

Vol. 247

No. 13



Wednesday

2 January, 2019

12 Pausha, 1940 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-17)

Messages from Lok Sabha —

The Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 2018 — *Laid on the Table* (pages 17-18)

The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (pages 17-18)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests — *Presented* (pages 18-19)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs — *Laid on the Table* (page 19)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology — *Laid on the Table* (pages 19-20)

Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology — *Laid on the Table* (page 20)

Reports of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes — *Laid on the Table* (page 21)

Statement of the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes — *Laid on the Table* (page 21)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers — *Laid on the Table* (pages 21-22)

Statements by Ministers — *Laid on the Table*

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighty-eighth and the Two Hundred and Eighty-ninth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry (page 22)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs (pages 22-23)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (page 23)

Motion for Election to the Coffee Board — *Adopted* (page 23)

Observation by the Chair (pages 23-25)

Matters raised with Permission —

Concern over certain provisions of the Consumer Protection Bill, 2018 (pages 26-27)

Privatisation of Airports in India (pages 27-28)

Autonomy and Independence of Institutions (pages 29-31)

Oral Answer to Question (pages 31-35)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 35-103)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 103-360)

Written Answers to Starred and Unstarred Questions set for the 1st January, 2019 (pages 361-659)

Request to allow the Minister to make a statement (pages 659-661)

Statutory Resolution —

Approving Proclamation issued on 19th December, 2018 in relation to State of Jammu and Kashmir (pages 661-662)

Withdrawal of Members (pages 662-663)

Request to allow the House to function (pages 663-664)

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

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 2nd January, 2019/12th Pausha, 1940 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

श्री सभापति: आप सभी को धन्यवाद और सभी को इंग्लिश नव वर्ष की शुभकामनाएं।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. 609 (E), dated the 5th July, 2018, publishing the Border Security Force, Air Wing Officers (Group 'A' Combatised posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2018. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10762/16/19]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

II. Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of various public sector companies and SFPL, Noida, Uttar Pradesh and related papers

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:—
 - (1) F. No. PNGRB/Auth./CGD/Amd/2018/3, dated the 9th November, 2018, publishing the “Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorising Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) third Amendment Regulations, 2018.”
 - (2) F. No. PNGRB/Auth./CGD/Amd/2018/4, dated the 26th November, 2018, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorizing

Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2018.

- (3) F. No. INFRA/T4S/SC-6/4/18, dated the 26th November, 2018, publishing “the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards for Retail Outlets dispensing Petroleum, Auto LPG and CNG) Regulations, 2018.”

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 10234/16/18]

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:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, 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. 10562/16/18]

- (ii) (a) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10231/16/18]

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

- (a) Annual Report of the Society for Petroleum Laboratory (SFPL), Noida, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2017-18.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10233/16/18]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

II. Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the ESIC, New Delhi and related papers

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Notification No. G.S.R. 1125 (E), dated the 16th November, 2018,

publishing the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10238/16/19]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Notification No. G.S.R. 1126 (E), dated the 15th November, 2018, publishing the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10239/16/19]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Notification No. G.S.R. 828 (E), dated the 4th September, 2018, publishing the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under sub-section (3) of Section 62 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10240/16/18]

- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Notification No. G.S.R. 1182 (E), dated the 7th December, 2018, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 2018, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10241/16/18]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 36 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10236/16/18]

Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of the NSCI, New Delhi and the KVIC, Mumbai and related papers

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section 1 (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (a) Sixty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10247/16/18]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10248/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of the NHRC, New Delhi and related papers

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 20 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993:—
- (a) Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
 - (b) Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10650/16/18]

Notifications of 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 (4) of Section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955:—

- (1) G.S.R. 722 (E), dated the 30th July, 2018, publishing the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Amendment Rules, 2018. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10674/16/19]
 - (2) G.S.R. 1049 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2018, publishing the Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 2018.
 - (3) G.S.R. 1158 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2018, publishing the Citizenship (Second) Amendment Rules, 2018.
[Placed in Library. For (2) and (3) See No. L.T. 10679/16/19]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 1121 (E), dated the 16th November, 2018, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force, Assistant Sub Inspector (Steno) and Head Constable (Ministerial) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10676/16/19]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 154 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992:—
- (1) G.S.R. 531 (E), dated the 7th June, 2018, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Engineering Cadre, Group 'A' Post, Recruitment Rules, 2018.
 - (2) G.S.R. 591 (E), dated the 28th June, 2018, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Constable (Water Carrier, Safai Karamchari, Cook, Washerman and Barber), Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2018.
 - (3) G.S.R. 619 (E), dated the 9th July, 2018, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Combatant (Ministerial Cadre and Stenographer Cadre), Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2018.
 - (4) G.S.R. 655 (E), dated the 18th July, 2018, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, General Duty Cadre (Group 'A' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2018.
 - (5) G.S.R. 739 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2018, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Education and Stress Counsellor Cadre, Group 'C' Posts, Recruitment Rules, 2018.
 - (6) G.S.R. 1018 (E), dated the 10th October, 2018, publishing Corrigendum

to Notification No. G.S.R. 655 (E), dated the 17th July, 2018 published in the Gazette of India, dated the 18th July, 2018.

- (7) G.S.R. 1015 (E), dated the 10th October, 2018, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Tailor, Cobbler and Gardener Cadre, Group 'B' and Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (8) G.S.R. 1016 (E), dated the 10th October, 2018, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Deputy Commandant (Official Language) and Assistant Commandant (Official Language), Group 'A' Posts, Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (9) G.S.R. 1017 (E), dated the 10th October, 2018, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Head Constable and Constable Animal Transport Cadre (Group 'C' post) Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (10) G.S.R. 1014 (E), dated the 10th October, 2018, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Hindi Translator, Group 'B' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (11) G.S.R. 1099 (E), dated the 12th November, 2018, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Animal Transport Cadre, Group 'A' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) Posts, Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (12) G.S.R. 1112 (E), dated the 14th November, 2018, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Telecommunication Cadre (Group 'A' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (13) G.S.R. 1113 (E), dated the 14th November, 2018, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Transport Cadre (Group 'A' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (14) G.S.R. 1114 (E), dated the 14th November, 2018, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Electronic Data Processing Cadre (Group 'A' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (14) See No. L.T. 10678/16/19]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 206, dated the 7th July, 2018, publishing the National Fire Service College, Nagpur (Senior Instructor) Recruitment Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10763/16/19]

- (2) G.S.R. 313, dated the 29th September, 2018 publishing the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, Artist-cum-Draughtsman Recruitment Rules, 2018. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10675/16/19]

V. