
5.	Chhattisgarh	865	2262	3127	2051	1076
6.	Goa	31	26	57	25	32
7.	Gujarat	692	1315	2007	1247	760
8.	Haryana	1807	1768	3575	1695	1880
9.	Himachal Pradesh	110	170	280	174	106
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	776	304	1070	354	716
11.	Jharkhand	529	479	1008	329	679
12.	Karnataka	2281	1943	4224	2733	1491
13.	Kerala	211	1524	1735	1520	215
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3565	8503	12068	8197	3871
15.	Maharashtra	5594	4388	9982	4357	5625
16.	Manipur	40	146	186	172	14
17.	Meghalaya	60	124	184	155	29
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	6	71	77	63	14
20.	Odisha	3890	1901	5791	589	5202
21.	Punjab	693	597	1290	510	780
22.	Rajasthan	2223	1980	4203	3216	987
23.	Sikkim	41	109	150	110	40
24.	Tamil Nadu	1169	4632	5801	4660	1141
25.	Telangana	1021	3679	4700	3597	1103
26.	Tripura	28	169	197	171	26
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2266	2903	5169	1861	3308
28.	Uttarakhand	424	435	859	589	270
29.	West Bengal	8546	8335	16881	5388	11493
TOTAL STATE(S)		40161	56154	96315	49803	46512
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	47	53	48	5
31.	Chandigarh	234	201	435	152	283
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	2	8	2	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Daman and Diu	10	29	39	27	12
34.	Delhi UT	7740	6921	14661	5863	8798
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	5	53	58	49	9
TOTAL UT(S)		8001	7253	15254	6141	9113
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		48162	63407	111569	55944	55625

Note: Data on traced children may also include from previous year reported cases of missing children.

Source: Crime in India

Population of Sentinelese in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1029. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the exact population of the Sentinelese people in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether there has been any incident in the last three years where there have been attacks on the Sentinelese people;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for the welfare of the Sentinelese community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No survey of Sentinelese Tribe has been carried out in North Sentinel Island and therefore the exact population of Sentinelese People cannot be ascertained.

(b) and (c) There has been no report of any incident of attack on Sentinelese people during the last three years.

(d) The steps taken by the Government for the welfare of Sentinelese community are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Steps taken by the Government for the welfare of Sentinelese community

- (i) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956 has been promulgated by the President of India by Clause (2) of Article 243 of the Constitution of India for providing protection of

the interest of the socially and economically backward aboriginal tribes including the Sentinelese in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- (ii) The UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration has also notified the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Protection of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Rules made there under for protection of Scheduled Tribes including the Sentinelese against any atrocities from the outsiders.
- (iii) The entire North Sentinel Island ad-measuring 59.67 Sq. Km including the coastal sea extending up to 5 Kms. from the high water mark has been declared as Tribal Reserve under the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956.
- (iv) The Sentinelese enjoys unfettered rights over the resources available in their reserve area for their sustenance and entry into Sentinelese Tribal Reserve by non tribals and others are strictly prohibited.
- (v) The Sentinelese are still in the primordial stage of hunting and gathering and the land and sea based resources are adequate to sustain the small population inhabiting in the island.
- (vi) The Sentinelese still professes active hostility towards outsiders and, therefore, the community is safe from alien diseases and other affects due to contact without any intervention of the Union Territory Administration.
- (vii) To ensure the protection and wellbeing of the community, the UT Administration has put in place an institutional mechanism to keep a close watch over the territory through air/sea surveillance with the help of Indian Coast Guard/Indian Navy/Police Marine Force of Andaman and Nicobar Police.
- (viii) The UT Administration also undertakes periodical circumnavigation of Sentinel Island by a team of experts comprising of Anthropologists and personnel drawn from the Departments like Forest, Health, Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS), Tribal Welfare for overseeing the protection and wellbeing of the Sentinelese.
- (ix) The Administration in the year 1976 has setup an autonomous body called AAJVS registered under Society Registration Act 1861, which is fully funded by the UT Administration and meant for the protection, development and wellbeing of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) including Sentinelese. The Executive Council of AAJVS is headed by the Chief Secretary and the Governing Body by the Lt. Governor for implementation and overseeing the protection, development and wellbeing of the PVTGs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**Security clearance to Pakistani Nationals
of Ahmadiyya community**

1030. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals of the Ahmadiyya community who have been granted security clearance to attend the 123rd 'Jalsa Salana' at Qadian in Gurdaspur district of Punjab from 29th to 31st December, 2017; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) Receipt of proposals and granting of security clearance for issue of visa in consultation with stake holders is a continuous process. Presently, more than 5700 Pakistani nationals of the Ahmadiyya community have been granted security clearance for attending the 123rd 'Jalsa Salana' at Qadian in Gurdaspur district of Punjab from 29th to 31st December, 2017.

Ockhi cyclone in Tamil Nadu

1031. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from the State Government of Tamil Nadu regarding the financial packages needed to cater to the needs of the people affected by Ockhi cyclone;

(b) if so, the details of the Union Government's support rendered in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the release of requested funds to Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) In the instant case, the Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted memorandum projecting the demand of ₹ 5255.07 crore (₹ 401.34 crore for temporary restoration + ₹ 4853.73 crore for permanent restoration and mitigation) for cyclonic storm 'Ockhi'. Upon receipt of the memorandum from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) is visiting the affected areas of Tamil Nadu from 28th - 30th December 2017 for assessment of damages caused by the cyclone 'Ockhi'.

In order to support the affected people of the State Government of Tamil Nadu, after the cyclone 'Ockhi' the Government of India has released assistance of

₹ 280.50 crore to Tamil Nadu from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on 8th December, 2017, for immediate relief operations.

Further, the Government of India has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 133 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to Government of Tamil Nadu.

Lack of border floodlighting along India-Bangladesh border

1032. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that 628 kilometres of India-Bangladesh Border (IBB) is not floodlit;

(b) the measures taken by Government to fast track the floodlighting project along the India-Bangladesh Border;

(c) whether Government has considered providing long-range night vision equipment to border outposts, if so, the details thereof, if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of other measures taken by Government to improve the night visibility for border security personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) The total sanctioned length of Border Floodlight along Indo-Bangladesh Border is 2617 km, out of which 2241.03 km. has been completed and work in 171.33 km. is in progress. Work in remaining 204.6 km. is pending due to land acquisition etc.

(b) In order to complete the project expeditiously, the progress is reviewed at all levels including at highest levels.

(c) and (d) Adequate number of Hand Held Thermal Imagers (HHTI) and other long-range night vision equipment have been provided to Border Security Force personnel to improve the night vision visibility.

Status of Rohingya population

1033. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people seeking refuge identified as Rohingya, who are currently staying in India and the details thereof;

(b) how does Government define the term 'illegal migrant' and the details thereof and criterion for the same;

(c) the number of cases registered against the Rohingya Muslims in cases related to terrorism and hawala transactions in the last three years; and

(d) the number of people who belong to Hindu religion, who are also identified as Rohingyas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) It is estimated that about 40,000 Rohingyas from Myanmar have illegally entered into India.

(b) "Illegal migrants" are defined under Section 2(1) (b) of The Citizenship Act, 1955 as under:—

"Illegal migrant" means a foreigner who has entered into India- (i) without a valid passport or other travel documents and such other authority as may be prescribed by or under any law in the behalf; or (ii) with a valid passport or other travel documents and such other documents or authority as may be prescribed by or under any law in that behalf but remains therein beyond the permitted period of time.

(c) There are reports of Rohingyas indulging in illegal activities. Data regarding cases registered against Rohingyas is not centrally maintained.

(d) No such data is Centrally maintained.

Personnel of paramilitary forces taking voluntary retirement

†1034. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of personnel taking voluntary retirement from the service working in paramilitary forces since January, 2016 till date;

(b) whether Government often receives the complaints of mental stress among the personnel of paramilitary forces;

(c) if so, whether Government is taking steps/has taken steps to keep the personnel stress free so that they can discharge their duties with better proficiency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) As per information provided by Central Armed Police Forces and Assam Rifles (CAPFs and AR), 19239 personnel have taken voluntary retirement from service since January, 2016.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Improvement in service conditions/amenities and welfare of the force personnel is a continuous endeavour. A study was got conducted through Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR AND D) into the factors causing stress and suggest remedial measures and another similar study was got conducted though Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIMA) for BSF and CRPF.

Based on the above study report, the measures, which have been taken to boost the morale and improve the working conditions and reduce stress among the force personnel, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Measures taken to improve the working conditions and reduce stress among the force personnel

- (i) Transparent policies pertaining to transfer and leave of CAPFs and AR personnel. The hospitalization period due to injuries while on duty is treated as on duty. Choice posting is considered to the extent possible after the personnel served in hard area.
- (ii) Regular interaction of officers with troops to find out and redress their grievances.
- (iii) Ensuring adequate rest and relief by regulating the duty hours.
- (iv) Improving living conditions for troops, providing adequate recreational/entertainment, sports, communication facilities etc. Crèche facility is also provided at various establishments (where feasible) to facilitate the female employees.
- (v) Facility of retention of government accommodation at the place of last posting (for keeping the family) while posted in NE State, Jammu and Kashmir and LWE affected areas (except State Capitals).
- (vi) Providing better medical facilities, also organizing talks with specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns and organizing Meditation and Yoga routinely for better stress management.
- (vii) Adequately compensating the troops deployed in difficult areas.
- (viii) Other welfare measures like facility of Central Police Canteen (CPC), scholarship for wards etc. Also air courier service has been provided to CAPF personnel deployed in NE States, Jammu and Kashmir and LWE affected areas as welfare measure.

- (ix) Designating retired CAPF personnel as ex-CAPF personnel for better identity and community recognition.
- (x) Promotions are released regularly to eligible personnel as and when the vacancies arise. Financial benefits under Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) are given in case promotion does not take place for want of vacancies at 10, 20 and 30 years of service.

Besides above, implementation of suitable model for improvement of working conditions of CAPFs and AR is a continuous process and instructions in this regard are issued from time to time by this Ministry.

Relaxation in the guidelines on National Flag

1035. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has pointed out on the compulsory standing up in the cinema theatres while playing the National Anthem, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has directed Government to look into the possibilities of relaxing the guidelines on National Flag;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) The Supreme Court, in its interim order dated 30.11.2016, in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 855/2016, *inter alia* directed that all the cinema halls in India shall play the National Anthem before the feature film starts and all present in the hall are obliged to stand up to show respect to the National Anthem. In its order dated 23.10.2017, the Supreme Court observed that “we think it appropriate that the Government should take a call in this regard and, if necessary, as advised, may bring out the requisite notification or circular or rules. When we say ‘take a call’, needless to say, the discretion rests with the Central Government. The discretion has to be exercised without being influenced by our interim order. We may further emphasize that the discretion may be utilized to regulate in an inclusive manner or as the Central Government feels fit.”

However, the Supreme Court have not given any directions regarding relaxation of guidelines relating to the National Flag.

Complaints of sexual harassment by women police personnel

1036. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee on the Empowerment of Women in its Action Taken Report (2014) on the "Working Conditions of Women in Police Force" the Government maintains a State-wise record of complaints of sexual harassment at the workplace by women police personnel, including the number of complaints received, disposed of and the action taken against the implicated official(s);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The Government of India has enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 with the aim to provide a safe and secure environment to women at the workplace. The Act casts an obligation upon all the employers to constitute Internal Complaint Committee. As per Section 23 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 casts responsibility on the appropriate Government to monitor the implementation of this Act and maintain data on the number of cases filed and disposed off. State-wise record of complaints of sexual harassment at the workplace by women police personnel is currently not maintained centrally.

Death of undertrials and convicts in prison

1037. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of undertrials and convicts who died in prison in the last three years;

(b) the number of magisterial enquiries that have been conducted on these deaths;

(c) the number of enquiries that have been completed and their outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations made by the National Human Rights Commission in its 2014 report 'Suicide in Prison' and subsequent NHRC's Guidelines on Prevention of Suicide in Prison?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per information compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 1701, 1584 and 1601 prison inmates (undertrials, convicts/detenues) died in prisons in the country during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively, due to various reasons.

(b) and (c) No central data is maintained on the number of magisterial enquiries conducted by the States on the death of undertrials and convicts in the prisons. As per information provided by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), in every case of custodial death, a magisterial enquiry report is called for by them. The number of magisterial enquiry reports called for by the NHRC during the last three years is as under:

2014-15	1588
2015-16	1668
2016-17	1616
2017-18	1126
(up to 10.12.2017)	

Upon consideration of the reports received, the cases closed by NHRC are as under:

2014-15	1207
2015-16	1128
2016-17	861
2017-18	198
(up to 10.12.2017)	

No of cases pending is as under:

2014-15	381
2015-16	540
2016-17	755
2017-18	928
(up to 10.12.2017)	

In 486 cases, including cases carried forward from previous years, the Commission recommended monetary relief amounting to ₹ 7.997 crore. In 36 cases, disciplinary action against erring public servants was recommended by NHRC.

(d) Prisons is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Administration and management of prisons is the

responsibility of State Governments. The Government of India had circulated the guidelines of NHRC on 'Prevention of Suicide in Prisons' to all States and UTs for necessary action on 2.6.2016. On 10.10.2017, another advisory was issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all States and UTs circulating the monograph prepared by NHRC titled 'Suicide in Prison-Prevention strategy and implication from human rights and legal points of view', apart from Nelson Mandela Rules and the Guidelines on Investigating Deaths in Custody issued by the International Committee of the Red Cross. The States and UTs were advised to make all efforts to reduce and possibly eliminate unnatural deaths in prisons.

Vacant IPS posts

1038. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total short fall in the sanctioned IPS posts in various States and UTs of the country at present, the State-wise details thereof; and

(b) by when the vacant IPS posts will be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) As on 01.01.2017, the State-wise in position and sanctioned strength is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The vacancies in the service are caused due to factors such as retirement, resignation, death, removal from service etc., all these factors are recurring in nature and relative with the rate of recruitment. Since the vacancies and the recruitment are relative, it is difficult to indicate the exact year upto which the gap can be filled.

Statement

State-wise strength of IPS officers as on 01.01.2017

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts vacant
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144	120	24
2.	AGMUT	295	255	40
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	188	157	31
4.	Bihar	231	189	42
5.	Chhattisgarh	103	95	8
6.	Gujarat	195	171	24

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Haryana	137	107	30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	94	74	20
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	147	89	58
10.	Jharkhand	149	117	32
11.	Karnataka	215	149	66
12.	Kerala	172	129	43
13.	Madhya Pradesh	305	265	40
14.	Maharashtra	302	253	49
15.	Manipur	89	65	24
16.	Nagaland	70	54	16
17.	Odisha	188	117	71
18.	Punjab	172	147	25
19.	Rajasthan	215	192	23
20.	Sikkim	32	29	3
21.	Tamil Nadu	263	221	42
22.	Telangana	139	97	42
23.	Tripura	65	51	14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	517	424	93
25.	Uttarakhand	69	60	9
26.	West Bengal	347	278	69
TOTAL		4843	3905	938

Missing children rescued and handed over to parents

1039. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many missing children have been rescued and safely handed over to their parents or kept in orphan centres from different parts of the country during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has investigated the causes of increasing number of cases of children gone missing in different parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken by Government to curb these cases?

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), State/UT-wise number of pending cases of children unrecovered/untraced from previous years, number of missing children in the current year and previous year and the number of cases of missing children recovered/traced during the period 2014-2016 is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement-III Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1028 {Part (a)}]. Data on rescued children safely handed over to their parents or kept in orphan centres from different parts of the country is not maintained separately by NCRB.

(b) and (c) Reported causes of cases of missing children include kidnapping, abduction, trafficking, illegal adoption, run away children, natural calamities etc.

The Government of India has taken many remedial steps to curb these cases. The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme *i.e.* Integrated Child Protection Services (ICPS) scheme for establishing child protection mechanisms in the States/UTs and to create a safety net for children so that they don't fall prey to vulnerable situations. Under the ICPS, MWCD had developed web portals "Track Child" and "Khoya-Paya" to track the missing and found children. "Khoya-Paya" has been integrated as a citizen's corner on the Track Child portal.

In addition, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been prepared for tracing missing children, and have 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. These SOPs lay down uniform guidelines for expediting the search and rehabilitation of missing children.

In order to reach out to all children in distress, a 24x7 toll-free child helpline 1098 (CHILDLINE) is operated through NGOs. CHILDLINE 1098 provides emergency outreach services to children in difficult circumstances. MWCD has also established 33 railway Child lines in major railway platforms all over the country. Emergency services are provided for children in need of care and protection through Child Help Desk/Kiosks/Booths. These Child Help Desks/Kiosks/Booths are receiving, rehabilitating and restoring children. The Government of India has also designed special training programmes for senior police officers to train and be sensitised on the issue of missing/recovered children and their rehabilitation.

To rescue missing children, Ministry of Home Affairs has advised all States/UTs to conduct 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 so far.

‘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 law. Ministry of Home Affairs has further issued several Advisories for combating crimes against children. These Advisories are available on www.mha.nic.in.

Revival of Khalistani elements

1040. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the news that efforts are being made to revive Khalistani elements with backing from ISI;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto;

(c) whether there is a plan/conspiracy to fan communal disturbance and destabilise the State by foreign spy agency; and

(d) if so, efforts taken by Government to neutralize and to deal with radical forces out to destroy peace and harmony in the State, in nexus with criminal gangs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Inputs indicate that ISI operatives are making efforts towards moral/financial support to pro-Khalistan elements for anti-India activities as well as to revive militancy in Punjab. The Government of India has adopted an integrated approach to counter the attempts to revive militancy which, *inter alia*, includes sustained vigilance along the borders, strengthening of mechanisms for Intelligence gathering and sharing. A close watch is maintained on the activities of various groups known to have been engaged in trying to foment terrorist activities. Necessary action is taken so as to maintain peace and harmony in the State.

ST status to six communities of Assam

1041. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted a Committee to formulate the modalities to grant Scheduled Tribe (ST) status to six communities of Assam;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Committee has submitted its report; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A Committee has been set up by Ministry of Home Affairs to recommend the modalities for granting of Scheduled Tribe status to six communities namely, Koch Rajbongshi, Moran, Matak, Tai Ahom, Chutia and Adivasi (Tea Tribes) of Assam on 29.02.2016. The committee is yet to submit its report.

Introduction of laser fencing at borders

1042. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Border Security Force (BSF) will soon partner with IIT, Bombay to find technology solutions for introducing laser fencing and detecting tunnels to secure Indian borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government in this regard for securing border areas against attempts of illegal infiltration by terrorists and smuggling of various kinds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) BSF is taking all steps to find technical solution to secure Indian border against illegal infiltration and for detection of tunnels. The Government has adopted a multipronged approach for security arrangements at the borders to curb smuggling and infiltration. The arrangements include deployment of Border Guarding Force (BGF), construction of border fence, construction of border roads, installation of floodlights, construction of Border Out Posts (BOPs), introduction of Hi-tech surveillance equipment's, providing advanced weapons and Specialized Vehicles to Security Forces, etc.

Increase in crimes against women as per data of NCRB

1043. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crimes against women have increased by 2.9 per cent in 2016 over that of 2015 according to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data for 2016; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and what steps are being taken to reduce the crimes against women 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 reported, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted for crimes against women during 2014–16 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rest primarily with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories to all State Governments/UTs in this regard. These advisories specifically direct the States/UTs that cases should be thoroughly investigated and chargesheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape, murder etc. The medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay. These advisories also direct States/UTs for increasing gender sensitivity in Police. These advisories are available at www.mha.nic.in.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Total Crimes against Women during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CCS	PCS	CON	PCV
2014							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16526	21692	13400	20120	839	1467
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	351	397	241	315	9	12
3.	Assam	19169	27667	10039	11943	518	556
4.	Bihar	15393	19814	10135	15726	525	862
5.	Chhattisgarh	6301	8875	5629	9196	1531	2047
6.	Goa	508	497	329	472	14	16
7.	Gujarat	10854	25787	10160	26079	174	355

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CCS	PCS	CON	PCV
8.	Haryana	9010	9893	5751	9292	692	1011
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1529	2007	1122	1912	69	115
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3327	4961	2360	4824	105	138
11.	Jharkhand	6086	7045	4585	6804	786	1010
12.	Karnataka	14004	23110	11298	20712	354	891
13.	Kerala	11451	13940	10150	13321	553	660
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28756	42351	25515	42208	5773	9295
15.	Maharashtra	26818	49066	22834	47885	926	1428
16.	Manipur	337	214	71	71	4	6
17.	Meghalaya	390	378	312	347	13	13
18.	Mizoram	258	267	240	259	139	147
19.	Nagaland	68	82	47	59	22	30
20.	Odisha	14651	20292	12194	19470	429	763
21.	Punjab	5481	7034	3174	5370	637	1062
22.	Rajasthan	31216	23772	16442	23407	3659	5841
23.	Sikkim	111	182	104	167	46	44
24.	Tamil Nadu	6354	9295	4756	8622	1186	1957
25.	Telangana	14147	19966	11366	17761	504	644
26.	Tripura	1618	2070	1343	2724	108	134
27.	Uttar Pradesh	38918	112846	26506	69734	5288	13960
28.	Uttarakhand	1413	1694	992	1582	284	434
29.	West Bengal	38424	50335	35332	45770	422	517
TOTAL STATE(S)		323469	505529	246427	426152	25609	45415
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	117	128	97	127	12	13
31.	Chandigarh	434	390	262	371	65	88
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	17	16	20	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	16	7	15	8	1	1
34.	Delhi UT	15319	8377	6412	7240	1008	1480

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CCS	PCS	CON	PCV
35.	Lakshadweep	4	3	3	6	0	0
36.	Puducherry	77	88	57	78	1	1
TOTAL UT(s)		15988	9010	6862	7850	1087	1583
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		339457	514539	253289	434002	26696	46998

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	15967	22530	13255	20265	768	1565
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	384	408	259	303	0	0
3.	Assam	23365	22867	12287	12593	669	741
4.	Bihar	13904	16484	9148	13357	508	751
5.	Chhattisgarh	5783	6935	4910	7212	2319	2861
6.	Goa	392	402	319	405	27	32
7.	Gujarat	7777	18145	7025	17912	114	206
8.	Haryana	9511	8329	5348	8213	805	1173
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1295	1685	1012	1701	61	124
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3366	5063	2538	4951	83	136
11.	Jharkhand	6568	6398	4722	6501	726	1075
12.	Karnataka	12775	21361	10053	19288	251	394
13.	Kerala	9767	11461	8856	11490	649	609
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24231	36826	21622	37241	4233	7522
15.	Maharashtra	31216	45924	22784	41984	1229	2244
16.	Manipur	266	145	94	103	7	16
17.	Meghalaya	337	280	224	240	12	12
18.	Mizoram	158	187	197	213	138	166
19.	Nagaland	91	102	70	100	24	29
20.	Odisha	17200	20512	15046	19520	511	868
21.	Punjab	5340	6336	3552	6022	794	1419
22.	Rajasthan	28224	20110	14582	20444	3318	4765
23.	Sikkim	53	59	36	42	6	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	5919	9418	4221	7965	867	1629

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CCS	PCS	CON	PCV
25.	Telangana	15425	18962	14037	20706	533	918
26.	Tripura	1267	1311	1025	1265	99	108
27.	Uttar Pradesh	35908	105231	24940	71019	7151	17905
28.	Uttarakhand	1465	1425	858	1442	628	986
29.	West Bengal	33318	36368	35006	37997	420	500
TOTAL STATE(S)		311272	445264	238026	390494	26950	48762
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	136	124	97	115	7	8
31.	Chandigarh	468	466	277	453	65	87
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	37	12	22	2	2
33.	Daman and Diu	29	25	13	14	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	17222	10630	7854	9439	880	1124
35.	Lakshadweep	9	6	1	2	1	1
36.	Puducherry	82	120	66	88	4	4
TOTAL UT(S)		17971	11408	8320	10133	959	1226
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		329243	456672	246346	400627	27909	49988

2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	16362	26606	14774	21244	922	1279
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	367	389	239	284	23	23
3.	Assam	20869	21738	11004	11589	470	475
4.	Bihar	13400	17448	13951	18366	639	988
5.	Chhattisgarh	5947	7317	5114	7082	1207	1573
6.	Goa	371	349	236	300	18	19
7.	Gujarat	8532	18649	7676	18557	122	294
8.	Haryana	9839	9296	5603	8171	560	777
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1222	1635	947	1564	83	120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2850	3985	1823	3546	56	68
11.	Jharkhand	5453	6504	4136	4997	766	846
12.	Karnataka	14131	22730	9936	18647	271	387

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	PAR	CCS	PCS	CON	PCV
13.	Kerala	10034	12463	9408	11519	500	657
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26604	40663	23606	39662	3888	6199
15.	Maharashtra	31388	46941	26231	44686	1135	2101
16.	Manipur	253	151	165	177	7	11
17.	Meghalaya	372	283	262	394	88	127
18.	Mizoram	120	126	116	122	71	76
19.	Nagaland	105	72	61	67	23	30
20.	Odisha	17837	19837	15610	19911	392	918
21.	Punjab	5105	6150	2995	4676	550	894
22.	Rajasthan	27422	20457	14493	20597	2884	4159
23.	Sikkim	153	159	113	123	11	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	4463	7870	3166	6286	647	954
25.	Telangana	15374	21287	12185	18313	471	733
26.	Tripura	1013	1142	862	1079	130	152
27.	Uttar Pradesh	49262	130249	32032	82000	5795	15148
28.	Uttarakhand	1588	1566	990	1490	243	347
29.	West Bengal	32513	34726	33539	35215	319	392
TOTAL STATE(S)		322949	480788	251273	400664	22291	39758
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	108	114	77	89	8	14
31.	Chandigarh	414	399	280	358	52	61
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	28	30	40	2	2
33.	Daman and Diu	41	48	28	34	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	15310	13759	8542	9883	736	931
35.	Lakshadweep	9	7	8	7	0	0
36.	Puducherry	95	93	66	95	5	6
TOTAL UT(S)		16005	14448	9031	10506	803	1014
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		338954	495236	260304	411170	23094	40772

Source: Crime in India

**Damage due to Ockhi cyclone in
Kerala and Tamil Nadu**

1044. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the loss of lives and property caused by the Ockhi cyclone that hit the Kerala and Tamil Nadu shores;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the compensation paid to the dependents of the fishermen who lost their life and equipments; and

(c) the details of the measures taken by the Union Government in the rescue operations and for relief and rehabilitation of the victims of the disaster?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) As per information, the State Government of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, have reported the loss of life and property caused due to cyclone 'Ockhi', as given below:

(As on 22.12.2017)

State	No. of human lives lost	No. of houses damaged
Kerala	74	3600
Tamil Nadu	19	6868

The 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. Information on compensation and institutional credit provided to fishermen/owners of damaged boats is not maintained by this Ministry centrally, since the execution of relief activities on the ground is the responsibility of the State concerned.

The concerned State Governments are required to undertake necessary relief measures in the cyclone 'Ockhi' affected areas out of the funds readily available in the corpus of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) as per norms. In case of a calamity of 'severe nature', additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after following the laid down procedure. Financial assistance is towards relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered/claimed.

The Government of India had provided all possible logistics assistance like deployment of the Navy, Coast Guard, Air Force, National Disaster Response Force at strategic locations, sufficient food, medicines, etc., to the affected State Governments for managing the cyclone and its aftermath.

In order to support the affected people of these two States, after the cyclone 'Ockhi' the Government of India has released assistance of ₹ 280.50 crore to Tamil Nadu and ₹ 76.50 crore to Kerala from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on 8th December 2017 and 11th December 2017 respectively, for relief and rehabilitation of immediate nature.

Further, the Government of India has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 133 crore each from NDRF to Government of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Liberalisation of rules governing small arms manufacturing

1045. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules governing arms manufacturing have been liberalised in an effort to boost the 'Make in India' initiative and create employment opportunities;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether this decision of Government is likely to attract foreign investment in this sector in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it has been made conditional for the small arms and light weapons produced by a manufacturer to sell the same to the Central Government or the State Government with the prior approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(e) if so, details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) The Arms Rules, 2016 substituting the earlier rules of 1962 were notified on 15.07.2016 which simplified the process of licences for manufacturing of arms/ammunition, their export/import besides simplifying process of arms licence to individuals.

The Rules were further amended in October, 2017 to boost domestic manufacture of arms and ammunition as part of the Government's "Make in India" initiative.

The liberalisation of the Arms Rules will encourage investment including private and foreign investments in the manufacturing of arms and ammunition as part of the "Make in India" programme. The amended rules provide that the manufacturers do not require prior approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs for selling the manufactured arms to the State Government/Central Government.

Validation of foreign contribution designated bank accounts

1046. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that government has sent a reminder to NGOs and associations that have failed to validate their foreign contribution designated bank accounts as well as utilisation accounts despite its instructions, on June 7, 2017;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had pointed out that nonvalidation of such accounts was causing problems for banks to comply with FCRA provisions; and

(c) if so, the response received from NGOs with regard to the said reminder sent by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 506 NGOs have responded with regard to the reminder sent by the Government.

**Special representative for dialogue with groups
in Jammu and Kashmir**

1047. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently appointed a Special Representative to start dialogue process with all groups in Jammu and Kashmir and carry forward the peace mission in the State and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Special Representative has submitted any report in this regard and if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, by when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) 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 individual in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

During his two visits to Jammu and Kashmir, GoI Representative has met a large number of delegations/individuals representing the youth and students, women, different communities of Jammu and Kashmir, business groups, agriculturists, civil societies, intellectuals, elders, teaching community, migrants and various political parties besides Legislators.

Girls from poor families sold to Arabs

1048. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of India's slave brides from minority community are often destined for a life time of abuse and hardship in the Gulf nations;

(b) whether Government has made any assessment about the number of such innocent girls from poor families who were sold like commodities to Arabs and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has chalked out any programme to check such incidents and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) In response to the information sought in this regard from the State Governments and UTs, the Government of Telangana responded that eight cases were registered against nationals of certain Gulf countries for marriage with minor girls. The details of these cases are mentioned below:

Year	No. of cases registered	No. of victims	No. of accused arrested
2014	2	2	18
2015	2	2	9
2016	1	1	2
2017	3	3	18
TOTAL	8	8	47

Taking cognizance of news reports about these Indian child brides, the National Commission for Women had constituted an Inquiry Committee which found that nationals from Gulf countries marry minor muslim girls after paying money to brokers and middle men and to the families of girls. In most cases, the Girl is subjected to exploitation, violence and cruelty. After inquiry in some cases, Police arrested some nationals of gulf countries. About 38 middlemen/brokers were identified and taken for custodial interrogation. The National Commission for Women had made a series of recommendations to address this situation and forwarded it to concerned Ministries and Departments to take suitable action. The report received from the National Commission for Women was forwarded by the Ministry of Home Affairs

to the concerned State Government and to the Ministries/Departments concerned for appropriate action.

‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects and as such prevention of the crime of trafficking is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Central Government has been issuing advisories to the State Governments from time to time to address the crime of trafficking. These advisories are available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at: <http://mha.nic.in/csdivadvisory>.

Procession in parliament street

1049. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in pursuance of directives of National Green Tribunal, the Delhi Police has successfully evicted the agitators/protestors camping in the capital at Jantar Mantar to ensure free flow of traffic and pedestrian movement in the surroundings of Parliament;

(b) despite eviction of permanent agitators from Jantar Mantar, Delhi Police has been blocking the main artery of traffic, Parliament Street, to allow processions on day to day basis thereby disrupting traffic and forcing diversion via Gol Dak Khana roundabout; and

(c) whether considering the convenience of the public, Delhi Police will declare Parliament Street, out of bounds for any meeting/gathering or procession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Delhi Police has reported that in compliance of directions of the Hon’ble National Green Tribunal, all the agitators/protestors from Jantar Mantar Road have been evicted for ensuring free flow of traffic and pedestrian movement.

(b) In view of the security of vital establishments such as Parliament House Complex, President House, Central Ministries as well as residences of Dignitaries/Ambassadors, the protestors/demonstrators are reportedly stopped at Parliament Street opposite Police Station, whenever the agitators assemble there with their demands to move towards the above said sensitive establishments/areas.

(c) Delhi Police has reported that Parliament Street is already notified u/s 144 Cr.PC.

Police force deployed on traffic duty in Delhi

1050. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of police personnel that have been deployed on traffic duty in Delhi at present; and

(b) in view of fact that traffic is increasing day by day, what additions to the force are being planned for the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that 5932 police personnel have been posted for traffic police duty. The assessment of manpower requirement of Delhi Police is a continuous process undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with Delhi Police and other stakeholders.

Threat to territorial integrity of North-East States

1051. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the apprehensions regarding threat to territorial integrity of North-East States due to final pact on Naga insurgency issue;

(b) if so, what are those apprehensions of the North-East States; and

(c) what is being done to allay these apprehensions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Government is aware of some apprehensions relating to likely resolution of Naga issue expressed in certain quarters in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur. The apprehensions are speculative in nature about the territorial integrity of these States. Adequate care is being taken to protect the interests of everyone in final agreement.

Introduction of new category of visas

1052. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on introducing a new category of visas with a liberal framework for entrepreneurs and researchers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal for introduction of new categories of visa at present.

Funds allocated under BADP

1053. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set up a Committee to identify gaps in basic infrastructure like roads and railways in borders areas of North-East;

(b) if so, the composition of the committee and its aims, objectives and mandate thereof; and

(c) the State-wise details of funds allocated under Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in the last three financial years thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee on North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERDS). Secretary, North Eastern Council (NEC) is its Chairman and senior officers of Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, and NEC are its members. Empowered Committee of the BADP set up under the Secretary, Border Management, MHA is also mandated to identify gaps in basic facilities and Infrastructure in the Border areas. Development of North Eastern Region is a priority for the Government and several Schemes and Projects have been conceived from improving basic infrastructure in the North East.

(c) The details of funds allocated under Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in the last three financial years (2014-15 to 2016-17) is given in the table below:

		(₹ in crores)		
Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		(Central Share)		
		Allocation	Allocation	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	92.77	81.49	103.00
2.	Assam	34.80	33.82	56.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	60.84	60.65	46.00
4.	Gujarat	45.05	37.93	38.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	21.00	21.00	25.00
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	128.00	119.32	120.00
7.	Manipur	22.00	22.00	25.00
8.	Meghalaya	21.00	21.00	25.00
9.	Mizoram	40.17	38.62	46.00
10.	Nagaland	20.00	20.00	25.00
11.	Punjab	35.26	38.14	28.00
12.	Rajasthan	137.73	136.24	116.00
13.	Sikkim	20.00	20.00	25.00
14.	Tripura	48.25	50.57	71.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	49.82	42.09	38.00
16.	Uttarakhand	35.65	33.60	31.00
17.	West Bengal	158.35	184.53	122.00
TOTAL		970.69	961.00	940.00
Kept reserve for contingencies		19.31	29.00	50.00
GRAND TOTAL		990.00	990.00	990.00

Poor condition of tea garden labourers

1054. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of labourers working in the tea gardens in the country is reported to be in very bad shape;

(b) if so, details thereof and reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government implements any scheme to pay sufficient compensation to dependents of labourers working in the tea gardens in the country;

(d) if so, details thereof and other measures including policy adopted, if any, for social and economic security of tea garden workers in the country; and

(e) total amount disbursed for such purposes by Government during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951 mandates the tea estates to provide basic welfare services and amenities *viz.* housing, medical and primary education, water supply, sanitation etc. to the tea workers. Moreover, the workers of the tea industry are covered by all social security legislations like the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Maternity Benefit Act 1961, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, the Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund, Pension Fund and Deposit Link Insurance Fund Scheme Act, 1955—only for Assam.

Besides, the government implements through the Tea Board various welfare activities for tea plantation workers and their dependants in tea estates. The welfare activities undertaken by the Tea Board under the Human Resource Development (HRD) Scheme aims at improving the health and hygiene of workers, education of wards of workers and imparting training to improve skills for growers/workers.

(e) Tea Board has disbursed ₹ 14.33 crores during the last three financial years 2014-15 to 2016-17 and ₹ 2.74 crores during the current financial year 2017-18 (upto 30.11.2017) under the HRD component of "Tea Development and Promotion Scheme".

Returns from EPFO investments in ETFs

1055. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is expecting good returns from the portion of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) amount it invested in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) based on Nifty 50, Sensex and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) indices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the amounts and the companies in which Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has invested; and

(d) the details of returns it expects from these investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The returns on investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) based on Nifty 50, Sensex and

Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) indices depend on the performance of stock market.

The notional return on the investments in ETFs as on 30th November, 2017 was 18.94 per cent.

(c) and (d) The details of the amounts invested in different ETFs as on 30th November, 2017 are as under:—

ETF	₹ in crore
SBI Nifty 50	19530.02
SBI Sensex	6620.74
UTI Nifty 50	4054.55
UTI Sensex	1377.03
CPSE	1807.81
Bharat 22	2024.75
TOTAL	35414.90

The returns from these investments depend on the performance of stock market.

Amendment in EPF scheme for buying homes

1056. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will amend the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) scheme to enable around 4 crore members of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) to withdraw upto 90 per cent of their fund for making down payments while buying houses;

(b) whether said amendment will also allow the EPFO subscribers to use their EPF accounts for paying equated monthly installments of home loans; and

(c) whether under the proposed provision in the EPF scheme, the subscribers would have to form a cooperative society with at least 10 members to avail of the facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Government *vide* Notification No. G.S.R.351 (E) dated 12th April, 2017 has inserted a paragraph 68BD in Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952 for withdrawal from the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) for purchasing dwelling house or flat or construction of a dwelling house.

The withdrawal amount from the Provident Fund shall not exceed ninety per cent of the employer's share of contribution and interest thereon and employee's share of contribution and interest thereon.

The Scheme envisages that a member can authorise monthly installment for the repayment, wholly or partly, of any outstanding principal or interest of a loan obtained in the name of the member or spouse of the member or jointly by the member and the spouse.

The payment can be made on behalf of the member to a housing agency or primary lending agency or bank concerned, etc.

The subscriber should be a member of a cooperative society or a society registered for housing purpose under any law for the time being in force and such society has at least ten members of the Fund.

Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008

1057. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has amended Schedule-1 of Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 in order to add more social security schemes for unorganised workers as per the Act, the details of newly introduced schemes thereof;

(b) whether National Social Security Board for Unorganised Workers has been reviewing and documenting registration of workers and expenditure under various schemes, the scheme-wise details of total number of beneficiaries and amount spent under schemes of Schedule-1 of Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for last three financial years; and

(c) the data of registered unorganized workers, State-wise duly registered under Section 10 of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The National Social Security Board recommends, advices, monitors and reviews on matters arising out of the administration of the UWSS Act from time-to-time. The scheme-wise details as available in respect of number of beneficiaries and amount spent under various schemes of Schedule-1 of Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The State Government is mandated to register unorganised workers, State-wise data of registered workers is not available at Central level.

Statement

Scheme-wise detail in respect of number of beneficiaries and amount spent under various schemes of schedule-I under Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008

1. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)		(₹ in lakhs)							
Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17*		Expenditure	Expenditure
		SPIP Approvals	Expenditure	SPIP Approvals	Expenditure	SPIP Approvals	Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
(A) High Focus States									
1.	Bihar	38714.80	29690.03	31298.31	29552.74	34339.76	12286.07		
2.	Chhattisgarh	6006.53	5294.70	6094.13	6190.44	6914.00	3890.94		
3.	Himachal Pradesh	226.84	128.36	309.69	297.98	266.49	367.07		
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2812.44	2167.13	3087.64	2249.78	2431.52	1450.37		
5.	Jharkhand	8641.13	6239.85	9471.54	6599.19	7143.20	4415.89		
6.	Madhya Pradesh	18979.77	17155.15	18565.50	18194.31	19240.00	12874.73		
7.	Orissa	9827.84	9782.53	10219.04	9513.52	9546.32	6358.18		
8.	Rajasthan	19408.05	18364.16	20100.18	17783.60	17628.96	13521.54		
9.	Uttar Pradesh	50921.07	44171.54	51184.55	36764.38	51128.79	29638.58		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Uttarakhand	1907.20	1948.48	2113.23	1818.95	1741.45	1160.35
SUB TOTAL		157445.67	134941.92	152443.81	128964.88	150380.49	85963.72
(B) North East States							
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	181.90	84.74	230.52	139.49	202.28	51.58
12.	Assam	10494.20	9056.72	8534.18	8683.12	7156.48	6392.32
13.	Manipur	197.02	229.04	234.26	294.61	234.26	140.57
14.	Meghalaya	368.13	234.73	416.13	296.60	462.11	240.19
15.	Mizoram	188.32	70.11	129.43	73.95	128.93	119.44
16.	Nagaland	175.90	120.63	184.14	79.89	182.36	31.78
17.	Sikkim	31.25	26.65	22.50	48.35	31.54	16.39
18.	Tripura	291.87	252.43	318.65	292.51	318.90	178.58
SUB TOTAL		11928.59	10075.04	10069.81	9908.52	8716.86	7170.85

(C) Non-High Focus States

19.	Andhra Pradesh	2509.88	3019.07	2494.88	3258.77	2765.55	1653.04
20.	Goa	12.30	4.40	12.30	7.17	12.30	4.06
21.	Gujarat	3580.20	3485.26	3616.47	3574.31	2823.37	2091.16
22.	Haryana	433.39	710.57	535.42	717.48	546.55	350.44
23.	Karnataka	6585.00	5499.98	6622.50	5987.91	7881.02	4119.74
24.	Kerala	1313.12	1372.41	1369.67	1389.32	1499.38	857.82

25.	Maharashtra	5263.99	4591.24	4982.31	4471.27	5087.17	2528.79
26.	Punjab	1109.24	1367.39	1109.24	1265.90	1081.74	888.41
27.	Tamil Nadu	5243.87	4530.20	3991.95	3565.62	4133.57	2360.41
28.	Telangana	2282.65	1871.57	1827.50	2205.80	2133.45	1665.19
29.	West Bengal	5967.49	6046.42	6975.84	5359.46	5640.00	3985.82
SUB TOTAL		34301.13	32498.51	33538.08	31803.02	33604.10	20504.87
(D) Small States/UTs							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.23	5.31	7.23	3.48	7.23	3.89
31.	Chandigarh	6.12	7.35	13.82	5.79	9.51	6.65
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22.40	23.46	22.00	38.51	52.74	32.62
33.	Daman and Diu	2.69	1.73	3.05	1.97	3.05	0.90
34.	Delhi	230.00	118.19	200.85	118.77	161.00	57.85
35.	Lakshadweep	6.91	9.37	12.13	5.33	12.13	3.07
36.	Puducherry	30.35	22.96	26.93	21.92	27.42	13.47
SUB TOTAL		305.70	188.37	286.01	195.76	273.08	118.45
GRAND TOTAL		203981.09	177703.85	196337.70	170872.18	192974.53	113757.89

* Provisional

Note: (1) SPIP stands for State Programme Implementation Plan.

(2) Expenditure is inclusive of previous year's unspent balance, Central grant and State share and it is updated upto 31.12.2016.

(3) The above figures are as per FMR submitted by the States/UTs.

2. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):—

Total expenditure of funds under IGNOAPS and NFBS

(In lakhs)

	Release		Expenditure Reported	
	IGNOAPS	NFBS	IGNOAPS	NFBS
2014-15	418098.05	55781.27	686100.53	37780.44
2015-16	556269.07	63941.89	554623.63	47343.61
2016-17*	148044.42	18577.10	24459.79	2773.50

*provisional

3. Handicraft Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

The office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is implementing Direct Benefit to Artisans Schemes for the safety and welfare of Handicrafts Artisans. The details of funds disbursed under these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year is as per detail given below:—

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Funds disbursed (in lakhs)	14.97	244.93	1335.00	55.50

4. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

(₹ in crores)

Year	Health Insurance Scheme (HIS)	Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)
	Fund released	Fund released
2014-15	25.87	16.39
2015-16	01.94	16.67
2016-17	8.57	12.03

5. Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY)

Social Security Fund was set up by Government of India for extending insurance cover to weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. Similarly, Social Security Scholarship fund was set up to provide the educational assistance to the children of the members' covered under Aam Admi Bima Yojana. LIC of India is entrusted

with management of both the Funds. The outgo from the fund during last three years was as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Social Security Fund Outgo	AABY Scholarship fund Outgo
2014-15	438.57	274.74
2015-16	436.58	204.88
2016-17	385.34	231.85
2017-18 (upto 06/17)	44.16	19.15

Majithia Wage Board

1058. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the recommendations of the Majithia Wage Board have not been implemented so far;

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

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Central Government notified the recommendations of the Majithia Wage Boards for the journalists and non-journalists newspaper employees in the Official Gazette on 11.11.2011 under section 12 of the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 subject to the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 246 of 2011. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* Order dated 7th February, 2014 have upheld the said notification. This was intimated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on 14th March, 2014 as the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Boards lies with them under Section 17 and 17B of the said Act. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, *vide* its Judgment dated 19.6.2017, in Contempt Petition (Civil) No. 411 of 2014 in W.P. (C) No. 246 of 2011 has clarified the issues concerning applicability of the Wage Board recommendations. This has also been intimated to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on 20th July, 2017.

However, the Central Government has constituted a Central Level Monitoring Committee (CLMC) to review the progress of implementation of the recommendations

of the Wage Boards. Regional Meetings were held in different parts of the country under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Labour and Employment Minister to apprise the States for expeditious implementation. As reported by various States/UTs, 341 newspaper establishments have implemented the said recommendations fully. Moreover, the Central Government is continuing to impress upon the States/UTs to ensure implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Boards in all the remaining newspaper establishments.

Discrimination against women in paying wages in unorganised sector

†1059. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in unorganised sector women are being discriminated in terms of remuneration as they are being given less wages than men for equal work;

(b) if so, whether it is a violation of Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and if so, the steps being taken by the Ministry in this regard;

(c) the steps being taken by Government in view of the data maintained by the Labour Bureau so that equal wages for equal work could be ensured; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate government are equally payable to both male and female workers and the Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender.

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. In the Central sphere, the enforcement of the act is entrusted to the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) who heads the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). In cases where the State Governments are "appropriate Government", the enforcement of provisions of Equal Remuneration Act is done by the State Labour Departments.

Central Government is regularly monitoring the implementation of the Equal Remuneration Act. To ensure enforcement of provisions of the Act, regular inspections are carried out and prosecutions are launched against those found violating the Act, both at Central and State level in their respective sphere.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Silicosis deaths among labourers in Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh

†1060. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 'Silicosis' cases which came to light throughout the country in last three years and concrete steps taken to protect labourers from dust, released by mines and factories;

(b) names of welfare schemes made for labourers working in mines and factories which cause Silicosis disease among them and the aid provided to such labourers in last three years under such schemes;

(c) number of deaths caused by this disease in Bemetara District of Chhattisgarh and in Uttar Pradesh in last three years; and

(d) funds released to Chhattisgarh for prevention of this disease in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) One case of silicosis has been reported by Mine management to the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) and 32 (thirty two) cases of silicosis have been reported by the Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) to the Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI) throughout the country in the last three years.

Following steps have been taken by DGMS to protect the persons employed in the mines from the dust:—

- Wet drilling
- Periodic monitoring of dust levels at workplace
- Personal Dust Exposure profile using Personal Dust Samplers
- Use of Dust mask and Dust respirator as Personal Protective Equipments
- Initial Medical Examination before employment and Periodical Medical Examinations of persons employed in mines at an interval of 5 years.
- Occupational health surveys
- Awareness Campaigns

“Multicentric study of dust related diseases in stone mines and development of sustainable preventive programme has been undertaken jointly by Ministry of Labour

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Employment and Ministry of Mines. National Institutes of Miners' Health (NIMH), Nagpur has carried out the occupational health and safety survey of mine workers upto October, 2017 in four (4) states namely Telangana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana in which 103 cases of Silicosis have been detected out of 1566 persons examined.

As far as workers employed in the factories are concerned, the Government of India has enacted a comprehensive legislation *i.e.* the Factories Act, 1948, for taking care of the occupational safety, health and welfare issues of the workers employed in the factories registered under the Act and the State governments have framed State Factories Rules under the enabling provisions of the Act and the same are enforced by the State Government to ensure the safety and health of the workers working in the registered factories. The Act and Rules framed thereunder provide for pre-employment and periodical health check-up in the form of medical examination for the workers employed in hazardous processes and dangerous operations as defined under the Factories Act, 1948.

(b) Compensation for Silicosis affected persons for both mines and factories is given under Employee Compensation Act, 1923 which is administered by Compensation Commissioners of respective States.

For the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, as per the information received from the Government of Chhattisgarh, the name of the welfare scheme for Silicosis affected workers is "Silicosis Bimari Se Pidit Shramiko Ke Liye Aarthik Sahayata Avam Punarvas Sahayata Yojna" and it is implemented by the Department of Labour, Government of Chhattisgarh for the workers working in the factories situated in Chhattisgarh. Under this scheme, there is a provision to provide an aid of ₹ 3 lakhs to each of the Silicosis affected labourers. Six silicosis affected workers have been provided with an aid of ₹ 3 lakhs each, during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017.

As per the information received from the CIF, Uttar Pradesh, no welfare schemes is being run by the State for the workers working in the dust prone factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948.

(c) As per the information received from the Government of Chhattisgarh, the number of deaths caused by Silicosis disease in Bemetara District of Chhattisgarh is two during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017.

As per the information received from CIF, Uttar Pradesh, the number of deaths caused by Silicosis disease during the last three years is Nil.

(d) There is no specific scheme in the Ministry wherein funds are released to State Governments for prevention of this disease.

Educated unemployed in Maharashtra

1061. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and Union Territory-wise number of educated unemployed persons at present in the country, particularly in Maharashtra; and

(b) the effective measures with Government to remove unemployment during the last one year to solve this serious problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the result of labour force survey on employment-unemployment conducted in 2015-16 by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated percentage of unemployed persons aged 15 years and above having qualification of graduate and post-graduate is given below:—

State	Level of Qualification	Unemployed Persons
Maharashtra	Graduate	4.4%
	Post-graduate	6.8%
All-India	Graduate	10.0%
	Post-graduate	9.8%

The State-wise detail is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Employment generation and improving employability has been the priority concern of the Government. The Government is implementing various programmes 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).

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries/Departments run skill development schemes across various sectors.

MUDRA and START UPS schemes are initiated by the Government for facilitating self-employment.

Government has implemented 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 promoting employment generation.

Statement

*Unemployed persons having graduate and post-graduate level qualification
aged 15 years and above in 2015-16*

(in %)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Unemployed persons having graduate level qualification	Unemployed persons having post-graduate level qualification
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.7	13.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.6	58.7
3.	Assam	12.6	7.1
4.	Bihar	15.2	11.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.5	4.8
6.	Delhi	2.5	3.6
7.	Goa	7.1	-
8.	Gujarat	1.6	1.8
9.	Haryana	6.5	7.7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	23.4	3.8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.4	10.7
12.	Jharkhand	15.9	10.7
13.	Karnataka	3.7	4.9
14.	Kerala	18.5	14.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4.4	2.8
16.	Maharashtra	4.4	6.8

1	2	3	4
17.	Manipur	13.9	6.8
18.	Meghalaya	15	27.3
19.	Mizoram	15.8	-
20.	Nagaland	25.8	22.6
21.	Odisha	11.0	8.3
22.	Punjab	9.0	11.2
23.	Rajasthan	13.8	10.7
24.	Sikkim	47.7	2.1
25.	Tamil Nadu	9.9	10.6
26.	Telangana	6.3	7.2
27.	Tripura	22.8	38.5
28.	Uttarakhand	12.3	11.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	13.9	12.7
30.	West Bengal	9.8	13.9
31.	A & N Island	20.5	20.2
32.	Chandigarh	2.7	0.9
33.	Dadra and Nagar Havili	9.8	31.5
34.	Daman and Diu	1.5	-
35.	Lakshadweep	22.3	24.5
36.	Puducherry	6.2	6.9
ALL INDIA		10.0	9.8

Source: Employment-Unemployment Survey, Labour Bureau

Employer's struggle to find workers with right skills

1062. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has nearly 500 million workers but more than two-thirds of Indian employers report that they struggle to find workers with the right skills; and

(b) the details of any assessment for the said issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) A Human

Resource Report was commissioned by the National Skill Development Council (NSDC) under the M/o Skill Development and Entrepreneurship with the objective to understand the incremental skill requirements across 24 high priority sectors between 2013-2017 and 2017-2022. As per the report, incremental human resource requirement is of 103.4 million during 2017-2022 across these 24 sectors.

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries/Department run skill development schemes across various sectors. According to the data compiled by M/o Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), number of persons trained during 2016-17 (upto December, 2016) was 19,58,723.

High unemployment rate in comparison to other asian countries

1063. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has highest unemployment rate in Asia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, as per the recent study of rating agency Care Ratings, employment generation in the country has not kept pace with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expansion; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the modelled estimates of International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 2017, the estimated unemployment rate for the persons aged 15 years and above for India and other Asian countries is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) To assess the change/shift in employment in India, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors. The coverage of the quarterly Quick Employment Survey has since been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors and as per the results of the Survey, the net addition in employment in selected eight sectors were 0.77 lakh in 1st July over 1st April 2016, 0.32 lakh in 1st October over 1st July 2016 and 1.22 Lakh in 1st January 2017 over 1st October 2016 in the country and the percentage change in the quarterly Gross Domestic Product over corresponding period of the previous year was 7.6%, 6.8% and 6.7% in Quarter 1, Quarter 2 and Quarter 3 respectively.

The Employment generation and improving employability has been the priority concern of the Government. The Government is implementing various programmes 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 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

In order to improve the employability of youth, around 22 Ministries/Departments run skill development schemes across various sectors. MUDRA and START UPS schemes are initiated by the Government for facilitating self-employment.

Government has implemented 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 promoting employment generation.

Statement

Estimated Unemployment Rate in major countries in Asia for persons aged 15 years and above in 2017.

Name of Country	Unemployment rate (in %)
Cambodia	0.3
Qatar	0.3
Myanmar	0.8
Thailand	1.0
Bahrain	1.2
Singapore	2.1
Viet Nam	2.2
Bhutan	2.4
Kuwait	2.4
Japan	2.9

Name of Country	Unemployment rate (in %)
Nepal	3.2
Malaysia	3.4
Hong Kong	3.5
India	3.6
South Korea	3.7
United Arab Emirates	3.8
Bangladesh	4.0
Maldives	4.0
Taiwan	4.1
China	4.6
Sri Lanka	4.6
New Zealand	5.2
Russian Federation	5.3
Saudi Arabia	5.5
Indonesia	5.6
Philippines	5.7
Pakistan	5.9
Lebanon	6.7
Fiji	8.1
Afghanistan	8.5
Uzbekistan	8.7
Iran	11.4
Turkey	11.4
Iraq	14.8
Jordan	14.9
Yemen	16.0
Oman	16.9

Source: ILO Modelled estimates.

Rate of unemployment in labour intensive sectors

1064. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the rate of unemployment in 2011-12 and that in 2015-16; and

(b) the total number of jobs added in eight labour intensive sectors in 2015-16 as compared to the corresponding jobs added in 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the result of last four labour force surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country is given below:—

Year	Unemployment Rate
2011-12	3.3%
2012-13	4.0%
2013-14	3.4%
2015-16	3.7%

(b) To assess the change/shift in employment in India, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment surveys in eight selected labour-intensive sectors. According to the survey results, estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 8.37 lakh jobs in 2011-12 and 1.35 lakh in 2015. The details for last Quarter of 2015-16 are not available. The coverage of the quarterly Quick Employment Survey has since been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors and as per the results of the Survey, the increase in employment in selected eight sectors were 0.77 lakh in 1st July over 1st April 2016.

Employment generation through labour intensive industries

1065. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has indentified labour intensive industries in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these industries have not fared well resulting in fall in employment generation;
- (d) if not, what has been the share of these industries in employment generation; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to make them more responsive to employment generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Labour Bureau earlier conducted Quarterly Employment surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/Powerloom to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009. So far, twenty eight such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and reports thereon released. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all the selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 38.81 lakh (Persons) starting from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) till the 28th Survey (Oct, 2015 to Dec, 2015). The results of the surveys for the last few years are given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*).

(e) Government has decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being implemented by the Government and these are likely to enhance the employment base. MUDRA and START UPS scheme are initiated by the Government for facilitating self employment.

A new Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer's contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition. Government has also announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Government has also implemented the National Career Service Project providing a package of employment related services *inter alia* consisting of a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers.

Statement-I

The changes in employment over a period of twelve months for the last seven years

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

Statement-II

The sector-wise details regarding total employment under first round and change estimates of employment under 2nd, 3rd and 4th Rounds are presented as under:

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

Assistance to people rendered jobless due to demonetisation

1066. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data regarding people who lost their jobs and went back to their home State post demonetisation, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is any plan of Government regarding resettlement of these people, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government intends to give monetary help to these people, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment also conducts employment and unemployment surveys. No information has been collected on this matter subsequent to demonetization.

Migrant Workers

†1067. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in the country where the number of migrant workers from other States is highest at present;

(b) whether the Central and State Governments have any programmes to improve their literacy/education and to ascertain better living conditions and healthcare facilities for them;

(c) if not, whether the Central Government will take steps in this direction; and

(d) whether the Central Government will help Governments of States like that of Kerala for introducing complete health insurance for migrant workers on the lines of national health insurance scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No such data regarding immigrant workers is maintained at central level.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The Union Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979: which aims at protecting the interests of the Inter-State migrant workers. The Act provides for provision of medical facilities to the migrant workmen and their dependents including crèche and maternity benefits. Children of migrant workers are also eligible for compulsory education up-to 14 years of age under Right to Education Act. The Act also provides for safety and other facilities such as canteen urinals etc. for migrant workers. Besides, States have their own schemes for migrant workers.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Jobs creation in core industries

1068. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any status report is available about the jobs created in the core industries during the last three years;

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

(c) the ratio of formal (regular) and informal jobs among the jobs created;

(d) whether any target are set for job creation in these sectors in the coming years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Labour Bureau has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in eight selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and handloom/powerloom. The job growth in these 8 sectors in the last 3 years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The coverage of the quarterly Quick Employment Survey has since been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors. As per the results of the three quarterly surveys conducted during 2016, the estimated net addition of jobs as on 1st January, 2017 over the 1st July, 2016 was 2.31 lakh workers. The details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the NSSO survey results, the distribution of workers during 2011-12 is given below:—

(Figures in %)

Worker	Industry Sector		
	Unorganized	Organised	Total
Informal	82.6	9.8	92.4
Formal	0.4	7.2	7.6
TOTAL	83.0	17.0	100.0

(d) and (e) A new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, numbers of persons skilled across various sectors were 1.04 crore during 2015-16.

A new Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” has been launched by the Government in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer’s contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition to paying the 8.33% EPS contribution. Government has announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing National Career Service Project (NCSP) for transforming the employment services in the country using technology to bring more employment opportunities to jobseekers.

Statement-I

Job growth in 8 major sectors as per quarterly quick employment surveys conducted by labour bureau.

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry/Group	Jan, 13 to Dec, 13	Jan, 14 to Dec, 14	Jan, 15 to Dec, 15	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Textiles	2.86	1.41	0.72	4.99
2.	Leather	0.44	-0.07	-0.08	0.29
3.	Metal	-0.35	0.74	0.37	0.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Automobile	0.16	0.25	-0.08	0.33
5.	Gems and Jewellery	0.09	0.11	-0.19	0.01
6.	Transport	-0.09	-0.11	-0.04	-0.24
7.	IT/BPO	1.09	1.93	0.76	3.78
8.	Handloom/Powerloom	-0.02	-0.05	-0.11	-0.18
TOTAL (Year-wise)		4.18	4.21	1.35	9.74

*Source: Labour Bureau

Statement-II

Sector-wise change in employment in eight sectors as per quarterly quick employment surveys conducted by labour bureau.

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	1st Jul over 1st Apr' 16	1st Oct over 1st Jul' 16	1st Jan' 17 over 1st Oct' 16	Total
1.	Manufacturing	-0.12	0.24	0.83	0.95
2.	Construction	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	-0.25
3.	Trade	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.26
4.	Transport	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.18
5.	Accommodation and Restaurant	0.01	-0.08	0.00	-0.07
6.	IT/BPO	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.22
7.	Education	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.67
8.	Health	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.35
TOTAL		0.77	0.32	1.22	2.31

*Source: Labour Bureau

Launching of pencil portal to eliminate child labour

1069. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently launched a portal Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour (PENCIL) to eliminate child labour in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said portal will be monitored by different Ministries/Departments/Organisations to take action against child and women trafficking and to prevent child labour in the country; 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) Government has developed an online portal PENCiL (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) which was launched on 26.9.2017. The purpose of this portal is to provide a mechanism for both enforcement of the provisions of Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and effective implementation of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child and adolescent labour.

The main components of PENCIL portal are complaint corner, child and adolescent labour tracking system, NCLP and State Resource Centre which are connected with the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Further, the data obtained on the portal is to be shared with Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. At the State Government level the monitoring is to be done by State Resource Centre established at State Labour Department. At district level District Nodal Officers (DNOs) are nominated to take action on the complaints of their respective districts.

Identification of workers in unorganised sector

1070. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the method of identification of workers in the unorganised sector along with the details thereof;

(b) whether there are concerns regarding the quality and credibility of the data; and

(c) whether Government proposes to issue identification cards to workers in the unorganised sector 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 Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, defines an unorganized worker and provides for a self-declaration by such worker confirming that he or she is an unorganized worker.

There is no centralized national database of unorganized workers in India. Accordingly, it has been decided to create a national platform or unorganized workers. A

proposal to issue a Unique ID *i.e.* Unorganised Workers Identification Number (UWIN) and allotment of a Aadhaar seeded Identification number to them without issuing any smart card, has been approved by the Central Government with an estimated cost of ₹ 402.7 crore to be implemented in two years during 2017-18 and 2018-19.

Impact of demonetisation on unorganised sector

1071. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the percentage of employment in the country in the organised and unorganised sectors;

(b) whether Government has made any effort to study the impact of demonetisation on the unorganised sector; and

(c) whether Government has made any plan to rehabilitate the labour in the unorganised sector that lost its employment due to demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per the NSSO survey results, the distribution of workers during 2011-12 is given below:

(Figures in %)

Worker	Industry Sector		
	Unorganized	Organised	Total
Informal	82.6	9.8	92.4
Formal	0.4	7.2	7.6
TOTAL	83.0	17.0	100.0

(b) and (c) There is no data available for the period subsequent to demonetisation for employment/unemployment.

Report on job loss for monitoring Indian economy

1072. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the data released by Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, two million jobs were lost between January and August, 2017;

(b) whether it is also a fact that year-on-year basis, there has been an addition of 4 million jobs between January-April, 2017 period and 2 million jobs for May-August, 2017; and

(c) how the Ministry looks at this trend and what efforts it is making since monthly overall unemployment rate has been rising steadily since August, 2017, from 4.11 per cent in August to 5.68 per cent in October, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) is a private company involved in the business of making estimates on economic parameters. However, Government cannot authenticate its methodologies and findings. As per the information obtained from the office of CMIE, the estimated number of persons employed during Wave 10 conducted during January-April 2017 was 405 million compared to 406.5 million during Wave 9 conducted during September-December 2016 implying a fall in employment of 1.5 million during this period.

Further, employment during Wave 12 conducted during May-August, 2017 was estimated at 404.6 million implying a fall of 0.6 million compared to employment during Wave 11. Therefore, the total fall in employment between May-August, 2017 and September-December, 2016 works out to 1.9 million.

Year-on-year comparisons can be made for two Waves. These show an increase in employment. Employment during Wave 10 of January-April, 2017 at 405 million was 42 million higher than during Wave 7 of January-April, 2016. And, employment during Wave 11 of May-August, 2017 at 404.6 million was 1.5 million higher than it was in Wave 8 of May-August, 2016.

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 demographic shifts and technological transformations.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being implemented by the Government and these are likely to enhance the employment base. MUDRA and START UPS scheme are initiated by the Government for facilitating self employment.

A new Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme employers would be provided an incentive to enhance employment where the Government will pay the employer’s contribution of 8.33% EPS made to new employees. In textiles (apparel and made-ups) sector, the Government will also pay the 3.67% EPF contribution of employers in addition. Government has also announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Government has also implemented the National Career Service Project providing a package of employment related services *inter alia* consisting of a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers.

Investment of PF money on REITs

1073. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the PF subscribers earn lower returns on their retirement corpus because of myopic and archaic investment rules that forbid investment of PF money in private equity, mutual funds and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs);

(b) whether EPFO has capped its equity portfolio to 15 per cent whereas world over there has been growing investments of public funds in REITs where too EPFO has capped its limit to 5 per cent of its investible corpus; and

(c) whether Government will allow workers to shift their mandatory savings from their wages and salaries to National Pension Scheme for better returns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir. The Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees’ Provident Fund (EPF), based on the Pattern of Investment notified by the Government, decides guidelines for investment so as to ensure maximum return with minimal risks. Over the years, the rate of interest earned by EPF subscribers is more than the interest rate earned under similar saving schemes like Public Provident Fund (PPF), General Provident Fund (GPF), etc.

(b) At present, Employees’ Provident Fund Organisation invests 15 per cent of investible amount in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) which is the maximum permissible limit as per the Pattern of Investment notified by the Government.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana

†1074. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) and achievements thereof;

(b) the number of industries/promoted employers promoting the creation of employment opportunities in Chhattisgarh since the very inception of the above scheme, and the industry-wise/area-wise number of beneficiaries thereof;

(c) the area-wise details of the funds provided by Government to Chhattisgarh to implement the above scheme and the funds used out of it; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken to create/ promote the avenues of employment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) aims at incentivization of new jobs in the formal sector. The scheme will incentivize the employers to recruit unemployed persons and also to formalize the informal employees.

Government of India is paying the 8.33% Employees' Pension Scheme contribution of the employer for the new employment. The Scheme was launched with effect from 09.08.2016. The scheme will continue for the eligible new employees for the first three years of their employment from the date of acquiring a new UAN or 09.08.2016, whichever is later, provided they continue in employment in any EPFO registered establishment. A direct benefit of the scheme is that new workers will have access to social security benefits of the organized sector.

(b) The number of establishments/employers benefited under PMRPY in relation to the State of Chhattisgarh since the inception of the scheme is 300 as on 20.12.2017. Industry-wise/district-wise details are given in the Statement-I (See below). The number of beneficiaries in respect of Chhattisgarh State is 9487 as on 20.12.2017. Industry-wise/district-wise details are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) Funds are provided for the Scheme as a whole and not area wise. However, the funds utilized in Chhattisgarh State under this Scheme amounts to ₹ 13661977 as on 20.12.2017.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) 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 demographic shifts and technological transformations.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The Make in India, Skill India, Digital India schemes are being implemented by the Government and these are likely to enhance the employment base. MUDRA and START UPS scheme are being initiated by the Government for facilitating self employment.

Government has also announced a booster package of ₹ 6000 crores for the textile sector which is an employment intensive sector.

Government has also implemented the National Career Service Project providing a package of employment related services *inter-alia* consisting of a portal (www.ncs.gov.in) for online registration and posting of jobs for job-seekers.

Statement-I

Establishments Benefited under PMRPY in Chhattisgarh

Industry	District	Est. Benefited
Ferro Manganese	Raipur	1
Expert Services	Raipur	37
Poultry Farming	Raipur	2
Expert Services	Durg	4
School	Mahasamund	2
Road Motor Transport	Bilaspur	1
Hotel	Bilaspur	1
Forwarding Agency	Raipur	1
School	Balrampur	1
School	Raigarh	1
School	Janjgir-Champa	6
Electricity (G,T,D)	Raipur	1

Industry	District	Est. Benefited
School	Raipur	6
College	Raipur	4
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Dhamtari	2
Expert Services	Bilaspur	5
Petroleum/Nat. Gas Production	Raipur	1
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Raigarh	3
Paints-Varnish	Raipur	1
School	Mungeli	2
Paper Products	Raipur	1
Cement	Raipur	1
Iron And Steel	Raipur	6
Tiles	Raipur	1
Elec. Mech. or Gen. Engg. Products	Bilaspur	1
Bread	Raipur	1
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Korba	2
School	Durg	7
Road Motor Transport	Raipur	4
Hospitals	Bilaspur	2
Expert Services	Korba	1
Iron And Steel	Durg	3
Milk Products	Raipur	2
Wood Workshop	Raipur	2
Hospitals	Korba	1
Printing	Raipur	1
School	Jashpur	1
Building and Construction Industry	Korba	2
Establishment Engaged in Railways for Construction, Maintenance, Operation Expert Services	Korba Raigarh	1 4
Elec. Mech. or Gen. Engg. Products	Baloda Bazar	1

Industry	District	Est. Benefited
Expert Services	Janjgir-Champa	7
Hospitals	Raigarh	1
Rice Milling	Bilaspur	1
Elec. Mech. or Gen. Engg. Products	Durg	4
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Durg	5
Automobile Servicing	Raipur	4
Newspaper Establishments	Raipur	3
Beedi Making	Raipur	1
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Janjgir-Champa	2
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Bilaspur	4
Rubber Products	Durg	1
Refractories	Durg	1
Financing Establishment	Raipur	1
Trading-Commercial Establishments	Bilaspur	3
Building and Construction Industry	Raigarh	1
Elec. Mech. or Gen. Engg. Products	Korba	1
Road Motor Transport	Janjgir-Champa	1
Automobile Servicing	Durg	2
School	Baloda Bazar	1
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Raipur	15
Building and Construction Industry	Raipur	12
School	Bilaspur	6
Trading-Commercial Establishments	Durg	2
Others	Raipur	1
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Jashpur	1
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Surguja	1
School	Bijapur	1
Medical Practitioners	Raipur	1
Hotel	Raipur	8

Industry	District	Est. Benefited
Iron and Steel	Raigarh	3
Establishments Engaged in Cleaning, Sweeping Services	Korba	1
Hospitals	Raipur	6
Restaurant	Raipur	3
Bricks	Raipur	1
Paints-Varnish	Bilaspur	1
Storage, Transport or Distt of Petrol/ Natural Gas	Durg	2
Beedi Making	Kanker (North Bastar)	1
Establishments Engaged In Cleaning, Sweeping Services	Bilaspur	1
Establishments Engaged In Cleaing, Sweeping Services	Rajnandgaon	1
Textiles	Raipur	2
Trading-Commercial Establishments	Raipur	20
Elec. Mech. or Gen. Engg. Products	Raipur	6
Expert Services	Baloda Bazar	8
Wood Preservation Plants	Raipur	1
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Rajnandgaon	1
Plastics Products	Raipur	7
Heavy-Fine Chemicals	Raipur	4
School	Korba	8
Paper	Raipur	1
Building and Construction Industry	Rajnandgaon	1
Automobile Servicing	Bastar	1
Road Motor Transport	Durg	1
TOTAL		300

Statement-II*Industry-wise/District-wise Number of Beneficiaries in Chhattisgarh*

Industry	District	Unique UAN
Expert Services	Raipur	781
Expert Services	Durg	59
School	Mahasamund	50
Road Motor Transport	Bilaspur	68
Hotel	Bilaspur	12
Forwarding Agency	Raipur	26
School	Balrampur	15
School	Raigarh	19
Ferro Manganese	Raipur	11
Poultry Farming	Raipur	3
School	Raipur	127
College	Raipur	344
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Dhamtari	193
Expert Services	Bilaspur	39
Petroleum/Nat. Gas Production	Raipur	50
School	Janjgir-Champa	114
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Raigarh	186
School	Mungeli	14
Paints-Varnish	Raipur	14
Electricity (G.T.D)	Raipur	4
Paper Products	Raipur	12
Iron And Steel	Raipur	177
Cement	Raipur	9
Tiles	Raipur	13
Elec. Mech. or Gen. Engg. Products	Bilaspur	45
Bread	Raipur	20
School	Durg	154
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Korba	178

Industry	District	Unique UAN
Road Motor Transport	Raipur	27
Hospitals	Bilaspur	16
Expert Services	Korba	2
Milk Products	Raipur	86
Wood Workshop	Raipur	34
Hospitals	Korba	53
Iron and Steel	Durg	44
Building and Construction Industry	Korba	15
Establishment Engaged in Railways for Construction, Maintenance, Operation	Korba	19
Expert Services	Janjgir-Champa	887
Expert Services	Raigarh	58
Printing	Raipur	3
School	Jashpur	3
Elec. Mech. or Gen. Engg. Products	Baloda Bazar	2
Hospitals	Raigarh	1
Rice Milling	Bilaspur	2
Elec. Mech. or Gen. Engg. Products	Durg	74
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Durg	150
Automobile Servicing	Raipur	159
Beedi Making	Raipur	106
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Bilaspur	117
Rubber Products	Durg	13
Refractories	Durg	14
Financing Establishment	Raipur	52
Trading-Commercial Establishments	Bilaspur	83
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Janjgir-Champa	20

Industry	District	Unique UAN
Building and Construction Industry	Raigarh	7
Elec. Mech. or Gen. Engg. Products	Korba	3
Road Motor Transport	Janjgir-Champa	211
Automobile Servicing	Durg	10
School	Baloda Bazar	10
Newspaper Establishments	Raipur	25
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Raipur	941
Building and Construction Industry	Raipur	153
Others	Raipur	18
Trading-Commercial Establishments	Durg	116
School	Bilaspur	79
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Jashpur	11
School	Bijapur	21
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Surguja	5
Medical Practitioners	Raipur	8
Hotel	Raipur	127
Hospitals	Raipur	141
Bricks	Raipur	6
Paints-Varnish	Bilaspur	7
Iron and Steel	Raigarh	25
Restaurant	Raipur	44
Storage, Transport or Distt. of Petrol/Natural Gas	Durg	30
Beedi Making	Kanker (North Bastar)	28
Establishments Engaged in Cleaning, Sweeping Services	Bilaspur	24
Establishments Engaged in Cleaning, Sweeping Services	Korba	7

Industry	District	Unique UAN
Establishments Engaged in Cleaning, Sweeping Services	Rajnandgaon	7
Textiles	Raipur	942
Elec. Mech. or Gen. Engg. Products	Raipur	158
Trading-Commercial Establishments	Raipur	1081
Wood Preservation Plants	Raipur	5
Expert Services	Baloda Bazar	161
School	Korba	108
Plastics Products	Raipur	53
Building and Construction Industry	Rajnandgaon	7
Automobile Servicing	Bastar	53
Heavy-Fine Chemicals	Raipur	69
Road Motor Transport	Durg	6
Engineers-Engg. Contractors	Rajnandgaon	2
Paper	Raipur	1
TOTAL		9487

Opening of new ESI hospitals and dispensaries in Tamil Nadu

1075. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open new Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals and dispensaries in the country including Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the total funds allocated for the same;

(c) the time by which such hospitals and dispensaries are likely to be established; and

(d) the current status of the new ESI hospitals and dispensaries planned to be established in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ESI Corporation has given “In-Principle” approval for opening of new hospitals in the country including Tamil Nadu. The details of new ESI hospitals and dispensaries proposed to be opened is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Fund allocated to new hospital projects is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Funds are allotted by ESIC after receiving land from State Government.

(c) Generally Hospital projects take around 2-3 years for construction after the allotment of land by the concerned State Governments.

(d) One new hospital has been sanctioned in Tamil Nadu (Tuticorin). Land has been allotted by the State Government.

Statement-I

Details of new ESI hospitals and dispensaries proposed to be opened

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	State
1.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
2.	Bhilai	Chhattisgarh
3.	North Goa	Goa
4.	Doddabalapur	Karnataka
5.	Bommasandra	Karnataka
6.	Tirupur	Tamil Nadu
7.	Sriperumbudur	Tamil Nadu
8.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
9.	Sidkull area, Haridwar	Uttarakhand
10.	Sidkul area, Udham Singh Nagar	Uttarakhand
11.	Pithampur	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Haldia	West Bengal
14.	Perambavoor	Kerala
15.	Angul	Odisha
16.	Dburi	Odisha
17.	Udaipur	Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	State
18.	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh
19.	Korba	Chhattisgarh
20.	Buti-bori	Maharashtra
21.	Lalru, SAS Nagar	Punjab
22.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu
23.	Kashipur	Uttarakhand
24.	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh
25.	Siliguri	West Bengal
26.	Deoghar	Jharkhand

Statement-II

Details of funds allocated in respect of new ESI hospitals and dispensaries

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of project	Sanctioned amount/ funds allocated
1.	100 Bedded ESIC Hospital at Raipur, Chhattisgarh	79.73
2.	100 Bedded ESIC Hospital at Korba, Chhattisgarh	56.31
3.	100 Bedded ESIC Hospital at Doddaballapur, Karnataka	81.38
4.	100 Bedded ESIC Hospital at Udaipur, Rajasthan	77.79
5.	100 Bedded ESIC Hospital at Angul, Odisha	64.47
6.	100 Bedded ESIC Hospital at Haldia W.B	57.17

Note: Funds have not been allotted in respect of remaining new hospitals.

Hospital proposals pending before ESIC in Karnataka

1076. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is pending before the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) to commission four hospitals at Shivamoga, Koppal, Bellari and Bidadi in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the status of each hospital proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The proposal is not pending in ESIC. The Labour Department, Government of Karnataka has been requested by ESIC to submit the proposal for all these hospitals as per approved norms.

Social security scheme for artisans

1077. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion was made to explore ways to transfer the wages directly to the bank accounts of the artisans through Direct-Benefit Transfer (DBT), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to classify artisans as skilled labourers for the purpose of wage and other benefits; and

(c) whether Government is considering to expand the ambit of social security schemes for the artisans, if so, whether there are any budgetary provisions for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Khadi artisans are self-employed artisans of the Khadi and Village Industry (V.I.) Institutions. To protect the interest of artisans, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has issued directions to all Khadi Institutions to ensure payment of wages directly into Aadhaar Seeded bank account of artisans. KVIC is releasing Market Development Assistance incentives to Khadi artisans and Khadi Institutions through a DBT Portal directly into their Aadhaar Bank Accounts.

(b) Khadi Artisans are self-employed entrepreneurs and earn their wages based on the quantum of production of spinning and weaving etc. done by them. Though these artisans are skilled, their working norms are flexible and therefore their earnings vary. Therefore, these artisans are not comparable with skilled labourers of private sector. The earnings of the artisans is commensurate to the work done by them.

(c) Government is implementing the Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) (earlier known as Khadi Karigar 'Janshree Bima Yojana' which was merged with Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana *w.e.f.* 1.1.2013) through KVIC in association with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) to provide insurance cover to Khadi artisans against normal and accidental death and disability. Under AABY, the Khadi Artisans belonging to the age group of 18 to 59 years are provided insurance cover for the following:

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| (i) Death (natural) | : | ₹ 30,000.00 |
| (ii) Death (accidental) | : | ₹ 75,000.00 |
| (iii) Disability (permanent) | : | ₹ 75,000.00 |
| (iv) Disability (partial) | : | ₹ 37,500.00 |
| (v) Educational Benefits (Shiksha Sahayog Yojana) | : | |

Two children of Khadi Artisan who are studying in standard IX to XII including Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are eligible for scholarship of ₹ 300/- per quarter.

The premium amount of the scheme is ₹ 100/- per annum which is shared as:

12.50% by Artisan

12.50% by KVIC

25% by Khadi Institution

50% by Central Government (National Social Security Fund)

Government of India has announced several schemes for the welfare of workers and artisans associated in decentralized sector namely Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Atal Pension Yojanan (APY). The Ministry of MSME and KVIC has advised all khadi institutions to cover their artisans suitably under these schemes.

Government is also implementing the “Coir Workers” Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme which is aimed at providing insurance coverage against accidental death, permanent total disability and permanent partial disability to the coir workers in all coir producing States in India. The maximum amount of compensation payable is ₹ 50,000/- in the case of death/permanent total disability and ₹ 25,000/- in the case of permanent partial disability. The premium for the entire coir workers is paid by Coir Board to the Insurance Company as a lumpsum amount towards the renewal of the policy every year. The coir workers aged 18 years and above engaged in the industry (no upper age limit) are covered under the scheme. The scheme was converged to the Core scheme Pradhan Mantri Surksha BimaYojana (PMSBY) during July, 2016.

Job creation under PMEGP

1078. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of job creation under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) by initiation of Micro Enterprises and Small Projects in 2015-16 and that in the corresponding period of 2012-13 and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (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 in rural and urban areas.

The rate of job creation under PMEGP for the financial years 2015-16 and in the corresponding period of 2012-13 is given below:—

Year	Margin Money subsidy disbursed (₹ in crore)	Micro- enterprises setup (in Nos.)	Employment generated (in Nos)	Employment generated per unit
2012-13	1080.66	57884	428246	7.39
2015-16	1020.06	44340	323362	7.29

As per the evaluation study of PMEGP units setup during 2012-13 to 2016-17, conducted by MDI, Gurugram, average employment generation per project is 7.62 and the average cost of generating unit employment is ₹ 96,209.00.

Steps to encourage MSMEs

1079. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in terms of thrust and priority among micro, small and medium enterprises segment;

(b) the efforts made in terms of allocation of funds and initiatives taken thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that some industries are on the decline and in distress despite the paramount purpose they are serving; and

(d) the special efforts being made by Government to encourage micro, small and medium enterprises in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Promotion and

development of micro, small and medium enterprises particularly the micro and small enterprises has received priority attention of the Government. Necessary investments have been made through schemes such as Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, MSE-Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Public Procurement Policy and Skill Development programme etc.

(c) and (d) Special efforts have been made to encourage micro, small and medium enterprises. A Framework for revival and rehabilitation of MSMEs has also been put in place.

Udyami Mitra Portal

1080. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched Udyami Mitra Portal to enable MSMEs to list their projects and banks can compete to finance those projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether it is also a fact that banks have also been advised to provide loans to the MSME projects without any hassles and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has launched the 'Udyamimitra' Portal (www.udyamimitra.in) to improve accessibility of credit and handholding services to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

(c) Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have been advised to ensure a target of 7.5% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) for Micro Enterprises, that collateral security is not required for loans upto ₹ 10 lakh to MSE sector, a simplified working capital requirement for MSEs.

Setting up of marketing complexes/Khadi plazas

1081. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is setting up marketing complexes/khadi plazas to expand the marketing network of Khadi and village industries products across the country particularly in Villupuram district of State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any provision to give prominence to the district specific products in the marketing complexes/khadi plazas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Government through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is setting up Khadi Plazas to expand marketing network of Khadi and village industries (KVI) products across the country. Under Market Promotion and Infrastructure component of the Market Promotion and Development Assistance (MPDA) Scheme, financial assistance of ₹ 10.00 crore per plaza is provided for establishment of Marketing Complexes/Khadi Plaza. The Khadi plaza can be set up by KVIC on its own land with 100% assistance from Government or set up by State Khadi and Village Industries Board with 75% from GoI and 25% from State Government or Khadi Institution's land with one time financial assistance of 25% of the project cost.

No proposal has been received for setting up of Khadi Plaza in Villupuram district of State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) One 'Khadi Plaza' is being set up in Dimapur, Nagaland under the aegis of Nagaland State KVI Board. The second phase construction is in progress. Another proposal for setting up of one Khadi Plaza in Mizoram is under process.

(c) There is no specific policy for giving prominence to the district specific products in the marketing complexes/Khadi plazas. All Khadi and V.I. products produced by rural artisans of the KVI Sector are given prominence in the Khadi Plaza.

(d) Does not arise.

Schemes to promote MSMEs

1082. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various schemes launched to promote Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector and operationalised in various States;

(b) the amount allocated and utilised by States under the said schemes during each of the last three years, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) whether there has been any delay in the implementation of these programmes;

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

(e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) The major schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme, Marketing Development Assistance, Skill Development Programmes, International Cooperation Scheme etc. They are operational in all the States and UTs of the country.

(b) All the schemes implemented by the Ministry of MSME are Central Sector Schemes and funds under these schemes are not allocated State/UT-wise. The schemes are demand driven in nature. However, the details of fund allocated and utilized under various schemes of the Ministry at all India level during the last three years and the current year are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Years	Allocation	Utilization
2014-15	3327.00	2389.90
2015-16	2612.51	2440.56
2016-17	3000.00	3173.00
2017-18	6481.96	4826.75*

*Upto 15.12.2017 (Provisional)

(c) and (d) As stated in para (b) herein above, the schemes are demand driven.

(e) The schemes are monitored at regular intervals.

Increase in price of LPG cylinders

1083. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase in price of LPG cylinders both subsidized and non-subsidized, since August, 2017 till date;

(b) the reasons as to why Government is not extending the benefits of fall in price of petroleum products in international markets to consumers; and

(c) the details of profit booked by public sector oil companies due to crash in price of crude oil in international markets since 2014 till date, year-wise and company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The revision in the retail selling price and effective cost to consumers of Domestic LPG since August, 2017 till date is as under:—

(at Delhi market)

Date	Domestic LPG	
	RSP Non-Subsidized	Effective cost to consumer after DBTL Subsidy
	(₹/14.2 KG Cyl.)	
01.08.2017	524.00	479.77
01.09.2017	597.50	487.18
01.10.2017	649.00	491.13
01.11.2017	742.00	495.69
01.12.2017	747.00	495.69

Note: The marginal increase in effective cost to the consumer is mainly on account of 5% GST applicable on Domestic LPG.

(b) The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective from 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively and since then their prices are being decided by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in line with the changes in the international market prices. The Public Sector OMCs increase and decrease the prices on the basis of the price of respective products in the international market and other marketing condition and not to that of crude oil.

The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and Retail Selling Price (RSP) of PDS Kerosene.

(c) The profit earned by the PSU Oil companies (OMCs) from all activities during the last three years and current year is given as under:

(₹ in crore)

Companies	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	H1, 2017-18
Profit After Tax				
IOC	5,273	10,399	19,106	8,245
HPC	2,733	3,863	6,209	2,659
BPC	5,085	7,432	8,039	3,102

Source: PPAC.

Supply of piped gas to eastern States under PMUG

1084. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps Government is taking to provide clean natural gas to the eastern States including Jharkhand under the Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga (PMUG) gas pipeline project;

(b) the details of all the proposed petroleum products' pipelines in Jharkhand; and

(c) the details of the budget and timeline to complete all petroleum products' pipeline projects in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) In order to make available clean and eco-friendly fuel, *i.e.* natural gas to the eastern parts of the country, the Government has taken a decision to provide capital grant of ₹ 5176 crore (*i.e.* 40% of the estimated capital cost of ₹ 12,940 crore) to GAIL for development of a 2655 Km. long Jagdishpur-Haldia/Bokaro-Dhamra Gas Pipeline (JHBDPL) project, popularly known as the "Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga" of Eastern India in a time bound manner. This pipeline will transport Natural Gas to the industrial, commercial, domestic and transport sectors in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. It will pass through Jharkhand (559 km).

(b) and (c) Details of proposed petroleum products pipelines passing through Jharkhand is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of proposed petroleum products' pipelines passing through Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of the Pipeline	Date of approval	Total investment ₹ in crore	Scheduled completion
1.	Augmentation of Paradip-Haldia-Durgapur LPG Pipeline along with extension up to Patna and Muzaffarpur	29.01.2015	1823	36 months after receipt of all statutory clearances
2.	18" Haldia-Barauni Pipeline	13.05.2016	1038	36 months after receipt of all statutory clearances

Increasing PMUY target

1085. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has provided 3.0 crore households with free liquefied petroleum gas connections under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana launched a year ago;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to substantially increase the current PMUY target of reaching 5 crore beneficiaries by May, 2019; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) to provide 5 crore deposit free new LPG connections to the women belonging to the poor households over a period of three years starting from Financial Year 2016-17. As on 21.12.2017, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 3.22 crore LPG connections under PMUY against the target of 5 crore.

Regulation of daily revision of petroleum prices

1086. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/Oil Marketing Companies plan to regulate the price of petroleum products on daily basis;

(b) whether the price of petrol and diesel has increased substantially during this period, even though the price of crude oil and exchange rate have been favourable, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government proposes to include petroleum products under GST, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective from 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively and since then their prices are being decided by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in line with the changes in the international market prices.

Public Sector OMCs, namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited have implemented daily revision of retail selling price of Petrol and Diesel in the entire country effective 16th June, 2017.

The International FOB prices of Petrol and Diesel *vis-a-vis* domestic retail selling prices at Delhi on 16th June, 2017 and 22nd December, 2017 are given below:—

Particulars	Unit	Petrol		Diesel	
		16.6.17	22.12.17	16.6.17	22.12.17
RSP at Delhi	₹/Ltr	65.48	69.50	54.49	58.91
Corresponding International product price	\$/bbl	60.09	72.75	58.27	73.24

(c) Clause 12A 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 279 A (5) provides that Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which goods and services tax shall be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. Thus while petroleum products are included under goods and services tax, the date on which GST shall be levied on such products shall be as per decision of the Goods and Services Tax Council.

Sale of majority stake of ONGC

1087. SHRI C.M. RAMESH:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is in the process of formulating a policy which paves the way for private players to pick up majority stake in Oil and Gas fields which ONGC is holding;

(b) whether henceforth ONGC would be a minor stake holder in its own oil and gas fields and private players would have a major stake;

(c) if so, what are the reasons behind this and how it helps ONGC and the country; and

(d) why Government is acting in haste in taking away oil and gas fields from ONGC?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) 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 out 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 into 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.

Five rupees discount per LPG cylinder

1088. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government to promote cashless system has announced ₹ 5 discount per LPG cylinder, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the State/UT-wise details of the LPG cylinders booked after this announcement was made, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government or the Oil Marketing Companies will bear this discount of ₹ 5 per cylinder, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of total expenditure incurred in this discount?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they are giving incentive of ₹ 5 per LPG cylinder to the LPG customers paying through digital mode on their websites from January 2017 and have incurred ₹ 1.26 crore towards incentive to customers till November 2017. State/UT-wise details of LPG consumers who availed cash discount for making digital payment from 01.01.2017 to 30.11.2017 are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of consumers who availed cash discount for making digital payment from 1.1.17 to 30.1.17

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Consumers who availed cash discount
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72,035
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	59
4.	Assam	7,788
5.	Bihar	19,924
6.	Chandigarh	4,630
7.	Chhattisgarh	16,256
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,074
9.	Daman and Diu	1,128
10.	Delhi	1,56,428
11.	Goa	6,499
12.	Gujarat	99,128
13.	Haryana	99,861
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3,251
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,159
16.	Jharkhand	12,530
17.	Karnataka	3,43,160
18.	Kerala	70,226
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	55,420
21.	Maharashtra	7,12,978
22.	Manipur	6
23.	Meghalaya	220
24.	Mizoram	4
25.	Nagaland	15
26.	Odisha	33,410

1	2	3
27.	Puducherry	5,587
28.	Punjab	36,127
29.	Rajasthan	59,805
30.	Sikkim	19
31.	Tamil Nadu	2,87,493
32.	Telangana	2,14,051
33.	Tripura	192
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1,17,590
35.	Uttarakhand	14,426
36.	West Bengal	78,178
TOTAL		25,33,657

Application from bidders for exploration of hydrocarbons

1089. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received applications from bidders who wish to explore hydrocarbons in the country, details of the places to be explored under National Seismic Program;

(b) whether Government has issued any licenses under the Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) along with Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP), if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of amount of revenue earned by Government under the HELP during the year 2016-17, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government of India has started a project under the National Seismic Programme (NSP) for appraisal of un-appraised areas of all sedimentary basins of India, where no/scanty data is available in order to have a better understanding of the hydrocarbon prospectivity. Under this project Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited and Oil India Limited (OIL) have been entrusted to carry out survey work. ONGC has been assigned to carry out 40835 LKM of 2D seismic data acquisition, processing and interpretation (API) in 22 onland Indian Sedimentary basins in 18 States and Union Territories. Oil India Limited (OIL) has been entrusted to carry out 7408 LKM of 2D seismic data acquisition, processing and interpretation

(API) in the North-Eastern States. The details of places to be explored, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Government has not issued any licenses under Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) so far. However, 57 Expression of Interests (EOIs) have been received in this regard from interested parties.

Statement

Details of places to be explored

Sector	Area	Target Volume (LKM)
ONGC		
1.	Cambay	1240
	Saurashtra	2280
2.	Kutch	1760
	Rajasthan	2260
3.	Krishna Godavari	600
	Pranhita Godavari	350
	Cauvery	1900
	Cuddapah	850
	Bastar	240
4.	Andaman and Nicobar	310
5.	Bengal	860
	Mahanadi	2530
6.	Ganga	3130
7.	Deccan Synclise-North	5683
8.	Deccan Synclise-South	5127
	Bhima	280
	Kaladgi	310
9.	Vindhyan-A	4953
	Narmada	667
	Satpura	245
10.	Vindhyan-B	300
	South Rewa-Damodar	1460
	Chhattisgarh	1400

Sector	Area	Target Volume (LKM)
11.	Himalayan Foreland	1300
	Spiti Zaskar	500
	Karewa	300
	TOTAL	40835
OIL		
Area-1 (Sector-I)	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	2360
Area-1 (Sector-II)	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	870
Area-2 (Sector-I)	Nagaland	670
Area-2 (Sector-II)	Manipur	870
Area-2 (Sector-III)	Karbi-Anglong and North Cachar Hills	875
Area-2 (Sector-IV)	Mizoram and Tripura	1763
	TOTAL	7408
	GRANT TOTAL (ONGC+OIL)	48243

Ban on use of petroleum coke

1090. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to ban the use of petroleum coke throughout the county;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to curb import of petroleum coke;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) what is the annual consumption of this petroleum product in the country; and

(e) out of the total consumption, how much is produced in the country and how much is being imported during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Supreme Court *vide* its order dated

24.10.2017 passed in WP(C)13029 of 1985 has banned the use of petroleum coke in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan *w.e.f.* 01.11.2017. Use of petcoke in Delhi is already banned. The Government has enhanced the Import duty on Petroleum Coke from 2.5% to 10% *vide* notification no. 92/2017-Customs dated 14.12.2017.

(d) The annual consumption of Petroleum Coke during 2016-17 was 23964 thousand metric tonnes.

(e) The details of domestic production and import during the last three years is given below:

Production and imports of petroleum coke during last three years in TMT

Year	Production	Imports
2014-15	11678	6165
2015-16	13319	10041
2016-17	12920	14416

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)

Augmentation of revenue proceeds due to increase in oil prices

1091. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether revenue proceeds of the Union Government and the State Governments get augmented as a result of increase in petroleum prices;

(b) if so, the quantum of increase in revenue receipt of the Union and State Governments as a result thereof during each of the last two years; and

(c) the quantum of such increase at Central and at State levels during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The revenue proceeds of the Union Government and State Governments get augmented as a result of increase in petroleum prices as under:—

- Increase in customs duty on imports with increase in the international prices of petroleum products.
- Increase in royalty levied on exploration of crude oil and natural gas with the increase in the benchmark prices.

- Increase in GST/VAT, with the increase in domestic selling prices in the country.
- Increase in cess/Excise duty on crude oil, ATF and natural gas, with the increase in the prices of crude oil, ATF and natural gas.

(b) and (c) As per available information, the total contribution to Central and State exchequer by the petroleum industry for the last two years is given as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17
Total contribution of petroleum sector to exchequer	4,18,652	5,24,304

Source: PPAC.

Import of petcoke from the US

1092. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the US oil refineries are exporting dirty and harmful fuel-Petcoke in vast quantities to our country;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto indicating how much of such harmful fuel has been imported from the US during the last three years;

(c) whether Government is considering to restrict the import of such hazardous products to the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Details of Petcoke imported from USA during last three years is given below:

Import of petcoke during last three years in TMT

Country	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
USA	4204	5487	8591
TOTAL petcoke imports	6165	10041	14416

Source: PPAC

(c) and (d) The Government has enhanced the Import duty on Petroleum Coke from 2.5% to 10% *vide* notification no. 92/2017-Customs dated 14.12.2017.

Status of implementation of PMUY

1093. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana;
- (b) the details of LPG connections demanded by various States since implementation of PMUY, State-wise;
- (c) the details of LPG connections issued to BPL families since implementation of the Scheme, State-wise;
- (d) the details of LPG connections issued to APL families since implementation of the scheme;
- (e) whether the Ministry is finding it difficult to implement the scheme in view of financial crunch and has asked the Ministry of Finance to release additional ₹ 5,000 crores for PMUY; and
- (f) if so, reasons for delay in releasing money by Ministry of Finance?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) is under implementation in all the 35 States/UTs. As on 21.12.2017, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 3.22 crore LPG connections under PMUY across the country. State-UT-wise details of LPG connection released as on 21.12.2017 under PMUY Scheme are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Number of Non-Ujjwala connections released by OMCs during Financial Year 2016-17 and 2017-18 (till 18.12.2017) are 1.29 crore and 0.95 crore respectively.

(e) and (f) Fund utilisation for release of connections under PMUY is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Financial year	Budget allocation	Actual utilization
2016-17	2500	2500
2017-18 (till 22.12.2017)	2500	2251

Statement*State/UT-wise LPG connections released as on 21.12.2017 under PMUY scheme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Connections released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,697
2.	Andhra Pradesh	79,743
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,985
4.	Assam	5,78,494
5.	Bihar	44,81,284
6.	Chhattisgarh	17,35,640
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11,437
8.	Daman and Diu	201
9.	Delhi	519
10.	Goa	978
11.	Gujarat	12,32,009
12.	Haryana	3,44,195
13.	Himachal Pradesh	23,074
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,57,855
15.	Jharkhand	9,98,804
16.	Karnataka	7,86,370
17.	Kerala	28,676
18.	Lakshadweep	108
19.	Madhya Pradesh	30,16,371
20.	Maharashtra	16,87,784
21.	Manipur	20,415
22.	Meghalaya	21,756
23.	Mizoram	579
24.	Nagaland	7,021
25.	Odisha	18,59,230
26.	Puducherry	2,116
27.	Punjab	3,63,372
28.	Rajasthan	24,48,313

Sl. No.	State/UT	Connections released
29.	Sikkim	545
30.	Tamil Nadu	8,52,810
31.	Telangana	41
32.	Tripura	27,555
33.	Uttar Pradesh	63,27,936
34.	Uttarakhand	1,32,729
35.	West Bengal	48,05,919
TOTAL		322,39,561

New petrol pumps and gas agencies for SCs/STs in Jaipur

1094. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for establishing new petrol pumps and gas agencies for SC/ST category in Jaipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Allotment of RO dealership/LPG distributorship to SCs/STs is a continuous process. An advertisement released by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on 15.10.2014 for setting up of Kisan Seva Kendra (KSK) dealerships in Jaipur, for 03 locations, candidates under SC/ST category have been selected. The location wise details are as under:

Location	District	Category
Mundota	Jaipur	ST
Badapadampura	Jaipur	SC
Mandore on Chakwada Mandore road	Jaipur	SC

For LPG distributorships, 05 locations have been advertised by IOCL in August, 2017 in Jaipur District under SC/ST category. Draws of lots has been completed in all these locations. The location-wise details are as under:

Location	District	Category
Korseena	Jaipur	SC
Chandwaji	Jaipur	SC(W)
Kothoon	Jaipur	ST
Pachar	Jaipur	SC(GP)
Mathasoola	Jaipur	ST(W)

Introduction of 5/10 kg LPG cylinder

†1095. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to introduce 5 kg. or 10 kg. LPG cylinders in the market for sale;

(b) if so, the details of such scheme; and

(c) by when Government is going to launch this scheme in the market?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that currently they market 5 kg. capacity LPG cylinders in addition to 14.2 kg cylinders for domestic LPG consumers across the country. 5 kg capacity LPG cylinders are also sold under Free Trade LPG (FTL) category through Retail Outlets and various points of sales like Kirana stores etc.

Development of integrated oil and gas zones

1096. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has devised any new initiatives and policies for the development of integrated oil and gas zones in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the list of such special zones created during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has chalked out any comprehensive strategy to reach self-reliance in oil and petroleum sector and to reduce import of oil and petroleum products;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the total expenditure incurred during the last three years, year-wise for import of oil and petroleum products from various countries, particularly the US and UAE?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) ONGC has got conducted a feasibility study for examining the possibility of establishment of Petroleum Economic Zone (PEZ) in the country.

(c) and (d) The roadmap for reduction of import of crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas dependence broadly comprises five-pronged strategy:

- (i) Increasing production of oil and gas;
- (ii) Promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures;
- (iii) Giving thrust on demand substitution;
- (iv) Capitalizing untapped potential in biofuels and other alternate fuels/renewables and;
- (v) Implementing measures for refinery process improvements.

(e) Details of crude oil and petroleum products imported and total expenditure incurred in terms of rupees crore and billion dollar during the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) are given in Table-1 of the Statement (*See* below).

The details of import of crude oil and petroleum products from US and UAE during 2014-15 to 2016-17 are given in Table-2 of the Statement.

Statement

Table 1: Import of crude oil and petroleum products during 2014-15 to 2016-17*

Crude oil and petroleum products	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Quantity Million tonne	Value US\$ (Billion)	Quantity Million tonne	Value US\$ (Billion)	Quantity Million tonne	Value US\$ (Billion)
Crude oil	189.4	112.7	202.9	64.0	213.9	70.2
Products						
LPG	8.3	6.0	9.0	3.9	11.1	4.8
Petrol	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.2
Naphtha	1.0	0.7	2.9	1.5	2.8	1.2
Aviation Turbine Fuel	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Kerosene	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.0	0.0
Diesel	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.4
Lubes	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.3
Fuel Oil/LSHS	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.3
Bitumen	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.2
Petcoke	6.2	0.9	10.0	0.9	14.4	1.2
Others**	1.6	1.0	1.7	0.7	2.2	0.8
TOTAL Product Import	21.3	12.1	29.5	10.0	36.3	10.6
TOTAL Import (Crude oil+product)	210.7	124.9	232.3	73.9	250.2	80.8

Source: Oil companies and DGCIS
Note: *Import does not include LNG imports
**Other imports include Paraffin Wax, Petroleum Jelly, LSWR, Aviation Gas, MTBE and Reformate etc.

Table-2: Expenditure on crude oil and petroleum product imports from UAE and USA by PSU oil companies during 2014-15 to 2016-17

Year	Country	UAE		USA	
		Value in Billion US\$	Value in ₹ crore	Value in Billion US\$	Value in ₹ crore
2014-15	Crude oil	6.6	40257	Nil	Nil
	POL products	1.5	9165	Nil	Nil
2015-16	Crude oil	4.2	27799	Nil	Nil
	POL products	0.9	6064	Nil	Nil
2016-17	Crude oil	4.6	30638	Nil	Nil
	POL products	1.5	9870	Nil	Nil

Note: PSU oil companies: IOCL, HPCL, BPCL and MRPL.

Utilisation of CSR funds of oil PSUs for construction of statue

1097. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had directed oil PSUs to pay ₹ 200 crores out of their CSR funds for construction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel statue at Kevadia in Narmada district of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the under which activity in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 are these contributions have been covered therein; and

(c) how much funds have the oil PSUs contributed under their CSR funds for the construction of the statue thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil PSUs have informed that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Rashtriya Ekta Trust (SVPRET) approached them for contribution from CSR fund for construction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel statue at Kevadia in Narmada district of Gujarat. The contribution has been considered under the Schedule VII activity (v) viz. “protection of national heritage, art and culture including restoration of buildings and sites of historical importance and works of art, etc.

(c) The contribution/approved amount by Oil PSUs towards construction of statue is ₹ 50 crore each for IOCL and ONGC, ₹ 25 crore each for BPCL, HPCL, OIL and GAIL and ₹ 5 crore for EIL.

Private training centres under 'Skill India' scheme

†1098. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training centres in private sectors permitted to conduct skill development programme to make youth skilled under the 'Skill India' scheme in Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, the district-wise details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has received such complaints wherein such centres are running on papers only;

(c) the details of the action taken so far on these centres; and

(d) whether the degree/diploma from ITI and 'Skill India' have equal recognition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE): (a) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. 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 PMKVY 2016-20, the registration of TC for their accreditation and affiliation is being done under single window IT application known as SMART. SMART provides a transparent, unified and one-stop-solution to the training providers mandating time bound delivery of accreditation and affiliation of training providers. Under PMKVY 2016-20, 7,468 TCs were operational. Out of which, 1460 and 86 TCs are in Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, respectively. District-wise list of operational Short Term Training Centers in Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16, action on complaints against Training Centers and Monitoring of Training Centers is performed as per Monitoring Framework of PMKVY 2015-16. Complaints received under PMKVY 2015-16 are mostly related to fake enrolment and irregularities in conduct of training, improper trainings and lack of infrastructure in the centre, franchisor franchisee dispute and mass enrolment.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, under modified PMKVY, Ministry has taken various measures and interventions for making process of skill training transparent through various IT interventions. All the TPs have to mandatorily go through SMART for their accreditation and affiliation for allocation of targets. The target allocation is based on the grading assigned to the TC by the Centre Accreditation and Affiliation Committee. The grading is linked to quality of training, infrastructure availability, training capacity, self-owned center or franchisee center, past performance, geographical location and other relevant parameters. The scheme has provisions for high standard monitoring of TCs/TPs. The assessment agencies empanelled by Sector Skill Councils would adopt various methodologies such as self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits, and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS) for continuous monitoring. Training Partners/SSCs would be penalized at rate of 1% of training cost or assessment fees for every single day delay in assessment.

Under PMKVY scheme, around 133 Training Centres/Training Partners have been suspended from conducting skill training.

(d) No degree/diploma is provided to the candidates under ITI and Skill India. Under ITI, on completion of training, the trade apprentices appear in an All India Trade Test (AITT) conducted by the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and successful candidates are awarded the National Trade Certificate (NTC). Further, under PMKVY, trained candidates after successful completion of NSQF aligned courses are provided with NSQF aligned certification of Sector Skill Councils (SSCs).

Statement

District-wise list of operational Short Term Training Centers in Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh under PMKVY 2016-20 is given below:

(i) Chhattisgarh:

Sl. No.	Training Centre District	No. of Centres Allocated Target
1.	Balod	5
2.	Balrampur	2
3.	Bastar	1
4.	Bemetara	2
5.	Bilaspur	6
6.	Dantewada	2
7.	Dhamtari	1
8.	Durg	11

Sl. No.	Training Centre District	No. of Centres Allocated Target
9.	Gariaband	2
10.	Janjgir-champa	10
11.	Jashpur	1
12.	Kanker	2
13.	Korba	6
14.	Korea	2
15.	Mungeli	1
16.	Narayanpur	1
17.	Raigarh	10
18.	Raipur	11
19.	Rajnandgaon	8
20.	Surguja	2
TOTAL		86

(ii) Uttar Pradesh:

Sl. No.	Training Centre District	No. of Centres Allocated Target
1.	Agra	80
2.	Aligarh	38
3.	Allahabad	33
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	9
5.	Amethi	7
6.	Amroha	9
7.	Auraiya	17
8.	Azamgarh	10
9.	Baghpat	6
10.	Bahraich	4
11.	Ballia	15
12.	Banda	6
13.	Barabanki	10
14.	Bareilly	45
15.	Basti	9

Sl. No.	Training Centre District	No. of Centres Allocated Target
16.	Bijnor	45
17.	Budaun	7
18.	Bulandshahr	25
19.	Chandauli	10
20.	Chitrakoot	2
21.	Deoria	14
22.	Etah	13
23.	Etawah	24
24.	Faizabad	14
25.	Farrukhabad	12
26.	Fatehpur	15
27.	Firozabad	47
28.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	35
29.	Ghaziabad	55
30.	Ghazipur	21
31.	Gonda	9
32.	Gorakhpur	42
33.	Hamirpur	10
34.	Hapur	8
35.	Hardoi	15
36.	Hathras	19
37.	Jalaun	24
38.	Jaunpur	31
39.	Jhansi	16
40.	Kannauj	9
41.	Kanpur Dehat	13
42.	Kanpur Nagar	86
43.	Kanshiram Nagar	17
44.	Kaushambi	2
45.	Kushinagar	7

Sl. No.	Training Centre District	No. of Centres Allocated Target
46.	Lakhimpur Kheri	20
47.	Lalitpur	11
48.	Lucknow	67
49.	Maharajganj	12
50.	Mahoba	2
51.	Mainpuri	9
52.	Mathura	51
53.	Mau	14
54.	Meerut	41
55.	Mirzapur	7
56.	Moradabad	23
57.	Muzaffarnagar	25
58.	Pilibhit	5
59.	Pratapgarh	17
60.	Raebareli	14
61.	Rampur	11
62.	Saharanpur	40
63.	Sambhal	7
64.	Sant Kabir Nagar	3
65.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	10
66.	Shahjahanpur	14
67.	Shamli	9
68.	Shravasti	1
69.	Siddharthnagar	4
70.	Sitapur	13
71.	Sonbhadra	13
72.	Sultanpur	13
73.	Unnao	12
74.	Varanasi	47
TOTAL		1460

Memorandum of cooperation with Japan

1099. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO:

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with Japan for a 'Technical Intern Training Programme', if so, the details thereof;

(b) the manner in which the selection of interns will be done to implement the programme.

(c) whether the programme guarantees jobs to the interns, if so the details thereof;

(d) whether Government will provide financial assistance to the selected interns; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE): (a) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan on 17th October, 2017 at Tokyo, Japan. The purpose of this Memorandum of Cooperation is to transfer technical skills from Japan to India by way of 'Technical Intern Training Program' (TITP).

(b) Under the TITP, the interns will be selected, trained as per the requirement and sent by the approved sending organizations from India.

(c) The programme is aimed to transfer technical skills from Japan to India appropriately and smoothly through internship training. This does not guarantee jobs to the interns but helps to contribute to the human resource development of India.

(d) and (e) Government of India does not have any provision to provide financial assistance to the selected interns. However, there is provision of payment of stipend to the interns during the internship period from the implementing/supervising organizations in Japan.

Training of youth in Punjab

1100. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned any grant/fund for Amritsar city in the State of Punjab under Skill Development Programme since 2014, till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of youth trained under Skill Development Programme in that State, city-wise during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing its flagship schemes Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis to cover the prospective youths. 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 centers.

Under PMKVY 2015-16 there was no state specific budget allocation. However, under modified PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY has been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has in-principle approved a total amount of ₹ 80,69,30,592 for State of Punjab for 2016-20. Out of which, an amount of ₹ 26,39,52,000 has been sanctioned/released to State of Punjab towards implementation of the State Engagement Component of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016-20) by Punjab Skill Development Mission (PSDM) in the State of Punjab including the city of Amritsar.

(d) Under PMKVY, since inception, as on 18.12.2017, 40.5 lakh (approx) candidates have been trained (27.76 lakh STT + 7.76 lakh RPL)/undergoing training (5 lakh approx) under Short Term Training and Recognition of Prior Learning. A total of 1,45,672 candidates has been trained in State of Punjab. Out of which, 6,548 candidates are from Amritsar district of Punjab.

Training and certification by SSCs

1101. SHRI VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the sector-wise training and certification done by various Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) under NSDC during each of the last three years and the current year;

- (b) whether Government has consulted the SSCs on the issues in skill development;
- (c) if so, the details of the major issues that need to be addressed for skill development; features of the project?
- (d) whether Government has any proposal to launch a project involving the SSCs; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the skill development targets and salient features of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE): (a) The sector-wise training and certification done by various Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) under NSDC in respect of Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (e) Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) were envisaged as industry led bodies to ensure that skill development efforts being made by all stakeholders in the system are in accordance with actual needs of the industry. The major issues in the skill development, *inter alia*, relate to ensuring-quality of training and its relevance to market needs through industry connect, availability of trained instructors and assessors. The SSCs being an important part of the skilling ecosystem are involved in all these activities.

Statement

Sector-wise training and certification done by various sector skill council under NSDC in respect of Short Term Training and Recognition of prior learning

I. PMKVY 1.0 STT (Short Term Training)

Sector Skill Council	FY 15-16			FY 16-17			FY 17-18			Total	
	Total Trained	Total Certified	2	Total Trained	Total Certified	4	Total Trained	Total Certified	6	Total Trained	Total Certified
1			3			5			7		9
Agriculture Sector Skill Council of India	117669	42333		19994	49548		-1	1192	137662	93073	
Apparel Sector Skill Council	54747	5463		24498	59674		0	342	79245	65479	
Automotive Skills Development Council	96681	20388		13960	55605		0	1114	110641	77107	
Beauty and Wellness Sector Skill Council	101944	32210		26669	69681		0	504	128613	102395	
BFSI Sector Skill Council of India	20753	3067		5550	9144		0	28	26303	12239	
Capital Goods Skill Council of India	12858	2554		2031	7331		0	177	14889	10062	
Construction Skill Development Council of India	57638	11851		7182	19978		0	193	64820	32022	

Disability Sector Skill Council of India	0	0	12493	3486	0	3686	12493	7172
Electronics Sector Skills Council of India	151502	38516	24606	100737	120	820	176228	140073
Food Processing Sector Skill Council	22998	10715	4694	11459	0	63	27692	22237
Furniture and Fittings Sector Skill Council	14000	3797	4619	11882	0	31	18619	15710
Gems and Jewellery Skill Council of India	60664	24480	9541	29822	0	266	70205	54568
Green Jobs Sector Skill Council	30	0	353	111	0	50	383	161
Handicrafts and Carpet Sector Skill Council	1792	23	618	1832	0	15	2410	1870
Healthcare Sector Skill Council	45331	11710	15119	24477	0	145	60450	36332
Indian Plumbing Skills Council	16026	6167	4584	9521	0	17	20610	15705
Infrastructure Sector Skill Council	659	73	65	535	0	19	724	627
Iron And Steel Sector Skill Council	22041	7755	6284	15173	0	0	28325	22928
IT-ITeS Sector Skills Council NASSCOM	35304	4799	5346	9822	0	19	40650	14640
Leather Sector Skill Council	55410	22998	4949	25437	0	50	60359	48485
Life Sciences Sector Skill Council	15198	4133	2040	5456	0	30	17238	9619

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Logistics Sector Skill Council	209427	70450	23705	124794	0	1687	233132	196931
Media and Entertainment Skills Council	10585	917	2687	7228	26	56	13298	8201
Mining Sector Skill Council	31069	12736	9803	22133	0	25	40872	34894
Power Sector Skill Council of India	4737	516	558	3250	0	98	5295	3864
Retailers Association's Skill Council of India	135172	30675	39555	103703	0	503	174727	134881
Rubber Skill Development Council	21982	6152	1174	8252	0	47	23156	14451
Security Sector Skill Development Council	58029	21833	7814	34246	0	235	65843	56314
Sports Sector Skill Council	0	0	20	18	0	0	20	18
Telecom Sector Skill Council	42110	9392	11678	23190	0	31	53788	32613
Textiles and Handloom Sector Skill Council	26684	14640	2528	6100	0	225	29212	20965
Tourism and Hospitality Services Sector Skill Council	55403	15054	10805	30303	0	144	66208	45501
GRAND TOTAL	1498443	435397	305522	883928	145	11812	1804110	1331137

II. PMKVY 1.0 RPL (Recognition of prior learning)

Sector Skill Council	FY 15-16			FY 16-17			FY 17-18			Total	
	Total Trained	Total Certified	Total	Total Trained	Total Certified	Total	Total Trained	Total Certified	Total	Total Trained	Total Certified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Agriculture Sector Skill Council of India	18045	1000	5179	11961	0	519	23224	13480			
Apparel Sector Skill Council	23138	132	29770	40759	0	259	52908	41150			
Automotive Skills Development Council	369	0	631	398	0	83	1000	481			
Beauty and Wellness Sector Skill Council	578	195	1493	1189	0	2	2071	1386			
Capital Goods Skill Council of India	718	0	-200	21	0	0	518	21			
Construction Skill Development Council of India	1777	0	893	1352	0	1	2670	1353			
Disability Sector Skill Council of India	0	0	96	34	0	0	96	34			
Electronics Sector Skills Council of India	4980	47	6520	3582	0	131	11500	3760			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Food Processing Sector Skill Council	496	0	0	243	0	0	496	243
Furniture and Fittings Sector Skill Council	4872	1820	2271	3987	0	1	7143	5808
Gems and Jewellery Skill Council of India	1108	65	1217	2089	0	0	2325	2154
Healthcare Sector Skill Council	1180	38	584	948	0	11	1764	997
Indian Plumbing Skills Council	1800	534	2352	2381	0	20	4152	2935
IT-ITeS Sector Skills Council NASSCOM	380	2	173	183	0	0	553	185
Leather Sector Skill Council	1669	46	0	924	0	0	1669	970
Logistics Sector Skill Council	5876	13	411	5670	0	0	6287	5683
Media and Entertainment Skills Council	1045	74	0	923	0	3	1045	1000
Mining Sector Skill Council	2741	601	7275	8180	0	0	10016	8781
Retailers Association's Skill Council of India	303	0	3502	1370	0	5	3805	1375
Rubber Skill Development Council	80	36	292	215	0	0	372	251
Security Sector Skill Development Council	7954	1041	4696	7101	0	218	12650	8360

Sports Sector Skill Council	0	0	119	50	0	1	119	51
Telecom Sector Skill Council	1567	118	1291	969	0	53	2858	1140
Textiles and Handloom Sector Skill Council	3499	27	2005	3284	0	141	5504	3452
Tourism and Hospitality Services Sector Skill Council	1544	185	25509	13611	0	180	27053	13976
GRAND TOTAL	85719	5974	96079	111424	0	1628	181798	119026

III. PMKVY 2.0 STT (Short term training)

Sl. No.	Sector	FY 16-17		FY 17-18	
		Trained	Certified	Trained	Certified
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture	2605	686	31325	24400
2.	Apparel	6184	895	126842	103450
3.	Automotive	236	0	10409	7517
4.	Beauty and Wellness	7052	3586	70680	59883
5.	BFSI	1062	0	19026	11022
6.	Capital Goods	513	91	7750	5125
7.	Construction	1764	399	27710	19043
8.	Domestic Worker	0	0	3993	3249
9.	Electronics and Hardware	4674	284	205625	145875
10.	Food Processing	156	93	3302	2813
11.	Furniture and Fittings	330	0	4450	4116
12.	Gems and Jewellery	904	332	13907	10607
13.	Green Jobs	189	29	7198	5587
14.	Handicrafts and Carpet	29	0	1918	1065
15.	Healthcare	1289	0	23565	16530
16.	Infrastructure Equipment	30	0	172	165
17.	Iron and Steel	1157	47	5883	5044
18.	IT-ITeS	939	303	33719	20601
19.	Leather	483	286	1808	1683
20.	Life Sciences	120	0	3713	2094
21.	Logistics	2212	478	58003	42030
22.	Media and Entertainment	30	0	3593	1702
23.	Mining	0	0	6526	4556
24.	Persons with Disability	0	0	30	14
25.	Plumbing	88	0	7473	6014
26.	Power	438	0	9564	6572
27.	Retail	4960	1830	105615	84903

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Rubber	0	0	460	196
29.	Security	2520	257	10326	10016
30.	Sports	0	0	1001	649
31.	Telecom	7154	543	56812	42000
32.	Textiles and Handlooms	0	0	632	540
33.	Tourism and Hospitality	2855	0	23926	16495
GRAND TOTAL		49973	10139	886956	665556

IV. PMKVY 2.0 RPL (Recognition of prior learning) FY: 2016-17

Sl. No.	Sector	Trained	Certified
1.	Agriculture	21894	1745
2.	Apparel	13932	981
3.	Automotive	2177	598
4.	Beauty and Wellness	6582	1447
5.	BFSI	0	0
6.	Capital Goods	12	0
7.	Construction	6565	1331
8.	Domestic Worker	382	35
9.	Electronics and Hardware	2837	0
10.	Food Processing	808	0
11.	Furniture and Fittings	16999	9222
12.	Gems and Jewellery	3408	2367
13.	Green Jobs	0	0
14.	Handicrafts and Carpet	5076	30
15.	Healthcare	0	0
16.	Iron and Steel	0	0
17.	IT-ITeS	0	0
18.	Leather	22954	11886
19.	Life Sciences	0	0
20.	Logistics	2357	1282
21.	Media and Entertainment	0	0

Sl. No.	Sector	Trained	Certified
22.	Mining	3543	1217
23.	Plumbing	38	19
24.	Power	0	0
25.	Retail	4192	752
26.	Rubber	14452	9730
27.	Security	852	0
28.	Telecom	1037	11
29.	Textiles and Handlooms	40723	31933
30.	Tourism and Hospitality	2211	270
GRAND TOTAL		173031	74856

V. PMKVY 2.0 RPL (Recognition of prior learning) FY: 2017-18

Sl. No.	Sector	Trained	Certified
1.	Agriculture	31468	34549
2.	Apparel	27314	31369
3.	Automotive	14048	12033
4.	Beauty and Wellness	14927	10309
5.	BFSI	696	560
6.	Capital Goods	52	0
7.	Construction	32420	21505
8.	Domestic Worker	5424	4088
9.	Electronics and Hardware	8173	3927
10.	Food Processing	2274	2249
11.	Furniture and Fittings	52959	52761
12.	Gems and Jewellery	10951	8691
13.	Green Jobs	922	558
14.	Handicrafts and Carpet	4670	8623
15.	Healthcare	595	129
16.	Iron and Steel	3000	2768
17.	IT-ITeS	1509	319
18.	Leather	24373	26466
19.	Life Sciences	15	0

Sl. No.	Sector	Trained	Certified
20.	Logistics	12459	7522
21.	Media and Entertainment	556	375
22.	Mining	10219	9239
23.	Plumbing	3768	2671
24.	Power	121	120
25.	Retail	9343	7590
26.	Rubber	31157	26736
27.	Security	15466	11281
28.	Telecom	8421	5760
29.	Textiles and Handlooms	14223	21165
30.	Tourism and Hospitality	18374	11376
GRAND TOTAL		359897	324739

Jobs to youth under PMKVY

1102. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of youth who have received jobs under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY); and

(b) the total number of youth who have retained jobs received under the above mentioned scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) 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 under PMKVY 2015-16, 2.5 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, 9.72 lakh candidates were trained; out of these 6.97 lakh candidates were certified. Out of the certified candidates, 2.5 lakh candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country. The State-wise list of candidates trained under STT (Short Term Training) in PMKVY 2016-20 and candidates provided with placement is given in the Statement.

Statement*The State-wise details of candidates trained under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20**(as on 18.12.2017)*

States/UTs	Target Allocated	Enrolled	Trained	Assessed	Certified	Placed
Andhra Pradesh	61099	43294	31817	27659	23433	13523
Assam	42986	26880	18970	15695	12654	3906
Bihar	95222	69395	44106	38334	30196	8459
Chandigarh	4866	1283	396	360	314	8
Chhattisgarh	38950	20772	13013	11060	8978	1298
Delhi	94351	68397	44530	37374	31056	8214
Goa	1050	960	840	522	467	227
Gujarat	38426	22054	14296	12168	9953	4931
Haryana	170408	141462	81034	70175	59806	19237
Himachal Pradesh	20462	9851	5052	4250	3490	1101
Jammu and Kashmir	46688	34567	22251	19911	17081	7908
Jharkhand	24311	15246	8368	7347	6331	2293
Karnataka	55580	28950	17574	13713	11261	2876
Kerala	30123	19806	12755	10037	8408	1999

Madhya Pradesh	190225	135452	78831	69294	57561	19695
Maharashtra	62363	42195	30958	25990	21686	7056
Manipur	2886	1955	1102	897	652	189
Meghalaya	5750	2254	1470	1396	1198	322
Nagaland	3125	1800	1650	1363	1172	648
Odisha	71382	42887	28613	24009	19323	7084
Puducherry	3252	2416	1947	1743	1583	995
Punjab	111606	81257	50003	45198	38682	12596
Rajasthan	193092	167623	106066	93990	79339	26372
Sikkim	1506	525	525	484	442	79
Tamil Nadu	132399	81846	57702	48153	41551	24604
Telangana	82263	65942	51109	45220	38026	20852
Tripura	12439	5179	3083	2496	1894	690
Uttar Pradesh	352554	264328	174568	152661	126745	36790
Uttarakhand	38569	24314	13785	10554	8635	2194
West Bengal	99994	71422	48984	42406	35511	14141
GRAND TOTAL	2087927	1494312	9,72,348	834459	697428	250287

Exclusive captive mines to RINL

1103. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether RINL has reported huge loss during the last financial year *i.e.* 2015-16;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is for the first time that RINL has reported loss in 13 years;

(c) if so, what are reasons behind this loss and how Ministry is planning to overcome this;

(d) whether one of main reasons behind this is not having an exclusive captive mine to RINL and RINL has been demanding for the same over the years; and

(e) if so, what are reasons for not allotting a mine to RINL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) RINL made profits consecutively since 2002-03 to 2014-15. RINL reported net loss after tax of ₹ 1421 crore in 2015-16. 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 of 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.

(d) and (e) Major reasons for losses have been brought out in the reply to the points at (a) to (c) above. RINL has been participating in various auctions conducted for allotment of mines. As per the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, as amended through the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015, the State Governments have been empowered to grant mining lease through the method of auction under Section 10A or through the reservation route under Section 17A(2A) of the Act. Allocation of new mining lease is, therefore, regulated as per the provisions of the amended Act.

Administrative reforms to achieve objectives of the Ministry

1104. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any new and specific policy initiative after June, 2014 to achieve the overall objectives of the Ministry, if so, the details of these initiatives and what is 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 and if so, the details thereof and what has been their impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The Government has *inter alia* taken following major policy initiatives and administrative steps since 2014:

- (i) Notification of National Steel Policy, 2017 (NSP 2017) on 8th May, 2017.
- (ii) Notification of Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products (DMI and SP) Policy on 8th May, 2017.
- (iii) In order to address the challenge of unfair trade, the Government took trade measures such as anti-dumping duties, safeguard duties.
- (iv) Imposed temporary introduction of Minimum Import Price in 2016.
- (v) Notified the Quality Control Orders which makes the use of BIS standards mandatory for all steel products and imports.

As a result of the above measures the dumping of cheap steel products in the country was contained and price realisation improved. Further, Import of total finished steel during the year 2016-17 has declined by 38.3% over the previous year 2015-16 and the export of total finished steel has increased by 102% in the year 2016-17 over the previous year.

Preference to domestically produced iron and steel

1105. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to give preference to domestically produced iron and steel in Government purchases in a bid to buoy the industry that has been complaining of pressure from cheap imports from China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that cheap imports and depressed demand have also impacted the finances of several steel companies which in turn are finding it difficult to repay loan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The Government has notified Policy for Providing Preference to Domestically Manufactured Iron and Steel Products in Government procurement on 8th May, 2017. This policy provides preference to specified goods with specified minimum value addition in Government procurement.

(c) and (d) The global slowdown in 2014-15 and over capacity at global level resulted in low international steel prices. The steel producers in countries with over capacity resorted to dumping their products. Between January, 2014 and March, 2016, global steel prices declined by about 35%. Imports of finished steel in India in 2014-15 increased by 71% and another 26% in 2015-16 (year on year). Such imports and low price had adversely affected the earning margins of domestic steel producers thereby affecting including their debt services capability.

National Steel Institutes

1106. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) how many National Steel Institutes are there in the country, State-wise;

(b) out of those, how many are so far upgraded to National Centre of Excellence with the status of deemed university;

(c) whether the upgradation to certain such institutes are pending for not obtaining feasibility report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time-frame by which the upgradation will be over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) There are two National Steel Institutes, viz, National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology (NISST) located in Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab and Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute (BPNSI) located at Puri, Odisha.

(b) None of these institutes has been upgraded to National Centre of Excellence with the status of Deemed University.

(c) and (d) Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute (BPNSI), was set up in Puri, Odisha by the Ministry of Steel on a pilot basis as a Training Institute catering to the secondary steel sector. An Expert Committee was constituted to suggest a roadmap for upgradation of BPNSI. As a follow-up action on the Report of the Expert Committee, a Task Force was also constituted. Considering the fact that the project envisages a huge investment of ₹ 1170.00 crores as capital investment and ₹ 541.00 crores as recurring expenses per annum where the funding is to be shared amongst Government of India, State Government of Odisha, CPSEs of Steel and Mining Sector and Private Sector, MECON was entrusted to submit a techno-feasibility report on the project as suggested by the Task Force. There is no time limit for the said upgradation.

New steel plants on surplus land of PSUs

1107. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to set up new steel plants on surplus land available with Public Sector Undertakings by forging partnership with the private sector to help more than double the steel production capacity to 300 million tonnes by 2030;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at present the steel production capacity is 126 million tonnes;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a joint venture by SAIL with a private sector to set up a 5,000 crore rupees auto grade steel plant may be finalised shortly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Presently there is no such proposal.

(b) India has crude capacity of 128.28 million tonnes as on March, 2017.

(c) and (d) The Board of Directors of SAIL has approved the proposal for signing of a Term Sheet with Arcelor Mittal S.A. for entering into a Joint Venture for Automotive Steel Business. The proposed JV will construct a state-of-the-art cold rolling mill with a capacity of about 1.5 mtpa. and other downstream finishing facilities in India offering technologically advanced steel products for automotive sector.

Foreign tourist arrivals in Jharkhand and Gujarat

1108. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) how much growth has been witnessed in tourist inflow in India during the current year;

(b) the details of foreign tourists who arrived in India during the last three years, State-wise including Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(c) the revenue earned therefrom along with its impact on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country;

(d) whether Government has started new tourism projects and has provided special package to State Governments to attract more tourists; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (Provisional) in India during 2017 (Jan.-Nov.) were 90.01 lakhs as compared to 77.83 lakhs during the same period in 2016 registering a positive growth of 15.6%.

(b) Assessment of number of foreign tourists at different destinations in a State/UT is compiled in terms of visits. The number of Foreign Tourist Visits to different States/UTs including Jharkhand and Gujarat during 2014, 2015, 2016 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) earned through tourism during 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given below:

Year	FEEs (₹ in crore)
2014	1,23,320
2015	1,35,193
2016	1,54,146

As per the 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India (TSA)-2009-10 and its subsequent estimates, the contribution of tourism to total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 was 6.77%, 6.76%, 6.76% and 6.88%, respectively. This information is not available for the last three years.

(d) and (e) For creation of tourism infrastructure, the Ministry of Tourism has two new plan schemes *viz.* Swadesh Darshan - Integrated Development of Theme-Based

Tourist Circuits and PRASHAD – Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive for development of tourism infrastructure in the country including historical places and heritage cities. The details of projects sanctioned under these two schemes are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned projects under special financial packages to the States of Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir. Details of amount sanctioned and released are as given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise foreign tourist visits during 2014, 2015 and 2016

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17235	14674	15466
2.	Andhra Pradesh	66333	237854	341764
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5204	5705	6598
4.	Assam	21537	24720	12685
5.	Bihar	829508	923737	1010531
6.	Chandigarh	28365	29538	31549
7.	Chhattisgarh	7777	6394	9220
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1799	1797	1891
9.	Daman and Diu	4620	5858	5669
10.	Delhi	2319046	2379169	2520083
11.	Goa	513592	541480	680683
12.	Gujarat	235524	284973	343752
13.	Haryana	314757	303118	331291
14.	Himachal Pradesh	389699	406108	452770
15.	Jharkhand	154731	167785	169442
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	86477	58568	63207
17.	Karnataka	561870	636502	461752
18.	Kerala	923366	977479	1038419
19.	Lakshadweep	514	1173	753
20.	Madhya Pradesh	316195	421365	363195
21.	Maharashtra	4389098	4408916	4670049
22.	Manipur	2769	3260	3064

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
23.	Meghalaya	8664	8027	8476
24.	Mizoram	921	798	942
25.	Nagaland	2585	2769	3260
26.	Odisha	71426	66971	76361
27.	Puducherry	83291	106153	117437
28.	Punjab	255449	242367	659736
29.	Rajasthan	1525574	1475311	1513729
30.	Sikkim	49175	38479	66012
31.	Tamil Nadu	4657630	4684707	4721978
32.	Telangana	75171	126078	166570
33.	Tripura	26688	34886	36780
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2909735	3104062	3156812
35.	Uttarakhand	101966	105882	117106
36.	West Bengal	1375740	1489500	1528700
TOTAL		22334031	23326163	24707732

Statement-II

*Details of tourism projects along with the amount sanctioned
under Swadesh Darshan Scheme*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit	State/UT	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
2014-15					
1.	North-East India	Arunachal Pradesh	Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang	49.77	36.18
2.	Coastal	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit	69.83	48.55
TOTAL				119.6	84.73

1	2	3	4	5	6
2015-16					
1.	Coastal	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri PottiSriramalu Nellore	60.38	29.94
2.	Coastal	Puducherry	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit	85.28	38.43
3.	Coastal	West Bengal	Development of Beach Circuit : Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhlai-Henry Island	85.39	42.69
4.	Coastal	Maharashtra	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit	82.17	12.79
5.	Desert	Rajasthan	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations	63.96	30.7
6.	Eco	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri	80.37	58.33
7.	Eco	Telangana	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District	91.62	45.81
8.	Eco	Kerala	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco-Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Parhanamthitta Districts	99.22	49.61
9.	North East India	Manipur	Development of Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh Circuit	89.66	61.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	North East India	Sikkim	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)	98.05	71.57
11.	North East India	Mizoram	Integrated Development of New Eco-Tourism at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek	94.91	75.92
12.	North East India	Arunachal Pradesh	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism	97.14	74.27
13.	North East India	Tripura	Development of North East Circuit : Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa	99.59	49.79
14.	Tribal	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha	97.36	72.05
15.	Tribal	Chhattisgarh	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdalpur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh	99.94	45.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Wildlife	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench.	92.22	46.11
17.	Wildlife	Assam	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru- Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit	95.67	43.05
TOTAL				1512.93	847.39

2016-17

1.	Buddhist	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.94	14.99
2.	Buddhist	Uttar Pradesh	“Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu	99.97	19.99
3.	Buddhist	Bihar	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya	98.73	19.75
4.	Coastal	Goa	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail)	99.99	72.56
5.	Coastal	Karnataka	Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada District Uttara Kannada District and Udupi District	95.67	19.13
6.	Coastal	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair)	42.19	8.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Coastal	Tamil Nadu	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari)	99.92	19.98
8.	Coastal	Odisha	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara	76.49	15.3
9.	Eco	Mizoram	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawhphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmutaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang”	99.07	44.63
10.	Heritage	Gujarat	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi	93.48	18.7
11.	Heritage	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu)	99.77	19.95
12.	Heritage	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Baijnath-Devidhura	81.94	16.39
13.	Heritage	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Heritage Circuit [Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)]	41.51	8.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Heritage	Assam	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit	98.35	19.67
15.	Heritage	Gujarat	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan	99.81	44.91
16.	Himalayan	Jammu and Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects	82.97	37.51
17.	Himalayan	Jammu and Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama	96.38	19.28
18.	Himalayan	Jammu and Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets <i>in lieu</i> of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir	98.7	47.25
19.	Himalayan	Jammu and Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop	97.82	19.56
20.	Himalayan	Jammu and Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam	96.39	19.28
21.	Himalayan	Jammu and Kashmir	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit	96.93	19.38
22.	Himalayan	Himachal Pradesh	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit	99.76	19.95
23.	Krishna	Haryana	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra	97.35	19.47

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Krishna	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Govind Dev Ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand)	91.45	18.29
25.	North East India	Meghalaya	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort	99.13	44.61
26.	North East India	Sikkim	Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit)	95.32	19.06
27.	Ramayana	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit	69.45	13.89
28.	Spiritual	Kerala	Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta	99.99	20
29.	Spiritual	Manipur	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.8	24.24
30.	Spiritual	Kerala	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala	92.44	18.49

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Spiritual	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	76	15.2
32.	Spiritual	Uttar Pradesh	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)	62.96	12.59
33.	Spiritual	Rajasthan	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghatke Balaji, Bandheke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund)-Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji)	93.9	18.78
34.	Spiritual	Bihar	Development of Jain Circuit : Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri	52.39	24.06
35.	Spiritual	Bihar	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar	52.35	24.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	Tribal	Telangana	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls	84.4	38.37
37.	Tribal	Nagaland	Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon)	99.67	49.83
TOTAL				3191.38	905.83

2017-18 (till date)

1.	Buddhist	Gujarat	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Junagadh-Gir-Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana	35.99	7.2
2.	Buddhist	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda-Bavikonda-Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu	52.34	10.47
3.	Coastal	Goa	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula-Colva-Benaulim	99.35	19.87
4.	Eco	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Gandhisagar Dam-Mandleshwar Dam-Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam-Tawa Dam-Bargi Dam-Bheda Ghat-Bansagar Dam-Ken River	99.62	19.92
5.	Heritage	Puducherry	Development of Heritage Circuit	66.35	13.27
6.	Heritage	Rajasthan	Development of Rajsamand (Kumbhalgarh Fort)-Jaipur (Nahargarh Fort)-Alwar (Bala Quila)-Sawai Madhopur (Ranthambore Fort and Khandar Fort)-	99.6	19.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
			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)		
7.	Heritage	Telangana	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park-Paigah Tombs-Hayat Bakshi Mosque-Raymond's Tomb	99.42	19.88
8.	Ramayana	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Ayodhya	133.31	23.53
9.	Rural	Bihar	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa- Chandrahia-Turkaulia	44.65	8.93
10.	Spiritual	Puducherry	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry	40.68	8.14
11.	Spiritual	Bihar	Development of Mandar Development Hill and Ang Pradesh	53.49	10.7
TOTAL				824.8	161.83

*Details of tourism projects along with the amount sanctioned
under PRASHAD Scheme*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
2014-15				
1.	Bihar	Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya	4.27	2.14

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93	2.99
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Mathura	9.36	1.76
4.	Odisha	Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree Jagannath Dham-Ramachandi-Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit	50.00	10.00
TOTAL			78.56	16.89
2015-16				
5.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45	5.11
6.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44	19.41
7.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati	33.98	16.99
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District	28.36	14.18
9.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54	33.23
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40	10.20
11.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78	17.39
TOTAL			205.95	116.51
2016-17				
12.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23	5.25
13.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48	3.30
14.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60	1.12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	42.02	8.40
16.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03	14.98
17.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14	9.23
18.	Gujarat	Development of pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44	7.49
TOTAL			203.94	49.77

1	2	3	4	5
2017-18 (till date)				
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67	8.13
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailam Temple	47.45	9.49
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi-River Cruise	10.72	2.14
TOTAL			98.84	19.76

Statement-III

Details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry to State Government of Bihar under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (PM Package)

(₹ in crore)

Circuit	Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
Spiritual	Development of Jain Circuit in Bihar: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri	52.39	24.06
Spiritual	Integrated Development of Kanwaria route: Sultanganj to Deoghar	52.35	24.05
Buddhist	Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73	19.75
Rural	Development of Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit Theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	44.65	8.93
TOTAL		248.12	76.79

Details of the special package projects sanctioned to State Government of Bihar under the PRASHAD Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
Development of Patna Sahib	41.54	33.23

The Ministry has sanctioned following projects to State Government of Jammu and Kashmir under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme (PM Package)

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Circuit	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1.	Intgrated development of Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama Circuit under Himalayan Circuit	96.38	19.28
2.	Intgrated development of Tourist facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam Circuit.	96.39	19.28
3.	Intgrated development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop Circuit	97.82	19.56
4.	Int. dev. of tourist facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit	96.92	19.38
5.	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir	82.97	37.50
TOTAL		470.48	115.0

Development of five exclusive tourism zones under PPP mode

1109. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of 1,50,000 hotel rooms fuelling a surge in hotel room rates across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up five exclusive tourism zones in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the aims and objectives behind the move; and

(e) whether Government has finalised the sites for the proposed zones, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) As per the Report of the “Working Group on Tourism” for the Twelfth Five year Plan (2012-17) set up by the Planning Commission, for a

projected annual growth of 12% in Foreign Tourist Arrivals, the projected requirement of additional hotel rooms under classified category in 2016 over 2010 was estimated to be 1,90,108.

(c) to (e) Construction of hotel is primarily a private sector activity. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India only classifies operational hotels under its voluntary scheme of classification/approval of hotels.

Pursuant to Budget Announcement of 2017-18 the Ministry of Tourism is working on creation of Five Special Tourism Zones in the country. No sites have been finalized yet.

Development of tourism infrastructure in Punjab

1110. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposal from the Punjab Government during the last one year for development of tourism infrastructure projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(c) the funds released by Government during the last three years to the Punjab State Government in this regard for various projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been received from the State Government of Punjab for Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit amounting to ₹ 99.70 crore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.

The Ministry of Tourism has extended Central Financial Assistance to the State Government of Punjab for the following projects in the last three years:

Year	Scheme	Name of project	Amount sanctioned
2014-15	PIDDC (de-linked from Union Support from 2015-16 onwards)	Mega Circuit Amritsar-Dera Baba Nanak-Sultanpur Lodhi in Punjab.	₹ 4796.98 lakh
2015-16	PRASHAD	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar.	₹ 6.45 Crore

Sensitisation about sexual harassment at workplace

1111. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 is applicable to all police forces in all States and security forces under the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up in all such cases, if so, the details of number of complaints received, number of complaints resolved and pending, number of security force/police personnel prosecuted on account of sexual harassment;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of training conducted for police and security forces personnel for sensitisation about sexual harassment at workplace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The Government of India has enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 with the aim to provide a safe and secure environment to women at the workplace. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 mandates all the workplaces, which include any department, organization, undertaking, establishment, enterprise, institution, office, branch or unit which is established, owned, controlled or wholly or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government or the local authority or a Government company or a corporation or a co-operative society having more than 10 workers, to constitute Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) for receiving complaints of sexual harassment. The Act casts an obligation upon employers to constitute Internal Complaint Committee.

As per the available information, the Internal Complaints Committees inquired into 3 cases of complaints of sexual harassment against IPS officers during the last five years. Data regarding number of complaints received, number of complaints resolved and pending, number of force/police personnel prosecuted on account of sexual harassment is not maintained separately by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

(d) Details of training conducted in training institutions are as follows:

SVP NPA Hyderabad	As a part of basic training to the IPS Probationers, classes are conducted on the topic of “Sexual Offences-Infanticide and Criminal Abortion” and Sexual Harassment of women at Workplace (Prevention Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Further, as a part of the Induction Training course of State Police Service (SPS) Officers inducted into IPS, a session on the topic “Sexual Harassment at workplace” is conducted. In addition of the above, this topic is also covered in the in-service courses on ‘Gender Sensitization’ and ‘Investigation of crimes against Women’.
BPR and D	In Central Detective Training School (CDTS), Courses on Investigation against Crime against Women are being conducted.
NEPA, Shillong	Seminar on Community Police and Gender Sensitization is being conducted for the Police Officers of the rank of SI to SP for a duration of 4 days. Workshop on Crime against Women and Juvenile Justice is being conducted for the Police Officers of the rank of Dy SP to IG for a duration of 4 days. Both programmes are conducted at the Academy once or twice every year.

‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories for increasing gender sensitivity in Police. These advisories are available at www.mha.nic.in.

Share of employment and foreign exchange from tourism

1112. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) what has been the share of tourism in generating employment and foreign exchange in the country;
- (b) the trends in this regard during the last three years;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to boost employment and foreign exchange earnings by the tourism sector in India; and
- (d) the details of the segments of the tourism sector which have accelerated in generating employment and foreign exchange during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) As per the estimates of 2nd Tourism Satellite

Account of India (TSA) – 2009-10, the contribution of tourism in Employment of the country during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 was 10.78%, 11.49% and 12.36%, respectively. This information is not available for the subsequent years.

Based on the information available with RBI, the estimated share of tourism in generating foreign exchange in the country during 2014, 2015 and 2016 is 3.56%, 4.13% and 4.51%, respectively.

(c) Government of India has taken various steps to boost tourism in the country, which *inter alia* include the following:

- Launched *Hunar Se Rozgar Tak* programme to train youth who are minimum 8th pass and in the age group of 18 to 28 years. The programme is intended to meet the skilled manpower requirement of the sector, as also to reach out the poor in the society to give them employable skills.
- E-Visa facility extended to citizens of 163 countries.
- The Incredible India 2.0 campaign launched with market specific promotional plans and content creation.
- 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline 1800111363 launched in 12 International Languages including Hindi and English.
- Providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for development and promotion of tourism.
- Identification, diversification, development and promotion of Niche products like Cruise, Adventure, Medical, Wellness, Golf, Polo, Eco, Film and Meeting Incentives Conference and Exhibition (MICE).

(d) Various segments of tourism sector like Medical and Wellness tourism, Adventure tourism, Meetings Incentives Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) tourism, Golf tourism, Cruise tourism, Eco tourism, film tourism and Buddhist tourism have contributed in generating employment and foreign exchanges.

Public sector organisations under the ministry

1113. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) how many public sector organisations are currently functioning under the Ministry of Tourism; how many of them are making financial losses for at least a decade, whether there have been any structured efforts to convert them into profit-making organisations in the last three years; what are the details of such efforts and what has been their impact; and

(b) whether there have been any efforts during the last three years to further motivate the employees of these organisations to convert them into profit-making units; the details thereof and what has been their impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) The following Public Sector Organisations operate under the Ministry of Tourism:

- (i) India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (ITDC), and
- (ii) Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Pvt. Ltd. (KFHPL)

ITDC has made profits from 2007-08 to 2016-17 except in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11. ITDC has been continuously striving to upgrade itself by undertaking various measures including renovation of guest facilities in hotels from time to time; aggressive marketing of its product; improving its market share by measures such as tie-ups with Online Travel Agents for online room bookings; improving relations with customers by introduction of on-the-spot customer feedback system in hotels, imparting on-the-job training to staff (Executives as well as Non-executives) by way of workshops/webcasts/training programme to upgrade their skills, etc. All these efforts have given positive results and this is reflected in the accolades received by ITDC including National Tourism Award 2015-16 to the Ashok Hotel for 'Best Hotel Based Meeting Venue', Hospitality India Award for Best MICE and Host Hotel to Ashok Hotel, etc.

KFHPL is a shell company and its role is limited to managing the lease payments with respect to the hotel property at Bengaluru given on lease-cum-management contract in 2001. The company has made profit ever since its inception in 2001.

Development of spiritual circuits in the country

1114. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked State Governments to expedite work on the development of spiritual circuits in several parts of the country;

(b) whether Government has identified 13 theme based circuits across the country;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) whether Government will fund development of the spiritual circuits and State Governments concerned will be entrusted with their maintenance;

(e) whether many State Governments have identified land for the circuits and sent a proposal to Government; and

(f) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism under its Scheme of Swadesh Darshan is developing theme based tourist circuits in the country. Under the scheme 15 thematic circuits have been identified for development namely Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit, Sufi Circuit, North-East Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit and Heritage Circuit.

Swadesh Darshan Scheme is a Central Sector scheme. Under the scheme, Ministry provides financial assistance to States/UTs/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure. Ministry has advised the State Governments/Union Territories to identify the projects under the scheme and submit the same to the Ministry for consideration.

For implementation of the projects, land is provided by the State Government/Implementing Agency. The operation and maintenance of the facilities/assets created under the scheme is the responsibility of respective State Government/Union Territory.

(f) The State/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned under the scheme are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
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 and Eco-Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83
TOTAL				119.6

1	2	3	4	5
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
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.	60.38

1	2	3	4	5
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-Bakkhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon–Nathyanawagaon-Jagdaldpur 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		1512.93
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
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- East 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

1	2	3	4	5
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 Dist, Uttar Kannada Distt. and Udupi Dist 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-Jorthang-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

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabhaswamy 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–Katarmal–Jogeshwar-Bairnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit them in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.38
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets <i>in lieu</i> of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir.	98.70

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	97.82
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-RanjitSagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.39
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.93
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, 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 & Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19
47.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92

1	2	3	4	5
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligharh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-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 (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, 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 Convention 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
53.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme	99.76

1	2	3	4	5
54.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip–Khawhphawp–Lengpui–Durtlang–Chatlang-Sakawrhmutuaitlang-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)–Mehandipur Balaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) 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
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-Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.35

1	2	3	4	5
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
64.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Development Hill and Ang	53.49

1	2	3	4	5
			Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	
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 Dates		5648.71

Scheme for assistance to State Sports Federations in the country

1115. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Scheme for assistance to the State Sports Federations in the country, particularly to Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details of assistance given to these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Questions does not arise.

Policy for identifying and developing new and young sports talents

1116. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to bring in new policy measures for identifying and developing new and young sports talents in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the existing policy measures have been helpful in finding the sports talents who are hidden in rural areas unaware of Government's support to them; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) A Scheme called “Khelo India–National Programme for Development of Sports” was formulated by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to promote sports through creation of sports infrastructure and conduct of annual sports competitions in the entire country, and implemented from the financial year 2016-17. The earlier Khelo India Scheme, has been revised and revamped during the current financial year 2017-18. The revamped Scheme, *inter alia* includes a vertical of “Talent Identification and Development”. The relevant provisions of the Scheme are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

The Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous organization under the aegis of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, is implementing a number of sports promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions. Majority of the sports persons selected under the above schemes are identified from the rural, tribal and backward areas of the country.

Presently, under SAI Sports Promotional Schemes 14,505 talented sports person (10195 boys and 4310 girls) are being provided with regular sports training in 27 sports disciplines on residential and non-residential basis in 303 SAI sports centres.

Statement

*Relevant provisions for ‘Talent Identification and Development’ under
the Khelo India Scheme*

The National competitions involving schools, colleges, Universities and NSFs under Khelo India Scheme, National Championships, and National Sports Talent

Search Portal of SAI, will provide a platform for identification of talented sports persons in priority Sports disciplines in which the country has potential/advantage. In addition to selection of prize winners, the duly constituted talent identification committee may also adopt globally accepted scientific methods to spot and identify talent in various sports disciplines. The identification of talented sportspersons will be done in a transparent manner through competitive performance and assessment made through scientifically designed battery of tests. Further, a National Talent Search Portal has been launched recently which will provide seamless access to upload individual achievements. In addition, the Gujarat model of mobile van will be adopted for carrying out scientific evaluation at remote places for better identification of the talented sportspersons. During the talent identification drive sporting talent hubs, discipline wise, including indigenous games, shall be identified and duly mapped. Efforts will be made through sports academies to conduct special programmes to encourage such specific sport/game in that area.

Out of the talented players identified in priority sports disciplines at various levels through different avenues, best talents in those sports discipline will be identified by the High Powered Committee and provided annual financial assistance, at the rate of ₹ 5.00 lakh per annum, for a period of 8 years under a Long Term Athlete Development Programme. Continuation of support to an individual athlete will be subject to his/her progress/performance in the identified sports discipline concerned, ensuring the best performers, having potential to excel at the highest level, are given continuous support and non-performers/ non achievers can be taken out of the system. This will ensure a sizable bench strength that the country is lacking at present. Additional funding requirement, if any, shall be met through mobilizing CSR support.

An amount of ₹ 10 crore annually will be earmarked for maintenance of the Online Portal, identification of sporting talents through different avenues, including through advanced scientific profiling, short listing of talents and recommending the best talents for providing support. Identification of sporting talent will involve conduct of pan-India trials involving about 50,000 to 1,00,000 children by Talent Scouts (to be engaged for the purpose), in association with States/UTs. An amount of ₹ 50 crore will be earmarked annually for providing annual financial assistance, at the rate of ₹ 5.00 lakh per annum for 1000 athletes, for a period of 8 years, to identified athletes, under a Long Term Athlete Development Programme. Thus, ₹ 60 crore (₹ 50 crore for talent nurturing towards Training/Coaching, Consumables & Equipment, Sports Nutrition support, Sports Science Support etc., and ₹ 10 crore for maintenance of online portal, Identification of Talent through trials, shortlisting of identified talents through Scientific profiling

etc.). In the second year, when additional 1000 athletes are added, ₹ 110 crore (₹ 50 crore each for first year and second year athletes for their talent nurturing and ₹ 10 crore for talent search and development) and so on. The expenditure will be incurred on various components mentioned above and no fee/scholarship will be paid to the athlete.

Department of Sports will provide financial assistance as well as overall guidance, supervision and monitoring. Implementation will be through SAI and involve State Governments as well as reputed athletes and private bodies. International experts shall also be engaged for project implementation.

Ill treatment faced by Indian girls hockey team in Australia

1117. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian girls hockey team participating in Pacific School Games in Australia faced ill-treatment recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Sir, on invitation from School Sports Australia, School Games Federation of India (SGFI), the National Sports Federation for promotion of sports among school children in the country, fielded teams in various events including hockey, in the 10th Pacific School Games 2017 held at Adelaide, Australia from 1st to 10th December, 2017. The cost of participation was met by SGFI and Government has not incurred any expenditure. SGFI has informed that Indian contingent reached Adelaide on 1st December, 2017 and the organizer made separate accommodation arrangements for the participants and provided them Accreditation Cards and passes for availing free public transport facility. But perhaps due to different atmosphere conditions prevailing in Adelaide and non-availability of timely communication from organizer, Indian hockey girls' players missed out their opening two matches. As soon as SGFI came to know about situation, immediately they deputed Mr. Gaurav Dixit (PRO to SGFI) and Mr. K.R. Rao (Basketball Coach) to Adelaide who immediately took up the matter with the Indian High Commission and the organizers and restored the situation under control and thereafter everything went on smoothly. The Government has however instituted an enquiry in the matter.

Initiatives to encourage rural sports activities in the country

1118. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative to encourage rural youths and sports activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any special focus has been taken to encourage women sportspersons in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) A Scheme called “Khelo India–National Programme for Development of Sports” was formulated by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to promote sports through creation of sports infrastructure and conduct of annual sports competitions in the entire country, and implemented from the financial year 2016-17. The earlier Khelo India Scheme, has been revised and revamped during the current financial year 2017-18. The revamped Scheme, *inter alia* includes a vertical of ‘Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games’ and ‘Sports for Women’ to encourage rural youth and women sportspersons in country. The relevant provisions of the Scheme are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous organization under the aegis of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, is implementing a number of sports promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions. Majority of the sports persons selected under the above schemes are identified from the rural, tribal and backward areas of the country.

Statement***Relevant provisions of Scheme 'Khelo India'*****Relevant provisions of the “Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games” vertical of the Khelo India Scheme**

In order to showcase our rural and indigenous/tribal games, national level competitions will be held annually under the Khelo India Scheme in rural and indigenous/tribal games alternately. A dynamic and interactive website providing information on such games will also be developed. This will help disseminate information to present generation about these games and also encourage children and youth to take up these games in a major way, paving way for their future mainstreaming.

Relevant provisions of the “Sports for Women” vertical of the Khelo India Scheme

While all the components of the Khelo India Scheme are gender neutral and afford opportunities to women too for participating in sporting activities and development of sports, it is proposed to hold annual national competitions for women. Emphasis will be laid on such sports disciplines where there is less participation of women so that more number of women will participate in such sports disciplines.

Proposals for development of sports activities in Chhattisgarh pending for approval

†1119. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) scheme-wise details of the proposals received from Chhattisgarh and estimated expenditure involved therein for the development of sports activities during the last three years;

(b) details of the proposals pending for approval and reasons therefor;

(c) whether any time-limit has been fixed for the disposal of these proposals;

(d) whether prolonged delay in implementation of these proposals affects the development works and their cost gets escalated; and

(e) if so, steps being taken by Government in this regard and in which ways Government accommodates such cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Scheme-wise details of proposals received from Chhattisgarh under Schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for development of Sports in the country through creation of sports infrastructure and conduct of sporting activities is as under:

- (i) A project for construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Kondagaon was received and sanctioned on 16.10.2012 to Chhattisgarh under the erstwhile Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) at an estimated cost of ₹ 5.98 crore out of which ₹ 1.80 crore was released as first installment. However, the project could not be started by Government of Chhattisgarh since the proposed land happened to be a forest land and hence, the released amount had been refunded by Govt. of Chhattisgarh on 25.04.2017.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) A project for laying of synthetic hockey turf at Jaspur was sanctioned on 28.07.2017 to Chhattisgarh under Khelo India Scheme at an estimated cost of ₹ 5.44 crore out of which ₹ 2.50 crore has been released as first installment.
- (iii) A proposal for opening of Sports Authority of India (SAI) centre in archery discipline at Shivtarai Village, Kota Tehsil, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh) has been received. The proposal to start an Extension Centre at Shivtarai Village, Kota Tehsil, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh) is under consideration.

(c) Sports being a State subject, promotion and development of Sports in the country is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. In order to complement/supplement the efforts of the State Governments in this regard, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been implementing various schemes for promotion of sports in the entire country, including Chhattisgarh, through creation/development of sports infrastructure and conduct of annual sports competitions. Proposals, as and when received from States/UTs under these Schemes, if complete in all respects and technically feasible, are being sanctioned subject to availability of funds within a reasonable time-frame.

(d) and (e) While sanction of proposals under the sports promotional schemes is done by this Ministry, implementation of sanctioned projects is undertaken by the grantees. Therefore, any cost escalation due to such delay is to be borne by the grantee concerned.

Setting up of sports academies/training centres under PPP mode

1120. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of the "Khelo India National Programme for Development of Sports" in the country;
- (b) whether the said programme has provisions for setting up of sports academies/training centres under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds allocated and released under the said programme since its inception, State/UT-wise especially in Jharkhand and Gujarat; and
- (d) the details of projects undertaken under the said programme, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) A Scheme called

“Khelo India–National Programme for Development of Sports” was formulated by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to promote sports through creation of sports infrastructure and conduct of annual sports competitions in the entire country, including Jharkhand and Gujarat, and implemented from the financial year 2016-17. The earlier Khelo India Scheme has been revised and revamped during the current financial year 2017-18. A brief on the revamped Khelo India Scheme, indicating the Vision, Mission and Objectives of the Scheme are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir. The Scheme, *inter-alia*, includes a vertical of ‘Support to National/Regional/State Sports Academies’ under which grants-in-aid will be provided for establishment, operation and maintenance of sports academies in respect of identified disciplines to various entities, including under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for facilitating and supplementing Long Term Athlete Development (LTAD) programme (for 8 years).

(c) Details of funds released under Khelo India Scheme in the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Details of projects sanctioned under Khelo India Scheme in the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

A brief on the revamped Khelo India Scheme

Vision

To infuse sports culture and achieve sporting excellence in the country.

Mission

To encourage sports for all thus allowing the population across gender and all age groups to harness the power of sports through its cross-cutting influence, namely, holistic development of children and youth, community development, social integration, gender equality, healthy lifestyle, national pride and economic opportunities related to sports development.

The Khelo India Scheme would include the following components/objectives:

- (i) Play Field Development
- (ii) Community Coaching Development
- (iii) State Level Khelo India Centres
- (iv) Annual Sports Competitions

- (v) Talent Search and Development
- (vi) Utilisation and Creation/Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure
- (vii) Support to National/Regional/State Sports Academies
- (viii) Physical Fitness of School going Children
- (ix) Sports for Women
- (x) Promotion of Sports among persons with disabilities
- (xi) Sports for Peace and Development
- (xii) Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games

Financial Implications

₹ 1756 crore is the estimated expenditure to be incurred during the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

Statement-II

*State wise details of funds released under Khelo India Scheme
in the year 2016-17*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Sports Infrastructure	Sports Competition	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.50	2.48	8.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.50	0.66	3.16
3.	Assam	3.50	2.62	6.12
4.	Bihar	-	0.36	
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	1.52	1.52
6.	Gujarat	2.50	2.46	4.96
7.	Goa	-	0.15	0.15
8.	Haryana	2.00	-	2.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	0.53	0.53
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.80	6.07	7.87
11.	Jharkhand	1.00	1.56	2.56
12.	Karnataka	9.80	2.36	12.16

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	2.50	1.20	3.70
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3.50	3.38	6.88
15.	Maharashtra	4.00	-	4.00
16.	Manipur	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	2.00	0.42	2.42
19.	Nagaland	-	0.45	0.45
20.	Odisha	2.50	0.70	3.20
21.	Punjab	4.64	1.70	6.34
22.	Rajasthan	5.44	3.29	8.73
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	3.65	3.65
25.	Telangana	2.00	2.08	4.08
26.	Tripura	-	0.37	0.37
27.	Uttarakhand	4.00	1.51	5.51
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1.50	-	1.50
29.	West Bengal	-	2.58	2.58
30.	Puducherry	4.46	0.17	4.63
31.	Lakshadweep	-	0.07	0.07
32.	SAI Netaji Subhash Western Centre, Gandhinagar	-	1.00	1.00
33.	SAI New Delhi	-	3.54	3.54
34.	Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament society	-	0.08	0.08
TOTAL		66.14	46.96	113.10
35.	National Sports Development Fund (NSDF)			5.00
TOTAL				118.10

*State-wise details of funds released under Khelo India Scheme
in the year 2017-18 (As on 15.12.2017)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Sports Infrastructure	Sports Competition	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.00	0.00	9.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.25	0.00	6.25
3.	Assam	11.50	0.00	11.50
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.50	0.00	2.50
6.	Goa	0.00	0.12	0.12
7.	Gujarat	8.50	0.00	8.50
8.	Haryana	12.50	0.30	12.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00	2.16	3.16
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	8.75	0.00	8.75
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7.50	0.00	7.50
15.	Maharashtra	7.00	0.00	7.00
16.	Manipur	3.50	0.00	3.50
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	4.30	0.00	4.30
19.	Nagaland	3.00	0.00	3.00
20.	Odisha	8.56	0.00	8.56
21.	Punjab	6.00	0.00	6.00
22.	Rajasthan	18.55	0.00	18.55
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Telangana	3.50	0.00	3.50
25.	Tamil Nadu	10.00	0.00	10.00
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttarakhand	6.80	0.10	6.90
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3.50	0.00	3.50
29.	West Bengal	3.50	0.00	3.50
UTs		0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	SAI (New Delhi)	13.00	20.00	33.00
36.	Special Olympic Bharat	0.00	0.84	0.84
TOTAL		158.71	23.51	182.22

Statement-III

List of projects sanctioned under Khelo India Scheme in the year 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the Project	Grant Sanctioned (Date)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Kommadi Mini Sports Complex, Vishakhapatnam	7.00 (30.03.2017)
2.		(ii) Construction of Indoor Stadium/Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Nellore	8.00 (23.03.2017)
3.		(iii) Construction of multipurpose indoor hall at Vizzy Stadium, Vijayanagram	6.00 (09.02.2017)
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Tirbin-Basar, West Siang District	6.00 (01.03.2017)
5.	Gujarat	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Naroda, District Ahmadabad	7.00 (20.03.2017)

1	2	3	4
6.	Karnataka	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Surface at Sainik School, Bijapur	5.50 (20.03.2017)
7.	Karnataka	Laying of Synthetic Football turf at SAI Regional Centre, Bengaluru	5.00 (27.02.2017)
8.	Kerala	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track in Govt. Brennen College, Thalassery, Kannur (LNCPE).	7.00 (02.03.2017)
9.	Mizoram	Laying of Synthetic Astro-Turf Football ground at Lawngtlai Playground Lawngtlai.	4.50 (23.03.2017)
10.	Odisha	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall in Kalinga Stadium Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar	8.00 (09.03.2017)
11.	Puducherry	Construction of Swimming pool at Saradambal Nagar, Puducherry	5.00 (06.03.2017)
12.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall, Football Ground and Athletic Track at LBS Govt. PG College Kotputli	3.12 (06.03.2017)
13.	Telangana	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Indira Gandhi Outdoor Stadium, Medak	5.50 (27.02.2017)
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Kailash Prakash Stadium, Meerut	5.50 (31.03.2017)
15.	Maharashtra	Construction of Swimming Pool at SAI Western Training Center, Aurangabad.	5.00 (01.03.2017)
16.	Jharkhand	Upgradation of Hockey and Football Ground at SAI Training Centre, Hazaribagh.	2.07 (22.03.2017)
17.	Uttarakhand	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Parade Ground, Dehradun	8.00 (31.03.2017)
TOTAL			98.19

List of projects sanctioned under Khelo India Scheme in the year 2017-18

(₹ in crore)

2017-18 (As on 15.12.2017)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Grant Sanctioned (Date)
1	2	3	4
1.	Rajasthan	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track in District Stadium, Churu	6.30 (05.04.2017)
2.	Odisha	Purchase of equipments for conducting 22nd Asian Athletics Championship during July, 2017 at Bhubaneswar.	2.06 (28.04.2017)
3.	Assam	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at SAI SAG centre Kokarjhar.	7.00 (24.05.2017)
4.	Nagaland	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at SAI SAG centre Dimapur.	7.00 (24.05.2017)
5.	Manipur	Laying of Synthetic Football Turf at SAI NERC Takyal, Imphal.	5.00 (24.05.2017)
6.	Delhi	Replacement of Synthetic Athletic Track at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi.	7.00 (24.05.2017)
7.	Haryana	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at SAI Northern Regional Centre Sonapat.	8.00 (24.05.2017)
8.	Maharashtra	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at SAI Regional Centre, Mumbai.	8.00 (24.05.2017)
9.	Karnataka	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at SAI Southern Regional Centre, Bangalore.	8.00 (24.05.2017)
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of Multipurpose Hall at Wakro under Lohit District.	8.00 (29.06.2017)
11.	Assam	Renovation/Upgradation including Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field in Maulana Md. Tayabullah Hockey Stadium, Betapara, Guhawati (Reimbursement of expenditure).	4.50 (29.06.2017)

1	2	3	4
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Laying of Astro Turf Hockey Field at District Sports Authority Ground, Kakinada, East Godavari District.	5.50 (05.07.2017)
13.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University, Vandalur, Kelambakkam Road, Melakottaiyur Post, Chennai.	7.00 (05.07.2017)
14.	Odisha	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Puri.	7.50 (20.07.2017)
15.	West Bengal	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at SAI Training Centre, Jalpaiguri	7.00 (21.07.2017)
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Sports Complex, Lalpur, Varanasi	7.00 (25.07.2017)
17.	Chhattisgarh	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Turf at Jashpur	5.44 (28.07.2017)
18.	Haryana	Replacement of Synthetic Athletic Track at Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar	4.65 (28.07.2017)
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Islamic University of Science and Technology (IUST) Awantipora, Pulwama	6.09 (28.07.2017)
20.	Karnataka	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Haliyal Taluk Stadium.	7.50 (28.07.2017)
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at T. T. Nagar Stadium Bhopal	6.00 (28.07.2017)
22.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Smt. Lajwanti Sports Complex, Hoshiarpur	7.00 (28.07.2017)
23.	Rajasthan	Laying of Synthetic Hockey Field at Maharana Pratap Khelo Gaon, Udaipur	5.50 (28.07.2017)
24.	Tamil Nadu	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at District Sports Complex, Thanjavur	7.00 (28.07.2017)

1	2	3	4
25.	Telangana	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Karimnagar	7.00 (28.07.2017)
26.	Uttarakhand	Laying of Athletic Synthetic Track at Lal Bhadhur Shastri National Academy of Administration Mussoorie	5.00 (28.07.2017)
27.	New Delhi	Replacement of Synthetic Hockey Turf at Major Dhyan Chand Stadium New Delhi for National Hockey Academy	4.50 (28.07.2017)
28.	New Delhi	Construction of 100 bedded Sports Hostel at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi for National Athletic and Football Academies	9.00 (28.07.2017)
29.	New Delhi	Construction of 100 bedded Sports Hostel at Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges, Tughlakabad New Delhi for National Shooting Academy	7.00 (28.07.2017)
30.	Manipur	Miscellaneous works including fencing in respect Football Academy at SAI North Eastern Regional Centre Imphal	2.00 (28.07.2017)
31.	Rajasthan	Laying of synthetic floor and lighting in Multi-purpose Hall at STC Jaipur.	0.99 (28.07.2017)
32.	Gujarat	Laying of Hockey Turf Ground at Devgadhbariya District Dahod	5.50 (28.07.2017)
33.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at five block Headquarters, (i) Govt. Secondary School, Bapini, Jodhpur, (ii) Block Headquarter, Khinwsar, Nagaur, (iii) Sunhel, Jhalawar, (iv) Block Headquarter, Jaitran, Pali and (v) Siswali, Anta, Baran	4.00 (11.08.2017)
34.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of Multi Purpose Indoor Hall at Stadia Complex, Machilipatnam, Krishna District.	8.00 (27.09.2017)
35.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of Swimming Pool at Stadia Complex, Machilipatnam, Krishna District.	5.00 (27.09.2017)

1	2	3	4
36.	Assam	Synthetic Eight lane Athletic Track of 400 mtrs and construction of sub base, drainage and chain link at SAG-Tinsukia.	7.00 (29.09.2017)
37.	Gujarat	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Kanpur, Vyara, District Vapi	8.00 (27.09.2017)
38.	Haryana	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Choudhary Charan Singh, Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar (SAI STC Centre).	8.00 (27.09.2017)
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Re-laying of synthetic athletic track at T.T. Nagar Stadium, Bhopal	4.49 (27.09.2017)
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Extension of existing 50 Mtr. Shooting Range, Village Goura, Bhopal	6.91 (27.09.2017)
41.	Odisha	Construction of swimming pool at District Hqrs., District Boudh	5.00 (27.09.2017)
42.	Punjab	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at War Hero's Stadium Sangrur	7.47 (27.09.2017)
43.	Rajasthan	Laying of synthetic athletic track at Maharaja Ganga Singh Stadium, Sri Ganganagar	7.00 (27.09.2017)
44.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall, in Government Senior Secondary School Pragpura District Jaipur	2.99 (29.09.2017)
45.	Rajasthan	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall, in Government Senior Secondary School, Jamw Ramgarh	2.94 (28.09.2017)
46.	Tamil Nadu	Laying Synthetic Athletic Track (8 lane) at District Sports Complex in Erode District of Tamil Nadu	7.00 (27.09.2017)
47.	Uttarakhand	Laying of synthetic Hockey Field, at Sports Stadium Roshnabad Salempur Haridwar	5.50 (27.09.2017)
48.	Gujarat	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Swarnim Gujarat Sports University premises at Valavav, District Vadodara,	8.00 (08.12.2017)

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED
QUESTIONS SET FOR 22ND DECEMBER, 2017***

Steps to curb misuse of social media

*76. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking any steps to curb the misuse of social media;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has made any laws therefor; and
- (d) whether the freedom of expression has been ensured in implementation of those statutes?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) There are legal provisions to curb misuse of social media:

- (i) The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 provides for punishment for publishing or transmitting objectionable contents through following provisions:
 - **Section 66E:** Punishment for violation of privacy
 - **Section 67:** Punishment for publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form.
 - **Section 67A:** Punishment for publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit act, etc., in electronic form
 - **Section 67B:** Punishment for publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act, etc. in electronic form.
- (ii) Government also takes action under section 69A of IT Act for blocking of websites/webpages with objectionable contents, whenever requests are received from designated nodal officers or upon Court orders. Section 69A of the IT Act empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource in the interest of 1) sovereignty and integrity of India, 2) defence of India, 3) security of the State, 4) friendly relations with foreign States 5) public order or 6) for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above.

* The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Friday, the 22nd December, 2017 was adjourned at twenty-six minutes past eleven of the clock for the day and answers to questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the table of the House on Wednesday, the 27th December, 2017.

- (iii) Further, the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 notified under section 79 of the IT Act requires that the Intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, affect minors and unlawful in any way.
- (iv) In addition, Indian Penal Code 1860 provides punishment for Stalking (Section 354D) and voyeurism (Section 354C).

(d) The provisions for action against misuse of social media under various provisions of the Information Technology Act are in line with Article 19(2) of Constitution of India which ensures Right to freedom of expression.

Setting up of new judicial courts

*77. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is committed to double the number of judicial courts in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of new courts established in the country during the last three years, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) by when Government is going to appoint new judicial officers/Judges to fill-up the posts in these new courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) In the case of *Imtiyaz Ahmed versus State of Uttar Pradesh and others*, the Supreme Court had asked the Law Commission of India to evolve a method for scientific assessment of the number of additional courts required to clear the backlog of cases. In 245th report (2014), the Law Commission has observed that filing of cases per capita varies substantially across geographic units as filings are associated with economic and social conditions of the population. As such the Law Commission did not consider the judge population ratio to be a scientific criterion for determining the adequacy of the judge strength in the country. The Law Commission found that in the absence of complete and scientific approach to data collection across various High Courts in the country, the “Rate of Disposal” method, to calculate the number of additional judges required to clear the backlog of cases as well as to ensure that new backlog is not created, is more pragmatic and useful. In May, 2014, the Supreme Court asked the State Governments and the High Courts to file their

response to the recommendations made by the Law Commission. In August 2014, the Supreme Court asked the National Court Management System Committee (NCMS Committee) to examine the recommendations made by the Law Commission and to furnish its recommendations in this regard. NCMS Committee submitted its report to the Supreme Court in March, 2016. The report, *inter alia*, observes that in the long term, the judge strength of the subordinate courts will have to be assessed by a scientific method to determine the total number of “Judicial Hours” required for disposing of the case load of each court. In the interim, the Committee has proposed a “weighted” disposal approach *i.e.* disposal weighted by the nature and complexity of cases in local conditions. As per the direction of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 02.01.2017, the Department of Justice has forwarded a copy of interim report of the NCMS Committee to all the State Governments and High Courts to enable them to take follow up action to determine the required Strength of district and subordinate judiciary.

(b) The new courts at District and below District/Subordinate (Tehsil/Taluka) level are established by the respective State Governments in consultation with the concerned High Courts. As per information made available by High Courts and State Governments, sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers of District/Subordinate Courts has increased from 20,214 in the year 2014 to 22,677 in 2017. The State-wise details of sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers of District/Subordinate Courts in the years 2014 and 2017 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Judges of Supreme court of India are appointed under Article 124 (2) and the Judges of High Courts are appointed under Articles 217 (1) and 224 of the Constitution. As per the provision in the existing Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts, the proposals are initiated by the Chief Justice of India after consultation with the Collegium of Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the High Court after consultation with the Collegium of the High Court respectively, for filling up of vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and related High Courts. The details of vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of State Governments and the High Courts concerned. In so far as recruitment of judicial officers in the States is concerned, respective High Courts do it in certain States, whereas the High Courts do it in consultation with the State Public Service Commissions in other States. The details are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

As per information made available by the High Courts and respective State Governments, as on 30.11.2017 the sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts is 22,677, number of Judges in position and vacant posts is 16,693 and 5,984, respectively.

It may be mentioned that the Central Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases in accordance with Article 21 of the Constitution. It has undertaken many steps towards achieving this objective. One of these steps is, strengthening of judicial infrastructure in districts through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary a total of ₹ 6006 crore has been released since 1993-94, out of which ₹ 2,562 crore (42.66%) has been released since April, 2014. 17,848 Court Halls and 14,085 Residential Accommodations have been made available for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts under this scheme as on 30.11.2017. Out of this 2429 Court Halls and 4172 Residential Accommodations were constructed since 2014 to till date. In addition, 3,143 Court Halls and 1,682 Residential Accommodations are under construction. The Central Government has approved continuation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary beyond the Twelfth Five Year Plan period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated outlay of ₹ 3,320 crore.

Under the Phase-I of the eCourts Mission Mode Project undertaken by the Central Government from 2010 to 2015, against a total target of computerisation of 14249 courts, the computerisation of 13672 district and subordinate courts has been achieved. This includes the software installation of hardware, the LAN and software. This has enabled the courts to upload the case status and orders online. Status of cases and copies of judgments have also been made available on the websites of the respective District and Subordinate Court Complexes which have been computerised.

The Central Government has approved Phase II of the eCourts Mission Mode Project in July, 2015 upto 31 March 2019 at an outlay of ₹ 1,670 crores. The facilities of e-services such as cause lists, case status, daily orders, judgments etc. are being provided under the supervision of e-Committee of the Supreme Court and Computer Committees of respective High Courts. A total of 16,089 Courts have been computerised under the eCourts Project till date. Video Conferencing facility has also been operationalised between 500 courts and corresponding prisons during the period 2015-17 for faster and timely recording of evidence. Development of National Judicial Data Grid under this project provides updated information on civil and criminal cases, including pending cases, for the computerised district/subordinate courts in the country.

Statement-I

*Details of sanctioned Strength of Judicial Officers in District
and Subordinate Courts in the years 2014 and 2017*

Sl. No.	States	Sanctioned Strength as on 31.12.2014	Sanctioned Strength as on 30.11.2017
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1034	987**
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	28
3.	Assam	403	428
4.	Bihar	1670	1826**
5.	Chhattisgarh	354	398
6.	Goa	52	55
7.	Gujarat	1963	1511**
8.	Haryana	644	644
9.	Himachal Pradesh	146	159**
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	244	253
11.	Jharkhand	578	672**
12.	Karnataka	1085	1303**
13.	Kerala and Lakshadweep	447	537**
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1460	2021
15.	Maharashtra	2072	2096
16.	Manipur	40	49
17.	Meghalaya	55	97
18.	Mizoram	67	63
19.	Nagaland	27	34
20.	Odisha	690	862
21.	Punjab	672	674
22.	Rajasthan	1145	1223**
23.	Sikkim	18	23**
24.	Tamil Nadu	997	1257*
25.	Tripura	104	107

1	2	3	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2097	3204
27.	Uttarakhand	289	291**
28.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	994	1013**
29.	Chandigarh	30	30
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	7	7**
31.	Delhi	793	799**
32.	Puducherry	21	26*
TOTAL		20,214	22,677

* as on 7.11.2017

**as on 31.10.2017

Statement-II

*Details of vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and various
High Courts as on 01.12.2017*

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Vacancies of Judges as on 01.12.2017
1.	Supreme Court of India	6
Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Vacancies of Judges as on 01.12.2017
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad High Court	51
2.	Calcutta High Court	39
3.	Karnataka High Court	37
4.	Punjab and Haryana High Court	35
5.	High Court of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	30
6.	Delhi High Court	23
7.	Bombay High Court	21
8.	Gujarat High Court	21
9.	Patna High Court	20
10.	Madhya Pradesh High Court	19

1	2	3
11.	Madras High Court	15
12.	Rajasthan High Court	15
13.	Jharkhand High Court	11
14.	Kerala High Court	10
15.	Orissa High Court	10
16.	Chhattisgarh High Court	10
17.	Guahati High Court	06
18.	Jammu and Kashmir High Court	06
19.	Himachal Pradesh High Court	05
20.	Manipur High Court	03
21.	Tripura High Court	02
22.	Meghalaya High Court	02
23.	Uttarakhand High Court	01
24.	Sikkim High Court	00
TOTAL		392

Statement-III

*Details of Authority conducting selection for appointment of Judicial Officers/
Judges to State Higher Judicial Services and Lower State Judicial Services*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Higher Judicial Service	Lower Judicial Service
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	High Court	High Court
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	High Court of Gauhati	50% by High Court of Gauhati and 50% by State Public Service Commission
3.	Assam	High Court	High Court
4.	Bihar	High Court	State Public Service Commission
5.	Chhattisgarh	High Court	State Public Service Commission
6.	Delhi	High Court	High Court

1	2	3	4
7.	Goa	High Court of Bombay	High Court of Bombay
8.	Gujarat	High Court	High Court
9.	Haryana	High Court	State Public Service Commission
10.	Himachal Pradesh	High Court	State Public Service Commission
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	High Court	State Public Service Commission
12.	Jharkhand	High Court	State Public Service Commission
13.	Karnataka	High Court	High Court
14.	Kerala	High Court	High Court
15.	Madhya Pradesh	High Court	State Public Service Commission
16.	Maharashtra	High Court	State Public Service Commission
17.	Manipur	High Court	High Court
18.	Meghalaya	High Court	State Public Service Commission
19.	Mizoram	High Court	State Public Service Commission
20.	Nagaland	High Court	High Court
21.	Orissa	High Court	State Public Service Commission
22.	Punjab	High Court	State Public Service Commission
23.	Rajasthan	High Court	High Court
24.	Sikkim	High Court	High Court
25.	Tamil Nadu	High Court	State Public Service Commission
26.	Tripura	High Court	State Public Service Commission
27.	Uttar Pradesh	High Court	State Public Service Commission
28.	Uttarakhand	High Court	State Public Service Commission
29.	West Bengal	High Court	State Public Service Commission

Wi-Fi facilities at railway stations of Andhra Pradesh

*78. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the list of railway stations that have been provided with Wi-Fi facilities in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that Wi-Fi facilities have been extended not only to 'A-1' and 'A' category railway stations but also to 'B' category stations; and

(c) if so, the details of 'B' category railway stations in Andhra Pradesh and by when Wi-Fi facilities would be provided there?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Wi-Fi facility has been provided at 17 Railway Stations in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last 2 years. List is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) List of 'B' category railway stations in Andhra Pradesh where Wi-Fi facilities are to be provided is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). At these stations, efforts are being made to work out suitable financial model, which can be adopted for making the Wi-Fi services at category B stations self-sustainable in collaboration with a suitable partner for completing the work in next one year.

Statement-I

Details of Wi-Fi facility provided at the 17 Railway Stations (A1/A category) in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last 2 years

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Zonal Railway	State	Category
1.	Palasa	ECOR@	Andhra Pradesh	A
2.	Srikakulam Road	ECOR	Andhra Pradesh	A
3.	Visakhapatnam	ECOR	Andhra Pradesh	A1
4.	Vizianagaram	ECOR	Andhra Pradesh	A
5.	Anakapalle	SCR@@	Andhra Pradesh	A
6.	Bhimavaram Town	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	A
7.	Eluru	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	A
8.	Guntur Jn.	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	A
9.	Kakinada Town	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	A
10.	Nellore	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	A
11.	Rajahmundry	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	A
12.	Samalkot Jn.	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	A
13.	Tenali Jn.	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	A
14.	Tirupati	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	A1
15.	Tuni	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	A

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Zonal Railway	State	Category
16.	Vijayawada	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	A1
17.	Sri Sathya Sai Prashanthi Nilayam	SWR**	Andhra Pradesh	A

@ ECoR – East Coast Railway

@@ SCR – South Central Railway

** SWR – South Western Railway

Statement-II

List of 'B' category Stations where Wi-Fi Internet facility is planned

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Division	Zonal Railway	State	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Araku	Waltair	ECoR@	Andhra Pradesh	B
2.	Bobbili	Waltair	ECoR	Andhra Pradesh	B
3.	Borraguhalu	Waltair	ECoR	Andhra Pradesh	B
4.	Duvvada	Waltair	ECoR	Andhra Pradesh	B
5.	Ichchhapuram	Kurda	ECoR	Andhra Pradesh	B
6.	Simhachalam	Waltair	ECoR	Andhra Pradesh	B
7.	Sompeta	Kurda	ECoR	Andhra Pradesh	B
8.	Adoni	Guntakal	SCR@@	Andhra Pradesh	B
9.	Annaram	Vijayawada	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
10.	Bapatla	Vijayawada	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
11.	Bhimavaram Jn.	Vijayawada	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
12.	Chittoor	Guntakal	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
13.	Dharmavaram	Guntakal	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
14.	Dhone	Guntakal	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
15.	Gooty Jn.	Guntakal	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
16.	Gudivada Jn.	Vijayawada	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
17.	Kakinada Port	Vijayawada	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
18.	Kavali	Vijayawada	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
19.	Machilipatnam	Vijayawada	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
20.	Mantralayam Road	Guntakal	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Nandyal	Guntakal	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
22.	Narasapur	Vijayawada	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
23.	Nidadavolu Jn.	Vijayawada	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
24.	Palakollu	Vijayawada	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
25.	Singarayakonda	Vijayawada	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
26.	Sri Khalasthi	Guntakal	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
27.	Tanuku	Vijayawada	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
28.	Yerraguntla	Guntakal	SCR	Andhra Pradesh	B
29.	Hindupur	Bengaluru	SWR**	Andhra Pradesh	B

@ ECoR– East Coast Railway

@@ SCR– South Central Railway

** SWR– South Western Railway

Separate railway zone in Andhra Pradesh

*79. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per item No. 8 of Schedule 13 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, Railways have to set up a separate railway zone in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in compliance to the above, the Ministry constituted a Committee;

(c) if so, the recommendations of the Committee and the action taken by the Ministry thereon;

(d) whether the Ministry is delaying creation of a separate railway zone in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) how much more time will the Ministry take to set up a railway zone in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (e) As per Item 8 of Schedule 13 (Infrastructure) of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, Ministry of Railways was required to examine the feasibility of establishing a new Railway zone in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. To, *inter alia*, examine the feasibility of establishing a new Railway Zone, a Committee of senior Railway officers had been constituted. The Committee has been asked to consult various

stakeholders, including the Members of Parliament, State Governments, etc. before a final decision is taken.

The Committee has submitted its report and the same is under examination.

Installation of imported signalling system

*80. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of train accidents, which happened between 2014 and 2017, occurred due to negligence of employees and due to use of inferior and locally fabricated equipments which caused the signal failures;

(b) the details of number of people killed and injured in such accidents;

(c) whether Government proposes to install imported signalling system;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Total 11 accidents, partly or fully attributed to Signal and Telecommunication (S&T) between 2014 to 2017. These are all caused due to human error. There is no accident on account of locally manufactured equipment. Since inferior quality of material is not used, question of accident on this account does not arise. Number of consequential accidents on S&T account and the number of passengers killed/injured are tabulated below:

Consequential accidents where S&T is involved

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
Where S&T is exclusively responsible	0	2	1	0	3
Where S&T is jointly responsible	1	2	3	2	8
TOTAL	1	4	4	2	11
S&T equipment failure cases	0	0	0	0	0
S&T staff responsible cases	1	4	4	2	11

Killed/injured in consequential accident attributed to S&T

Killed	2	0	0	0	2
Injured	1	0	0	0	1

<i>Combination with other departments</i>					
Killed	0	0	0	0	0
Injured	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	0	0	0	3

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Railways is providing imported technology for signaling system for reliable and safe train operation. Some of the systems recently provided based on imported technology are:—

- (i) Digital Axle Counter.
- (ii) Electronic Interlocking.
- (iii) European Train Control System (ETCS) Level 1

Railway is proposing to provide advance version of ETCS named as ETCS Level 2. These systems are provided based on their proven performance in passenger carrying railway system worldwide. Whenever Railways provide system based on imported technology, it is ensured that indigenization of the system takes place in phased manner.

Schemes to double the income of farmers

†*81. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is working expeditiously and successfully on implementation of several special schemes in the Agriculture sector to achieve the target of doubling the income of farmers by 2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether after the implementation of e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme, the income of a number of farmers has increased; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, the Central Government is working expeditiously to achieve the target of doubling the income of farmers by 2022. For this purpose, the Government has constituted a Committee on 13.04.2016 under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Area Authority, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. This Committee has held 6 meetings so far to deliberate

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

on the matter. It has constituted 12 sub-groups to focus on different agricultural sectors to strategize Doubling of Farmers' Income by 2022. As of now, six Volumes of the draft Reports prepared by the Committee have been uploaded on the website of this Department (<http://agricoop.nic.in/doubling-farmers>) for seeking public opinion. Parallely the Committee has been making various suggestions for consideration of the Government.

- (i) The State/UT Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017.
- (ii) Restructuring of Marketing and Inspection (DMI).
- (iii) Roadmap for Pulses Production to be increased to 24 million MTs by 2019-20.
- (iv) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) scheme has been approved for continuation for three years as Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation *i.e.* (RKVY-RAFTAAR) which aims at making the farming as a remunerative economic activity through multi pronged approach along with holistic development of agriculture and allied sector:

The Government is aiming to reorient agriculture sector by focusing on income centeredness in addition to pure production-centeredness. A farmer's income is a basket of earnings from agriculture (including horticulture), allied activities like dairy, fishery etc. and ancillary activities like beekeeping etc., as also from other activities like wage labour, off-farm activities etc. Earnings from agriculture constitute the principal source of income of a farmer.

At present, the Government is implementing various schemes to synchronise with higher gains for the farmers. Details are as follows:—

- For higher production through productivity gains
 - National Food Security Mission (NFSM)- cereals, pulses, oilseeds, nutri-rich cereals, commercial crops.
 - Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)- high growth rate of horticulture crops.
- For reduction in cost of cultivation
 - Soil Health Card (SHC) (2 year cycle)- ensure judicious use of fertilizer application and thus save money of farmers.
 - Neem Coated Urea (NCU) (universal)- is being promoted to regulate use of urea, enhance availability of nitrogen to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application.
 - The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)– micro irrigation component (1.2 million ha./yr. target)- with the motto of 'Har Khet

Ko Paani' for providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, comprising water sources, distribution network and farm level applications.

- To ensure remunerative returns
 - National Agriculture Market Scheme (E-NAM) is an innovative market process to revolutionize agri-markets by ensuring better price discovery, bringing in transparency and competition to enable farmers to get improved remuneration for their produce moving towards 'One Nation One Market'.
 - A new model "The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017" has been released on 24th April, 2017 for its adoption by States/UTs. This has been derived after many deliberations over the earlier model APMC Act 2003 and the need for inclusion of progressive reforms required in the agriculture marketing sector. In the Model APLM Act, 2017, provisions includes setting up of private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, declaring warehouses/silos/cold storages or such structures as market sub yards. The model Act is in different stages of adoption by various States.
 - Warehousing and post-harvest loans at concessional rate of interest so as to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against negotiable receipts.
 - Minimum Support Price (MSP) is notified by the Government for certain crops. The objective of the Government's price policy is to ensure remunerative prices to farmers by offering to procure their produce at MSP.
 - Price Support Scheme (PSS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS)- Procurement of oilseeds, pulses and cotton are undertaken by central agencies at MSP under Price Support Scheme (PSS) at the request of the concerned State Government. Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agriculture and horticulture products, which are perishable in nature and are not covered under PSS.
- For risk management and sustainable practices
 - Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWCIS) (cover 50% GCA by 2018-19) provides insurance cover at all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances and available to the farmers at very low rates of premium.

- o Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)- is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer.
- o Mission organic Farming in North-East-MoVCD (NE)-Realizing the potential of organic farming in the North Eastern Region of the country.
- o Allied activities as follows:-

“Har Medh Par Ped” launched during 2016-17 to encourage tree plantation on farm land “ Har Medh Par Ped”, along with crops/cropping system. The scheme is being implemented in the states those have notified liberalized transit regulations for transport of timber. Implementation of the scheme has been started in 8 States and during 2016-17 and in 12 more States during 2017-18 after notifying liberalized transit regulations. Other States are also being motivated to notify liberalized transit regulations. Agroforestry will not only help in increasing soil organic carbon but also in creating additional source of income to farmers.

Bee-Keeping: During the last 3 year (2014-15 and 2016-17) there has been an increase of 10 lacs in honey bee colonies *i.e.* honey bee colonies that were 20 lacs in 2014-15 have increased to 30 lacs during 2016-17. Honey production in 2011-14 was 2,18,950 metric tons which has increased to 2,63,930 metric tons during 2014-17 *i.e.* an increase of 20.54%.

Dairying: White Revolution for development of animal husbandry, dairying is being implemented in which schemes like Rashtriya Gokul Mission, National Bovine Productivity Mission and various dairy development related projects are being implemented.

Fisheries: Foreseeing high potential in fisheries sector, a Blue Revolution with multi dimensional activities mainly focusing on fisheries production, both inland and marine is being implemented.

(c) and (d) Agriculture Marketing is a State subject. Further with a view to provide remunerative prices to farmers in a transparent manner, the Government is implementing National Agriculture Market Scheme popularly known as e-NAM scheme *w.e.f.* 14.04.2016. The scheme aims to create a web based unified agri-marketing portal for inter market and inter-state trading of agri-produce. Price discovery through online and transparent bidding, based on quality assaying of the produce, is intended to bring better prices to farmers. Cashless payment directly into the bank account of farmers is targeted to eliminate role of intermediaries. As per approved scheme,

585 markets across the country are to be integrated by March, 2018. At present 470 markets across 14 States/UTs have been integrated with e-NAM portal. As on 18.12.2017, a total of 144.30 lakh tonnes of various agricultural commodities worth ₹ 35816.66 crore have been traded on the e-NAM portal. By the same date 67,75,650 farmers/sellers have been registered. It is seen that the nature of auction is improving and this has definitely benefitted the farmers.

Linking of Aadhaar with bank account and mobile number

*82. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a law has been enacted for the linking of Aadhaar with personal bank account and mobile number;

(b) whether various agencies are empowered to enforce such decree on the citizens of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the provisions under which citizens can claim exemption from such a decree?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Linking of Aadhaar with personal bank accounts is being done based on the amendments that have been effected in the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005. Linking of Aadhaar with mobile number has been effected in pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 06.02.2017. As on 8th December 2017, 71.24 crore mobile numbers (new and re-verified) and 82 crore bank accounts have been linked with Aadhaar.

The amendments in the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005 provide that—

- (i) In case, the client, eligible to be enrolled for Aadhaar and obtain a Permanent Account Number, does not submit the Aadhaar number or the Permanent Account Number at the time of commencement of an account based relationship with a reporting entity, the client shall submit the same within a period of six months from the date of the commencement of the account based relationship.

Provided that the clients, eligible to be enrolled for Aadhaar and obtain the Permanent Account Number, already having an account based relationship with reporting entities prior to notification dated 01.06.2017, the client shall

submit the Aadhaar number, and Permanent Account Number or Form No. 60, by such date as may be notified by the Central Government.

- (ii) In case, the client fails to submit the Aadhaar number and Permanent Account Number within the aforesaid six months period, the said account shall cease to be operational till the time the Aadhaar number and Permanent Account Number is submitted by the client.

Provided that in case, the client, already having an account based relationship with reporting entities prior to the date of publication of the notification dated 12.12.2017 in the official Gazette, fails to submit the Aadhaar number and Permanent Account Number by such date as may be notified by the Central Government, the said account shall cease to be operational till the time the Aadhaar number and Permanent Account Number is submitted by the client.

Further, the Government has notified on 13.12.2017 that 31st March, 2018 or six months from the date of commencement of account based relationship by the client, whichever is later, as the date of submission of the Aadhaar number, and Permanent Account Number or Form 60 by the clients to the reporting entity.

As regards to linking of Aadhaar with mobile number, Hon'ble Supreme Court, while disposing off the Writ Petition No. 607/2016 filed by Lokniti Foundation *V/s* Union of India, *vide* its order dated 06.02.2017 has directed for re-verification of all existing mobile subscribers through Aadhaar based e-KYC process preferably within a period of one year, while taking cognizance of Aadhaar based e-KYC process issued by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT). Accordingly, instructions have been issued by DoT to all Telecom Service providers (TSPs) regarding Aadhaar based E-KYC re-verification of all existing mobile subscribers. The Hon'ble court, *vide* its order dated 15th December, 2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) no. 494 of 2012, has now extended the date to 31st March, 2018.

(b) and (c) For linking of Aadhaar with personal bank account, Reserve Bank of India is empowered to issue master direction/guidelines/circular. Besides, Financial Intelligence Unit-India is also empowered to impose fine on reporting entities for not following customer due diligence norms in Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005.

(d) There is no exemption under which citizens can claim exemption from Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005. However, exemption is there if the client is not a resident or is a resident in the States of

Jammu and Kashmir, Assam or Meghalaya under sub-rule (16) of rule 9 of Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005.

As regards linking of Aadhaar with mobile number, DoT has issued instructions from time to time for the re-verification of mobile connections including alternative mechanism to the existing biometric based re-verification process and covering all categories of Subscribers. These include Subscribers of foreign nationality/Non-resident Indians (NRIs)/Senior citizens/ Physically Challenged persons and subscribers having mobile number registered with UIDAI.

Unique Identification Number Sequence for cows and its progeny

*83. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed issuing Unique Identification Number Sequences for cows and their progeny to protect them from smuggling;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this may be made mandatory for all cows and their progeny throughout the country that are owned;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is being done as per the recommendations of a Committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, Government of India is undertaking identification of only in-milk cattle and buffaloes, using 12 digit unique identification number for the purpose of scientific breeding of animals, control of spread of diseases, increasing trade of milk and milk products. This is being implemented under the “Pashu Sanjivni” component of the scheme National Mission on Bovine Productivity.

Compensation to IRCTC

*84. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether IRCTC has sought compensation of ₹ 560 crore for the year 2015-16 from the Ministry of Railways towards service charges for their national railway booking;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that during November, 2016 to March, 2017, IRCTC witnessed a revenue loss to the tune of ₹ 220 crore;

(c) if so, whether in spite of growth rate of cashless reservation of tickets through IRCTC going upto 68 per cent in 2016-17, losses were incurred by it; and

(d) if so, the proposal of Government to compensate IRCTC for the losses incurred?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir. Service charge was withdrawn from e-tickets w.e.f. 23.11.2016 to promote digital and cashless transactions. IRCTC had requested the Government for the notional amount of service charge for part of Financial Year 2016-17 and for Financial Year 2017-18.

(b) IRCTC was imposing an additional charge as service charge, only on e-tickets, over and above the cost of the ticket, which acted as a disincentive for the passengers. The Government is committed to promote digital and cashless transactions and the removal of the service charge is a positive step towards encouraging this policy. The amount of Revenue which could not be collected by IRCTC due to removal of this additional service charges amounted to ₹ 219 crore between 23rd November, 2016 to March, 2017. This should not be viewed as a revenue loss, but as an incentive to go digital.

(c) IRCTC's share of e-ticketing was about 62 per cent of reserved tickets on Indian Railways in 2016-17. IRCTC could not collect service charges on e-tickets due to the Government policy to encourage cashless and digital transactions. Despite removal of service charge, IRCTC recorded a higher Profit Before Tax (PBT) of ₹ 328.47 crores in 2016-17 as against ₹ 306.79 crores in 2015-16.

(d) Government proposes to compensate IRCTC for the annual cost of operation for sale of Railway tickets through internet of about ₹ 80 crore per annum.

Employment in FPIs

*85. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) in the country and the number of those having more than 20 employees along with the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the number and details of FPIs which have more capacity of employment?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL): (a) As per Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), 2014-15, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the total number of registered food processing units (factories) having 10 workers or more

with aid of power and 20 workers or more without aid of power is estimated at 38,603. The State/UT-wise number of such registered units as per the ASI, 2014-15 is given in the Statement-I (See below).

Further, as per the 67th round survey of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on 'Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction)' conducted in 2010-11, the estimated number of unincorporated enterprises engaged in the manufacture of food products and beverages was 22,41,192. The State/UT-wise number of such unincorporated units is given in the Statement-I.

(b) Based on the number of employment per ₹ 1 crore of fixed capital investment criteria under ASI, 2014-15, the food processing segments which has more employment potential are meat, fish, fruits and vegetables, grain milling, bakery products, prepared meals, prepared animal feed and manufacturing of wine. As per the ASI, 2014-15, the number of registered food processing units having more employment capacity is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of registered/unincorporated food processing units in India

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Number of Registered Units as Per Annual Survey of Industries, 2014-15	Number of Unincorporated Enterprises manufacturing food and beverages as per 67th round Survey of NSSO, 2010-11
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	845
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5833	210997
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	383
4.	Assam	1317	61068
5.	Bihar	838	124690
6.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	19	118
7.	Chhattisgarh	1141	19815
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	120
9.	Daman and Diu	43	181

1	2	3	4
10.	Delhi	165	14210
11.	Goa	88	1046
12.	Gujarat	2001	94729
13.	Haryana	881	29785
14.	Himachal Pradesh	166	21990
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	162	23340
16.	Jharkhand	219	123220
17.	Karnataka	2084	95792
18.	Kerala	1525	64223
19.	Lakshadweep	-	178
20.	Madhya Pradesh	816	102973
21.	Maharashtra	3014	222441
22.	Manipur	23	1800
23.	Meghalaya	19	6857
24.	Mizoram	-	1398
25.	Nagaland	20	1380
26.	Odisha	969	126567
27.	Puducherry	65	1308
28.	Punjab	2840	48970
29.	Rajasthan	857	98935
30.	Sikkim	18	49
31.	Tamil Nadu	5149	146547
32.	Telangana	3967	-
33.	Tripura	75	29328
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2055	349951
35.	Uttarakhand	386	20185
36.	West Bengal	1808	195773
TOTAL		38603	2241192

Source: 1. Annual Survey of Industries, 2014-15, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

2. 67th Round of Survey of NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Statement-II*Segment-wise number of food processing units having more employment capacity*

Sl. No.	Description on Food Processing	Number of Processing Units
1.	Meat	170
2.	Fish, crustaceans and molluses and production thereof	427
3.	Fruits and Vegetables	1133
4.	Grain Mill products	18953
5.	Bakery products	1613
6.	Prepared meals and dishes	277
7.	Food Products (Not Elsewhere Classified)	5765
8.	Prepared Animal feeds	881
9.	Manufacture of Wines	74

Source: Based on Annual Survey of Industries, 2014-15, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Profit earned from railway tickets

†*86. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is earning a lot of profit through railway tickets;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details of annual income to Government by way of online reservation charges, self cancellation and auto cancellation charges in case of online waiting tickets, charges in the name of insurance in addition to many other charges?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) The Passenger Earnings on Indian Railways for the last three years is as follows:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Passenger Earnings
2014-15	42189.61
2015-16	44283.26
2016-17	46280.46

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, the costs of running passenger services is significantly higher and Railways is incurring losses on passenger services. The details of losses estimated on coaching services which are predominantly passenger services for the last three years are as under:

		(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Items	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Loss on Coaching Services:—			
	(i) Suburban Service	4132.46	4755.62	5200.28
	(ii) Non-Suburban Services	27934.66	28735.33	30718.11
	(iii) Total 2(i) + 2(ii)	32067.12	33490.95	35918.39

(c) Charges for cancellation of tickets involve recovering the cost for two transactions, namely one for booking and another for cancellation. Income on online reservation charges, self cancellation charges, auto cancellation charges in case of online waiting tickets, insurance charges are not accounted for separately. However the details of reservation, cancellation, clerkage charges and other charges collected on tickets booked and cancelled online during the Financial Year 2016-17 and during the period from April, 2017 to November, 2017 are as under:-

(₹ in crores)					
Financial Year	Reservation charge	Cancellation charge	Clerkage charge**	Superfast charge	Other charges*
2016-17	1049.79	738.11	210.84	761.88	2180.97
2017-18 (upto November, 2017)	787.92	522.63	168.76	576.27	1892.88

* Includes Tatkal/Premium Tatkal charges, Flexi-fare charges etc.

**Clerkage charge means a charge levied by Railway administration for the clerical work rendered by it in the refund of fare.

An Optional Travel Insurance Scheme on a pilot basis for one year was launched w.e.f. 01.09.2016 for railway passengers who booked e-ticket through official website of Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) at the premium of ₹ 0.92 per passenger and this was available only to confirmed/RAC Railway passengers. The said scheme had further been extended for another year *i.e.* upto 31.08.2018. However from 10.12.2016, free Insurance has been provided to all the confirmed/RAC railway passengers buying online tickets from IRCTC and no premium is being charged from the passengers. Premium collected from the passengers for Optional Travel Insurance Scheme with effect from 01.09.2016 to 09.12.2016 is ₹ 2,56,34,826.50/-.

Improvement of infrastructure in agriculture sector

*87. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to infuse funds for improvement of infrastructure in the rural areas in Agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the notable achievement made by the ICAR scientists in transfer of technology from lab to land, development of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds of various crops and other state-of-the art technology during the last three years;

(d) whether the productivity level of foodgrains, pulses and other crops have remained far below the international levels; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Agriculture is a State subject and the primary responsibility is of the State Governments. The Union Government proposes to infuse funds for improvement of infrastructure in rural areas in agriculture sector as in the past through various schemes being implemented by it. These schemes include the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) which is now being revamped as RKVY – Remunerative Approach For Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) with more focus on infrastructure development. In addition, many other schemes with focus on infrastructure such as National Project on Soil Health and Fertility, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM), Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (ISAM), etc. will continue to be implemented. Other schemes with a focus on infrastructure such as the National Dairy Plan, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, etc. will continue to be implemented. In addition, the Government has recently approved the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana, the setting up of Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) for development of infrastructure in agriculture and allied sector in the country.

(c) During the last three and half years (2014-17), the ICAR through its KVK system conducted 97188 On Farm Trials and 3.21 lakh Front line Demonstrations at farmers' fields; trained 40.90 lakh farmers and 4.48 lakh extension personnel; produced 8.79 lakh quintals quality seeds of different field crops, 12.52 crore planting materials of different horticultural crops and 9.1 crore livestock strains and finger lings; and facilitated participation of 3.93 crore farmers in various extension

activities. ICAR/ NARS (National Agricultural Research System) also released 645 high yielding climate resilient crop varieties/hybrids of field crops for cultivation in different agro-ecologies of the country during the last three years. The ICAR has also given focused attention towards developing technologies for 'more crop per drop', safeguard soil-health, promotion of mechanization of small farms and increase pulses and oilseeds production, developing technologies in horticulture, dairy and fisheries sciences with focus on strong 'Lab-to-Land' programme.

(d) and (e) Status of productivity of major Food Grains, Pulses and other crops in our Country against world average is given in the Statement.

Statement

Productivity level of foodgrains and other crops in India and World

Sl. Crops No.	Productivity (Kg./Ha.)	
	India	World
Foodgrain crops		
1. Paddy	3576	4546
2. Wheat	3144	3314
3. Maize	2560	5622
4. Pulses	659	909
Other crops		
5. Sugarcane	70231	69373
6. Groundnut	1400	1657

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Agriculture Statistics at a glance, 2016.

Provision for cancellation of Aadhaar

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

(a) whether Ministry has received any memoranda from citizens for their Aadhaar cards to be deactivated or cancelled, if so, the steps proposed in this regard;

(b) whether any provision exists in Aadhaar Act for cancellation of Aadhaar, especially for those who do not avail any welfare benefits from Government, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether a citizen can deny consent for using their Aadhaar card for new schemes other than those which existed at the time of enrolment, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) All the requests received for deactivation or cancellation from citizens are dealt as per Para 27, 28 and 29 of the Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016. Para 27 of the Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016 makes provision for cancellation of Aadhaar.

(c) As per Section 8 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, consent of an individual is obtained before collecting his identity information for the purposes of authentication of the Aadhaar number of an Aadhaar number holder. The identity information of an individual is only used for submission to the Central Identities Data Repository for authentication. Besides, under Section 8(3) of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 read with the Regulation 5 and 6 of the Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulation, 2016 of the said Act, the individual submitting his identity information for authentication, shall be informed of the following details with respect to authentication, namely:—

- (i) The nature of information that may be shared upon authentication;
- (ii) The uses to which the information received during authentication may be put; and
- (iii) Alternatives to submission of identity information.

UIDAI issues Aadhaar numbers and provide authentication services for establishing identity of the beneficiaries. The usage of Aadhaar for delivery of welfare service, benefits or any other purpose and the extent to which Aadhaar is to be used is determined by the implementing agencies such as State Governments/Central Ministries and other agencies. It is upto the citizen to give consent for any scheme.

Inclusion of Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh Districts of Odisha under NFSM

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

(a) whether Government proposes to take steps to relax the criteria, as a special case, to accommodate Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts of Odisha under National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Coarse Cereals; and

(b) whether Government also proposes to enhance subsidy for seeds of pulses and water use efficiency tools under NFSM like sprinklers, pumpsets, rainguns, HDPE pipes in Left-Wing Extremist affected districts of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH): (a) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has been implementing National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Coarse Cereals in 6

districts of Odisha State, namely, Gajapati, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Koraput, Nawarangpur and Rayagada since 2014-15. As per the NFSM existing operational guidelines, the criteria of selection of districts in case of coarse cereals is to cover those districts which cover 70% of the total coarse cereals area of the state. The districts are selected on the basis of higher area coverage up to 70 percent arranged in descending order. However, the States have been given flexibility to select any district in coarse cereals development programme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with the approval of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State.

(b) The subsidy pattern for seeds of pulses, water saving efficiency tools under NFSM-Pulses like sprinklers, pumpsets, rainguns, HDPE pipes in all the districts including Left Wing Extremist affected districts of the State is as under:-

Sl. No.	Interventions	Pattern of Assistance
1.	High Yielding Varieties (Pulses)	₹ 25/- per kg or 50% of the cost whichever is less.
2.	Seed Production on pulses	₹ 25/- per Kg.
3.	Seed Minikits of pulses	Free of cost (100% reimbursement borne by Government of India)
4.	Pump Set up to 10 HP	₹ 10000/- per pump set or 50% of the cost whichever is less.
5.	Sprinkler Set	₹ 10000/- per hectare or 50% of the cost whichever is less.
6.	Water Carrying Pipes	50% of the cost limited to ₹ 50/- per metre for HDPE pipe; ₹ 35/- metre for PVC pipe; and ₹ 20/- metre for HDPE limited woven by flat tubes with maximum ceiling of ₹ 15000/- farmer or beneficiary.
7.	Mobile Rain Gun	₹ 15000/- per mobile rain gun or 50% of the cost whichever is less.

Maintenance of railway tracks by track maintainers

†*90. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maintenance work of railway tracks is being carried out by trained Track Maintainers or by private contractors;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the reasons behind the track-related accidents happening frequently;

(c) the number of kilometres of tracks required to be maintained by Track Maintainers on an average per day; and

(d) the approximate amount of funds required in order to strengthen all the tracks of the entire railways network and whether Government proposes to provide the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) On Indian Railways, majority of regular systematic track maintenance activities are done by Track Machines owned by Indian Railways and operated by permanent staff of Railway. Intermediate attention to track, emergency repairs, patrolling activities and other sundry maintenance works are normally done by Track Maintainers as per guidelines contained in Indian Railways Permanent Way Manual (IRPWM). However, 20 type of Track works, mostly pertaining to track renewal activities and activities incidental to track maintenance have been identified for execution through contracts under the supervision of Railway staff. To overcome shortage of Track Maintainers till vacancies are filled up, certain regular activities are also outsourced to ensure safe running of trains.

(b) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways. However, in spite of all the efforts, there are several factors which sometimes lead to accidents. The causes for these accidents include negligent crossing of railway track at level crossings by road users, trespassing and unauthorized infringement to railway tracks, sabotage or miscreant activity, natural calamities, premature failure of assets during the course of operations, etc. The reasons for track related accidents are rail fracture/weld failure, track defects.

(c) Track Maintainers work in gangs under supervision of Gang mate or Junior Engineer. Length of track under each gang's jurisdiction varies from about 5 to 8 kilometres.

(d) There is no shortage of fund for safety related activity. The Government has created "Rastriya Rail Sanrakshsha Kosh" (RRSK) in 2017-18 amounting to ₹ One lakh crore over a period of five years for safety improvement of Indian Railways. Previously, a Special Railway Safety Fund (SRSF) amounting ₹ 17000 crore was created in 2001-02. The Government has also accepted majority of recommendations of High Level Safety Review Committee (HLSRC) headed by eminent scientist Dr. Anil Kakodar. Decision has been taken to eliminate all unmanned level crossings, switch over manufacturing to Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) coaches from 2018-19 and to increase mechanization of track maintenance.

In addition, a decision has already been taken in September 2017 to give rails for track renewal on priority.

Railway tracks are replaced through track renewal works, which is an ongoing process. Track renewal works are undertaken as and when stretch of track becomes due for renewal on the basis of criteria laid down in Indian Railway Permanent Way Manual on age/condition basis. The track renewal works are planned in advance every year and their execution are prioritized according to the condition of track and other factors ensuring all the time that track is in sound condition for running of track.

As on 01.04.2017, 7546 Km. of track length on Indian Railways is sanctioned for track renewal. The cost of sanctioned track renewal works along with other associated renewal works is approximately ₹ 26000 crore. Normally, track renewal works are completed in two to three years of sanction. For the year 2017-18, Budget Outlay of ₹ 9960.79 crore has been allocated for track renewal works.

Government plan to merge research institutes

801. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to merge National Research Centre for Banana in Trichy with Indian Institute for Horticulture Research in Bangalore;

(b) whether Government is also planning to merge in the Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture (CIBA) in Chennai with the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) in Kochi;

(c) whether Government is also planning to make Sugarcane Breeding Institute as a sub-centre of Indian Institute for Sugarcane Research in Lucknow; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) There is no proposal as yet to merge the National Research Centre for Banana in Trichy with the Indian Institute for Horticulture Research in Bangalore, the Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture (CIBA) in Chennai with the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Kochi and similarly, there is no proposal to make the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, as a sub-centre of the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research in Lucknow.

Excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers is adversely affecting the fertility of agricultural land in Maharashtra and rest of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken or proposes to take to detoxify poisoned farmlands in Maharashtra and rest of the country within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may cause multi-nutrient deficiencies *vis-à-vis* decline in soil health. The multi-nutrient deficiencies are evident from the study conducted under All India Coordinated Research Project on 'Long-Term Fertilizer Experiments' in different soil types (fixed locations) under dominant cropping systems.

The Registration Committee, constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers insecticides after considering its efficacy and safety to human beings, animals and environment. Furthermore, the Registration Committee while granting Certificate of Registration to the applicant also approves labels and leaflets. Pesticides used as per approved labels and leaflets are unlikely to pose any risk.

(c) The Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) is recommending soil test based balanced and integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources (manure, bio-fertilizers etc.) of plant nutrients to ensure judicious use of chemical fertilizers preventing deterioration of soil health and contamination of groundwater. In addition, split application and placement of fertilizers, use of slow releasing N-fertilizers and nitrification inhibitors, growing leguminous crops and use of Resource Conservation Technologies (RCTs) are also advocated. The ICAR also imparts training, organizes front-line demonstrations etc. to educate farmers on all these aspects.

The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing 'Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach' (SMPMA) Scheme, wherein, *inter alia*, Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) are organized to sensitize farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach and to use chemical pesticides as

a last resort as per approved labels and leaflets. In addition, various initiatives like National Programme and Organic Production (NOPP), promotion of bio-fertilizers, issue of Soil health cards etc. have been undertaken to promote judicious use of fertilizers.

Assistance to Kerala under PKVY

803. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided to farmers under the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17; and

(b) the details of financial assistance provided under PKVY in Kerala in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Government is promoting organic farming in cluster basis under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) scheme since 2015-16. So far, 2 Lakh Ha. is covered under organic farming through 10,000 clusters of 20 Ha. each. An amount of ₹ 523.23 crore has been released since 2015-16 to the States. The details of the financial assistance provided to farmers during the period 2015-16 to 2017-18 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) An amount of ₹ 1760.17 lakhs, including ₹ 382.22 lakhs in the year 2015-16 and 1377.95 lakhs in the year 2017-18 has been released to the State of Kerala for taking up organic farming in 12380 hectares *i.e* 619 clusters of 20 hectare each.

Statement*Details of the State-wise funds allocated, release and expenditure under PKVY schemes during 2015-16 to 2017-18*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of clusters	2015-16 (1st year)		2016-17 (2nd year)		2017-18 (3rd year)	
			Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	433	1100.15	1100.15	798.17	798.17	0.00	0
2.	Bihar	327	1050.37	0	664.26	0.00	214.14	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	188	603.88	316.18	314.78	314.78	25.70	0
4.	Gujarat	100	178.45	18.31	238.83	0.00	0.00	0
5.	Goa	4	7.14	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
6.	Haryana	20	53.53	0	45.98	1.10	0.00	0
7.	Jharkhand	100	321.21	178.45	203.14	0.00	321.21	0
8.	Karnataka	545	1945.12	1945.12	815.27	785.27	1088.57	0
9.	Kerala	119	382.22	355.296	0	0.00	1377.95	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	880	2826.67	2826.67	1787.6	754.41	1070.71	0
11.	Maharashtra	932	2598.51	2598.51	2957.59	0.00	698.10	0
12.	Odisha	320	1027.88	1027.88	650.03	650.03	610.60	0
13.	Punjab	50	160.6	160.6	0	0.00	428.28	0
14.	Rajasthan	755	2373.69	2082.27	1491.13	597.78	845.86	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Tamil Nadu	112	399.73	399.42	207.2644	207.26	194.64	0
16.	Telangana	300	1070.71	0	448.77	0.00	835.15	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	575	2052.2	2002.16	1270.64	402.44	96.36	0
18.	West Bengal	120	214.14	214.14	393.66	271.18	374.07	0
19.	Assam	220	576.39	556.39	0	0.00	1804.19	0
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	51.41	51.41	81.08	81.08	94.50	0
21.	Mizoram	34	89.08	89.08	138.65	138.65	211.94	0
22.	Manipur	30	107.07	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
23.	Nagaland	24	154.18	154.18	0	0.00	128.98	0
24.	Sikkim	150	409.105	201.63	0	0.00	0.00	0
25.	Tripura	50	133.84	133.84	308.83	308.83	164.81	0
26.	Meghalaya	45	144.55	144.55	296	159.02	0.00	0
27.	Himachal Pradesh	110	395	345.005	0	0.00	1118.79	0
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	74.95	74.95	87.81	26.79	0.00	0
29.	Uttarakhand	550	1962.97	1902.21	2019.4	1641.29	2780.50	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68	130	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
31.	Other admin. charges		24.85	0	0			
TOTAL		7208	22619.60	18878.40	15218.88	7138.08	14485.08	0

Suicides by farmers

804. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is monitoring the data relating to farmers' suicides, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) if so, the main reasons for farmers' suicides;

(c) the details of farmers' suicides during the last four years, year-wise; and

(d) whether Government has a reliable statistics on farmers' suicides in the country, thus resting all controversies relating thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). These Reports on suicides are available upto 2015 on its website. This data is available year-wise and State-wise. The Reports for the year 2016 onwards have not been published yet.

As per Report of 2015, 'Bankruptcy or Indebtedness' and 'Farming Related Issues' are reported as major causes of suicides among farmers/cultivators. Other prominent causes of farmers/cultivators suicides are family problems, illness, etc.

As per the ADSI Reports for the years 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, the total number of suicides by farmers and agricultural labourers in the country is given in the Statement.

Maharashtra	3786	3146	2568	1436	4004	3030	1261	4291
Manipur	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Meghalaya	10	5	0	2	2	2	1	3
Mizoram	10	6	0	5	5	0	1	1
Nagaland	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	146	150	5	97	102	23	27	50
Punjab	75	83	24	40	64	100	24	124
Rajasthan	270	292	0	373	373	3	73	76
Sikkim	19	35	35	0	35	15	3	18
Tamil Nadu	499	105	68	827	895	2	604	606
Telangana	NA	NA	898	449	1347	1358	42	1400
Tripura	18	56	0	32	32	1	48	49
Uttar Pradesh	745	750	63	129	192	145	179	324
Uttarakhand	14	15	0	0	0	0	2	2
West Bengal	NR	0	0	230	230	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)	13727	11744	5642	6694	12336	8007	4583	12590
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	5	8	0	8	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi (UT)	21	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	16	16	0	12	12
TOTAL (UTs)	27	28	8	16	24	0	12	12
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	13754	11772	5650	6710	12360	8007	4595	12602

Source: Report on 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' for relevant years, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Steps to boost production and marketability of agricultural produces

805. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects carried out to support and improve the production of pulses, grains and essential edible oils in West Bengal;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized for the above purpose during the last five years, State-wise; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to improve the marketability of agricultural produces and price realization for farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) and Targeting Rice Fallow Area (TRFA) in Eastern India for oilseeds were carried out in the country including West Bengal to support and improve the production of pulses, grains and essential edible oils.

(b) Details of funds allocated, released and utilized for the purpose during last five years, State-wise given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) To improve the marketability of agricultural produces and price realization for farmers, Government fixes the minimum support prices (MSPs) of principal crops and conducts procurement operations. For the perishable and horticultural commodities for which MSPs are not fixed, in order to protect the growers from distress sales, Government implements the Market Intervention Schemes (MIS) whereby procurement is made on the request of State Governments.

Statement

(A) *NFSM-allocation, release of funds and amount spent under NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Wheat, NFSM-Pulses and A3P by the States during 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State	Rice			Wheat			Pulses			*A3P (Kharif and Rabi)			G. Total		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.20	43.10	44.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.05	72.78	57.03	37.26	37.06	28.81	163.51	152.94	130.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.33	10.33	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	10.33	10.33	5.17
3.	Assam	30.94	26.56	40.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.93	3.82	7.15	0.98	0.48	0.42	41.85	30.86	47.82
4.	Bihar	26.51	21.91	19.25	57.43	30.27	24.68	24.54	8.23	8.38	7.08	5.31	8.08	115.56	65.72	60.39
5.	Chhattisgarh	40.63	30.48	24.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.12	12.35	18.30	12.66	9.77	7.47	77.41	52.60	50.11
6.	Gujarat*	2.39	2.43	1.90	9.82	6.05	8.38	25.58	26.63	16.65	19.94	19.39	15.68	57.73	54.50	42.61
7.	Haryana	0.00			31.08	22.29	22.58	21.02	18.00	10.34	9.64	6.24	6.66	61.74	46.53	39.58
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.95	4.95	4.44	23.29	15.30	16.02	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.24	20.25	20.46
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.17	1.24	2.90	15.32	10.63	2.57	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.49	11.87	5.47
10.	Jharkhand	11.41	5.86	9.80	0.00	0.00		21.97	16.47	13.17	3.62	2.46	3.45	37.00	24.79	26.42
11.	Karnataka	12.08	3.90	9.04	0.00	0.00		68.77	64.32	58.37	42.20	41.99	41.69	123.05	110.21	109.10
12.	Kerala	2.59	1.37	2.15	0.00	0.00		0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	2.59	1.37	2.15

(₹ in crore)

13.	Madhya Pradesh	13.41	12.02	12.31	79.04	61.27	56.43	136.98	122.78	123.03	52.48	51.08	49.56	281.91	247.15	241.33
14.	Maharashtra	26.51	26.51	24.38	22.51	17.57	18.99	139.5	138.82	121.02	58.92	58.91	53.39	247.44	241.81	217.78
15.	Manipur	12.16	12.16	12.16	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		12.16	12.16	12.16
16.	Meghalaya	9.30	9.30	8.81	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		9.30	9.30	8.81
17.	Mizoram	6.04	6.04	6.04	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		6.04	6.04	6.04
18.	Nagaland	11.64	11.64	11.64	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		11.64	11.64	11.64
19.	Odisha	43.11	39.64	38.23	0.00	0.00		26.92	19.79	22.08	5.94	4.09	4.41	75.97	63.52	64.72
20.	Punjab	0.00			66.87	29.99	27.60	10.28	4.66	5.45	5.76	3.28	3.28	82.91	37.93	36.33
21.	Sikkim	2.08	2.08	1.71	0.00	0.00		0	0	0	0	0.00		2.08	2.08	1.71
22.	Rajasthan	0.00			32.92	18.84	19.48	95.36	82.41	71.91	26.00	25.17	23.81	154.28	126.42	115.20
23.	Tamil Nadu	22.63	19.10	21.50	0.00	0.00		23.55	17.03	12.57	5.88	3.57	4.49	52.06	39.70	38.56
24.	Tripura	21.88	21.84	21.84	0.00	0.00		0	0	0	0	0.00		21.88	21.84	21.84
25.	Uttar Pradesh	81.24	72.15	67.70	115.98	74.04	67.11	92.38	40.37	53.51	32.58	24.47	12.91	322.18	211.03	201.23
26.	Uttarakhand	12.44	12.44	7.97	11.48	3.81	3.37	0	0	0	0	0.00		23.92	16.25	11.34
27.	West Bengal	36.63	28.40	26.02	9.01	4.19	6.85	8.97	6.52	6.54	5.4	2.78	3.06	60.01	41.89	42.47
TOTAL		491.27	425.45	423.88	474.75	294.25	274.06	808.92	654.98	605.50	326.34	296.05	267.17	2101.28	1670.73	1570.61

*A3P is meant for Accelerated Pulses Production Programme.

*(B) NFMS-allocation, release of funds and amount spent under NFMS-Rice, NFMS-Wheat,
NFMS-Pulses and A3P by the States during 2013-14*

Sl. No.	State	(₹ in crore)																
		Rice		Wheat		Pulses		Addl. Area coverage of Pulses				*A3P		G. Total				
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49.05	46.75	41.56		94.94	71.20	46.41		47.88	39.42	13.76	191.87	157.37	101.73			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.48	11.32	9.47						0	0.00		16.48	11.32	9.47			
3.	Assam	66.25	54.49	65.45		29.97	24.03	26.38	6.52	6.52	10.06	10.06	112.80	95.10	107.50			
4.	Bihar	25.68	2.64	16.18	41.63	0.00	18.70	19.48	12.58	19.21	0.00	0	9.98	0.00	0.94	96.77	15.22	55.03
5.	Chhattisgarh	54.82	41.22	37.38	0.00			27.98	23.27	18.84			18.49	14.97	11.24	101.29	79.46	67.46
6.	Gujarat	3.00	2.40	2.05	9.29	6.97	5.96	25.93	15.79	20.13	2.38	2.38	24.99	10.97	5.32	65.59	38.51	33.46
7.	Haryana				24.57	17.24	17.65	17.95	5.32	11.04	10.00	5.17	13.54	9.59	6.59	66.06	42.15	40.45
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.83	4.83	4.83	17.19	17.00	16.32						0.00	0.00		22.02	21.83	21.15
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.83	3.50	2.64	22.19	14.00	11.53						0.00	0.00		26.02	17.50	14.17
10.	Jharkhand	15.31	13.31	12.22				19.81	11.84	15.77	6.91	5.80	6.84	6.62	5.31	48.87	38.68	39.10
11.	Karnataka	12.10	9.86	9.47				58.69	44.39	47.65	26.22	15.35	47.84	47.27	38.34	144.85	127.74	110.81
12.	Kerala	2.60	0.89	1.10									0	0.00		2.60	0.89	1.10

13.	Madhya Pradesh	14.26	13.50	12.49	66.06	47.48	45.60	122.44	116.98	108.26	129.73	129.73	112.13	59.60	58.37	56.10	392.09	366.06	334.58
14.	Maharashtra	28.38	26.59	26.03	20.58	22.06	15.63	134.29	115.82	89.38	44.09	44.09	33.05	71.64	65.76	54.19	298.98	274.32	218.28
15.	Manipur	26.00	26.00	25.42										0	0.00		26.00	26.00	25.42
16.	Meghalaya	12.81	12.31	12.45										0	0.00		12.81	12.31	12.45
17.	Mizoram	7.50	7.50	7.5										0	0.00		7.50	7.50	7.50
18.	Nagaland	20.00	20.00	19.46										0	0.00		20.00	20.00	19.46
19.	Odisha	43.00	35.94	25.35			23.00	13.22	17.80	10.60	10.60	10.60	8.64	10.02	8.98	8.57	86.62	68.74	60.36
20.	Punjab				48.77	25.93	42.32	10.23	4.43	8.71	6.00	6.00	5.9	1.20	1.20	1.20	66.20	37.56	58.13
21.	Sikkim	3.38	2.12	2.15										0	0.00		3.38	2.12	2.15
22.	Rajasthan				36.18	18.88	24.36	108.64	49.91	65.39	41.44	41.44	32.23	31.89	16.12	24.68	218.15	126.35	146.66
23.	Tamil Nadu	22.54	19.50	23.80			20.67	1.01	11.97	14.46	14.46	14.46	9.69	7.96	2.68	6.1	65.63	37.65	51.56
24.	Tripura	35.00	34.09	34.65										0	0.00		35.00	34.09	34.65
25.	Uttar Pradesh	81.76	56.44	69.02	83.33	57.46	61.43	98.04	52.61	59.36	51.86	51.86	24.85	51.14	26.68	25.25	366.13	245.05	239.91
26.	Uttarakhand	14.31	10.39	9.66	9.38	3.07	6.63							0	0.00		23.69	13.46	16.29
27.	West Bengal	45.16	39.41	33.98	9.09	9.00	6.45	13.96	1.67	7.84	5.37	5.37	1.68	8.98	4.48	5.58	82.56	59.93	55.53
TOTAL		608.05	495.00	504.31	388.26	239.09	272.58	826.02	564.07	574.14	355.58	355.58	260.10	422.05	323.17	273.23	2599.96	1976.91	1884.36

*A3P is meant for Accelerated Pulses Production Programme.

(C) *Allocation, release and expenditure of funds under NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Wheat, NFSM-Pulses and NFSM-Coarse cereals by the States during 2014-15*

Sl. No.	State	(₹ in crore)																	
		Rice		Wheat		Pulses		Addl. Area Coverage of Pulses				Coarse Cereals				G. Total			
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.16	24.15	25.13			0.00	79.98	36.47	124.45	9.80	9.80	9.80	6.42	4.81	2.05	131.36	75.23	161.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.52	5.76	12.77			0.00	1.42	0.71	0.71			0.00	4.57	1.03	1.03	17.51	7.50	14.51
3.	Assam	88.09	77.36	65.21			0.00	17.27	12.33	15.18	3.25	3.25	3.15	2.27	2.00	1.56	110.88	94.94	85.10
4.	Bihar	34.78	26.35	35.63	24.41	23.19	24.16	20.63	8.57	26.84	9.90	9.90	0.00	5.51	5.51	5.51	95.23	73.52	92.14
5.	Chhattisgarh	51.50	25.75	28.20			0.00	42.53	21.26	24.23			0.00	1.86	0.93	0.57	95.89	47.94	53.00
6.	Gujarat	2.08	0.20	0.40	17.32	7.81	3.48	19.57	0.00	6.62			0.00	9.26	4.63	0.53	48.23	12.64	11.03
7.	Haryana			0.00	34.33	22.79	23.25	12.38	6.19	19.30	3.00	3.00	0.00	5.40	4.05	3.11	55.11	36.03	45.66
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.98	1.97	1.98	13.33	11.95	13.33	0.29	0.29	0.29			0.00	3.77	3.77	3.77	19.37	17.98	19.37
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.21	2.72	3.99	12.63	1.48	12.01	0.99	0.58	0.58			0.00	7.22	5.42	5.42	26.05	10.20	22.00
10.	Jharkhand	12.90	8.22	6.92			0.00	20.13	8.81	9.77	5.00	5.00	4.34	1.75	1.32	1.19	39.78	23.35	22.22
11.	Karnataka	17.91	15.17	14.85			0.00	108.81	76.94	92.08	12.64	12.64	9.65	28.76	28.76	27.41	168.12	133.51	143.99
12.	Kerala	3.15	3.13	2.84			0.00		0.00				0.00		0.00	0.00	3.15	3.13	2.84
13.	Madhya Pradesh	19.26	11.81	6.08	69.24	40.31	33.09	178.24	92.48	134.35	57.90	57.90	0.00	15.36	11.52	5.50	340.00	214.02	179.02

14.	Maharashtra	41.14	27.90	39.60	7.15	4.81	227.37	85.55	194.28	38.99	38.99	35.55	52.67	39.51	39.42	367.32	191.95	313.66
15.	Manipur	13.79	13.20	13.78		0.00	1.19	1.18	1.18			0.00	0.44	0.44	0.44	15.42	14.82	15.40
16.	Meghalaya	8.24	7.83	8.21		0.00	0.68	0.68	0.66			0.00	0.97	0.97	0.98	9.89	9.48	9.85
17.	Mizoram	4.33	4.33	4.33		0.00	1.11	1.11	1.11			0.00	1.64	1.64	1.64	7.08	7.08	7.08
18.	Nagaland	11.52	10.79	11.51		0.00	2.50	2.50	2.50			0.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	20.02	19.29	20.01
19.	Odisha	46.40	22.11	34.80		0.00	28.61	21.46	28.46	7.00	7.00	0.00	3.43	2.57	2.57	85.44	53.14	65.83
20.	Punjab			0.00	43.44	36.99	43.44	5.12	3.78	0.96	0.96	0.96	1.17	1.17	1.17	50.69	40.37	49.35
21.	Sikkim	1.12	0.71	1.12		0.00	0.90	0.90	0.90			0.00	0.81	0.81	0.81	2.83	2.42	2.83
22.	Rajasthan			0.00	40.34	26.30	26.05	133.42	106.18	116.15	39.00	39.00	0.00	56.13	42.10	16.56	268.89	213.58
23.	Tamil Nadu	27.34	26.38	28.04		0.00	33.74	31.80	30.64	6.12	6.12	6.13	8.58	8.58	8.26	75.78	72.88	73.07
24.	Telangana	26.58	24.98	18.50		0.00	45.69	28.66	37.97	5.20	5.20	0.00	7.17	7.17	6.88	84.64	66.01	63.35
25.	Tripura	26.28	25.18	26.28		0.00	3.19	3.19	3.19			0.00	0.93	0.93	0.93	30.40	29.30	30.40
26.	Uttar Pradesh	69.71	62.89	60.97	142.94	124.69	131.96	82.03	27.41	98.12	22.50	22.50	0.00	14.75	14.75	10.14	331.93	252.24
27.	Uttarakhand	4.23	2.12	1.80	10.57	5.28	4.84	0.99	0.74	0.42	0.00	0.00	1.39	0.69	0.38	17.18	8.83	7.44
28.	West Bengal	46.25	31.73	43.16		0.00	16.57	17.00	19.97	3.16	3.16	2.62	0.72	0.72	0.67	66.70	52.61	66.42
TOTAL		610.47	462.74	496.10	415.70	300.79	320.42	1085.35	594.24	993.73	224.42	224.42	72.20	248.95	201.80	154.50	2584.89	1783.99

(D) Allocation, release and expenditure of funds under NFMS-Rice, NFMS-Wheat, NFMS-Pulses and NFMS-Coarse cereals by the States during 2015-16

As on 31.03.2016
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Rice			Wheat			Pulses			Addl. Area Coverage of Pulses & Coarse Cereals						Coarse Cereals			G. Total		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.47	12.47	8.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.57	25.57	12.90	7.50	7.50	3.75	3.74	3.74	3.10	49.28	49.28	28.28			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.68	3.68	1.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.72	1.72	0.86	2.00	2.00	1.99	6.53	6.53	3.26	13.93	13.93	7.94			
3.	Assam	51.85	38.21	25.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.92	17.11	11.86	9.99	10.00	5.91	1.83	1.25	1.01	86.59	66.57	44.28			
4.	Bihar	36.62	22.07	5.45	15.16	8.94	3.11	24.70	15.02	0.00	6.00	6.00	3.59	5.01	2.69	1.52	87.49	54.72	13.67			
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.12	18.06	31.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.37	10.69	20.83	8.27	8.27	7.24	0.97	0.48	0.87	66.73	37.50	60.49			
6.	Gujarat	0.89	0.45	0.40	7.45	3.72	4.05	8.40	4.20	5.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.70	0.85	0.46	18.44	9.22	10.90			
7.	Haryana		0.00	0.00	11.36	5.68	4.26	4.11	2.05	0.74	2.00	2.00	0.08	2.78	1.39	1.76	20.25	11.12	6.84			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.83	0.83	0.83	5.34	4.78	4.62	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.49	1.99	1.98	1.98	9.12	8.55	8.38			
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.98	1.49	1.37	4.99	2.50	2.43	1.61	0.80	0.76	0.50	0.50	0.26	2.38	1.19	1.19	12.46	6.48	6.01			
10.	Jharkhand	7.85	7.85	5.27		0.00	0.00	17.83	17.52	12.74	3.00	3.00	2.69	1.09	1.09	0.59	29.77	29.46	21.29			
11.	Karnataka	7.18	3.59	3.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.54	28.77	35.12	6.44	6.50	4.84	14.38	12.83	9.95	85.54	51.69	53.09			

*(E) Allocation, release and expenditure of funds under NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Wheat, NFSM-Pulses,
and NFSM-Coarse cereals by the States during 2016-17*

As on 31.03.2017
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Rice			Wheat			Pulses			Addl. Area Coverage of Pulses & Coarse Cereals						Coarse Cereals			G. Total		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.52	9.39	14.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.30	25.15	33.67	15.00	11.25	9.00	3.30	1.65	3.30	86.12	47.44	60.43			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.74	0.00	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	1.02	1.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.27	4.13	7.40	13.05	5.15	11.14			
3.	Assam	48.99	0.17	25.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.24	36.21	22.28	8.00	2.90	7.96	3.37	0.00	0.63	103.60	39.28	56.34			
4.	Bihar	40.41	13.69	18.98	15.01	5.43	6.42	41.54	8.20	10.00	7.20	4.79	5.00	5.76	3.16	4.32	109.92	35.27	44.72			
5.	Chhattisgarh	27.95	24.09	17.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.78	18.14	21.11	9.60	9.60	9.25	1.56	1.56	0.94	75.89	53.39	49.02			
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.29	0.00			
7.	Gujarat	5.54	2.77	1.04	5.14	2.57	2.47	28.43	14.22	11.01	1.80	1.80	0.00	7.37	0.00	4.69	48.28	21.36	19.21			
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.91	7.43	7.22	5.35	1.54	1.25	4.20	0.00	1.53	3.17	1.43	1.03	22.63	10.40	11.03			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.22	1.22	1.22	8.01	7.85	7.99	3.90	3.89	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	2.87	2.87	16.00	15.83	15.02			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.01	2.00	1.67	6.30	3.15	3.08	2.76	1.38	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.60	0.59	14.26	7.13	6.28			
11.	Jharkhand	9.93	4.96	4.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.49	0.00	8.41	3.60	3.60	3.27	1.70	0.85	0.73	39.72	9.41	17.35			
12.	Karnataka	9.60	9.60	8.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.01	50.68	75.88	17.40	17.40	8.43	21.61	21.61	15.24	150.62	99.29	107.93			

(F) State-wise, allocation and release of funds under Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds Pulses Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) for 2012-13 to 2013-14 and National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) for 2014-15 to 2016-17

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.
States MH-(3601)																
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1793.33	1793.33	3881.95	8594.01	8594.01	4567.00	5136.00	1798.00	5139.94	5262.92	3957.00	3244.32	5243.19	3082.51	2034.46
2.	Bihar	919.23	919.23	985.39			234.91	231.00	154.29	183.27	239.50	169.75	107.38	150.52		43.76
3.	Chhattisgarh	755.46	755.46	1111.63	1024.52	1024.52	814.00	534.16	319.50	192.52	768.71	318.86	428.86	1047.62	400.00	195.90
4.	Goa															
5.	Gujarat	517.96	517.96	1868.31	2753.55	2753.50	3188.26	3665.00	1401.14	974.08	1648.26	646.94	1053.14	4004.35	2333.93	1997.66
6.	Haryana	434.60	434.60	688.47	363.00	363.00	432.36	692.00	242.00	185.65	1023.66	831.47	123.81	787.00		329.32
7.	Himachal Pradesh	65.25	65.25	67.22	45.00	45.00	45.08									
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	41.95	41.95	143.83	158.30	158.30	159.51	134.96	101.22	30.60	158.01		41.41	100.68		
9.	Jharkhand							238.00	118.77		438.81		81.31	381.00	127.00	144.05
10.	Karnataka	1481.00	1481.00	4043.62	2313.40	2313.40	2286.96	2245.00	2021.85	1691.22	2156.85	1335.81	1681.40	2111.29	1583.47	1506.68
11.	Kerala			19.67			31.78	69.00	41.41	6.53	21.13	2.00	3.18	13.86	0.00	1.68
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5690.65	5690.65	5682.67	4076.26	4076.26	4067.40	7507.00	4505.78	2577.32	4339.43	2614.64	2317.26	9805.32	2577.69	2469.20
13.	Maharashtra	3669.88	3669.88	3174.43	3132.21	3132.21	3297.00	4544.00	3408.10	3476.07	1999.19	1982.86	1771.71	5934.01	3652.30	3586.99
14.	Odisha	1068.43	1068.43	1830.52	1450.00	1449.50	1189.59	1581.53	925.61	916.33	785.28	557.64	456.45	975.01	841.61	924.36
15.	Punjab							115.00	40.00	32.59	49.90			62.93		

16.	Rajasthan	3688.64	3688.64	3737.13	4018.36	4018.35	3493.04	5085.00	4784.86	2259.47	4912.19	3491.10	3281.50	6019.96	2476.43	3973.69
17.	Tamil Nadu	821.94	821.94	1389.72	1206.45	1206.45	1022.81	1059.00	842.58	865.12	888.11	806.06	820.36	900.85	783.25	757.71
18.	Telangana							1091.00	619.07	1316.78	981.31	967.65	725.78	1096.81	0.00	1254.59
19.	Uttar Pradesh	666.41	666.41	964.96	1008.00	1008.00	554.63	1400.00	1172.85	776.10	1888.29	1319.20	895.17	1660.49	415.12	909.65
20.	Uttarakhand										89.89	70.18	68.85	70.25	51.37	35.16
21.	West Bengal	664.96	664.96	499.05	334.20	334.20	526.32	958.12	602.97	774.63	1300.00	984.85	708.07	1337.22	500.00	892.26
A	TOTAL (3601)	22279.69	22279.69	30088.58	30477.26	30476.70	25910.65	36285.77	23099.99	21398.21	28951.42	20055.99	17809.94	41702.35	18824.68	21057.12
NER MH-(2552)																
22.	Arunachal Pradesh							408.01	204.01	204.01	361.07	218.09	142.98	604.97	529.86	302.49
23.	Assam							1771.92	885.95	702.32	1624.10	886.53	0.00	1875.10		
24.	Manipur							264.64	198.48	198.48	133.20	66.60	66.60	152.42	91.45	
25.	Meghalaya							125.86	62.93					49.14		
26.	Mizoram				146.25	146.25	146.00	891.14	668.36	668.36	1271.47	507.33	454.80	1447.97	1085.97	1083.22
27.	Nagaland							454.63	454.64	454.64	240.72	120.36	120.36	573.60	539.90	511.81
28.	Sikkim							69.02	69.02	34.51	60.24	30.12	30.12			
29.	Tripura							512.44	512.44	384.33	403.05	261.98	261.98	115.83	62.25	68.23
B	TOTAL (2552)	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.25	146.25	146.00	4497.66	3055.83	2646.65	4093.83	2091.00	1076.83	4819.03	2309.43	1965.75
TOTAL (A+B)		22279.69	22279.69	30088.58	30623.51	30622.95	26056.65	40783.43	26155.83	24044.86	33045.25	22146.99	18886.77	46521.39	21134.11	23022.86

Setting up of STLs

806. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) constructed in/near APMC Mandis in States after the implementation of National Agriculture Market (NAM) along with the details thereof; and

(b) the difference between this service from the Soil Health Card scheme, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Details of Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) constructed in/near APMC Mandis in States after the implementation of National Agriculture Market (NAM) are:

State	Number of labs in Mandis
Chhattisgarh	11
Andhra Pradesh	3
Haryana	1 (13 under construction)
Tamil Nadu	1

(b) There is no difference of service between Soil Testing Labs in Mandis from the Soil Health Card scheme.

Welfare schemes for fishermen

807. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of welfare schemes for fishermen;

(b) whether the fishermen are reaping benefits of subsidy on High Speed Diesel, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any Government scheme to take care of families of fishermen caught and detained for years by neighbouring countries, particularly Pakistan and Sri Lanka; and

(d) the demand and projected allocation of diesel to States during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Department of Animal

Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries. The National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen, which has direct bearing on welfare activities, is one of the components of the CSS. The component of National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen has four broad sub-components namely (i) Saving-cum-Relief (to cover both Inland and Marine Fishers), (ii) Housing for Fishers, (iii) Other basic amenities for fishers such as drinking water facility and construction of community hall with sanitation, water supply and electrification facilities and (iv) Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen, which has now been implemented in convergence with the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).

(b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries implemented by the DADF *inter alia* provides central rebate on High Speed Diesel (HSD) used for fishing purpose. The central financial assistance under the CSS is provided to the fishermen of Below Poverty Line (BPL) category. The Coastal States and Union Territories presently have not been availing the benefits of central rebate on HSD.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There are no such schemes presently implemented in the DADF, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

Funding pattern under PMFBY

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

(a) whether Government would take steps to revise the funding pattern in Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from 50:50 to 60:40 between the Centre and State like other Central Sector schemes;

(b) whether Government will also take necessary steps for provision of Contingent funds under PMFBY for smooth implementation of the programme as at present there is no such fund provision and the entire liability of implementing the scheme is being borne by the State Governments; and

(c) if so, whether Government would consider allowing greater operational flexibility to States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Unlike Centrally Sponsored Schemes which prescribe a subsidy sharing pattern of 60:40 between Centre and State, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is a Central Sector

Scheme. The 50:50 sharing pattern of funding between Centre and State under PMFBY has been conceptualized keeping in view the stake of the States in the successful implementation of the scheme. The States that opt for the scheme have a huge stake in ensuring optimal risk coverage for their farmers. Therefore, they have been given immense operational flexibility as well, viz. in deciding the crops/areas to be covered and the indemnity levels, cut-off dates within the seasonality discipline etc. The States provide past/ present yield data for determination of actuarial premium rates and claim amounts. State Governments also prepare clusters of their districts through appropriate risk classification for minimization/rationalization of actuarial premium and selection of implementing insurance companies, whether public or private, through transparent bidding process based on the lowest premium rates (L-1) quoted by them. They also conduct Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) and furnish CCE data for calculation of claims etc. Overall powers for scheme implementation and monitoring are vested in State Level Coordination Committee on Crop Insurance (SLCCCI) and District Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC). Equal share of State subsidy ensures more rigorous implementation and better financial discipline.

With regard to provision of contingency fund, while there is currently no provision under the scheme, however, to encourage co-option of better technology in the scheme, there is a provision to reimburse 50% expenditure on purchase of smartphones for transmission of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) yield data by Government of India. Further, 50% of additional expenses made by the States due to increased number of CCEs due to reduction in unit area of insurance to village/ village panchayat are also reimbursed.

Setting up of cold storages

809. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fruits and vegetables got wasted due to non-availability of proper cold storage facilities during the last three years, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to control the transportation cost of fruits and vegetables, which have a lower shelf life; and

(c) the number of cold storage units Government has acquired or established in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Study commissioned by Ministry of Food Processing Industries and carried out by Central Institute of

Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), published in 2015, estimated that quantum of quantitative harvest and post harvest losses were in the range of 6.70% to 15.88% (fruits) and 4.58% to 12.44% (vegetables).

(b) Transport cost is determined by free market forces and Government does not control the market cost. However, following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Railway:

- for transportation of perishable cargo including fruits and vegetables, preference is accorded to these commodities.
- perishable cargos are cleared by first available train.
- parcel vans are also attached by Railways for clearance of accumulated perishable cargo between specific sector.
- for clearance of fruit traffic in bulk, Indian Railways run special trains exclusively for fruits like mango special, banana special, chiku special etc. These provide faster, reliable and safe movement of fruit traffic between specific origin-destination station.
- ventilated insulated containers- Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR), a public sector undertaking (PSU) under Ministry of Railways has procured 98 ventilated Insulated Containers specially designed for movement of fruits and vegetables.
- refrigerated vans:- For the transportation of highly perishable parcel traffic, Indian Railway has developed new design of refrigerated Van.
- special dispensation for perishable Traffic:
 - o for transportation of mango, banana and orange in BCN/BCNA/BCXN rakes, a concession of 50% is granted on the normal tariff rates. It is accordingly charged at Scale-P minus 50%.
 - o terminal charges are not levied when mango is booked in BCN wagons from goods shed at parcel rates.
 - o powers have been delegated to Chief Commercial Manager (CCM) to finalize the composition of parcel rakes (consisting of VPs) for transportation of fruits and vegetables including mango train. However, minimum composition of parcel train is 15 VPs.

(c) As per available records, 1057 cold storages with capacity of 42.23 lakh MT have been assisted under various schemes of Government during last three years. The State wise distribution of cold storage during last three years and up to 30.11.2017 is given in the Statement.

Statement*State-wise distribution of Cold Storages as on 30.11.2017*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15 to 2017-18	
		Total	
		No.	Capacity (MT)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	1	600
2.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	56	254638
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1000
4.	Assam	7	44856
5.	Bihar	4	8500
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	246
7.	Chhattisgarh	11	56754
8.	Delhi	0	0
9.	Goa	0	0
10.	Gujarat	284	1231916
11.	Haryana	60	212594
12.	Himachal Pradesh	44	97785
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	69474
14.	Jharkhand	3	19400
15.	Karnataka	19	68014
16.	Kerala	5	18600
17.	Lakshadweep (UT)	0	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	45	196978
19.	Maharashtra	78	271399
20.	Manipur	3	7100
21.	Meghalaya	0	0
22.	Mizoram	2	500
23.	Nagaland	2	1200
24.	Odisha	67	239682
25.	Puducherry (UT)	0	0

1	2	3	4
26.	Punjab	73	243558
27.	Rajasthan	17	77741
28.	Sikkim	1	100
29.	Tamil Nadu	11	42212
30.	Tripura	1	6296
31.	Uttar Pradesh	198	888427
32.	Uttarakhand	30	90794
33.	West Bengal	14	73389
TOTAL		1057	4223753

Source: National Horticulture Board (NHB), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI)

Implementation of PMFBY

810. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coverage under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) since its implementation from last year in the country, State-wise and Kharif and Rabi crop season-wise;

(b) the details of premium paid to each of the insurance company involved since implementation of the Scheme, company-wise, State-wise and Rabi and Kharif crop season-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that crop insurance companies are getting more profit as they are getting more premium than what they are paying as compensation to farmers annually; and

(d) if so, whether there is a need to revisit the PMFBY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been approved for implementation from Kharif 2016 season. State-wise details of coverage during Kharif 2016 and Rabi 2016-17 under PMFBY and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) State-wise, Company-wise and season-wise gross premium collected by insurance companies during 2016-17 is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) Under general insurance including crop insurance, insurance companies are tasked with covering risks and in case of crop insurance risks to crops. On the other hand Claims depends upon the happening and severity of climatic vagaries. The payout depends on the quantum of crop loss which remains high in the calamity hit years and low in normal years. In a good monsoon year like 2016-17, claims are bound to be on the lower side. Unlike 2016-17, the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 were relatively calamitous years and claims paid by insurance companies were more than the premium paid to them under the schemes of Modified NAIS and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS), which were implemented on actuarial basis similar to PMFBY. Insurance companies may make savings in a good year which are utilised for payouts in bad seasons. However, Government has also taken steps to achieve rationalisation of actuarial premium rates charged by the insurance companies. Towards this, State Governments have done clustering of high/low/medium risk areas/districts to moderate the premium rate and to determine premium rate through competitive bidding.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Jharkhand	169381	659031	828412	352730.69	189126.53	3782.53	11373.96	11373.96	26530.45	2523.89	2023.43	40360
15.	Karnataka	1408558	317150	1725708	1400209.93	687894.56	19829.79	37910.25	37910.25	95650.29	109330.68	94636.91	732842
16.	Kerala	23649	7882	31531	21378.21	10954.62	311.88	273.24	273.24	858.36	1715.31	1702.57	21000
17.	Lakshadweep												
18.	Madhya Pradesh	3683458	399569	4083027	6433959.37	1838225.55	42252.99	110373.98	110373.94	263963.60	177219.58	176080.69	1043587
19.	Maharashtra	3808322	7188722	10997044	6726470.73	2154370.44	59920.90	176192.42	176192.42	412305.74	206491.43	206491.43	2790854
20.	Manipur	5928	2438	8366	9120.89	3693.96	73.88	142.69	142.69	359.00	195.91	127.25	8358
21.	Meghalaya	63	0	63	21.67	29.20	1.04	1.01	1.01	3.05	2.62	0.00	0
22.	Mizoram												
23.	Nagaland												
24.	Odisha	1735805	30622	1766427	1257916.56	689057.87	13781.54	19744.70	19744.70	53270.94	42617.73	42536.77	166394
25.	Puducherry												
26.	Punjab												
27.	Rajasthan	6227511	673	6228184	7494702.80	1009994.98	22662.05	89900.09	89900.09	202462.23	117341.75	116893.11	2038773
28.	Sikkim												
29.	Tamil Nadu	15870	3	15873	30646.32	20726.51	468.52	146.25	210.78	975.73	198.54	17.16	518
30.	Telengana	655012	56306	711318	594836.02	366633.91	8985.29	7230.11	7230.11	23445.50	16358.00	15211.50	198433
31.	Tripura	937	944	1881	845.69	358.85	4.94	0.08	0.08	5.10	8.34	8.34	502
32.	Uttar Pradesh	3585621	4398	3590019	3169911.42	1337657.65	25194.96	18835.74	18835.74	62866.44	44153.21	43606.97	883383
33.	Uttarakhand	162189	13056	175245	101082.41	69940.96	1466.60	544.74	544.74	2556.08	1668.74	1668.42	50476
34.	West Bengal	1714311	1342412	3056723	1502243.14	781475.94	13269.06	6369.68	6369.68	26008.42	10831.81	1880.57	238622
	TOTAL	30224074	10267153	40491227	38251095.81	13286218.59	295119.49	667021.71	684352.65	1647606.45	958232.96	900726.57	9913085

(B) Rabi 2016-17

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Farmers Insured			Area Insured (Ha)	Sum Insured	Farmers' Premium	GOI Premium (share)	State Govt. Premium (share)	Gross Premium	Claims Reported	Claims Paid	No. of Farmers benefited
		Total											
		L	NL										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84453	68653	153106	165169.29	92703.79	1785.02	5248.66	5248.63	12282.31	25111.32	11739.39	87630
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	324	0	324	253.20	46.84	0.23	0.46	0.93	1.62	14.56	14.56	295
3.	Arunachal Pradesh												
4.	Assam	8489	27	8516	4312.95	3011.99	86.28	43.47	43.47	173.22	0.00	0.00	0
5.	Bihar	1209269	18477	1227746	1153032.22	519321.86	7329.62	11256.97	11256.97	29843.55	11254.85	0.00	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	101309	48652	149961	232128.28	58848.11	951.51	2342.11	2342.11	5635.73	2681.62	2640.31	45328
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli												
8.	Daman and Diu												
9.	Goa	13	0	13	4.38	2.53	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.00	0
10.	Gujarat	132555	198	132753	274659.95	107329.89	2505.36	1513.50	1513.50	5532.36	3268.65	3268.65	39568
11.	Haryana	596007	1165	597172	896571.24	476229.17	6966.55	1882.77	1882.77	10732.10	5764.72	3749.03	63382
12.	Himachal Pradesh	186136	58319	244455	89842.92	60141.84	2633.29	1940.49	1940.49	6514.27	3820.59	77.42	49449
13.	Jammu and Kashmir												
14.	Jharkhand	31474	18173	49647	22995.15	11922.96	196.25	234.44	234.44	665.12	165.84	0.00	4821
15.	Karnataka	153157	1042593	1195750	1039455.43	440910.56	6956.67	29946.78	29946.78	66850.23	1191.80	1191.80	3165

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Kerala	29563	16311	45874	31726.83	22293.06	410.03	1024.29	1024.29	2458.61	55.13	0.00	341
17.	Lakshadweep												
18.	Madhya Pradesh	2711387	103310	2814697	5137215.53	1684601.68	28937.68	40392.99	40392.99	79388.89	12093.81	5080.45	164233
19.	Maharashtra	285277	728372	1013649	715832.35	307988.64	9301.97	26167.28	26167.28	61636.53	22720.38	20991.53	90818
20.	Manipur												
21.	Meghalaya	26	0	26	16.04	17.93	0.30	0.35	0.36	1.00	0.00	0.00	0
22.	Mizoram												
23.	Nagaland												
24.	Odisha	51701	1994	53695	60700.43	37112.25	479.68	76.36	76.38	632.43	227.01	61.40	494
25.	Puducherry	44	8493	8537	7978.62	3398.78	26.33	129.14	154.30	309.77	733.61	733.61	4254
26.	Punjab												
27.	Rajasthan	3056324	98	3056422	2702815.65	708163.24	13949.89	17720.68	17720.68	49391.24	13974.64	68.46	209492
28.	Sikkim	0	574	574	130.50	45.93	0.74	0.14	0.14	1.02	0.00	0.00	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	312635	1117572	1430207	1306416.71	606073.79	29025.76	47099.39	47099.39	123224.54	254814.46	241294.50	713354
30.	Telengana	250179	15933	266112	279792.08	183850.97	3238.73	2360.43	2360.43	7959.60	2030.98	302.74	22916
31.	Tripura	2242	8405	10647	4070.85	2598.85	23.58	5.11	5.11	33.79	0.00	0.00	0
32.	Uttar Pradesh	2967659	12711	2980370	2492806.27	1126448.30	19934.88	10505.02	10505.02	40944.91	9032.00	8996.87	173893
33.	Uttarakhand	66727	19601	86328	31280.30	22198.53	489.47	556.49	556.49	1602.44	1078.33	1074.44	11205
34.	West Bengal	1074761	3708	1078469	532438.08	453071.65	10025.13	17697.51	19231.22	46953.86	938.39	0.00	8518
	TOTAL	13311711	3293339	16605050	17181645.29	6928333.15	145254.98	218144.84	219704.16	552769.21	370972.70	301285.18	1693156

Statement-II

(A) Crop Season-wise, State-wise and Insurance Company wise details of Premium amount collected by insurance companies during Kharif 2016 under PMFBY

(₹ in lakh)

State/UT	Company	Gross Premium
Andhra Pradesh	AIC	24364.27
	Bajaj	38714.54
	ICICI	16369.31
	TOTAL	79448.13
Assam	HDFC	401.36
	Reliance	290.09
	TOTAL	691.45
Bihar	AIC	30173.73
	Bajaj	34705.24
	Chola	8610.93
	SBI	22886.81
	Tata	15872.91
	TOTAL	112249.63
Chhattisgarh	IFFCO	20932.21
	Reliance	6250.09
	TOTAL	27182.30
Goa	HDFC	1.05
	SBI	6.30
	TOTAL	7.34
Gujarat	AIC	81380.15
	HDFC	149137.12
	TOTAL	230517.27
Haryana	Bajaj	11950.49
	ICICI	5770.88
	Reliance	7887.99
	TOTAL	25609.37

State/UT	Company	Gross Premium
Himachal Pradesh	AIC	155.97
	Chola	11.46
	ICICI	15.55
	IFFCO	421.36
	SBI	35.67
	TOTAL	640.01
Jharkhand	AIC	26530.45
	TOTAL	26530.45
Karnataka	Tata	29129.42
	Universal	66520.87
	TOTAL	95650.29
Kerala	AIC	858.36
	TOTAL	858.36
Madhya Pradesh	AIC	132667.83
	Chola	116.72
	HDFC	51298.72
	ICICI	79701.04
	IFFCO	179.30
	TOTAL	263963.60
Maharashtra	AIC	147059.93
	HDFC	71849.41
	IFFCO	103030.84
	Reliance	90365.57
	TOTAL	412305.74
Manipur	AIC	359.00
	TOTAL	359.00
Meghalaya	ICICI	3.05
	TOTAL	3.05
Odisha	Future	15533.60
	HDFC	7581.32
	ICICI	10602.99

State/UT	Company	Gross Premium
Rajasthan	Reliance	5920.62
	SBI	13632.42
	TOTAL	53270.94
	AIC	65436.96
	United	137025.27
	TOTAL	202462.23
Tamil Nadu	AIC	214.70
	ICICI	463.86
	New India	297.17
	TOTAL	975.73
Telengana	AIC	5924.72
	Bajaj	11121.48
	Reliance	3289.13
	SBI	3110.17
	TOTAL	23445.50
Tripura	Reliance	5.10
	TOTAL	5.10
Uttar Pradesh	AIC	55947.71
	ICICI	6918.73
	TOTAL	62866.44
Uttarakhand	AIC	1076.85
	Chola	1168.74
	HDFC	310.49
	TOTAL	2556.08
West Bengal	AIC	15080.40
	Chola	8376.14
	Future	2523.25
	IFFCO	28.64
	TOTAL	26008.42
Kharif 2016 GRAND TOTAL		1647606.45

*(B) Crop Season Wise, State Wise and Insurance Company wise details of
Premium amount collected by insurance companies during
Rabi 2016-17 under PMFBY*

(₹ in lakh)

State/UT	Company	Gross Premium
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Reliance	1.62
	TOTAL	1.62
Andhra Pradesh	AIC	2098.12
	Bajaj	1295.68
	ICICI	8888.51
	TOTAL	12282.31
Assam	National	173.22
	TOTAL	173.22
Bihar	National	17384.44
	United	12459.11
	TOTAL	29843.55
Chhattisgarh	AIC	2349.40
	Bajaj	3286.33
	TOTAL	5635.73
Goa	HDFC	0.01
	SBI	0.06
	TOTAL	0.07
Gujarat	United	5532.36
	TOTAL	5532.36
Haryana	Bajaj	5443.72
	ICICI	1940.27
	Reliance	3348.11
	TOTAL	10732.10
Himachal Pradesh	AIC	4561.54
	ICICI	71.39
	IFFCO	1203.61
	Oriental	677.73
	TOTAL	6514.27

State/UT	Company	Gross Premium
Jharkhand	ICICI	219.12
	Sriram	446.00
	TOTAL	665.12
Karnataka	AIC	37601.98
	Sriram	21573.42
	United	7674.84
	TOTAL	66850.23
Kerala	AIC	485.75
	United	1972.86
	TOTAL	2458.61
Madhya Pradesh	AIC	17365.65
	Chola	942.77
	HDFC	17786.84
	ICICI	38684.27
	IFFCO	4609.35
	TOTAL	79388.89
Maharashtra	Bajaj	51832.27
	National	6251.45
	Sriram	3552.81
	TOTAL	61636.53
Meghalaya	AIC	1.00
	TOTAL	1.00
Odisha	Chola	50.17
	National	148.15
	New India	169.90
	United	264.21
	TOTAL	632.43
Puducherry	AIC	159.33
	United	150.44
	TOTAL	309.77

State/UT	Company	Gross Premium
Rajasthan	AIC	22933.73
	Chola	4727.13
	IFFCO	9200.16
	United	12530.22
	TOTAL	49391.24
Sikkim	AIC	1.02
	TOTAL	1.02
Tamil Nadu	AIC	50560.81
	ICICI	15805.06
	New India	56858.67
	TOTAL	123224.54
Telengana	Bajaj	2281.69
	Chola	5677.90
	TOTAL	7959.60
Tripura	AIC	33.79
	TOTAL	33.79
Uttar Pradesh	AIC	32754.71
	ICICI	8190.20
	TOTAL	40944.91
Uttarakhand	AIC	1602.44
	TOTAL	1602.44
West Bengal	ICICI	25240.85
	United	21713.01
	TOTAL	46953.86
Rabi 2016-17 GRAND TOTAL		552769.21

Fertility of soil

811. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evaluated the fertility of soil/arable land across the country;

(b) if so, the norms adopted for the purpose and the extent of deficiency of micronutrients noted, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the schemes and projects under implementation to check the declining fertility of agricultural land and improve the fertility of soil for increasing agricultural production in the country; and

(d) the success achieved thereunder during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research has assessed the extent of micronutrient deficiency of soil in various states under All India Coordinated Research Project on 'Micro and Secondary Nutrients and Pollutant Elements in Soil and Plants. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Soil Health Card Scheme is being implemented to assist all State Governments to evaluate fertility in all farm holdings across the country and issue soil health cards to farmers regularly in a cycle of 2 years. Soil health cards provide information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility.

(d) In the first 2 years cycle (2015-17), against the target of 12 crore soil health cards, more than 10 crore soil health cards have been printed and distributed to farmers. The second cycle (2017-19) has started from 1st May 2017.

Statement

Deficiency of Nutrients in different States of India

State	% are deficient			% samples deficient					
	N	P	K	Zn	Fe	Cu	Mn	B	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	100	100	61	23.5	17.9	1.4	1.7	4.3	35.5
Assam	100	100	82	28.1	0.0	2.8	0.1	10.5	18.4
Bihar	94	97	96	45.4	12.4	3.2	9.1	38.9	37.7
Chhattisgarh	100	100	59	20.2	6.8	3.2	14.1	-	30.5
Gujarat	89	100	37	36.6	25.9	0.4	0.5	18.7	42.1
Haryana	100	100	39	15.4	21.7	5.2	6.2	3.2	35.8
Himachal Pradesh	24	88	100	8.0	0.5	1.2	7.3	-	24.2
Jharkhand	100	98	79	11.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	61.4	49.3
Karnataka	81	96	22	43.1	10.9	3.6	0.2	28.5	36.5
Kerala	94	76	82	18.3	1.2	0.4	3.6	31.2	31.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	90	87	46	65.9	8.8	0.5	2.4	1.8	36.7
Maharashtra	100	100	21	39.3	23.7	0.1	3.1	44.6	36.0
Odisha	100	100	69	29.2	8.0	8.3	2.6	45.7	39.5
Punjab	100	47	11	21.2	11.1	4.8	25.2	20.1	38.0
Rajasthan	100	100	24	56.5	34.4	9.2	28.3	22.0	54.0
Tamil Nadu	98	62		63.2	12.6	12.1	7.5	20.61	15.3
Uttar Pradesh	100	100	61	32.4	10.2	5.0	8.7	21.73	37.0
Uttarakhand	80	100	67	9.6	1.4	1.5	4.8	7.5	12.7
West Bengal	100	90	19	13.8	0.1	1.76	1.0	40.2	53.0

Improvement in the economic condition of farmers

†812. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Government the increasing number of farmers having small land holdings, traditional farming and low productivity are the biggest obstructions in the way of improving the economic condition of farmers;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering upon preparing any plan for their improvement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Under Interest Subvention Scheme, short term crop loan upto ₹ 3.00 lakh is provided to farmers at an subvented interest rate of 7% per annum. Further, in the case of farmers, who promptly repay their crop loans as per the repayment schedule

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

fixed by the banks, 3% prompt repayment incentive is granted to such farmers. Thus, the effective interest rate for the short term crop loan is 4% per annum.

In order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against warehouse receipts, the benefit of interest subvention scheme has been extended to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in WDRA accredited warehouses.

Under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo subsidy is provide to the farm size limited to 4 hectare in majority of its interventions. Also, small and marginal farmers are mobilized to form Farmer.

Producer Organizations (FPOs)/Farmer Interest Group (FIG) for aggregation and economies of scale. FPO are eligible for financial assistance under MIDH. The Mission also plays a vital role to enhance income of farmers through various interventions, such as, diversification to High Value Horticulture of Orchards and Plantation crops, Vineyards, vegetables and flower gardens, Bee keeping, Mushroom Cultivation and off season vegetables. In certain components like cultivation of flowers in open fields, there is a provision to provide higher rate of assistance for small and marginal farmers for upliftment of small and marginal farmers.

Under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), besides, at least 33% of funds are earmarked for small and marginal farmers.

Under the Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) under the main Mission *i.e.* National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) is proving a suitable platform for converging all activities for inclusive growth of agricultural mechanization by providing a 'single window' approach for implementation with a special focus on small and marginal farmers.

Under the Per Drop More Crop (micro irrigation) at least 50% of the allocation is to be utilised for small and marginal farmers. Further, 10% additional financial assistance is available to small and marginal farmers as compared to other farmers. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) guidelines also envisage that at least 50% of the allocation is to be utilized for small and marginal farmers *i.e.* for Rainfed Area Development (RAD) and Sub Mission on Agro Forestry (SMAF) Schemes.

Under the Soil Health Card Scheme (SHC) assistance is provided to all State Governments to evaluate soil health in all farm holdings across the country and issue Soil Health Cards to farmers (including small and marginal farmers) regularly in a cycle of two years.

Implementation of Rashtriya Gokul Mission

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

(a) whether Government is implementing the Rashtriya Gokul Mission in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds sanctioned under the Mission, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the mission will enhance the production of milk in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Rashtriya Gokul Mission has been initiated with the aim of development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds thereby enhancing milk production and productivity through induction of high genetic merit bulls for semen production, field performance recording, strengthening of bulls mother farms, setting up of Gokul Grams, generating awareness among farmers for rearing of indigenous breeds etc. Details of the projects sanctioned under the scheme and funds released under the scheme State/UT-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, Milk production in the country has increased from 146.3 million tonnes to 163.7 million tonnes between 2014-15 and 2016-17.

Statement

Total Project Cost Approved and Funds Released under NPBB and RGM

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Project Outlay	Funds Released				
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6270.03	600.00	0.00	675	437	1712.00
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	1024.72		264.50	14.81	0	279.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	2407.91	200.00		287.15	0	487.15
4.	Bihar	6933.06		750.00	0	2489.95	3239.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	4268.90	1080.00		0	100	1180.00
6.	Goa	0.00			0	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	9249.71		873.22	100	0	973.22
8.	Haryana	8360.32	469.20		1500	317.22	2286.42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2789.87	571.00		0	187	758.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2036.76		175.00	0	196.75	371.75
11.	Jharkhand	4971.88	500.00		1000	157.73	1657.73
12.	Karnataka	5147.94		1160.00	100	857	2117.00
13.	Kerala	5392.10	1000.00	500.00	1000	136	2636.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10468.54	2400.40	1981.00	850	1619	6850.40
15.	Maharashtra	6406.68	100.00		1500	300	1900.00
16.	Manipur	2040.01	650.00	534.02	350.5	200	1734.52
17.	Meghalaya	23.62			20.29	0	20.29
18.	Mizoram	660.94	250.00	177.95	63.52	0	491.47
19.	Nagaland	1713.58	648.30	475.10	245.66	300	1669.06
20.	Odisha	8532.40	1106.00		1591.98	0	2697.98
21.	Punjab	5232.15		600	100	500	1200.00
22.	Rajasthan	5273.61	500.00		150	1246	1896.00
23.	Sikkim	1876.67	500.00		11.79	0	511.79
24.	Tamil Nadu	8695.15	2376.40		850	1200	4426.40
25.	Telangana	4522.24	500.00		0	321.45	821.45
26.	Tripura	1892.48	551.00		671.38	0	1222.38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10274.08	1000.00	200.00	132.02	2000	3332.02
28.	Uttarakhand	2893.70	500.00		661	0	1161.00
29.	West Bengal	4159.19	400.00	485.28	0	1079.29	1964.57
TOTAL		133518.24	15902.30	8176.07	11875.10	13644.39	49597.86

Production of soyabean in Maharashtra

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

(a) the total production of soyabean in Maharashtra during the current crop season and how it compares with the last two crop seasons;

(b) the quantity of soyabean procured by Government agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP) in the State; and

(c) the welfare measures introduced or proposed to be introduced by Government for the farmers growing soyabean in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The comparative position of total production of soyabean in Maharashtra from 2015-16 to 2017-18 is given below:

Year	Production ('000 tonnes)
2015-16	2061.09
2016-17*	4773.60
2017-18**	3523.00

*As per 4th Advance Estimates.

**As per 1st Advance Estimates.

(b) During the current kharif season, as on 13.12.2017 22992.86 metric tonnes of soyabean has been procured at ₹ 3050/- per quintal {Minimum Support Price (MSP) including bonus} by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) in the State of Maharashtra.

(c) In order to increase the production and productivity of oilseeds including the soyabean, the Government is implementing Mini Mission-I under National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) across the country including Maharashtra. Further, modern technologies like improved varieties, ridge-furrow methods of planting, effective water management, application of bio-fertilizers, etc. are promoted through cluster demonstrations.

In addition, to ensure the remunerative prices to farmers of the country, the Government has increased MSP of soyabean to ₹ 3050/- per quintal which includes a bonus of ₹ 200/- per quintal during kharif crop season of 2017-18.

Protests by farmers

815. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of farmer protests took place across the country in the last two years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of the protests, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) During the past few months, incidents of unrest among farmers have come to the notice of the Government specially in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The main demands of the farmers are:

- (i) Waiver of farm loans,
- (ii) fixation of minimum support price (MSP) for agricultural produce as per Swaminathan Committee report,
- (iii) agricultural loans at subsidised rates of interest,
- (iv) procurement of crops at MSP by Central Government, and
- (v) higher price of agro produce like onions, soyabean, etc.

Import and export of agricultural commodities

816. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government will soon come out with a formula to increase or decrease import of agriculture commodities and to allow export or restrict it by fixing a benchmark price;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the MSP, which is assured by Government to farmers, is fixed every year for 24 commodities and the main items are rice, wheat, pulses and oilseeds; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration in Government.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. MSP is fixed by Government for 24 commodities. The commodities on which MSP is fixed every year are paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, arhar, moong, urad, cotton, groundnut in shell, sunflower seed, soya been, sesamum, niger seed, wheat, barley, gram, masur, rapeseed/ mustard, safflower, toria, copra, de-husked coconut and jute.

Changes in agricultural courses

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

(a) whether Government has made agricultural Courses as professional Course recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits extended/provided to agricultural Students due to this change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) The Governing Body of ICAR Society in its 237th meeting held on 29th June, 2016 has approved UG degrees in Agriculture and allied subjects (Agriculture, Horticulture, Agricultural Engineering, Dairy Technology, Forestry, Veterinary and Animal Science, Food Technology, Biotechnology, Fisheries, Sericulture, Home/Community Science, and Food Nutrition and Dietetics) as Professional Degree Courses *vide* letter No. Edn./13/1/2016-HRD of Education Division dated 06th October, 2016.

(c) Professional degree is an academic degree that gives students an opportunity to practice in actual condition.

- It extends more opportunities to start entrepreneurship and avail benefits as other professional degree holders are getting i.e. adequate bank loan to start entrepreneurship with less rate of interest as medical professional, etc.
- By obtaining Professional degree, students become more competitive and have a better chance of finding job.
- Gives more opportunities for study abroad and getting better chances of fellowships, etc.
- Easy availability of getting licence for agriculture input dealership including sale of insecticides and pesticides.
- Custom hiring centre dealership for agricultural tools and equipments.
- Scope for starting industries for processing and value addition.

Familiarising the farmers with crop insurance schemes

†818. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made by Government to protect the farmers from natural calamities;

(b) the manner in which the farmers are being familiarized with crop insurance schemes, State-wise, so that more and more farmers benefit from them; and

(c) whether the practical threat like water logging is being covered under farmer insurance scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests and diseases and adverse weather conditions, Government of India is implementing a new yield index based scheme namely, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS), a weather index based scheme, from Kharif 2016 season.

PMFBY provides for comprehensive risk insurance to cover yield loss due to non-preventable natural risks viz. natural fire and lightning; Storm, Hailstorm, Cyclone, Typhoon, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado etc. Flood, Inundation and Landslide; Drought, Dry Spells; Pests/Diseases etc. On the other hand, RWBCIS provides insurance protection/claims to the farmers against adverse weather incidence, such as deficit and excess rainfall, high or low temperature, humidity etc. which are deemed to impact adversely the crop production.

(b) To enhance awareness among farmers to increase their coverage under PMFBY/RWBCIS Government is undertaking a comprehensive publicity and awareness programme to educate the farmers about the benefit of crop insurance schemes alongwith capacity building and training programmes for stakeholders. The salient activities undertaken for enhancing awareness include publicity of features and benefits of the scheme through advertisements in leading National/local News Papers, telecast through audio-visual media, distribution of pamphlets in local languages, participation in agriculture fairs/mela/goshti and organization of workshops/trainings and SMS through Kisan Portal etc. One day seminar/kisan fair has also been organized at various Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). In

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

addition, several communications have also been sent to the public representatives including Members of Parliament, representatives of Panchayti Raj Institutions etc. In Kharif 2017 acknowledgement receipts and folios containing scheme briefs were also provided to farmers as a means of spreading awareness among the farming community.

(c) In addition to comprehensive risk insurance on area approach basis, PMFBY also provides insurance coverage at individual farm level to crop losses due to occurrence of localized perils/calamities *viz.* inundation, landslide and hailstorm affecting part of a notified unit or a plot.

Educating rural people to obtain e-services through smartphones

819. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of provisioning of internet connectivity in rural areas which constitute 68.86 per cent of the total population of the country, including the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government has initiated special drive to educate rural people in order to obtain e-services by using smartphones on their own instead of obtaining services from entrepreneurs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) data as on 30.9.2017 indicates that there were a total of 129.41 million internet subscribers in rural areas of the country which included 8.57 million internet users in rural areas of Tamil Nadu.

Government has initiated several measures to educate rural people in digital literacy/e-services using digital devices including smartphones, these include the following:

- (i) Two Schemes entitled “National Digital Literacy Mission” (NDLM) and “Digital Saksharta Abhiyan” (DISHA) were implemented with a target to train 52.50 lakh candidates in digital literacy across the country including rural India. Under these two schemes, a total of 53.67 lakh beneficiaries were trained, out of which around 42% candidates were from rural India.

- (ii) 'Digital Finance for Rural India: Creating Awareness and Access through Common Service Centres (CSCs)' under the Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA) was initiated in November, 2016 for conducting awareness sessions on digital finance options available for rural citizens as well as enabling various mechanisms of digital financial services such as Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), Unified Payment Interface (UPI), Cards/Point of Sales (PoS), Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) and eWallet etc. Under this programme, more than 2 crore beneficiaries and more than 27 lakh Merchants were trained/enabled. In addition, sensitization drives were carried out at 650 Districts and 5,735 Blocks throughout the country.
- (iii) The "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)" approved in February, 2017 aims at ushering in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households (one person per household) by 31.03.2019. To ensure equitable geographical reach, each of the 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats would be expected to register an average of 200-300 candidates. Digitally literate persons would be able to operate computers/digital access devices (like tablets, smart phones, etc.), send and receive emails, browse internet, access Government Services, search for information, undertake cashless transactions, etc. and hence use IT to actively participate in the process of nation building. Under this Scheme, so far, more than 1 crore candidates have been registered, out of which more than 96.89 lakh candidates have been trained and more than 45.60 lakh have been certified.

Settlement of claims under Fasal Bima Yojana

820. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total premium collected under the Fasal Bima Yojana in the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the total claims paid to the farmers under the Yojana during the said period; and
- (c) the average time taken to settle such claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Details of total premium collected and total claims paid to the farmers under various crop insurance schemes during last three years *i.e.* 2014-15 to 2016-17 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Schemes*	Gross Premium	Total Claims
1.	2014-15	NAIS	1398.10	4267.79
		MNAIS and WBCIS	3547.95	3563.25
2.	2015-16	NAIS	2536.40	17305.64
		MNAIS and WBCIS	3076.97	4122.95
3.	2016-17	PMFBY and RWBCIS	22003.76	13292.05**

* NAIS: National Agricultural Insurance Scheme [Government (both Central and State) paid the claim liabilities over and above the premium collected].

MNAIS: Modified NAIS

PMFBY: Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

RWBCIS: Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme

**Claims approved, of which ₹ 12020.11 crore have already been paid to farmers.

(c) Time taken to settle claims under erstwhile schemes of NAIS, MNAIS and WBCIS during these years was on an average between 6 months to 1 year after submission of yield data by the State Government. Under PMFBY, during 2016-17, which was also the first year of scheme implementation, claims were generally settled on an average within two months after receipt of yield data, barring those claims that are outstanding due to exceptional reasons such as delay in receipt of State share of subsidy, discrepancy in yield data, unavailability of farmer account details etc.

Suicide by farmers due to rising debt

821. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to reduce the benchmark for initiating relief for farmers from 33 per cent to 25 per cent crop loss in view of rising farmer suicides;

(b) the details of farmer suicides due to rising debts in the country over the past year, including the State of West Bengal; and

(c) whether Government has provided for waiver of loans for farmers affected by natural calamities over the past year, if so, the details of the amount spent on this for the State of West Bengal over that past year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), under the Ministry of Home Affairs, compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India (ADSI)'. These Reports on suicides upto 2015 are available on its website. The Reports for the year 2016 onwards have not been published yet.

(c) No Loan waiver or loan relief scheme has been implemented by the Government so far. However, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued directions for Relief Measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include, restructuring/rescheduling of existing crop loans and term loans, extending fresh loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium, etc. These directions have been so designed that the moment calamity is declared by the concerned District Authorities they are automatically set in motion without any intervention, thus saving precious time. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

Production cost of agricultural produces

†822. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers producing onions, tomatoes and other agricultural produces are not even getting the cost of their production in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that these farmers could at least recover the cost of their production and the outcome thereof; and

(d) whether the export of onion was not allowed when prices went down, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Government announces Minimum Support Prices for 23 Agricultural Commodities which covers Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Tur (Arhar), Moong, Urad, Groundnut, Soyabean, Sunflower, Sesamum, Nigerseed, Cotton, Wheat, Barley, Gram, Lentil (Masur), Rapeseed and Mustard, Safflower, Sugarcane(FRP), Copra and Jute. FCI and Government Agencies make procurement operations to ensure remunerative prices for the farmers. Several measures taken by the Government are as under:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Government is implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities, which are generally perishable in nature. The basic objective of MIS is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and cost of production. The MIS is implemented on the specific request of the State Government/UTs Administration willing to share losses with the Central Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North-Eastern States).
- National Agriculture Market scheme popularly known as e-NAM was launched in April, 2016 with objective of transparent price discovery by the farmers for better price realization of their produce through competitive online bidding system. e-NAM has been implemented in 470 wholesale markets in 14 States.
- Further, the Government released a new model “The Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017” on 24th April, 2017 for its adoption by States/UTs. The provisions include setting up of private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, declaring warehouses/silos/cold storages or such structures as market sub yards. Adoption of these reforms by State, create alternate marketing channels for better price realization by farmers.
- To enable the farmers to get better remunerative prices, AGMARKNET portal is providing information to farmers on prices and arrivals of agricultural commodities in regulated markets.
- Assistance is provided for development of infrastructure for post-harvest management and marketing including establishment cold storages, processing units, pack houses, pre-cooling units, controlled atmosphere storage, reefer vans, integrated cold chain and low cost onion storage.
- Under post-harvest component credit linked back ended subsidy @ 35% to @ 50% of the project cost is available. Assistance for creation of cold storage/cold chain component is available to individuals, group farmers/growers/consumer, partnership/proprietary firms, self-help groups, farmers producer organizations, companies, corporations, co-operatives, co-operative marketing federations, agricultural produce market committees and marketing boards, State Governments and local bodies like Panchayats.

(d) The export of onion was not banned in last two years, irrespective of prices of onion in domestic markets.

Demand by CIFA for removal of CACP

823. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Consortium of Indian Farmers Association (CIFA) has been demanding for removal of CACP as it is not scientifically and practically calculating the MSP for various crops and has been demanding for setting up of an Agriculture Tribunal to look into such aspects;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above Consortium has also demanded to scrap the Essential Commodities Act; and

(c) if so, the details of its demand made in part (a) above and the reasons behind part (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) A newspaper report indicated that there was a demand from a farmer's organisation for the removal of the CACP and setting up of an Agricultural Tribunal as well as abolition of the Essential Commodities Act. However, no official communication from CIFA regarding this demand has been received in this Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

Poisoning effects of pesticides

824. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the reports that pesticide poisoning has become a plague of sorts in States like Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the extent of this problem and the deaths attributed to pesticide poisoning, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to regulate pesticide manufacture, sale, dosage and usage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Maharashtra Government, death of 63 farm labourers/farmers have been reported due to poisoning while spraying the pesticides on crop. However, as informed, no such cases have been reported in State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The Registration Committee, constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers insecticides after considering its efficacy and safety to human beings, animals and environment. In additions, technical reviews are carried out from time to time to assess the safety of pesticides for their continued use. Furthermore, the Registration Committee while granting Certificate of Registration to the applicant also approves labels and leaflets. These labels and leaflets, *inter alia*, provides information on safe usage of the insecticide. It is mandatory for every manufacturer to place these labels and leaflets in the packages of insecticide for sell. Under the provision of the Insecticides Act, 1968, the Central and State Government have notified 182 and 11000 number of Insecticides Inspectors respectively, to carry out inspection of manufacturing, storage and sale points etc., draw samples of pesticides and have them analysed with the help of notified Pesticide Analysts. Prosecution is initiated in competent courts of law in cases of violation of the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968. In addition, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing 'Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach' (SMPMA) Scheme, wherein, *inter alia*, Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) are organized to sensitize farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach and to use chemical pesticides as per approved labels and leaflets as a last resort.

Problems in implementation of e-NAM

825. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Electronic National Agricultural Market (e-NAM), launched amid great fanfare a year back, has failed to take off; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the problems being faced in implementing the system along with the corrective measures being taken for the success of the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. With a view to facilitate transparent bidding and price discovery of agriculture produce through online system, Government has launched electronic National Agriculture Market scheme popularly known as e-NAM, on 14.04.2016 in 23 wholesale markets of 8 States. Presently e-NAM has been expanded to 470 wholesale markets in 14 States. e-NAM is implemented through concerned State Governments with financial assistance from Government of India. So far total trade of 144.30 lakh tonnes of various agriculture commodities worth ₹ 35,816.66 crore have been recorded in e-NAM.

Major problems and challenges faced by the States in implementing the scheme includes provision of stable internet facility in e-NAM markets, unified licenses to the traders, upgradation of infrastructure in e-NAM markets. Major steps including corrective measures taken for successful implementation of the scheme are development and implementation of mobile application for facilitating bidding by traders, organising training and awareness programmes for market functionaries, farmers, traders, conducting of workshops on assaying solutions. Close monitoring of the progress is done through meetings at various levels and visits of the officers to the markets.

Outbreak of wheat blast disease

826. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study into the possibility of wheat blast disease outbreak prevailing in Bangladesh coming to India, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there have been any incidents of wheat blast disease outbreak in any part of the country, if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to contain it; and

(c) the pre-emptive steps being taken to prevent spread of the disease in the eastern part of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research through the Indian Institute of Wheat and Barley Research and AICRP Centres on wheat and barley have conducted studies and concluded that wheat blast spreads to clean areas through infected seeds, plant parts and air contaminated with fungal spores. Unless pre-emptive measures, including disease resistant seed varieties, strict quarantine, and wheat free corridor along the international border is maintained there could be threat of the disease into the country.

(b) No, the wheat blast disease has not been reported from any part of India. Surveys and surveillances were conducted in West Bengal, Assam, and Jharkhand near international borders with Bangladesh during 2015-16, 2016-17 and during November, 2017 that revealed non occurrence of disease in the bordering States of India.

During 2016-17 blast like disease/symptoms were reported in Murshidabad, Nadia and Malda districts of West Bengal. National advisories, awareness programmes, national meetings and workshops were organized in the disease prone areas.

(c) The State Agriculture Department has been advised to sensitize and educate stake holders and to take precautionary measures. The wheat blast disease monitoring nurseries (Trap Plot Nurseries) were planted at eight locations near Bangladesh borders in West Bengal to detect the disease infection in case it crosses borders. Strict quarantine measures are imposed to stop entry of wheat seeds and grains in India from Bangladesh. BSF officials were sensitized about the threat, to not to allow movement of grains and wheat seeds across the international border.

Burning of crops

827. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any directions to the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh on the issue of burning of crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the help Central Government proposes to extend to the concerned States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) The Government has circulated National Policy for Management of Crop Residues (NPMCR)- 2014 to all the States/UTs and directions have been issued to State Governments from time to time on burning of crop residue. Government also provide financial assistance to State Governments of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan for purchasing of identified machineries *i.e.*, rotavator, happy seeder, zero till seed drill, straw reaper, rake, paddy straw chopper, shredder, mulcher, loose straw chopper, baler at subsidized rates under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) for reducing crop burning.

In addition, State Governments can take suitable measures for creation of capacity building, organization of Kisan Goshthies and spreading awareness through electronic and print media among the farmers for reducing crop burning. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has recommended various technological interventions like *in-situ* incorporation of crop residue through conservation agriculture practices, rapid composting of crop residue using microbial consortia, production of bio gas, mushroom cultivation, preparation of feed for livestock, production of bio-fuel and biochar for scientific crop residue management in the country.

Shifting from tobacco farming to alternate farming

828. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds utilized by different States to shift from tobacco farming to alternate farming;

(b) the number of farmers/hectares of land in each State shifted from tobacco to other crops;

(c) the alternative crops identified in each State and the most preferred diversified suitable one adopted for farming; and

(d) whether the Central or the State Governments allocated funds for the above purpose for the year 2017-18, if so, how much in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) has extended Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), an ongoing sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to ten identified tobacco growing States to encourage tobacco growing farmers to shift to alternate crops/cropping system *w.e.f.* 2015-16. The expenditure on subsidy is shared on 60:40 basis between Central and State Governments. State Governments have reported to have utilized an amount of ₹ 2903.262 lakh upto 2016-17 which include an amount of ₹ 1980.00 lakh by Government of Andhra Pradesh, ₹ 65.452 lakh by Bihar, ₹ 96.54 lakh by Gujarat, ₹ 632.27 lakh by Karnataka and ₹ 129.00 lakh by West Bengal for shifting from tobacco farming to alternate farming.

(b) Tobacco area shifted from tobacco to other crops so far reported by States are 35617 hectares in Andhra Pradesh, 351 hectares in Bihar, 348 hectares in Gujarat, 5804 hectares in Karnataka, 5080 hectares in Odisha, 2131 hectares in Tamil Nadu and 2250 hectares in West Bengal.

(c) The research work carried out by ICAR-Central Tobacco Research Institute (CTRI), Rajahmundry revealed that a remunerative cropping system rather than a sole crop can be a viable alternative to sole tobacco crop. Alternative crops/cropping systems like maize, rice, wheat, ragi, cotton, soyabean, mustard, castor, groundnut, black gram, chilly, chickpea, potato, ginger, sugarcane, jute, areca nut, banana, oil palm along with dairy/poultry/fishery have been identified for the tobacco growing areas in different States. The most preferred diversified suitable crops adopted for farming reported by some of the States are as under.

Sl. No.	State	Diversified preferred crops adopted for farmers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Bengal gram, Black gram, Green gram, Jowar, Maize and Hybrid Vegetables.
2.	Bihar	Organic vegetable farming
3.	Gujarat	Wheat, Pulses, Coarse Cereals (Jowar, Bajra), Paddy and Cotton
4.	Karnataka	Soyabean, Green gram, Black gram, Bengal gram and Jowar
5.	Odisha	Hybrid Maize, Millets, Vegetable, Oil Seeds (Groundnut and Mustard) Cropping system like vegetable-maize/millets, vegetables-groundnut/mustard, vegetables-urd/Bengal gram, Vegetables-Vegetables
6.	Tamil Nadu	Hybrid Maize and Horticulture Crops
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Lentil, Bengal gram, Maize, Wheat & Mustard
8.	West Bengal	Mustard, Vegetables, Potato, Wheat

(d) Yes, Sir. The Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has allocated funds (Centre Share) to the States. Under Crop Diversification Programme for replacing tobacco farming with alternate crops/cropping system an amount of ₹ 667.00 lakh (Central Share) has been allocated for the year 2017-18. State-wise allocation (Central Share) for the year 2017-18 is as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Budgetary Allocation (Central Share)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	210.10
2.	Bihar	17.80
3.	Gujarat	201.23
4.	Karnataka	160.08
5.	Maharashtra	2.86
6.	Odisha	2.45
7.	Tamil Nadu	5.33
8.	Telangana	10.47
9.	Uttar Pradesh	38.21
10.	West Bengal	18.47
TOTAL		667.00

Quality testing at Agmark testing laboratories

829. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agmark testing laboratories currently operating in the country along with the details thereof;

(b) the details of various tests carried out in these laboratories;

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the number of these laboratories in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps taken in the past to ensure that quality of testing is maintained at each laboratory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) There are currently 11 Regional Agmark Laboratory (RAL) and 01 Central Agmark Laboratory (CAL) under Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI), Government of India operating in the country. In addition, 98 State Agmark Grading laboratories for domestic trade, 67 private commercial laboratories for domestic trade and 23 private commercial laboratories for exports are operating in the country. The details are given in the Statement-I to Statement-IV (*See below*) respectively.

These laboratories carryout qualitative and quantitative tests as prescribed in specific Commodity Grading and Marking Rules for domestic trade and tests as prescribed by importing country from time to time for exports.

(c) Approval of Agmark Laboratories is a continuous and ongoing process and the Government has been approving such laboratories based on the request and capability verification of laboratory.

(d) Out of total 12 Agmark laboratories of DMI, 9 have been accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), which keeps regular surveillance on the accredited laboratories. And remaining approved laboratories are periodically inspected by the officers of OMI to ensure quality testing is maintained at each of these laboratories. OMI has carried out periodical laboratory inspection as per details below:—

Year	Nos. of Inspection carried out
2015-16	279
2016-17	336
2017-18	240
(up to 30th Nov. 2017)	

Statement-I*List of Agmark laboratories (Under Directorate of Marketing and Inspection)*

Sl. No.	Name and Address of Agmark Laboratory
1.	Central Agmark Laboratory , North Ambajari Road, Nagpur-440010.
2.	Regional Agmark Laboratory , Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, SC0-93, 2nd Floor, Distt. Shopping Centre, Ranjit Avenue, Amritsar-143001
3.	Regional Agmark Laboratory , Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, 245, Zone II, First floor, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal- 462011
4.	Regional Agmark Laboratory , Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, B-3-A, B-3-B, II Floor, Rajaji Bhawan, Central Government Office Building, Besant Nagar, Chennai-600090
5.	Regional Agmark Laboratory , Directorate of Marketing and Inspection D.No. 12-25-35, Dr. Basavapunniah Building, Kothapet, Guntur-522001
6.	Regional Agmark Laboratory , Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Block-A, 4th Floor, Kendriya Sadan Parifsar, Sector-10, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur-302023
7.	Regional Agmark Laboratory , Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Willingdon Island, Kochi-682003
8.	Regional Agmark Laboratory , Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, CGO Complex, 6th Floor, E-Wing, DF Block, Sector-1, Salt lake, Kolkata-700064
9.	Regional Agmark Laboratory , Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, N.S.I. P.O. Kalyanpur, Kanpur-208017
10.	Regional Agmark Laboratory , Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Plot No. 274, TPS III. Senapati Bapat Marg, Mahim, Mumbai-400016
11.	Regional Agmark Laboratory , Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Opp. Malviya-wadi Road, Gondal Road, Rajkot
12.	Regional Agmark Laboratory , Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, W-6, Phase-II, Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi-110020

Statement-II*List of State Agmark Grading Laboratories*

1.	State Grading Laboratory, Room No. 17, Extension education Department, PAU, Ludhiana (Pb.)
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2. State Grading Laboratory, 16 Industrial Estate, PO Rayn Silk mills, Chheherta GT Road Amritsar (Pb.)
 3. State Grading Laboratory, 434/A Nehru Park Road, Near Doctor Devraj Hospital, Moga (Pb.)
 4. State Grading Laboratory, near novelty cinema, Karnal (HR.)
 5. State Grading Laboratory, O/O market committee, New Anaj Mandi (HR.)
 6. State Grading Laboratory, Kisan Suchana Kendra, New Anaj Mandi, Hisar (HR.)
 7. State Grading Laboratory, Hadkodi, Shimla (H.P.)
 8. State Grading Laboratory, Honey collection cum processing Centre, Chaitru, Kangda (H.P.)
 9. State Agmark Grading Laboratory-Meerut (U.P.)
 10. State Agmark Grading Laboratory-Agra (U.P.)
 11. State Agmark Grading Laboratory-Delhi
 12. State Agmark Grading Laboratory-Ballabhgarh, Faridabad (HR.)
 13. State Agmark Grading Laboratory-Rohtak (HR.)
 14. SGL, Surajpole Mandi, Jaipur (Raj.)
 15. SGL, Jeera Mandi, KUMS, Mandore, Jodhpur (Raj.)
 16. SGL, KUMS, Jalai Road, Newai, Distt. Tonk (Raj.)
 17. SGL, KUMS, Dhana mandi, Sriganganagar (Raj.)
 18. SGL, KUMS, Station Road, Bharatpur (Raj.)
 19. SGL, KUMS, Bikaner (Raj.)
 20. SGL, KUMS, Beawar, Distt. Ajmer (Raj.)
 21. SGL, Anaj Mandi, KUMS, Old Valeey Road, Alwar (Raj.)
 22. State Grading Laboratory, Directorate of Agri Marketing and Agri Foreign Trade, U.P. Kisan Mandi, Bhawan, 4th Floor, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow (U.P.)
 23. State Grading Laboratory, Office of State Agri Marketing Officer, Meerut, Navin Mandi Sthal, Delhi Road, Meerut (U.P.)
 24. State Grading Laboratory, Office of State Agri Marketing Officer, Agra, Navin Mandi, Sthal, Agra (U.P.)
 25. State Grading Laboratory, Office of State Agri Marketing Officer, Varanasi, Navin Mandi Sthal, Pahadiya, Varanasi (U.P.)
 26. State Grading Laboratory, Office of State Agri Marketing Officer, Kanpur, Navin Mandi Sthal, Naubasta, Kanpur (U.P.)
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27. State Grading Laboratory, Office of State Agri Marketing Officer, Jhansi, Navin Mandi Sthal, Jhansi (U.P.)
 28. State Grading Laboratory, Office of State Agri Marketing Officer, Gorakhpur, Navin Mandi Sthal, Gorakhpur (U.P.)
 29. State Grading Laboratory, Office of State Agri Marketing Officer, Bareilly, Navin Mandi Sthal, Bareilly (U.P.)
 30. State Grading Laboratory, Office of State Agri Marketing Officer, Moradabad, Navin Mandi Sthal, Moradabad (U.P.)
 31. State Grading Laboratory, Office of State Agri Marketing Officer, Ghaziabad, Navin Mandi Sthal, Ghaziabad (U.P.)
 32. State Grading Laboratory, Office of State Agri Marketing Officer, Mathura, Navin Mandi Sthal, Mathura (U.P.)
 33. State Grading Laboratory, Office of State Agri Marketing Officer, Allahabad, Navin Mandi Sthal, Allahabad (U.P.)
 34. SGL, Swastik Complex, 3rd Floor, ST Road, Veraval, Disstt-Gir Somnath (Gujarat)
 35. SGL, HMP Colony Office Quarters SHB-1, opp. Dr. Nitin Sida, National Highway, Porbandar (Gujarat)
 36. SGL Jeewan Nivas, Jodhpur Road, opp. Old Post Office, Jam Khambhalia, Distt. Devbhoomi, Dwarka (Gujarat)
 37. SGL, Village-Bareja, Tal. Daskoi, Distt. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
 38. State Agmark Grading Laboratory, Agricultural Urban Wholesale Market Complex, Vengeri, P.O. Kozhikode District
 39. State Agmark Grading Laboratory, State Seed Testing Laboratory, Sanathanapuram. P.O. Alleppey-688013
 40. State Agmark Grading Laboratory Pallimukku Krishi Bhavan, Thathamangalam, Palakkad-678102
 41. State Agmark Grading Laboratory, K.A.E.P. Building. Opp to St. Joseph's Womens College, Irinjalakuda, Thrissur-680121
 42. State Agmark Grading Laboratory I.N.T.U.C. Junction, Nettoor, Ernakulam
 43. State Agmark Grading Laboratory Venpalavattom, Anayara P.O. Trivandrum-695029
 44. State Agmark Grading Laboratory Kankath Junction, Near Collectorate, Kollam-691012
 45. State Agmark Grading Laboratory, Civil Station, E-Block, Kannur-670002
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46. State Agmark Grading Laboratory, Near MD Commercial Centre, Kottayam-686001
 47. State Agmark Grading Laboratory Chengail Building Upstairs Dhanalakshmy Bank. Adoor Road, Pathanamthitta
 48. State Agmark Grading Laboratory Pullor P.O. Haripuram, Kasargod District, Pin-671531
 49. State Agmark Grading Laboratory, Karnataka State Agriculture Marketing Board, APMC Yard, Yeshwanthpur, Bangalore
 50. State Agmark Grading Laboratory, Karnataka State Agriculture Marketing Training College Vidyanagar, Hubli-580031
 51. State Agmark Grading Laboratory, Department of Agricultural Marketing, Government of Ghee and Oil Grading Laboratory, Near Central Police Station, Shivajinagar Belgaum-590016
 52. State Agmark Grading Laboratory, Mysore (Karnataka)
 53. State Agmark Laboratory, Osmangunj, Hyderabad
 54. State Agmark Laboratory, Old Market Yard, G.T. Road, Guntur
 55. State Agmark Laboratory, C/o Rythu Guest House, Old Yard, N.H. Gollapudi, Vijayawada, Krishna Distt.
 56. State Agmark Laboratory, C/o Agril, Market Committee Buildings, Proddutur, Kadapa
 57. State Agmark Laboratory, Agril Market Yard, Godown No. 1, V Tarangi Nadakuduru, Kakinada Rural, E.G Distt.
 58. State Agmark Grading Laboratory, P-18, CIT Scheme, VII M, Maniktala Main Road, Kolkata-700054
 59. State Owned Oil Grading Laboratory P-18, CIT Scheme, VII M, Maniktala Main Road, Kolkata-700054
 60. State Grading Laboratory Directorate of Agricultural Marketing
 61. State Agmark Laboratory (SGL), Agricultural Campus, Ulubari Nursery, Ulubari, Guwahati, Assam, Pin-781007
 62. District Agmark Laboratory (DAL), Sadarghat Road, Dt-Cachar, Assam Silchar-788001
 63. District Agmark Laboratory (DAL), Graham Bazar, Dibrugarh-01, Assam
 64. District Agmark Laboratory (DAL), O/o District Agricultural Officer, Nagaon, Assam
 65. District Agmark Laboratory (DAL), Distt.-Sonitpur, Tezpur, Assam, Pin-784001
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66. District Agmark Laboratory (DAL), O/o District Agricultural Officer, Jorhat, Assam, Pin-785001
 67. State Agmark Laboratory, Agricultural Campus, Fruit Colony, Meghalaya Shillong
 68. Chennai North SAGL, Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board Complex II Floor, Thiru Vi Ka Industrial Estate CIPET, Road, Guindy, Chennai-600032
 69. Chennai South SAGL, Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board Complex II Floor, Thiru Vi Ka Industrial Estate CIPET, Road, Guindy, Chennai-600032
 70. Vellore SAGL, Joint Director of Agriculture Complex II floor, Opp Government Polytechnic, Vellore-632002
 71. Panruti SAGL, Rajathiammal Nagar Chennai main road Panruti-907106 Cudalore Distt.
 72. Salem SAGL, State Agmark Grading Laboratory, Market Committee Complex, Soolaimedu Uthamasozhapuram post, Salem-10
 73. Dharmapuri SAGL, Market Committee Complex, Madhikon Palayam, Dharmapuri-636702
 74. Coimbatore SAGL, Market Committee Complex, Trichy Road Ramanathapuram Coimbatore-641045
 75. Palladam SAGL, Regulated Market Complex, Mangalam road Palladam-641664
 76. Tiruppur SAGL, Regulated Market premises. Collectorate Complex Palladam road Tiruppur-641601
 77. Kangeyam SAGL I, 60, Palayakottai road, Kangeyam-638701 Erode Distt.
 78. Kangeyam SAGL II, 14/294, Koval road Kangeyam-638701 Erode Distt.
 79. Vellakoil SAGL, Regulated Market Complex Coimbatore road, Vellakoil-638111 Tiruppur Distt.
 80. Perundurai SAGL, Kennady street, Kanjikovil road, Perundurai-638052
 81. Erode SAGL I, 54, Thangaperumal street (Near Ambal Kalyana Mandapam), Erode-638001
 82. Erode SAGL II, 326/327, Periyar nagar, Near Shopping Complex, Surampatti road, Erode-638001
 83. Chittode SAGL, 43, Vaaniyar Street, Sathy main road, Chithode-638102
 84. Trichy SAGL I, Government Multistoried Building, Kajamalal, Trichy-620020
 85. Trichy SAGL II, Government Multistoried Building, Kajamalai, Trichy-620020
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86. Karur SAGL, Thillai Nagar South, Thiruman Nilayur post, Rayanoor, Karur-639003
 87. Thanjavur SAGL, Regulated Market Complex 49 G, Nanjikottai road, Thanjavur-613006
 88. Madurai North SAGL, 80 feet road, K.K. Nagar, Opp. Wakf Board Colleage, Madurai-625020
 89. Madurai South SAGL, 80 feet road, K. K. Nagar, Opp. Wakf Board College, Madurai-625020 (TN)
 90. Dindigul SAGL, 98A, Cooperative society Nagar, Dindigul-5
 91. Theni SAGL, Regulated Market Committee Complex Periyakulam road, Theni (TN)
 92. Virudhunagar SAGL, Ramnad Market Committee Complex, 105 C Madurai road, Virudhunagar-626001
 93. Tirunelveli SAGL, Head Post Office Road, Palayamkottal, Tirunelveli-627002
 94. Tenkasi SAGL, Regulated market complex-upstairs New Bus stand Tenkasi-627811
 95. Tuticorin SAGL, 4/95 H 8 Adhiparasakthi Nagar, Ettayapuram road, Tuticorin-628002
 96. Nagercoil SAGL, Vadasery Market Complex Krishnan kovil, Nagercoil-629001 Kanyakumari Distt.
 97. Marthandam SAGL, Regulated market campus, Gnaranvilai, Pacode P.O. Kanyakumari Distt-629168
 98. Pondicherry SAGL, O/o of ADA (LUP), Thattanchavadi Agricultural Complex, Pondhicherry
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Statement-III

List of Private Commercial Laboratory for Grading and Marking under Agmark for domestic trade

Sl. No. Name of Laboratory with Address

1. M/s Scientific Analytical Lab, 7 Tilak Nagar, Street Nagar, 1, Indore 452018 (MP)
 2. M/s Super Lab, HA-11, Takshila Parisar, AB Road, Indore (MP)
 3. M/s MPP Analytical Laboratory, 7, Pipliyapala, Indore (MP)
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Sl. No.	Name of Laboratory with Address
4.	M/s Avishkar Analytical Laboratory, 50/1, Snehlata Ganj, Indore (MP)
5.	M/s Morena Analytical Laboratory, Nainagarh Road, Morena (MP)
6.	M/s Bhopal Laboratory, 302, Sharda Apartment, Harshwardhan Nagar, Bhopal (MP)
7.	M/s Abhay Analytical Laboratory, 204, Pariwar Laxmi Complex, Gwalior
8.	M/s Quality Control Laboratory, A-35, Vidya Nagar, Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal (M.P.)
9.	M/s Gwalior Analytical Laboratory, B6, Panchsheel Society, Anupam Nagar, Gwalior (MP)
10.	M/s Choksi Lab, 6/3, Manoramaganj, Indore (MP)
11.	M/s MP Ghee Packers' Vikas Sangh Lab, 50/1, Shehlataganj, Indore (MP)
12.	M/s Quality Marking & Testing Lab, MP Laghu Udyog Nigam Ltd., Polo Ground, Industrial Estate, Indore (MP)
13.	M/s Ghee Packers' Association Laboratory, A-35 Vidya Nagar, Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal (MP)
14.	M/s City Lab, Sitaram Dharam Shala Road, Morena (MP)
15.	M/s Arham Quality Control Lab, 14-B, Sneh Nagar, 204-II, Sapna Sangeeta Talkies, Indore (MP)
16.	M/s M.K.J. laboratories, 181/42 Industrial Area, Phase I, Chandigarh UT
17.	M/s Ganesh Food Laboratories, Plat no. 99, Industrial area, Phase I, Chandigarh UT
18.	M/s Kaliya Laboratories M/A 2961, Gurbax Nagar, Amritsar (Pb.)
19.	M/s Asian Food Technologist Group, 3661/9 Gali No. 1, Gate Bhagtanwala, Amritsar (Pb.)
20.	M/s Bali Laboratories, 84-85, First Floor, Kamala Nehru Market, Near Railway station, Ludhiana (Pb.)
21.	M/s Interstellar testing Centre, 86 Industrial Area, Phase I, Panchkula, (HR.)
22.	M/s Simtech scientific Ltd, Andh Mashjid, Near police station, khanyar, Shrinagar (J&K)
23.	M/s Asian Food technologist group, Hira Nagar, Kathua (J&K)
24.	M/s Avon Food Laboratory, C-35/23, Lawrence Road, New Delhi
25.	M/s Gupta Food Laboratory, 53, Revti Kung, Near Sales Tax Office, Railway Road, Hapur (U.P.)

Sl. No.	Name of Laboratory with Address
26.	M/s Eco Pro Engineers Pvt. Ltd., 32/41, South Side of GT Road, UPSIDC Indl. Area, Ghaziabad-201009 (U.P.)
27.	M/s Fair Quality Institute, Plot No. 635, 2nd floor, Opp. Metro Pillar No. 512 Main Rohtak Road, Mundka Indl. Area, Mundka, New Delhi-41
28.	M/s Natural Test House, 3/42, Shankar Ganj, Near Thana, Chhatta Bazar, Agra (U.P.)
29.	M/s Seema Laboratory, A-3/7 Mayapuri Indl. Area Phase-II, New Delhi-64
30.	CEG Test House, B- 11, (G), Malviya Industrial Area, Jaipur
31.	M/s. Raj Sathyam Analytical Laboratory, C-701, Shree Shankheswar Nagar Co-Op. Hsg Soc. Ltd., Ashokvan, Dahisar (East), Mumbai-400068.
32.	M/s Envirocare Labs Pvt. Ltd., A-7, MIDC, Wagle Industrial Estate, Main Road, Thane-400604
33.	M/s Anazeal Analytical and Research Pvt. Ltd., C-404, TTC Industrial Area (Pawane), Opp. JSIL, MIDC, Navi Mumbai-400705
34.	M/s. S. S. Laboratories, 4, Shanti Building, Mogal Lane, Mahim, Mumbai-400016.
35.	M/s ATLAS, 515/516, B-Wing, 5th Floor, Mahesh Commercial Complex, Sector-15, Next to Croma, CBD Belapur, Navi Mumbai-400614
36.	M/s RCA Laboratories, 501/502, Milan Industrial Estate, Abhyudaya Nagar, Cotton Green, Off. T.J. Road, Mumbai-400033
37.	M/s. Akanksha Analytical and Research Laboratory, No. 613, Plot No. 5, Phase-I, Opp. Ganga Landmark Row House, Gandhidham, Bibwewadi, Pune-37
38.	M/s. Shri Venkatesh Food Laboratory, 1st Floor, Shahaji Market, Umarekar Building, Shivaji Nagar, Nanded-431602 (Guj.)
39.	M/s Rajas Laboratories, 2, Samata Society, Near FCI Godown, Shastri Nagar, Kedgaon (Devi), Ahmednagar-414005
40.	M/s. Harsh Analytical Laboratory, Bansilal Nagar, Near Korit, Choufuly, Tal and Distt. Nandurbar
41.	M/s. Desai Food Laboratory, M.H. No. 402, Desaipura, Nandurbar
42.	M/s. Shree Analytical Testing and Research Laboratory, 25, Govind Niwas, Sadashiv Nagar, Mehrun Road, Jalgaon-425003.

Sl. No.	Name of Laboratory with Address
43.	M/s. Ashwmedh Engineers and Consultant Co-op. Society Ltd., Survey No. 102, Plot No. 26, Wadala Pathardi Road, Indira Nagar, Nashik-422099.
44.	M/s. Chaitanya Consultant and Laboratory, Mangalaya Plot No. 20, Chanakyanagar, Near Mali Mangal Karyalaya, Kupwad Phata, Sangli-416416.
45.	M/s. Nikhil Analytical and Research Pvt. Ltd., Near New Railway Godown, Sahyadrinagar, Sangli-416416
46.	M/s. Qualichem Laboratories, Swami Samartha Commercial Complex, 4, North Bazaar Road, Gokulpeth Market, Dharampeth Extn., Nagpur-440010.
47.	M/s Accurate Laboratory, F-16, Mahadevpura Market, Shahibaug, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-380004
48.	M/s Kirti Testing Laboratory, 109, Vanijya Bhawan, Dhebar Road, Rajkot, Gujarat-360002
49.	M/s Gujarat Laboratory, F-17, Mahadevpura Market, Shahibaug, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-380004
50.	M/s R K Analytical Lab, Plot No. 1114, GIDC-2, Sabalpur, Junagadh, Gujarat-362003
51.	M/s Jayashree Laboratory, Wishvakarma, 33/35, Karanpara, Opp. Hotel Samrat, Rajkot, Gujarat-360001
52.	M/s Ankita Food Laboratory, Bajwada Shet Sheri, Nagae Sheth lane, Vadodara, Gujarat-390001
53.	M/s Sharp Services, F-16, Madahavpura Market, Shahibaug, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-380004
54.	M/s Envitor Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. Krushna Niwas, 6 Naval Nagar, Mavdi Main Road, Main Road, Opp. Fulia Hanuman Temple, Rajkot-360004
55.	Shri Gajanan Co-operative Laboratory and Research Institute Ltd. Shetkari Niwas, Market yard, Sangli-416416
56.	M/s Sree FDT Lab., Flat No-103, first floor, Kusum, 653/A-E-2nd Lane
57.	M/s Bharath Analytical Lab. 691, Sathy Road, Erode-638003
58.	M/s Vijaylaxmi Analytical Lab, 67, Perundurai Road, Erode Distt.
59.	M/s Pristine Laboratories, # 44/2, Kodigehalli Gate, NH-7 Sahkarnagar Post, Bangalore-560092

Sl. No.	Name of Laboratory with Address
60.	M/s Essar Laboratories and Research Centre, Fazal Manzil, 36, Suvidha Colony, Keshavpur, Hubli-580023
61.	M/s Nichrome testing Laboratory and Research (P) Ltd., No. 14, Sarala Building, Jayanagar, 2nd cross, Dharwad-580001.
62.	M/s Sri Satya Sai Laboratories, 26-129, 1st Street Saradanagar, Safilguda, Malkajgiri, Hyderabad-500047
63.	M/s Sri Vaishno Devi Laboratory, 7-26-129, 2nd Floor, Saradanagar, Safilguda, Malkajgiri, Hyderabad-500047
64.	M/s Sri Satya Sai Laboratories, 6-4-2, Opp. Balaji Temple, R. Agraharam, Guntur-522003.
65.	M/s R. V. Labs, 2nd Floor, Sneha Sowdha, 3rd Line, Vidya Nagar, Guntur-6
66.	M/s Edward Food Research and Analysis Centre, Subhash Nagar, PO. Nilgunj Bazar, Barasat, Kolkata-700121
67.	M/s Eastern Envo Protect, (Pvt. Com) Progoti Commercial Complex, G. S. Road, Down Town, Dispur, P.O.: Khanapara, Guwahati, Assam, Pin-781022

Statement-IV

List of Laboratories approved for export purpose (Certificate of Agmark Grading)

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Laboratory
1.	M/s. SMS Labs Services Pvt. Ltd., 39/6, Thiruvallur High Road, Puduchatram Post, Thirumazhisai via., Poonamalle Taluk, Chennai-600124
2.	M/s. SGS Labs Services Pvt. Ltd., 28 B/1 (SP), 28 B/2 (SP), II Main Road, Ambattur Industrial Estate, Chennai-600058
3.	M/s. TUVSUD South Asia A-151, 2nd C Main 2nd stage, Peeny Industrial Estate, Bangalore-560058
4.	M/s. Arbro Pharmaceuticals Ltd., 4/9, Kirti Nagar Industrial Area, New Delhi-110015
5.	Geo Chem Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. Pragati, Adjacent to Crompton Greaves Kanjur Marg (E) Mumbai-400042 Tel: 02261915100 Fax: 02261915101neel@geochemgroup.com; sureshbabu.p@geochem.net.in; laboratory@geochem.net.in

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Laboratory
6.	TUV India Pvt. Ltd. (TUV Nord Pune) Survey No: 423/1 and 3/2 Near Pashankar Auto (Baner) Sus-Pashan Road Pune 411021 Tel: 20-67900000vkgupta@tuv-nord.com; foodlab@tuv-nord.com; mumbai@tuv-nord.com;
7.	Reliable Analytical Laboratories, Indian Corporation Complex Building, No. 125 and 139, Opp. Gajanan Petrol Pump, Gundavali, Mankoli Naka, Bhiwandi, Thane-421302
8.	National Horticulture Research Development Foundation, Chitegaon Phata, Nashik-Aurangabad Highway, Post: Darna Sangvi, Tal: Niphad, Distt.: Nashik-422003
9.	M/s. Interfield Laboratories, No. 13/1208-A, Inter print House, Kerala-682005
10.	First Source Laboratory Solutions LLP Analytical Services, 1st Floor Plot No: A1/B, IDA, Nacharam Cross Road, Hyderabad-500076
11.	National Collateral Management Services Ltd. Team Tower, 4th Floor, Plot No. A-1/2/A Industrial Park, IDA Uppal, Hyderabad-500039
12.	M/s Chennai Mettlex lab Pvt. Ltd., Jothi Complex, 83, M.K.N Road, Guindy, Chennai-600032
13.	M/s Eurofins Analytical Services India Private Limited, # 540/1, Doddanakundi Industrial Area 2, Hoodi, Whitefield, Bengaluru-560048
14.	Interstellar Testing Centre, 86 phase 1, Industrial Area, Panchkula, Haryana
15.	Centre for Food Testing, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University Centre for Advanced Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences Buildingtsth Floor Erandwane Paud Road Erandwane Pune 411038 Tel. 02065737381,82,83 cft.bvdu@gmail.com
16.	Envirocare Labs Pvt. Ltd. A-7 MIDC Wagle Industrial Estate Main Road Thane 400 604 Tel: 0222583828688 Fax: 25838289 info@envirocare.co.in;
17.	M/s Maarc Labs Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 1&2, Gate No. 27, Nanded Phata, Sinhagad Road, Pune-411041 (Maharashtra)
18.	Micro Chem Silliker Pvt. Ltd. Micro Chem House A-513 TTC Industrial Area MIDC Mahape Navi Mumbai 400701

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Laboratory
19.	Intertek India Private Limited Plot No:D-53, IDA, Phase-1, Jeedimetla Hyderabad-500015.
20.	M/s Vimta Labs Limited, Bhakti Genesis, 5th Floor, Sr. No. 245, Wakad-Hinjewadi Road, Wakad, Pune-411057.
21.	M/s Aswamedh Engineers and Consultants CSL (Laboratory Service Division), Survey No. 102, Plot No. 26, Wadala Pathardi Road, Indira Nagar, Nashik-422009 (Maharashtra).
22.	M/s Gujarat Laboratory, F-16, 17 Madhavpura Market, Shahibaug, Ahmedabad-380004
23.	M/s Nawal Analytical Laboratories, Plot No. 100, New Sidco Industrial Estate, Sri Nagar, Hosur, Tamil Nadu.

Decrease in nutrient value of soil in the country

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

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural soil in the country is losing its nutritional value very sharply, which is affecting per acre production of crops and their nutritional value as well; and

(b) if so, the details of average nutritional value of soil recorded during the last five years, State-wise and nutrition-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter over years may cause multinutrient deficiencies *vis-à-vis* decline in soil health. Government is implementing Soil Health Card Scheme to evaluate fertility of soil and to provide Soil Health Card to all farmers with appropriate dosage of fertilizer recommendations.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has assessed the fertility status of various States. The details of nutrient deficiencies in various States are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 811 {Part (a) and (b)}].

MIDH in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) has proved beneficial to the farmers in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the name of horticultural produces identified for production in western Maharashtra in particular, and Maharashtra in general and the action plan Government has drawn up for their production on a large scale; and

(c) the main benefits farmers may derive under the Mission and the procedure to be followed to avail assistance thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) has proved beneficial to the farmers in Maharashtra in terms of production and productivity of horticulture produce. Since inception of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) a sub-scheme of MIDH, the production of horticulture produce in Maharashtra has shown a significant rise from 17.82 million ton (2005-06) to 22.67 million ton (2016-17). The productivity has also increased from 8.09 MT/ha (2005-06) to 12.97 MT/ha (2016-17).

(b) Diverse climatic conditions prevailing in Maharashtra provide scope for cultivation and production of majority of fruits and vegetables crops as indicated in the Statement (*See below*).

The State has prepared long term plan for promotion of horticulture produce based on demand from the farmers and Annual Action Plans (AAPs) are prepared and approved at start of each financial year based on the availability of budgetary resources. To facilitate production on a large scale—Centre of Excellence (CoE), Tissue Culture (TC) Labs, Area under protected cultivation, Agri Export Zones etc. are being promoted under MIDH.

(c) The mission is being implemented for holistic development of horticulture covering a broad spectrum of components from planting material to production, marketing and processing.

The farmers, entrepreneurs, institutions can seek assistance by approaching their respective District Horticulture office. The application received for project based and non-project based activities are processed as per delegation of powers delegated to various committees. Farmers can also apply through web based portal i.e. www.hortnet.gov.in.

Statement

Horticulture produces identified for production in Western Maharashtra in particular, and Maharashtra in general

Fruits	Vegetables	Flowers	Processed Products
Western Maharashtra			
Mango	Onion	Gerbera	Mango Pulp
Pomegranate	Tomato	Carnation	Cashew Nut
Grapes	Potato	Rose	Resins
Banana	Brinjal	Marigold	Turmeric
Custard Apple	Okra	Jasmine	
Sapota	Cauliflower	Gladiolus	
Strawberry	Leafy Vegetables	Chrysanthemum	
	Cabbage		
	Green Peas		
Maharashtra			
Mango	Onion	Gerbera	Mango Pulp
Pomegranate	Tomato	Carnation	Cashew Nut
Mandarin	Green Chilly	Rose	Resins
Grapes	Potato	Marigold	Turmeric
Banana	Brinjal	Jasmine	Orange Juice
Sweet Orange	Okra	Gladiolus	Sweetlime Juice
Limes and Lemons	Cauliflower	Chrysanthemum	
Sapota	Leafy Vegetables		
Custard Apple	Cabbage		
Strawberry	Green Peas		

Coverage of PMFBY

832. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coverage of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in the country is not satisfactory since it was launched in the year 2016;

(b) if so, the details of the peasants covered under the scheme and premium amount paid by them along with the insurance amount paid to the affected peasants

by various insurance companies during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18, State-wise, so far; and

(c) the measures being taken to widen the coverage of the scheme to more peasants, crop variety and area in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Insured area increased in the first year of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) achieving the target of 30% of Gross Cropped Area (GCA) against previous year's coverage of 23% of GCA. Target for 2017-18 and 2018-19 has been fixed at 40% and 50% of GCA respectively. State-wise details of insured farmer applicants, premium amount paid by them and claims paid during 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See below*). Data for 2017-18 is not available.

PMFBY envisages coverage of all food and oilseed crops and annual commercial/horticultural crops for which past yield data is available for requisite number of years. States are being persuaded to notify large number of crops and areas under the scheme so that target for coverage of 50% of GCA is covered by 2018-19. To further increase coverage, focus is on generating more awareness among farmers through targeted media plan. The Common Service Centre (CSC) has also been engaged from Kharif 2017 for enhancing enrolment of non-loanee farmers.

Statement

State-wise details of Peasents Covered, Premium amount paid by them, Insurance amount paid to the affected peasents during 2016-17 under PMFBY

(₹ in lakh)

State/UT	Company	No. of Farmers Insured	Farmers' Premium	Total Claims
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Reliance	324	0.23	14.56
	TOTAL	324	0.23	14.56
Andhra Pradesh	AIC	487619	5970.43	7169.60
	Bajaj	766432	10629.99	57018.44
	ICICI	517571	6473.61	25225.09
	TOTAL	1771622	23074.02	89413.14

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	HDFC	29373	246.29	318.69
	National	8516	86.28	0.00
	Reliance	22376	164.67	182.99
	TOTAL	60265	497.24	501.68
Bihar	AIC	535966	4573.60	6322.79
	Bajaj	349064	3645.94	16419.21
	Chola	126858	865.33	3164.46
	National	1003925	5858.76	3779.71
	SBI	264832	2116.11	359.92
	TATA	208712	1861.14	2671.56
	United	223821	1470.86	7475.14
	TOTAL	2713178	20391.74	40192.78
Chhattisgarh	AIC	76531	452.85	924.04
	Bajaj	73430	498.66	1757.58
	IFFCO	1124687	10355.82	5951.82
	Reliance	274516	2397.79	6820.16
	TOTAL	1549164	13705.12	15453.60
Goa	HDFC	97	0.94	0.00
	SBI	660	5.83	2.68
	TOTAL	757	6.77	2.68
Gujarat	AIC	414979	5903.83	45636.01
	HDFC	1427358	16528.83	51343.04
	United	132753	2505.36	3268.65
	TOTAL	1975090	24938.02	100247.70
Haryana	Bajaj	519981	8103.54	13404.54
	ICICI	336292	4877.68	7061.08
	Reliance	479711	6671.36	8781.76
	TOTAL	1335984	19652.59	29247.38
Himachal Pradesh	AIC	220814	2293.28	2541.13
	Chola	1086	11.46	18.30

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	ICICI	3176	20.29	137.47
	IFFCO	80135	660.58	1413.70
	Oriental	70402	97.26	283.25
	SBI	3455	22.83	24.36
	TOTAL	379068	3105.69	4418.21
	AIC	828412	3782.53	2523.89
	ICICI	17717	70.25	10.84
	Sriram	31930	126.00	155.00
	TOTAL	878059	3978.78	2689.74
	AIC	605285	3903.73	339.06
Karnataka	Sriram	345516	2099.57	852.74
	Tata	657458	6500.38	48107.35
	United	244949	953.38	0.00
	Universal	1068250	13329.41	61223.33
	TOTAL	2921458	26786.46	110522.48
	AIC	49946	574.14	1770.44
Kerala	United	27459	147.76	0.00
	TOTAL	77405	721.91	1770.44
	AIC	3771242	34156.22	71182.54
Madhya Pradesh	Chola	26277	762.24	577.30
	HDFC	1391364	18373.04	98295.94
	ICICI	1592534	15905.06	17920.61
	IFFCO	116307	1994.12	1337.01
	TOTAL	6897724	71190.67	189313.39
	AIC	4832160	21427.21	104479.86
Maharashtra	Bajaj	106256	6308.42	17987.65
	HDFC	1908725	8624.09	30341.53
	IFFCO	2092867	8758.75	51562.37
	National	876964	1839.82	2084.69
	Reliance	2163292	21110.85	20107.68

1	2	3	4	5
	Sriram	30429	1153.73	2648.04
	TOTAL	12010693	69222.87	229211.81
Manipur	AIC	8366	73.88	195.91
	TOTAL	8366	73.88	195.91
Meghalaya	AIC	26	0.30	0.00
	ICICI	63	1.04	2.62
	TOTAL	89	1.34	2.62
Odisha	Chola	5358	26.51	18.64
	Future	681368	4367.96	6129.16
	HDFC	273989	1988.80	2556.43
	ICICI	304850	3438.39	25074.99
	National	8934	66.06	32.13
	New India	17303	122.91	52.60
	Reliance	193283	1519.64	3866.30
	SBI	312937	2466.76	4990.85
	United	22100	264.21	123.64
	TOTAL	1820122	14261.23	42844.74
Puducherry	AIC	4299	0.00	733.61
	United	4238	26.33	0.00
	TOTAL	8537	26.33	733.61
Rajasthan	AIC	4103943	15265.37	48179.00
	Chola	349424	1972.63	3505.39
	IFFCO	592574	2752.07	4000.00
	United	4238665	16621.87	75632.00
	TOTAL	9284606	36611.93	131316.39
Sikkim	AIC	574	0.74	0.00
	TOTAL	574	0.74	0.00
Tamil Nadu	AIC	442508	21651.45	120741.70
	ICICI	388821	2922.60	41949.30
	New India	614751	4920.24	92322.73
	TOTAL	1446080	29494.29	255013.73

1	2	3	4	5
Telengana	AIC	384831	3760.64	5014.64
	Bajaj	304714	3095.28	5506.82
	Chola	199524	2575.44	1827.15
	Reliance	55401	1731.55	2966.36
	SBI	32960	1061.11	3074.01
	TOTAL	977430	12224.02	18388.99
Tripura	AIC	10647	23.58	0.00
	Reliance	1881	4.94	8.34
	TOTAL	12528	28.52	8.34
Uttar Pradesh	AIC	5844762	41218.55	44717.39
	ICICI	725627	3911.29	8467.82
	TOTAL	6570389	45129.83	53185.20
Uttarakhand	AIC	225839	1201.83	1815.93
	Chola	25596	525.06	599.19
	HDFC	10138	229.17	331.95
	TOTAL	261573	1956.06	2747.07
West Bengal	AIC	1290210	5693.97	4935.05
	Chola	1087277	5035.61	5052.90
	Future	677536	2521.67	843.86
	ICICI	625089	5923.57	938.39
	IFFCO	1700	17.81	0.00
	United	453380	4101.56	0.00
	TOTAL	4135192	23294.19	11770.19
GRAND TOTAL		57096277	440374.47	1329206.39

Rationing of dangerous pesticides

833. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers using excessive dangerous pesticides for the agricultural crops are exposed to severe health hazards;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider rationing of the dangerous pesticides in order to minimize dangerous effect on human health; and

(c) whether Government would consider evolving methods to educate the farmers about all the aspects of the ill effects of excessive use of dangerous pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) The Registration Committee, constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers insecticides after considering its efficacy and safety to human beings, animals and environment. Furthermore, the Registration Committee while granting Certificate of Registration to the applicant also approves labels and leaflets. Pesticides used as per approved labels and leaflets are unlikely to pose any risk.

(b) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

(c) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare is implementing 'Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach' (SMPMA) Scheme, wherein, *inter alia*, Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) are organized to sensitize farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach and to use chemical pesticides as per approved labels and leaflets as a last resort.

Advisory to States for doubling the income of farmers

834. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any advisory to State Governments to double farmers' income in a time-bound period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to achieve the target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022, the Government has written to all the States/Union Territories to evolve a roadmap and share the same for evolving a national level strategy. The States/UTs have also been requested to hold across-the-board deliberations and prepare a strategy that will lead to doubling the income of farmers.

Remunerative price to farmers

835. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that farmers are compelled to sell their agricultural produces at the rate lower than the MSP announced, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh during the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for repeated failure of Government to ensure remunerative price to suicide committing farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) The prices of agricultural produce are determined by supply and demand conditions in the market on a day-to-day basis. Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major agricultural crops on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). While formulating its recommendations on price policy, CACP considers various important factors like cost of cultivation, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc. The prices of agricultural produce tend to fall after the harvest season due to increase in market arrival of new crops in a lumpy manner. Government fixes MSPs to protect farmers from distress sale.

As per the data on wholesale prices in mandis and MSP fixed for various crops, it is found that in some mandis, wholesale prices are below MSP including Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. However, when compared to average wholesale price for the marketing season on an all-India basis, only certain crops (mainly some pulses and oilseeds) are fetching lower wholesale prices than MSP, which is attributable to seasonal or cyclical factors affecting demand and supply of these crops.

(c) To ensure remunerative prices for farmers, Government has taken several steps which include setting up of procurement centres keeping in view the potential in the areas; creating awareness among the farmers of the MSP operations; encouraging decentralized procurement; adopting e-procurement system; engaging private players in the certain States to participate in procurement operations, implementing e-National Agriculture Market, promoting Farmer Producer Organization (FPOs) etc. In addition, Government operates price support scheme (PSS) to ensure that remunerative prices are paid to farmers.

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides, in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). As per this Report, 'Bankruptcy or Indebtedness' and 'Farming Related Issues' are reported as major causes of suicides among farmers/cultivators. Other prominent causes of farmers/cultivators suicides are family problems, illness etc. Measures taken by Government to minimize indebtedness from non-institutional sources of lending include fixation of

annual targets for improving agricultural credit flow, provision of subsidized crop loans upto a threshold to such farmers who repay their loan as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks, etc.

Production of onion

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

(a) the measures taken to provide remunerative prices to farmers for their agriculture produce and doubling their agricultural income along with the time-bound action plan to achieve the same; and

(b) the State-wise production of onions in the season from March, 2017 to June, 2017 and the price at which onions were bought from farmers along with the steps taken for storage and preservation of onions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of 22 major agricultural crops and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for Sugarcane on the recommendation of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors to provide remunerative prices to farmers. Besides announcing MSPs, Government also organizes procurement of agricultural produce through designated procurement agencies. However, farmers have the option to sell their produce to the Government agencies or in the open market as is advantageous to them.

In addition, Government is also implementing e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) and promoting Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) to ensure remunerative prices to farmers.

A Committee of the Government has been set up of framing policies for doubling the farmer's income by 2022. To achieve this target Hon'ble PM has advocated seven point strategy. These are:—

- Special focus on irrigation with sufficient budget, with the aim of “Per Drop More Crop”.
- Provision of quality seeds and nutrients based on soil health of each field.
- Large investments in Warehousing and Cold Chains to prevent post-harvest crop losses.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Promotion of value addition through Food Processing.
- Creation of a National Farm Market, removing distortions and e-platform across 585 Stations.
- Introduction of a New Crop Insurance Scheme to mitigate risks at affordable cost.
- Promotion of ancillary activities like Poultry, Beekeeping and Fisheries.

(b) State-wise details of production of onion for 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agriculture and horticulture crops including onion which are not covered under MSPs to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production.

Procurement of onion under MIS for 2016-17 and 2017-18 is given below:—

State	Market Intervention Price (₹/tonne)	Quantity (in Tonne)
2016-17		
Karnataka	6240/-	100000
Telangana	7070/-	5000
2017-18		
Madhya Pradesh	5867/-	651000
Rajasthan	3650/-	20000

Government has taken several steps for storage and preservation of Horticulture crops including onion which include Post Harvest Management through Cold Storages (CS), cold chain supply chain including pack houses, reefer vehicle and expansion in storage facilities.

Statement

State-wise details of Production of Onion

(000 MT)

State	2015-16	2016-17
Andhra Pradesh	885.42	913.70
Assam	80.31	195.05
Bihar	1247.34	1248.96

State	2015-16	2016-17
Chhattisgarh	375.99	422.05
Gujarat	1355.78	1369.34
Haryana	705.80	617.09
Himachal Pradesh	47.96	50.45
Jammu and Kashmir	65.27	65.92
Jharkhand	254.63	292.59
Karnataka	2695.99	3369.14
Kerala	0.28	
Madhya Pradesh	2848.00	2965.87
Maharashtra	6529.34	6603.32
Manipur	5.17	5.09
Meghalaya	4.60	4.94
Mizoram	8.43	8.44
Nagaland	7.14	7.36
Odisha	378.58	378.67
Punjab	193.71	202.55
Rajasthan	1435.11	1410.00
Sikkim	1.73	1.73
Tamil Nadu	380.95	359.10
Telangana	395.96	275.20
Tripura	1.38	1.37
Uttar Pradesh	422.75	424.63
Uttarakhand	41.59	41.80
West Bengal	544.55	465.45
Others	17.49	0.98
TOTAL	20931.21	21700.80

Note: As on 3rd Advance Estimates.

Training for farmers on Israel model of agriculture

837. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite various ongoing schemes for promotion of agriculture in the country, more than 33 per cent farmers are living below the poverty line and another 30 per cent under debts;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken by Government to mitigate the farmers' plight during the last three years;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide hands on training for farmers in the Israel model of agriculture to improve and develop farming techniques; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) According to the Expert Group (of the erstwhile Planning Commission) estimates based on National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)'s periodical surveys on consumption expenditure, population below poverty line in rural areas was 25.7 per cent in 2011-12. No separate estimates on number of farmers living below poverty line were detailed by the Expert Group. According to The Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households, 2013 about 52 per cent of the agricultural households in the country are indebted. Government has been raising minimum support prices for major crops with adequate returns over weighted average costs of production and implementing various schemes towards mitigating farmers' plight through a number of agricultural development initiatives during the last three years. These, *inter alia* include: National Food Security Mission, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Soil Health Card and Neem Coated Urea, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, and National Agriculture Market (e-NAM).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government is implementing Indo-Israel Agriculture Action Plan 2015-18 under which Centres of Excellence (CoE) are being established with technical cooperation from Israel experts. The main objective of establishment of these CoEs is to demonstrate technologies, impart training and produce planting material. The Israeli experts travel to these centres and impart hands-on training to field staff and farmers.

Budgetary provision for income security of farmers

838. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for providing income security to farmers of the country and provisions in the budget therefor; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The strategy of the Government during the last three years is to focus on farmers' welfare by making farming viable. Farm viability is possible, when cost of cultivation is reduced,

yields per unit of farm are increased and farmers get remunerative prices on their produce. The Government is realigning its interventions to move from production-centric to farmers' income-centric platform. In order to realise net positive returns for the farmer, schemes as follows, are being promoted and implemented in a major way, viz:- Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme; Neem Coated Urea (NCU); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY); National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM); Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). All these schemes are implemented to enhance production and productivity of agriculture and thereby enhance income security to farmers.

Further Minimum Support Price (MSP) is notified for both Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP). The Commission collects and analyses data on cost of cultivation and recommends MSP. To incentivise cultivation of pulses and oilseeds in the country, Government has announced bonus for Kharif 2017-18, over and above the approved MSP. Even during last year, Government had offered bonus over and above the MSP, in the case of pulses and oilseeds.

The Government also undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations'. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Minimum Price Support Scheme on the request of States/ UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production.

Information Mechanism

†839. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering upon issuing any guidelines to the Directorate of Knowledge Management in Agriculture to strengthen information mechanism;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering upon taking any step in this direction; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An allocation of ₹ 1547 lakhs has been made in SFC of Directorate of Knowledge Management in agriculture (DKMA) for the period 2017-18 to 2019-2020 (Three Years for strengthening the Knowledge Network Mechanism) as under:-

- (i) To develop technology dissemination support system, for better Knowledge management in National Agriculture Research System (NARS) of India.
- (ii) To involve farming community in knowledge management through electronic mechanism.
- (iii) Evaluate the existing IT infrastructure in the system for their effective use, to take appropriate measures including relocating unused infrastructure for their full utilization.

To provide high speed and robust internet connectivity throughout the NARS, in second phase, approx. 19 institutes are to be provided with National Knowledge Network connectivity. For this purpose, an allocation of ₹ 673 lakhs has been approved for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20.

For the project E-Resource Consortium in agriculture, an allocation of ₹ 9330 lakhs has been made in SFC for the period 2017-18 to 2019-20. Through this project, e-literature is being provided to 152 Agricultural Universities and Institutes.

(c) The Directorate of Knowledge Management in Agriculture (DKMA) acts as the information, publication and public outreach office of National Agriculture Research and Education System of India. A national knowledge portal is being prepared which will have the agricultural knowledge, films, pictures to provide help and assistance in electronic mode to all the stakeholders in the field of agriculture.

The work will be completed by March, 2018.

Remunerative price for agricultural produces

†840. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

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

(a) the details of steps taken to provide remunerative prices for agricultural produces during the last three years and details of steps taken to implement the recommendations made by the Swaminathan Commission;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that steps taken to reduce the agricultural inputs and to make the crop a remunerative deal are not reaching at ground level; and

(c) whether the Ministry will consider to formulate mandatory rules to remove the middlemen from purchasing process of all agriculture produces and to purchase all crops that the farmers want to sell at MSP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Government fixes minimum support prices (MSPs) of 22 major agricultural crops and fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), considers the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors to provide remunerative prices to farmers. The MSPs fixed by Government provides adequate return over all India weighted average cost of production including family labour (A2+FL). Besides announcing MSPs, Government also organises procurement of agricultural produce at MSPs through designated procurement agencies. However, farmers have the option to sell their produce to the Government agencies or in the open market as is advantageous to them.

Government also implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Minimum Support Price on the request of State/UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production. Losses, if any, incurred by the procuring agencies are shared by the Central Government and the concerned State Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North-Eastern States). In addition, Government has taken several steps which includes creative awareness among the farmers of the MSP operations; promoting Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), implementing e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM).

National Commission on Farmers (NCF) headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan had recommended that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be at least 50% more than the weighted average cost of production. MSP recommended by CACP is based on objective criteria, considering host of relevant factors and prescribing an increase of at least 50% of cost may affect inter-crop parity and market mechanism. As such the recommendation on MSP not been accepted by the Government. However, the return over weighted average cost of production (A2+FL) for MSPs fixed by Government for 2017-18 in excess of 50% with return of 112.4% for wheat, 88.4% for rapeseed/mustard, 79.6% for masur, 78.8% for gram, 66.9% for barley, 65.4% for urad, 64.3% for tur and 50.2% for bajra.

(b) Government has taken several initiatives to reduce input cost and to increase agricultural production and productivity which, include National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Soil Health Card, Integrated Pest Management (IPM). As a result of Government's continued measures and favourable monsoon conditions, foodgrain production reached a record level of 275.67 million tonnes in 2016-17.

(c) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government. Market forces should guide the price discovery process and to ensure protecting the interests of the farmers, Government implements Price Support Scheme (PSS) and Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) for procurement of agricultural produce directly from the farmers through central agencies. In order to Facilitate better price realization and to ensure remunerative price to farmers Government has also launched a scheme developing a pan India electronic trading platform under 'e-National Agriculture Market' (e-NAM) aiming to integrate 585 regulated markets with the common e-market platform to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers. Each State is being encouraged to undertake three major reforms—allow electronic trading, have a single license valid throughout the State and a single entry point market fee. 470 markets in 14 States have already been brought on the e-NAM platform.

Amendment to pricing mechanism of non-scheduled drugs

841. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to amend the price setting methods of non scheduled drugs, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the likely impact of the amendments on the growth of the pharmaceutical industry; and

(c) whether any consultation was held with stakeholders and if so, their reaction towards the new pricing method?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) There is no such proposal at present to amend the price setting methods of non-scheduled drugs.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to (a) above, do not arise.

Working status of PSUs under the Ministry

842. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) currently functioning under the Ministry;

(b) the number of them making financial losses for at least a decade;

(c) whether there have been any structured efforts to convert them into profit-making organisations during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details of such efforts and also their impact; and

(e) whether there have been any efforts during the last three years to further motivate the employees of these organisations to convert them into profit-making and the details thereof and their impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Sir, presently there are 18 PSUs who are working under the Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers. Department-wise detail of PSUs is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	Department wise
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Department of Fertilizers

1. Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL)
2. The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT)
3. FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL)
4. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) (All units are closed)
5. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) (All units are closed)
6. Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL)
7. National Fertilizers Limited (NFL)
8. Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL)
9. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF)

Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals

10. Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd. (HFL)
 11. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL)
 12. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (HIL)
 13. Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Ltd. (BCPL)
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Sl. No.	Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	Department wise
Department of Pharmaceuticals		
14.	Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL)	
15.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL)	
16.	Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL)	
17.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL)	
18.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL)	

(b) Five (5) PSUs are making financial losses for at least a decade. These are Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL), Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd. (HFL), Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL) and Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL).

(c) and (d) The following efforts have been made by the Ministry to convert them into profit making organisations:

Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL)

To enable HOCL to meet its working capital requirement and settle liabilities towards raw material suppliers, employees dues etc., Government of India guarantee of ₹ 150 crore was provided to the company in 2014-15 for issue of bonds. This enabled the company to restore the manufacturing operations at its Kochi and Rasayani Units. However, the global fall in the prices of petroleum products at that time caused serve crash in the prices of Phenol/Acetone and the company faced difficulties in selling the products at profitable rates and generating adequate working capital. This led to frequent shutting down of operations at both Kochi and Rasayani units thereby further aggravating the financial crisis of HOCL. In this background, a restructuring plan for HOCL has been approved by the Government/CCEA on 17.5.2017. Implementation of the restructuring plan will enable settlement of various outstanding liabilities of the company and will unlock the land assets for being redeployed for economically productive investments, thereby creating new employment generation opportunities.

Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd. (HFL)

As regards HFL, Plan loan of ₹ 6.80 crore was provided by the Government of India to the company in 2014-15 for development of modified PTFE project and for plant refurbishment and new schemes which have been completed. However, the company continues to suffer losses mainly on account of reduction in sales realization. In 2016-17, the Government/CCEA has given “in principle” approval for strategic disinvestment of HFL with the parent company (HOCL) to exit the firm completely.

Necessary action is underway to implement the above Government/CCEA decision. Disinvestment of HFL, subject to approval by the competent authority, will facilitate infusion of fresh investment for expansion and growth of the company.

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL)

The Government has provided from time to time revival packages as well as financial support to IDPL and HAL in order to overcome their financial challenges. The Cabinet in its meeting on 28.12.2016 has decided to close IDPL and RDPL and put up HAL and BCPL for strategic sale. Further, CCEA in its meeting on 01.11.2017 has approved strategic disinvestment of 100% Government of India equity in KAPL.

(e) Yes, Sir. Though both HOCL and HFL are suffering from acute shortage of working capital due to continuous losses, all efforts are made by the companies to motivate the employees and provide for their welfare to the extent possible despite the financial crunch. While HOCL has not been able to pay regular salaries of its employees, 15 days' wages are being paid to the employees and advance for medical treatment, children education on need basis inspite of cash crunch faced by the company. Further, the restructuring plan of HOCL has provision for payment of outstanding salary and statutory dues of the employees. In case of HFL, a conscious decision has been taken by the company to pay 80% salary to all employees so as to ensure availability of adequate working capital for continuous operations of the plant and to prevent shut down of the plant operations.

Mechanism to monitor post-acquisition (FDI) activities of companies

843. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no mechanism or system to monitor the post-acquisition (FDI) activities of a company in the country;

(b) whether Government is contemplating tougher foreign investment norms for multinational firms to acquire existing pharmaceutical facilities in the country; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposed Draft Pharmaceutical Policy to monitor the post-acquisition activities of a company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Entities receiving FDI have to comply with reporting requirements as laid down by Reserve Bank of India. Further, monitoring of compliance of conditions under the FDI approvals,

including past cases approved by the Government, shall be done by the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments.

(b) No proposal is under consideration of the Government to review the extant FDI policy of Pharmaceutical sector.

(c) Draft Pharmaceutical Policy envisages a system to monitor adherence to the conditions of approval and post-acquisition activities are being monitored by the Department.

Setting up of plastic parks

844. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced a scheme for setting up of Plastic Parks in the country;

(b) if so, the locations identified for setting up of these Parks, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) the incentives offered for the purpose; and

(d) whether any study has been conducted on the environmental hazards in the increased availability and usage scenario of plastics in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government has announced a Scheme for setting up of Plastic Parks that envisages setting up need based Plastic Parks with requisite state-of-the-art infrastructure and enabling common facilities in the country for implementation during the 12th plan and beyond, till 2019-20. Out of 10 Plastic Parks approved, 4 Plastic Parks are in various stages of implementation in the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu.

(c) Under the scheme, Government of India provides grant funding up to 50% of the project cost, subject to a ceiling of ₹ 40 crore per Plastic Park for setting up of state-of-the-art infrastructure and enabling common facilities. Besides, State Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that as per their Industrial Policy 2014, standard incentives are offered in terms of capital subsidy, electricity tax exemption, stamp duty concessions, Environmental Protection Infrastructure Subsidy etc. to manufacturing units.

(d) No, Sir. However, a study has been conducted in 2012 on “Assessment and Characterisation of Plastic Waste Generation in 60 Major Cities” jointly by CIPET, and Central Pollution Control Board. The detailed report is available on http://cpcb.nic.in/wast/plasticwast/PW_60_cities_report-Jan-2015.pdf

Draft Pharmaceutical Policy

845. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's new Draft Pharmaceutical Policy includes the proposal for prescribing the medicines based on salt names instead of brand names, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the measures proposed by Government in the new Policy for improving the accessibility of medicines in remote regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The draft of the new Pharmaceutical Policy envisages making essential drugs accessible at affordable prices to the common masses as one of the key objectives.

Medical Devices Park at Visakhapatnam

846. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposal received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of a Medical Devices Park at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of financial and other assistance sought for setting up of the above Park; and

(c) the action taken by the Ministry on the proposal so far and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested a grant of INR 75 crores for setting up Common Facilities in the Andhra Pradesh Medtech Zone (AMTZ) being established in Visakhapatnam. No assistance has yet been provided for creation of common facilities in AMTZ as no funds have yet been allocated for the sub-scheme for “Assistance to Medical Device Industry for Common Facility Centres” under the umbrella scheme for Development of Pharmaceuticals Industry proposed by Department of Pharmaceuticals.

Revival of Barauni Fertilizer Plant

†847. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has formulated schemes to restart the Barauni Fertilizer Plant in Bihar, which has remained closed for several years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the closure of Barauni Fertilizer Plant has severely affected the State of Bihar;

(c) if so, by when Barauni Fertilizer Plant would be restarted; and

(d) whether any time-frame has been fixed for its revival, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Cabinet had approved on 13.07.2016 to revive Barauni Unit of HFCL on 'nomination basis' by nominated Public Sector Undertakings by setting up a gas-based Ammonia-Urea Plant of 1.27 Million Metric Ton Per Annum (MMTPA) capacity. Accordingly, a Joint Venture (JV) Company Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited (HURL) has been formed comprising of National Thermal Power Corporation, Coal India Limited, Indian Oil Corporation Limited and Fertilizer Corporation India Limited/Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited to take up revival of Barauni Unit.

(b) No, Sir. Demand of fertilizers of the State of Bihar is being met through nearby fertilizer plants.

(c) and (d) The progress made so far is as under:

I. The following pre-project activities have been completed:

(i) Pre-feasibility

(ii) Geo technical investigation and topographic studies

(iii) Hydro geological and ground water study for water availability

(iv) Environment clearances have been obtained

(v) The action for signing of the Power and Water Supply Agreements with respective State authorities has already been initiated.

II. Bids for main plant lump sum turnkey (LSTK) contracts opened on 6.11.2017.

III. The New Fertilizer plant at Barauni is likely to start production by the end of December, 2020.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Private entities to run IDPL

848. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's effort to explore the possibility of engaging private participation in running the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL), including IDPL, Chennai, has yielded any desired result;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of the private entrepreneurs who evinced interest in running the IDPL units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The efforts to explore the possibility of hiving off subsidiaries companies of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), including IDPL, Tamil Nadu for private participation have not yielded the desired results.

Janaushadhi Scheme

849. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementaing Janaushandhi Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the number of districts in which it is being implemented in the country and the details of generic medicines made available through this scheme;

(c) whether Government has taken any decision to implement this scheme throughout the country, if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes Sir. A scheme in the name of 'Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana' (PMBJP) is presently being implemented by the Government.

(b) Government endeavours to cover all States, Union Territories and Districts by opening PMBJP Kendras across the country under PMBJP. As on 15.12.2017, 3,019 PMBJP Kendras are functional in 33 States/UTs covering 578 Districts of the country. As on 15.12.2017, the product basket of the scheme covers more than 647 medicines and 129 surgical and consumables covering all major therapeutic groups

like Anti-infectives, Anti-diabetics, Anti-cancers, Cardiovasculars, Gastro-intestinal medicines, etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. In order to implement the scheme throughout the country, Government had set a target of opening of 3,000 PMBJP Kendras across the country which has already been achieved. To promote the scheme throughout the country various steps taken by the Government are given below:

- Waiving off application fee for opening PMBJP Kendras
- Release of advertisements in various newspapers of the country inviting applications for opening PMBJP Kendras
- Inviting online applications at *janaushadhi.gov.in* for opening PMBJP Kendras besides offline applications
- Signing of MoUs with various State Governments/NGOs/Trusts for opening PMBJP Kendras
- Expansion of the product basket of the scheme covering medicines, surgicals and consumables
- Revision of trade margins of retailers from 16% to 20% and distributors from 8% to 10%
- Amendment in the scheme guidelines to enable opening of PMBJP Kendras in any Government owned building premises besides Government Hospital/ Medical College
- Providing financial assistance of ₹ 2.50 lakh to Operating Agencies for establishing the PMBJP Kendra in any Government owned building premises
- Providing incentives to PMBJP Kendras run by private entrepreneurs/ pharmacists/NGOs/Charitable organisations that are linked with BPPI's software upto ₹ 2.5 lakhs @ 15% of monthly sales subject to a ceiling of ₹ 10,000/- per month and in case of North Eastern States, naxal affected areas and tribal areas, subject to a ceiling of ₹ 15,000/- per month
- Providing medicines worth ₹ 50,000/- in advance to weaker sections like SC/ST/Differently abled within the incentive of ₹ 2.5 lakhs.

Impact of GST on drug prices

850. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on drug prices;
- (b) the increase in the prices of essential drugs after the implementation of GST;

(c) whether Government has recently reduced prices of certain drugs, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how Government would ensure that these drugs are available to public at reduced prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Government has analyzed the impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on prices of the formulations and it is noticed that that there will be almost no impact on the prices of non-scheduled formulations which account for nearly 80% of the total pharmaceuticals sector. In respect of Scheduled formulations, there is no impact on the prices of about 4% formulations, which mainly include formulations related to Immunisation Programme, Anti-cancer, Oral rehydration salts, Contraceptives etc. In most of the remaining formulations, which account for nearly 16% of total pharmaceutical sector, there is an increase in the prices to the extent of nearly 2.30%.

(c) The Government has fixed the ceiling prices of 851 formulations/(packs) included in Revised Schedule-I of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013). The details have been uploaded on National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA)'s website www.nppaindia.nic.in. The slab-wise reduction in the prices under National List of Essential Medicines, 2015 (NLEM 2015) is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) NPPA is effectively monitoring the prices of scheduled as well as non-scheduled medicines under DPCO, 2013 so that these formulations are available to public at ceiling prices notified and increase in price is limited to the provisions of DPCO, 2013. It takes action against companies found overcharging the consumers based on the references received from the State Drugs Controllers/individuals, samples purchased from the open market, reports from market based data and complaints reported through the grievance redressal websites; 'Pharma Jan Samadhan' and 'Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)'. The monitoring of increase in the price of formulations beyond the permissible limit is also done on the basis of market data submitted by All Indian Origin Chemists and Distributors Limited (AIOCD) (Pharma Trac Data) and individual complaints received.

The production and availability of medicines is also regularly monitored by the NPPA mainly through Drugs Control Administration of State Governments. Whenever shortage is reported by the State Drug Controllers or when the matter comes to the notice of NPPA, remedial steps are taken for ensuring availability of drugs by impressing upon manufacturers to rush the stocks to the places of shortage.

Statement*Slab-wise reduction in the prices under National
List of Essential Medicines, 2015*

Slab-wise Percentage reduction with respect to Maximum Price	No. of formulations
0<= 5%	234
5<=10%	134
10<=15%	98
15<=20%	98
20<=25%	93
25<=30%	65
30<=35%	46
35<=40%	24
Above 40%	59
TOTAL	851

Sale of loss-making coal mines

851. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently taken a decision to sell coal mines which are running in losses at present;

(b) if so, the details of such coal mines, mine-wise;

(c) whether tenders have been invited in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when the process of sale of such coal mines is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Rehabilitation of families residing along coal mines

852. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families residing in unsafe areas along coal mines in each of the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited; and

(b) the number of families rehabilitated and the amount of funds spent on the rehabilitation during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Company-wise status of the number of families residing in unsafe areas along coal mines in different subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) is as under:

Eastern Coalfield Limited (ECL): As per approved Master Plan (Cost Updated April, 2008) the number of families residing in unsafe areas along coal mines is 33,196 in the lease hold of ECL.

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL): As per the Master Plan prepared by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) and approved by Government of India in 2009 for dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation in the lease hold of BCCL, total no. of houses (BCCL+Non- BCCL: Unauthorized houses+private+other) surveyed was 79,159, the break up of which is given in the table below:—

Type of house	Number of Houses
BCCL houses	25000
Non-BCCL-Private houses	29444
Non-BCCL-Unauthorized houses (Encroacher)	23847
Others (Religious places, schools, Hospitals, Post offices, Police stations etc.)	868
TOTAL	79159

Other subsidiaries of CIL have reported that no family is residing in unsafe areas along coal mines.

(b) Company-wise status of the number of families rehabilitated along with the funds spent during last three years in ECL and BCCL are as under:

ECL: There is no ECL family residing in unstable location to be rehabilitated. Further, no non-ECL families have been rehabilitated in last three years under Master Plan due to delay in construction of houses by Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) under Government of West Bengal.

CIL has released ₹ 160.65137 crore (159.71923 crore for Land Acquisition and 0.93214 crore for Demographic Survey and Stamp; Valuation) from Master Plan head account to ADDA. Out of these released amounts, ADDA had spent ₹ 106.421594 crore on the rehabilitation for last three years.

BCCL: No. of BCCL and non-BCCL families rehabilitated and the amount of fund spent on rehabilitation under Master Plan is as under:—

Sl. No.	Rehabilitated till Nov. 2017	Amount of fund spent (fig. in ₹ crores)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Grand Total
BCCL	3154	135.04	156.18	194.87	486.09
Non-BCCL	2048	87.27	33.85	68.52	189.64
TOTAL	5202	222.31	190.03	263.39	675.73

Posting of CIL officers in Delhi

853. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) posted in its Delhi office as in 2014;

(b) the total number of officers of CIL posted in its Delhi office currently;

(c) the reasons for the huge spurt in posting of CIL officers in Delhi; and

(d) whether it is a fact that most of the CIL officers are being attached to the Ministry without due authorization?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) A total number of 21 CIL officers were posted in its Delhi office in the year 2014.

(b) Currently, 64 CIL officers are posted in its Delhi office.

(c) The increase in number of executives in CIL Delhi office as compared to status of 2014 was principally to meet the requirements in newly created offices like Nominated Authority (formed in December, 2014) and Joint Ventures of CIL Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Ltd. (formed in July, 2016) and Talcher Fertilizers Ltd. (formed in May, 2016). Similarly, manpower was required to liaison with Railways for coal dispatch and also to coordinate with different consumers largely because of the fact that coal production by CIL is projected to increase 600 MT in 2017-18 from the level of 462.4 MT in 2013-14. Besides this, executives are posted for monitoring and liaisoning for approvals of new project proposals, MoU, clearances from MoEF, land clearances etc. Thus, the present strength of manpower posted in CIL Delhi office is essential to take care of all the above-mentioned functions.

(d) No, Sir.

Payment of compensation to prior allottees of coal blocks

854. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any cases which are pending for more than two years for payment of compensation to prior allottees of coal blocks for transferring their land and mine infrastructure to the Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of pendency and amounts due to such allottees, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) As per the scheme of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the rules made thereunder, compensation for land and mine infrastructure in relation to a coal mine is disbursed to the prior allottee after collecting the same from the successful bidder/allottee and adjusting the preferential payments. As on date, allotment/vesting orders have been issued for 80 coal mines, out of which compensation in respect of 61 coal mines have been settled. There are 19 coal mines where the payment of compensation has been withheld for more than two years. State-wise details of coal mines where payment of compensation is pending is as under:

State	Coal Mine	No. of Mines	Compensation payable to prior allottee (₹)	Reasons for withholding the compensation
Jharkhand	Pachhwarra Central	01	45,64,28,310.76	Matter <i>sub-judice</i> Clarification regarding mutation of land from Government of Jharkhand is awaited
	Pachhwarra North	01	1,45,71,746.00	
	Brinda and Sasai and Meral	03	16,07,63,858.51	
	Ganeshpur	01	8,30,80,953.31	
Maharashtra	Baranj I–IV, Manoradeep and Kiloni	06	93,62,59,914.64	Matter <i>sub-judice</i>
West Bengal	Khagra Joydev	01	80,50,58,753.00	
	Barjora	01	4,89,94,076.84	
	Tara East and West	02	6,84,97,680.65	
	Gangaramchak, Gangaramchak Bhadulia	02	7,18,32,327.00	
	Barjora (North)	01	44,42,46,305.34	

Study Group on royalty on coal and lignite

855. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Study Group was constituted on 21 July, 2014 to study rates of royalty on coal and lignite, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details regarding the constitution and suggestions of this Study Group; and

(c) whether the suggestions of this Study Group have been taken into consideration, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) A Study Group was constituted on 21.07.2014 headed by Additional Secretary (Coal) along with representatives from Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Power, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Federation of Indian Mineral Industries (FIMI), Coal PSUs etc. for the purpose of examining the issue of revision of present royalty rates on coal and lignite. The Study Group had earlier submitted its recommendation on 27.04.2016, however, pursuant to the change in scenario due to implementation of GST and other factors, the matter was again referred to the Study Group for reconsideration of its recommendation. The final recommendation of the Study Group is awaited.

Exploration of new coal reserves

856. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking up measures to expand coal exploration in the country, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has taken cognizance to the fact that India's coal reserves will be exhausted in a few decades, if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) In order to expand coal exploration in the country, apart from the Regional exploration taken up by Geological Survey of India, Ministry of coal is also funding exploration activities through two Central Sector Scheme namely:

1. Promotional (Regional) Exploration of Coal and Lignite
2. Detailed Exploration in Non-CIL/Captive Mines blocks

Promotional (Regional) Exploration is for identifying new coal resources, whereas the Detailed Exploration in Non-CIL/Captive blocks is to bring the resources in "Proved Category" which is suitable for Project Planning.

In 2016-17, 1.04 lakh metres of Promotional (Regional) Drilling and 3.09 lakh metres of detailed drilling has been carried out. It has been projected that 1.17 lakh metres of Promotional (regional) drilling and 3.92 lakh metres of Detailed drilling will be carried out in 2017-18.

(b) and (c) The total estimated quantum of coal resources in the country is 315.149 billion tonnes as per “The inventory of Geological Resources of Indian Coal” (as on 01.04.2017), prepared by the Geological Survey of India. The total coal extracted from the coalfields of India during 2016-17 is 655.31 million tonnes and since 1950 upto 2016-17 is around 14438.22 million tonne.

Every year about 3 to 5 billion tonnes of resources are being added through fresh exploration to the Coal Inventory of India. At present rate of exploitation, coal reserves will last for considerable period.

Abolition of Coal Linkage Committees

857. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to abolish the Coal Linkage Committees governing the distribution of coal to the companies;

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

(c) the details of the method being adopted by the Ministry for allocation of coal in the absence of Coal Linkage Committees?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) There is no proposal with the Government to abolish the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) [SLC(LT)].

(c) A policy on 'Auction of Linkages of Non-Regulated Sector' was issued on 15.02.2016 *vide* letter No.23011/51/2015-CPD (Pt-I). The new coal linkages shall be allocated through an auction process.

The Ministry of Coal has formulated a new linkage policy for power sector called ‘SHAKTI [Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyla (Coal) Transparently in India]’ *vide* letter No. 23011/15/2016-CPD/CLD dated 22.05.2017. The linkages to Independent Power Producers (IPPs) shall be allocated based on an auction process. However, the linkages to Central/State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) shall be allotted based on the recommendations of Ministry of Power. These recommendations are considered by the SLC(LT).

The bridge linkages are allotted to specified end use plants of Central/State PSUs which have been allotted Schedule-III coal mines under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and coal blocks allotted under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. The recommendations for the bridge linkage are made by the SLC(LT).

The consumers of small, medium and other sectors who have coal requirement upto 10,000 tonnes/year shall be eligible to obtain coal from the State Nominated Agencies (SNA), as per the provisions of New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), 2007.

As per the provisions of NCDP, 2007, around 10% of estimated annual production of CIL would initially be offered under e-auction. CIL offers coal through spot auction, special forward e-auction for power sector and exclusive e-auction for Non-Regulated sector to meet the requirements of different consumers of the economy.

Safety measures at coal mines

858. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the safety measures implemented by the coal companies during the last five years;

(b) whether Government is aware of illegal and risky mining happening in these mines; and

(c) if so, the details of safety measures adopted and steps taken to stop illegal mining?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) Apart from the provisions as mandated by The Mines Act, Regulations and Rules thereunder, the following safety measures have been implemented by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries in last five years.

1. Safety Audit of all operating mines of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) through multi-disciplinary Inter-Company Safety Audit teams in 2017.
2. Online Centralized Safety Monitoring System “CIL Safety Information System (CSIS)” developed and uploaded in CIL website.
3. Imparting Specialized Training by SIMTARS, Australia on Risk Assessment to prepare Risk assessment based Safety Management Plans (SMPs), Principal Hazards Management Plans (PHMPs) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
4. Establishment of Geo-Technical Cell in all subsidiaries.

5. Site-specific risk assessment based SMPs prepared for each mine of CIL. All SMPs are being monitored through ISO of each subsidiary.
6. Principal Hazards Management Plans (PHMP) formulated as a part of SMP.
7. Site-specific, Risk Assessment based Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for all Mining and Allied operations framed and implemented.
8. Assessment of stability of OB Dumps and Benches conducted thoroughly by using expertise of CMPDIL and multi-disciplinary ISO teams in most of the opencast mines.
9. Introduction of Gas Chromatograph for better accuracy in mine air sampling and Man-Riding system in UG mines having arduous travel.
10. Introduction of simulators based training to Dumper Operators, high mast towers for increasing level of illumination, deployment of Surface Miners for blast free mining, proximity warning devices, rear view camera, automatic fire detection in dumpers etc.

(b) and (c) As informed by CIL, illegal and risky coal mining is not done by CIL and its subsidiaries. All the coal mining operations are being done scientifically and systematically by adopting the appropriate technology and mining methods after obtaining mandatory permissions for extraction of coal from the Directorate General of Mine safety (DGMS).

Rise in import of coal from North America

859. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's coal imports from North America quadrupled to 2.1 million tonnes in October, 2017 from a year ago, the highest since January, 2015;

(b) whether it is also a fact that buyers are looking to boost purchases amid a shortage of the fuel;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government, on the other hand, is trying to curtail import of coal; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) As per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), a small quantity of coal

was imported (including Coal, Coke and Briquettes etc.) from USA during October, 2017 viz. 1.07 MT (against 0.36 MT imported in January, 2015).

(b) to (d) As per the current import policy, coal is kept under Open General License (OGL) and consumers are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty. However, Coal imports have fallen from 217.78 Mte in 2014-15 to 203.95 Mte. in 2015-16 and further to 190.95 Mte. in 2016-17. The trend of fall in import of coal has continued in 2017-18. As per (DGCI&S), during April-October, 2017-18, 118.86 Mte. (Provisional) of coal was imported as compared to 121.14 Mte. in the corresponding period of 2016-17 showing a decline of 1.9%. The fall in imports is largely on account of enhanced production by CIL. The vendible stock of CIL has increased from 53.47 Mt. as on 01.04.2015 to 68.42 Mt. as on 01.04.2017. The off-take/dispatch of coal of CIL has also increased from 488.86 Mt in 2014-15 to 543.16 Mt. in 2016-17. However, the gap between demand and supply of coal cannot be bridged completely as there is insufficient domestic availability of coking coal and power plants designed on imported coal will continue to import coal for their production.

Increase in dispatch of coal by CIL

860. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispatch of coal by Coal India Limited (CIL) to its consumers in various sectors, including power, through road in April-October went up by 12 million tonnes;

(b) whether it is a fact that CIL had offered to supply the fuel to plants located at shorter distance by road from the available pit head stock; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had launched Grahak Sadak Koyla Vitaran App in a bid to benefit customers of CIL lifting coal through road, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The quantity of coal which Coal India Limited (CIL) dispatched through road mode till October, 2017 to its various consumers went up by more than 12 MT compared to the quantity supplied in the same period last fiscal.

(c) Coal India Limited has launched the 'Grahak Sadak Koyla Vitaran App' on 01.11.2017 aimed at benefiting customers of the Company that are being supplied

coal by road. Some of the benefits of the 'App' are:-

- (i) helps achieve transparency in dispatch operations, as a tool to monitor, whether the dispatches are made on the fair principle of 'First in First Out' and keeps track of all the activities from issuance of Sale Order to physical delivery of coal by road.
- (ii) easy accessibility of the information at the click of the button, apart from transparency in the system of loading programme and dispatch.
- (iii) helps in logistics planning for lifting of coal in tune with the loading programmes.
- (iv) helps in improved planning of procurement, production and stock management by the customers.
- (v) provides date-wise, truck-wise quantity of coal delivered against the Sale Orders and information related to Scheme-wise, Colliery-wise, Grade-wise, customer-wise details of Sale Orders issued during a period.

Problems in implementation of BharatNet project

861. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 22 per cent of Gram Panchayats in the country have been provided with broadband connectivity under the BharatNet Project;

(b) if so, the problems in implementation of the Project and by when the targets would be achieved; and

(c) how many Gram Panchayats have been covered in North East India and how many are yet to be covered under the BharatNet Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) In the Phase-I of BharatNet to connect 1,00,000 GPs, as on 17.12.2017, Optical Fibre connectivity has been provided to 1,06,585 GPs (*i.e.* all the GPs of Phase-I) by laying 2,50,197 km Optical Fibre Cable and 87,836 GPs (*i.e.* about 87.84% of total GPs of Phase-I) have been made Service Ready.

(b) The delay in the implementation of the project was on account of:

- (i) Delay in the initial commencement of project; the work on the project began in the second half of 2014 due to field survey of GPs and pilot testing of the technology model.
- (ii) Only one media that is underground OFC to cover GPs.

(iii) Right of Way (RoW) issues.

(iv) Inadequate quality of BSNL fibre between Block and Fibre Point of Interconnect (FPOI) being used to provide broadband connectivity to GPs.

Since May, 2016, with the constitution of the following committees, the issues are being timely resolved:

(i) Empowered Committee under Secretary, DoT.

(ii) Steering Committee under Administrator, USOF.

(iii) State Committee under Chief General Manager (CGM), BSNL for resolution of State level issues.

The project (Phase-I and Phase-II) is targeted to be completed by March, 2019.

(c) As on 17.12.2017, out of the total 8254 GPs in the 8 States of the North-East India, Optical Fibre connectivity has been provided to 3,649 GPs by laying 10,288 km Optical Fibre Cable and 1,910 GPs have been made Service Ready. The remaining 6344 GPs are targeted to be covered with broadband connectivity by March, 2019.

Landline and mobile phone connections by BSNL and private companies

862. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the coverage percentage of BSNL and major private companies with regard to landline and mobile phone connections;

(b) whether all areas in different States are having sufficient network range for easy connectivity;

(c) if not, which areas are lagging behind; and

(d) whether Government will adopt effective measures to overcome complaints about BSNL service from the capital to far flung areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) All the District Headquarters, Tehsil Headquarters and Block Headquarters are covered with landline and mobile network. As on 31.10.2017 BSNL has 59% mobile area coverage in its license service area. The coverage in respect of major private companies is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Almost all the inhabited areas are having sufficient coverage. However some tribal, rural, less populated hilly areas and naxal hit areas having inaccessible terrain are lagging behind.

(d) Yes, Sir. Government has in place an effective mechanism to overcome complaints through Public Grievance Portal; Social Media Cell (Twittter Seva), TRAI's Quality of Services (QoS) Audit and a task force to monitor QoS/Call Drops.

Statement

Coverage of major private companies in respect of Wireless Phones

Circle	Reliance Jio	Airtel	Idea#	Vodafone
Andhra Pradesh	81	76.7		
Assam	66	76.2		
Bihar	83	81.2		
Delhi	98	99.7		
Gujarat	81	74.2		
Haryana	99	98.1		
Himachal Pradesh	22	36.4		
Jammu and Kashmir	0	9.1		
Karnataka	84	85		
Kerala	53	67.6		
Kolkata	99	100		
Madhya Pradesh	72	56.9		
Maharashtra	85	69.4		
Mumbai	99	97.1		
North East	15	18.8		
Odisha	63	62		
Punjab	99	99.2		
Rajasthan	85	83.2		
Tamil Nadu	87	85.3		
U.P. (E)	96	95.3		
U.P. (W)	68	64.7		
West Bengal	82	81.7		
				Overall coverage
				2G - 84%
				3G - 55%
				4G - 35%

Percentage population-wise

Net neutrality

863. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a diametrically opposite move as compared to the US, India's TRAI has settled for net neutrality;

(b) whether TRAI opted for net neutrality, as internet in a developing country like India, is a great equaliser, delivering quality communications to the hitherto silent interiors, driving information, education and health services seamlessly; and

(c) whether free internet provides easy and equitable access to the poor to connect with Government and the financial system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has recently recommended to the Government the framework for Net Neutrality in India. The Net Neutrality recommendations are given with the perspective that contents, applications and services on internet are available on non-discriminatory basis.

(c) The Government strives for non-discriminatory access to internet for all citizens of the country with special emphasis to connect all gram panchayats with broad band connectivity to foster socio-economic developments.

Feedback for improving quality of service

864. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any established mechanism of seeking feedback from MTNL, BSNL, and Department of Posts customers and other stakeholders and analysing it from time to time, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has undertaken any special efforts to improve upon the quality of service through enhancing the level of work culture in MTNL, BSNL and Department of Posts during the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there has been any impact assessment of such efforts, if so, the conclusions of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Details of mechanism adopted by Department of Telecommunications (DoT), Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and Department of Posts (DoP) towards seeking feedback from customers of Mahanagar

Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Department of Posts and other stakeholders are given in the Statement-I to III (See below) respectively.

(b) Details of special efforts undertaken by DoP, BSNL and MTNL to improve the quality of service through enhancing the level of work culture are given in the Statement-IV (See below).

(c) These initiatives have improved customer's satisfaction and made customers aware of new services and tariff plans.

Statement-I

Mechanism adopted by Department of Telecommunications (DoT)

Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has an established mechanism of seeking feedback from customers of BSNL and MTNL and other stakeholders as detailed below:

- The Public Grievance (PG) Wing of DoT receives grievances from customers of all Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) including BSNL and MTNL through Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal (at www.pgportal.gov.in). The CPGRAMS portal has a provision to register feedback by the customer after resolution of his complaints/grievance. The feedback so obtained is analysed by the PG Wing of DoT to effectively improve the quality of grievance redressal at the end of TSP from time to time.
- Twitter Seva was started on 02.08.2016 for handling of Grievances/feedback related to various Telecom Service Providers (TSPs).
- Department of Telecommunications (DoT) launched an Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) on 23.12.2016 to obtain direct feedback from subscribers. Through this System, a subscriber receives a telephone call with short code 1955 and is requested to respond to a few questions on problem of frequent call drops faced during last one month. Upto 31.10.2017, 95.23 lakh calls were made to subscribers of all TSPs across the country. 7.78 lakh subscribers have reported experiencing frequent call drops. Since launch of IVRS, TSPs have resolved 50,770 cases related to call drop problem.
- Telecom Advisory Committees (TACs) in all District/SSAs (Secondary Switching Areas) have been constituted to get feedback on the telecom services. Accordingly, Committees give recommendations towards improvement in services.

Statement-II***Mechanism adopted by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)***

TRAI has been periodically assessing customer perception of service provided by service providers, including BSNL and MTNL through surveys undertaken by independent agencies engaged by TRAI. The results of these surveys are also published on TRAI website for information of all stakeholders and action by service providers.

“MySpeed” Portal of TRAI allows the users to explore the mobile data experience of consumers across India. The “Myspeed” App, which could be downloaded from the mobile sewa app store, allows users to measure their data speed experience and send the results to this Portal. The application also sends coverage, data speed and network information along with device and location of the test to TRAI servers. The customers can view the data experience of all TSPs from the TRAI MySpeed Portal.

The recently launched TRAI My Call App is an Android application for Crowd sourced Voice Call Quality Monitoring. The Application will help Mobile phone users rate their experience about voice call quality in real time and help TRAI gather consumer experience data along with Network data. The App is downloaded through Google Play store and is intuitive and user friendly. Caller simply selects their rating in the form of stars and indicates if the calls were made in indoor, outdoor or while travelling.

Statement-III***Mechanism adopted by Department of Posts (DoP)***

Department of Posts (DoP) obtains feedback from customers and other stakeholders of DoP through the following channels:-

- (i) Quarterly Dak Adalat, periodic customer meets and Post Forum meetings are organized by the Department to obtain the feedback of the customers and other stakeholders on the quality and efficiency of postal services.
- (ii) Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) with a well laid out procedure for handling feedback on the redressal of public grievances.
- (iii) The social media platform with twitter and facebook accounts for handling the feedback and grievances of the customers and other stakeholders.
- (iv) The India Post Help Centre where feedback of customers on the postal services is obtained.

The feedback obtained through the above channels is analysed at different levels *i.e.* at Division, Region, Circle and Directorate. Feedback from customers is analysed by the Chief Postmaster Generals, Postmaster Generals and Directors of Postal Services. Dedicated public grievance teams have been identified in all the 23 Postal Circle Headquarters. Nodal Officers have been nominated in all Circles to respond to the feedback of customers received on Twitter, Facebook, India Post Help Center and CPGRAMS. Analysis of the feedback at Directorate level is shared with the Chief Postmasters General of 23 Postal Circles every month through a Video Conference by Secretary (Posts).

Statement-IV

A. Efforts undertaken by DoP to improve the quality of service through enhancing the level of work culture

DoP has undertaken special efforts to improve upon the quality of service by enhancing the level of work culture by adopting twin strategy of staff training and induction of technology during the last three years in the following manner:-

- (i) To train all categories of staff for enhancing their skills and imparting knowledge during the last three years. Detail of staff trained during last three years is as shown under:-

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
No. of Employees trained	91787	80572	101428

- (ii) Training employees in soft skills relevant to their workplace.
- (iii) Large scale induction of Technology through flagship projects like Core System Integration, Core Banking Solution, deployment of ATMs and Rural Information Communication Technology Project.
- (iv) Improvement of mail processing through online track and trace system, Mail Network Optimization Project, mechanized delivery of mails, dedicated parcel hubs for e- commerce, nodal delivery centres, establishment of Automated Mail Processing Centres in Delhi and Kolkata, infrastructure upgradation of mail sorting offices, dedicated point to point road transport network and introduction of Global Positioning System in Departmental mail vehicles.

B. Efforts undertaken by BSNL to improve the quality of service through enhancing the level of work culture

BSNL has provided 4190 Customer Service Centres (CSCs) under Project SMILE across India except Delhi and Mumbai, where following initiatives have been implemented to improve the BSNL services:-

- (i) Extension of Payment Counters at all CSCs across India.
- (ii) Customer Care Nodes (CCN) to deliver all BSNL services and product as well as information related to them online at a single point without any delay and harassment.
- (iii) Redressal of Process and adoption of new BSNL Services to reduce administrative delays and make the sale process easier.
- (iv) Lead Capturing and Adoption of IT Tools viz. Centralized Billing (CDR), Online Billing and Payment system.
- (v) Updation of Tariff Book to deliver latest information about BSNL services and products.

C. Efforts undertaken by MTNL to improve the quality of service through enhancing the level of work culture

MTNL has two well established training centres at Delhi and Mumbai. To improve work culture and quality of service these training centres impart training to MTNL employee on motivation, behaviours, customer relationship management, maintenance and operations and new technology. In financial year 2017-18 (till October, 2017) MTNL has given soft skill and technical training to 2576 employees.

Internet connectivity to all Gram Panchayats

865. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the target set in early 2015 to provide internet connectivity to all Gram Panchayats in three years is not likely to be achieved;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the reasons for delay; and
- (c) the expected time-limit to connect all the Gram Panchayats in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Government approved the BharatNet project (then called National Optical Fibre Network) on 25.10.2011. The Cabinet, on July 19, 2017, approved a modified strategy to provide broadband connectivity in a phased manner to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) by March, 2019. The delay in the implementation of the project was on account of:—

- (i) Delay in the initial commencement of project the work on the project began in the second half of 2014 due to field survey of GPs and pilot testing of the technology model.
- (ii) Only one media that is underground OFC to cover GPs.
- (iii) Right of Way (RoW) issues.
- (iv) Inadequate quality of BSNL fibre between Block and Fibre Point of Interconnect (FPOI) being used to provide broadband connectivity to GPs.

Since May, 2016, with the constitution of the following committees, the issues are being timely resolved:

- (i) Empowered Committee under Secretary, DoT.
 - (ii) Steering Committee under Administrator, USOF.
 - (iii) State Committee under Chief General Manager (CGM), BSNL for resolution of State level issues.
- (c) The project (Phase-I and Phase-II) is targeted to be completed by March, 2019.

Non-availability of BSNL network in Himachal Pradesh

866. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that non-availability of network of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has become a serious problem in some parts of Himachal Pradesh, especially in Kangra district, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (b) whether Government proposes to take any corrective steps to solve this network issue and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) through its mobile network is covering a large part of Himachal Pradesh. As per inputs provided by Government of Himachal Pradesh around 418 villages in Himachal Pradesh, including 31 villages in Kangra district, are not covered by any mobile Telecom Service Provider (TSPs) including BSNL.

All TSPs are generally providing services in the country on a techno-commercial viability basis. In Himachal Pradesh hilly terrain and far flung villages with sparse population are the major reasons for mobile coverage not reaching to these uncovered villages by TSPs.

Government of India with funding from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) plans to provide mobile coverage to all uncovered villages of the country in a phased manner based on availability of funds. The identification of uncovered villages is in the process through a web portal made available by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) to all State/Union Territory Governments for uploading the data regarding availability of mobile services in all the villages of a State/UT.

Vacancies in Post Offices of Karnataka

867. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are more than 2000 vacancies of postmasters, supervisors, postal assistants, postmen, etc., in the State of Karnataka, if so, the details thereof, circle-wise;

(b) how postal services are impacted by such huge vacancies; and

(c) since how long the above are lying vacant and the steps taken by the Ministry to fill up all the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) There are 2614 vacant posts in Karnataka Circle in the posts of Multi Tasking Staff, Postman, Postal Assistant/Sorting Assistant, Postmaster Grade, Inspector Posts etc. Circle-wise vacant posts in different categories of posts are as under:

Name of Postal Circle	Multi Tasking Staff	Postman	Postal Assistant/Sorting Assistant	Postmaster Grade (I, II, III)/Lower Selection Grade/Higher Selection Grade (I, II)	Inspector Asst Superintendent Posts	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	281	452	899	256	34	1922
Assam	392	249	265	132	6	1044
Bihar	760	1039	789	224	53	2865
Chhattisgarh	80	228	310	49	16	683
Delhi	1083	1835	2014	265	8	5205
Gujarat	440	1026	1277	836	86	3665
Haryana	181	266	580	127	10	1164
Himachal Pradesh	64	98	320	58	16	556
Jammu and Kashmir	193	204	230	58	16	701
Jharkhand	54	216	267	274	11	822
Karnataka	341	897	975	362	39	2614
Kerala	140	970	552	351	17	2030
Madhya Pradesh	309	896	681	244	55	2185
Maharashtra	2473	4047	3210	869	93	10692

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North East	159	266	89	127	9	650
Odisha	281	251	567	855	16	1970
Punjab	108	471	747	227	21	1574
Rajasthan	188	224	622	617	36	1687
Tamil Nadu	903	1539	1070	2661	84	6257
Telangana	284	294	614	215	35	1442
Uttar Pradesh	1531	2338	3123	470	38	7500
Uttarakhand	208	398	416	94	15	1131
West Bengal	310	239	719	756	49	2073
TOTAL	10763	18443	20336	10127	763	60432

(b) Vacant posts are being manned by appropriately redeploying the available staff to ensure that postal services are not affected.

(c) Shortage of staff is due to vacancies arising on account of retirement, promotion, death and deputation. Recruitment to fill up vacant posts is done periodically by holding departmental examination, direct recruitment through Staff Selection Commission and also by individual Circle as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules.

Illegal use of identity papers

868. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that certain anti social elements are illegally using identity papers including Aadhaar cards submitted by mobile subscribers to mobile companies;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents reported during the last five years; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by Government to check such illegal practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) Licence Service Areas of Department of Telecommunications (LSAs) have received complaints that SIM cards for mobile phones are being sold on the basis of fake identity proofs.

(b) LSAs have received a total of 938 complaints covering 65991 mobile connections regarding selling of SIM cards on basis of fake identity proofs from various sources such as Public Grievances (PG) portal, Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), State police authorities, banks such as ICICI, postal letters, e-mails and Non-governmental organisation etc across the country during last five years.

(c) All the Mobile connections which were found to be issued on the basis of fake identity proofs, have been disconnected and FIR/complaints have been lodged with the Police by the concerned Telecom Service Providers.

Department of Telecommunications (DoT) in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued comprehensive guidelines and norms for mobile subscriber verification by Telecom Service Providers *vide* its letter No. 800-09/2010-VAS dated 09.08.2012. These guidelines are in practice since 09.11.2012. These guidelines have detailed provisions for lodging of FIR/Complaint in case of SIMs issued on fake documents including disconnection, apart from imposition of applicable financial penalties against defaulting Telecom Service Providers.

Licence Service Areas (LSAs) also carry out monthly (Customer Acquisition Form (CAF) verification of 0.1% samples of total database of each Telecom Service Provider (TSP) and about 9.80 crore CAFs have been audited till date since April, 2007. Other than monthly CAF auditing surprise check of Warehouse of TSPs is also carried out by LSAs in addition to complaints received regarding use of fake sim cards from various sources. Action is taken as per guidelines mentioned above.

To attain better compliance to verification norms, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT), on 16.08.2016, has issued Aadhaar based E-KYC process for issuing new mobile connection to subscribers (individual category). This E-KYC process is an alternative process to the document based process (Proof of Identity/ Proof of Address documents) to avoid any public inconvenience on account of non-availability of Aadhaar number. In this process, the customer and Point of Sale of the Licensee are authenticated biometrically from UIDAI servers and the demographic details and photograph of the customer are captured in the Customer Acquisition Form (CAF) and stored in the Telecom Service Provider's (TSP's) database.

In E-KYC process no separate document for Proof of Address/Proof of Identity are required to be submitted, therefore the possibility of forgery/misuse of documents submitted by the subscribers can be avoided.

Lack of internet facilities

869. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many places in the country lack internet connectivity, compelling people not to use modern internet facilities;

(b) the main obstacles to this;

(c) the percentage of areas in the country suffering from this malady; and

(d) the ways in which Government plans to overcome these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (c) As per "The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicators" report published by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on 28th September, 2017, there are 72.51 internet subscribers per 100 population in urban areas and 15.56 internet subscribers per 100 population in rural areas as on 30th June, 2017.

The information regarding percentage of areas covered by internet connectivity is not maintained by the Government.

There are various obstacles in proliferation of internet services in the country such as right of way permissions, unviable areas, expensive end user devices etc.

(d) In order to further enhance the internet connectivity in rural areas, Government has planned the BharatNet project to provide 100 Mbps broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country by using an optimal mix of underground fibre, fibre over power lines, radio and satellite media. Under first phase of the project, 1 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) are to be connected. Under Phase-II, to be completed by March, 2019, connectivity will be provided to remaining 1.5 lakh GPs.

In addition to above, Government has allocated 965 Megahertz spectrum through auction in October, 2016 to various telecom service providers for access services. Telecom Service Providers are continuously rolling out their networks using this spectrum resulting into the increase in internet connectivity in the country.

Also, Indian Telegraph Right of Way Rules, 2016 have been notified by the Government on 15th November, 2016 to regulate underground infrastructure (optical fibre) and over ground infrastructure (mobile towers). Further, end user devices are becoming affordable with increase in volume.

New telecom policy

870. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes New Telecom Policy in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes relief packages to Telecom sector;
- (c) if so, the reasons behind supporting private telecom companies and the contract details during their award;
- (d) the reasons for changing policies of Government to favour the private telecom players; and
- (e) the present debt position of the telecom companies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) to (d) The Department of Telecommunications envisages to formulate a new National Telecom Policy in view of rapid technological advancement in the sector. The work on formulation of National Telecom Policy-2018 has been

initiated and is targeted to be finalized by March, 2018. Several Working Groups have been constituted on different themes for this purpose.

(e) As per Report of the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG), the total debt of Telecom Industry is ₹ 7.88 lakh crores.

Requisite spectrum for Government initiatives

871. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has requisite spectrum and wired connectivity to support the Government initiatives like Digital India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken by Government, if any, in this regard, before the launch of Digital India programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Department has conducted spectrum auction every year from 2012 onwards in various spectrum bands as per availability. In the last spectrum auction conducted in October, 2016, spectrum was put to auction in 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz and 2500 MHz bands. Out of a total of 2354.75 MHz spectrum put to auction in 22 Licensed Service Areas (LSAs), 964.80 MHz of spectrum in various bands was sold. Further, the Government has already sought recommendations from Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on the applicable Reserve Price and related issues for auction of right to use of spectrum above 3000 MHz (3300-3400 MHz and 3400-3600 MHz) besides frequency bands 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz and 2500 MHz. Recommendations from TRAI are awaited.

In addition to above, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and some of the private telecom operators are also providing telecom services through wireline in the country.

As per the data published by Telecom regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the total telephone subscribers (Wireless and Wireline) and Broadband subscribers in the country were 1201.72 million and 340.16 million respectively by October 31, 2017.

Action Taken Report (November, 2017) on various component of Digital India Programme is given in the Statement.

Statement**Action Taken Report (November, 2017) on various components of Digital India Programme (Related to DoT)**

Sl.No.	Action Points	Target	Status of progress
1.(a)	Broadband Highways: Broadband for all Rural	2,50,000 Gram Panchayats (GPs) to be provided with broadband facility in phased manner, as under:- (i) 1 lakh GPs by November, 2017 (ii) Balance 1.5 lakh GPs by March, 2019 (iii) District to Block and Block to GPs ring connectivity by 2023	Status of National Optical Fibre Project (NOFN)/Bharat Net:- As on 3rd December, 2017, the status of the BharatNet project is as under:- • No. of GPs where OFC laying completed: 1,05,274 • No. of GPs ready for services: 81,535 • Length of OFC laid: 2,46,161 Kms
1.(b)	Broadband Highways: Broadband for all Urban	Changes in Rules to facilitate Virtual Network Operator and communication infrastructure in new urban development and buildings	Streamlining Right of Way (RoW) The Indian Telegraph Right of Way Rules, 2016 have been notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary and the notified rules have been laid on the Tables of both Houses of the Parliament. Introduction of VNO Guidelines for grant of unified licence (Virtual Network Operators) have been issued on 31st May, 2016. Spectrum Management The Government of India has approved Sharing of Spectrum and Trading of Spectrum. The detailed guidelines for the sharing of spectrum and the trading of spectrum have been issued on 24th September, 2015 and 12th October, 2015 respectively.

Sl.No.	Action Points	Target	Status of progress
			<p>Convergence of Cable TV network for providing broadband services</p> <p>An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary was constituted to take a view on convergence of Cable TV network for providing broadband services. In pursuance of the decision taken the IMC, an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Committee was constituted by DoT comprising Joint Secretary level representatives from DoT, DeitY (Now MeitY), MoI&B and TRAI to study the issues involved in broadband through cable TV network, analyze and make recommendations for the way forward. The sub-committee submitted its report on “Broadband through Cable TV Network” on 04.01.2017. The report was forwarded to the Cabinet Secretariat. Further, a meeting on the issue was taken by the Principle Secretary to Prime Minister on 11th April, 2017 and based on the minutes of the meeting, two separate committees have been formed by DoT to examine the issues of (i) Delivering broadband through cable network in India; & (ii) Recommendations of TRAI on exemption of the license fee earned on fixed line broadband for 5 years.</p>
2.	Universal Access to Phones (a) Universal Access to mobile connectivity	Covering remaining uncovered village	<p>1. Rural Tele-density 56.71% (as on 30th September, 2017)</p> <p>2. Out of total 5,97,608 villages in the country, only 52,685 villages are not having coverage with mobile services. Various measures/schemes undertaken by Department of Telecommunications (DoT) to expand and improve telecommunications services in rural and remote areas are as under:—</p>

Sl.No.	Action Points	Target	Status of progress
			<p>(i) Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for the North-Eastern Region (NER):</p> <p>(a) Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for the North-Eastern Region (except Arunachal Pradesh and 2 districts of Assam): The Telecom Commission has approved the tender for mobile services in uncovered villages of North Eastern Region [at market discovered subsidy through tender process by USOF] in respect of 11 bidding units of Assam- A, Assam-B, Assam-C, Assam-D, Sikkim, Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur-A, Manipur-B and Arunachal Pradesh at a total estimated USOF subsidy outgo of Rs.1656 crore. Telecom Commission has approved installation of 1694 mobile towers to cover 2128 uncovered villages of Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura and 310 towers along National Highways.</p> <p>(b) Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for Arunachal Pradesh and 2 districts of Assam (Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao): The Telecom Commission has approved the BSNL tender for provision of mobile services in uncovered villages of Arunachal Pradesh and two districts of Assam at market discovered cost through tender process with the total project cost of ₹ 2258 crore.</p> <p>(ii) Mobile Communication Services in LWE affected areas: As on 30.11.2017, 2187 mobile towers out of 2199 are operational. The project (Phase-I) has been completed.</p>

Sl.No.	Action Points	Target	Status of progress
			<p>(iii) Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands: The Telecom Commission has given final approval for the Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan including provision of mobile connectivity for Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands, consisting the following components,-</p> <p>(a) Provision of 2G (voice) mobile coverage in uncovered villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (ANI) and Lakshadweep: Telecom Commission in its meeting held on 14.12.2016 has approved the proposal to cover 172 uncovered villages in ANI at a total estimated project cost of ₹ 221.92 crores to be funded from USOF. Work has to be awarded through competitive bidding basis. 151 towers are proposed to cover 172 uncovered villages with population more than 10. The project is targeted to be completed by Dec 2018. The Telecom Commission in the same meeting has also approved the proposal for augmentation of 2G mobile services with EDGE technology in Lakshadweep Islands by BSNL at an estimated cost of ₹ 10.1 crores towards CAPEX, to be funded by USOF. The project is targeted to be completed by December, 2017.</p> <p>(b) Provision of Seamless 2G (voice) mobile connectivity along the National Highway 223 in Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Telecom Commission in its meeting held on 14.12.2016 has approved the proposal to cover entire 129 km of uncovered NH223 including</p>

Sl.No.	Action Points	Target	Status of progress
			<p>80 km falling within Jarawa Tribal Reserve Belt in ANI at a total estimated project cost of ₹ 40.99 crores to be funded from USOF. Work has to be awarded through competitive bidding basis. 28 towers proposed for seamless coverage of NH223. The project is targeted to be completed by Dec 2018.</p> <p>(c) Augmentation of OFC network in Andaman and Nicobar Islands: Telecom Commission on 14.12.2016 has approved the proposal for augmentation of OFC network in Andaman and Nicobar Islands at an estimated cost limited to Rs. 35.35 crores towards CAPEX, to be funded by USOF. It will enhance the capacity of the network and providing OFC in ring configuration for providing redundancy in the land OFC network. The work has already been started. Project is targeted to be implemented by March 2018.</p> <p>d) Augmentation of satellite connectivity/ bandwidth in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep: In ANI, the project has been completed and 1151 Mbps satellite bandwidth has been achieved. In Lakshadweep, the Note has been approved by Telecom Commission to enhance the bandwidth capacity from the existing 102 Mbps to 318 Mbps. The bandwidth capacity at present is 274 Mbps. The project is targeted to be completed by December, 2017.</p> <p>3. The Department of Telecommunication has initiated an exercise to ground proof the data obtained from the Telecom Service Providers. The Department has developed a user friendly web</p>

Sl.No.	Action Points	Target	Status of progress
			portal with URL(https://202.56.229.46/TSP_DOT/login.aspx) to enable Block Development Officers (BDOs) upload the status of connectivity of villages. The Department provides unique password to each BDO for accessing the portal and uploading the status of connectivity of villages, falling within the jurisdiction of the Block. Once all the data are uploaded on the portal, it would be analysed to find the exact number of the uncovered villages in the country. After receiving the data of inhabited villages, DPR would be prepared and approval of competent authority would be taken to provide mobile services to these uncovered villages.
3	IT for Jobs Telecom Service providers to train rural workforce to cater to their own needs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All Telecom Service Providers have been requested to take necessary action to tie up with local Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and provide training to students as per their own needs. ➤ The Telecom Sector Skill Council (TSSC), a non-profit organisation constituted jointly by COAI, ICA and TCOE in January, 2013 has empanelled 157 training partners across the country and enrolled 2,12,165 persons for training so far.
4	Early Harvest Programmes: Public Wi-Fi hotspots	Covering cities with population>1million/ Tourist Centres	Out of 100 tourist sites identified by the GoI, wi-fi facility has already been provided at 90 sites.

Vacant plots of Department of Posts in Telangana

872. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 111 plots belonging to Department of Posts are lying vacant in Telangana, if so, the details of places where they are situated, District-wise;

(b) whether these plots are meant for construction of postal department buildings;

(c) if so, whether Ministry is going to construct postal buildings or exploit that land for other commercial purposes so as to reduce its losses, which were running into more than 6,000 crore last year; and

(d) whether any of the above plots are under encroachment and if so, the details thereof and efforts being made to vacate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) There are 108 plots of the Department of Posts lying vacant in Telangana Circle. The district wise details of places where they are situated are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) These plots are for the purposes of construction of Postal Departmental buildings, which is an ongoing activity and is carried out subject to availability of funds. Hence, there are no plans to exploit the said plots of vacant land for commercial purposes at the moment.

(d) The details of 19 such vacant plots facing encroachments are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The matter of vacation of these encroachments have been taken up with local administration and police authorities.

Statement-I

Vacant plots in Telangana State (District-wise)

New District as per Telangana State	Name of vacant plot
Adilabad	Adilabad
	Adilabad
	Echoda
	Boath
Gadwal	Manavapad
	Rajoli
	Gadwal

New District as per Telangana State	Name of vacant plot
Hanamakonda	Madikonda
Jagtial	Dharmapuri
	P. P. Colony
Jaishankar	Mahadevpur
	Eturnagaram
Jangaon	Buchhannapet
	Ghanpur Station
	Abadi Ghanpur
	R.N.Pally
	Pemberthy
	Jangaon
Kamareddy	Jukkal
	Kotagir
	Madnoor
	Mirzapur
	Ramareddy
	Kamareddy
	Kamaredy IDA
	Bhiknoor
	Bichkunda
	Domakonda
Karimnagar	Mukarampura
	Ramadugu
	Karimnagar old Div. office building
	Molangur
	Saidapur
	Karimnagar
Khammam	Banigandlapahad
	Ch. Madahvaram
	Tanikella

New District as per Telangana State	Name of vacant plot
Kodad	Kodad
Komaram Bheem	Asifabad
Kothagudam Bhadradi	Aswaraopeta
	Dummagudem
	Sujatahanagar
Mahabubabad	Maripeda
	Dornakal
Mahabubnagar	Boyapalli
	Koukuntla
	Kosgi
	Makthal
	Narayanpet
	Town Jadcherla
Nagarkurool	Bijnapally
	Kalwakurthy
	Marchala
	Midjil
	Veldanda
	Thudukurthy
Nalgonda	Nalgonda
	Narketpalli
	Chinthapalli
	Nakrekal
Nirmal	Bhainsa
Nizamabad	Bheemgal
	Indalwai
	Nandipet
	Kisan nagar
	Autonagar
	Navipet
	Binola, Navipet

New District as per Telangana State	Name of vacant plot
Peddapalli	Balkonda
	Basanthnagar
	Kalva Srirampur
	Kolanur
	Kamanpur
	Garrepalli
Rangareddy	IDA Ramagundam
	Kulakcherla
	Madgul
	Shadnagar
	Mankhal
	Shamshabad
Sircilla	Vanasthalipuram
	Shamshabad
Suryapet	Vemulawada
	I.E. Suryapet
Wanaparthi	Thungathurthy
	Gopalpet
Warangal Rural	Waddekothapalli
Warangal Urban	Industrial Estate Warangal
Yadadri	Tekula Somaram
Siddipet	Gujwel
	Siddipet staff quarters
Medak	Akkannapet SO
	Makkarajapet
	Ramayampet
	Toopran
Hyderabad	Tekmal
	Bolarum Bazar
	HMT Township
	B N colony

New District as per Telangana State	Name of vacant plot
Vikarabad	Gachibowli
	Jubilee Hills
	Bompally
	Kotpally
	Dharur
Sangareddy	Nawanpet
	Rajampet Colony, Sangareddy
	Digwal
	Sadasivapet

Statement-II

Details of vacant plots facing encroachments

New District as per Telangana State	Name of the vacant plot under encroachment
Jaishankar	Mahadevpur
Kamareddy	Domakonda
	Kamareddy
Karimnagar	Ramadugu
	Mukarampura
Mahabubabad	Maripeda vacant site
Mahabubnagar	Boyapalli
Nalgonda	Nalgonda
Nirmal	Bhainsa
Nizamabad	Balkonda
	Navipet
	Binola
Sircilla	Vemulawada
Jagtial	Dharmapuri under Karimnagar Division
Karimnagar	Karimnagar Sorting under RMS Z Division
Peddapalli	Kalvasrampur

New District as per Telangana State	Name of the vacant plot under encroachment
Vikarabad	Nawabpet
Sangareddy	Rajampet Colony, Sangareddy
Vikarabad	Bompally

Completion of first phase of BharatNet

873. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN:

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first phase of the National Optical Fibre Network will be completed by the end of this year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that BharatNet has now reached to 83,000 Gram Panchayats; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that it is imperative to create a fibre first programme where Government as well as private sector can join hands to achieve the objective of doubling the reach of telecom fibre network in the country by 2020, if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI MANOJ SINHA): (a) The first phase of the BharatNet (earlier known as National Optical Fibre Network) is targeted to be completed for 1 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) by the end of this year.

(b) As on 17.12.2017, optical fibre connectivity has been provided to 1,06,585 GPs by laying 2,50,197 km Optical Fibre Cable and 87,836 GPs have been made service ready under the BharatNet project.

(c) The first Phase of BharatNet is being implemented through three Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs), Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and RailTel. Government approved a modified strategy to implement the BharatNet project on 19.07.2017, to connect remaining GPs in Phase-II. Under Phase II, connectivity will be provided to balance GPs in the country by March, 2019 through an optimal mix of underground/ aerial OFC, radio and satellite media. The implementation of the Phase-II is proposed to be done through States and private sector, in addition to CPSUs.

Fake ration cards

†874. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fake ration cards are essentially made through a collusion between Government employees and ration depot holders; and

(b) if so the action taken by Government so far against persons involved in criminal conspiracy of committing a fraud in the Public Distribution System (PDS)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation and distribution of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible beneficiaries, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

TPDS (Control) Order, 2015, stipulate that State/UT Governments are required to review the lists of beneficiaries every year for the purpose of deletion of ineligible families and inclusion of eligible families. State/UT Governments have been requested from time to time to carry out drives for reviewing the list of beneficiaries under TPDS. The exercise of deletion of bogus/ineligible cards and inclusion of eligible families is a continuous process and State/UT Governments are to periodically carry out the same. The action against persons involved in criminal conspiracy of committing a fraud in PDS is required to be handled by respective State/UT Government as per clause 13 of TPDS(Control) Order, 2015.

Unfair trade practices

875. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sharing any details of consumers for commercial purpose by companies will be treated as unfair trade practice which will attract punishment under the consumer protection law;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in developed countries stricter penalties are being imposed on companies violating the norms;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to make reflection of the best practices being followed in other countries in its policies too; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 unfair trade practice means a trade practice which, for the purpose of promoting the sale, use or supply of any goods or for the provision of any service, adopts any unfair method or unfair or deceptive practice/practices.

(b) No information is available.

(c) and (d) The Government has introduced Consumer Protection Bill, 2015 in Parliament which seeks to provide, *inter alia*, several provisions for safeguarding the interest of consumers.

Cheating in selling of rice by traders

†876. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rice costing ₹ 30 per kg. is being sold at the rate of ₹ 100 per kg. by powdering it throughout the country, including Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 3,000 quintal Basmati and same quantity of Katarani rice is being exported from Bihar while its production in the State is very low; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against the traders involved in cheating common people of the country, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Prices of powdered rice is not being monitored at present. There is no restriction on sale of powdered rice. Prices of commodities are determined by various factors such as demand and supply, costs related to packaging, processing, storage, transportation, branding, etc. Packaged commodities of more than 10 gm if sold by weight are covered under the Legal Metrology Act, (Packaged Commodity) Rules, 2011, which prescribes mandatory declaration of Maximum Retail Price (MRP). There are penalty provisions under Section 36 of the Legal Metrology

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Act, 2009 for the violations of the provisions of Acts and Rules with regard to Maximum Retail Price (MRP).

State specific export data is not available with the Government.

Rise in price of onion

877. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the various measures Government has taken in order to control the rising prices of onion in various parts of the country, including in the metro cities;

(b) the reasons for sudden rise in the prices of onions;

(c) whether Government has taken action against hoarders and black marketeers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Government took various measures to control the rising price of onions. Export of onions is permitted only on Letter of Credit subject to Minimum Export Price (MEP) of USD 850 F.O.B per MT till 31.12.2017. Government has enabled States to impose stock limit on onions and advised the producing States to take action against hoarders/traders engaging in illegal practices. Government directed NAFED and SFAC to procure 10,000 MT and 2,000 MT respectively from producing regions for supply in consuming areas. MMTC was directed to import 1000 MT of onions with a provision for additional 1000 MT at the same rate. Letters were written to States to indicate their respective demand of onions. Government is retailing onions through SAFAL, NCCF and auction in mandies in Delhi to moderate prices.

(b) Prices of essential commodities including onion are affected by various factors such as mismatch in demand and supply, increased transportation costs, supply chain constraints, artificial shortage created by hoarding and black marketing etc. Prices during current year is also influenced by the decline of around 31% in crop area of kharif onion during 2017-18 affecting its supply.

(c) and (d) Government of India has made enabling provision allowing States to impose stock limit on onions till 31.12.2017. Letters were written to States to take necessary and corrective measures by way of licensing, imposition of stock limits and movement restrictions. They were also requested to hold periodical meetings with traders, farmers, retailers and consumer associations at State and District levels

to impress upon them the need to desist from unfair and illegal trade practices and profiteering. Government has also requested States to initiate action against unscrupulous traders and hoarders of onion under Essential Commodities Act.

Action against hoarders

878. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rates of onion and tomato have risen alarmingly;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to control the prices of onion and tomato and ensure the availability of these produces throughout the year at reasonable rates; and

(c) the steps taken to advise the States to take stern action against hoarders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of All India average retail prices of onion and tomato are given in the table below:

Item	All India Average Retail Price			Unit: (₹/Kg.)	
	Price As On	1 Month Ago	3 Months Ago	6 Months Ago	1 Year Ago
Date	18.12.17	18.11.17	18.9.17	18.6.17	18.12.16
Onion	44.2	39.05	26.33	14.49	14.96
Tomato	34.31	48.05	38.3	20.6	16.76

Source: State Civil Supplies Departments

(b) Government took various measures to control the rising price of onions. Export of onions is permitted only on Letter of Credit subject to Minimum Export Price (MEP) of USD 850 F.O.B per MT till 31.12.2017. Government has enabled States to impose stock limit on onions and advised the producing States to take action against hoarders/traders engaging in illegal practices. Government directed NAFED and SFAC to procure 10,000 MT and 2,000 MT respectively from producing regions for supply in consuming areas. MMTC was directed to import 1000 MT of onions with a provision for additional 1000 MT at the same rate. Letters were written to States to indicate their respective demand of onions. Government is retailing onions through SAFAL, NCCF and auction in mandies in Delhi to moderate prices.

Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) including onion and tomato, for holistic development of Horticulture which also provides assistance for creation of post-

harvest management infrastructure including setting up of cold storage for perishable horticulture produce. So far, 7682 number of cold storages with capacity of 35.16 million MT has been created in the country.

(c) Government of India has made enabling provision allowing States to impose stock limit on onions till 31.12.2017. Letters were written to States to take necessary and corrective measures by way of licensing, imposition of stock limits and movement restrictions. They were also requested to hold periodical meetings with traders, farmers, retailers and consumer associations at State and District levels to impress upon them the need to desist from unfair and illegal trade practices and profiteering. Government has also requested States to initiate action against unscrupulous traders and hoarders of onion under Essential Commodities Act.

Complaints received on INGRAM portal

879. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of consumer complaints received till October, 2017 on the Integrated Grievance Redressal Mechanism (INGRAM);

(b) the number of complaints resolved within the stipulated time of 60 days;

(c) whether Government maintains a list of companies and the number of complaints received for each of them through the INGRAM portal; and

(d) if so, whether a copy of the same may be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) INGRAM portal was launched by the Department on 15.08.2016 and during the period from 15.08.2016 till 31.10.2017 around 4,97,927 complaints were received. These complaints are forwarded to the convergence companies for redressal. Around 70% complaints are responded within the stipulated period of 60 days.

(c) and (d) List of convergence companies is available on Integrated Grievance Redressal Mechanism (INGRAM) portal and can be accessed on <https://consumerhelpline.gov.in>.

Shortage of trained manpower in BIS

880. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the BIS has huge shortage of trained manpower and labs, etc., required to fulfill its mandate throughout the country;

(b) if so, in what manner the BIS is managing its activities; and

(c) whether it is hampering the working of BIS especially in view of the fact that it is looking at the extent of spurious/fake products and substandard food stuff available today?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The approved strength of Group A, Scientific Cadre Officers is 560, out of which as on date, there are 461 Scientific Cadre Officers in Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). During the year 2016, 76 Scientific Cadre Officers were recruited and the recruitment process for year 2017-18 has been initiated to fill the existing vacancies.

Total sanctioned strength of Group B and Group C (Technical) Staff in BIS Laboratories is 239 out of which 171 Staff are currently posted in BIS Laboratories. Besides, 46 Scientific cadre officers are also currently posted in BIS Laboratories.

BIS has its own eight laboratories which are located at Sahibabad (NCR), Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Bangalore, Patna and Guwahati. In addition, BIS also grants recognition to Outside Laboratories (OSL) for testing of products in order to cater to the needs of its various conformity assessment schemes. 201 OSLs have been recognized by BIS for testing of various products.

BIS also uses information technology tools and has simplified its procedures to manage its activities.

Procurement of pulses

881. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre is considering to pull out of the procurement of pulses at Minimum Support Price and instead ask States to procure the key farm produces;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Centre would bear about 30 per cent of the amount spent for procurement that agencies of State Governments would incur during storage and release of pulses; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is also struggling to dispose of the old stock of about 1.8 million tonnes of pulses since States are not picking them up from the Central pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b)

Government is implementing Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of pulses through Central Nodal Agencies at Minimum Support Prices (MSP) at the request of the concerned State.

(c) Government supplies pulses from the buffer to States; and Central Agencies, Government outfits and its organs/agencies. In addition, pulses from the buffer are also released through strategic open market sale. As on 19.12.2017, around 3.40 lakh tonnes of pulses has been disposed.

Rise in prices of essential commodities

882. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of all essential daily items have gone up in recent times;

(b) whether it is also a fact that cost of eggs have hit a high now, as costly as chicken;

(c) if so, whether Government is considering to take an action to streamline the increase in price of all essential commodities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Details of inflation rate as per all India Consumer Food Price Inflation (CFPI), brought out by M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) are as under:

Base 2012=100

Month	Inflation (%)		
	2017	2016	2015
August	1.52	5.91	2.20
September	1.25	3.96	3.88
October	1.90	3.32	5.25
November	4.42(P)	2.03	6.07

(P): Provisional

(b) As per the Sub group level Consumer Price Index (CPI) brought out by MoSPI, the percentage increase in price of eggs in recent months of 2017 are as under:—

Base 2012=100

August	-1.75
September	-0.23
October	0.77
November	7.95(P)

(P): Provisional

(c) and (d) Government has taken various measures from time to time to stabilize prices of essential food items which, *inter alia*, include appropriately utilizing trade and fiscal policy instruments like import and export duty, Minimum Export Price, export restrictions, etc. to regulate domestic availability and moderate prices; imposition of stock limits; and, provision of higher Minimum Support Prices to incentivize farmers for increasing production. Besides, Government is also implementing Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) scheme to help moderate the volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like onion, potato and pulses.

Rise in prices of vegetables

883. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that prices of most vegetables have recently shot up sharply making it difficult even for the middle class families to manage their household budget in the National Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also aware that prices of vegetables in the wholesale market are not so high but the retailers who are also trading in the same market are selling them at a very high rate; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the steps taken to curb the abnormal rise of prices by the retailers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) All India annual inflation rate for vegetables, as per Sub-Group level Consumer Price Index data released by M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation, is given in the table below:—

Month	Inflation rate (%)
Aug' 2017	6.16
Sep' 2017	3.92
Oct' 2017	7.47
Nov' 2017	22.48 (P)

P=Provisional

(c) and (d) The difference between the prices of essential commodities including vegetables in retail and wholesale market is due to various factors such as transportation cost, loading/unloading expenses, grading/sorting, wholesaler's margin, wastages during movement/weighing, location of retail shops, fixed overhead expenses of retailers and margin of retailers etc.

Government of India has made enabling provision allowing States to impose stock limit on onions till 31.12.2017. Letters were written to States to take necessary and corrective measures by way of licensing, imposition of stock limits and movement restrictions. They were also requested to hold periodical meetings with traders, farmers, retailers and consumer associations at State and District levels to impress upon them the need to desist from unfair and illegal trade practices and profiteering. Government has also requested States to initiate action against unscrupulous traders and hoarders of onion under Essential Commodities Act.

Releasing of funds to Odisha

884. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of Government of Odisha for release of Central Government's share of ₹ 50.00 crore for State-level Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) is pending with the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and by when the due funds would be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The proposal received from Government of Odisha under Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) is not as per the Guidelines of PSF, therefore, funds were not released.

Rise in prices of Onion and Tomato

885. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of onion and tomato had reached to ₹ 80/- per kg. in retail market during November, 2017;

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

(c) whether Government is unable to check price rise of essential vegetables, particularly onion and tomato, as per the recent statement of the Minister; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) The all India average retail price of onions and tomatoes based on prices in identified markets catering to high, middle and low income consumers, reached to a maximum of ₹ 45.54/- per kg and ₹ 48.71/- per kg respectively in November 2017.

(c) and (d) Prices of essential commodities including vegetables are affected by various factors such as mismatch in demand and supply, increased transportation costs, supply chain constraints, artificial shortage created by hoarding and black marketing etc. Prices during current year is also influenced by the decline of around 31% in crop area of kharif onion during 2017-18 affecting its supply.

Government took various measures to control the rising price of onions. Export of onions is permitted only on Letter of Credit subject to Minimum Export Price (MEP) of USD 850 F.O.B per MT till 31.12.2017. Government has enabled States to impose stock limit on onions and advised the producing States to take action against hoarders/traders engaging in illegal practices. Government directed NAFED and SFAC to procure 10,000 MT and 2,000 MT respectively from producing regions for supply in consuming areas. MMTC was directed to import 1000 MT of onions with a provision for additional 1000 MT at the same rate. Letters were written to States to indicate their respective demand of onions. Government is retailing onions through SAFAL, NCCF and auction in mandies in Delhi to moderate prices.

Implementation of NFSA

†886. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply system of foodgrains to the total rural population of the country under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) has not been established;

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

(c) whether adequate budget is being allocated by the Central Government to ensure proper implementation of the NFSA in all States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is implemented under the joint responsibility of Central and State Governments. Central Government is responsible for allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs as per the entitlement of eligible households and coverage determined for the State/UT under the Act, and its delivery upto the designated depots of Food Corporation of India for each State/UT. Further responsibility for its distribution to the eligible households lies with State Governments/UT Administrations. As per provisions of the Act, foodgrains as per entitlement are being allocated by the Central Government to States/UTs, which are lifted by them and distributed to eligible households through about 5.27 lakh fair price shops, spread across the country. Thus, there exists a system for distribution of foodgrains under NFSA.

(c) and (d) Implementation of NFSA primarily entails distribution of subsidized foodgrains to eligible households as per provisions of the Act, for which expenditure is met out of budgetary allocation for food subsidy. An amount of ₹ 1,45,138.60 crore has been provided in the BE (2017-18) for food subsidy. In addition, there is a provision of ₹ 4500 crore in the BE (2017-18) for Central assistance to States/UTs for meeting expenditure on intra-State transportation and handling of foodgrains and margins to fair price shop dealers.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Decentralized procurement of wheat

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

(a) whether Government has released pending storage benefits regarding Decentralized Procurement of wheat from covered and capped godowns respectively of all the States in the country;

(b) the details of the States whose payment under storage benefit on procurement is pending; and

(c) by when it will be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Storage charge of wheat for covered and plinth (CAP) godown is a part of the Food Subsidy for DCP operation. As per quantity of distribution of foodgrains with respect to allocation and procurement, subsidy claims are raised by DCP States and admissible food subsidy is released to them which includes storage charges.

(b) and (c) Release of Food Subsidy is a continuous process and funds to States are released as per Monthly Expenditure Plan (MEP)/ Quarterly Expenditure Plan (QEP) and allocated budget.

Supply of foodgrains to poor people

†888. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the poor are not getting foodgrains because of non-submission of their Aadhaar number due to which they are becoming victim of malnutrition;

(b) the number of cases came to light where the supply of foodgrains could not reach the poor in last three years;

(c) the steps taken to implement the present system of foodgrains' supply effectively in last three years; and

(d) the obstacles coming in the way of providing facilities of food security to the poor without Aadhaar and details of steps taken to address it?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per provisions of Notification issued by this Department on dated 8/2/17 [as amended from time to time], eligible beneficiaries under National Food Security Act [NFSA], 2013 who do not possess Aadhaar, are required to make application for Aadhaar enrolment by giving their name, address, mobile number with Ration Card number and other details with their fair price shop owners or through the web portal provided for the purpose by State/UT. In the light of the provisions of the above notification, benefits under NFSA cannot be denied by State/UT Governments for the only reasons that eligible beneficiaries do not possess Aadhaar.

(b) There have been complaints about irregularities in the functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) including non distribution of foodgrains to beneficiaries, leakages, diversion, issuance of ration cards etc. in some States/UTs. TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments wherein the operational responsibilities for implementation of TPDS within the State/UT rest with the concerned State/UT Governments. Therefore, as and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, these are referred to the State/UT Governments concerned for inquiry and appropriate action. The number of such complaints received during last three years are as under:

Years	No. of complaints
2017 (Upto 15th December, 2017)	1177
2016	1106
2015	818

(c) Streamlining and upgradation of TPDS is a continuous process. Department of Food and Public Distribution is implementing a Scheme on 'End-to-End Computerisation of TPDS Operations' on cost sharing basis with the States/UTs. The Scheme comprises of activities namely, digitization of ration cards/beneficiary and other databases, computerisation of supply-chain management, setting up of transparency portals and grievance redressal mechanisms and installation of e PoS devices at Fair Price Shops and issuance of foodgrains through biometric authentication.

Under the above scheme, 100 % digitisation of Ration Cards has been done, 31 States/UTs have implemented online allocation of Foodgrains and 20 States/UTs have implemented computerisation of supply chain management.

(d) State/UT Governments have been instructed *vide* letter no. 1(8)/2017-PD.II of dated 24.10.17 to strictly comply with the provisions of the Notification dated 8/2/17 [as amended from time to time].

The said Notification has clear provisions for distribution of the benefits of subsidized foodgrains/cash transfer of food subsidy under NFSA to those eligible beneficiaries who do not possess Aadhaar number. The letter also covers the issue arising out of failure of biometric authentication at PoS and the method to distribute foodgrains in such cases.

Misleading advertisements

889. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) has been receiving complaints regarding misleading, false and unsubstantiated claims in advertisements;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints since 2014, till date, date-wise and the action taken against these complaints along with the present status thereof; and

(c) the details regarding complaints received against companies selling natural/herbal products in respect of such advertisements and the action taken along with the present status of the complaints, date-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Department of Consumer Affairs has launched a portal called Grievance Against Misleading Advertisement (GAMA) to handle complaints relating misleading advertisements. The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) has been assigned the task of processing the complaints received through the GAMA portal. The details of the complaints registered in the portal since 2014 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As informed by the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Neturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH), during the period from January to September 2017, a total 526 complaints of misleading advertisements of herbal/AYUSH products have been considered by the Consumer Complaints Council of Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) out of which 199 advertisers have either discontinued or modified the advertisements and 327 advertisers have not complied. These 327 offenders have been reported to the concerned State Licensing Authorities for taking action in accordance with the legal provisions of Drugs & Magic Remedies (Objectionable

Advertisement) Act, 1954 and Rules made thereunder as well as Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder.

Statement

Details of complaints registered in the portal since 2014

Year	Total number of advertisements across all sectors
April 2014 - March 2015	1247
April 2015 - March 2016	814
April 2016 - March 2017	1790
	(1195 +373 DMR* + 222 IR**)
April 2017 - October 2017	1237
	(765 +208 DMR* + 264 IR**)

Note: DMR*: Advertisements in contravention of Drugs and Magic Remedies (DMR)/Drugs and Cosmetics Act Regulations

IR** - Cases resolved as advertisers withdrew the ad.

Implementation of National Food Security Act

890. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has taken a strong exception for the tardy implementation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) by the Governments;

(b) if so, the details of judgement given by the Supreme Court; and

(c) the lacunae found by the Ministry in implementation of NFSA and how it is planning to rectify them for its effective implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b) In the ongoing Writ Petition (Civil) No.857 filed by Swaraj Abhiyan versus Union of India & Others, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has stressed on the need for better implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), and has given certain directions which *inter alia* include time-bound implementation of provisions of NFSA by the State Governments, pertaining to appointment/designation of District Grievance Redressal Officer, constitution of State Food Commission, mechanism for Social Audit and functioning of Vigilance Committees.

(c) NFSA is being implemented in all the States/UTs and 80.72 crore persons are covered for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains as per provisions of the Act.

For checking leakages and diversion in distribution of foodgrains as well as better targeting of food subsidy, the Department is implementing a scheme on 'End to end Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System Operations'.

Delay in payment of cash under DBT scheme of PDS

891. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA:

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has received complaints from various States regarding delay in payment of cash under the DBT reforms introduced in the PDS;

(b) if so, the reasons identified for the delay in payments; and

(c) whether Government provides any compensation to the affected because of delayed payments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY):

(a) to (c) Cash transfer of food subsidy scheme is being implemented in the Union Territories (UTs) of Chandigarh, Puducherry and urban areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. There has been no complaint from these UTs about delay in release of cash subsidy by the Central Government.

Sale of crops by farmers below the MSP

†892. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the farmers were compelled to sell pulses and other agricultural produces below the Minimum Support Price (MSP) in the year 2016-17 and because of this farmers had faced losses;

(b) the reasons due to which farmers are compelled to sell their agricultural produces below the MSP;

(c) the manner by which the Ministry would ensure that farmers may get at least MSP on their agricultural produces; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government would consider to bring binding rules for purchasing of crops of farmers on MSP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) The prices of agricultural produce including pulses are determined by supply and demand conditions in the market on a day-to-day basis. Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major agricultural crops on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). While formulating its recommendations on price policy, CACP considers various important factors like cost of cultivation, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc. The prices of agricultural produce tend to fall after the harvest season due to increase in market arrival of new crops in a lumpy manner. Government fixes MSPs to protect farmers from distress sale. Besides, in 2016-17, there was also record food grains production leading to a significant fall in wholesale prices, year-on-year. The fall was steeper in the prices of certain pulses owing to higher wholesale prices in 2015-16, which induced the enhanced supply response of farmers in 2016-17. In case of Tur/Arhar, wholesale prices in 2016-17 were below MSP in two months of February and March, 2017. However, in Sunflower and Safflower, wholesale prices were below the MSP during the whole year. This owe to the fact that the edible oil prices are largely aligned to international prices. Besides, the MSPs of pulses/oilseeds were raised significantly including incentive bonus by the Government to achieve greater production.

(c) Government has taken several steps to ensure farmers get MSP for agricultural produce which includes setting up of procurement centres keeping in view the potential in the areas; creating awareness among the farmers of the MSP operations; encouraging decentralized procurement; adopting e-procurement system; engaging private players in certain States to participate in procurement operations, implementing e-National Agriculture Market, promoting Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) etc. The Government offers to procure the agricultural produce at MSP through designated procurement agencies. However, farmers are free to sell their produce to Government procurement agencies at MSP or in the open market as is advantageous to them.

(d) No such proposal in under the consideration of the Government as these are seasonal or cyclical phenomenon, and by and large in most of commodities the average wholesale prices in 2016-17 were above the MSP. The existing procurement mechanism including Price Support Scheme (PSS) and other initiatives for marketing are designed to provide necessary relief in this regard.

Aadhaar centres in Post Offices

893. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention is drawn towards recent complaints regarding private vendors on alleged leakage of UID data, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has approved setting up of Aadhaar centres in post offices, if so, the details thereof and the objective behind the move;
- (c) the amount allocated for setting up Aadhaar centres in post offices;
- (d) the estimated number of post offices where this facility will be available; and
- (e) by when Aadhaar centres in post offices will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) There has been no leakage of Aadhaar data from UIDAI Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR).

(b) Considering its wide scale presence across the country, Department of Post, as Registrar of UIDAI, has been mandated to set up Aadhaar enrolment and update facility in designated post offices throughout the country.

(c) UIDAI has till date released ₹ 8 crore to Department of Post under ICT Assistance. In addition, ₹ 200 crore has been allocated by the Government for setting up Aadhaar Enrolment and Update Centres.

(d) and (e) Department of Post is expected to set up about 13,500 Aadhaar enrolment/update centres in designated post offices progressively by the financial year 2017-18.

Employment in call centres

†894. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people getting employment in call centres across the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the scheme for creating jobs through call centres in last three years has not been progressing satisfactorily; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor and the scheme Government is formulating to address the reasons thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), Indian BPO industry covering call centres provides employment to about 11 lakh persons.

(b) No, Sir. The schemes have progressed satisfactorily.

(c) Does not arise.

GST on electronic manufacturing sector

895. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Make in India plan set for Electronics sector of the country is being hurt by the GST rates, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Electronic industry/ sector of the country has raised their concern to the Ministry in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Ministry thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has received representations from Electronics Industry Associations viz. Manufacturers' Association for Information Technology (MAIT), Electronic Industries Association of India (ELCINA), Consumer Electronics and Appliances Manufacturers Association (CEAMA), Electric Lamp and Component Manufacturers' Association of India (ELCOMA), All India Electronics Association (WZ) Mumbai, etc., seeking correction of ambiguities/lack of uniformity in the GST rates and lowering the GST rates for Electronic goods. The concerns were examined in MeitY and taken up appropriately with Department of Revenue. The present GST rates for the key electronic goods are as under:

Sl. No.	Electronic goods	GST rate
1.	Computer Monitors and Projectors not exceeding 20 inches	18%
2.	Mobile Phones	12%
3.	CCTV Camera/IP Camera	18%
4.	Light Emitting Diode (LED) Lamps	12%
5.	Video Recorders	18%
6.	Electrical Switches, Relays, Fuses, Plugs, Sockets	18%

Further, keeping in view the Make in India policy of the Government and to promote indigenous manufacturing, import duty on the following electronic goods has recently been increased as under:

Sl. No.	Description	From	To
1.	Microwave Ovens	10%	20%
2.	Mobile Phones	10%	15%
3.	Digital Video Recorder (DVR)/Network Video Recorder (NVR)	10%	15%
4.	CCTV Camera/IP Camera	10%	15%
5.	Light Emitting Diode (LED) Lamps	10%	20%
6.	Color Television, LCD, LED and OLED	10%	20%
7.	Electricity Meters	10%	15%

Steps to protect UIDAI's iris scan based security

896. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police have arrested a few men for allegedly cloning fingerprints to subvert Aadhaar's vaunted biometric based security system, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps Government is taking to protect UIDAI's iris scan-based security and to secure it from fresh vulnerabilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) Two FIRs have been filed for allegedly attempting to breach the biometric authentication process of operators. In this regard, F.I.R No. 396 dated 2.6.17 was filed by Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) in Police Station Padrona Kotwali, in the District of Kushinagar. Another F.I.R No. 0361 dated 2.6.17 was filed by UIDAI in Kotwali Police Station in the District of Deoria against the culprits. Accused persons were arrested for attempting the above crime.

(b) UIDAI has a well-designed, multi-layered robust security system in place and necessary technology and infrastructure has been deployed to ensure the security of iris scan data captured during enrolment or authentication processes. Further to enhance security, UIDAI has introduced the concept of Registered Biometric Devices wherein each device (which captures fingerprint and IRIS scan) is uniquely identifiable and traceable, and biometrics captured by these devices are encrypted at source.

The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (Aadhaar Act) provides for a detailed framework for protection of Identity information including iris scan data. In this regard, attention is invited to Section 28 of the Aadhaar Act, which provides that the Authority (UIDAI) to ensure that the information in possession or control of Authority, including the information stored in CIDR, is secured and protected against access, use or disclosure not permitted under the Act or regulations made thereunder, and against accidental or intentional destruction, loss or damage. Further, Section 29 (1) of the Act read together with Regulation 3(1) of the Aadhaar (Sharing of information) Regulations, 2016 categorically states that no core biometric information, collected or created under the Act, shall be shared with anyone for any reason whatsoever; or used for any purpose other than generation of Aadhaar numbers and authentication under the Act. Also, Regulation 4(1) of the Aadhaar (Sharing of information) Regulations, 2016 provides that core biometric information collected or captured by a requesting entity from Aadhaar number holder at the time of authentication shall not be shared for any reason whatsoever. Further, Section 30 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 applies the rigours of the IT Act, 2000 and the rules thereunder whereby Biometric Information is deemed to be Sensitive personal information.

Additionally, Chapter VII of the Act lays down monetary penalties and imprisonment for unauthorized sharing of residents' identity information including iris scan.

897. *The question was cancelled.*

Issuance of Aadhaar to persons with disabilities

898. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of Aadhaar applicants with disabilities have not been issued Aadhaar cards, in spite of making multiple attempts;

(b) whether separate arrangements have been made for persons with disabilities, including those with cerebral palsy, for issuing of Aadhaar cards;

(c) whether enrolment agencies/operators have been sensitized regarding persons with disabilities and those having partial or no biometrics;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any modified software is being developed for persons with disabilities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Every resident, including persons with disability/ missing biometrics, is eligible for Aadhaar. Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) Regulations, 2016 contain detailed guidelines for Aadhaar enrolment of all categories of residents including those with disabilities.

(c) and (d) UIDAI organises training and sensitization workshops for enrolment agencies/operators on various issues of enrolment, from time to time.

(e) The existing software for Aadhaar enrolment is capable of catering to all categories of residents.

Employees found guilty of leaking Aadhaar data

899. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the protection against leakage of data submitted to Government authorities like Aadhaar data under UIDAI;

(b) the action taken against employees found to be guilty of leaking data of individuals or citizens to unauthorized persons; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has set up a Committee for data protection and drafting of Data Protection bill, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) Government is fully alive to the need to maintain highest level of data security, privacy and is deploying the necessary technology and infrastructure. The architecture of Aadhaar ecosystem has been designed to ensure non-duplication, data integrity and other related management aspects of security and privacy in Aadhaar database. Security is an integral part of the system from the initial design to the final stage. Security of Aadhaar data is monitored at all the times *i.e.* at rest, in transit and in storage. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been declared ISO 27001:2013 certified by STQC with respect to Information Security which has added another layer of information security assurance. In pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the IT Act 2000, UIDAI data has also been declared as protected system by National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre.

Additionally, various policies and procedures have been defined clearly which are reviewed and updated periodically, thereby, appropriately controlling and monitoring security of data.

There are multiple layers of security at physical level in UIDAI Data Centres and is being managed by armed CISF personnel round the clock. Strengthening of security of data is an ongoing process, and all possible steps are being taken in this regard. Chapter VI (Protection of Information) of The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (“The Aadhaar Act”) and The Aadhaar (Data Security) Regulations, 2016 framed there under have been specifically drafted keeping in account the various security requirements in respect of data stored in UIDAI’s Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR).

(b) As on date, no such incident has been reported to UIDAI.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government has set up a Committee of Experts under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Shri B N Srikrishna to prepare a data protection framework and work out the Data Protection Bill. The Committee has prepared a White Paper on “Data Protection Framework for India” which has been published on Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) website soliciting public comments by 31.12.2017. The White Paper has sought public response and views on all relevant issues including security standards related to protection of personal data. Based on the request from various stakeholders, closing date has now been extended till 31.01.2018.

Issuing of Aadhaar cards through Post Offices and Banks

900. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is contemplating on handing over the work of issuing of Aadhaar Cards to Post Offices and Banks in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Department of Post, as Registrar of UIDAI, has been mandated to set up Aadhaar enrolment and update facility in designated post offices throughout the country. In addition, banks have also been mandated under Regulation 12A of the Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2017 (No. 2 of 2017) and the Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Third Amendment) (No. 3 of 2017) to set up Aadhaar enrolment and update facility in a minimum one out of every ten bank branches.

Jobs creation in IT sector

901. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the total number of jobs created in the IT sector and the total number of IT professionals hired by major IT companies in the country during the last three years alongwith details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): Indian IT-BPM industry currently employs nearly 3.9 million people, an addition of 173,000 over last year. The total job creation in the IT sector covering major companies during the last three years is as given below:

Year	Total employees ('000)	Net addition ('000)
FY2014-15	3,485	217
FY2015-16	3,688	203
FY2016-17	3,863	175

Steps to protect citizens from Aadhaar data leak

†902. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is violating the privacy of citizens of the country by taking their full details through Aadhaar and sharing the same with private companies, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether this does not amount to violation of the decision of the Supreme Court that privacy is a fundamental right; and

(c) if not, in what manner Government protects the details of Aadhaar so that privacy of the citizens is not violated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) No, Sir. During enrolment for Aadhaar, only following minimum information is required:

1. Biometric Information- (i) Facial image (ii) All ten fingerprints and (iii) Scans of both irises.
2. Demographic Information: (i) Name (ii) Date of Birth (iii) Gender and (iv) Residential Address

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, sharing of Aadhaar information is governed by Section 8 and Section 29 of Aadhaar Act, 2016, Aadhaar (Sharing of Information) Regulations, 2016 and Aadhaar (Authentication) Regulations, 2016 which lay down requirement of explicit consent of resident for sharing his Aadhaar information and other strict conditions as to the purpose of sharing of information, nature of information to be shared, manner of sharing of information etc.

Thus, there is no violation of Supreme Court's decision.

CMs panel on digital payments

903. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CMs Panel on Digital Payments has submitted its report to the Government, if so the details thereof;

(b) whether Said Panel has recommended for continuation of Service tax exemptions to make the digital currency comparable with the physical currency; and

(c) whether incentives to smart phone users and subsidies for such phones were proposed in the report and if so, the response of the Government thereto, the details there of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) The Committee of Chief Ministers on Digital Payments submitted the Interim Report on 24th January, 2017.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The CM Committee recommended that a subsidy of ₹ 1,000 to be provided for smart phones for non-income tax assesses and small merchants. No decision has been taken by Government in this regard yet.

Spread of misinformation and malicious content on social media

904. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the enactment of IT Act, 2000, misinformation and malicious content is being openly circulated on social media on daily basis;

(b) whether Government has any additional plan/policy to counter this spread of false information, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that many anti-social persons, posting malicious content on social media, have been misusing photographs of many Union Ministers and senior leaders to assert their legitimacy for violating the IT Act, 2000; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) to (d) Cyber space is a complex environment of people, software, hardware and services on the Internet. Cyberspace has distinct and unique characteristics as compared to physical space. The cyberspace is virtual, borderless and offers anonymity to a large extent. With a borderless cyberspace coupled with the possibility of instant communication and anonymity, the potential for taking undue advantages by anti-national and anti-social elements with impunity in committing crimes using state of the art methods is higher than ever, posing a threat to sovereignty and integrity of the country.

With widespread proliferation of new technologies like social media and mobile apps, etc. there are some negative elements who are misusing these technologies for committing cyber crimes. Such behavior is facilitated by virtual and borderless nature of cyber space, where anyone can open an account in any name including fake name from any part of the world at any time. Most social networking sites donot do background information check and have their servers abroad.

Government has adequate institutional mechanism under the Information Technology Act, 2000, Indian Penal Code (IPC), Indecent Women Representation Act, POCSO etc. to bring culprits under book. It is technically challenging to detect and prevent uploading of misinformation and malicious content proactively. Government takes action as and when any objectionable content is brought to its knowledge.

Whenever any inflammatory harmful and hateful content on various social networking sites is brought to the notice of the Government by the Security/Intelligence Agencies, action is taken under section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, if the content has the potential to affect the interest of Sovereignty and Integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above. On a case-to-case basis, the concerned social media platforms are also approached for removal/blocking of specifics.

The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 has provisions for removal of objectionable online content. The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 notified

under section 79 of the IT Act requires that the Intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, affect minors and unlawful in any way.

Manufacturing of mobile phones for creation of jobs

905. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government expects its major new policy of a phased manufacturing programme for mobile phones would create two million jobs and half a billion dollars worth of manufacturing activity in the country over the next five to seven years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has held discussions with mobile manufacturers in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) The Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) has been notified with the objective of progressively increasing the domestic value addition for establishment of a robust Cellular mobile handsets manufacturing eco-system in India, in consultation with the Industry. As per estimates of the Industry, it is expected that approximately 500 million mobile handsets valued at about ₹ 2,00,000 crore will be manufactured by the year 2019-20. This is expected to generate approximately 15 lakh jobs by the year 2019-20. Further, it is estimated that mobile handset components manufacturing industry worth ₹ 50,000 crore will also be set up by the year 2019-20.

(b) Consultations have been held by the Government with the Indian Cellular Association (ICA) and manufacturers of Mobile handsets and components thereof to develop the PMP roadmap and imposing duties, as appropriate, to promote indigenous manufacturing of Mobile handsets and components thereof.

Setting up of cold storage chain facilities

†906. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 4 to 16 per cent of foodgrains and horticulture produces, fruits

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and vegetables get perished due to lack of sufficient cold storage chain facilities, including processing, transportation and marketing facilities in the country, including Maharashtra; and

(b) whether Government is considering to create basic infrastructure of cold storage chains, processing, packaging, transportation and distribution at Panchayat level and in villages itself, if so, the total number of cold chains established at Panchayat level in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) The Government has got a study done on “Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops and Commodities in India” by ICAR - Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana. The study was commissioned in 2012 and the final report submitted on 31.03.2015. The study has estimated that annual value of harvest and post-harvest losses of major agricultural produces at national level was of the order of Rs. 92,651 crore calculated using production data of 2012-13 at 2014 wholesale prices. The percentage of post-harvest losses as assessed by the study are as under:

Crops	Cumulative wastage (%)
Cereals	4.65 – 5.99
Pulses	6.36 – 8.41
Oil Seeds	3.08 – 9.96
Fruits & Vegetables	4.58 – 15.88
Milk	0.92
Fisheries (Inland)	5.23
Fisheries (Marine)	10.52
Meat	2.71
Poultry	6.74

The CIPHET study has assessed the losses at each stage of supply chain viz harvesting, collection, thrashing, grading/sorting, winnowing/cleaning, drying, packaging, transportation and storage depending upon the commodity in the country including Maharashtra.

It may further be mentioned that National Center for Cold Chain Development (NCCD) under Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare had commissioned a study on “All India Cold Chain Infrastructure Capacity (Assessment of Status & Gap)” conducted by NABARD

Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd. (NABCONS). As per the gap study, the cold chain requirement in the country stands at 35 million tonnes of cold storage *vis-a-vis* available capacity of 32 million tonnes. The study has made the following gap analysis of cold chain infrastructure:

Type of Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirement (A)	Infrastructure created (B)	All India Gap (A-B)
Pack-house	70,080 nos.	249 nos.	69,831 nos.
Cold Storage (Bulk)	34,164,411 MT	31,823,700 MT	32,76,962 MT
Cold Storage (Hub)	9,36,251 MT		
Reefer Vehicles	61826 nos.	9000 nos.	52826 nos.
Ripening Chamber	9131 nos.	812 nos.	8319 nos.

The study was primarily based on requirement of fruits and vegetables and has excluded the requirement for milk, meat, marine and processed products.

(b) It has been the endeavor of the Government to promote food processing industry in the country to reduce wastage of agricultural produce and minimize post-harvest losses. With the above in view, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries has recently launched a new central sector scheme Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) with an allocation of ₹ 6,000 crore for the period 2016-20 conterminous with the 14th Finance Commission cycle. PMKSY is an umbrella scheme for overall development of the food processing sector which includes development of food processing units. The scheme encompasses three new schemes *viz.*; (i) Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters; (ii) Creation of Forward and Backward Linkages and (iii) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities and four on-going schemes *viz.*; (i) Mega Food Parks; (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iii) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; and (iv) Human Resources and Institutions. The aforementioned schemes are implemented mainly by private sector and demand driven and provide flexibility to the promoters to choose the components, their capacities and location of the project as per techno economic feasibility conducted by them and ensuring the viability of the project *vis-à-vis* availability of adequate infrastructure and smooth backward and forward integration.

The objective of Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure is to provide integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities from the farm gate to the market in order to arrest post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided in the form of *grant-in-aid* of maximum Rs10 crore per project for setting up of integrated

cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities. The Integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure can be set up by individuals, groups of entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs, etc. The scheme is primarily private sector driven and proposals under this scheme are invited through Expression of Interest (EOI). Under the Scheme, setting up of a farm level infrastructure is one of the essential components which may be setup at Panchayat level also depending upon the facility proposed by the promoter. A total of 232 integrated cold chain projects have been approved by the Ministry out of which 111 projects have been completed till date.

Achievement in World Food India 2017 event

907. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government organized a mega global food event—World Food India from 3rd to 5th November, 2017 in Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of Indian and foreign delegates that participated in the event along with the achievements made in the event;

(c) whether any programme of such kind had been organized in the country in the past, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government to create environment for bringing higher returns for farmers, creating employment and fostering entrepreneurship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries had organized “ World Food India 2017” during 3-5 Nov 2017 in New Delhi for the first time. The event attracted great support and participation of 61 countries, 27 States of India and 60 global CEOs among others. There were closed to 800 global and domestic exhibitors and around 75000 business visitors. Investment intent of about USD 13.56 billion were received during the event.

(d) The other steps include the recently launched Central Sector Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. PMKSY is an umbrella scheme for overall development of the food processing sector. PMKSY encompasses three new schemes viz., (i) Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters; (ii) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages and (iii) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities and four on-going schemes viz; (i) Mega Food Parks; (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iii) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; and (iv) Human Resources and Institutions.

Expansion of FPI in the country

†908. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures taken by Government during the last three years for the expansion of Food Processing Industry (FPI) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study on establishment of FPI in the country and expansion of the same, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received suggestions thereto from different States, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has taken any steps on the suggestions received from the States, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing various central sector schemes for promotion and development of Food Processing Sector in the country. The status of progress of the projects under various schemes during the last three years is given in the Statement (See below). Further, with a view to promote food processing industries in the country, the Government has recently approved a Central Sector Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana” with an allocation of ₹ 6,000 crore for the period coterminous with the 14th Finance Commission cycle with the following schemes:-

- (i) Scheme for Mega Food Parks
- (ii) Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure
- (iii) Scheme for Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities
- (iv) Scheme for Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters
- (v) Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages
- (vi) Scheme for Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure
- (vii) Scheme for Human Resource and Institutions

(c) and (d) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up any Food Processing Industries in the country on its own. The schemes implemented by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for promotion and development of food processing sector in the country are project-oriented/demand driven applicable throughout the country and not state/location specific. The schemes provide freedom to the promoters to choose the project locations based on availability of raw material, techno-economic feasibility and viability of the project.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

15. Karnataka	1	1	2	5	0	1	4	0	119	10
16. Kerala	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	57	6
17. Madhya Pradesh	1	1	2	6	0	0	0	1	33	1
18. Maharashtra	0	2	19	21	0	0	10	3	214	14
19. Manipur	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
20. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
21. Mizoram	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Nagaland	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	0
23. Odisha	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	17	2
24. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
25. Punjab	1	2	6	8	0	2	2	1	80	9
26. Rajasthan	0	0	3	5	0	0	1	0	122	4
27. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
28. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	80	10
29. Telangana	0	4	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
30. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Uttar Pradesh	0	0	5	15	1	0	3	0	88	4
32. Uttarakhand	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	7	1
33. West Bengal	1	0	2	2	1	5	0	3	36	1
TOTAL	7	22	73	110	7	15	46	23	1328	90

Employment generation in FPI

909. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of registered food processing units in the country;
- (b) the details of number of factories started in food processing during 2014-15 to 2016-17; and
- (c) the details of employment generation during the last ten years in the Food Processing Industry (FPI)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) As per the latest Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), 2014-15, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the total number of registered food processing units (factories) is estimated at 38,603.

(c) Based on the Annual Survey of Industries for the years from 2004-05 to 2014-15 conducted by the Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the estimated employment generated in registered food processing units (factories) is given in the Statement (*See below*). Further, as per the 67th round survey of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on 'Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction)' conducted in 2010-11, the estimated number of persons engaged in unincorporated enterprises in the manufacture of food products and beverages is 47.92 lakhs.

Statement

Year-wise number of persons engaged in registered Food Processing Units in India during 2004-05 to 2014-15

Year	Number of Persons Engaged
2004-05	1342925
2005-06	1391616
2006-07	1476352
2007-08	1505246
2008-09	1563519
2009-10	1605954
2010-11	1661595

Year	Number of Persons Engaged
2011-12	1776644
2012-13	1689176
2013-14	1741035
2014-15	1773941

Source: Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) for the years 2004-05 to 2014-15, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Cold storages in rural areas

910. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to develop affordable cold storage facilities for rural areas which consume less energy, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is taking or contemplating any steps for promotion of any food processing industries to curb wastage of perishable agricultural and horticultural produces, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for holistic development of Horticulture which also provides assistance for creation of post harvest management infrastructure including setting up of staging cold room and cold storage for perishable horticulture produce in rural areas. This infrastructure can use alternate technology such as solar PV panels or solar thermal system and phase change material for saving energy under add on technology component of MIDH. The unit cost of staging cold room is ₹ 15.00 lakh/unit of 30 MT capacity and cold storage can be setup with unit cost of ₹ 8000-10000/MT. The unit cost of alternate technology is ₹ 35.00 lakh/project.

The component is demand/ entrepreneur-driven from among entrepreneurs, private companies, cooperatives, farmers groups etc. through commercial ventures for which assistance @ 35% of admissible project cost in general areas and @ 50% in hilly and schedule area is available as credit linked and back ended subsidy.

(b) It has been the endeavor of the Government to promote food processing industry in the country to reduce wastage of agricultural produce and minimize post- harvest losses. With the above in view, the Ministry of Food Processing

Industries has recently launched a new central sector scheme PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA (PMKSY) with an allocation of ₹ 6,000 crore for the period 2016-20 conterminous with the 14th Finance Commission cycle. PMKSY is an umbrella scheme for overall development of the food processing sector which includes development of food processing units. The scheme encompasses three new schemes *viz.*, (i) Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters; (ii) Creation of Forward and Backward Linkages and (iii) Creation/Expansion of Food Processing and Preservation Capacities and four on-going schemes *viz.*, (i) Mega Food Parks; (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure; (iii) Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure; and (iv) Human Resources and Institutions. The aforementioned schemes are implemented mainly by private sector and are demand driven and provide flexibility to the promoters to choose the components, their capacities and location of the project as per techno economic feasibility conducted by them and ensuring the viability of the project *vis-à-vis* availability of adequate infrastructure and smooth backward and forward integration.

The objective of Scheme of Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure is to provide integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities from the farm gate to the market in order to arrest post-harvest losses of horticulture and non-horticulture produce. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided in the form of grant-in-aid of maximum ₹ 10 crore per project for setting up of integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities. The Integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure can be set up by individuals, groups of entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs, etc. The scheme is primarily private sector driven and proposals under this scheme are invited through Expression of Interest (EOI).

Gram Nyayalayas in Andhra Pradesh

911. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is not even a single Gram Nyayalayas in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that, in view of Government of Andhra Pradesh not coming forward for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas, no financial assistance has been provided to the State so far;

(c) whether the Ministry has tried to find out the reasons behind not setting up of Gram Nyayalayas in spite of increase in crime rate in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in rural areas; and

(d) the efforts being made to persuade Government of Andhra Pradesh to set up Gram Nyayalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the information available, no Gram Nyayalaya has been established by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. In terms of Section 3 (1) of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, the State Governments are responsible for establishing Gram Nyayalayas in consultation with the respective High Courts.

(b) Under the Central Government's Scheme of 'Assistance to States for Establishing and Operationalising Gram Nyayalayas', the financial assistance is sanctioned only after the issue of notification for establishing Gram Nyayalayas by the respective State Governments and their operationalisation.

(c) The issues affecting operationalization of the Gram Nyayalayas were discussed in the Conference of Chief Justices of High Courts and Chief Ministers of the States on 7th April, 2013. In the case of the State of Andhra Pradesh, the views were that since the jurisdiction of the Gram Nyayalayas overlap the jurisdiction of the regular courts, hence, it was, *inter alia*, decided in the Conference that the State Governments and High Courts should decide the question of establishment of Gram Nyayalayas wherever feasible, taking into account the local issues and situation.

(d) The Central Government has been making regular requests to the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas in the respective States. Recently, the Central Government has requested all State Governments, including the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, to set up Gram Nyayalayas and seek financial assistance for operationalising them under the Scheme mentioned in part (b) above.

All India Judicial Service

912. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would go for an All India Judicial Service with an all-India entrance examination for judges for uniform recruitment, in view of recent scams surfacing regarding recruitment of judges for the lower judiciary, eroding the confidence and trust of the public in judiciary;

(b) whether the report of the 116th Law Commission includes many workable solutions to do away with the problems faced in lower and higher courts; and

(c) if so, the Government's stance thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Law Commission in its 116th Report (1986) observed that time has come to set up a body composed of experts in the judicial service to take over the functions of setting up, manning, running and dealing with judicial service from the grassroot to the top level. Law Commission recommended All India Judicial Service for the subordinate judiciary and a National Judicial Service Commission for appointments to High Courts and Supreme Court to overcome the delay in disposal of cases. A comprehensive proposal was formulated for the constitution of an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) and the same was approved by the Committee of Secretaries in November, 2012. The proposal was discussed as an agenda item in the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of the High Courts held in April, 2013 wherein it was decided that the issue needed further deliberation and consideration. Views on the proposal have also sought from the State Governments and High Courts.

Provision of legal aid at police stations

913. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to provide legal aid to persons at police stations in furtherance of Article 39A of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes/ regulations formulated to provide legal aid alongwith the total number of persons who were given legal assistance at police stations during the last one year, State-wise; and

(c) if not, whether the Ministry proposes to develop any schemes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Under Article 39-A of the Constitution, the Government and the Judiciary are committed to provide free legal aid to poor, weaker sections of society and to promote justice on the basis of equal opportunity. At present legal aid is provided by legal services authorities to eligible persons at police stations as and when request for such services are received.

(b) and (c) There is no specific scheme for providing free legal aid to persons at police stations. Yet all persons in police custody requiring legal aid are provided requisite services through lawyers whose panel is maintained by State and District Legal Services Authorities. As per data available with National Legal Services

Authority, 7.41 lakhs persons in custody have been provided legal services through various legal services institutions from the operationalisation in 1995 of Legal Services Authorities Act 1987 till September, 2017. The State-wise data of persons who are provided legal assistance at police stations is not maintained centrally. There is no proposal at present to develop a separate scheme for providing free legal aid to persons at police stations.

Vacancies in courts

914. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in the various District Courts, High Courts across the country and the Supreme Court, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government has any plan to fill up the vacancies in the various courts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court and various High Courts are given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and details of vacancies of Judges/Judicial Officers in various District and Subordinate Courts in the country, State-wise, as per the information made available by High Courts/State Governments, are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) Judges of Supreme Court of India are appointed under Article 124 (2) and the Judges of High Courts are appointed under Articles 217 (1) and 224 of the Constitution. As per the provision in the existing Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) for appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts, the proposals are initiated by the Chief Justice of India after consultation with the Collegium of Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the High Court after consultation with the Collegium of the High Court respectively, for filling up of vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and related High Courts. No time frame can be fixed for appointment of Additional Judges in High Courts as filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and it requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. Vacancies also keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges which is a continuous process. As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of State Governments and the High Courts concerned.

Statement-I***Vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and various High Courts
as on 01.12.2017***

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Vacancies of Judges as on 01.12.2017.
1.	Supreme Court of India	6
1.	Allahabad High Court	51
2.	Calcutta High Court	39
3.	Karnataka High Court	37
4.	Punjab and Haryana High Court	35
5.	High Court of Telengana and Andhra Pradesh	30
6.	Delhi High Court	23
7.	Bombay High Court	21
8.	Gujarat High Court	21
9.	Patna High Court	20
10.	Madhya Pradesh High Court	19
11.	Madras High Court	15
12.	Rajasthan High Court	15
13.	Jharkhand High Court	11
14.	Kerala High Court	10
15.	Orissa High Court	10
16.	Chhattisgarh High Court	10
17.	Guahati High Court	06
18.	Jammu and Kashmir High Court	06
19.	Himachal Pradesh High Court	05
20.	Manipur High Court	03
21.	Tripura High Court	02
22.	Meghalaya High Court	02
23.	Uttarakhand High Court	01
24.	Sikkim High Court	00
TOTAL		392

Statement-II*Vacancies of Judges/Judicial Officers in the District and Subordinate Courts*

Sl. No.	States	Vacancies as on 30.11.2017
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1.344
2.	Bihar**	825
3.	Madhya Pradesh	748
4.	Gujarat**	385
5.	Tamil Nadu*	341
6.	Karnataka**	325
7.	Delhi**	316
8.	Jharkhand**	251
9.	Odisha	204
10.	Maharashtra	149
11.	Haryana	147
12.	Punjab	136
13.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**	114
14.	Rajasthan**	96
15.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands**	84
16.	Assam	76
17.	Kerala**	73
18.	Chhattisgarh	63
19.	Uttarakhand**	61
20.	Meghalaya	58
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	39
22.	Mizoram	33
23.	Tripura	31
24.	Manipur	18
25.	Puducherry*	14
26.	Goa	12
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	11

Sl. No.	States	Vacancies as on 30.11.2017
28.	Nagaland	11
29.	Himachal Pradesh**	10
30.	Sikkim**	8
31.	Lakshadweep**	1
32.	Chandigarh	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu**	0
TOTAL		5,984

*as on 7.11.2017

**as on 31.10.2017

Malfunctioning of EVMs

915. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that EVMs used in elections for local bodies continue to malfunction and no remedy has been found for these snags; and

(b) if so, whether Government would order a technical audit of these EVMs for a relook at their design and mode of functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The power of conducting of all elections to local bodies (Panchayats and Municipalities) is vested in the State Election Commissioner of the concerned States in terms of Articles 243-K and 243-ZA of the Constitution of India.

(b) It is for the concerned state Election Commissions to take a view in the matter.

Committee's recommendation on reforms in arbitration mechanism

916. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up to suggest reforms in India's arbitration mechanism has submitted its recommendations, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has accepted all the recommendations, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the follow-up action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The High Level Committee (HLC) to review Institutionalization of Arbitration Mechanism in India under the Chairmanship of Justice B.N. Srikrishna, former Judge of Supreme Court of India has submitted its report. The Report is in three parts. Part I of the Report contains the Committee's findings on institutional arbitration in India and its recommendations. Part II contains a study of the working and performance of the international Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ICADR) and the Committee's recommendations for its reform. Part-III deals with the role of arbitrations in Bilateral Investment Treaty (B.I.T.) disputes involving the Union of India, and the Committee's recommendations on the same.

(b) and (c) The said report is under consideration. However, the Government is keen to take substantive action on Institutionalization of Arbitration in India as visualized in the Report of the HLC.

Reservation of seats for SC and ST Judges in Supreme Court

917. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is eager to provide maximum benefits to the deserving/qualified minority groups like SCs, STs, etc, even in high places like Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the present number of Judges belonging to the SC, ST etc. in the Supreme Court;

(c) the number of such posts lying vacant in Supreme Court today; and

(d) the action being taken by Government in promoting more seats for SC and ST Judges in the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) As on 18.12.2017, there are 6 vacancies in the Supreme Court. Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court is made under Article 124 of the Constitution of India. The Article does not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. Therefore, no caste or class-wise data of Judges is maintained.

Prisoners benefited from legal aid by NALSA

918. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) gives legal aid to the poor prisoners languishing in various jails;

(b) if so, the number of legal assistance establishments set up in each State, State-wise;

(c) the total number of persons languishing in jails due to lack of legal assistance; and

(d) the number of poor prisoners benefited through NALSA till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, a person in custody is eligible for free and competent legal services.

(b) National Legal Services Authority has set up 25 legal assistance establishments, one each in the states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, U.T. of Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Puducherry.

(c) and (d) The persons currently lodged in various jails are provided legal assistance as per their eligibility and requirement. The identification of such needy persons requiring legal aid is done by Undertrial Review Committee and through legal aid clinics and regular visits by panel lawyers to jails. Since the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 came into operation in the year 1995 till September, 2017, a total of 7.41 lakh persons in custody have been provided legal aid by legal services institutions at various levels.

Recruitment of Judges and disposal of cases

919. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 23 per cent of posts in the lower judiciary are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the steps taken to recruit Judges to fill up vacant posts;

(c) whether speedy trial is a part of reasonable, fair and just procedure guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution;

(d) if so, whether any time-frame has been fixed for deciding a case in lower and High Courts; and

(e) the total number of cases pending in lower, High and Supreme Courts and the number of them which are pending for more than five years and ten years, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As per the Constitutional framework, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of State Governments and the High Courts concerned. As per information made available by the High Courts and respective State Governments, as on 30.11.2017, the sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts is 22,677, and number of Judicial Officers in position and vacant posts is 16,693 and 5,984, respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir. Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees speedy trial as part of reasonable, fair and just procedure. The Supreme Court of India has observed in various judgments that fair, just and reasonable procedure which is implicit in Article 21 of the Constitution creates a right in the accused for speedy trial.

(d) Disposal of cases in courts is within the domain of the judiciary. The time taken for disposal of a case depends on several factors such as category of the case (civil or criminal), complexity of the facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake-holders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants besides the availability of physical infrastructure, supporting court staff and applicable rules of procedure. No time frame has been prescribed for disposal of various kinds of cases by the respective courts.

(e) As per latest information available on the website of the Supreme Court of India, 55,259 cases were pending in Supreme Court of India as on 01.11.2017. As per information available on the web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), 34.23 lakh cases were pending in High Courts (excluding High Courts of Allahabad and Jammu and Kashmir) as on 20.12.2017, out of which 7.47 lakh cases were 5 to 10 years old, and 6.43 lakh cases were more than 10 years old. 2.60 crore cases were pending in various District and Subordinate Courts of the country (excluding District and Subordinate Courts in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Puducherry) as on 20.12.2017, out of which 41.82 lakh cases were 5 to 10 years old, and 22.62 lakh cases were more than 10 years old.

Malfunctioning of EVMs

920. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are growing reports of malfunctioning of EVMs that record votes only on a particular political party symbol, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the remedial measures being taken by the Election Commission to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Election Commission of India has informed that there is no such report.

(b) Does not arise.

Fast Track Courts for crimes against women

921. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of operational Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for crimes against women in the country;

(b) whether there has been any shutdown of FTCs in few States and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has conducted periodic monitoring to assess the effectiveness of the said court, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of any measures being undertaken by Government to ensure that all the State Governments set up FTCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The setting up of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) and their monitoring lies within the domain of the State Governments as per their need and resources, in consultation with the concerned High Courts. Information relating to number of operational FTCs for crimes against women in the country is not maintained centrally. However, as per information received from the High Courts, at present, 722 FTCs are functional in the country, as detailed in the Statement (*See below*).

In its judgment in *Brij Mohan Lal & Others vs. Union of India and Others* on 19.04.2012, the Supreme Court has *inter alia* directed the States that they shall not

take a decision to continue FTCs on an adhoc and temporary basis. They (States) will need to decide either to bring the FTCs scheme to an end or to continue the same as a permanent feature in the State.

(c) and (d) The Union Government has adopted a coordinated approach to assist judiciary for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial systems, which, *inter alia*, involves better infrastructure for court including computerisation, increase in strength of judicial officers/judges, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and emphasis on human resource development.

The Government of India had proposed setting up of 1800 FTCs as a component of its Memorandum to the 14th Finance Commission (FC) to dispose of cases pertaining to heinous crimes involving women, children etc. at a cost of ₹ 4144 crore. The 14th Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Union Government and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution to meet such requirements.

The Central Government has urged the State Governments to allocate funds for the activities mentioned in the 14th FC recommendations from their State budgets from 2015-16 onwards. Further, this issue was also discussed in the Chief Ministers' and Chief Justices' Conference held on the 24th April, 2016 wherein it was resolved to strengthen the existing coordination and monitoring mechanism between the State Governments and the Judiciary for effective implementation of the recommendations of the 14th FC. The Minister of Law and Justice has also written letters to all the Chief Ministers of the States and Chief Justices of High Courts to implement the resolution of the Conference including the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission related to FTCs.

Statement

Details of Fast Track Courts functional in the country

States/UTs	No. of Fast Track Courts functional as on 30.09.2017
1	2
Andhra Pradesh, Telangana	72
Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram	0
Bihar	55
Chhattisgarh	21
Delhi	14

1	2
Goa	4
Gujarat	0
Haryana	0
Himachal Pradesh	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0
Jharkhand	14
Karnataka	0
Kerala	0
Madhya Pradesh	0
Maharashtra	100
Manipur	3
Meghalaya	0
Odisha	0
Punjab	0
Puducherry	0
Rajasthan	0
Sikkim	2
Tamil Nadu	69
Tripura	3
Uttar Pradesh	273
Uttarakhand	4
West Bengal	88
TOTAL	722

Appointment of Judges to Supreme Court and High Courts

922. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nine High Courts are functioning with acting Chief Justices;

(b) if so, whether this could be described as unprecedented situation amid a lingering standoff between the judiciary and the Government and inter-collegium differences;

(c) the action Government proposes to take to remedy the situation; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in the past three months, there has not been a single meeting for considering any appointment to the Supreme Court, having six vacancies as of today, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. As of 19.12.2017 nine High Courts have acting Chief Justices.

(b) to (d) Filling up of vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process of the Judiciary and Executive. As per the existing Memorandum of Procedure, the process of appointment of Chief Justice of High Court must be initiated well in time by Chief Justice of India in consultation with Supreme Court Collegium to ensure the completion at least one month prior to the date of anticipated vacancy. The initiation of the proposal for appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court is done by the Chief Justice of India in consultation with a Collegium of four senior-most Judges of the Supreme Court. The Government of India has not received any proposal for filling up of the 6 vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and for appointment of Chief Justices in the nine High Courts which are functioning with acting Chief Justices.

The Supreme Court passed an order dated 16.12.2015 for improving the Collegium system of appointments by supplementing the existing Memorandum of Procedure (MoP). As the process was likely to take some time, at the initiative of the Government, the matter was taken up with Supreme Court and the appointment process was continued with the existing MoP. During 2016, 4 Judges in the Supreme Court and 14 Chief Justices of High Courts were appointed. Besides, 126 fresh appointments of Judges were made in High Courts which is the highest number in a calendar year. During 2017, as on 19.12.2017, 5 Judges in the Supreme Court, 8 Chief Justices of High Courts and 115 fresh appointments of Judges in the High Courts have been made.

Proxy voting for NRI voters

923. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to allow proxy voting for NRIs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the process of proxy voting for registered NRIs is finalized, if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the criteria for a voter to be considered as proxy on behalf of an overseas voter and how would Government ensure maintenance of secrecy and avoidance of unfair financial dealing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) A Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha in the current Session of the Parliament to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to enable the overseas electors to cast their votes either in person or by proxy.

(b) and (c) The rules on the subject will be finalised in consultation with the Election of India, after the Bill has been passed by the Parliament.

Proxy voting for NRIs and internal migrants

924. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to allow proxy voting for NRI and internal migrant voters, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total number of registered overseas electors as of October, 2017, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry has defined the process for proxy voting, the details of any deadline set for the registration process; and

(d) by when will NRIs be allowed to vote using proxy voting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) A Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha in the current Session of Parliament to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to enable the overseas electors to cast their votes either in person or by proxy. There is no proposal to give proxy voting to internal migrant voters.

(b) The State-wise details of registered overseas electors as per the final electoral rolls with reference to 1st January, 2017 as the qualifying date are given in the Statement (*See below*). Figures for October, 2017 will be available only after finalization of the electoral rolls with 1st January, 2018 as the qualifying date.

(c) The process for proxy voting and details of the registration for the same will be finalized in consultation with the Election Commission of India after the Bill has been passed by Parliament.

(d) Since the Bill is before Parliament, no specific time frame can be indicated.

Statement*Electoral Roll Data 2017*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Overseas Electors, 2017			
		Men	Women	Third Gender	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	4	0	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	9	1	0	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0	2
6.	Goa	24	11	0	35
7.	Gujarat	8	6	0	14
8.	Haryana	14	2	0	16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	0	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	3	0	0	3
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	21874	1682	0	23556
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3	0	5
15.	Maharashtra	19	12	0	31
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	0	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	240	124	0	364
22.	Rajasthan	5	1	0	6
23.	Sikkim	1	0	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	36	13	0	49
25.	Telangana	3	1	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0	1
29.	West Bengal	11	10	0	21
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	7	4	0	11
32.	Daman and Diu	8	17	0	25
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	27	10	0	37
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	122	15	0	137
TOTAL		22428	1920	0	24348

Strength of Judicial Officers and Prosecutors

925. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength and vacancies for Judicial Officers and Prosecutors State-wise and rank-wise;

(b) the steps taken by Government to reduce the gap between their sanctioned and actual strength;

(c) the total number of training academics/institutes with their trainee capacities available for the training of Judicial Officers and Prosecutors State-wise; and

(d) the total number of Judicial Officers and Prosecutors, who have been imparted basic training 2014 onwards State-wise and rank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts are recruited and appointed by the respective High Courts and State Governments. Prosecutors are also recruited and appointed by the respective State Governments. Hence, State/UT-wise and rank-wise strength and vacancies of Judicial Officers of

District and Subordinate Courts and Prosecutors are not maintained centrally. However, as per the information made available by the State Governments/High Courts, State/UT-wise details of sanctioned/working strength and vacancies of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per the Constitution, the selection and appointment of judges in subordinate courts is the responsibility of State Governments and the High Courts concerned. However, the Central Government takes up the matters regarding the strength of subordinate judiciary and filling up of vacant posts with the State Governments and relevant High Courts from time to time.

(c) and (d) As per the information available, a list of National and State Judicial Academies is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The Central Government does not maintain the details of trainings imparted to the Judicial Officers and Prosecutors.

Statement-I

Sanctioned Strength, Working Strength and Vacancies of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts as on 30.11.2017.

Sl. No.	States	Sanctioned Strength as on 30.11.2017	Working Strength as on 30.11.2017	Vacancies as on 30.11.2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**	987	873	114
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	17	11
3.	Assam	428	352	76
4.	Bihar**	1826	1001	825
5.	Chhattisgarh	398	335	63
6.	Goa	55	43	12
7.	Gujarat**	1511	1126	385
8.	Haryana	644	497	147
9.	Himachal Pradesh**	159	149	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	253	214	39
11.	Jharkhand**	672	421	251
12.	Karnataka**	1303	978	325
13.	Kerala**	534	461	73

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2021	1273	748
15.	Maharashtra	2096	1947	149
16.	Manipur	49	31	18
17.	Meghalaya	97	39	58
18.	Mizoram	63	30	33
19.	Nagaland	34	23	11
20.	Odisha	862	658	204
21.	Punjab	674	538	136
22.	Rajasthan**	1223	1127	96
23.	Sikkim**	23	15	8
24.	Tamil Nadu*	1257	916	341
25.	Tripura	107	76	31
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3204	1860	1344
27.	Uttarakhand**	291	230	61
28.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands**	1013	929	84
29.	Chandigarh	30	30	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu**	7	7	0
31.	Delhi**	799	483	316
32.	Lakshadweep**	3	2	1
33.	Puducherry*	26	12	14
TOTAL		22,677	16,693	5,984

*as on 7.11.2017

**as on 31.10.2017

Statement-II*List of Judicial Academies*

1. National Judicial Academy, Bhopal
2. Judicial Training and Research Institute, Uttar Pradesh
3. Andhra Pradesh Judicial Academy
4. Maharashtra Judicial Academy, Thane

5. West Bengal Judicial Academy
6. Chhattisgarh State Judicial Academy
7. Delhi Judicial Academy, New Delhi
8. Assam State Judicial Academy
9. Gujarat State Judicial Academy
10. Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy
11. Jammu and Kashmir State Judicial Academy
12. Judicial Academy, Jharkhand
13. Karnataka Judicial Academy
14. Kerala Judicial Academy
15. Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy
16. Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy
17. Odisha Judicial Academy
18. Bihar Judicial Academy
19. Chandigarh Judicial Academy
20. Rajasthan State Judicial Academy
21. Uttarakhand Judicial and Legal Academy
22. Sikkim Judicial Academy

**Simultaneous elections to Lok Sabha, State Assemblies,
Local Bodies and Gram Panchayats**

†926. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of initiatives taken so far to implement the proposed action plan of holding elections of Lok Sabha, Legislative Assemblies, Local Bodies and Gram Panchayats together in the country to save public money, time and energy of administration; and

(b) the changes and under consideration details of the proposal, from past till date, regarding electoral reforms with reference to 'a' above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The matter regarding conduct of simultaneous

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

election for Lok Sabha and State Assemblies was examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice. The Committee in its 79th Report has given certain recommendations which are under examination of the Government.

Supply of food by Railways on the pattern of airlines

927. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are planning to supply food just like that is supplied in airlines, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a study has already been conducted on this front, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when this service would come into reality alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to supply food in a manner as is supplied in airlines.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Vacant SC/ST posts in Railways

†928. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the vacant posts belonging to SC/ST category in Railways; and

(b) the efforts being made by Government to fill up these vacant posts and by when these would be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The number of vacancies of Scheduled Castes (SC)/Scheduled Tribes (ST) against the sanctioned strength on Indian Railways in all Groups of services as on 30.11.2017 is 43203 (provisional).

(b) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process through various modes of intake. The policy of the Railway administration is to fill up the vacancies as per the laid down procedure through Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs), Railway

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Recruitment Cells (RRCs), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). There is always a time-lag between occurrence of vacancies and processing the same for filling up, which involves notification of vacancies, holding examinations, finalizing of select panels and issue of appointment letters.

Incidents of crimes in trains

†929. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that incidents of looting, murder and rape are repeatedly taking place in trains for the last two-three years;

(b) if so, whether Government would fix responsibility for this; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure safe journey for the passengers in trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP in providing better protection and security of passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

However, following steps are being taken by the Railways to provide security to passengers:

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/sections, 2500 trains (on an average) are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. Surveillance is kept through CCTV cameras, provided at about 394 stations over Indian Railways, to ensure safety and security of passengers.
3. Security Help Line number 182 is made operational over Indian Railways for security related assistance to passengers in distress.
4. An Integrated Security System consisting of surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, Access Control etc. has been sanctioned to improve surveillance mechanism over 202 railway stations.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

5. Ladies Special trains running in Metropolitan cities are being escorted by lady RPF personnel. The train escorting parties have been briefed to keep extra vigil on the ladies coaches en route and at halting stations in long distance trains.
6. Surprise checks are conducted in trains to ensure security of passengers and alertness of train escorting staff.
7. Frequent announcements are made through Public Address System to educate passengers to take precaution against theft, snatching etc.
8. Through various social media platforms viz. twitter, facebook etc., Railways are in regular touch with passengers including women passengers to enhance security of passengers and to address their security concern.
9. Drives are conducted from time to time against the entry of unauthorized persons in trains and railway premises.
10. Liaison is made by RPF with the State Police/GRP authorities at all levels for prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains.

Increase in frequency of Delhi-Ranchi Rajdhani Train

930. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have any proposal for compulsory attachment of anti-accident coaches in all the trains across entire railway routes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are complaints about old and dilapidated coaches in Ranchi-bound Rajdhani train; and

(c) whether Railways would consider increasing the frequency of Delhi-Ranchi Rajdhani train, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The different designs of coaches plying over Indian Railways (IR) are having necessary safety features considering the operating conditions over IR systems.

In an effort to improve the safety performance over IR, the Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) type coaches which are having better safety features like anti-climbing and are manufactured using stainless steel are being proliferated.

(b) Out of 60 coaches running in Ranchi Rajdhani Express, 19 coaches are in the age profile of 5 to 9 years. Balance 41 coaches have an age profile of 1 to 4

years. The prescribed codal life of LHB coaches is 35 years, hence these coaches are well within their codal life.

A letter dated 23.03.2017 from Shri Ram Tahal Choudhury, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (M.P.), Lok Sabha and another letter dated 15.11.2017 from Shri Parimal Nathwani, Hon'ble M.P., Rajya Sabha have been received. In these letters, issues regarding maintenance of coaches of Ranchi Rajdhani Express have been raised. After receipt of these communications, Northern Railway has been advised to carry out a check of the coaches running in Ranchi Rajdhani Express and ensure proper maintenance. Northern Railway has also been directed to improve the condition of coaches of this train.

(c) Presently, Ranchi and New Delhi are connected on 4 days in a week by 2 pairs of bi-weekly Rajdhani Express trains viz. 12439/12440 Ranchi-New Delhi Rajdhani Express (bi-weekly) [via Bokaro] and 12453/12454 Ranchi-New Delhi Rajdhani Express (bi-weekly) [via Daltonganj]. On the remaining 3 days of the week, 12877/12878 Ranchi-New Delhi Garib Rath Express (tri-weekly) [via Daltonganj] runs on a common path/timings with the Rajdhani group of trains between Son Nagar and New Delhi via Mughalsarai. Owing to the non-availability of path and resource constraints including severe line capacity limitations/congestion on the Mughalsarai-Allahabad-Ghaziabad-New Delhi section, running of Ranchi-New Delhi Rajdhani Express on a daily basis is not feasible, at present.

Derailment of Kalinga Utkal Express

931. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether derailment of Kalinga Utkal Express near Muzaffarnagar, U.P. resulted in death of several passengers on the 19th August, 2017 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether derailment of this train was caused on account of negligence on part of those carrying out track maintenance work at Khatauli yard in Muzaffarnagar Distt., and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether senior officers of the Railway Board, who are generally concerned with the policy matter, have been suspended and junior officers, entrusted with the maintenance of railway line have not been touched and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 13 coaches of Train No.18477 (Puri-Haridwar Kalinga Utkal Express) derailed between Khatauli-Mansurpur stations of Delhi-Saharanpur Section of Delhi Division of Northern Railway on 19th August, 2017 wherein 25 rail passengers lost their lives. In order to determine the reasons of

the accident, a statutory inquiry into the derailment of Train No.18477 (Puri-Haridwar Kalinga Utkal Express) has been ordered to be conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) Northern Circle, New Delhi under the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(c) No officer of Railway Board has been suspended on account of derailment of Kalinga Utkal Express near Muzaffarnagar in Uttar Pradesh on 19th August, 2017.

**Installation of differently-abled friendly lifts
at railway stations of Kerala**

932. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway stations in Kerala where differently-abled friendly lifts and escalators are likely to be installed; and

(b) the status of work in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) The names of railway stations in Kerala where differently-abled friendly lifts and escalators are likely to be installed and status thereof are as under:

Status	Lifts	Escalators
Stations where work is in progress	Ernakulam North, Vadakara, Kollam, Aluva and Trissur	Chengannur, Ernakulam North, Allapuzha, Kayankulam and Thiruvananthapuram Central
Stations where work is in planning stage	Shoranur, Mangaluru, Kanhangad, Kasargod, Thalassery and Palakkad	Kollam, Thiruvalla, Ernakulam Junction, Thalassery and Vadakara

Monetisation of assets

933. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Railways to monetise the assets within the Railways; and

(b) how much revenue does the Railways earn from non-fare sources such as advertisements at stations and on coaches, commercial exploitation of vacant land, hoardings on land alongside tracks, commercial farming along tracks, monetisation of soft assets, including revenue from advertisements on websites, among other things?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The following policies have been recently announced by Ministry of Railways for boosting revenue earnings:—

- (i) Out of Home Policy
- (ii) Mobile Assets Policy
- (iii) Rail Display Network Policy
- (iv) Content on Demand Policy
- (v) Policy on unsolicited Non-Fare Revenue proposals

(b) In the Financial Year 2016-17, the Railways earned ₹ 10368.04 crore from Sundry Earnings, as detailed in the table given below:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Year	Total Sundry Earnings	Advertisement	Commercial exploitation of land	Commercial farming
2016-17	10368.04	219.69	939.37	2.40
2017-18 (till Sept, 2017)	1775.78	101.31	318.75	1.23

Discontinuation of trains

934. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some trains have been discontinued on account of poor passenger turn out;

(b) if so, the list of such trains which have been discontinued during the last two years; and

(c) whether feasibility report of concerned trains was prepared or not before starting such trains on those routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) During the last two years *i.e.* with effect from 01.04.2016, 3 pairs of train services have been discontinued on account of poor patronization. The list of trains discontinued is as under:

1. 56665/56666 Kasargod-Byndoor Passenger
2. 18209/18210 Raipur-Dalli Rajhara Express

3. 52975/52964 Dr. Ambedkar Nagar (Mhow)-Sanawad Passenger (on Metre Gauge)

(c) Feasibility of operating the trains was examined as these trains had been announced in Railway Budgets except 52975/52964 Dr. Ambedkar Nagar (Mhow)-Sanawad Passenger.

CCTV cameras in super fast trains

935. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to install CCTV cameras in the super fast trains as is being done in premium trains like Rajdhani, Duronto and Shatabdi, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the steps it has taken to ensure the safety and security of the passengers travelling in these trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) It is under consideration to install CCTV cameras in nearly 58,000 coaches of Suburban, Passenger and Mail/Express Trains including Superfast and premium trains like Rajdhani, Duronto and Shatabdi.

(b) Policing on Railways being a State subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP)/District Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP in providing better protection and security of passenger area and passengers and for matters connected therewith.

Besides, the following steps are also taken by the Railways to provide security to passengers:

1. On vulnerable and identified routes/section, 2500 trains (on an average) are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
2. Surveillance is kept through CCTV cameras, provided at about 394 stations over Indian Railways, to ensure safety and security of passengers.
3. Security Help Line number 182 is made operational over Indian Railways for security related assistance to passengers in distress.
4. An Integrated Security System consisting of surveillance of vulnerable stations through Close Circuit Television Camera Network, Access Control etc. has been sanctioned to improve surveillance mechanism over 202 railway stations.

5. Drives are conducted from time to time against the entry of unauthorized persons in trains and railway premises.
6. Liaison is made by RPF with the State Police/GRP authorities at all levels for prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains.

Discontinuation of provision of blankets in AC coaches

936. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are considering a pilot project to discontinue providing blankets to passengers in AC coaches in some trains, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that this was necessitated because of complaints of dirty and unhygienic blankets being served in trains, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, efforts are being made to improve cleaning of blankets.

Mumbai suburban train services

937. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to increase/double the suburban train services in Mumbai in the next three years;

(b) if so, the details of new services to be launched across Western, Central and Harbour line of the Mumbai rail network; and

(c) whether Government is also planning to strengthen the Mumbai suburban rail network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) In its endeavour to increase the number of suburban trains to cater to the needs of passengers, Indian Railways has introduced 78 new suburban train services in Mumbai area. Besides, introduction of trains is an ongoing process on Indian Railways subject to operational feasibility, which includes sectional capacity utilization, availability of rolling stock, maintenance and stabling facilities and traffic justification etc.

(c) The following works have been sanctioned for strengthening the suburban rail network of Mumbai:-

- (i) Mumbai Central-Kurla 5th and 6th lines (16.5 km) at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 1367 crore.
- (ii) Thane-Diva 5th and 6th lines (8.5 km) at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 440 crore.
- (iii) Mumbai Central-Borivoli 6th line (27 km) at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 918.53 crore.
- (iv) Extension of Harbour line from Andheri to Goregaon-double line (5.5 km) at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 214 crore.
- (v) Belapur-Seawood-Uran-electrified double line (27 km) at an estimated cost of ₹ 1782 crore.
- (vi) New Suburban corridor between Panvel-Karjat on Central Railway (DL) (28 km) at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 2782 crore.
- (vii) New Suburban corridor between Airoli-Kalwa (elevated) on Central Railway (3 km) at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 476 crore.
- (viii) Quadrupling of the Virar-Dahanu Road on Western Railway (63 km) at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 3578 crore.
- (ix) Procurement of rolling stock (565 coaches) at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 3491 crore.

**Development of suburban railway network of
Central and Western Railways**

938. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated for the development of suburban network railway services of Central and Western Railways;

(b) out of that, how much funds are for passenger amenities and how much funds for the rolling stock, etc.; and

(c) the long term approach of Government to improve the suburban railway services in Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Total fund allocated exclusively for development of suburban network in Mumbai is 636.80 crore for the year 2017-18 out of which 249 crore has been allocated for rolling stock. Apart from this, 36.92 crore for rolling stock

and 212.08 crore for passenger amenities have also been allocated to Central and Western Railways, which include works on suburban network also.

(c) Improvements to the suburban railway services in Mumbai is an ongoing process and different works for expansion of the network, improvement of passenger amenities, rolling stock etc. are taken up based on requirement.

New railway route between Karad and Chiplun

939. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first Public Private Partnership (PPP) project of Railways to build a new railway route between Karad in western Maharashtra and Chiplun in Konkan faces an uncertain future;

(b) if so, the current position of this project and reasons for the delay; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for early completion of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Chiplun-Karad new line project was included in the Pink Book of the year 2015-16 under Extra Budgetary Resources/Institutional Funding (EBR-IF) head. Potential investors for joint venture were sought, but such efforts were not successful.

(b) and (c) Central Railway has been asked to update the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the project. Government of Maharashtra has been requested for sharing the cost of the project.

Free rail facilities to winners of military medals

†940. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in November, 2017 has announced providing free rail facilities to the winners of Ashoka Chakra, Paramvir Chakra, Kirti Chakra, Vir Chakra and Mahavir Chakra;

(b) if so, the number and details of the beneficiaries thereof;

(c) whether this facility would also be extended to the winners of the Sena medals, Para-military medals and Police medals; and

(d) if not, the reasons for discrimination with these medal winners along with the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Dynamic fare in super fast trains

941. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have introduced dynamic fare in all super fast trains;

(b) if so, the details in this regard along with the purpose behind introduction of such system;

(c) whether the objectives have been achieved; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) With effect from 01.10.2014, in some of the selected trains which are high in demand, 50% of the existing accommodation under Tatkal Quota has been earmarked as Premium Tatkal Quota and is being booked on dynamic pricing. This is a distance-slab based fare scheme where the fare increases by 20% after each slab of 10% berths subject to maximum three times of tatkal fare. Further w.e.f. 09.09.2016, flexi fare system has been introduced in Rajdhani, Durgam and Shatabdi trains. Under this system, the base fare increases by 10% with every 10% of berths sold subject to maximum ceiling limit of 1.5 times in classes Second AC, Sleeper, Second Sitting (Reserved), AC Chair Car and 1.4 times in 3rd AC class. No change has been made in the fares for Ist AC and Executive Class of travel.

There has been substantial increase in the operating cost of passenger carrying trains over Indian Railways and passenger fare is still highly subsidized. The aims and objectives of introducing Premium Tatkal Quota and flexi fares scheme are to improve earnings in view of recurring loss in passenger business. Additional resources will help Railways to provide additional facilities/amenities to the passengers over Indian Railways.

(c) and (d) Additional earnings from 09.09.2016 to 30.06.2017 in comparison to the same period of previous years in Rajdhani, Shatabdi and Durgam trains is approximately ₹ 551 crore. Additional dynamic earnings due to earmarking of premium Tatkal quota has also been generated however actual earnings cannot be assessed since the berths/seats leftover under the premium Tatkal quota are allotted first to the waitlisted passengers under the Tatkal quota and thereafter to the passengers waitlisted under general quota.

Overburdened railway lines

942. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway lines are not upto the mark due to non-repair overburdened traffic, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the action Government has planned to take to construct new lines so that old lines are repaired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Track renewal is an ongoing process which is undertaken as and when a stretch of track becomes due for renewal on age-cum-condition basis. Track Renewal works are planned in advance every year and their execution is prioritized according to the condition of track and overall availability of funds ensuring all the time that track is in a sound condition for safe running of trains. In case any stretch of track is not renewed in time due to various reasons including scarcity of funds, material etc., suitable speed restrictions, if required, are imposed to ensure safe running of trains. As on 01.04.2017, track renewal covering 7546 km is sanctioned out of which 3600 km is targeted for the year 2017-18. Normally, track renewal works are completed in two to three years of sanction.

(b) Indian Railways have taken various initiatives to increase the existing network, that include sanctioning about 12,690 Km of doubling/3rd and 4th line to overcome the problem of congestion over high density network in last three years *i.e.* 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18; increasing Capital Expenditure for Railways from ₹ 58,718 crore in 2014-15 to around ₹ 93,795 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 1,11,661 crore in 2016-17, keeping plan size of ₹ 1,31,000 crore for 2017-18; delegation of full powers to the field officers for tenders and estimates that resulted in cutting down time for sanction of estimate and tenders and institutional financing by tying up loan with M/s Life Insurance Corporation of India Limited for ₹ 1.5 lakh crore for assured funding of viable projects that increased Railways' capacity for committed fund provision for essential projects.

Accident of Utkal Express

943. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has assessed the causes of Utkal train accident which took place recently at Muzaffarnagar in Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the investigation made and the reasons for the lapses; and

(c) whether Government is contemplating any safety measures to obviate any future accidents, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to determine the causes of the accident of Train No.18477 (Puri-Haridwar Kalinga Utkal Express) derailed between Khatauli-Mansurpur stations of Delhi-Saharanpur Section of Delhi Division of Northern Railway on 19.08.2017, a statutory inquiry has been ordered to be conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) Northern Circle, New Delhi under the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(c) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Preventive and predictive maintenance of the Railway assets is undertaken to ensure safe train operation. Safety devices/systems being used to prevent accidents include Electronic Interlocking, track circuiting, provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Colour Light LED Signals, Train Protection Warning Systems (TPWS), Mobile Train Radio Communication (MTRC), Dedicated OFC based Acoustic Sensing Systems, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), Fog Pass Device, usage of 52kg/60 kg, 90 or higher UTS rails and Pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers, use of vehicular digital types of machines for ultrasonic flaw detection (USFD), Technology of Alumino Thermit welds has been upgraded by introduction of Auto weigh method, pre-heating with compressed air petrol and 3 piece moulds, so as to upgrade the quality and reliability of welds. Electronic monitoring of track geometry is carried out to detect defects and plan maintenance. Steel Channel Sleepers on girder bridges is being used while carrying out primary track renewals. Further it has been decided to lay Thick webs switches, Weldable Cast Maganese Steel crossings on identified routes. Progressive use of Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) Coaches, use of Centre Buffer Coupler with Integral Coach Factory (ICF) Coaches, etc. Railway tracks are replaced on age cum condition basis through track renewal works which is an ongoing process. Other measures include training of loco pilots and other safety category staff, improvement of their working conditions including proper rest and periodic medical examinations etc. Besides, patrolling of tracks, footplate inspections and safety reviews at various levels, etc. are regularly conducted to continuously monitor and improve safety aspects of the Indian Railways. (IR)

Timely payment of compensation to accident victims

944. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether train accidents have increased during the last two years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the major reasons for surge in the recent train accidents;

(c) the steps taken to avert the accidents and ensuring safety of passengers;

(d) whether adequate and timely compensation has been paid to all the victims and if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of pending cases, Zone-wise, and action taken to expedite payment of compensation in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. During the last two years the number of consequential train accidents (including accidents at Unmanned Level Crossings) have decreased from 107 in 2015-16 to 104 in 2016-17 and which have further reduced to 52 in the current year (upto 15th December, 2017) as compared to 87 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) Major causes of the consequential train accidents during the last two years 2015-16, 2016-17 and in the current year *i.e.* 2017-18 (upto 15th December, 2017) are given below:

Broad Causes	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto 15th December, 2017)
Failure of Railway Staff	55	64	31
Failure of Other than Railway Staff	38	22	14
Failure of Equipment	2	2	0
Sabotage	1	2	1
Combination of Factor	1	3	1
Incidental	9	7	4
Could not be established/None-held Responsible	1	0	0
Under Investigation	0	4	1
GRAND TOTAL	107	104	52

(c) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis including upgradation of technology to aid safe running of trains. These include replacement of over-aged assets, elimination of unmanned level crossings, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems used to prevent accidents include complete track circuiting, provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Train Protection Warning Systems (TPWS), Colour Light LED Signals, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), usage of 60 kg rails and Pre-stressed Concrete Sleepers, long rail panels, better welding technology, digital types of machines for ultrasonic flaw detection (USFD), electronic monitoring of tracks using track recording cars (TRC) and portable oscillation monitoring system (OMS), progressive use of safer Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) Coaches. Existing Integral Coach Factory (ICF) Coaches are being provided with central buffer coupler to have enhanced safety features. Other measures include training of loco pilots and other safety category staff, improvement of their working conditions including proper rest and periodic medical examinations etc. Besides, periodic safety drives, inspections as per laid down schedules, patrolling of tracks, footplate inspections and safety reviews at various levels are regularly conducted to continuously monitor and improve safety aspects of the Railways.

(d) Yes, Sir. Soon after an accident, an ex-gratia relief is given by the Railway Administration to meet the immediate expenses of the victims. The amount of compensation is decided by the Railway Claims Tribunal (RCT) in terms of Railway Accidents and Untoward Incidents (Compensation) Rules, 1997 by awarding a decree. The amount of compensation is paid by the Railways if the decree so awarded by the Tribunal (RCT) is decided to be implemented by the Railways. The amount of compensation for death is ₹ 8 lakh and depending on the gravity of injury the compensation varies from ₹ 64,000 to ₹ 8 lakh.

(e) Total number of pending cases of compensation claim relating to train accidents is 419 till 15.12.2017. Zone-wise details of pending claim cases are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Compensation is paid by Railways on the basis of decree awarded by Railway Claims Tribunal (RCT) after adjudication of the claim application filed before them. RCT is a quasi judicial body, independent from Railways which cannot be interfered with. Measures taken for speedy settlement of claim cases are detailed in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Number of cases involving train accidents on all Indian Railways
under section 124 as on 15.12.2017.*

Zonal Railway	Number of Cases			
	Death	Injured	Loss of Property	Missing Passenger
Central	6	4	0	1
East Central	10	10	0	0
East Coast	0	5	0	0
Eastern	14	35	0	0
North Central	38	23	0	0
North Eastern	18	19	0	0
Northeast Frontier	0	3	0	0
Northern	56	49	0	0
North Western	0	0	0	0
Railway Board	0	0	0	0
South Central	3	1	0	0
South Eastern	39	22	0	1
South East Central	0	0	0	0
Southern	0	7	0	0
South Western	28	25	0	0
West Central	0	0	0	0
Western	2	2	0	0
TOTAL	214	205	0	2

Statement-II

Steps for speedy settlement of compensation claims

1. Instructions have been issued to all Zonal Railways that as soon as a passenger train accident or untoward incident takes place, all particulars of injured and killed may be obtained, claim application forms sent to claimants, and the record should also be made available to the concerned bench of the Railway Claims Tribunal.

2. When claims are filed and put up for hearing, the railways should give all possible assistance to the Tribunal for speedy settlement.
3. Written statements are to be filed by the railways in such cases within 15 days of receipt of notice from RCT.
4. After the decretal amount of a claim has been sanctioned, railways have to ensure that cheques are issued and dispatched within a period of 15 days.
5. Prior finance concurrence in respect of the accident compensation claims case have been dispensed with.
6. The Chief Claims Officers have been empowered to satisfy the decree accident compensation claims upto ₹ 8 lakh.
7. Applicant can file claim at the Railway Claims Tribunal Bench having jurisdiction over the place of residence of the applicant or the place where the passenger purchases his ticket or where the accident or untoward incident occurs or where the place of destination station lies, as against only at the place of occurrence of accident earlier.
8. Holding Circuit Benches at RCT Benches where pendency of cases is high. Now, Circuit Benches are also held at the place of accident.
9. Zonal Railways have been directed to fill up the vacancies of Officers/Staff in RCT Benches urgently whenever such vacancies arise.
10. Maximum of three adjournments for each case permitted for claim applications filed before Railway Claims Tribunal.
11. Railway Claims Tribunal to pass final orders within 21 days of final hearing of the case filed before it.
12. One copy of order of Railway Claims Tribunal for accident compensation claims to be supplied free of cost to the applicant within 3 days of the passing of final orders.
13. Relevant Rules and Procedures in connection with compensation claims in respect of “Accident” have been incorporated in the Indian Railways” Website *i.e. www.indianrailways.gov.in*. It also contains format of different application forms which are needed for filing compensation claims.

Separate body for rail safety

945. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NITI Aayog has asked Railways to set up a separate body for rail safety; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A note was submitted by Dr. Bibek Debroy, Member NITI Aayog on the fund deployment framework for Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh (RRSK).

In the above mentioned note, a reference was made to High Level Safety Review Committee (HLSRC) headed by Dr. Anil Kakodkar that had suggested various measures for improving railway safety including setting up of Railway Safety Authority (RSA). Majority of the practical measures suggested by Kakodkar Committee have been implemented. However, there is no decision to create a Railway Safety Authority. An independent institution namely Commission of Railway Safety already functions under the Ministry of Civil Aviation. It discharges the functions of review/approval of safety aspects in Railways independently.

Railway infrastructure for coal transport and other utilities

946. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to develop railway infrastructure for coal transport and other utilities, viz., coal evacuation and coal supply to thermal power plants in the State of Tamil Nadu, if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has earmarked any funds for this project and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal pending.

(b) Does not arise.

Investment for development of railway infrastructure

†947. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to make huge investment for development of infrastructure of Railways during the next five years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether an action plan has been prepared in this regard and is likely to be implemented soon, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the proposed investment includes expenditure on rail and passenger security related infrastructure, if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. In the budget of 2015-2016, investment plan of ₹ 8,56,020 crore for next five years has been envisaged for development of infrastructure of Railways.

(b) The investment of ₹ 8,56,020 crore comprises ₹ 1,99,320 crore for Network decongestion, ₹ 1,93,000 crore for Network expansion, ₹ 39,000 crore for National Projects, ₹ 1,27,000 crore for Safety, ₹ 5,000/- crore for Information Technology/ Research, ₹ 1,02,000/- for Rolling Stock, ₹ 12,500/- crore for Passenger Amenities, ₹ 65,000/- crore for High Speed Rail and Elevated corridor, ₹ 1,00,000/- crore for Station redevelopment and logistic parks and ₹ 13,200/- crore for others.

(c) Expenditure on development of Rail and passenger security related infrastructure is a continuous process. Need based investment is made for development of security related infrastructure under different plan heads.

Charging of superfast fare

†948. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of trains, out of total for which superfast fare is being charged presently by Railways, how many trains have reached their destination with a delay of more than two hours during last 6 months;

(b) whether Ministry agrees with opinion of CAG after a review of excessive delay of superfast trains by CAG in month of July, about the amount being charged unnecessarily in name of superfast; and

(c) the speed of which trains has been increased since November, 2017 and number of trains out of the same that reached their destination with a delay of more than one hour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Total number of Superfast trains is 1082. Out of total 1,05,066 trips made by 1082 Superfast trains during the period 01.06.2017 to 30.11.2017, 14,033 trips involved delay of more than two hours at destination.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Number of Mail/Express trains which have been speeded up since November, 2017 is 328. Out of a total of 7974 services by such trains during the period 01.11.2017 to 12.12.2017, 1632 trips involved delay of more than one hour.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

New railway zone for Andhra Pradesh

949. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new railway zone promised for the successor State of Andhra Pradesh during the bifurcation has been found feasible, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the present position of its establishment; and

(c) whether there is any chance that it would be created in 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (c) As per Item 8 of Schedule 13 (Infrastructure) of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, Ministry of Railways was required to examine feasibility of establishing a new Railway Zone in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. To, *inter alia*, examine the feasibility of establishing a new Railway Zone, a Committee of senior Railway officers had been constituted. The Committee has been asked to consult various stakeholders, including the Members of Parliament, State Governments, etc. before a final decision is taken.

Rail projects in Madhya Pradesh

†950. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various rail projects being implemented in Madhya Pradesh and the current status thereof, project-wise;

(b) the number of projects that are running behind schedule and the reasons therefor, project-wise;

(c) the increase in cost of delayed projects, project-wise; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against anyone for non-completion of these rail projects within the stipulated or extended time, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) At present, 36 projects consisting of 8 New Lines, 5 Gauge Conversion and 23 Doublings falling partly or fully in the State of Madhya Pradesh are in different stages of execution. Details of these projects are as under:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Length (in km)	Year of sanction	Latest anticipated cost	Expenditure upto March, 2017	Outlay 2017-18	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
New Lines							
1.	Lalitpur-Satna, Rewa-Singrauli, and Mahoba-Khajuraho	541	1997-98	3500	1210	301	Lalitpur-Khajuraho-Mahoba (229.5 km): Commissioned. Khajuraho-Panna (70.55 km) and Sidhi-Singrauli (78 km): Land acquisition has been taken up. Panna-Satna (72.60 km): Earthwork and minor bridges have been taken up. Satna-Rewa (50 km): Existing BG rail line. Rewa-Sidhi (88.75 km): Land between Rewa-Govindgarh (20 km) has been acquired. Earthwork, works of minor/major bridges have been taken up.
2.	Ramganjmandi-Bhopal	262	2000-01	2348	637	200	Ramganjmandi-Jhalawar (26.5 km): Commissioned. Jhalawar-Nayagaon (48 km): Earthwork, minor/major bridges works have been taken up. Land acquisition has been completed upto km 165 except 10 km between km 146 to 156. Land acquisition in remaining portion has been taken up.

3.	Chhota Udepur-Dhar	158	2007-08	1825	390	141	Chhota Udepur-Motisadli (22.30 km): CRS authorization received for running passenger trains. Motisadli-Alirajpur (26.40 km): Work is at advance stage of completion. Alirajpur-Dhar (110 km): Land acquisition has been taken up.
4.	Dahod-Indore via Sardarpur, Jhabua and Dhar (200.97 km) including MM for change in alignment via Amjhera (4.82 km)	206	2007-08	1942	414	140	Indore-Tihi (20.42 km): Commissioned. Tihi-Pithampur and Jhabua-Sardarpur: Earthwork, minor bridge and tunnel works have been taken up. Pithampur-Sagor (9.12 km): Earthwork and minor bridges work have been taken up. Sagor-Amjhera and Pitol -Katwara: Land acquisition has taken up. Jhabua-Pitol (14.66 km): Earthwork, ROB/RUB works have been taken up. Katwara-Dahod (11.32 km): Land acquired. Earthwork and all bridges work completed. Ballast supply and track linking has been taken up.
5.	Ratlam-Dungarpur via Banswara	176	2011-12	3450	222	91	Project has been put on hold as Government of Rajasthan now shown inability to share cost of the project.
6.	Indore-Jabalpur	342	2016-17	4320	-	1	New work included in Budget 2016-17 subject to requisite Government approvals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Indore-Manmad via Malegaon	368	2016-17	9968	-	150	New work included in Budget 2016-17 subject to requisite Government approvals.
8.	Nimach-Badi Sadri	48	2017-18	475	-	1	New work included in Budget 2017-18 subject to requisite Government approvals.
Gauge Conversion							
1.	Jabalpur-Gondia including Balaghat-Katangi (285 km) and MM Katangi-Tirodi New Line (15 km)	300	1996-97	1544	1235	154	Gondia- Katangi including MOIL Limited siding (90 km) and Jabalpur--Sukrimangela-Nainpur (113.59 km): commissioned. Nainpur-Balaghat (77 km): Earthwork, minor/ major bridges, ROB, RUB, ballast supply works have been taken up. Katangi-Tirodi (15 km) (New Line): Forest clearances received. Land acquisition has been taken up.
2.	Chhindwara-Nagpur	150	2005-06	1101	998	181	Chhindwara-Bhandarkund (34 km): CRS authorization received on 17.10.2017 to run passenger trains. Earthwrok, minor/major bridges, ROBS/ RUBs, tunneling works have been taken up in remaining portion.
3.	Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa-Akola (472.64 km) with new MM Fatehabad-	496	2008-09	2265	955	320	Ratlam-Mhow (129 km): Commissioned. Mhow-Sanawad (76.12 km): Land acquisition has been taken up.

Chandrawati Ganj-Ujjain
(22.96 km)

Sanawad-Khandwa (63 km): Earthwork, minor/major bridges, ROBs/RUBs and ballast supply works have been taken up.
Akola-Akot (43.50 km): Earthwork, minor/major bridges, ROBs/RUBs and ballast supply works have been taken up.
Akot-Amlakhurd (78 km): Forest and wild life clearance is awaited.
Amlakhurd-Akola: Project is at planning stage.
Fatehabad-Chandrawati Ganj-Ujjain (22.96 km): New MM sanctioned in budget 2017-18.

4. Chhindwara-Mandla Fort	182	2010-11	816	353	182	Earthwork, minor/major bridges, ROBs/RUBs/LHS works have been taken up. Land acquisition, tree cutting permission in small patches required.
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5. Gwalior-Sheopurkalan with extension to Kota	284	2010-11	3845	36	75	Land acquisition has been taken up.
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Doubling

1. Bhopal-Bina 3rd line	145	2008-09	1200	1057	100	Project is at advance stage of completion. 137 km. length already commissioned.
2. Budhni-Barkhera 3rd line	33	2010-11	992	53	2	Geological and Geo-Tech surveys have been completed. Forest clearance is awaited.
3. Bina-Kota including MM of Malkhedi –Mahadevkhedi.	283	2011-12	1486	398	125	103 km. length in patches is in advance stage of completion. Work has been taken up in balance portion.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Barkhera-Habibganj 3rd line	41	2012-13	327	77	50	Earthwork, minor bridges and ballast supply have been taken up. Tree cutting in the alignment has been taken up.
5.	Itarsi-Budhni 3rd line	26	2012-13	278	86	30	Earthwork, minor bridges and ballast supply have been taken up. Contract for Narmada Bridge awarded & construction of substructure has been taken up.
6.	Anuppur-Katni 3rd line	166	2015-16	1371	400	95	Anuppur-Singhpur (35.10 km) Singhpur – Badhwa Bara (15 km) & Mudaria-Karkeli (23 km) sections are in advance stage of completion.
7.	Bilaspur (Pendra Road)-Anuppur 3rd line	50	2015-16	394	128	60	Tenders for all civil works awarded. Earthwork, ROB/RUB work and ballast supply works have been taken up.
8.	Teegaon-Chichonda Ghat section 3rd line	17	2015-16	176	62	12	Land acquisition for 2.02 Ha., earthwork and minor bridges/RUB works have been taken up.
9.	Itarsi-Nagpur (Balance) 3rd line with Dharakhoh-Maramjhiri Ghat section 3rd line	280	2015-16	2450	46	60	Work has been combined with Dharakhoh and Maramjhiri Ghat 3rd line (13 km). FLS completed. 50% Land acquisition has been taken up. Land proposal for Nagpur-Darimeta (92 km) has been submitted to State Government. Earthwork and minor bridges works have been taken up.

10. Jhansi-Bina 3rd line	153	2015-16	2002	56	430	Earthwork, minor/major bridges works have been taken up.
11. Katni-Bina 3rd line	279	2015-16	2478	305	254	Earthwork, minor/major bridges works have been taken up.
12. Katni Grade Separator Bypass line	22	2015-16	582	20	200	Concept plans approved. FLS has been taken up.
13. Katni-Singrauli	261	2015-16	1763	377	225	Earthwork and minor bridges works have been taken up in Katni-Beohari, Marwasgram-Singrauli, Katangi-Khurd-Salhana and Deoragram-Maihdaiya sections.
14. Mathura-Jhansi 3rd line	274	2015-16	3678	250	255	Works of minor and major bridges have been taken up.
15. Nimuch-Chittaurgarh	56	2015-16	390	20	80	Nimuch-Shambhupura (44.12 km): Earthwork and ballast supply have been taken up. Shambhupura-Chittaurgarh (11.61 km): Earthwork, major bridges work and ballast supply have been taken up.
16. Ramna-Singrauli	160	2015-16	2436	150	25	Ramna-Wyndhangank-Dudhinagar (45.94 km): Tenders for Earthwork, minor and major bridges have been awarded. Dudhinagar-Singrauli (110.39 km): Tender for Earthwork and minor bridges have been awarded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Satna-Rewa	50	2015-16	403	40	43	Satna-Kaima (6 km): Track linking has been taken up. Kaima-Baghai (24 km): Earthwork, works of minor bridges, track linking and RUBs/LHS have been taken up. Baghai-Rewa (20 km): Earthwork, minor bridges, major bridges and ballast supply have been taken up.
18.	Sontalai-Bagratawa patch doubling	7	2015-16	96	44	40	FLS completed. Earthwork and work of Important bridges of Tawa River and minor bridges have been taken up.
19.	Indore-Dewas-Ujjain	80	2016-17	700	-	20	New work included in Budget 2016-17 subject to requisite Government approvals.
20.	Jhansi-Khairar-Manickpur and Khairar Bhimsen	411	2016-17	3000	-	10	New work included in Budget 2016-17 subject to requisite Government approvals.
21.	Jukehi Chord line at Katni	1	2016-17	12	-	2	FLS completed. Land acquisition has been taken up. Earthwork, works of minor bridges, RUB and track linking have been taken up.
22.	Nagda-Ujjain Doubling of Gambhir Bridge	1	2016-17	28	-	10	New work sanctioned in 2016-17. Project is at initial stage.
23.	Powarkheda-Jujharpur single line flyover in up direction	12	2016-17	247	116	10	Land acquisition has been taken up. Joint verification of land for flyover done for all 8 villages.

(b) to (d) Till 2013-14, due to overall limited availability of funds, most of the projects were not progressing satisfactorily. Since 2014-15, based on physical progress of projects, last mile connectivity projects and projects for decongesting the existing routes have been given sufficient funds. For this purpose, funds for capacity enhancement projects have been arranged through institutional financing by tying up loan with M/s. Life Insurance Corporation of India Limited for ₹ 1.5 lakh crore for assured funding of viable projects. The completion of railway projects requires clearances from various departments of State Government and Central Ministries like acquisition of land, forestry and wild life clearances, cutting of trees, shifting of services, construction of road over bridges and road under bridges by road maintaining agencies, NOC from State Irrigation Department and Power Corporations, law and order issues which are beyond the control of Ministry of Railways. Therefore, it is not feasible to fix time lines for completion of all the projects.

**Complaints and action taken regarding poor quality
of food served in trains**

†951. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken on the complaints of poor quality of food served in railways during last three years and the number of complaints received from the Members of Parliament;

(b) whether it is a fact that some passengers fell sick after consuming the food provided by IRCTC in the Tejas Express running between Goa and Mumbai;

(c) whether poor quality food was served in the Ajmer-Hyderabad Express (12719) on Diwali; and

(d) the action taken against vendors/ officers for providing poor quality food in the trains during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (d) The details of total number of complaints related to quality of food served in Railways including complaints received from the Members of Parliament and action taken thereon during last three Financial Years (*i.e.* 01.04.2014 to 31.10.2017) are given in the Statement (*See* below). Further, a policy of zero tolerance towards poor quality of food served to passengers and overcharging is being followed. During the current Financial Year (*i.e.* April to October, 2017), 12 catering contracts have been terminated for complaints related to catering or other contractual deficiencies.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Yes, Sir. An incident was reported in Train No. 22120 (Karmali-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus) Tejas Express on 15.10.2017 regarding suspected food poisoning by some passengers.

(c) Yes, Sir. A complaint was reported regarding poor quality food served by unidentified vendor between Itarsi-Khandwa section in Train No. 12719 Ajmer-Hyderabad Express on 19.10.2017.

Statement

Details of total number of complaints related to quality of food served in Railways including complaints received from the Members of Parliament and action taken thereon during last three years (i.e. 01.04.2014 to 31.10.2017)

Period	Total No. Complaints	Fined	Warned	Termination	Suitably Advised	Not Substantiated	D and AR Action	Any Other	Total
2014-15	3249	1240	1289	1	300	94	36	289	3249
2015-16	3032	890	1229	0	406	229	4	274	3032
2016-17	2464	1034	747	1	301	97	4	280	2464
2017-18 till Oct., 17	1059	322	369	8	127	47	0	186	1059

Phasing out of diesel locomotives

952. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to completely phase out diesel locomotives in the next five years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the amount that could be saved by Railways by switching all trains to electric-driven?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. It is being planned to convert existing fleet of Diesel Locomotives into Electric Locomotives. Proposal for conversion of 200 Diesel Locomotives to Electric Locomotives is under consideration and approval for inclusion in Budget 2018-19.

(b) It is planned to achieve annual recurring saving of ₹ 13510 crore per annum at current price after switch over of all trains from diesel traction to electric traction.

Food served on trains and platforms

953. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY:

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CAG in its report has stated that the food served by the Railway catering unit on the trains and the platforms is not fit for human consumption;

(b) the reason for the deterioration in the quality of food served by Railway catering unit on trains and stations; and

(c) whether any quality control check of the food items is done before being served to the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India in its Report No.13 of 2017 dated 21.7.2017 on “Catering Services in Indian Railways” has highlighted deficiencies in catering services being provided to passengers on Indian Railways.

In its endeavour to provide quality and hygienic food to the passengers, Indian Railways have developed and operationalized an institutionalized mechanism for monitoring of quality and hygiene of catering services through regular inspections at various levels to address catering complaints. Further, to improve the standard of food being provided to passengers, new Catering Policy has been issued on 27th February, 2017 wherein *inter alia* Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC) has been mandated to carry out the unbundling by creating a distinction primarily between food preparation and food distribution. In order to upgrade quality of food preparation, IRCTC is to set up new kitchens and upgrade existing ones. Further, instructions have been issued to provide optional catering service, as a pilot project, on 32 Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto trains under the management of IRCTC w.e.f. 01/08/2017 for an initial period of 180 days. Further steps being taken to ensure that good quality and hygienic food is served to the passengers *inter alia* includes (i) Introduction of station based E-Catering for widening the range of options available to passengers for ordering food of their choice, (ii) Introduction of precooked food (‘ready to eat’ meals) in the range of options available to passengers, (iii) Operation

of centralized Catering Service Monitoring Cell (CSMC) (toll free number 1800-111-321) for prompt redressal of passenger grievances relating to the catering activities and real time assistance to travelling public, (iv) Imposition of penalties in case of deficiencies detected in services, (v) Operation of all India Helpline (No.138) for rail-users to lodge complaints/suggestions regarding food and catering services, (vi) A Twitter handle @ IRCATERING has also been made operational to cater to the complaints/suggestions with regard to catering services, (vii) A policy of zero tolerance towards poor quality of food served to passengers and overcharging is being followed and during the current Financial Year (*i.e.* April to October'17), 12 catering contracts have been terminated for complaint related to catering or other contractual deficiencies.

(c) Yes, Sir. As per the Catering Policy, 2017, Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto and other Mail express trains are being monitored by IRCTC's supervisors on regular basis. Besides this, regular microbiological testing of food samples is being conducted by IRCTC, through in-house and NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories) approved labs. Food Safety and Hygiene audits are being conducted regularly in base kitchens and in trains by Third Party Auditors.

Vacancies in Railways

†954. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies at present in Railways and the steps taken to fill up the same;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is considering to re-employ the retired employees due to the excessive vacancies;

(c) whether Railways have found some kind of negligence in not filling the vacancies in time and if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(d) the information regarding the firms working under contract at present in Railways and employees appointed by them and the payments made for the contracts during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) The number of vacancies of the non-gazetted staff is 2,20,137

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(provisional) as on 01.04.2017 over all Zonal Railways. Occurrence and filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. The policy of the Government is to fill up the vacancies as per operational requirement, though some of the vacancies are likely to remain unfilled at a particular point of time.

The requirement for various non-gazetted posts under Direct Recruitment Quota (DR-Quota) is assessed by Zonal Railway(s)/Production Unit(s), which accordingly place indents on concerned Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs)/Railway Recruitment Cells(RRCs) which, in turn, make recruitment on the basis of these indents.

RRBs/RRCs are regularly providing panels of successful candidates to Zonal Railways/Production Units concerned.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Train accidents and renovation of rail tracks

†955. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of train accidents which took place in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 due to shortcomings in railway tracks and negligence of officers and loco pilots and total loss of life and property therein, the details thereof;

(b) total budget allocated for renovation of railway tracks during last three years and target of renovation of rail lines fixed and achieved in kilometres, Zone-wise; and

(c) number of times when overload on railway tracks, crack and damage in rail lines and life span of railway lines was checked along with the details of proposals/suggestions in above checks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) Total number of consequential train accidents (including accidents at Unmanned Level Crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users) that took place during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are 135, 107 and 104 respectively. Details of number of consequential train accidents due to negligence of railway staff, track defects, due to negligence of loco pilot are given below:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Number of consequential train accidents due to negligence of railway staff	Number of consequential train accidents purely on account of track defects	Number of consequential train accidents due to negligence of loco pilots
2014-15	60	11	08
2015-16	55	14	04
2016-17	64	17	07

Details of loss of property and loss of life in consequential train accidents during the last three years are as under:

Year	Loss of property (₹ in crore)	No. of persons killed*
2014-2015	72.07	292
2015-2016	45.24	122
2016-2017	62.29	238

*All figures include the number of persons died in the accidents at unmanned level crossings caused due to the negligence of road vehicle users.

(b) Details of budget allocation under Revenue (Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works and Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons) and Capital (Track Renewals and Rolling Stock Programme—Coaches) during 2015-16 (Revised Estimate), 2016-17 (Revised Estimate) and 2017-18 (Budget Estimate) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The details of track renewal target and achievement during 2014-15 to 2016-17 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Indian Railways have a system of scheduled inspections and patrolling by Railway officials which includes Keyman's daily patrol for monitoring of tracks. Railway tracks are attended manually or by mechanical means on condition or predefined periodicity basis. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) of rails and welds is carried out at predefined periodicity to detect internal flaws in rails/welds.

Railway tracks are replaced through track renewal works which is an ongoing process. Track renewal works are undertaken as and when stretch of track becomes due for renewal on the basis of criteria laid down in Indian Railway Permanent Way Manual on age/condition basis *viz.* traffic carried in terms of gross million tonnes and incidence of rail fracture/failure, wear of rails, corrosion of rails and maintainability of track as per standards etc. In case any stretch of track is not renewed in time due to various reasons including scarcity of funds, material etc., suitable speed restrictions, if required, are imposed to ensure safe running of trains.

The systematic maintenance of railway track is being done with the help of track machines and the intermediate attention and other patrolling activities are normally done by Track Maintainers as per guidelines contained in Indian Railway Permanent Way Manual (IRPWM). Mechanized maintenance of railway track through high output tamping machines, point and crossing tamping machines, ballast cleaning machines, track relaying trains etc. is being done to ensure reliability and safety of track. Maintenance of railway track is undertaken regularly as per guidelines contained in Indian Railway Permanent Way Manual (IRPWM).

Statement-I

Details of allocation under Revenue (Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works and Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons) and Capital (Track Renewals and RSP-Coaches) during 2015-16 (Revised Estimate), 2016-17 (Revised Estimate) and 2017-18 (Budget Estimate)

(₹ in crore)

Zone	Revenue		Capital	
	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	Track Renewals	Rolling Stock Programme-Coaches
1	2	3	4	5
RE 2015-16				
Central Railway	896.08	1096.86	427.70	5.66
Eastern Railway	638.80	1539.60	314.90	18.83
Northern Railway	1180.66	1508.02	616.64	11.54
North Eastern Railway	404.26	378.41	141.00	1.22
Northeast Frontier Railway	701.17	571.48	225.18	2.32
Southern Railway	707.44	1003.12	347.80	19.96
South Central Railway	1053.02	841.79	500.20	7.55
South Eastern Railway	657.79	902.44	384.20	3.78
Western Railway	820.50	1009.60	390.10	3.36
East Central Railway	687.69	751.77	398.30	5.05
East Coast Railway	642.50	546.21	217.30	2.29
North Central Railway	722.16	389.09	376.20	0.87

1	2	3	4	5
North Western Railway	475.07	425.68	95.66	2.04
South East Central Railway	422.69	413.74	283.28	0.37
South Western Railway	363.57	489.85	181.48	5.43
West Central Railway	547.84	353.44	520.36	0.21
Metro Railway	24.03	42.38	5.29	1.33
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works			0.47	
Rail Wheel Factory				
Railway Board				4010.42
TOTAL	10945.27	12263.48	5426.06	4102.23

RE 2016-17

Central Railway	1096.92	1298.34	515.70	8.01
Eastern Railway	768.65	1731.08	513.48	22.00
Northern Railway	1416.85	1595.31	780.00	12.29
North Eastern Railway	492.98	457.20	212.00	1.80
Northeast Frontier Railway	890.11	640.46	257.97	4.78
Southern Railway	903.91	1178.23	499.48	22.72
South Central Railway	1260.88	960.53	435.27	9.17
South Eastern Railway	887.14	1099.03	515.00	5.21
Western Railway	1153.81	1277.91	514.00	3.82
East Central Railway	906.59	916.70	470.00	9.99
East Coast Railway	760.29	612.90	229.05	4.19
North Central Railway	819.67	477.04	433.02	0.45
North Western Railway	562.24	566.68	192.87	2.77
South East Central Railway	492.84	468.33	277.51	1.03
South Western Railway	449.00	573.53	255.54	8.56
West Central Railway	648.11	448.44	632.56	3.39
Metro Railway	29.48	49.56	5.02	0.00
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works			0.72	

1	2	3	4	5
Rail Wheel Factory			0.60	
Railway Board				8249.53
TOTAL	13539.47	14351.27	6739.79	8369.71
BE 2017-18				
Central Railway	1113.91	1337.04	808.66	6.76
Eastern Railway	773.37	1777.72	543.85	18.22
Northern Railway	1467.23	1610.72	1400.70	8.61
North Eastern Railway	494.92	465.66	316.08	1.80
Northeast Frontier Railway	905.48	655.70	258.90	3.03
Southern Railway	914.90	1199.10	1066.02	29.07
South Central Railway	1279.77	993.44	604.66	30.03
South Eastern Railway	883.05	1139.60	594.24	32.38
Western Railway	1173.19	1323.75	712.54	4.87
East Central Railway	917.50	938.66	652.97	13.60
East Coast Railway	779.90	632.90	738.92	7.93
North Central Railway	845.00	498.40	433.16	0.00
North Western Railway	572.05	576.43	442.03	1.85
South East Central Railway	496.50	479.10	382.09	0.38
South Western Railway	456.40	572.11	386.01	2.23
West Central Railway	655.70	482.30	602.80	1.79
Metro Railway	30.20	51.60	10.23	9.64
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works			6.50	
Rail Wheel Factory			0.40	
Railway Board				6449.12
TOTAL	13759.07	14734.23	9960.76	6621.31

Statement-II

*Details of track renewal target and achievement during 2014-15 to 2016-17 and in the current year i.e. 2017-18
(upto November, 2017)*

Zonal Railway	2017-18#		2016-17		2015-16		2014-15	
	April'17 to March'18		April'16 to March'17		April'15 to March'16		April'14 to March'15	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Central	275	115	220	195	220	185	200	206
Eastern	246	125	192	178	200	162	183	186
East Central	225	163	188	180	150	202	171	203
East Coast	243	122	104	119	110	116	62	60
Northern	615	246	533	281	390	387	385	383
North Central	192	92	167	111	150	164	130	152
North Eastern	105	57	78	81	90	80	68	45
Northeast Frontier	43	42	37	42	50	95	27	34
North Western	155	75	71	80	50	59	24	24
Southern	406	171	198	208	150	187	102	135

Public sector obligation of Railways

956. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN:

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the biggest challenge for Railways is to meet the Public sector obligation along with matching the performance of the Corporate sector;

(b) whether it is a fact that the revenue loss for meeting public service obligation is as high as ₹ 30,000 crore;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Railways were focusing on bolstering its freight and non-fare revenue; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the non-fare revenue rose 72 per cent this year and the target is to increase the same to around ₹ 35,000 crore in the next 10 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways carries out certain transport activities which are uneconomic in nature but carried out in the larger interest of the society. Overall, the loss incurred on account of these activities for 2015-16 was ₹35,959 crore.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. In recent past, Ministry of Railways have taken a number of steps to attract Freight traffic such as Long Term Tariff Contract with key freight customers, guidelines on station to station rates, liberalized automatic freight rebate scheme in empty flow directions, withdrawal of port congestion charge, proliferation of Roll-on-Roll-off service on Indian Railways, withdrawal of levy of congestion charge for stone traffic transported from Eastern Railways to Bangladesh via Darsana/Benapole, rationalization of coal tariff, more flexibility in mini rake loading, withdrawal of dual freight policy of iron ore traffic, re-introduction of short lead concession and reduction in minimum distance for charge from 125 Km. to 100 Km., expanding the freight basket, dispensation from mandatory (100%) weighment in case of loading of standard bags of uniform size, rationalization of Merry-Go- Round (MGR) scheme etc.

In addition, Ministry of Railways has also introduced other schemes to improve freight share like procurement of wagons (rolling stock) through Public Private Partnership mode, Liberalized Wagon Investment Scheme (LWIS), Special Freight Train Operator (SFTO), Automobile Freight Train Operator (AFTO), Wagon Leasing Scheme (WLS), development of Private Freight Terminals (PFT) through Public Private Partnership mode etc.

The non-fare revenue (sundry earnings) increased by 74.88% in financial year 2016-17 over 2015-16. Many of the World Railway systems generate 10% to 20% of the revenues from non-tariff sources. Over a period of the next five years, Railways will endeavour to reach this World average by monetizing assets and undertaking other revenue yielding activities.

Railway projects in Tamil Nadu

957. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the ongoing/pending railway projects in Tamil Nadu, Zone-wise and division-wise;

(b) the total funds earmarked and allocated for execution of each of these projects, as on date;

(c) the details of funds spent thereon, so far;

(d) the list of projects getting delayed and the reasons therefor along with the escalation of cost due to delay in completion of these projects; and

(e) the time-frame set for the completion of these projects along with the steps taken or being taken by Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) to (d) Details of projects included in Budget, falling partly or fully in the State of Tamil Nadu alongwith latest estimated cost, expenditure incurred thereon upto March, 2017 and outlay provided etc are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Ongoing Project	Zone (Railway)	Latest Cost	Expenditure upto March, 2017	Outlay 2017-18	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New Line						
1.	Tindivanam-Gingee-Tiruvannamalai (70 Km.)	Southern	900	59.9	19	State Government to expedite acquisition of required land. Work on major bridges taken up.
2.	Tindivanam-Nagari (179.2 Km.)	Southern	2300	209.66	47	Track linking of Walajah Road-Ranipet (6.5 Km) completed. On balance portion, Governments of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have to expedite handing over of required land to Railways.
3.	Attipattu-Puttur (88.30 Km.)	Southern	528	3.34	0.05	Land requirements submitted to Governments of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. No land is received.
4.	Erode-Palani (91.05 Km.)	Southern	603	1.63	1.1	Government of Tamil Nadu has been requested to provide land free of cost and share 50% of construction cost of the project.

5. Chennai-Cuddalore via Mahabalipuram (179.28 Km.)	Southern	2350	2.27	0.1	Revised alignment in Puducherry area has been approved and preparation of plans and estimate for entire project has been taken up.
6. Madurai-Tuticorin (143.5 Km.)	Southern	1500	55.2	100	State Government has to expedite handing over of required land to Railways. Earthwork and bridgeworks taken up on Milavittan-Melmarudur (18 Km).
7. Sriperumbudur-Guduvanchery with spur to Irungattukottai-Avadi-Sriperumbudur (60 Km.)	Southern	1500	0.61	0.1	Project included in the Budget 2013-14 subject requisite clearances.
8. Morappur-Dharmapuri (36 Km.)	Southern	358	0	0.1	Project included in the Budget 2016-17 subject requisite clearances. State Government has been requested for their consent to take up work through Joint Venture model.
9. Hejjala-Chamarajanagar section (142 Km) of Bangalore-Satyamangalam (260 Km.)	South Western	1524	5.59	21	Hejjala-Chamarajanagar section (142 Km) falling in Karnataka only is taken up. Work beyond Chamarajanagar falling partly in Tamil Nadu is frozen as decided by State Government.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gauge Conversion						
1.	Mayiladuturai-Thiruvur-Karaikudi and Tiruturaipundi-Agastiyampalli (224 Km.) including Needamanagalam -Mannargudi and Mannargudi-Pattukottai new lines	Southern	2072.5	832.99	240	Mayiladuturai-Thiruvur gauge conversion (38 Km) and Needamangalam-Mannargudi new line (13 Km) commissioned. Karaikudi-Pattukottai (73 Km) is in advance stage of completion. Work on balance gauge conversion also taken up. For Mannargudi-Pattukottai, Detailed estimate processed for requisite sanction. As regards Thanjavur-Pattukottai new line, need for taking up the work is under consideration.
2.	Madurai-Bodinayakanur (90.41 Km)	Southern	302.90	29.78	70.7	Earthwork, bridgeworks etc have been taken up.
3.	Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur and Tenkasi-Virudhunagar (357 Km.)	Southern	1170	1119.89	41.48	336 Km Commissioned. Remaining portion <i>i.e.</i> New Aryankavu-Edamann (21 Km) falling in Kerala is in advance stage.

4.	Cuddalore-Salem via Vriddhachalam gauge conversion(191 Km.) with material modification of Chinnasalem-Kallakurichchi new line (16 Km.)	Southern	556.64	303.72	0.01	191 Km gauge conversion commissioned. For Chinnasalem-Kallakurichi new line (16 Km), no land is handed over by the State Government.
5.	Tiruchchirappalli-Nagore-Karaikal gauge conversion with Nagapattnam-Tiruturaipundi new line (43 Km. and Karaikal-Peralam new line (23 Km.)	Southern	980	630.89	40	135 Km Tiruchchirappalli-Nagore Gauge conversion and 20 Km Nagapattnam-Velankanni & Nagore-Karaikal new lines have been commissioned. For Nagapattnam-Tiruturaipundi new line (43 Km), land acquisition completed and earthworks and bridge works taken up. For Karaikal-Peralam new line (23 Km), Karaikal Port Authorities have been requested for their consent to fund the work.
6	Mysore-Chamarajanagar with extension to Mettupalayam (148 Km.)	South Western	608	201.98	0.5	60 Km gauge conversion in Karnataka area commissioned. Work on new line extension (88 km) partly falling in Tamil Nadu area is held up for want of requisite clearances.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Doubling						
1.	Chennai Beach-Korukkupet 3rd line (4.1 Km.)	Southern	167.61	79.57	25.2	Earthwork and bridge works have been taken up.
2.	Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line (22.1 Km.)	Southern	258.31	115.46	80	Tiruvottiyur-Ennore-Attipattu Pudunagar (11.3 Km) commissioned. Earthwork and bridge works on remaining section taken up. State Government has to expedite handing over of balance land.
3.	Chengalpattu-Villupuram (103 Km.) including Tambaram-Chengalpattu 3rd line (30 Km.)	Southern	951.24	639.3	113.57	103 Km doubling commissioned. Earthwork and bridgeworks on Tambaram-Chengalpattu 3rd line have been taken up.
4.	Villupuram-Dindigul with electrification (273 Km.)	Southern	1500	1580.43	100	245 Km commissioned. Work on remaining portion <i>i.e.</i> Kalpattichatram-Tamaraipadi is in advance stage.
5.	Omalur-Mettur Dam with electrification (29.03 Km.)	Southern	231.67	65.02	97.56	Land acquisition, earthwork, bridge works have been taken up. State Govt. to expedite handing over of balance land.

6.	Thanjavur-Ponnalai (46.96 Km.) with a bye-pass line before Ponnallai (1.13 Km.)	Southern	455.96	255	20	Bye-pass line (2.2 Km) commissioned in 2017. Earthwork, blanketing and bridge works taken up in Thanjavur-Ponnalai section.
7.	Chennai Central-Basin Bridge Junction-5th and 6th line (2.2 Km.)	Southern	25	8.42	0.3	Preparation of Detailed Project Report taken up.
8.	Trivandrum-Kanniyakumari (86.56 Km.)	Southern	1431	..	50	Detailed estimate has been sanctioned.
9.	Madurai-Maniyachi-Tuticorin (160 Km.)	Southern	1182	...	30	Earthwork and bridgeworks taken up.
10.	Maniyachi-Nagercoil (102 Km.)	Southern	1003	...	30	Detailed estimate of the project has been sanctioned.
11.	Salem-Magnesite Jn-Omalur (11 Km.)	Southern	114.87	...	1	Detailed project report is under preparation.

Majority of Railway Projects are facing the situation of cost overrun, due to delay in acquisition of land, statutory clearances like forestry and wild life clearances, shifting of services, cutting of trees, construction of road over bridges and road under bridges by road maintaining agencies etc. Working out cost escalation or revenue loss solely on account of delay in land acquisition is not feasible.

(e) Completion of projects depends on a number of factors such as acquisition of land, forestry and wildlife clearances, shifting of various services, construction of Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges by road maintenance departments, apart from availability of adequate funds. Since many of these factors are beyond the control of the Ministry of Railways, it is not feasible to give time lines for completion of all the projects.

To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to speed up the works like increased allocation of funds through measures like funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries, funding through loan from Institutions like Life Insurance Corporation, execution of projects through Special Purpose Vehicles, etc. Besides these, to reduce delays on account of land acquisition, security issues and forestry clearances etc, meetings with State Officials at various levels are held from time to time. Field units have also been empowered with further delegation of powers and the contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management.

Re-engagement of retired railway personnel

958. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the shortage of staff on safety-related positions, Railways have empowered Divisional Railway Managers to re-engage retired railway personnel for appropriate posts, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways have laid down some conditions for re-engagement, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken by Railways to recruit employees for railway safety purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the shortage of staff in various categories of posts, Divisional Railway Managers have been empowered to re-engage retired employees on certain conditions, which are as under:

- (i) Railway should give publicity to such re-engagement, by putting in on Railway websites.
- (ii) While re-engaging such staff, medical fitness of the appropriate category should be obtained from the designated authorities as per existing practices.
- (iii) Suitability/competency of the staff should be adjudged before such re-engagement and the issue of their safety record as well as other operational requirements as needed should be adequately addressed.
- (iv) Maximum age limit for which re-engagement shall continue will be 65 years.
- (v) Retired employees being re-engaged, should not have been covered under the Safety Related Retirement Scheme/Liberalized Active Retirement Scheme for Guaranteed Employment for Safety Staff (LARSGESS).
- (vi) This scheme is valid up to 01.12.2019.

(c) For various non-gazetted posts on Indian Railways, Railway Recruiting agencies are regularly providing panels of successful candidates to Railway/Production Units concerned for safety category posts. Some of the recruitment processes for safety category are scheduled for 2017-18.

Diesel locomotive manufacturing unit in Marhaura, Bihar

959. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways plan to scrap the upcoming diesel locomotive manufacturing unit in Marhaura, Bihar, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government is planning to tweak its plan for complete electrification of Railways by 2022; and

(c) if so, how Government plans to utilize the newly acquired 1000 diesel locomotives at the cost of \$2.6 billion from General Electric Co. (GE), after 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) There is no plan to scrap the upcoming diesel locomotive manufacturing unit in Marhaura, Bihar.

(b) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways have prepared an action plan to electrify 100% Broad Gauge network of Indian Railways by the year 2021-22.

(c) These locos will be utilized to meet emergency and strategic needs of transportation.

Zonal railway headquarter at Ranchi, Jharkhand

†960. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a small State like Jharkhand is being managed by three railway zones and Government and various quarters have been making a demand to set up a zonal railway headquarters at Ranchi; and

(b) whether, Ranchi and Railway division falling under it fulfil the criteria with regard to operation of goods and passenger trains, legal mechanism and other possible criteria the reasons for delay on the part of Government towards developing Ranchi Division into a Railway zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): (a) and (b) Partial jurisdiction of three Railway Zones, namely Eastern, East Central and South Eastern covers the State of Jharkhand. Proposals for setting up a Railway Zonal office at Ranchi have been received from time to time from various fora, including the State Government of Jharkhand.

Railway Zones are set up keeping in view factors like, size, workload, accessibility, traffic pattern and other administrative/operational requirements, consistent with the needs of economy and efficiency, and not on regional considerations. The proposal for setting up of Railway Zonal office at Ranchi, when seen in the light of these considerations, has not been found operationally feasible.

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

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

REGARDING POINT OF ORDER

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, now the Leader of the House, please.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, please bear with me. Now the Leader of the House please. ... (Interruptions)...

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है तक..

श्री सभापति: आपका नाम आगे से एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर ही होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कुछ भी बना दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, पिछली बार भी सदन में यह बात उठी थी तक डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर एमपीज़ की जो कमेटीज़ बनायी जा रही हैं, तो यहां से, प्रशासन से लिख कर जा रहा है तक उनका अध्यक्ष लोक सभा का एमपी होगा। श्रीमन्, मैंने पिछली बार भी यह बात उठायी थी। उस समय के संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि नहीं होंगे। एमएसएमई विभाग ने अभी यह जारी किया है। इसमें उन्होंने लिखा है— श्रीमन्, मैं इसको एक मिनट में पढ़ देता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee meeting and come to a conclusion. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, नहीं। उन्होंने लिख दिया कि District Level Advisory Committee under chairmanship of Member of Lok Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a way to resolve the issues. You have raised an issue. I am going to find a way out. For that, I will call the Parliamentary Affairs Minister; you will also be called.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर कुछ नहीं करेंगे।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस..

श्री सभापति: लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस भी करेंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वे इसको करें, तो अच्छा रहेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. Thank you. Now, the Leader of the House.

REGARDING DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION ON THE PUBLIC STATEMENT MADE BY THE MINISTER ON THE CONSTITUTION — *Contd.*

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition on several occasions last week had raised the issue of the hon. Prime Minister's speech during the recent elections to the Assemblies in Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. Many statements had been made on all sides during the elections. We don't want the stalemate to continue as a result of this. Let me categorically state that the hon. Prime Minister in his statements or speeches did not question

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

nor did he mean to question the commitment to this nation of either Dr. Manmohan Singh, the former Prime Minister, or Shri Hamid Ansari, the former Vice-President. Any such perception is completely erroneous. We hold these leaders in high esteem as also their commitment to this nation. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the Opposition, please.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: मैं माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि जिस बात के कारण पिछले एक हफ्ते से गतिरोध सदन में बना रहा था, उसका उन्होंने स्पष्टीकरण किया। सर, मैं भी अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि किसी भी नेता का और विपक्ष की तरफ से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री के व्यक्तित्व के खिलाफ कोई ऐसी बात कही जाये। अगर इलेक्शन के दौरान हमारी पार्टी के किसी सदस्य ने कोई ऐसा बयान दिया हो, जो प्रधान मंत्री की गरिमा के खिलाफ हो, तो हमारी पार्टी अपने आपको उस बयान के साथ disassociate करती है, उससे सम्बद्ध नहीं करती है और न ही करने की आगे कोई गुंजाइश है तथा न ही हम यह चाहेंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री की गरिमा के खिलाफ कोई शब्द कहा जाये।

†جناب غلام نبي آزاد: میں ہائی یے لڈیر آف دی ہاؤس کا دھیواد کرتا ہوں کہ جس بات کی وجہ سے پچھلے ایک ہفتے سے گتی رودھ سدی میں ب ا ربا تھا، اس کا ا ہوں نے اسپیشی کری کا ی۔ سر، میں بھی اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے ی وشواس دلا ا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہن بھی ہیں چاہتے ہیں کہ کسی بھی ت یا کا اور ویکش کی طرف سے ہائی یے پردہای ہ تری کے بی کے خلاف کوئی ایسی بات کہی جائے۔ اگرالک یشی کے دورای ہواری پارٹی کے کسی سدسئیے نے کوئی ایسا ا بیی د ا ی ہو، جو پردہای ہ تری کی گر ہ یا کے خلاف ہو، تو ہواری پارٹی اپ نے آپ کو اس ا بیی کے ساتھ disassociate کرتی ہے، اس سے سوم د د ہیں کرتی ہے اور ہ ی کر نے کی آگے کوئی گ جائش ہے تتھا ہ ی ہن ی چا ہیں گے کہ پردہای ہ تری کی گر ہ یا کے خلاف کوئی شمد کہاجائے۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. I thank all the Members of the House for their cooperation in resolving the issue.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, क्या यह इन दोनों के बीच में ही हो जायेगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। इसलिए सबको मैंने कहा। ...(व्यवधान)... इसीलिए मैंने कहा I thank the entire House. Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy on Statutory Resolution on the Indian Forest (Amendment) Bill, 2017. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़। मैंने सुना। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह तो हम लोगों के अधिकारों का हनन है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, मैंने आपकी plea सुनी। ...(व्यवधान).... प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह कैसे दो लोगों के बीच में ...(व्यवधान).... क्या सदन में सिर्फ ये ही हैं? ...(व्यवधान).... रूलिंग पाटी और मेन अपोजिशन? ...(व्यवधान).... हम लोग कुछ नहीं हैं? ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सभापति: ऐसा कुछ नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हमारी आइडेंटिटी नहीं है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: 'सदन' means all parties. We discussed this in the morning's Business Advisory Committee meeting. मैंने Business Advisory Committee meeting में सुना और सुनने के बाद तय किया। ...(Interruptions).... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...(Interruptions).... Every Member of the House is important. Every party is important and every Member is important. Let us not sidetrack the issue. ...(Interruptions).... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving the Resolution or not? ...(Interruptions).... नरेश जी, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान).... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान).... पिछले कई दिनों से सदन नहीं चल रहा था। ...(व्यवधान)....

STATUTORY RESOLUTION DISAPPROVING THE INDIAN FOREST (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2017

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

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, बैठिए, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Sir, I move: "That this House disapproves the Indian Forest (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017 (Ordinance No. 6 of 2017) promulgated by the President of India on 23rd November, 2017." Sir, I have moved the Statutory Resolution...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, बैठिए, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय चेयरमैन सर, हम बिल पास कराना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... हमारा कोई ऐसा इरादा नहीं है ...(व्यवधान).... लेकिन ऐसी परिपाटी न डालें कि ये दोनों जब चाहें, तब सदन चले या न चले। ...(व्यवधान)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I totally agree with you. That should be the practice in future.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, ऐसा न हो तक इन दोनों के बीच में एग्रीमेंट हो जाए और ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सभापति: मैं इससे सहमत हूँ कि सबके बीच में एग्रीमेंट होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी जी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, मुझे एक मिनट का समय दिया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: चूंकि बिल शुरू हो चुका है, इसलिए आप बाद में बोलिएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, as per the Constitution, under Article 123, only in extraordinary circumstances can Ordinance be promulgated. While the hon. President of India has reminded the Government several times that Ordinance shall be promulgated only in extraordinary and compelling circumstances, in the Indian Forest (Amendment) Bill, I don't find any extraordinary, urgent or emergent situation where we had to opt for an Ordinance route of legislation. I would like to know whether any contingency is existing in this Bill. Another important point is,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to move the Statutory Resolution. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I have moved and I am also giving an explanation why I am moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy is always smiling. He is very smart.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am not as senior as you are.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree that everybody is senior to me in this House, more than senior to me in this House.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, when it was decided to convene Parliament on the 15th December, where was the urgency to have President's Ordinance on 25th November? Also, I would like to know about the Supreme Court judgment in Krishna Kumar versus the State of Bihar case. A seven-Member Bench of the Supreme Court has held that the Constitution does not permit the President or the Governor as a parallel law-making authority independent of the Legislature. So, what is the urgency? I would like to know about this.

Now, I would like to know about this Bill. As per Clause (7) of Section 2, definition of "tree" includes palms, bamboos, skumps, brush-wood and canes. Of course, this Forest Act, 1927 was brought by the Britishers and their purpose was different, namely, to levy charges on all these items. Now through this Amendment Bill, you are deleting the word "bamboos" from the definition of 'tree', which I agree because bamboo is basically a grass type of a plant. Sir, I would now like to inform the House that the UPA Government took an important step by classifying bamboos...

MR. CHAIRMAN: When we discuss the Bill, we will discuss this aspect also. Now, you have to move the Resolution, if you are moving.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I moved and I will also tell you...

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Indian Forest (Amendment) Bill, 2017

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you get an opportunity, you speak. Dr. Harshvardhan to move the motion for consideration of the Indian Forest (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES; AND THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1927, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, I am sure that when Dr. Reddy will get into the details of everything and the history of why we are doing it and why I say that it is a long awaited Bill, he will be convinced that the Resolution that he has brought was not needed. Sir, I would say on record that this is one of the most important landmark initiatives of this Government and sometimes I feel so sorry that this Bill or this amendment had to wait for almost 90 years. The Indian Forest Act was made in 1927. It should have been done much earlier. This is only because of the visionary leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, that we are doing it in 2017. This is one of the most important, major, historical reforms which was much needed. Sir, I would say on record that this is one of the most important landmark initiatives of this Government. Sometimes, I feel so sorry that this amendment had to wait for almost 90 years! The Indian Forest Act was enacted in 1927. It should have been done much earlier. It is only because of the visionary leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modiji, we are doing it in 2017. This is one of the most important and major historical reform which is much needed. I would say that this will be a far-reaching reform in the area of forest and for all those who are relating, directly or indirectly, to the activities inside and outside forest.

To put it in the right perspective and give a brief idea of what it is, this amendment is going to help us in exempting bamboo grown in non-forest areas from the definition of 'tree.' Earlier, 'bamboo' was included under the definition 'tree', as per the Indian Forest Act, 1927. This amendment, in fact, helps us in dispensing

[Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

with the requirement of felling or transit permit for its economic use. This is the crux of the proposed amendment. You would know that bamboo, taxonomically, is grass. But, as per the legal definition given under the 1927 Act, it is defined under the category of 'tree.' As per Section 2(vii) of the Indian Forest Act, it comes under the definition of 'tree.' Also, under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006, it is called as 'minor forest produce.' We have to appreciate that classification has, either legally, socially or taxonomically, to be uniform. This is the prime reason why we thought of bringing this small amendment.

If you go into history, bamboo has been recognized as an important source of natural wealth as early as 4th Century BC by Kautilya and it is also documented in the Arthshastra. It was popularly called as 'Green Gold' or 'Poor man's timber.' Recently, now, it has been elevated to the stature of the 'timber of the 21st century.'

Sir, the major objective of this amendment is to promote cultivation of bamboo in non-forest areas with twin objectives of improving the income of farmers. All of you will appreciate that this Government has a very ambitious plan of doubling the income of farmers by 2022. Then, of course, we all know, under the National Forest Policy, 1988, we aimed to increase the forest cover/green cover/tree cover up to 33-34 per cent. So, this is another objective of the Bill to increase the green cover of the country. There is a lot of activity going on inside the forest. But, we also have to work outside forest to supplement the efforts to be taken up inside the forest. I may assure this House, even after this amendment is put into action, bamboo grown inside forest shall still be covered under the Indian Forest Act. I am clarifying this, because when we had discussion in the Lok Sabha, a lot of Members had this misapprehension. So, I thought, I must make it clear. Bamboo grown inside forest still remains covered under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

Let me enumerate some of the advantages why we are doing it and what is going to happen. Firstly, all legal and regulatory hardships being faced by farmers and private individuals in connection with bamboo cultivation will be removed. Secondly, it will also create a viable option for cultivation in 12.6 million hectares of cultivable wasteland. I emphasize on 'waste land'. Then, it will also go a long way in improving, as I said earlier, the agricultural income of farmers and tribals, more specifically in the North-East part of India and in the Central India. It will also encourage farmers and other individuals to take up plantation/ block plantation of suitable bamboo species on degraded land, in addition to plantation on agricultural land and also on private lands under the Agro Forestry Mission.

Then, I may also enumerate a few other benefits that it is going to enhance the supply of raw material to the traditional craftsmen of rural India. It will also help us in strengthening the bamboo-based paper and pulp industries, cottage industries, furniture-making units, incense-stick-making units, besides promoting bamboo applications, like, wood substitutes and composites, panels, flooring, furniture and bamboo-blinds. It will also help industries, such as those dealing in food products, like, bamboo shoot pickles; construction and housing, etc., etc. The list is quite big. Maybe, when I reply again ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you can clear the doubts, if any, in your reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: It will greatly aid in the success of recently-constituted National Bamboo Mission, which is, I think, long-awaited, and we want to take it up in a very dynamic manner.

Sir, just to put two more facts for the knowledge of the hon. Members, I would like to tell that one tonne of bamboo has a potential to produce 250 man days of employment. And, 20 million people are already involved in bamboo-related activities. The estimated stock of bamboo, which grows in the forest area, is about 10.20 million tonnes. And, this enabling environment, which we are going to strengthen with the help of this amendment, shall help in creation of a lot more of job opportunities to our people, more particularly for the poor people, the farmers, the tribals, etc., etc. It will also unleash a lot of potential of bamboo in terms of our rural and the national economy. Apart from this, I have to mention a couple of ecological benefits, like, it strengthens the soil moisture conservation issues, landslide prevention issues, and also the rehabilitation issues related to it. It also helps in conserving the wildlife habitat. It enhances the source of biomass. As you know, these days, through the biomass ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Harsh Vardhanji, you can cover other points while replying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, there is a lot more to cover at the time of replying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time given for this Bill is two hours. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, if you allow me to put some facts before the hon. Members, I assure you they will be more convinced and they may perhaps pass it unanimously. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's right. Please make it brief. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, it also enhances the source of biomass, serving as a substitute for...*(Interruptions)*... I also want to emphasize one very important thing that the current demand of bamboo is estimated to be 28 million tonnes. But, as per the latest report of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, we have only half of it available in our country right now. India has only 19 per cent world's bamboo-cultivated area. Its market share in the sector is only 6 per cent. At present, India imports timber and allied products, such as, pulp, paper, furniture, bamboo sticks, *aggarbattis*, etc.

Sir, we are importing even these small things from countries like Vietnam. In 2015, India imported about 18.01 million cubic meters of timber and allied products, which was worth about ₹ 43,000 crores. This is the figure which I want to underline. This amendment helps us in addressing some of these issues, besides meeting the demands of our domestic production. Then, as per the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation's report,....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Harsh Vardhanji.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I am just concluding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. Just hear me. The total time given is two hours and all parties have to speak.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, give me another two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are interested to get the Bill passed. Aren't you? So, please keep that in mind.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, give me another two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, as per the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation's Report, — there is one report which states about that — bamboo business in the North-Eastern Region itself has a potential of ₹ 5,000 crores in the next 10 years. This is what the UN Report says. It shall help in harnessing this great potential and also enhance the scope of increasing the present level of market share. It will also improve the economy of the entire country, especially in the North-Eastern Region. Then, Sir, one more thing I wish to bring to the knowledge of the hon. Members is the data about the imports and the exports. I would like all of you to just compare this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, we are ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, in 2016-17, our import was almost ₹ 213 crores and the export was just about ₹ 32 lakhs.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, why was there an urgency of Ordinance? ..(*Interruptions*)..

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: That is the difference, Sir. In 2016-17, our import was 27,524.6 thousand Kgs and the export was just about 27.30 thousand Kgs. So, Sir, in the light of all these basic facts and the very fact that this is going to, in fact, eliminate the hardships of the people who are, actually, involved in bamboo agriculture in some form or the other, whether in the forest or outside the forest, we need to remove all these hardships. There is a lot of bureaucracy involved. Since it is in the Concurrent List, some of the States have different laws. Within the neighbouring States also, there are different laws. People have to take permission from so many places. There is Inspector Raj and likewise, there are so many things which, actually, come into play. That is why there is not significant and good quality encouragement for people to grow bamboo outside the forest. With all these facts, if we objectively analyse this, I think what we need to do is this. I have always felt that this should have been done 90 years back. This country, unfortunately, had to wait for 90 years. I would request all the Members to have a very objective look at the whole issue. There is no politics about it. When I reply, I will tell you why this Ordinance ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question that was raised was why 'urgency' and 'Ordinance'.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I would request the hon. Members to kindly look at all these facts. I will put many more facts before you when I reply, if you are keen to hear them. I am sure that the Members will be convinced.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Harsh Vardhan, you have not heard me. Why was there an urgency to bring an Ordinance? That was the question raised. Do you want to reply now, or, at the end of the debate?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, if you want, I can give it now. But you will have to give me enough time for that. ...(*Interruptions*)..

The question was proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Hon. Members, the total time allotted is two hours. Now, I am calling Mr. Jairam Ramesh. Mr. Ramesh, your party has got 29 minutes and there are five speakers. Please keep that in mind and then proceed. Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Sir, this is my maiden speech after you became the Chairman. So, I hope you will give me a little more time. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. I rise to oppose this Bill for four reasons.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

Normally, I should rise to support the Bill. But there are four important reasons why this Bill should not be supported and I want to appeal to all Members of the House to please look at the real meaning of this Bill and not what the Minister has portrayed it to be.

Number one, the question that you have raised has not been answered. What is the urgency for taking out ‘bamboo’ as a tree and defining it as a grass? Heavens are not going to fall if you introduce the Bill and take some time. Why was an Ordinance issued for this Amendment? It is impossible to think that there was some exigency, there was some emergency unless there was pressure that was coming from some private industry to allow non-forest areas for bamboo cultivation. So, the first reason why this Bill should be opposed is because there is no rational reason why an Ordinance was issued.

Number two, the Minister has just said that this Bill applies to non-forest areas. Sir, I want the hon. Members to know that India produces 170 million tonnes of bamboo from forest areas and 10 million tonnes of bamboo from non-forest areas. These are not my numbers; these are not my figures. These are figures of the Forest Survey of India which comes under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Ninety-four per cent of bamboo produced in India is from forest areas; six per cent of bamboo is in non-forest areas. You are bringing a Bill basically to deal with the interests of the six per cent and you are forgetting the interests of the ninety-four per cent and this is the second reason why I want to oppose this Bill. This is not pro-tribal; this is not pro-poor; this is not pro-North East. Sixty-five per cent of bamboo in India is grown in the North-East. This is completely antithetical to the interests of the North-East, to the tribals and to the poor community. This will benefit only private industry, private paper mills, private wood factories, private companies which want to use wood as a substitute for plastic material. This is not going to benefit ninety-four per cent of that area from which we get bamboo today. So, this is the second reason. This ‘non-forest areas’ is a very small proportion. It is a bogey. And if the Minister is saying that he wants to increase the proportion of non-forest areas, it will be at the cost of the forest areas. It will be at the cost of ninety-four per cent and it will hurt the interests of the tribals in the North-East.

Sir, now I come to the third reason why I oppose this Bill. I was also the Minister for Environment. This issue came up in 2009 that the Forest Rights Act defines bamboo as a minor forest produce whereas the Indian Forest Act of 1927 defines bamboo as a tree and the Minister took great pride that after this Government has come, a revolutionary Bill has been brought forward. Nothing of that sort, Sir, because, as I said, first of all, ninety-four per cent of bamboo is already classified

as minor forest produce, and I would like the hon. Minister to know that if there is dispute on a fact where two laws are in conflict, it is an established practice – and there are distinguished lawyers here – that the law that is passed most recently by Parliament will be the law that will apply. The Forest Rights Act was passed in 2006. The Indian Forest Act was passed in 1927. So, obviously, it is the Forest Rights Act that is going to take precedence and priority over the Indian Forest Act. That is why I did not bring the Amendment to the Indian Forest Act and I allowed the Forest Rights Act to play and define bamboo as a minor forest produce. Sir, in April, 2011, the then Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. Prithviraj Chavan, and I had gone to Gadchiroli District and this is very close to where my friend, Shri Praful Patel, comes from. There is a village called Mendha Lekha in Gadchiroli district; Mendha Lekha became the first village in India where the transit pass book for bamboo was transferred from the Forest Department to the Gram Sabha. The net result of this was that the income of the Gram Sabha of Mendha Lekha went up from fifteen lakhs of rupees to almost a crore. The Maharashtra Government doesn't like this! The Ministry of Environment doesn't like this, because they want to preserve the monopoly of the Forest Department and they don't want the Gram Sabhas to be empowered. So, when we were in Mendha Lekha, the local Sarpanch, Devaji Tofa, who was a *Gond* tribal, gave a speech where he said, “दिल्ली, मुम्बई में हमारी सरकार, मेंढा लेखा में हम ही सरकार।” That was the spirit of the Forest Rights Act. After Mendha Lekha, Jamguda in Kalahandi district became the second village in India where the transit pass book control for bamboo use, bamboo transport and bamboo cultivation was taken from the Forest Department and given to the Gram Sabha. Now, this is being reversed. On the one side, you are bringing an amendment to benefit private industry and, on the other side, you are not allowing in the forest areas the bamboo control to go to the Gram Sabha. You are taking away the control of the Gram Sabha and giving it to the Forest Department. This is hypocrisy, and this is the third reason why I don't want to support this Bill, because what you are doing is, you are encouraging non-forest areas and in forest areas, where the Gram Sabha should be in control, according to the Forest Rights Act, you are going back to the old system and giving control to the Forest Department. Sir, this is double standards, and this is not acceptable as far as I am concerned. Sir, the fourth and final reason why I want to oppose this Bill is this: Last year, in this House and the other House, we passed the Compensatory Afforestation Management Authority Bill, the CAMPA Bill. Dr. Harsh Vardhan's predecessor was a very distinguished Member of this House. Unfortunately, he is not with us anymore. May his soul rest in peace. He was a good friend of mine. He made a solemn commitment in the House – and you were also present – that before the rules get promulgated, we would have wide consultations and we would ensure that in the process of formulating the rules we will not take away the rights of the Gram Sabha.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

Sir, on July 28th, 2016, Shri Anil Madhav Dave made the following statement: "I have received some suggestions made by the Congress Party and others. If the expenditure is to be undertaken on the land covered by the Gram Sabha in areas which are covered under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006, the Rules would provide for necessary consultation with the Gram Sabha. The procedure for effective consultation in formulation of the projects and the expenditure to be undertaken would also be specified in the rules. A record of such consultations shall be maintained. हम सभी सुझावों पर पूरी गंभीरता से विचार करेंगे। हम उसके लिए नियमों के निर्धारण के पहले आवश्यक बैठक भी करेंगे।" This is what Shri Anil Madhav Dave had said on 28th of July, 2016.

Sir, there has been no *baithak*! I have written repeatedly to the Leader of the House and to the Minister, but I have got no response. Finally, draft rules were promulgated and put on the website. I gave my comments, but there was no response. I was assured, when this Bill was passed, that Members would be called; we were not called. The net result of this is that CAMPA activities have already been initiated in State after State, willfully neglecting the opinion of the Gram Sabha, the consultation with the Gram Sabha.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I know that you want me to finish; I would finish in two minutes.

So, in this case also what has happened is that you are trampling on the rights of the Gram Sabha, which are enshrined in the Forest Rights Act, and now you are coming down and saying that you are bringing a revolutionary amendment which would suddenly make all farmers take to agro forestry and become very rich! I think this is misleading all of us. Therefore, Sir, I, with great reluctance, have to say that this Bill cannot be supported. There is no urgency for the Ordinance. The bulk of the bamboo, 94 per cent of the bamboo, is in forest areas, not in non-forest areas. You are actually ignoring the forest areas; you are taking away what was given to the *Gram Sabha*. The revolutionary decision was not this amendment. The revolutionary decision was in 2011 in Menda Lekha; the revolutionary decision was in 2013 in Jabaguda in Kalahandi district, and you are taking that away and restoring the rights to the Forest Department. Finally, in so far as CAMPA is concerned, which is a very important source of financing the Forest Departments, you are willfully neglecting all the assurances that you have given to this House. So, Sir, because of these four reasons, I rise not to support this Bill and to appeal to the House not to give support to this Bill which is very misleading and which, in the long run, will work to the disadvantage of the tribals, particularly those of the North-Eastern States. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Meghraj Jain; the BJP has also got 29 minutes. You have one more speaker also. Keep that in mind.

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इस के लिए धन्यवाद।

भारतीय वन (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 के द्वारा वन के बांस से जुड़े किसी के भी अधिकार को खत्म नहीं किया गया है। इस विधेयक में केवल किसानों की परेशानी को दूर करने और किसान अपने खेत में वन लगा सके, उसका प्रावधान किया गया है।

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, welcome back.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I had not gone anywhere. That is why you got more time today. If I were there, I would have curtailed your time.

श्री मेघराज जैन: महोदय, आज स्थिति यह है कि वन क्षेत्र से बांस को लाने में काफी कठिनाई होती है और अगर उसे किसान अपने खेत में लगाता है तो उसे वन विभाग के अधिकारी प्रताड़ित करते हैं। उसे बांस को इधर से उधर ले जाने में तकलीफ होती है जबकि आज लोगों को बांस मिलता नहीं है। इस कारण इस से रोजगार पाने वाले लाखों लोग पीड़ित और प्रताड़ित हैं। महोदय, किसान को अपने हर काम के लिए बांस की आवश्यकता होती है। वह अपने खेत में बांस की बागड़ लगाता है।

महोदय, अंगूर, संतरे, आंवले जैसे वृक्षों को उगाने के लिए और उन्हें सहारा देने के लिए उसे बांस की आवश्यकता होती है, लेकिन किसान आज उसके लिए मोहताज और परेशान है। इसलिए आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस में किए जा रहे संशोधन के माध्यम से उन्हें सुविधा दी जाए। महोदय, बैलगाड़ी बनाने में बांस की आवश्यकता होती है, गांवों में घर के कच्चे मकान बांस और मिट्टी लगाकर बनाए जाते हैं, कवेलू वाले खपरैल बनाने में बांस की आवश्यकता होती है, मचान बनाने के लिए बांस की आवश्यकता होती है, मेलों में भी बांस की आवश्यकता होती है और संतों के यहां बड़े-बड़े द्वार बांस से बनाए जाते हैं, वहां लगाए जाने वाले टेंटों में बांस की आवश्यकता होती है। इस में काम करने वाले लोगों को मजदूरी मिलती है और ऐसे अनेक काम बांस से होते हैं। नाविक अपनी नाव बनाने के लिए बांस का उपयोग करता है और बांस से ही उसे खेता भी है।

महोदय, चूंकि आज बांस का मिलना मुश्किल हो रहा है और उस का स्थान लोहा ले रहा है, इस कारण मजदूरों को मिलने वाला काम बंद हो गया है। अगरबत्ती बनाने के लिए बांस की आपूर्ति न हो पाने से अगरबत्ती उद्योग प्रभावित हो रहा है। बच्चों की पसंद कुल्फी के लिए काड़ी बनाने में भी बांस का उपयोग होता है, लेकिन वह उद्योग भी बांस न मिलने से समाप्त हो रहा है। इस तरह यह स्पष्ट है कि बांस के माध्यम से लोगों को व्यवसाय मिलता है, किसान की आमदनी बढ़ाने में, पर्यावरण में सुधार और जमीन के कटाव को रोकने हेतु बांस बहुत उपयोगी है।

वर्तमान में वन कानून के कारण वन अधिकारी किसान व बांस का उपयोग करने वालों पर कार्यवाही करते हैं और उनके ऊपर अनेक प्रकार के अपराध पंजीबद्ध करते हैं। इस से किसान

[श्री मेघराज जैन]

परेशान है। कागज बनाने में बांस का उपयोग होता है और इस कारण आज जंगलों से बांस समाप्त हो गया है। जंगलों का बांस समाप्त हो गया है, अब पेड़ों की बारी आई है। पेड़ों की कटाई करके कागज बनाया जा रहा है। अगर किसान बांस लगाने लगेगा, तो पेड़ों की कटाई बचेगी। बांस से अच्छी और टिकाऊ प्लाइवुड बनती है। यह बांस की प्लाइवुड बाकी प्लाइवुड से ज्यादा टिकाऊ होती है। इससे लोगों को नया रोजगार मिलेगा। जैसा कि अभी कहा गया है कि यह जोड़ लगाने के लिए बनाया गया है, तो यह जोड़ लगाने के लिए नए-नए कार्य करने पड़ते हैं। अगर किसान बांस लगाएगा और उसको उद्योगपति खरीदेगा, तो वह किसान को पैसा देगा, जिससे उसकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी। किसान की आमदनी दोगुनी कैसे होगी? जब अनाज के दाम बढ़ते हैं, तो सब लोग विरोध करते हैं कि अनाज के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। महंगाई बढ़ रही है, दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, तो इसको रोकने के लिए जरूरी नहीं कि किसान की आमदनी न बढ़े, बल्कि उसकी आमदनी किसी और तरीके से बढ़ सकती है। उसकी आमदनी बांस के माध्यम से, दूध के माध्यम से भी बढ़ाई जा सकती है। बांस लगाने के लिए किसान को अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है और अनुमति मिलने में बहुत कठिनाई और परेशानी होती है, इसलिए किसान बांस नहीं लगाता है। यह संशोधन पास हो जाने के बाद किसान बांस लगाएगा, तो इसके कारण बहुत सारे काम हो जाएंगे।

हजारों, लाखों बसोर लोग अपना धन्धा छोड़कर बेरोजगार घूम रहे हैं, क्योंकि बांस महंगा होने के कारण नहीं मिलता है। ये लोग टोकरी तथा अनेक प्रकार की चीजें बांस से बनाते थे। आज ये चीजें बाजार में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, आज इनकी जगह प्लास्टिक ने ले ली है। यह प्लास्टिक इन परिवारों को खत्म कर रहा है। अगर प्लास्टिक की चीजें खत्म होकर, वापस बांस से बनी चीजें आ जाएं, तो इसमें क्या आपत्ति है? किसान को केवल वन के अलावा बांस लगाने के लिए यह संशोधन लाया गया है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ तक सब मिलकर इस संशोधन को पास करें, ताकि किसान की समस्या कम हो और उसकी आमदनी दोगुनी हो, देश में लोगों को रोजगार मिले और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को काम करने का अवसर मिले व उनकी आमदनी भी बढ़े। केवल बसोर ही नहीं बल्कि आज जो छोटे-छोटे काम करने वाले लोग परेशान हैं, इनको भी रोजगार मिलेगा। मेरा सदन से निवेदन है कि वह इस संशोधन विधेयक को पारित करे, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Meghraj Jain. Now, Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad - your party time is nine minutes.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी भारतीय वन (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 लाए हैं, इसमें इन्होंने भारतीय वन अधिनियम 1927 की धारा-दो के खंड-7 में "बांस" शब्द का प्रयोग किया है।

महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपनी बात बहुत विस्तार से रखी है तथा माननीय सदस्यों ने भी रखी है। मैं इसके संबंध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में वन क्षेत्र 33 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए। आज वन क्षेत्र बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। इन्होंने केवल बांस को छूट देने के लिए कहा है। महोदय, जैसा कि मुझे जानकारी है कि केवल अंतर्राज्यीय परिवहन के लिए रोक थी। कोई भी व्यक्ति या किसान अपने खेत में, निजी जमीन में बांस लगाता है, तो उसको काटने में कोई दिक्कत या परेशानी नहीं है। इसमें वन विभाग का कोई रोल नहीं है, लेकिन जब बड़ी मिलों में, पेपर मिलों

में, बड़ी कम्पनियों में बांस बढ़ी तादाद में कटकर परिवहन होता है, तो तब परमिट बनवाने की आवश्यकता होती है। इस विधेयक से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि उद्योगपतियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, बड़े लोगों के लिए ये जल्दी-जल्दी में ऑर्डिनेंस लाए। जब पार्लियामेंट चलने वाली थी, तो ऑर्डिनेंस लाने की क्या जरूरत थी? पहले बिल पास हो जाता और पास होने के बाद आप इसको लाते। इसका यह मतलब है कि कहीं न कहीं पर दबाव था या किसी का प्रेशर था कि आप ऑर्डिनेंस लाइए, नहीं तो हमारी पेपर मिलें बंद हो रही हैं, हमारे प्लास्टिक कारखाने बंद हो रहे हैं।

महोदय, जैसा कि माननीय जयराम रमेश जी ने कहा है कि पंचायती राज को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

ग्राम पंचायतों के अधिकार छीने जा रहे हैं। उनके अधिकार कम करने के लिए ये नये-नये तरीके के संशोधन ला रहे हैं।

महोदय, हम लोग बुंदेलखंड से आते हैं। बुंदेलखंड में फॉरेस्ट एक्ट के कारण सारे डेवलपमेंट्स रुके हुए हैं। वहां न तो सड़कें बन पा रही हैं, न सरकारी इमारतें बन पा रही हैं और न ही पुल बन पा रहे हैं। यहां तक कि जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, यहां हमारे तमाम माननीय सदस्य बैठे हैं, वहां अगर एयरपोर्ट का रन-वे भी बढ़ाना है, तो उसमें भी फॉरेस्ट विभाग की अनुमति के बिना रन-वे नहीं बना सकते हैं। सड़कों पर गवर्नमेंट के करोड़ों रुपये लग गए हैं और यदि बीच में कोई पुल या पुलिया बनना है तो उसका भी सारा काम रुक गया है। आपको ऐसा अमेंडमेंट लाना चाहिए था कि जो सरकारी कार्य हो रहे हैं, सड़कें बन रही हैं, पुल बन रहे हैं, जो रेलवे लाइन्स बिछी नहीं हैं, जो रुकी हुई हैं, जिन पर करोड़ों रुपये बरबाद हो रहे हैं, उनका काम हो। आपको उनमें संशोधन करने की जरूरत थी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप केवल दस वर्षों का, पांच वर्षों का बता दीजिए कि अभी तक वर्ल्ड बैंक से पैसा लेकर, उसके कर्ज से पूरे देश में वन क्षेत्र में जो पेड़ लगाए गए हैं, उनकी क्या स्थिति है, उनमें से कितने जीवित हैं और इस पर कितने करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हुए हैं?

महोदय, आज मुझे आंकड़ों से जो बात ज्ञात होती है वह यह है कि वन क्षेत्र लगातार घट रहा है, जिसके कारण वर्षा नहीं हो रही है। जब वर्षा नहीं हो रही है तो सूखा पड़ रहा है और पूरा देश अकाल की स्थिति में आ रहा है। जैसा कि हम बुंदेलखंड में देखते हैं कि वहां पर वर्षा आधारित खेती होती है। ये सब परेशानियां वनों को काटने के कारण ही होती हैं। मंत्री जी, इसके लिए यह होना चाहिए कि आप वन काटने की जो छूट दे रहे हैं, उस पर सोचें। जो वनमाफिया हैं, वे वनों की उपज को काट रहे हैं। वे बड़े पैमाने पर जो इमारती लकड़ियां हैं, उनको काटकर, फॉरेस्ट विभाग के अधिकारियों से मिलकर करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान करते हैं। आपको उस पर कड़ा कानून बनाना चाहिए, उस पर एक्शन लेना चाहिए, जिससे कि वन क्षेत्र बढ़े, लेकिन आप तो वन क्षेत्र घटाने की बात कर रहे हैं। इससे क्या होगा? इससे यह होगा कि प्राइवेट किसान एक ट्रक बांस खरीदेगा और आपके वन क्षेत्र से सौ ट्रक काटकर ले जाएगा। वह किसान के नाम पर वन विभाग की परमिशन ले लेगा और हमारा पूरा जंगल, पूरा वन विभाग बरबाद होगा।

जंगल आदिवासियों का है, जो गरीब लोग हैं, वे उन पेड़ों से तमाम खिलौने बनाते हैं, उनसे तमाम तरह के घर गृहस्थी के सामान बनाते हैं। हमारा देश इसके लिए प्रसिद्ध है। आप लोग

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

आदिवासियों के लिए, जो फॉरेस्ट विलेजेज हैं, उनके लिए एक्ट बनाइए। उनकी आपको कोई चिंता नहीं है। जो लोग जंगलों में ज़िंदगी व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, जिनके पास कोई निजी मकान नहीं हैं, फॉरेस्ट वाले उनके पास आते हैं और हर साल मार-पीटकर उनके घर गिरा देते हैं। आप या तो उनके लिए अलग से कोई जगह दीजिए या उस एक्ट में संशोधन करके जो फॉरेस्ट विलेजेज हैं, उनको मुक्त कर दीजिए। आपको ऐसा एक एक्ट बनाना चाहिए, लेकिन आपको उनकी कोई चिंता नहीं है। आपको गरीबों की कोई चिंता नहीं है, जो आदिवासी हैं, आपको उनकी कोई चिंता नहीं है और न ही किसानों की चिंता है।

महोदय, आपने 2014 में किसानों के लिए कहा था कि किसानों की उपज दुगुनी करेंगे। क्या आपने उपज दुगुनी की? आज किसान परेशान हैं। उनकी जो उपज है, आज उसकी लागत ज्यादा है और मूल्य कम है, इसलिए किसान परेशान है।

आपने इसी तरह फसल बीमा लगाया। आपने फसल बीमा में एक्ट बना दिया कि अगर बीमा कंपनी, जो प्राइवेट है, अगर उसे घाटा होगा, तो सरकार उसकी भरपाई करेगी, लेकिन अगर नफा होगा, तो उससे कुछ लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप हमेशा उद्योगपतियों को ही देखते हैं।

स्किल इंडिया में तमाम बच्चों के लिए... 15 हजार रुपये... एक बच्चे के नाम पर, स्किल इंडिया के नाम पर अरबों, खरबों रुपये का घोटाला हो रहा है। आप इसकी जांच कराइए, इसमें संशोधन कीजिए। आज सभी उद्योगपति उसकी फ्रेंचाइजी लिए हुए हैं। फॉरेस्ट के नाम पर बड़े उद्योगपति, जो मिल चलाने वाले हैं, जो फैक्टरी चलाने वाले हैं, आपने उनको छूट देने के लिए यह एक्ट बनाया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक वर्ल्ड बैंक से कितना पैसा लिया गया है, कितना वृक्षारोपण हुआ है? हम देखते हैं कि उसमें पुलिस का हस्तक्षेप रहता है, परिवहन विभाग का हस्तक्षेप रहता है। जहां भी देखिए वहां हस्तक्षेप रहता है। अगर कोई किसान अपने खेत में भी कोई फसल ट्रैक्टर ट्रॉली से ले जा रहा है, यदि उन्हें उसमें कुछ नहीं मिलता है तो वे कहते हैं कि इस ट्रैक्टर ट्रॉली का रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं है।

यह जुगाड़ गाड़ी है, इनका कोई रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं होता पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में और उनसे पुलिस पैसा वसूल करती है। इसके लिए आप कुछ कीजिए, जिससे किसानों को कुछ सहूलियत मिल सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only two minutes more.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, मैं कन्कलूड कर रहा हूं। मान्यवर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि कुछ ऐसा काम करिए, जिससे आने वाले समय में बांस, जंगल, वन जमीन बची रहे और यह उद्योगपतियों, भूमाफियाओं, वन-माफियाओं से बच सके। आप इसके लिए कानून बनाइए, जल्दबाजी में आप इस विधेयक को पास न कराइए, मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

मान्यवर, मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जंगल में जो आदिवासी रह रहे हैं, यह जो उनका जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है, उनके लिए कानून बनाकर जो वन क्षेत्र के विलेजेज हैं, फॉरेस्ट क्षेत्र के

विलेजेज़ हैं उनको मुक्त करिए। केवल उद्योगपतियों को, पेपर मिलों को फॉरेस्ट सप्लाय करने के लिए अगर आपने कानून बना दिया, तो उससे देश का भला होने वाला नहीं है, किसानों का भला होने वाला नहीं है, इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan. You have got only seven minutes.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): I will not take much time, Sir.

This is a welcome Bill because the bamboos are the property of the rural poor people. This Bill has been very rightly brought in. For the reasons stated by my senior colleague, Jairam Ramesh, if anything is to be done, I have no objection. But from my point of view, this Bill is a welcoming one because bamboos are cultivated only by the poor people of the rural areas and are utilized by the poor people of the rural areas. It is their property. Now, for the purpose of felling and transit, if permission is required from the authorities, then automatically money is involved in it. There is no doubt about it. Our system is already totally collapsed. So, the poor people are already suffering and the rural economy is ignored by all the people. But, in spite of it, the Central Government has brought this Bill. I welcome it because now even in the urban areas, the products made of bamboo are very popular and utilized. They have got a very good market among the people. So, I welcome this Bill. Also, cultivation of bamboos has to be encouraged to maintain the environment and the climate change. So, I welcome the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Navaneethakrishnan ji. It was a very good speech in the shortest possible time. That is important. Small is beautiful. Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray. Your time is six minutes.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, it appears that bamboo is not always desirable! But I have to make my submissions on this Bill. First of all, when illegal felling of trees is going on unabated, this Bill should not show the path of legal felling of trees. Once this Bill is passed, it will open Pandora's box or it will open a new way for the illegal felling of trees. So, the Government should ensure that it should not show the path of illegal felling of trees in the coming days.

Sir, before this Bill was placed before this House, an Ordinance was promulgated under Article 123. Now, Article 123 categorically states about the special circumstances. I may be allowed to quote from Article 123. "If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in Session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, this can be done." I am not questioning the satisfaction of the President. But I am questioning the objective

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray]

of the Government as to what were the circumstances necessary for promulgation of the Ordinance.

Because this Ordinance was promulgated on 23rd November, and in the second week of December, this House and that House were supposed to be convened. This time it did not happen. But that is a different thing altogether. Why couldn't the Government wait for some more time? What was the urgency? What was the compulsion on the part of the Government? I would request the hon. Minister to clarify this position first. Some apprehensions were raised in different quarters, including those raised by Mr. Ramesh, and I am inclined to share his apprehension that there are certain other considerations. Because nothing has been said so far. I have gone through the press statement issued by the hon. Minister which appeared on 23rd of November in different newspapers. I would quote one or two lines from that. He says, "This will now create a viable option for cultivation in 12.6 million hectares of cultivable waste land. It will encourage farmers and other individuals to take up plantation/block plantation of suitable bamboo species.." I want to know whether any study was conducted by the Environment Ministry before the Minister made the statement or not. And if at all any study was conducted, why is it that the nation has not been informed about it, particularly the legislators? Because before the promulgation of Ordinance, the Ministry or the Government should have told the way Minister has issued the statement that these are the considerations why the Government decided to promulgate the Ordinance. In a plethora of cases, the Supreme Court has stated and ruled against the promulgation of Ordinances now and then. In a recent Supreme Court judgement in the case of Krishna Kumar versus the State of Bihar, the 7-Judge Bench of the Supreme Court has held that re-promulgation of Ordinance is impermissible and termed it as a fraud on the Constitution. It is not a case of re-promulgation. In the same case, the Supreme Court has said that the Constitution does not permit the President or the Governor to become a parallel law making authority independent of legislature, because Parliament is supreme. The legislative power is with the Parliament and the legislatures. That is why I want to know from the hon. Minister what the urgency and exigency was in promulgating the Ordinance on 23rd of November. According to me, there were no compelling circumstances or exigencies so far as the Ordinance is concerned.

As far as the Bill is concerned, the Statement of Objects and Reasons says, "The farmers are facing hardships in getting the permits for felling and transit of bamboos within the State and also for outside the State, which has been identified as major impediment of the cultivation of bamboos by farmers on their land."

3.00 P.M.

According to me, the word 'farmers' should be replaced with the word 'traders'. It is actually the traders or the corporates who are facing hardship and not the farmers. Nowhere in the country farmers are getting any remunerative price, although while initiating the discussion on the Bill, the hon. Minister has said that this Government is determined to increase the earnings of the farmers to the extent of 50 per cent by 2022. They have to wait till 2022 without knowing who will come to power in 2022 and whether they will remain or any other party will come. But in the electoral promises, in the manifesto, they stated that for the farmers they will ensure 50 per cent profit over and above the cost of production. Forty-two months have elapsed. Now the Government is saying that you will have to wait till 2022 and, in 2021, they will say that you will have to wait for 2050. And this will go on. This is an empty promise which has been established beyond doubt.

Sir, I am concluding. I would like to make only one point from the Bill as to why this Bill is not important at all. If bamboo is cultivated in the land other than forest, it is all right. But, by this Bill, if the Government takes away bamboo from the definition of trees and if it is not forest produce, in that case, we are going to convert forest activity into a non-forest activity. This is my point. An exemption is sought for the bamboo grown in the forest area because you are amending the definition of trees under the Forest Act. If this amendment is passed, no permit would be required for felling and transporting bamboo, which is required for a forest produce. Therefore, the Government must have a relook at the Bill and withdraw this Bill in the interests of the forest community and the farmers as a whole.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey. Your time is four minutes.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): सर, मैं और मेरी पार्टी इस विधेयक का विरोध करते हैं। पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों और मेरे राज्य ओडिशा में कागज उत्पादन में बांस का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। जिन राज्यों में बांस उत्पादन नहीं होता है, वहां हमारे राज्य से बांस जाता है, पर इसके लिए राज्य सरकार की इजाजत लेनी होती है, लेकिन इस संशोधन के बाद अब यह अनुमति नहीं लेनी होगी। मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि यह प्रावधान करके आप किसके हितों का संरक्षण करने जा रहे हैं, व्यापारियों का या राज्य सरकारों का?

महोदय, ओडिशा में 14,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर से अधिक क्षेत्र में बांस उगाया जाता है। गांव के लोग कच्चा घर बनाने में बांस का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और छोटे-छोटे पुल भी बांसों से ही बनाए जाते हैं। बांसों की कटाई और उन्हें कहीं लाने या ले जाने के लिए इजाजत देकर आप गरीबों, किसानों और वनवासियों का भला नहीं कर रहे हैं। मुझे डर है तक इससे बांसों की जो अंधाधुंध कटाई होगी, फिर उसके संरक्षण के लिए आपको अलग से एक नया विधेयक लाना होगा।

[श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी]

महोदय, वनों या जंगलों के लिए सभी राज्यों के अपने कानून बने हुए हैं। हमारे ओडिशा राज्य में भी वन सुरक्षा समितियाँ हैं, जो वनों का संरक्षण करती हैं। वन उत्पादों को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाने के लिए ग्राम सभाओं की अनुमति की जरूरत होती है। मेरे ख्याल में इस संशोधन के जरिए व्यापारियों को ज्यादा फायदा होगा। इससे आप राज्य सरकारों के साथ-साथ ग्राम सभाओं और वन सुरक्षा समितियों के अधिकारों में भी कटौती कर रहे हैं। हमें ग्राम सभाओं को और मजबूत करने की जरूरत है, उनके अधिकारों में कटौती करने की नहीं।

महोदय, इसके अलावा मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि आपको ऑर्डिनेंस लाने की क्या जल्दी थी? Winter Session के ठीक पहले, 23 नवम्बर को यह ऑर्डिनेंस लाने में आपकी क्या मजबूरी थी? आप Winter Session का इंतज़ार भी कर सकते थे।

महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि यह संशोधन करके सरकार निजीकरण को बढ़ावा दे रही है। क्या privatization से ही किसानों की आय बढ़ाई जा सकती है? क्या privatization ही सभी समस्याओं का हल है?

महोदय, गरीबों और आदिवासियों के जीवन में बांस की बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। आप इस संशोधन के जरिए आदिवासियों का कतई भला नहीं कर सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Your time is over.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी: सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। इस विधेयक में कहा गया है कि इसके प्रावधान गैर-वन क्षेत्रों में उगाए गए बांस पर ही लागू होंगे, परन्तु मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि बांसों से लदी हुई गाड़ी जब फॉरेस्ट चेक गेट से गुजरेगी, तब फॉरेस्ट गार्ड को कैसे पता चलेगा कि जो बांस लदा हुआ है, वह फॉरेस्ट लैण्ड का है या गैर-फॉरेस्ट लैण्ड का है?

मैं यह अपील करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार हमारे फेडरल ढांचे को कमजोर न करे। हम ग्राम सभाओं और वन सुरक्षा समितियों को और अधिकार दें, उन्हें मजबूत करें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... चूंकि हमारे जंगलों की हिफाजत ग्राम सभाओं और वन समितियों के जरिए बेहतर तरीके से की जा सकती है, इसलिए वह करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी: महोदय, मैं अंत में एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि इस तरीके से विधेयक लाने से पहले आपको राज्य सरकारों की राय जरूर लेनी चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Harivansh. You have four minutes only.

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी और माननीय पूर्व मंत्री, आदरणीय जयराम रमेश जी की बातें हम सबने सुनीं। मैं भी सिर्फ चार मुद्दे इस बिल के पक्ष में आपके माध्यम से रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरी दृष्टि में यह कानून लाइसेंस कोटा और परमिट राज की legacy पर प्रहार है। हम सब ग्राम सभाओं के पक्षधर हैं, पर सारे कानूनों के रहते हुए हमारे देश के जंगल कैसे खाली हो गए, खत्म हो गए? अगर समय होता, तो मैं इसके बारे में विस्तार से बताता।

दरअसल यह कानून, जिन गरीबों की चीज अपनी है, उन्हें वह चीज देने का अधिकार सुनिश्चित करता है। जो गरीब आज तक इस कानून से बंधक थे, वे इस कानून से मुक्त होंगे और वे अपनी चीज बिना किसी कानूनी बंधन के इस्तेमाल कर सकेंगे, यह अवसर यह कानून देता है।

दूसरी चीज यह है तक इससे यह अवसर मिलता है कि नॉन-फॉरेस्ट एरिया में भी बांस का उत्पादन बढ़े। इस देश में बड़े पैमाने में waste land है और सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार लगभग सवा करोड़ हैक्टेयर जमीन waste land है, जो बंजर धरती कही जाती है। उस बंजर धरती पर कुछ होता नहीं है, इससे एक संभावना बनती है कि इस पर बांस की खेती होगी। इस तरह के जो degraded land हैं, इन पर लोग बांस लगाने के लिए लोग प्रोत्साहित होंगे और इससे देश में बांस का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा।

तीसरा महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा, जिसके कारण इसके पक्ष में हम सब खड़े हैं, मैं खड़ा हूं कि आज इस देश को बांस की जितनी जरूरत है, उसका आधा ही हमारे पास उपलब्ध है यानी देश को बांस की मौजूदा जरूरत 2.8 करोड़ यानी लगभग तीन करोड़ टन है, लेकिन इसका आधा ही हमारे देश में उपलब्ध है, बाकी बांस हम दुनिया के दूसरे बाजार से लाते हैं। बांस दुनिया की जितनी जमीन पर पैदा होता है, उसकी लगभग 19 फीसदी जमीन भारत में है, पर दुनिया के बाजार में हमारा मार्केट शेयर सिर्फ 6 फीसदी है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस कानून के संशोधन से हमारी स्थिति दुनिया के बाजार में मजबूत होगी।

चौथी और महत्वपूर्ण चीज यह है कि भारत का पैसा भारत के पास ही इस संदर्भ में रहेगा कि 2015 में भारत ने 18.01 मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर टिंबर व अन्य चीजों को इम्पोर्ट किया, जिसकी कीमत 43 हजार करोड़ रुपए है। उम्मीद है कि इस कानून के पास होने से हम बांस का उत्पादन बढ़ाएंगे तथा इससे जुड़ी और चीजों का उत्पादन यहां बढ़ेगा, तो इससे इम्पोर्ट बिल में कमी आएगी। इसी तरह United Nation's International Development Organisation के अनुसार नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में अगले दस वर्षों में 5 हजार करोड़ रुपए का bamboo business है। अब वहां अगर लोग, किसान अच्छी तरह से इसकी खेती करते हैं, तो लाइसेंस कोटा परमित राज का जो बंधन था कि अपना बांस अपने खेत में काटे और कानून उनको रोके, परमित के अनुसार वह उसे इधर-उधर न ले जाए, लेकिन इससे बांस की ढुलाई और आवाजाही बेरोकटोक होगी। इससे देश में बांस के उत्पादन के बढ़ने की प्रबल संभावना बनती है और जो दो करोड़ लोग आज बांस के उत्पादन में लगे हैं, इससे एक बड़े मार्केट के खड़े होने की संभावना बनती है, इस कारण से हम लोग इसके पक्ष में हैं, धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, first of all, I oppose the Indian Forests (Amendment) Bill, 2017. This is mainly to exclude —bamboos' from the definition of 'trees' in the Indian Forest Act, 1927. In the North-East Indian States bamboos grow abundantly in the forests and plains. There are many restrictions in cutting trees from forests. So, many people are growing bamboos in their private land for commercial purposes. Now bamboo is considered a tree as per the Forest Act. So, there are a lot of restrictions in transporting bamboos within a State and between States. Once bamboo is removed from definition of 'trees' in the Forest Act, bamboo-growers can freely take it to any part of the country. This will help them to

[Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya]

get a good price for bamboos. Bamboos are raw material for producing pulp, paper, rayon, etc. Since Tripura is a backward State and has a good reserve of bamboos, I request the Central Government to establish a pulp and paper mill. This will help the State to get industrialized because a large number of ancillary industries will be started when pulp and paper are being produced. Also a large number of handicraft articles can be purchased which will create a lot of jobs for both young men and women of my State and neighbouring States.

Sir, a lot of criticism has been raised and the Minister has to reply to all of them; I don't want to repeat them. Only after that, the Bill can be passed. Thank you, Sir.

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, समय देने के लिए आपका धन्यवाद। मुझसे पहले मेरे बायीं तरफ, दायीं तरफ और बीच में बैठे माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विधेयक पर अपने विचार रखने का काम किया, मैं भी आपके माध्यम से कुछ सुझाव सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ।

देश का हर नागरिक चाहता है कि हमारा अन्नदाता किसान तरक्की करे, विकास के रास्ते पर चले और इसकी आवश्यकता भी है। जहां तक देश में बांस की खेती को प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रश्न है, इस बिल में बांस के किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने की बात कही गई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह आज देश में भू माफिया, वन माफिया, शिक्षा माफिया, स्वास्थ्य माफिया और जल माफिया आदि तमाम माफियाओं के माध्यम से इस देश के पूंजीपति और उद्योगपति देश के किसानों के उत्पाद का लाभ ले रहे हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 2022 तक इसमें दोगुनी वृद्धि होगी, लेकिन जहां इस देश के अन्नदाता किसानों पर सरकारों के द्वारा गोलियां चलाई जाती हैं, आपने उन्हें उपज का डेढ़ गुना मूल्य देने का जो वादा किया था, आज लगभग साढ़े तीन साल इस सरकार को होने जा रहे हैं, उसे आज तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के फर्रुखाबाद जनपद से आता हूँ। वहां किसानों को आलू की प्रति एकड़ खेती करने में लगभग 35,000 रु. लागत आती है, जबकि केवल 20,000 रु. से लेकर 25,000 रु. तक का उसका आलू बिकता है, चाहे कानपुर मंडल हो या आगरा मंडल हो, जहां देश में सबसे ज्यादा आलू होता है। इस माध्यम से भी इसकी क्या गारंटी है कि बैम्बू के किसान, चाहे वे पूर्वोत्तर राज्य के हों या छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश के हों अथवा उत्तर भारत के क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले आदिवासी किसान हों, दलित किसान हों या पिछड़े वर्ग के किसान हों, उनको पूंजीपतियों एवं उद्योगपतियों से छुटकारा मिलेगा?

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से बस दो बातें पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या सरकार इस बिल के माध्यम से बैम्बू के उत्पादन का डेढ़ गुना मूल्य देने का काम करेगी? जैसा कि मैं जानता हूँ कि बैम्बू की खेती तीन से पांच वर्ष में तैयार होती है, तो जो छोटे किसान हैं, वे तीन से पांच वर्ष तक अपना परिवार कैसे पालेंगे? क्या उनको आर्थिक सब्सिडी या आर्थिक सहयोग देने की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है? पूरे देश में किसान के नाम पर मात्र 10 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग नहीं हैं। बाकी के या तो बटाईदार हैं या दिहाड़ी मजदूर हैं। इसलिए माननीय ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. I am helpless.

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ: थैंक यू, सर।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. I think, there was no need for this Ordinance. The Government should not have resorted to Ordinance route on this issue. Sir, it was very heartening to listen to my good friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, speaking against the loot of forest wealth by private industries. Sir, bamboo is actually a kind of grass and the Minister, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, is quite aware of this. Bamboo is actually a kind of grass. During British rule, bamboo was classified as a tree in the Forest Law. This allowed the Forest Department to control cutting, selling and transporting of bamboos. Britishers, in fact, made huge revenues on this. Sir, in the Forest Rights Act, 2006, which was referred to by my good friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, bamboo has been included as a minor forest produce. So, people have their rights over it. However, the Indian Forest Act was not amended. The forest officials have continued to illegally, I use the word 'illegally', stop people from harvesting and selling bamboo on forest lands. The only place this was stopped is Maharashtra, which was again referred to by my friend Shri Jairam Ramesh. There was the Governor's order under which bamboo was removed from the 'tree' category in the Fifth Schedule areas. Using this, some villagers in Gadchiroli, that was again referred to by Jairam Ramesh, began to harvest and sell bamboo using their own laws. They earned crores of money which was used for their developmental activities. This Government also talks about development all the time. Actually, the money which they earned was used for the development activities in those areas. This shows how much money has been looted from the Adivasis and forest dwellers by the Forest Department. I am naming the Forest Department. They looted the money which actually belonged to the tribal people.

Against this background, now, the new Bill only says that bamboo outside forest will not be considered as 'tree.' It means what? Are you trying to benefit the private land owners? It means, you want to help paper companies. It means, you want to help private industries. And, they would be benefiting, looting and making huge revenues. On the other hand, tribal people and forest dwellers deprived of their rights and access to forest wealth! Is it proper? This is what I want to ask the Government. Is it right to do this? Is it right to deprive the rights of tribal people and forest dwellers and trying to help private industries? And, in order to do this, you have brought an Ordinance! That is why I strongly oppose this Bill. This Bill is not in the interest of tribal people. This Bill is not in the interest of forest dwellers. If at all it benefits anybody, it benefits private industries and companies. Is it your objective? Is it your intention? If that is the objective of this Government, let it

[Shri D. Raja]

be cleared. Sir, why do you speak, '*Sabka-Saath-Sabka-Vikas*'? You are for private companies and private industries and you say, '*Sabka-Saath-Sabka-Vikas*'! Why do you deceive people?

श्री उपसभापति: 'सब' में पूरे आदमी हैं। 'सब' में इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स भी हैं, पूरे लोग हैं, सभी लोग हैं।

SHRI D. RAJA: Now, '*Sabka-Saath-Sabka-Vikas*' has become '*corporate-houses-ke-saath-private-industries-ke-saath*'. It is not for all. That is why this Bill needs to be deferred. The Government should rework on this Bill, have broader consultations keeping in view the interest of the country, tribal people and forest dwellers. That is why I oppose this Bill. Thank you.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): महोदय, मैं केवल तीन-चार मिनट में दो ही मुद्दे रखना चाहता हूँ। अपने ही देश में जंगल बढ़ना चाहिए, यह सब की इच्छा है और जंगल में जो बसते हैं ट्राइबल्स भी हैं, नॉन ट्राइबल्स भी हैं, वनवासी हैं, उनको संरक्षण भी मिलना चाहिए, उनको आजीविका भी मिलनी चाहिए, लाइवलिहुड भी मिलना चाहिए, यह भी सब की राय है। हो क्यों नहीं रहा है, अगर कुछ हो नहीं रहा है तो ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा इंटरवेंशन है। ...(व्यवधान)... It is my intervention as a Member of this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed him.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सो क्यों नहीं होता है, हमारी फॉरेस्ट की ग्रोथ रुक गई क्योंकि किसान पेड़ लगाने से डरने लगा, क्योंकि चन्दन का मैं एक उदाहरण बता रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट। चन्दन का पेड़ भारत की पैदाइश है, भारत की विशेषता है। हमने नियमों के ऐसे बंधन कर दिए ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA: It is sandalwood.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is both, red sanders and sandalwood. So, what has happened is, farmers stopped growing this. Therefore, now, Australia has become the major manufacturer of sandalwood and sandal products. And, in fact, we are importing! So, this is how we are not allowing forest to grow. This the example. कंट्रोल करने की भावना से जो करते हैं, किसान पेड़ तभी लगाएगा, जब वह बेच सकेगा, किसान तभी पेड़ लगाएगा, जब वह ट्रांसपोर्ट कर सकेगा और यह व्यवस्था हो सकती है कि जंगल के वृक्षों को बड़ी कड़ाई से संभालना चाहिए, लेकिन क्या जंगल के बाहर जंगल नहीं होना चाहिए? प्राइवेट जंगल होना चाहिए और वह नहीं होता है, मेरा एक ही आग्रह है सभी सदस्यों से तक जंगल बनाने के रास्ते में हम ऐसे कंट्रोल की मानसिकता को, जिससे बहुत नुकसान हुआ है, उसको छोड़ना चाहिए।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, I want to seek just one clarification from Mr. Javadekar. सर, हम वृक्ष को देवता कहते हैं। हम मानते हैं कि वृक्ष देवता होते हैं तो देवता को हम कैसे काटेंगे?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: काटने का मुद्दा नहीं है। जब हम पेड़ लगाते हैं तो पेड़ों को काटना, उनका उपयोग करना, यह भी प्रकृति का ही धर्म है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह प्रकृति धर्म है, इसमें कोई गुनाह नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, Parliament is for discussion. Very important points have been raised here. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have never seen that an ex-Minister is replying on behalf of the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. He is not replying on behalf of Minister. He is just intervening. And, he was intervening with my permission.

Very important points have been raised here. Even the Chair has some doubts. For example, as mentioned by Shri Javadekar, the case of sandalwood. It has always wondered me. Sandalwood is grown in some areas of Kerala also. It is a very costly product. Nobody can grow it. One day, I happened to visit a house. They had a sandalwood tree. They told me that they had a sandalwood tree and they had not disclosed it to anybody. Why is it so? If people are allowed to grow it, what's the harm in it? I am not making an observation. I am only raising a doubt.

Now, the next speaker is Shri Pradeep Tamta. टम्टा जी, आपके पास केवल चार मिनट का समय है।

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने के लिए अनुमति दी, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। सर, मैं इस बिल के विरोध में खड़ा हूँ। सर, मैं अभी अपने पूर्व वक्ताओं को सुन रहा था। माननीय जयराम रमेश जी ने जो बात कही, मैं उससे स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ। यह बड़े अचम्भे की बात है कि वर्तमान मंत्री और पूर्व मंत्री एक साथ आए हैं। मैं दोनों का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ — आप दोनों पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री हैं। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि सन् 2014 के बाद पूर्व मंत्री जब यहां पर अपना intervention करने के लिए आए, उसी समय से Forest Act, Forest Conservation Act और तमाम Environmental Acts को dilute करने की मोदी सरकार ने एक सिलिसलेवार कोशिश की है, एक* किया है। दोनों मंत्री कह रहे हैं कि हम bamboo को लगाकर देश के green cover को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, यह हमारी National Policy है कि पूरे देश के कवर का 33 परसेंट forest cover होना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कह रहे हैं कि किसान bamboo बोएगा तो green cover बढ़ जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपको किसने रोका है? आप Forest Act में अगर कुछ लाते कि इस समय देश में लगभग 22 परसेंट forest cover है, जो सरकार के कंट्रोल में है, उसको 33 परसेंट करने के लिए आपको किसने रोका है? इस देश के वन के कवर को बढ़ाने के बारे में आप नहीं सोच रहे हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि इससे किसानों की income बढ़ जाएगी। दूसरी तरफ तो आप कह रहे हैं कि इससे वनों का कवर बढ़ेगा। सर,

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री प्रदीप टम्टा]

कवर तभी तो बढ़ेगा जब वे वहां सुरक्षित रहेंगे। आप यह क्यों नहीं कहते कि हम प्राइवेट लैंड में किसानों को जबर्दस्ती औद्योगिक, corporate घरानों के हाथों में गिरवी रख देना चाहते हैं? जिस तरह से ब्रिटिश काल में बिहार में किसानों को नील की खेती करने के लिए बाध्य कर दिया गया था, उसी तरह से आज सिर्फ जो agricultural land है, आप उस agricultural land पर bamboo और न जाने कितने commercial trees का plantation करने के लिए कह रहे हैं। क्या आपने कभी सोचा कि इस देश के agriculture पर उसका क्या असर पड़ने वाला है? आप दो विरोधाभासी बातें मत करिए। आप एक तरफ तो कह रहे हैं कि इससे green cover बढ़ेगा और दूसरी तरफ आप कह रहे हैं कि इससे ट्राइबल्स और किसानों की आमदनी बढ़ेगी। आपका मकसद यह नहीं है। आप सिर्फ और सिर्फ इस देश के corporate घरानों, जिनकी अच्छे दिनों की सरकार आयी है, उनके लिए आप यह करना चाहते हैं। आखिर आप क्या कह रहे हैं? एक तरफ अभी आपने उत्तराखंड के अंदर Eco Sensitive Zone बनाया था। आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक चले गए कि गंगोत्री की सड़क सामरिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है। वहां पर कौन-सी गंगोत्री में सड़क सामरिक रूप से चीन की सीमा तक जा रही है? वहां पर देवदार के हजारों पेड़ काटे जा रहे हैं। आप पिथौरागढ़ के पंचेश्वर में एक बहुत बड़ा, विशालकाय डैम बनाने जा रहे हैं। मैं माननीय पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने कभी सोचा है कि हजारों-लाखों आपकी वन-सम्पदा, biodiversity खत्म होने वाली है, वह डूब रही है? क्या आपने उसका कोई अध्ययन किया है? आपका मंत्रालय है, आपका विभाग है, आपकी जिम्मेदारी है उनकी रक्षा करने की, लेकिन आपने डी.पी.आर. का काम उस कम्पनी को दे दिया, उस विभाग को दे दिया, जो लोगों को उजाड़ना चाहता है। वह वहां का अध्ययन करके आपको बताएगा कि इससे पर्यावरण पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ने वाला है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो इंडियन फॉरेस्ट (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 2017 पास होने जा रहा है, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह एक टेस्ट केस है। मैं ग्रास के बारे में सुन रहा हूं, क्या ग्रास कोई छोटा-छोटा पेड़ है? बांस एक प्लांट है, उसकी हाइट नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में एक जंगल की तरह है। यह पेड़ नहीं है, लेकिन प्लांट तो है, जो घास की तरह जमीन में उगने वाला तीन-चार इंच का पौधा है, यह बहुत लम्बी आयु तक जाने वाला पौधा है, जितनी आयु तक सेब का पेड़ जाता है, उतनी आयु तक बांस का पेड़ भी जाता है। आप जंगल में उसको अपनी सर्विस की लेन में सुरक्षित रखना चाहते हैं और किसान की लैंड में वह सुरक्षित नहीं रहेगा, यह सीधा-सीधा मुझे मकसद लगता है कि इस सरकार का एक ही लक्ष्य है कि "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" में...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tamtaji, one speaker from your party is absent. So, you get two more minutes.

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA: Thank you, Sir. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I have also to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Viploveji, I am dividing equally.

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पूरा का पूरा जो मकसद है इस फॉरेस्ट ऐक्ट में कंट्रोल करने का, इसको dilute करने का, इसके पीछे एक पूरी की पूरी लॉबी पड़ी हुई है।

आज आप फॉरेस्ट ऐक्ट में संशोधन करना चाहते हैं, कल आपकी दृष्टि फॉरेस्ट कंजर्वेशन ऐक्ट को संशोधित करने की होगी कि बड़े-बड़े इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्लान नहीं बन रहे हैं, विकास नहीं हो रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि इसके लिए अध्यादेश लाने की क्या जरूरत थी? मैं समझता हूं तक इसके लिए अध्यादेश लाने की जरूरत नहीं थी। हमारे देश के अंदर जो फॉरेस्ट कवर है, वह अभी कि बढ़ नहीं पाया है। वह बाईस या साढ़े बाईस परसेंट है, उसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार का क्या प्लान है, क्या मंत्री जी अपने जवाब में इसके बारे में बताएंगे? माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि हम इस बिल के द्वारा देश में ग्रीन कवर को बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं, तो क्या भारत सरकार ने, फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट ने इस देश के अंदर साढ़े तीन साल में ग्रीन कवर को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है या सिर्फ वह कार्य योजना बनाई है, चाहे आप छत्तीसगढ़ में हों...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: चाहे आप...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over.

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: आप वनों के अंदर core sector तक में उद्योगपतियों को हस्तक्षेप करने की अनुमति देने जा रहे हैं। पूर्व पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री जी के द्वारा एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनाई गई थी, जिसका काम था कि फॉरेस्ट राइट्स ऐक्ट में, वाइल्ड लाइफ ऐक्ट में, कंजर्वेशन ऐक्ट में संशोधन किया जाए। ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. Okay.

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: इसलिए मैं इसके पक्ष में नहीं खड़ा हूं और मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा: मैं सदन से भी मांग करता हूं कि उद्योगों और कॉर्पोरेट लोगों के हितों के लिए बनने वाले ऐक्ट का पुरजोर विरोध करें। जय हिन्द।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Shankarbhai N. Vegad. You have 20 minutes. ...(Interruptions).. No, no. There are only two speakers. I will not accept any further. No more speakers. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have moved the Resolution. I need two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you three minutes. You are demanding two minutes; I am giving you 50 per cent more.

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़ (गुजरात): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं। केंद्र सरकार गैर-वन क्षेत्रों में बांस की खेती को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए भारतीय वन (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 को लाई है। इस देश में अगर कोई सबसे ज्यादा आय का हिस्सा है, तो वह खेती ही है। हमारा देश कृषि और ऋषि की परम्परा का देश है। पहले के वन अधिनियम में बांस एक घास होते हुए भी, उसकी व्याख्या में आता था। इस

[श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़]

संशोधन से बांस को घास ही माना जाएगा। महोदय, बांस किसानों के लिए बड़ी आमदनी का स्रोत है। अगर किसानों को बांस की खेती करने का काम मिलता है, तो किसान की आय बढ़ेगी।

महोदय, जो इस का विरोध कर रहे हैं, मैं उन से कहना चाहूंगा कि आप किसानों का विरोध कर रहे हैं। क्या आप किसानों की आय बढ़ाना सही नहीं मानते? मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बांस की खेती से सिर्फ किसान की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ेगी, इस से ओ.बी.सी., एस.टी., और जंगल में रहने वाले आदिवासी की भी आमदनी बढ़ेगी। पहले बांस आधारित खेती के हिसाब से बांस खेत में बोया जाता था, लेकिन खेत के बॉर्डर पर भी बांस की खेती हो सकती है। हमारे किसान के खेत के बॉर्डर की फाजिल जमीन पर भी बांस की खेती हो जाती है। हिंदुस्तान के हर स्टेट की आबोहवा में बांस की खेती हो सकती है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि बांस का ऐसा बीज विकसित किया जाए, जिस में बांस की फसल जल्द-से-जल्द हो जाए और हमारा किसान और खेत मजदूर बेहतरीन तरीके से बांस उगा सके। बांस उन के लिए आमदनी का एक बड़ा स्रोत है और अगर किसान को बांस की खेती करने दी जाएगी, तो उस से उसकी आमदनी बढ़ जाएगी।

महोदय, बांस की बड़ी मांग है। भारत के अलग-अलग प्रदेशों में इस का अलग-अलग उपयोग है। हमारे गुजरात में तो बांस के पिले का अचार और सब्जी भी बनती है। आप गंभीरता से विचार कीजिए कि जब हम जन्म लेते हैं, तब भी बांस का उपयोग होता है और हमारे अंतिम संस्कार में भी बांस का उपयोग होता है। बांस मानव जीवन से हमेशा जुड़ा हुआ है, इसलिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी और माननीय मंत्री जी यह संशोधन विधेयक लाए हैं, उस से बेरोजगारों को रोजगार मिलेगा।

महोदय, बांस अनेक तरह के बिजनेस में उपयोग होता है। बांस का उपयोग फर्नीचर बनाने में होता है, सोफा और छोटे-छोटे शेल्फ में बनाने में इस का उपयोग होता है। हरेक पार्टी झंडियों का उपयोग करती है और उन में भी बांस का उपयोग होता है, तो इस का विरोध करने की क्या आवश्यकता है? मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आप इस का विरोध कर के ओ.बी.सी./एस.सी. और एस.टी. के विरोधी हैं। महोदय, हिंदुस्तान में ओ.बी.सी. की आबादी कम-से-कम 55 प्रतिशत है। जब हम ओ.बी.सी. का बिल लाए थे, जिस में ओ.बी.सी. के हित की बात थी और पिछले कई सालों से हमारी मांग थी कि ओ.बी.सी. को बंधान दर्जा मिले, तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री मोदी साहब ने कैबिनेट से वह प्रस्ताव मंजूर किया और वह लोक सभा से पारित होकर जब राज्य सभा में आया तो आपने उसे वोटिंग में नामंजूर कर दिया। इस सब का क्या मतलब है? महोदय, यह बिल भी ओ.बी.सी. और एस.टी. के भले के लिए ही लाया गया है। इस से किसान का तो हित होगा ही, लेकिन किसान के खेत में काम करने वाले खेत मजदूर का भी हित होने वाला है। इस से उस खेत मजदूर को भी रोजगार मिलेगा और उसकी भी आमदनी बढ़ेगी। तो क्या आप यह चाहते हो कि उसे रोजगार नहीं मिले? हम सब उसका हित चाहते हैं। हम तो "सब का साथ, सब का विकास" चाहते हैं। इस में छोटे आदमी और मध्यम वर्ग समेत सभी का विकास चाहते हैं।

इसलिए हम सब को मिलकर इस विधेयक को पास करें, यही मेरी ख्वाहिश है। उपसभापति जी, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी जो बिल लाए हैं, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं अंत में एक बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा।

सर, राजस्थान में एक बांसवाड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट है। इस डिस्ट्रिक्ट का नाम बांसवाड़ा क्यों रखा गया? क्योंकि पहले इस डिस्ट्रिक्ट में सभी जगह बांस की खेती होती थी और वहां की पूरी आबादी बांस की खेती पर निर्भर थी और बांस ही उसकी आजीविका थी, इसीलिए इस डिस्ट्रिक्ट का नाम बांसवाड़ा रखा गया। हमारे गुजरात प्रदेश में एक डांग जिला है। वहां पर भी पूरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में बांस का जंगल था और बांस की खेती होती थी, इसलिए इसका नाम डांग जिला पड़ा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश के सभी राज्यों में बांस की खेती हो सकती है। यदि आप इस बिल को पारित करेंगे, तो पूरे देश में जो बेरोजगार लोग हैं, उनको रोजगार मिलने का अवसर मिलेगा, इसलिए इस बिल को पारित किया जाए, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shri Shankarbhai Vegad. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva; Mr. Siva, you have five minutes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Indian Forest (Amendment) Bill, 2017 has been brought to replace the Indian Forest (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017.

Sir, I wish to emphasize the question raised by my colleagues here. Of course, the Constitution empowers the Government to bring in an Ordinance in times of emergency or when some urgency arises, but as far as this issue is concerned, what was the need for the Government to bring in an Ordinance? Amendment and Ordinance are special provisions provided in the Constitution. Now, no Government can run a Government without bringing in an Ordinance. During the UPA-II regime, the total number of Ordinances that were brought was 25, but within just three-and-a-half years, the present Government has brought 31 Ordinances; there are still one-and-a-half years to go! In 2014, four Ordinances were brought, in 2015, 12, in 2016, eight and in 2017, seven. Now, why should they resort to the Ordinance route without making use of the parliamentary process?

Secondly, Sir, 'Forests' fall in the Concurrent List. Different States have different laws in place and so, before bringing forth this Ordinance, the States should have been consulted, which has not been done so far. This is a very important issue, Sir. This Government, after assuming office, has been trying to encroach upon the rights of the States. We are not prepared to compromise on our rights. The States cannot give up their powers. They say that this Bill has been brought keeping in view the welfare of non-forest farmers. If that be so, the Minister may clarify this point: Some person may cut bamboo growing in a forest area without a permit and take it as his own commodity. What measures would you take to curtail such practices? There would be deforestation. What you want to preserve would actually be lost, because there are many clever people out there who, with the connivance of the forest people, would take away all the bamboo saying that it is their bamboo. How would you help farmers with this law, that too by bringing in this Bill with so much urgency? So, there must be something to read between the lines. When the

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

Parliament is about to convene in December, why should an Ordinance be brought in the month of November? That is a very big question.

Then, Sir, bamboo vegetation differs from State to State. The topography and geography are well known to the individual States, but they have not been consulted at all. Secondly, Gram Panchayats are the deciding factors in the matter of permits. Their powers are also being taken away.

Sir, there are three issues which worry us. There was no need for an Ordinance. My friend, Dr. Subbarami Reddy, has moved a Statutory Resolution and Shri Jairam Ramesh has questioned the urgency in bringing an Ordinance. Secondly, you have totally ignored the States though the forest is under the Concurrent List. You are taking away the rights of the State again and again, now and then, in everything. Thirdly, you are now usurping the powers of the *Gram Panchayats* also. So, Sir, we are compelled with no other option than to oppose this Bill. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra; not present. The next is Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Respected, Deputy Chairman, Sir, as it is being highlighted, the urgency of Ordinance is showing the ulterior motive of the Union Government, even disrespecting the Concurrent List of State Governments. Bamboo is having the spiritual value; bamboo represents cultures; bamboo represents traditions and, at the same time, in the modern times, it is having high commercial value. Though you try to represent the cultures and values in your slogans and arguments, you are just standing with the modern corporate to have the yield of the riverine lands through which you will get bamboo. Earlier, the UPA for ten years, tried to develop the bamboo plantation with the National Bamboo Mission. Have you ever consulted with your Ministry of Agriculture before going for an Ordinance? Have you ever evaluated the utilization of the funds and the enhancement of the funds in these recent three years for the promotion of bamboo? As far as our findings go, there is no encouragement and improvement on the fund supporting part for the National Bamboo Mission. But you are going to treat it as just grass. Yes, in Indian history, in Indian heritage and in Indian livelihood, as in the livelihood of Asia, grass is having great value. Bamboo is soil carbon enriching clump. Have you ever resorted to clump management? Have you ever evaluated the degradation of riverine lands all across? Take the case of the Yamuna; take the case of the Chambal; take the case of the Godavari; take the case of the Krishna; take the case of the Mahanadi, and even take the case of *Ma* Ganga. You have not bothered to assess the degradation of riverine land. Wherever you have riverine lands, there is a possibility of safe bamboo plantation. Every bamboo clump is having 12-year

life. In its 12 years, it will give three tonnes yield. Yes, that is true that we are importing a lot of bamboos from other countries because there is a growing need. For the traditional purposes, our Indian produce will serve. For the modern needs and modern necessities and utilities, yes, you need to import. While you are trying to remove this bamboo from the list of forest trees, have you ever bothered to look at the fact that the UPA Government has treated it as – and promulgated an Act – a minor forest produce? Have you not taken care of the ground realities while looking at the bamboo plantation? Through our observations, you have not bothered to look at this fact. But bamboo plantation needs to be looked through the perspective of small farmers, as you were mentioning. For that, you please don't encourage your Forest Departments. You, please, in consultation with your State Governments, try to evaluate and try to utilise the available Compulsory Afforestation Forest Funds for the proper purposes. Otherwise, they are going to be misused through your Forest Departments and through your *Van Sanrakshan Samitis*, which are posing a very serious problem for the tribal livelihood. Even in Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and other parts of the country, our people, the tribal people, are hesitating and they are demanding for giving empowerment only to the Gram Sabhas and not to the *Van Sanrakshan Samitis*, which are having the force and enforcement through the Forest Departments. And, for the bamboo protection, yes, I associate myself with my senior colleague, Shri Jairam Ramesh, and I also appreciate this Statutory Resolution of Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, and through our observations, we hope that this Government will get enlightened and the Minister will himself look into the ground realities and take back this Bill. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. This self-discipline is good.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Yes, Sir, that is because of the newly-enforced disciplines.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's good. Now, the next speaker is Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: She has six minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, because you have left one minute.

श्रीमति विप्लव ठाकुर: उपसभापति महोदय, यह जो बिल लाया गया है, मुझे लगता है कि एनडीए सरकार की ऑर्डिनेन्स करने की एक आदत बन गई है। जब भी सेशन आने वाला होता है, उससे कुछ दिन पहले कोई न कोई ऑर्डिनेन्स जारी कर देते हैं। इससे यह पता लगता है कि इनको प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास ही नहीं है। ये चाहते ही नहीं हैं कि देश संविधान के मुताबिक चले, इसलिए ये अपनी विल को लागू करने के लिए जबर्दस्ती कुछ न कुछ ऐसा कर देते हैं और ऑर्डिनेन्स ले आते हैं। मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि यह ऑर्डिनेन्स लाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी? ऐसा कौन सा रीज़न था, कौन सा ऐसा कारण था कि बैम्बू के लिए, उसकी ग्रोथ के लिए

[श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर]

इस तरह से ऑर्डिनेन्स लाया जाय? आखिर यह है क्या? क्या इन्होंने कोई स्टडी की है कि जो आज हमारे यहां बैम्बू हो रहा है, उसकी क्वालिटी क्या है, उसको किस तरह से बढ़िया बनाया जा सकता है और किस तरह से हम उसको दूसरी मार्केट के साथ कम्पीट कर सकते हैं? इस पर आपकी कोई रिसर्च है? केवल यही कि किसानों को बेनिफिट देना है, तो वह आप कैसे देने जा रहे हैं? एक किसान के पास कितनी जमीन होनी चाहिए, जिससे वह उसका फायदा उठा सकता है? इस बारे में आपने कोई सोचा है कि कितने हेक्टेयर जमीन एक किसान के पास होनी चाहिए, कितने एकड़ जमीन होनी चाहिए? केवल बिल लाने से या ऑर्डिनेन्स लाने से तो किसानों की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ने लगेगी। आपके तो वायदे बहुत-बहुत थे। कहा गया था कि हम आपकी फसल का इतना परसेंट देंगे। वह वायदा कहां गया? कहां गए वे सारे वायदे? जुमले थे! यह ऑर्डिनेन्स भी और यह बिल भी इसी तरह से हो जाएगा। क्या आपने पूरे देश में कोई सर्वे कराया है? बिल्कुल ठीक कहा गया है, यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है। आपने क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में देखा है कि वहां कहां-कहां बैम्बू हो सकता है? हमारे ट्राइबल एरियाज में बैम्बू नहीं है। हमारा ट्राइबल एरिया स्नो-बाउंड एरिया है। वहां के किसानों की आमदनी आप कैसे बढ़ाएंगे? उसके लिए आपने कुछ सोचा है? सिर्फ इसलिए कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में इलेक्शंस आ रहे हैं, आपने उस तरह से किसानों के लिए बातें करनी शुरू कर दी हैं और जो प्रजातंत्र में हमारी ग्राम सभाएं हैं, जो फॉरेस्ट कंजर्वेशन एक्ट है, उसकी धज्जियां उड़ाई जा रही हैं। अगर किसानों के लिए है, तो पूरे देश का आप सर्वे कीजिए कि हमारे फॉरेस्ट का कौन सा प्रोडक्ट है, जो लोगों को फायदा पहुंचा सकता है, किसानों को फायदा पहुंचा सकता है? जैसे हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश में खैर है, जो हमारे यहां एक कैश क्रॉप है, लेकिन वह भी फॉरेस्ट के अंदर लाई गई है और आज किसान उसका फायदा नहीं उठा सकते। उससे कत्था बनता है। उनके अपने खेतों में जो खैर लगाए हैं, उनको भी वह नहीं बेच सकते हैं। क्या आपने इस बारे में सोचा है? आप बात कर रहे हैं, साल में कितने वन-महोत्सव होते हैं? वन लगाने के लिए, पेड़ लगाने के लिए कितने करोड़ों रुपए खर्च किए जाते हैं? वन लगाने के लिए, पेड़ लगाने के लिए अखबारों में समाचार आ जाता है कि इतने लाख पेड़ लगाए गए, लेकिन क्या कभी आपने यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि उनमें से कितने survive हुए हैं? क्या आपने कभी देखा है कि वे पेड़ कहां लगाए गए? कहां गए वे पैसे, कहां गए वे पेड़, कहां गए वे पौधे? केवल इस तरह कहने से काम नहीं बनता है।

मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि आप यह जो बिल लाए हैं, बिल्कुल गलत लाए हैं। यह बिल आप सिर्फ इसीलिए लाए हैं कि इससे कुछ लोगों को, चंद लोगों को फायदा हो सके। इसके बारे में कोई स्कीम नहीं है। इसके by-products के लिए आपने कोई प्लान नहीं बनाया है। केवल कहने से किसानों की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ेगी। आपने बहुत कुछ कहा, लेकिन आज भी किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, आज भी वे कर्ज में डूबते जा रहे हैं। इसलिए हम लोग इस बिल का समर्थन नहीं कर सकते। आपको इसके लिए सभी स्टेट्स को confidence में लेना चाहिए था, उनसे बात करनी चाहिए थी। आप federal system को खत्म करते जा रहे हैं, आप हर बात को centralize करते जा रहे हैं और यह भी उसी का नतीजा है। आपको देखना चाहिए, आपको ordinance लाने से पहले इसके बारे में पूरा survey करना चाहिए। कुछ लोगों के फायदे के लिए, कुछ वोटों की खातिर आप इस तरह से कानून बना रहे हैं। आप जिस तरह से बातें कर रहे हैं, उससे किसानों को फायदा नहीं होगा, बल्कि बड़े-बड़े लोगों को फायदा होगा। क्या आपने जमीन का कुछ survey

4.00 P.M.

किया कि कितनी जमीन चाहिए, जिससे एक किसान को bamboo लगाने से फायदा हो सकता है? मेरे एक भाई ने ठीक कहा कि क्या आप subsidy देंगे, अगर वह 3-4 साल तक अपनी खेती बंद कर देता है और bamboo लगा देता है? क्या आप उसे कुछ देंगे? इस तरह से आप लोगों को गुमराह मत कीजिए। किसान पहले भी आपके हाथों से बहुत ज्यादा सताए गए हैं, और गलत सपने दिखा कर, गलत बातें बता कर आप उन्हें और तंग मत कीजिए। आप उनको गुमराह मत कीजिए, आप उनको सही रास्ता बताइए। हमारे यहां खैर के लिए मैंने अभी-अभी कहा है कि आप उसके लिए भी बिल लाइए, उसके लिए भी amendment लाइए, जिससे वे लोग उसका फायदा उठा सकें। खैर का पेड़ 20-25 साल के बाद खत्म हो जाता है। उसके लिए नहीं सोचा गया है। अगर आप किसान के भले के लिए कुछ करना ही चाहते हैं, तो आप कुछ प्रदेशों के बारे में मत सोचिए, पूरे देश के किसानों के बारे में सोचिए।

इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगी कि यह एक बहुत गम्भीर मसला है। इसे ordinance लाकर या बिल लाकर majority के support से पास करने की जिद मत कीजिए। इसलिए हम अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से इसका विरोध करते हैं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं तब से सुन रहा हूँ, जब से इस बिल के बारे में चर्चा शुरू हुई है। तब से लगातार बांस के सम्बन्ध में लोगों ने चर्चा की और इसे ट्राइबल्स से जोड़ कर देखा जा रहा है। आदिवासियों की आय को बढ़ाने के लिए जिस प्रकार से लोगों ने अपना वक्तव्य दिया कि यह विरोधी है, असत्य है और यह संशोधन लाने से नुकसान होने वाला है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वे जमीनी हकीकत को नहीं समझ रहे हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं खुद एक ट्राइबल हूँ और मुझे मालूम है कि छत्तीसगढ़ और महाराष्ट्र से लेकर हमारे मध्य प्रदेश, ओडिशा, झारखंड, ये जो ट्राइबल बहुल स्टेट्स हैं, इन स्टेट्स में लोग बांस का बेहतर उपयोग करते हैं। उसका धार्मिक महत्व भी है, सामाजिक रीति-रिवाज में भी उसका उपयोग होता है और लोगों के आर्थिक उन्नयन और उनके विकास के लिए भी बांस से उत्पादित जो वस्तुएँ हैं, जब वे मार्केट में आती हैं, तो उसका एक बहुत अच्छा उपयोग होता है और उससे आय में बढ़ोतरी होती है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि आदरणीय जयराम रमेश जी और श्री. राजा जी ने जिस प्रकार से यहां comment किया, मैं समझता हूँ कि दूध का जला हुआ छाछ भी ये लोग पी रहे हैं।

वही स्थिति है, लेकिन सच्चाई तो यह है कि आज इस संशोधन विधेयक के आने से किसान को फायदा होगा। जिस प्रकार इसे रोका जाता था, आप सब जानते हैं कि टीपी के लिए कितना भटकना पड़ता था और इस विधेयक के पास होने से हमें उससे छूट मिल जाएगी और किसान को कहीं भी अच्छी मार्केट मिल जाएगी। अब अगर वह अपने खेत में भी बांस पैदा करता है, तो उसे कहीं भी ले जाकर बेच सकता है, टैंट हाउस को दे सकता है, फर्नीचर वाले को दे सकता है, कहीं भी ले जा सकता है अथवा जहां कहीं भी उसकी जरूरत हो, वहां दे सकता है।

[श्री राम विचार नेताम]

जब मैं अपने घर का काम करवा रहा था, उस समय मुझे बांस की आवश्यकता थी। उस समय मैं किसी किसान के यहां से बांस ले जा रहा था, तो उस बांस का जब्तीनामा बनाया गया, यह स्थिति है। अब कानून में इस संशोधन के हो जाने से कम से कम वह स्थिति नहीं रहेगी, साथ ही किसान को एक अच्छा बाजार भी मिलेगा, जिससे उसकी आय में बढ़ोतरी होगी। आप इस बात को समझने की कोशिश कीजिए। हम लोगों ने मध्य प्रदेश में भी इस प्रकार का कानून बना करके बांस को फ्री किया था। छत्तीसगढ़ में भी हम लोगों ने इसे फ्री किया था, ताकि किसी प्रकार की रोक-टोक न हो। अब जब यह संशोधन आ जाएगा, तो पूरे देश में, चाहे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट हो या कोई और राज्य हो, वहां इस व्यवसाय से जुड़े हुए जो लोग हैं, उन्हें एक प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा, दूसरा उनको एक अच्छी मार्केट मिलेगी। जब उन्हें अच्छी मार्केट मिलेगी, तो उत्पादन करने वाले जो किसान हैं, उनको अच्छा दाम मिलेगा, जिससे उनकी आय में बढ़ोतरी होगी। हमारी सरकार की यह सोच है, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की सोच है और हम उसी सोच को आगे बढ़ाने की दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं। आपको यह लगता है कि वह पैसा उद्योगपति के पास जा रहा है। अगर उद्योगपति के पास जाएगा, तो किसान को उसका रेट भी तो अच्छा मिलेगा। इसमें आपको क्या आपत्ति है? ट्राइबल्स के बारे में आप क्या समझते हैं? ट्राइबल्स को तो आप दूर से देखते हैं, जैसे वे कोई वस्तु हों। ऐसा नहीं है। आप ट्राइबल्स की स्थिति के बारे में समझिए, देखिए, तब जाकर आप उन्हें कुछ समझ पाएंगे। आप किताब पढ़कर या समाचार देख कर बड़े-बड़े भाषण दे देते हैं, लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति उससे भिन्न है। जो उसमें जी रहा है, जो वहां पैदा हुआ है, जो उस चीज़ को समझता है, आप उसे देखिए और उससे समझिए कि वास्तव में इस कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कौन सा कदम उचित है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इसका बिल का बहुत बड़ा महत्व है और मैं समझता हूँ तक हम सभी को इसका स्वागत करना चाहिए। यह एक ऐतिहासिक कदम है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इस संशोधन का पूरी तरह समर्थन करने के साथ-साथ मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई भी देता हूँ कि वे इतना अच्छा बिल लाए हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है, अब आप बैठिए।

श्री राम विचार नेताम: सर, इस बिल के माध्यम से इस व्यवसाय से जुड़े हुए तमाम लोगों को फायदा होगा और देश की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरेगी। इस बिल के पास हो जाने से इन वर्गों को विशेष फायदा मिलेगा, इसी भावना के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Subbarami Reddy ji, you can reply. Take three minutes.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): I will not take much time, Sir. Whatever everybody has spoken, I will not repeat the same thing. I would like to know from my good friend, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, whether they have consulted the States on this. The States are very concerned because it will take away their powers to issue permits to regulate the movement and felling bamboo within their States. I want to have clarification on this. Then, I hope, if they have not done so, the Central Government will consult all the concerned States so that their rights are not actually hampered.

Another point is, it will pose a challenge for the forest guards at check-posts because they may find it difficult to distinguish between bamboo originating in the forest area and in the non-forest area. So, I think, the Government has to devise some method by which this trouble will not arise.

The last point I would like to say is cane should also be deleted from the definition of 'tree' because cane is the long, hard, hollow stem of particular plants such as bamboo, sometimes used to make furniture or support other plants. So, I suggest this also to Mr. Harsh Vardhan.

In conclusion, I am suggesting to my good friend that with the leave of the House, I am withdrawing my Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will get opportunity for that.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No, no, as per the rules *...(Interruptions)...* I have got a right to withdraw the Resolution with the leave of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The leave is not granted now. Sit down.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: That is okay. But, with the leave of the House, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. There is time for that. At that time, you can do it. In any case, I have to put it before the House. At that time, I have to ask you. You have to say it at the proper time. Now, hon. Minister, please.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I want to make one point. Mr. T. Subbarami Reddy has moved a Statutory Resolution opposing the Ordinance. He's been given a chance. The Minister did not speak about that at all in the reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he spoke twice.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, first he did say that all the Members had contributed and supported that no Ordinance should be brought in such a manner. It talked about just consulting the Parliament. The Supreme Court had commented on it many times. Every time it is done, the House has been objecting to it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, whenever an Ordinance is brought or a Bill is brought about which Members think that it has no ground at all or is not strongly supported by the Constitution, then the Minister should give the explanation first as to why it was brought.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will explain that.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I am drawing your attention to the constitutional provision. The Minister is supposed to give in his speech the first note as to why an Ordinance had been brought in and as to what was the urgency. I want to know from the Minister how many hectares of land has been brought under bamboo cultivation in these 23 days.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will give that explanation.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, he should have come out with some kind of note first stating the circumstances why an Ordinance was brought instead of a regular Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will respond to that.

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: सर, बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों ने इस संदर्भ में अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। I have to thank all of them. I thank those who have supported it and even those who have expressed some apprehensions about it, because this gives me an opportunity to clear all the misgivings. Some are falsely misplaced and totally, I would say, I should not use the word 'absurd'. But I feel so sorry. Probably either the people who are opposing it have not been able to appreciate the spirit of the amendment or they are deliberately doing it just for ulterior political motives. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): You are indulging in *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Let him say that. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Let him say that. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Particularly sorry for Mr. Jairam Ramesh and respected Mr. Raja. Every party talks about the poor and farmers and tribals. They talk about it very loudly. And they have been talking about it, I would say loudly for many, many years. But I really feel shocked that they cannot see that the poor tribals of this country and the poor farmers of this country are going to be benefited after this Amendment Bill is passed. I said two-three major things. Even at the cost of repetition, I would repeat those. This amendment has been brought because we want to improve the income of the farmers and we want to increase the income of the poor people. I gave all the statistics also. Whatever we produce, we need at least twice of that in this country. I also said that there are so many restrictions that have been imposed upon people over the years because of which there is no encouragement in this country for people to grow bamboo in non-forest areas. I also made some small observations about the uses of bamboo, although that was just the tip of the

iceberg. I will elaborate on that also and then people will be able to appreciate that if the industry grows who is going to be benefited. Some of the persons have said कि यह बिल तो सरमायेदारों के लिए है, corporate world के लिए है, industrialists के लिए है या बड़े-बड़े लोगों के लिए है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके साथ-साथ एक apprehension यह भी express किया गया कि इस बिल को लाने की क्या urgency थी? मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा था कि मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है, दुःख है कि इस बिल को आने के लिए हमें 90 साल इंतज़ार करना पड़ा, इस बिल को आने के लिए नरेंद्र मोदी जी को भारत के प्रधान मंत्री बनने का इंतज़ार करना पड़ा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिल के संदर्भ में कहा कि हम federalism को नहीं मानते, हम स्टेट्स से consult नहीं करते। मैं सारे facts आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

मैं जयराम रमेश जी द्वारा उठाए गए points का एक-एक करके उत्तर दूंगा। उनके अलावा भी कई माननीय सदस्यों को चिन्ता है कि हम किसी State से बात नहीं करते। सबसे पहले मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय पर करीब 26 States ने हमें respond किया और उनमें से आज की तारीख तक 24 States and Union Territories ने हमारे proposal को support किया है। यदि किसी ने oppose भी किया, उन्होंने भी यही apprehension express किया, केरल जैसे स्टेट ने जो apprehension express किया, उन्होंने कहा — Kerala raised the concern that no noteworthy cultivation of bamboo is done by farmers in their State. So, they have objected to this because there is no noteworthy cultivation of bamboo by farmers in their State. अभी भी कुछ states ऐसी हैं, जिनसे हमें कोई response नहीं मिला है। उनके साथ one to one basis पर हमारे DG (Forests) की वहां के Chief of Forests के साथ meetings हो रही हैं, State Government के साथ meetings हो रही हैं, यानी active process is on. Anybody who wishes to see can see the chronological events of when, where and how many meetings took place. Even after the Ordinance, which was promulgated by the President, I myself wrote to all the Chief Ministers on 4th of December. We have got replies from many of them also. Regarding the consultation process, I have to specify this. When this whole process started, क्योंकि कुछ माननीय सदस्यों का कहना था और अभी हमारी बहन बहुत जोर-जोर से कह रही थीं कि North-East में election होने वाला है, इसलिए हम ऐसा कर रहे हैं या ऐसा है, वैसा है। मेरे पास advisories की एक long list है, जो यहां से issue की गई है — to the State Governments on this issue to make necessary amends. इस संदर्भ में जो पहली advisory है, उसकी date 14 मई, 2013 है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि 14 मई, 2013 को भारत में कौन-सी सरकार थी, किसकी सरकार थी और वह सरकार उस समय परेशान थी या मैं ऐसा कहूँ कि उस सरकार को चुनाव के समय सरमायेदारों ने approach किया कि जाते-जाते आप इसे हमारे लिए कर दीजिए, तो आपको कैसा लगेगा? I think जयराम रमेश जी को अच्छा नहीं लगेगा because I don't doubt his intentions. Maybe, I don't know who the Environment Minister was at that time. लेकिन advisories को issue करने का जो सारा process है, वह हमारी Ministry से 14.5.2013, 18.5.2017, 19.5.2017, 13.6.2017, 7.7.2017, 12.9.2017, 6.10.2017, 9.10.2017, 23.11.2017 तथा 22.12.2017 को हुआ, जो official record में documents उपलब्ध हैं। इसलिए भारत सरकार ने विषय की गम्भीरता को समझते हुए

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यह बिल लाया कि इस देश के लोग कितनी तकलीफ में हैं और हमें कितनी जल्दी इसे पास कराना चाहिए। यहां माननीय सदस्यों ने बार-बार सवाल किया कि इसे लाने की क्या जल्दी थी, क्या emergency थी, क्यों इतनी जल्दी आपने ordinance issue किया? मान लीजिए कि अगर हमने ordinance issue भी किया, ordinance के अंदर ही लिखा हुआ है कि क्यों we are going to bring it before the Parliament. हर चीज उसमें लिखी हुई है। आपने ट्राइबल्स के संदर्भ में बात कही कि उनका नुकसान हो जाएगा। मैं आपके ही ऐक्ट की याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस संदर्भ में उसमें क्या definition है और ट्राइबल्स को नुकसान होगा या फायदा होगा, यह मैं आपको समझाना चाहता हूं The Forest Rights Act, 2006 defines bamboo as a minor forest produce, whereas, the bamboo is considered as tree as per the Indian Forest Act 1927. This was found in conflict with the recognition of the forest rights of the tribals ...(Interruptions)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं, सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): You have to explain to us as to what was the need ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what he is saying.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: The need was that it was long awaited for nineteen years, and the people were suffering in India, and you have started it ... (Interruptions)... We cannot allow the poor and the tribals of this country to suffer continuously. What do you want? ...(Interruptions)... In ten years, you could not do it. You allowed people to suffer continuously ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you address the Chair and proceed ...(Interruptions)...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Hon. Members should listen to me also. I have the courage to listen to all of you; you should also have the courage to listen to me ...(Interruptions)... I am placing the facts on record.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Don't misuse ...(Interruptions)... Don't misuse it for cheap political gain ...(Interruptions)...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: We are not misusing ...(Interruptions)... We have been given mandate by the people to look after their sufferings.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you look at the Chair. Don't look at anybody else, and say what you have to say. Don't distract your mind with this kind of ...(Interruptions)... Do you understand?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Yes, Sir. I wish to clarify, more particularly, to the former Environment Minister, Shri Jairam Rameshji, about the concerns and the apprehensions that he has expressed. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 defines bamboo as a minor forest produce, whereas, bamboo is considered as tree, as per the Indian Forest Act, 1927. This is clear to everyone. This was found in conflict with the recognition of forest rights of the tribals, and other forest dwellers, under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, which vests the forest rights and the occupation in forest land in forest-dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations, but, whose rights could not be recorded.

Further, the provision of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, it empowers the gram sabha and bestows the ownership of the minor forest produce. As per FRA, bamboo comes under minor forest produce. Hence, to bring harmonization and integration with these two Acts, that is, FRA, 2006, and PESA, 1996, there was great need and urgency to avoid such misconception about the different legal positions of bamboo under different Acts. This intervention will facilitate the implementation of FRA, 2006 also, and PESA, 1996 in the country. The tribal and the other traditional forest-dwellers will be highly benefited by getting the forest rights under the FRA.

Then, I wish to tell to this august House the fact that the removal of bamboo from this list was in great demand for a long time from many Central Ministries, many stakeholders, such as the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, DoNER and other Ministries, including the representations received from Shri Raju Sethi, the then M.P., in 2012, and other individuals. To name a few, I don't know whether ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you have to be brief.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, this is what I could see from the records. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please be brief.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, this is not an overnight affair which they are trying to create. This is the Narendra Modi Government which believes in a hundred per cent transparency, utmost sincerity, utmost dedication and utmost honesty. ...*(Interruptions)*... We work on these basic principles. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to mention names of a few individuals—Kamalesh Salam of South Asia Bamboo Foundation, Kamaleshvar Ojha, Sunil Joshi, etc. The need for Amendment was also reflected in the workshop on 'Bamboo as a Change Agent' and in the Global Bamboo Summit which was held in 2016. That is why the Ministry had been pursuing with

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the State Governments for relaxing the regulatory regime on bamboo since the time of earlier Governments. That is why I mentioned about all these things.

I would like to give replies to Mr. Jairam Ramesh. ...(Interruptions)... In particular, this Amendment is for bringing uniformity in both the laws, as I said earlier. All the village communities using bamboo as livelihood are not covered under FRA and specially the ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, relaxation for bamboo in FRA is not going to give benefit to all villagers and the farmers. Then, it will also improve the income of the rural people; plantation of bamboo outside the forest will positively affect the green cover. He also said that the Amendment would affect the income of the tribals and therefore it was against the tribals. The benefit of FRA is that SMP and other traditional forest dwellers can collect bamboo from forest area; they will continue collecting bamboo from forest area. Therefore, there will be no impact of this Amendment on tribals living in forests. It should be clear to everyone.

He has also mentioned about the CAMPA rules and all that. Just for his information I would like to say that we are in the process of finalization.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He knows it.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Once finalized, we are going to put them in the public domain for consultation with all the stakeholders including the public, NGOs and the Government Ministries, etc.

Sir, Mr. Reddy just now mentioned about cane. The idea of excluding the bamboo from the definition of 'tree' is to promote cultivation of bamboo outside the forest areas. You know that. This is done because bamboo can be grown and is being grown outside the forest in the non-forest lands. Unlike bamboo, cane is purely a forest species which is classified depending on the shade of the tree. Therefore, it can't be and is not being grown outside forest. That is why cane is not excluded from the definition. This is a small explanation for you, Sir.

Those who said that in fact कि बड़े-बड़े कॉर्पोरेट लोगों को इससे फायदा होने वाला है, तो I was just trying to get back to the list of things produced which actually use bamboo. ग्रामीण परिवेश में, everybody would like to strengthen the rural economy and we are all with the rural people. Rural people live in six lakh villages. We all seek votes from them. ग्रामीण परिवेश में सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं धार्मिक कार्यों में बांस की बनी वस्तुओं की उपयोगिता — मैंने नाम लिखे हैं। तो किसान के लिए क्या-क्या चीजें हैं — मौली, डलिया, डगरना, बट्टा, दौरा, सुतली, सूप, कचिया, हांची, हंसुली, कुदाल, खुरपी, लाठी जो कि हमारे ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mantriji, no need of saying all these. Everybody knows it. बैठिए, बीच में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मेरा point of order है।

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I want to clarify. *...(Interruptions)...* They are saying that we are doing it for a purpose. They have to appreciate and the country needs to know what they are saying here and what they are saying there. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, in Chhat Puja, especially for our friends from Bihar, छठ पूजा में बहूंगी, दौरा, सूप, बांस के खिलौने, रामनवमी में झंडा गाड़ने के लिए बांस और सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक कार्यों के लिए बांसुरी, कुर्सी, तस्वीर के फ्रेम, राष्ट्रीय ध्वज फहराने के लिए बांस, जानवर को दवा पिलाने के लिए काड़ी और *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, मेरा point of order है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He should yield. That is the point.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, for constructional and structural applications, including traditional houses, bamboo plastic, pre-fabricated houses, poles, paper mats, bamboo based fibres, fabrics, fibre for yarn, fuel developing areas, bamboo charcoal, bamboo for paper and pulp, fencing, scaffolding, handicrafts, utensils, baskets, mats, toys, wall hangers, pencils, decorative items, rolls, containers, agricultural implements, musical instruments, umbrella handles, fishing rods, screen wall plates, डल्ला, पाथी, कूला, डला, trays, pencil holders, lamp shades, table mats, decorative fans, pole-screens, tools, vegetable baskets, shopping bags and traditional medicines...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: लाठी, बांस, डंडा, कुदाली, खुरपी, फावड़ा *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Our two hours are already over.

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: सर, इनमें से कौन सी ऐसी चीज़ है जो इस देश के सरमाएदारों के फायदे के लिए है? कोई एक मंबर हमें खड़ा होकर बताए कि क्या bamboo flooring, bamboo board, bamboo incense या अगरबत्ती, जिसे हमें वियतनाम से import करना पड़ रहा है, हम इस देश के अंदर जो इतना सब कुछ import कर रहे हैं, export नहीं कर पा रहे, क्या अपने export को improve करके import कम करने का सरकार का right नहीं है, क्या यह उसकी ज़्यूटी नहीं है? Sir, bamboo shoot, vegetables, pickles, power drinks, bamboo leaves as fodder, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Try to be brief, Mr. Minister. Come to the point. We have to take up one more Bill. That is my concern.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I have answered each and every issue or concern that has been raised. If you allow me, I will answer each and every Member. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need to reply to the point only. You need not give the detailed list. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Kindly allow him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need to reply to the point only. You need not give a detailed list. Everybody knows it.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Three or four concerns were raised. Firstly, what is this Ordinance? I think, I have told you in great detail, how long and how desperately this country was waiting for! And this whole process of sending an advisory was started by them only.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already said this.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: We have consulted all the State Governments. I think, the majority of the State Governments have already acknowledged. I have replied that this is for the benefit of the poor farmers. I wish to repeat once again..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have explained every point. No need of further explanation.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I wish to repeat once again that the Government of Narendra Modi not only believes in 100 per cent transparency, we believe in 500 per cent transparency. As we are committed about the welfare of the people of India, we are committed for the welfare, more particularly, of the poor people of India, for the labourers of India, for the farmers of India. We are committed to alleviate each and every suffering of the people of India and for that, we are not going to bother about any opposition whatsoever for any reason. If we are committed that we are doing it for the larger interest of the people of India, we will do it and we have done it. Sir, with this request I wish to request once again my colleagues, please remove the political *chasma* and look at it objectively. This House must unanimously pass this Bill so that we can send the right message to the people of India, that the country is united, that the Parliament is united in looking after their welfare. Sir, I urge that this Bill should be passed. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, with regard to the point raised by Mr. Keshava Rao, *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have one point to make.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You obey me first. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* I am asking you to sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? Why don't you obey the Chair? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, only one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. I am not worried whether it is one minute or two minutes. *...(Interruptions)...* I only asked you to take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...*

If you want to control the Chair, it is very difficult. *...(Interruptions)...* I will decide whether to allow or not. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't do like this. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I am on a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Why don't you allow me to speak? *...(Interruptions)...* What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* You always interrupt. *...(Interruptions)...* See, an important point was raised by Dr. Keshava Rao. His point was, when an Ordinance is promulgated and a Bill is brought to replace that Ordinance, a statement has to be circulated or laid on the Table of the House. It is a very valid point raised by Dr. Keshava Rao. I verified it from the office. I have got a copy of the statement. Actually, the statement was circulated to the Members. I am bringing this to your notice. So, there is no violation.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, it might have been sent to your office. But, it is not circulated here. *...(Interruptions)...* No one got it. *...(Interruptions)...* But, anyhow, since it was sent to your office, we are agreeing to it. *...(Interruptions)...* It has come to you, we agree with it. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: सर, हो गया, अब इसे पास कराइए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you say that you have not got it, I will get it examined again. *...(Interruptions)...* However, as per the requirement, the statement is circulated. *...(Interruptions)...* I am replying because this is an important point raised by him. *...(Interruptions)...* It should not be left unanswered. *...(Interruptions)...* What is your point of order, Mr. Rajeev Shukla? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I just want to make a point. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First, let me listen to his point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, larger questions have been raised. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order has preference. *...(Interruptions)...* I am telling you. I will allow you. I am not saying that I will not allow you. The point of order has preference. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: उपसभापति महोदय, चेयरमैन साहब ने इस बिल के लिए दो घंटे का समय रखा था और अब...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You raise only point of order.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, मैं point of order ही कह रहा हूँ। Hon. Chairman has given two hours for this Bill and one-and-a-half hours for the next Bill. It is already 4.30 p.m. How can we finish it? So, the second Bill can be taken up tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is not a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, मोदी सरकार की और भी तमाम उपलब्धियां हैं, लेकिन डा. हर्ष वर्धन जी ने ऐसा बताया है कि सिर्फ bamboo उपलब्धि रह गई है और कोई है ही नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, a large number of questions were raised, both on the manner of bringing this Bill and on the substance of the Bill. In thirty minutes time, the hon. Minister did not dispel any of these doubts or answer any of these questions. The intervention by his predecessor, Mr. Javadekar, did not answer any of the doubts or address the questions. In view of the fact that replies, both by the Minister and his predecessor, are the most unsatisfactory and unacceptable, we are walking out of the House.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, what is your question?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, on the point raised by Mr. Keshava Rao, if the requirements of rule have not been followed, how can the Ordinance be replaced?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already given my ruling.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Kindly consider this vital point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given my ruling.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: If the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Ordinance has not been circulated among the Members, which is mandatory under the rules, how the Ordinance can be replaced?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been circulated.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, I want your ruling on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already given my ruling on this. It has been circulated. I saw the copy also.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने हमारे सवाल का उत्तर नहीं दिया है, इसलिए हम सदन से बहिर्गमन करते हैं।

(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए)

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी: सर, हमारे सवाल का जवाब मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है, हम भी सदन से बहिर्गमन करते हैं।

(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put the Statutory Resolution, moved by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Dr. Subbarami Reddy is not here. The question is:—

“That this House disapproves the Indian Forest (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017 (Ordinance No. 6 of 2017) promulgated by the President of India on 23rd November, 2017.”

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1927, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one Amendment by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. The hon. Member is not here to move. So, the amendment not moved.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA — *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, messages from Lok Sabha.

(I) The Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017

**(II) The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions)
Second (Amendment) Bill, 2017**

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

(I)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 27th December, 2017, has adopted the following motion:—

"That this House do appoint Shri Sudheer Gupta to serve as member of the Joint Committee on the Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017 *vice* Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat resigned from the Joint Committee on his appointment as Minister".

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th December, 2017."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2017 on the Table.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — *Contd.*

The Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy Bill, 2017†

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, we shall take up the further consideration of the Motion, moved by Shri Dharmendra Pradhan on 20th December, that is, the Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy Bill, 2017. The Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy Bill, 2017

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारतीय पेट्रोलियम और ऊर्जा संस्थान विधेयक, 2017 आज राज्य सभा के सामने विचाराधीन है। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हूँ।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill, 2014 यूपीए सरकार के दौरान पास हुआ था जिस के तहत आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना दो अलग-अलग प्रदेश बनाए गए। उस समय जब प्रदेशों का बंटवारा हुआ तो देखा गया कि सभी important institutes तेलंगाना क्षेत्र में चले गए और आंध्र प्रदेश क्षेत्र में कोई महत्वपूर्ण संस्थान नहीं रहा। इसलिए Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill, 2014 के शेड्यूल 13 में यह प्रावधान किया गया कि आंध्र प्रदेश में पेट्रोलियम और ऊर्जा संस्थान

† Further discussion continued from 20th December, 2017.

की स्थापना की जाएगी। इस की स्थापना की जा चुकी है और वर्ष 2016-17 में Engineering, Petroleum and Chemicals Institutes में 50-50 छात्र डिग्री हासिल कर चुके हैं। महोदय, इस बिल के साथ जो Financial Memorandum संलग्न है, उस में स्पष्ट किया गया है कि सरकार द्वारा 655 करोड़ रुपए capital expenditure के रूप में release किए जा चुके हैं। 200 करोड़ रुपए endowment fund के रूप में ऑयल कम्पनीज के द्वारा इसमें जमा किया जा चुका है। आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद है कि उसने 200 एकड़ निशुल्क भूमि इस संस्थान के लिए उपलब्ध कराई है, जिसकी वजह से यह संभव हो पाया है।

विशाखापट्टनम में जहां पर इस संस्थान की स्थापना प्रस्तावित है, तो यह स्थान बहुत ही उपयुक्त है। वहां पर पहले refinery मौजूद है, यह KG Basin में स्थित है और इसकी 974 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में sea coast है और इसको देखते हुए यह सर्वथा उपयुक्त है कि Petroleum Institute को वहां पर स्थापित किया जाए। इस institute को Institute of National Importance के रूप में घोषित करने के लिए भी इस बिल में प्रावधान किया गया है। आम तौर से ऐसा देखा गया है कि एकाध institute में पहले प्रावधान था कि अगर institute of national importance declare कर दिया, तो कहते थे कि आरक्षण की सुविधाएं समाप्त हो जाएंगी, लेकिन जो यह Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy Bill, 2017 है, इसके Section 32(e) में प्रावधान किया गया है कि फैकल्टी में, नौकरी में, एस.सी.,एस.टी. व ओ.बी.सी. के लिए रिजर्वेशन का प्रावधान रहेगा। इसी प्रकार Section 34(b) में भी डिग्री व पोस्ट डिग्री में एस.सी.,एस.टी. व ओ.बी.सी. का एडमिशन में भी रिजर्वेशन उपलब्ध रहेगा। मुझे जो एक आशंका थी, तो इसमें इसका समाधान किया जा चुका है। यह बहुत ही महत्वाकांक्षी institute है, जिसमें engineering में, technology में, hydrocarbon में और energy में डिग्री, डिप्लोमा, पोस्ट डिग्री, डॉक्टरल आदि सबका प्रावधान है।

यदि देखा जाए, तो आपने विभिन्न संस्थान, authorities क्रिएट की हैं, जैसे General Council है, Board of Governors है, Senate है, Tribunal है और इसमें इनको जो-जो अधिकार हैं, जो इनके कर्तव्य हैं, उनका भी उल्लेख किया है, जो प्रेजिडेंट की नियुक्ति Director of Institute की नियुक्ति, promoting companies सबको Government of India appoint करेगी। पांच eminent experts, General Council का इसमें जरूर प्रावधान किया गया है, लेकिन इसमें कहीं न कहीं केंद्र सरकार का हस्तक्षेप रहेगा। क्योंकि General Council में सेक्रेटरी पेट्रोलियम, सेक्रेटरी ऑयल और सेक्रेटरी, नीति आयोग सभी का इसमें प्रावधान किया गया है। तो किसी न किसी तरह से सरकार की तरफ से इसकी functioning को प्रभावित करने का हमेशा अंदेशा रहेगा।

जो अहम सवाल अकसर उठाया जाता है कि इतना बड़ा संस्थान, जो कि national importance का है और इतना महत्वपूर्ण है, growing sector है, अगर उसमें autonomy नहीं है, तो फिर एक पूरा अधिकार हो जाता है, वह स्वतंत्रता नहीं रहती, इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस महत्वपूर्ण संस्थान में किस तरह से autonomy को सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा, यह एक अहम प्रश्न होगा।

मैं समझता हूं तक crude oil के लिए यह sector बहुत important है और इस sector का GDP में 16 से 17 परसेंट योगदान रहता है। हम 80 फीसदी जो crude oil इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, यह भी हमारे लिए एक चिंता की बात है। इसकी वजह भी यह है कि पिछले काफी सालों से crude

[श्री पी. एल. पुनिया]

oil का कोई मेजर रिजर्व हमें मिला नहीं है। इसके लिए क्या प्रयास किए जाएं, क्योंकि अगर हम अच्छी से अच्छी स्किल्ड मैनेपावर, डिग्री, पोस्ट डिग्री, डॉक्टरल क्रिएट कर दें, और अगर उनको काम करने के लिए अवसर नहीं होंगे, नौकरियां नहीं होंगी, तो इस तरह के मैनेपावर क्रिएट क्या हम विदेशों के लिए करेंगे या अपने लिए? क्या अपने लिए करेंगे? मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि मेजर रिजर्व्स की खोज के लिए क्या विशेष प्रयास किए जाएं, क्योंकि 80 परसेंट इम्पोर्ट करने के बाद यह इस तरह से हमारी economy को बुरी तरह प्रभावित करती है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि शैल गैस की बहुत संभावनाएं हैं। अगर हमारा ध्यान उस पर जाए और इसके ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान केंद्रित हो, तो हम जो 80 फीसदी क्रूड ऑयल इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, उसमें बचत होगी और हमारा बजट, हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था हर तरह से सुनिश्चित रूप से चलेगी। इंटरनेशनल मार्किट में क्रूड ऑयल के प्राइसेज कम जरूर हुए हैं, लेकिन यह देखा गया कि सरकार की तरफ से आम आदमी को इसका जो लाभ पहुंचाना चाहिए था, पेट्रोल के, डीज़ल के जो प्राइसेज कम होने चाहिए थे, वे नहीं हुए हैं। इसके बदले सरकार ने अपना खजाना भरने के लिए एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी है, इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी है। सरकार ने इस तरह से अपना खजाना भरने का काम किया है। सरकार ने यह किसी भी तरह से जन हित में कार्य नहीं किया है। हमारी मांग होगी कि इंटरनेशनल मार्किट में क्रूड ऑयल प्राइसेज में जो इतनी गिरावट आई है, उसी के हिसाब से जनता को सस्ता डीज़ल और पेट्रोल उपलब्ध कराने का काम किया जाए।

महोदय, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy Bill, 2017, यूपीए सरकार द्वारा आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना की जो अलग से स्थापना की गई थी, उसी में इसका प्रावधान किया गया था, ताकि इस तरह का एक अच्छा इंस्टीट्यूट, इंटरनेशनल ग्लोबल का, इंटरनेशनल ख्याति का Petroleum एनर्जी इंस्टीट्यूट प्रारंभ किया जाए। यह आज एक हकीकत के रूप में हमारे सामने आ रहा है और हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि जिन अपेक्षाओं के साथ यह प्रावधान किया गया था, जिन अपेक्षाओं के साथ आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना का क्रिएशन हुआ था, जिन अपेक्षाओं के साथ लोगों को अलग से रोजगार और opportunities का अवसर देने का सपना देखा था, वह अवश्य पूरा होगा। इसी के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, मुझे Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy Bill, 2017 पर बोलने का मौका दिया गया है, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। पेट्रोलियम product इस देश की one of the biggest traded commodity है, जिसका करीब सालाना 10 लाख करोड़ का धंधा होता है। यदि इसको रेवेन्यू के एंगल से देखें तो करीब 1.99 लाख करोड़ यानी करीब 2 लाख करोड़ का हमें इससे रेवेन्यू मिला। Petrol, diesel itself. यह इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सेज का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा अंग है। एलपीजी इम्पोर्ट में भी हम अभी इस तिमाही में 2.4 मिलियन टन इम्पोर्ट करके चीन को भी पीछे छोड़ चुके हैं। सर, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को और पेट्रोलियम और नेचुरल गैस मंत्री श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा, जिन्होंने Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 में जो वायदे किए गए थे, उन वायदों को पूरा करने की दिशा में एक और कदम बढ़ाया है और विशाखापट्टनम स्थित इस IIPPE को राष्ट्रीय महत्ता का इंस्टीट्यूशन बनाने के लिए सदन में बिल लेकर आए हैं।

महोदय, मैं यह भी उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा कि पिछले दिनों, इसी सदन में आंध्र प्रदेश की IISER तिरुपति को स्वीकृति दी गई थी। महोदय, यह बिल लोक सभा में 18 जुलाई, 2017 को प्रस्तुत किया गया था और इसमें IPE बनाने की जो बात है, जो कि बन चुका है, हम इसको राष्ट्रीय संस्थान बनाना चाहते हैं। इस संस्थान में पेट्रोलियम, हाइड्रो-कार्बन और एनर्जी में इंजीनियरिंग टेक्नोलॉजी के साथ-साथ इसके मैनेजमेंट और रिसर्च की सुविधा पर भी जोर होगा।

महोदय, आज भारत जैसे बड़े देश में इस कुशल नेतृत्व ने हमें विश्व की सिरमौर बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्था का दर्जा दिलाया है। एनर्जी के मामले में हम आत्मनिर्भर हों और इसमें ज्यादा सफल होना हमारे लिए बहुत आवश्यक है, लेकिन जब हम पेट्रोलियम की बात करते हैं, तो अधिकांश तौर पर हम उसकी दरों की बात करते हैं, उसके गिरते और बढ़ते दामों के बारे में बात करते हैं, लेकिन हमारे लिए यह भी आवश्यक है कि टेक्नोलॉजी के क्षेत्र में हमारी महारत और रिसर्च को हम पीछे नहीं छोड़ सकते, क्योंकि वह भी उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। आज एनर्जी के क्षेत्र में हम चीन और यू.एस. के बाद वर्ल्ड में तीसरे नंबर पर हैं और देश में एनर्जी की कन्जम्पशन वर्ल्ड के टोटल एनर्जी का 5.5 प्रतिशत है। हमारे यहां पेट्रोलियम ऑयल और ल्युब्रिकेंट की मांग 5.6 प्रतिशत की वार्षिक दर से बढ़ रही है। खपत बढ़ी समस्या नहीं है, लेकिन चीजों के उत्पादन और उन पर प्रबंधन की आवश्यकता है। मैं पुनः माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और नेचुरल गैस और पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि आज देश में पेट्रोलियम सेक्टर में हण्ड्रेड परसेंट एफडीआई होने की वजह से हमारे देश में वर्ल्ड की ऑयल एक्सपोर्ट की सबसे बड़ी कंपनियों में से एक सउदी अरब की कंपनी ऑयल रिफाइनरी बनाने की इच्छुक है। इस सेक्टर को डीरेगुलेट तो किया गया और हम यह भी देख रहे हैं कि देश में जगह-जगह पाइप से गैस पहुंचाने की योजना बन रही है। हमारे पिछड़े राज्य झारखंड जैसी जगह में भी, रांची में भी हाल में उग्रवाद से प्रभावित क्षेत्र में एक बड़ा गैस स्टेशन बनाया गया है, उस पिछड़े राज्य में पाइप से गैस पहुंचाने का आयोजन किया गया है। चूंकि यह सारा कुछ टेक्नोलॉजी बेस्ड होता जा रहा है, इसलिए हमें और नई-नई टेक्नोलॉजी की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। केवल यह परंपरागत तरीके से काम नहीं होगा, हमें कुछ नए इन्वेंशन के काम भी करने पड़ेंगे। अभी हम देख रहे हैं कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर ही नहीं, पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी काम हो रहा है। भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन अगले पांच सालों में करीब 45 हजार करोड़ रुपए इन्वेस्ट करने जा रहा है, रिलायन्स इंडस्ट्रीज का भी अपनी सहयोगी बी.पी. पीएलसी के साथ मिलकर गैस सेक्टर में 6 बिलियन यू.एस. डॉलर का इन्वेस्ट करने का प्लान है। आज हमारा देश पेट्रोलियम उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में बाकी और बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियों से बहुत बड़े-बड़े इन्वेस्टमेंट प्लान कर रहा है, जिसमें एल एंड टी, ओएनजीसी जैसी कंपनियां भी शामिल हैं। इस क्षेत्र की जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ पेट्रोलियम एंड एनर्जी, 2016 में स्थापित हुआ। जैसा पुनिया जी ने बताया कि समुचित संसाधन उन्हें उपलब्ध करा दिए गए हैं और अभी अंडर ग्रेजुएट कोर्स चालू भी हो गया है, तो कोई कारण नहीं, यह देश का एक अनूठा संस्थान बनेगा और अपनी तरह के अन्य संस्थानों को खुलने के लिए प्रोत्साहित भी करेगा। ऐसा एक प्रयोग अन्य कई संस्थाएं, जिस क्षेत्र में हम पिछड़े हुए हैं, उन संस्थाओं के लिए उस क्षेत्र में थोड़ी मजबूती लाने का यह काम करेगा। मैं धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान जी को धन्यवाद भी देना चाहता हूं कि वे पेट्रोलियम क्षेत्र में पेट्रोलियम टेक्नोलॉजी में एजुकेशन पर जोर देते हुए आज इस बिल को लेकर आए हैं और इसकी जो प्रबंध समिति है, जैसा मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने बताया, उसमें कई प्रोफेसरों को भी रखा गया है और जहां तक ऑटोनोंमी की बात है,

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

इसी सरकार ने अभी कुछ दिन पहले आईआईएम की ऑटोनॉमी की बात कही है और मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की यह नीति है कि बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण संस्थाएँ ऑटोनॉमी में काम करें। लेकिन यह भी एक तथ्य है कि इस autonomy के साथ-साथ शुरुआत के दिनों में जब ये संस्थाएँ बढ़ेंगी और स्थापित होंगी, उस समय अगर हम कुछ लोगों को involve करके रखें, तो हमारा प्रयास ज्यादा successful होगा।

महोदय, इस देश में करीब दस ही संस्थाएँ हैं, जहाँ petroleum engineering की पढ़ाई होती है, जिनमें से एक झारखंड का काफी पुराना संस्थान Indian School of Mines है, जो अब IIT भी बन गया है। जैसा इसमें Board of Directors में Indian Institute of Science के एक प्रोफेसर को रखने की बात है, मेरा आग्रह और सुझाव होगा कि हम इसमें ISM, Dhanbad के किसी प्रोफेसर को भी शामिल करें, चूँकि वहाँ पर भी ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में काफी काम हो रहा है। महोदय, इस संस्थान में अगर हम किसी employee और छात्रों के प्रतिनिधि को भी प्रबंधन के साथ जोड़ें, तो काफी अच्छा होगा।

अंत में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश के लिए बड़े-बड़े सपने देखे हैं। पेट्रोलियम के क्षेत्र में भी हम काफी बड़ा सपना देख रहे हैं। इन सपनों को पूरा करने में यह संस्थान भी अपना योगदान देगा, हमें ऐसा विश्वास है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): धन्यवाद महेश पोद्दार जी। श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा, आपके पास 7 मिनट हैं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, The Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy Bill, 2017 पर अपनी बात कहने के लिए आपने मुझे अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

सर, पेट्रोलियम का जो क्षेत्र है, वह इतना महत्वपूर्ण है कि लगभग हर आदमी को उससे मतलब है। कृषि से लेकर उद्योग तक, जो petroleum products हैं, उनकी बहुत बड़ी खपत है और पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था ही उनके ऊपर निर्भर हो चुकी है। सबसे important बात यह है कि किसी भी राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए अब यह parameter रख दिया गया है तक वह देश कितनी ऊर्जा की खपत करता है। यह माना जाता है कि उतनी ही तेजी से उसका विकास संभव होता है। हालांकि हिन्दुस्तान में कई दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय petroleum technology के लिए डिग्री कोर्सज दे रहे हैं, कुछ चल रहे हैं और हमारे यहाँ से human resource, technocrats, जो petroleum technology के लिए हैं, वे पैदा हो रहे हैं। जैसे-जैसे industries बढ़ रही हैं, जैसे-जैसे बहुत बड़ा demand base पैदा हो रहा है, वैसे-वैसे technology application भी बहुत बढ़ रहा है। हम लोग पहले देखते थे कि जो गाड़ियाँ चलती थीं, उनके जो इंजन थे, वे कम efficient थे और अभी जो गाड़ियाँ बनने लगी हैं, वे बहुत ही ज्यादा efficient हो गई हैं। हो सकता है कि आगे आने वाले टाइम में जो भी इंजन develop हों, जो petroleum products का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, वे और भी ज्यादा efficient हों। इसलिए बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर research की जरूरत है और research चल भी रहा है। हमारे जो संस्थान हैं, खास तौर पर Indian Oil Corporation या ONGC, उनके भी अपने wings हैं, जो research करते रहते हैं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद कहीं न कहीं यह महसूस होता है कि पूरी दुनिया में वहाँ जो technology का लेवल है, जो research का development

5.00 P.M.

है, जितना expenditure वे research पर खर्च करते हैं, मुझे लगता है कि अभी हिन्दुस्तान में इसको pick up करने के लिए बहुत effort करने की जरूरत है।

सर, सरकार ने world class का एक institute खड़ा किया है और जैसा कि अभी कहा जा रहा था कि आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना के reorganization का जो commitment था, उसको पूरा करने के लिए इसको किया जा रहा है। इसके लिए करीब 650 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं। यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम हुआ है, लेकिन मुझे यह नहीं लगता है कि यह आखिरी काम है। अभी भी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर energy sector, केवल petroleum ही नहीं, जैसे आप energy को लेकर चल रहे हैं, पूरा का पूरा हमारा जो energy sector है, उसमें हर स्तर पर बहुत बड़ी technology की जरूरत है और technology की जो विदेशी निर्भरता है, उसको कम किए जाने की जरूरत है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस चीज को एक comparative study के तौर पर लें कि पूरी दुनिया में क्या हो रहा है, कितना investment हो रहा है और हमारे यहां क्या हो रहा है, इसको जरा गहराई से देख कर वे इस काम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए काम करें। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं कि बिना एक्सपर्ट्स के काम नहीं चलता है, लेकिन बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स में जो पांच प्रख्यात विशेषज्ञों का प्रावधान रखा गया है, उनके लिए भी कोई क्राइटीरिया जरूर बनाइएगा। कभी-कभी ऐसा लगता है कि बहुत सारी जो विदेशी कंपनियां हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तान में घुसने के लिए और हमारे आर्थिक प्रतिष्ठानों पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए जद्दोजहद कर रही हैं। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हमारे ये संस्थान भी उसके शिकार हो जाएं।

आज एक चीज़ और सामने आ रही है कि हमारे जो भी academic institutes हैं, उनमें जो टॉप क्वालिटी का टैलेंट था, जो हमारे टॉप प्रोफेसर्स थे, साइंटिस्ट्स थे, अब उनकी पोस्टिग्न हो रही हैं। बाहर की बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां और बड़े-बड़े इंस्टीट्यूट्स उनको लेकर जा रहे हैं। जिस तरीके से आप यहां पर इस इंस्टीट्यूट को खड़ा करने के लिए प्लान कर रहे हैं, उसके लिए या तो आप सिफारिश के आधार पर एक्सपर्ट्स को लाएंगे या कोई और क्राइटीरिया होगा। जो एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, आखिर उनको आप कैसे डिफाइन करेंगे? इसके बाद यहां जो टीचर्स और प्रोफेसर्स होंगे, उनको कैसे आप यहीं पर रोकने का काम करेंगे, ताकि जो दूसरी बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां हैं, वे उनको बाहर न निकाल ले जाएं? यह बहुत जिम्मेदारी की चीज है।

महोदय, चूंकि समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं सिर्फ प्वाइंट्स में बात करूंगा। हिन्दुस्तान की जो सरकारी कंपनियां हैं, उनकी जो रिसर्च कैपेसिटी है अथवा जो भी रिसर्च उनके यहां चल रही है, उसको कैसे आप पब्लिक डोमेन में लाएंगे और कैसे उसकी क्वालिटी को इंप्रूव करेंगे, apart from this institute. मुझे लगता है कि यह बहुत जरूरी काम है।

निजी क्षेत्र की जो कंपनियां हैं, जिस हैसियत में हैं और जिस तरीके से वे हिन्दुस्तान के सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के साथ कंपीट ही नहीं कर रही हैं, बल्कि उन्हें निगल जाना चाहती हैं। यह बहुत वॉच करने वाली चीज़ है, क्योंकि कहीं न कहीं सरकार का संरक्षण उनको मिल जाता है। मुझे पता लगा था कि Indian Oil Corporation रेलवेज़ को डीज़ल दिया करता था, लेकिन अचानक वह रिलायंस को दे दिया गया। इसके लिए कोई तो क्राइटीरिया रहा होगा। अगर ऐसे क्राइटीरियाज़ से हिन्दुस्तान के सारे प्रतिष्ठानों में काम किया जाएगा, तो उससे long term में पब्लिक का बहुत नुकसान होगा, आप इस बात का ख्याल रखिएगा।

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

सर, इस नए संस्थान में कर्मचारियों और छात्रों को आरक्षण देने का जो काम किया गया है, पूजा जी ने भी इस बात का जिक्र किया है, इस चीज का आपने ख्याल रखा, इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

सर, जो वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा के संसाधन हैं, उनको भी देखने की जरूरत है। हिन्द महासागर में बहुत गहराई में hydrates हैं, यह बात पहले भी हम आपकी जानकारी में दे चुके हैं। एक बहुत बड़ा रिसोर्स है, जिसको टैप करने के लिए बहुत ही सुपीरियर नहीं बल्कि highest grade की टेक्नोलॉजी की जरूरत है। यह वह एरिया है, जहां बहुत अधिक काम करने की जरूरत है।

Ethanol के साथ में blending की बात चल रही थी, हमारे वे प्रोजेक्ट्स भी पूरे नहीं हो पा रहे हैं, जबकि agri-support के लिए वे बड़े इम्पोर्टेंट हैं। इसके लिए भी बहुत बड़ी रिसर्च करने की जरूरत है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हिन्दुस्तान के दूर-दराज के गांवों में Methane का जेनरेशन हो रहा है, जो इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है, हवा में जा रहा है। उसके लिए appropriate technology लाने की जरूरत है ताकि लोकल लैवल पर उसको compress करके इस्तेमाल किया जा सके। अगर आप compressed gas के resources गांवों में दे पाएं, तो कम से कम ट्रैक्टर्स चल पाएंगे, जिससे लोगों की production cost कम होगी, छोटी मशीनें और इंजन चल पाएंगे। यह वह क्षेत्र है, जिसमें बहुत ज्यादा काम करने की जरूरत है।

सर, हमारे eco-system में नालियों के माध्यम से pollutants नदियों में मिल रहे हैं, जो अंत में समुद्र में पहुंच जाते हैं। कई बार समुद्र में बड़े-बड़े जहाज डूब जाते हैं, जिससे उनका तेल फैल जाता है, इसके लिए appropriate technology लाने की जरूरत है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो पेट्रोल इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, डीज़ल इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, उसके कारण air pollutants बढ़ रहे हैं। पूरी दुनिया technology के माध्यम से, चाहे वह carbon dioxide हो, चाहे methane हो, चाहे sulfur dioxide हो, उसको mitigate करने का काम कर रही है। आज के समय में इसकी बहुत जरूरत थी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है, श्री एस. आर. बालासुब्रमण्यम। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, अंत में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने जो नया pricing mechanism बनाया है, मैं उस मुद्दे पर आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब से आपने यह तय किया है, तब से सौ बार से ज्यादा prices बढ़े हैं। इसने normal consumers को अस्थिर कर दिया है। आप इस सिस्टम को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपका समय पूरा हो गया है। अब कुछ भी रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। श्री एस. आर. बालासुब्रमण्यम। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं अपनी पार्टी से एक ही वक्ता हूँ, बस मैं अपनी बात खत्म ही कर रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यह मेरे बस की बात नहीं है। मुझे जो कहा गया है, मैं वैसा ही कर रहा हूँ, धन्यवाद। श्री एस. आर. बालासुब्रमण्यम। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Bill ...**(Interruptions)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): हम सब समय से बंधे हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने अच्छा भाषण दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, जो तेल की कीमत है, हमारे यहां उससे ज्यादा चल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Let him conclude, Sir.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): इनको अपनी बात समय से पूरी करनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये तो अच्छे वक्ता हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: समय से कैसे करेंगे, कोई मशीन हैं कि समय पर चलेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे समय से बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैं तो समय से बंधा हुआ हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं जहां बैठा हुआ हूँ, मुझे समय का ध्यान रखना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... धन्यवाद, आप बहुत अच्छा बोले। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, जो जरूरी चीजें हैं, उनको मैं मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ ताकि उससे फर्क पड़े, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप तो यह मंत्री जी को ऐसे भी बता सकते हैं। श्री एस. आर. बालासुब्रमण्यम।

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Bill seeks to establish the Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): You have five minutes.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: No, no. You had given seven minutes last time. All of a sudden, how can you do this? No, no. I am protesting.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): I am bound by rules.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: We will see. Sir, the institute aims to provide high quality education and research focussing on the themes of petroleum, hydrocarbons and energy. We would like the Government of India to start an Institute of the same kind in Tamil Nadu where the Government excels in exploration and exploitation of petroleum, oil and gas resources.

[Shri S. R. Balasubramoniyam]

The institute will not only be declared as an institute of national importance but the research would also focus mainly on fields such as liquified natural gas, bio-fuels and renewables. The extraction of hydrocarbons in Tamil Nadu has become a burning issue and has raised apprehensions in the minds of the people of Tamil Nadu, particularly the farmers of the Cauvery delta region. The Union Cabinet has approved the proposal to extract hydrocarbons from Neduvasal, Nallandarkottai, Vanakkankadu, Kottaikadu, Vadakadu and nearby villages in Pudukkottai District of Tamil Nadu.

The agitated farmers are continuously protesting against this move for almost more than a year. Still the Government is unwilling to scrap the Neduvasal hydrocarbon extraction project. The Union Government, instead of solving this burning issue, is adding fuel to the fire by their move to sign the MoU.

Sir, our beloved leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had steadfastly opposed any move to extract such gases as this could adversely affect the farm lands, agricultural activity and food security. The Tamil Nadu State Government has made a categorical statement that it would not allow any such project in the State.

Sir, while we oppose the extraction of hydrocarbons from farm lands in Tamil Nadu, the Tamil Nadu Government with faith and hope, has declared about 23,000 hectares spread across 45 villages in Cuddalore and Nagapattinam districts as Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR). The Centre would allocate ₹ 1,146 crores for improving infrastructure such as road and rail connectivity in the region. The Centre had approved setting up of four PCPIRs in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha and Tamil Nadu. Industry sources say that the region would deal with petroleum refinery and downstream products. It does not have anything to do with oil or gas exploration as the region will be confined only to petroleum refinery. The PCPIR project was expected to attract a total investment of ₹ 92,160 crore.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

In these circumstances, I urge upon the Union Government to stop the extraction of hydrocarbons in any form from Neduvasal and neighbouring villages in Pudukkottai. I strongly urge the Union Government to close all the wells already dug for pilot projects and cancel the land lease agreements between ONGC and farmers and handover the lands to farmers ensuring that the interests of the farmers are safeguarded.

Sir, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had suggested a few pertinent points to resolve the sensitive GAIL pipeline issue and requested

the hon. Prime Minister for his immediate intervention to ensure that the issue be resolved through a constructive and accommodative approach.

The proposed Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore gas pipeline project of GAIL along the present proposed alignment would cause irreparable damage to the agricultural property of thousands of farmers in the seven districts of Tamil Nadu, namely, Coimbatore, Tirupur, Erode, Namakkal, Salem, Darmapuri and Krishnagiri.

The recent amendments to the Right of Use under the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Rights of User in Land) Act, 1962 have made farmers culpable for damages to the pipeline, even those occurring without their knowledge. The Government of Tamil Nadu believes that a realignment of the pipeline route along the highways with the least harm to the people and least adverse impact on agriculture would be the best way forward to implement the project. The Government of Tamil Nadu has already constituted an expert committee to examine the possibilities of realigning the pipeline along the national highways, and officials of GAIL ...*(Time-bell raigs)*... Just two minutes, Sir.

They can also join the committee to find a mutually acceptable solution so that the implementation of the project can proceed without affecting interests of the poor agriculturists.

Had GAIL India followed the suggestions made by our hon. former Chief Minister, *Amma*, the project cost would not have increased to a greater extent and the project would have been completed without any further loss to the GAIL and would have reached an amicable solution with farmers of Tamil Nadu.

I once again urge upon the Union Government to instruct GAIL India Ltd. not to act upon the notifications pending final view of the matter and should join the expert committee constituted by the Government of India to resolve this very sensitive issue.

Sir, normally, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is okay.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: One minute, Sir. I will conclude. This is *. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, applications have been called for LPG distributorship. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That comment ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: Recently, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. Stop. You cannot make such comments against the Chair.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: What comment have I made?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: *!

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: No; I have not made any comments against the Chair. You can assume something. I have not made any comment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You said *.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: What was it? Tell me. I will understand. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Look at the record.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: You tell me. You can't say like that. What is the point that I made against you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You said *.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: * is not ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You said * against the Chair.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: I will conclude just in a minute. That's all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; Mr. Balasubramoniyam, you are a very seasoned Parliamentarian.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: But you don't treat me like that. I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, you are a very seasoned, senior leader. The first thing you should know is that ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: You think I am very senior. I am a junior Member. I don't know anything about the rules. I cannot understand what happens in the Parliament. That is your assumption.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, I am sorry that you are ...(*Interruptions*)...
Anyhow, since you have made these comments, I have to say, the first thing you should know is you are not expected to read a speech. This is the first thing. This has been said here many times. Our Chairman also said it. You are not expected to

*Withdrawn by the hon. Member.

read a speech. I should have stopped you. I did not do that. Then, after five minutes only, I stopped you because we are adhering to the time with everybody, not only for this, for the previous businesses also because the hon. Chairman is very strict that we should adhere to the time with everybody. Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Ray is a Vice-Chairman. I told to him also that he has to adhere to the time. I told you only after five minutes and then you made the comment *. Let it be on record. I am not going to expunge it. Let people decide. Let it be on record. After having said that, you said that you had said nothing. Such observation against the Chair is not expected of a seasoned Parliamentarian or for that matter of any Parliamentarian. I am not expunging it because it is a remark against me. If you want to withdraw, you can withdraw it. Otherwise, I am not going to expunge it.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: * may be deleted, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I will not delete it. If he wants, he can withdraw because he should know how to respect the Chair instead of casting aspersions on the Chair. The Chair may be anybody, but ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: Okay, I am withdrawing the word * .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, fine. You take one more minute.

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: I will say just two things. Normally, applications are called for LPG distributorship. For the following places, applications were recently called for: Vaduvur, Thiruvavur District; Nallavanniyankudikadu, Sadayarkovil, Avadiviyaya, wallapuram, Thanjavur District. Actually, even before the applications were called for, the condition was that the applicant must own land in that area or at least lease of land in that area. But some people leaked it and acquired some land and others could not get it. These things should be put an end to. The Bharat Petroleum Corporation had appointed several hundreds of LPG distributors. They have not got their quota and they are actually incurring loss. The company must take steps to augment the supply for them and make it economically viable. Thank you.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, the Bill seeks to establish a Petroleum and Energy Institute in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. We appreciate the efforts of the Government in undertaking this initiative. The Bill provides for setting up of authorities like the Board of Governors, the General Council and the Senate. These bodies are in charge of promoting quality education and research in petroleum, oil and energy sectors. This will help in cultivating culture of research among students.

*Withdrawn by the hon. Member.

[Shri Ahamed Hassan]

However, under clause 9(v) of the Bill, the Institute has been conferred with wide powers to lay down standards of admission. I suggest the Government to conduct a uniform examination throughout the country giving due recognition to the needs of different States. I caution the Government from a second NEET issue affecting the life of students.

Further, the Institute has the right to withdraw degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions for "good and sufficient reasons". The Bill does not define these reasons in detail and the phrase is ambiguous. It gives the Institute wide powers to withdraw these distinctions. Such a provision can have grave repercussions on the future of students.

Another issue in the Bill is the composition of the Governing Council. Sir, the Council looks after the fiscal management of the Institute under clause 16 of the Bill. Among the 20 members, 16 are part of the Government. I stand here to urge the Government to raise the representation of eminent experts in petroleum technology and related fields in the energy sector. This will increase the credibility of the Government and bolster the trust of the people in its actions.

Along with this, I raise the issue of appointment of the Director by the Centre. Why can't the Director be appointed by the State Government? We expect more autonomy to be given to the Institute. The Centre must work in partnership with the States as education is a concurrent subject under the Constitution.

Sir, India's energy demand is continuously increasing. The Bill in its clauses and the Statement of Objects and Reasons focuses on the renewable energy sector. The Government has set ambitious targets to make India a renewable energy powerhouse.

However, with the implementation of the GST, the renewable sector has been heavily impacted. The cost of Solar Off Grids shows a rise of 16-20%, a 12-16% rise in Solar PV Grid Installations, and an 11-15% jump in setting up of wind projects is also expected. I would like to know from the Government whether setting up of universities will lead to growth in the energy sector.

Sir, as we talk of renewable energy, I am compelled to mention a few initiatives taken up by the Trinamool Government in Bengal. Our Government launched India's first 10 mw Canal Bank Solar PV in 2016. The State Government will provide solar power to families in the Sundarbans Delta and other islands. The Government is credited with the country's first battery-less, carbon-neutral solar street light projects in public parks. There are 10,000 such solar street lights in the State and two lakh solar home lighting systems. We are in the process of harnessing tidal and other

forms of renewable energy within the State. I hope these initiatives serve as a model for other states to follow.

Sir, the energy sector requires human resource formation more than infrastructure generation in the form of universities. Through you, Sir, I request the Government to come up with training centres for local job construction in the renewable energy sector.

Sir, I request the Government not to derail the debate on several of its decisions such as demonetisation and the haphazard implementation of GST as these have had a negative impact on petroleum and energy sector. And the Trinamool's opposition to the implementation of these decisions is well known.

Sir, I wish to end my thoughts with an expectation that the Government will pay due attention to these issues. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for adhering to the time. Now, Shri Prasanna Acharya. Your time is three minutes. You can take maximum four minutes but not more than that.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Okay, Sir, I will conclude in four minutes.

Sir, this Institute is being set up by the Government because it was a commitment by the Central Government at the time of bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. So, I congratulate the Government for keeping its commitment. Usually this Government is not in the habit of fulfilling its commitment, particularly its commitments in those States, where there is a different party Government or not a friendly party Government. Therefore, many congratulations that they have kept their commitment. This is a good Bill in the sense that there is a need for promoting energy sector with greater thrust on research and innovation. For this purpose, more such institutes should be set up in other parts of the country also. Sir, while passing this Bill and setting up such institutions, the Government should also take care of proper placement of passout students in the country itself and it should also be ensured that the products of this institution get proper employment.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one thing. A couple of days ago, Shri Javadekar came up with a Bill, the IIM Bill. Sir, I supported the Bill. All sections of the House, more or less, supported the Bill. The basic reason being Government tried to give more autonomy to the institutions, the IIM institutions. In that Bill, the Government had the provision to decentralise power. But, Sir, here, in this Bill, I find a contradiction. For the information of the hon. Minister, the Minister has tried to concentrate all the power of this institute with the Central

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

Government. If you go into the provisions regarding constitution of the Board of Governors, the Board of Governors will comprise 13 members including the President to be appointed by the Central Government. Then, five eminent persons in the field and all the experts will be appointed by the Government as per their sweet will.

Sir, if you go to the clause pertaining to the constitution of the General Council, the Council will comprise 20 members including Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, who will be the Chairman; Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation Limited; Secretary, Oil Industry Development Board; Principal Adviser (Energy), etc. Sir, the entire power and the autonomy lies with the Central Government and the composition of members of the Board of Governors and the General Council implies that only traditional thought and traditional mindset will continue in such institutions. Sir, I have only one suggestion. At the moment, as I know, there is a National Institute of Solar Energy under the Ministry of Power, Coal, and New and Renewable Energy. There is the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Petroleum University in Gandhinagar. There is also a Power Management Institute run by NTPC in Noida. There is an Institute of Drilling Technology operated by ONGC in Dehradun. *...(Time-bell rings)...* Sir, what I suggest is: Why not bring all these together under one umbrella like you have done in case of All India Institute of Medical Sciences? So, it will work in a very coordinated manner; it will work under broader guidelines; and, there will be better cohesion and cooperation between these institutes. So, that is my suggestion. I think the hon. Minister would consider this. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani; not present. Then, Shri C. P. Narayanan; you have three minutes.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala) : Sir, thank you for the opportunity you have given to me. I support the Bill. Now, this Bill for research institute in petroleum and energy is the second after the one that was established in Dehradun in 1960. You have taken more than 56 years to have a new Institute. in an area like petroleum and energy, where we have got a lot of talk of all these things, there is no mention about coal. When you speak of hydrocarbons, chemically, crude oil and coal comes under the same group. So, this Institute should concentrate on petroleum and coal so that we not only have research to have petrol, diesel and other things, there are so many umpteen materials that can be made out of crude oil and their by-products. That is much more necessary in the days to come. These have got application in the field of medicine and so many other areas. We have to concentrate on this also.

Secondly, Sir, particularly, in this age of environmental care, we have to see that petrol, diesel, and other things which we produce, are environmental-friendly. So, this Institute should do all these things.

Thirdly, when we speak of energy, as other speakers have already mentioned, this is only one source of energy. We have got so many other sources of energy, particularly, solar and other sources. The recent research, particularly, in the last one year or so, has thrown out a lot of possibilities in the production of energy, and if those results have industrial application, our whole energy scene may be changing in the course of the next ten or twenty years. So, much more concentration is needed not only in the field of petroleum and energy, but also in solar energy, and how to produce energy in a different manner because researchers have found that chlorophyll can be made use of to decompose water into hydrogen and oxygen, and then, hydrogen can be made use of as a fuel. This has got a lot of possibilities because it is environmental-friendly. So, in all these things. There we require better research, and I would suggest that in the South, there should be a centre for research, particularly, in Kerala and Tamil Nadu also, we can have more than 300 days of solar energy. So, a centre, situated in that area, should have research in these new areas. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri T. G. Venkatesh not present. Shri Veer Singh.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारतीय पेट्रोलियम ऊर्जा संस्थान विधेयक, 2017 पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। महोदय, यह विधेयक भारतीय पेट्रोलियम और ऊर्जा संस्थान नामक संस्था को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित करने और उसके निगमन और संबंधित विषयों का उपबंध करने हेतु लाया गया है। देहरादून में इससे संबंधित एक संस्थान पहले से ही स्थापित है परन्तु देश की एक बड़ी आबादी की ऊर्जा संबंधी समस्याओं का सामना करने के लिए ऐसी राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्थाओं का और होना आवश्यक है जहां शोध, सुरक्षा और विशेषज्ञता पर अध्ययन किया जा सके तथा भविष्य के ग्रीन ऊर्जा स्रोतों पर जैसे सोलर, विंड, हाइड्रोजन, बायोपथूल व नयी संचयी प्रणाली की खोज हो सके और वह देश की एक बड़ी आबादी को समर्पित हो सके।

महोदय, हम अभी 80 प्रतिशत तेल का आयात करते हैं क्योंकि हमारे पास विशेषज्ञों और इस तेल को परिष्कृत करने के आवश्यक तंत्र की कमी है। हमारे यहां तेल भंडार भी सीमित हैं और नये तेल भंडार की खोज में शोध और विशेषज्ञों की जरूरत होगी। ऐसे में, मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार शोध, सुरक्षा व विशेषज्ञता पर विशेष ध्यान दे, जिससे तेल क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा होंगे तथा हमारा देश विश्व की तेल अर्थ नीति में अपना स्थान बनाने में सक्षम हो सकेगा। इस दिशा में यह संस्थान मील का पत्थर साबित होगा, ऐसा मेरा मानना है। भविष्य में अन्य राज्यों में भी ऐसे संस्थान खोले जाने चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी एक ऐसा ही संस्थान खोला जाना अति आवश्यक है। हमें विज्ञान, व्यवसाय, संस्थान आदि का तालमेल बैठाना चाहिए, जिससे हम विश्व के आधुनिक इलाके जैसे अमेरिका के ह्यूस्टन के विकास माडल का देश में जरूरत के मुताबिक पालन कर सकें और विश्व की तेल अर्थ नीति में विज्ञान, अनुसंधान और

[श्री वीर सिंह]

व्यवसाय का लाभ मिल सके। हमें देश की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप सस्ती दर पर स्वच्छ, सुरक्षित ऊर्जा पहुंचाने के लिए अपनी प्रतिबद्धता जारी रखनी है और मेरा मानना है कि यह संस्थान एक महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी निभाएगा, परन्तु इसमें धन की कमी आड़े नहीं आनी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक में आरक्षण की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद अदा करता हूं। करीब 20 प्रतिशत कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन हमारे देश में होता है और 80 प्रतिशत हम लोग बाहर से आयात करते हैं। दिन प्रति दिन कच्चे तेल का भाव अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में घटता-बढ़ता रहता है। अभी पिछले 10-15 वर्षों के रिकॉर्ड के अनुसार यह निचले स्तर पर है। इससे काफी हद तक हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हुई है, किन्तु मेरा मानना है कि यह लाभ आम नागरिक को नहीं मिल रहा है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इसका लाभ गरीबों को भी मिलना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से देश में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक गैसों का उत्पादन हो रहा है और शेष के लिए हम दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर हैं। फिर भी, गैस का दाम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कम क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? देश में आज घरेलू गैस लगभग छह करोड़ परिवारों द्वारा इस्तेमाल की जा रही है, जिसमें से अधिकांश संख्या गरीब परिवारों की है। एलपीजी का दाम आम आदमी की पहुंच से बाहर नहीं करना चाहिए। साफ ईंधन के लिए गैस आवश्यक है, इसलिए इसे कम से कम कीमत पर उपलब्ध कराना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। मेरा सुझाव और आग्रह है कि सरकार को घरेलू एलपीजी के दामों में कमी करनी चाहिए और इसके दामों में वृद्धि करना ठीक नहीं होगा। अंत में, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे भारतीय पेट्रोलियम और ऊर्जा संस्थान विधेयक, 2017 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। इसके पारित होने पर भारतीय पेट्रोलियम एवं ऊर्जा नामक संस्थान एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान हो जाएगा। यह संस्थान उसी प्रकार से डिग्रियां देने का काम करेगा, जिस प्रकार से आईआईटी डिग्रियां प्रदान करता है। इसका जो संचालन ढांचा है, वह भी आईआईटी की तरह ही होगा। इस संस्थान की स्थापना के बाद पेट्रोलियम एवं ऊर्जा के सभी क्षेत्रों से जुड़ी शिक्षा, अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण का काम बहुत ही सुचारु रूप से हो सकेगा। इसका फायदा न केवल आंध्र प्रदेश को होगा, बल्कि इसका फायदा देश और विदेश को भी मिलेगा। आंध्र प्रदेश में ऊर्जा की बहुत सारी संभावनाएं हैं। अतः इस संस्थान के सफल होने पर देश की ऊर्जा की जरूरतों को पूरा किया जा सकेगा और यह संस्थान प्रदेश व देश को ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का काम करेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल को इसलिए भी महत्वपूर्ण मानता हूं कि जब तेलंगाना प्रदेश का गठन आंध्र प्रदेश से किया गया, उस समय भारत सरकार ने आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार को आश्वासन दिया था कि आंध्र प्रदेश में एक पेट्रोलियम यूनिवर्सिटी का गठन किया जाएगा। इस बिल के माध्यम से भारत सरकार अपना वायदा पूरा करने जा रही है, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी, आपको और आपकी सरकार को बधाई देता हूं।

अंत में, मैं दो बिंदुओं को कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। जैसे इस संस्थान के लिए आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने निःशुल्क 200 एकड़ जमीन दी है और इसके बदले में वहां पर जो गैर शैक्षिक कर्मचारी लगेंगे, वे स्थानीय क्षेत्र के लोग ही लगेंगे। वैसे तो आपने इस बिल में आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया है, परंतु मुझे शंका है कि जो गैर-शैक्षिक कर्मचारी स्थानीय स्तर के लगेंगे, क्या उसमें भी एससी/एसटी, ओबीसी का प्रावधान होगा? अगर इसमें इसका प्रावधान होगा, तो यह बहुत बढ़िया काम होगा। महोदय, आज हमारा पर्यावरण दूषित होता जा रहा है, जिस के कारण अनेक प्रकार की बीमारियां पनप रही हैं। मुझे शंका है कि इस संस्थान के बनने के बाद बहुत सी जहरीली गैसों पैदा होंगी, इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि इस से हमारा पर्यावरण दूषित न हो, इस बारे में भी विशेष प्रावधान किया जाए।

अंत में, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, धन्यवाद। जय हिंद, जय भारत!

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I support this Bill. The Statement of Objects and Reasons clearly states that the Institute will provide high quality education and conduct advanced research in all aspects relating to the conventional hydro carbons. Sir, while supporting this Bill, I would like to tell the Government that the Government should have comprehensive policy towards the petroleum sector because it is a very key, critical sector for our economy. Here, I would like to emphasize that Government need not be afraid of the private sector. Government needs to support public sector companies. For instance, ONGC, OIL. In fact, they were given just barren tracks in 1960s and 1970s and no private company; no foreign company was interested in India at that point of time. It is ONGC and OIL who discovered the oil and gas in our country. They discovered the oil and gas fields. It is a fact. Whether this side agrees or not, that is history, that is the fact and this present Government also should keep that in mind. So, it is wrong to say that oil and gas fields were given to ONGC and OIL on nomination basis. It is not so. It is their legitimate right because they only discovered oil fields and natural gas fields in our country. Now there are reports appearing in media which is very disturbing. The Government is considering giving away some 60 per cent of the stake in producing oil and gas fields. ONGC can be given. Why to give them to private companies? I am not able to comprehend. I am not able to understand. ONGC is capable and competent. When they can do the job, why are you thinking in terms of handing over 60 per cent of this to private companies? The argument given according to the reports – I may be wrong, you can correct me – is it is because of stagnant output, it is because of fall in production. On that criterion, Government is considering to hand over 60 per cent of stakes to private sector. I am saying, look at any private company; I don't want to take names. What is their capacity? What is their performance? Let us debate that in the Parliament. After all, this country cannot move forward serving the interest of big business houses and international finance capital and we have to

[Shri D. Raja]

depend on our own sources and here the fundamental strength of our economy is the public sector and this Government needs to strengthen the ONGC and OIL. Instead of strengthening public sector, if you think that you can hand over to the private sector, then what is the use of forming an institute of national importance? Where is national importance involved? What is the purpose of starting such institutions? I think that is what the Government should seriously keep in mind. When we had planned the economy, when we had the Planning Commission and the Twelfth Five Year Plan document clearly stated that we should strive for faster and inclusive growth, I do not know whether we are really striving for faster growth now, whether we are really striving for inclusive growth. If that is so, whenever we start institutions of national importance, we should ensure that the policies of the country, the policies of Government will have to be implemented. Here I mention the question of reservation. How is it going to be implemented? How is the interest of the weaker sections, deprived sections going to be protected? So, we have to have a comprehensive view. We can go on starting institutions. I wish all the best for the Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy at Visakhapatnam. It should grow well. But, at the same time, the Government should assure the country and the people that it will protect the interests of the country and also the people.

With these words, I support this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy Bill, 2017. I rise to support this Bill. No doubt, this Bill is a very laudable step. It is the brainchild of our UPA-II Government. It is in compliance to Thirteenth Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh Organisation Act, 2014, this Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy is set up. Through this Bill, we are conferring an institute of national importance on this institute. Sir, I want to highlight a few of my concerns and bring the same to the notice of the hon. Minister.

Firstly, the object of the institute is to promote research and development for the benefit of oil and gas, petrochemical industry, energy and hydrocarbon sector through integration of teaching and research.

Sir, Assam is one of the States which produces half of the crude oil production in India. So, from that point of view, Assam also deserves such type of an institution. There is one institute in Assam established by our Congress Government. It is called the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology. Now, my request to the hon. Minister is this. Will the Central Government bring a Bill in the near future to give the same status to the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology in Assam? This is my first request to the hon. Minister.

Secondly, many institutions are still to be set up in Andhra Pradesh. The present Bill is in compliance to the Thirteenth Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. But, there are other commitments, such as setting up of Central University, etc., in Andhra Pradesh. I hope that the Central Government will bring necessary Bills to fulfill the commitments.

As far as recurring expenditure is concerned, there is a provision which says that recurring expenses have to be met through students' fees, donations and other earnings. The Central Government is not committing any funds for academic expenses! This is my concern. I request the hon. Minister that he must clarify these points.

The next point is, the focus of the Institute is research in oil and gas, hydrocarbons which are conventional sources of energy. Now, renewable energy is included in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. But, it has not been included among the areas of research under clause 9 of the Bill which gives details of the functions of the institute. So, I request the hon. Minister to clarify this point.

Last point is relating to composition of the Board of Governors and the General Council. My other friends have already explained about the centralization of power and vesting it with the Central Government. My only apprehension is this. As far as autonomy is concerned, there should not be any political interference and for political considerations the General Council Members and the Board of Directors should not be appointed. Why am I saying this? I am saying this, because this is happening and I wish to give two examples in Assam. We have Dibrugarh University in Assam. Recently, the hon. Governor of Assam, by virtue of being the Chancellor of the University, has appointed such type of persons in the Executive Council of the University which is the supreme body of the university the persons from Maharashtra and other States. However, there are many talented people in Assam. But, those people have been appointed only because of political considerations.

Similarly, the Vice-Chancellor of the Tezpur University, Assam, which is a Central University, had retired nine months ago. The UGC had formed a Selection Committee, which recommended a panel of three names. This panel was sent to the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the assent of the President of India. But, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, ignoring the recommendations of the Selection Committee, had put four new names there. And, because of that, the President of India had sent back the file. Consequently, an unnecessary delay has been caused in the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor just because of the bid to fulfill political motives and to meet political considerations.

Therefore, my humble submission to the hon. Minister is that this Institution should be kept free from all sorts of political considerations. With these few words, I support this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri Gopal Narayan Singh.

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी धन्यवाद। मैं सबसे पहले तो प्रधान मंत्री और हमारे पेट्रोलियम मंत्री आदरणीय धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि देश की आवश्यकता के अनुसार, बहुत दिनों के बाद एक ऐसा इंस्टीट्यूशन खड़ा कर रहे हैं, जो हमारे भविष्य की ऊर्जा के लिए रिसर्च करेगा और हमारी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश को सबसे ज्यादा गति प्रदान करने वाली ऊर्जा पेट्रोलियम है, जिसके बिना हमारी मूवमेंट और प्रगति काफी अधूरी रहती है। हम उसके बारे में बहुत चिंतित हैं। हम यह बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, अपने यहां कंज्यूम करते हैं, और नई-नई रिफाइनरीज बनाते हैं। इसकी आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए हम दूसरी आईआईटीज पर डिपेंड करते थे। हम पेट्रोलियम और ऊर्जा पर सिर्फ डिपेंड ही नहीं करते थे, बल्कि उस पर कोई रिसर्च भी नहीं करते थे। इस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करने के लिए कम से कम एक केन्द्रीय बिंदु शुरू हुआ है, जो हमारी विदेशों पर डिपेंडेंसी कम करके, अपने यहां रिसर्च करके, नई-नई टेक्नीक्स और ऊर्जा के लिए एक ढांचा खड़ा करेगा। इसके चलते हमारे देश की प्रगति होगी और विदेशों से हमारे द्वारा जो टेक्नोलॉजी इम्पोर्ट की जाती थी, उसकी आवश्यकता भी हम देश में ही पूरी करेंगे। जब हमारे यहां खास कर 80 बरस तक — पूरे देश में पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की जो संभावनाएं हैं, वे इस प्रकार से हैं कि लगभग 80 बरस आगे तक चलेंगी। हमें उसके लिए पहले से तैयारी करनी पड़ेगी कि अपने यहां पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स का प्रोडक्शन कम होते हुए आगे उस आवश्यकता को कैसे पूरा करेंगे। उस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए भी मैं हमारे पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि आप उसमें अलग से एक रिसर्च सेंटर डेवलप करें, ताकि भविष्य में होने वाली हमारी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए वहां पर रिसर्चेंज हों और हम इसका अल्टरनेट तैयार करें। दुनिया में रिसर्चेंज हो रहे हैं, लेकिन आज हमारे यहां सिर्फ एक संस्था खड़ी कर रहे हैं, वह भी उसमें पढ़ाई करने के लिए। अगर हम इसके साथ-साथ एक इंस्टीट्यूशन भी डेवलप करेंगे और रिसर्चेंज डेवलप करेंगे, तो हो सकता है कि दो-चार या पांच-छह सालों के बाद हम अपना कोई एक नया सुनियोजित रिसोर्स खड़ा करें और अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकें।

महोदय, के. जी. बेसिन सबसे ज्यादा रिच है और वहां पर डेवलप करने के लिए, ऑयल निकालने के लिए, गैस के प्रोडक्शन के लिए काफी संभावनाएं भी हैं, लेकिन वहां भी हमें विदेशों पर डिपेंड रहना पड़ता है। अगर हम वहां पर इस तरह के रिसर्च करके सेंटर खड़ा करें... लड़कों को तैयार कर सकें और हम आगे बढ़ सकें। मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा, जो आईआईटी का दर्जा भी दिया गया है और जिस तरह से खड़गपुर से सपोर्ट भी लिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि ऐसी अपनी इंडिपेंडेंट व्यवस्था यहां भारत में शुरू हो और जैसा यह एक इंस्टीट्यूट साऊथ में के. जी. बेसिन में शुरू किया गया है, आगे भविष्य में हो सके तो नॉर्थ इंडिया में भी इस तरह का इंस्टीट्यूट बनाया जाए, ताकि पूरे देश में जितने हमारे संभावित लड़के निकल रहे हैं, वे इस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिसर्च करके आगे बढ़ सकें। इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Gopal Narayanji. Now, Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Vice-Chairman, Sir. I rise to support the Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy Bill, 2017. I congratulate the hon. Minister that as promised in the Thirteenth Schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, the Government is fulfilling its promise by setting up this Institute with an objective to meet the quantitative and the qualitative gap in the supply of skilled manpower for the petroleum sector and also to promote research and development activities needed for the growth of this sector. Sir, in the field of petroleum sector, there are public sector companies like the Indian Oil, the Hindustan Petroleum and the Bharat Petroleum. In the sector of energy, especially where renewable energy is concerned or the clean energy is concerned, I think more emphasis will be given in this Institute on research and development part. As a lot of expenditure has been incurred, provisions have been made and stiff targets have been set out for clean energy. I think the Government will put more emphasis on fulfilling the targets and also the expenditure. As clean energy will be the order of the day and clean energy will be helping the environment, keeping this view in mind, I think a lot of emphasis will be there as far as running of the Institute and research activities are concerned. The academic and research activities of the IIPET will derive strength from the Institute's proximity to the sector-related activities such as KG Basin, Visakhapatnam refinery and the proposed petrochemical complex at Kakinada. I am sure in the time to come, this Institute would become a centre of excellence in petroleum and energy studies. The legislation also provides for the constitution of the Board of Governors which shall be responsible for the general superintendence, direction and control of the affairs of the Institute. The constitution of the Board of Governors will be done under the active supervision of the Central Government and I am sure that the Central Government's total superintendence and control will be there. But the autonomy which is expected out of the Institution will depend on the expertise and the professionalism of the faculties and those who will be involved with this. Needless to mention, the Government will exercise necessary caution on the appointment of the Board of Governors; at the same time, as regards the appointment of faculties and the admission which will be given to the candidates, there will be reservation and the same will be implemented for SC/ST/OBC. Along with this, I think more emphasis should be made where economically backward candidates are concerned, those who come with merit but do not have any other way of getting into this kind of an Institute of national importance.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

I think the Government will make sure that autonomy is granted to the Board of Governors which will take these things into account. After getting the diplomas

[Shri Anil Desai]

or degrees from this Institute of repute, the incumbents will be getting jobs and they will be absorbed. There will be plenty of opportunities for them to make and operate the things on their own so that they can start their ventures and contribute towards the economy. With these words, I support this Bill. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Shri Anil Desai. Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you and through this august House, I congratulate my brothers and sisters of the residuary State, the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.

On this historic occasion, with this enactment, they are going to get the Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy which is the institute of national importance. This conveys that the bifurcation of erstwhile united State of Andhra Pradesh into Telangana and Andhra Pradesh is going to be the happening story of progress, story of success, story of advancement with cordial competition between both the States within the Indian Union. I appreciate the Petroleum Minister for piloting this. In 2016, at Vakalapudi near Anakapalli of Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh, this Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy started its course of activity and initiated the undergraduate courses. In April, the Cabinet had given its nod and in August, Lok Sabha passed this Bill and now with its passage through Rajya Sabha, this enactment will give the Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy the status of institute of national importance. With this, this is the fourth institute in India. Earlier, there were three institutes looking after the petroleum engineering, petroleum technology and petroleum science in our country. Earlier, we were having these institutes at Dehradun, Raebareli and Gandhi Nagar. Now, this Visakhapatnam Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy is having a very important nomenclature, Petroleum and Energy, but the supporting and financing institutions are just from petroleum and gas companies only like GAIL, ONGC, HPCL, BPCL wherein I call upon the Union Government that since this is having the broadened phrase and the importance of research into energy sector is also required, please rope in the NTPC, BHEL and such energy sector corporate and public sector undertakings so that this will serve not only the petroleum sector but also the energy sector as energy and petroleum are going to have the greater advancement in times of come. If we look at the petroleum aspect, the waste plastic is going to be petroleum tomorrow and the fossil fuels are not just 'fossil'. As per the assumption of globally-renowned petroleum scientists, the hydrocarbons can be manufactured in requisite conditions, pressure and the temperature. The nuclear power is not going to be the power. The

6.00 P.M.

fossil fuel petroleum is not going to be the power. If we achieve the capacity to generate the hydrocarbon in the chemical reactions in the laboratories and in the broad industrial expansions, then we are going to have the power. To enrich and to support our scientific and engineering fraternity, I call upon the Union Petroleum Minister to encourage these four institutes to have the broadened curriculum so as to include the focus on hydrocarbons and also deeper research into the energy sectors not only among the renewable energies but also within the utilization of the energy sectors. I would like to draw your attention to one point. If research, engineering technologies and exploration would have been properly utilized, my brothers and sisters of Gujarat would not have incurred such a huge loss of ₹ 20,000 crore through their State-owned Corporation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rapoluji, one minute.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, I request you to kindly extend the time by twenty minutes so that we can pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Yes. I think that is a consensus already. In the morning also, we have agreed that. So, we extend the time until the Bill is passed, not twenty minutes.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Please ask him to shorten his speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, you have got only one more minute.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I am about to conclude my speech. I empathize and sympathize with my brothers and sisters from Gujarat for incurring huge losses worth ₹ 20,000 crore due to the hasty exploration efforts made through State Government-owned corporations. If adequate support in the field of engineering, technology and exploration had been provided through such institutes, they would not have incurred such losses. Please empower the institutes to serve the national needs. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Rapolu. You adhered to the six minutes-time. Now, the hon. Minister to reply.

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री; तथा कौशल विकास और उद्यम शीलता मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान): उपसभापति जी, बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कई महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दुओं पर इस बिल के बारे में अपने सुझाव दिए, इसके लिए सबसे पहले मैं सदन के उन सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ। इस बिल के बारे में चर्चा करते हुए सभी ने इसे एक सर्वसम्मत समर्थन दिया। जैसा कि बताया गया कि आंध्र प्रदेश के विभाजन के समय कई विषयों को पारित करते हुए और बिल के कंपोनेंट बनाते हुए, एक प्रतिबद्धता यह भी थी कि Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy के प्रतिष्ठान की स्थापना आंध्र प्रदेश में की जाएगी। उसी प्रतिबद्धता के आधार पर इस साल सरकार ने इसका निर्णय लिया है। पिछले academic session से Visakhapatnam University Campus में इस इंस्टीट्यूट की पढ़ाई भी शुरू हो चुकी है। IIT, Kharagpur को उसका mentor organization बनाया गया है। अभी हम इसके दूसरे शिक्षा वर्ष में चल रहे हैं।

आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने इसके लिए 200 एकड़ जमीन दी, जिसके लिए मैं आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार का बहुत आभारी हूँ। उन्होंने वादे के मुताबिक free of cost land उपलब्ध करवाई है। भारत सरकार के माध्यम से इसका जो प्रोजेक्ट बनाया गया है, उसके अनुसार इस इंस्टीट्यूट के बनने में लगभग 1055 करोड़ की लागत आएगी। भारत सरकार budget allocation के माध्यम से 655 करोड़ 46 लाख रुपये का वित्तीय प्रबंधन करेगी और 400 करोड़ रुपया अलग-अलग oil companies के द्वारा एक endowment के माध्यम से दिया जाएगा, ताकि उसका recurring खर्च चल सके। 655 करोड़ रुपये उस इंस्टीट्यूट को प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में build-up करने के लिए खर्च किए जाएंगे और 400 करोड़ रुपये endowment के द्वारा एफडी के रूप में रखे जाएंगे, जिससे उस इंस्टीट्यूट के recurring खर्च का भुगतान शुरू हो सकेगा। आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार और केंद्र सरकार की यह अपेक्षा है और यह संभावना है, वह institute थोड़े ही दिनों में अपने आप स्वतंत्र हो सकेगा। जैसे भारत के अन्य IITs/IIMs की government allocation के बाद भी अपनी financial autonomy होती है, हमारी अपेक्षा है कि यह इंस्टीट्यूट भी उसी दिशा में आगे बढ़ेगा, सरकार ने भी उसी दिशा में इसका प्रबंधन करना शुरू कर दिया है।

अगर मैं इसको sum-up करूँ, तो संक्षेप में मैं दो-तीन विषय कहूँगा। सबने एक बहुत ही वाजिब चिंता जाहिर की है कि इसकी autonomy के बारे में क्या होगा? यह बात अलग है कि आज तक जो लोग सरकार में रहे, वे अपने तरीके से व्यवस्थाओं को चलाते रहे, लेकिन उनके सुझाव महत्वपूर्ण हैं और मैं उनके सुझावों को आदर से स्वीकार करता हूँ। इसकी autonomy को समाप्त करने की हमारी कोई मंशा नहीं है। आगे चल कर यह इंस्टीट्यूट स्वतंत्र हो, इस सरकार की यही इच्छा और मंशा है। इस सदन के अंदर आज की चर्चा को साक्षी रखते हुए मैं आप सभी को इसके लिए आश्वस्त करना चाहूँगा कि यह autonomous ही रहेगा।

इसमें बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण लोगों को रखा गया है। Indian Institute of Science, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad के प्रतिनिधि भी इसमें रहेंगे, नीति आयोग के प्रतिनिधि भी इसमें रहेंगे और उसके साथ-साथ पांच विशेषज्ञ भी इसमें रहेंगे। दुनिया के एनर्जी सेक्टर के जो जानकार लोग हैं, वे इसमें सदस्य रहेंगे। ऑयल मार्केटिंग के, ऑयल कंपनियों के अधिकारी भी इसमें रहेंगे। इसे गिनते हैं, तो भारत सरकार का पक्ष ज्यादा हैवी दिखता है, लेकिन क्या हम इसे डे वन से बीएचयू मानेंगे, क्या हम इसे डे वन से जेएनयू मान सकते हैं, क्या डीयू मान सकते हैं, क्या चेन्नई यूनिवर्सिटी मान सकते हैं, शायद नहीं। प्रारंभिक अवस्था में

इसकी हैंड-होल्लिंग की आवश्यकता होगी। उसके वित्तीय प्रबन्धन के लिए इन सारे कॉरपोरेट को इकट्ठा किया गया है। उसकी एकेडेमिक ऑटोनामी के लिए अथॉरिटी स्वतंत्र है। इसमें किस प्रकार के कोर्स चलाए जाएंगे और इसमें किस प्रकार से नियुक्तियां की जाएंगी, इसके बारे में यह संस्था स्वतंत्र रूप से काम करेगी।

महोदय, यह बात सही है कि भारत के संविधान के तहत जो आरक्षण के प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उनके अनुसार शिक्षा और गैर-शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जितनी भी नियुक्तियां होंगी, उनका पालन पूर्ण रूप से किया जाएगा। इस बात का इस बिल में प्रोविज़न रखा गया है।

महोदय, मैं एक और विषय पर बहुत प्रसन्न हूं और इसके लिए मैं सदन का आभारी हूं कि सभी ने इस विषय पर चिन्ता जाहिर की है। इस देश की जो ऊर्जा आवश्यकता है, उसे पूरा करने के लिए यह बात सही है कि आजादी के 70 साल के बाद भी आज हम एनर्जी सिक्योरिटी की ओर, फिर चाहे ट्रांसपोर्टेशन में हो, हाइड्रोकार्बन में हो, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी एनर्जी में हो या रिन्यूअल एनर्जी के क्षेत्र में हो, हम इंडिपेंडेंट नहीं हो पाए हैं। इस सरकार के आने से चार या पांच साल पहले जो सोलर एनर्जी की प्रति यूनिट कॉस्ट 12 से 14 रुपए थी, वह इस सरकार के आने के बाद और इस सरकार द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में प्रयास करने के कारण अब ढाई या तीन रुपए प्रति यूनिट पर आ गई है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एनर्जी के क्षेत्र के विश्व के विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि दुनिया में यदि एनर्जी के क्षेत्र में सबसे ज्यादा कहीं काम हो रहा है या आने वाले 25 साल में काम होने वाला है, तो वह भारत है। वर्ष 2040 तक, यानी आने वाले 25 सालों में भारत की एनर्जी की जो खपत होगी, वह दुनिया की एनर्जी की खपत की लगभग 25 प्रतिशत होगी। Incremental requirement of energy, जितनी होगी, उसके 25 प्रतिशत भाग की खपत भारत में होगी। आज भारत विश्व का तीसरे नंबर का ऊर्जा खपतकारी देश है।

महोदय, यह बात सही है कि आज भी hydrocarbon के क्षेत्र में हमें अपनी आवश्यकता का 80 प्रतिशत बाहर से आयात करना पड़ रहा है। हम उसकी सीमा को जानते हैं। अगर हमारी Import dependency बढ़ेगी, तो हमारे ऊपर foreign exchange का बोझ भी बढ़ेगा और उससे हमारा एक्सपेंडिचर भी बढ़ेगा और जिस प्रकार से विश्व की geo-polity होती है, उसके हिसाब से हमारे देश को भी उसका शिकार बनना पड़ सकता है। ऊर्जा international commodity होने के कारण अमेरिका में कुछ रिफाइनरीज बन्द हो गईं। खाड़ी के दो देशों में कुछ राजनीतिक तनाव के कारण भी इसके ऊपर प्रभाव पड़ता है। इस चिन्ता को दूर करने के लिए, यह अपेक्षा करना गलत नहीं है, यदि मैं यह कहूं कि हमारे देश की शिक्षा नीति प्राइमरी स्कूलों पर रोक लगाने से नहीं बदलेगी। निश्चित रूप से यह इंस्टीट्यूट, उस टेक्नोलॉजी की दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसके लिए जहां सरकार ने Bifurcation Act में, इसके बारे में सोचा है वह सही सोचा गया है।

महोदय, आंध्र प्रदेश में इस प्रकार के एक इंस्टीट्यूट की आवश्यकता थी। मैं अपने मित्र, श्री रवि वर्मा जी का आभारी हूं। उन्होंने एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय के बारे में उल्लेख किया। मैं अपने वरिष्ठ सदस्य, श्री सी. पी. नारायणन जी का भी आभारी हूं। उन्होंने इसका जो scientific आस्पेक्ट है, उसकी ओर ध्यान दिलाया। KG Basin दुनिया का सबसे prolific basin बनता जा रहा है। आने वाले 10 सालों में 60-70 हजार करोड़ रुपए का खर्च exploration activities, refinery activities और petro-chemical activities पर आंध्र प्रदेश में होने वाला है।

[श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान]

महोदय, gas hydrates के इतने ज्यादा भंडार केजी बेसिन में हैं, लेकिन आज सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है कि उस गहरे पानी से हाइड्रोकार्बन को, उस रिसोर्स को हम कैसे मॉनिटाइज करें, बाजार तक लाएं और रिफाइनरी तक लाएं। इस प्रकार का इंस्टीट्यूट आज विश्व भर में अमेरिका के Shale Revolution को इन दिनों में, पिछले दो-तीन दशकों के अंदर एनर्जी सेक्टर की एक बड़ी उपलब्धि माना जाता है। यदि उसका श्रेय किसी को जाता है, तो वह Texas University और Houston University को जाता है। आज हमारे देश में अनेक इंस्टीट्यूट हैं। सारे आईआईटी उस दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं। हमारे दो-तीन स्पेशियलाइज्ड इंस्टीट्यूट्स भी इस दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं। मैं यदि स्पष्ट रूप से कहूं और यह कहूं कि देहरादून के बारे में बार-बार कहा गया, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह CSR Laboratory है, कोई इंस्टीट्यूट नहीं है, लेकिन वह भी काम कर रहा है। मैं मानता हूं कि field and laboratory पहली बार, एक बढ़िया जोड़ी के रूप में काम कर रही है और यह शायद IPE के अंदर होगी। बाकी कई सदस्यों ने छोटे-छोटे सुझाव भी दिए हैं। कई सदस्यों ने अपनी बात कहते हुए छोटे-छोटे सुझाव भी दिये हैं। जैसे मेरे मित्र रिपुन बोरा जी ने असम के बारे में कहा कि असम की ऑटोनॉमी के बारे में क्या सोच रहे हैं? मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाया। RGIPY के अन्तर्गत— मैं अब कहूंगा तो शायद रिपुन बोरा जी थोड़ा नाराज भी हो सकते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी की घोषणा, कैसे काम नहीं किया जाता है, उसका बेस्ट एग्जाम्पल, रिपुन जी अगर आयेंगे तो मैं फाइल भी खोल कर दिखा दूंगा। रिपुन जी, सिर्फ घोषणा ही काम नहीं होता है, काम करना पड़ता है। मैं आपको सूचनार्थ बताऊं कि हम लोगों ने इसी साल से इंस्टीट्यूट शुरू कर दिया है। घोषणा 8-9 साल पहले की गई थी। आपने कई बार उस पर भाषण भी दिया होगा, लेकिन हमने पिछले एकेडेमिक सेशन से उसमें पढ़ाई शुरू करा दी है। हम चाहते हैं, यह सरकार चाहती है कि वह इस प्रकार की, विशाखापट्टनम जैसी एक ऑटोनॉमस और इंडिपेंडेंट बॉडी बने। हम शीघ्र ही उसके लिए भी सुधार/संशोधन आपके पास लेकर आयेंगे और आपके समर्थन की अपेक्षा करेंगे।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, this is a matter of record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: मैं पहले कह दूं, पूरा कर दूं?

SHRI RIPUN BORA: It started functioning during the time of Congress Party. I welcome and appreciate that you are going to make this institution an institution of national importance.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: उपसभापति जी, मैं रिकॉर्ड स्ट्रेट कर दूँ। मैं सदन में जिम्मेवारी के साथ कहता हूँ। मैं सार्वजनिक भी कह सकता हूँ, नहीं तो रिपुन जी आयें, तो मैं उनको कागज दिखा दूँ। वह सिर्फ घोषणा ही थी। असम सरकार ने एक जमीन दी थी।

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता (असम): लैंड एलोकेशन भी हुआ था।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: दादा, मैं यहां कैसे असत्य कह सकता हूँ! जमीन ही एलोकेट हुई थी, बस! मां कामाख्या देवी की जय, इतना ही हुआ था। हमने उसको खोला, एडमिशन करवाया, इस बार पैसे का भी प्रबंधन किया है और इसके लिए हम बिल भी लेकर आयेंगे।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: It was started in a temporary campus.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: मैं yield नहीं कर रहा हूँ। हम बिल लेकर आयेंगे। रिपुन जी की अपेक्षा से उसको ऑटोनॉमस करके चलायेंगे। हम पीछे हटने वालों में नहीं हैं, जिम्मेवारी लेने वालों में हैं। इस पर कई लोगों के सुझाव आये हैं। अन्य कई सुझाव आये हैं और बिल से बाहर के भी सुझाव आये हैं। मैं सबका आभारी हूँ। देश में लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किया हुआ, आज राज्य सभा द्वारा पारित करने के बाद, जो एक एकेडेमिक इंस्टीट्यूट दो साल से चल पड़ा है, उसको आज एक संवैधानिक/कानूनी मान्यता मिलेगी। इसके लिए मैं सदन का आभारी हूँ। इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल को सर्वसम्मति से समर्थन करने के लिए धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there is one Amendment (No.1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. So, the Amendment is not moved.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, we are saying, 'ayes', but they are keeping quiet. The Treasury Benches are keeping quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... Suppose I say, 'noes', then they will shout. But when I say 'ayes', they keep quiet.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's good. They welcome your saying, 'ayes'.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we don't have the sterling eloquence of Rangarajanji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Clauses 6 to 8 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 9, there are five Amendments (Nos. 2 to 6) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. So, the Amendments are not moved.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 10, there are three Amendments (Nos. 7 to 9) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. So, the Amendments are not moved.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 14 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 15, there are two Amendments (Nos. 10 and 11) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. So, the Amendments are not moved.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 16 to 32 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 33, there is one Amendment (No. 12) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. So, the amendment is not moved.

Clause 33 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 34 to 45 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Bill is passed.

I thank every Member who cooperated in passing the two Bills and adhering to time.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are always cooperating.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, let us take up Special Mentions. Members who want to read their Special Mention can do so.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Santiuse Kujur; not present. Shrimati Sasikala Pushpa.

Demand to take necessary steps to rescue missing fishermen of Tamil Nadu and provide relief and rehabilitation measures to the fishermen affected by Ockhi cyclone in the State

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, a devastating 'Ockhi Cyclone' had hit the southern coastal areas of Tamil Nadu. There were intermittent rains in Kanyakumari District since 29th November, 2017, which turned into 'Ockhi Cyclone'

and caused severe loss in the southern coastal areas in the State of Tamil Nadu particularly in Kanyakumari District. No proper warning was given by the Indian Meteorological Department about the Cyclone. The damage to life and property due to this cyclone was enormous. The power infrastructure, agriculture including horticulture and plantation crops, road networks, fisheries infrastructure and drinking water supply were severely affected and the normal life of the people had gone haywire.

The most affected in this disaster were fishermen. Fishermen, who ventured into sea for fishing, were lost in high sea due to cyclone. The family of the lost fishermen are running from pillar to post to know the whereabouts of their beloved ones but they are not getting proper replies from the concerned authorities. Only one Coast Guard Aircraft Dornic 760 was pressed into services for aerial surveillance, which was not adequate and sufficient. The fate of around 2,500 fishermen who ventured into sea for deep sea fishing before 29th November, 2017 is still unknown. The family members of the affected fishermen who went to deep sea for fishing are registering their protest in one way or other, but no substantial relief has been given to them.

Sir, I urge the Government to take necessary steps to rescue the missing fishermen and provide relief and rehabilitation to the affected fishermen. Thank you.

**Demand to protect the rights of candidates from Tamil Nadu in banking
service recruitment examinations by making knowledge of
regional language mandatory**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS) recruits candidates for various posts in banking sector throughout the country. The number of posts available is generally higher in Tamil Nadu. However, relaxation of IBPS rules adversely affect candidates from Tamil Nadu. For a long time, knowledge of regional language of the State was compulsory for selection and posting to that state. Only candidates who studied Tamil were eligible for competing for clerical cadre posts in Tamil Nadu. But recently, this stipulation has been diluted and candidates from other States without the knowledge of Tamil are allowed to compete for the posts in Tamil Nadu. They are given enough time to clear a basic test in Tamil and thus they are absorbed by the banks in Tamil Nadu. Candidates who qualify such tests do not have the required day-to-day knowledge in spoken or written Tamil. Bank customers in the rural areas face a lot of hardship in communicating with them. At a time when the hon'ble Prime Minister has been striving hard to get all the citizens into the banking system, unfortunately, bank recruiters are estranging people from banking system by posting non-Tamils in the banks situated in Tamil Nadu.

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

The decision to dilute knowledge of regional language has also jeopardized the career of over ten lakh educated youth in Tamil Nadu as the posts are usurped by candidates from other States. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to make the knowledge of regional language compulsory for banking posts and save the livelihood of unemployed youth of Tamil Nadu.

Demand to address the problem of Bitcoins network in the country

SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE (Maharashtra): Sir, through you, I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the negative implications of Bitcoin, a digital currency that has created havoc and panic in India in recent times.

A huge Bitcoin network is operating in the world. Innocent people are being attracted to participate in this network without any knowledge about its risk factors. Some Indian techies living abroad are trading in the digital currency, buying Bitcoins in overseas exchanges and selling them locally at higher prices. The Bitcoin-rupee swap rate went into a free fall after regulators in China forced BTC China, one of the world's biggest exchanges for the digital currency, to close down in September, 2017.

Sir, the money used to buy Bitcoin is completely untraceable and may be used for trading and other financial activities directly without any accountability. I believe that money being used in the network is nothing but black money. I would like to know what efforts have been made by the Government, the RBI and the SEBI to regulate the use of virtual currencies such as Bitcoin. Through media reports, we come to know that RBI has not given any licence and authorization to deal with Bitcoin or any virtual currency, but then how illegal trading is taking place by using Bitcoin and people are being duped.

I urge upon the Government to go to the root of the problem and stop the Bitcoins network in India. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Derek O'Brien, not present. Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh, not present. Prof. Rajeev Gowda, not present. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 hours on Thursday, the 28th December, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-three minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 28th December, 2017.*

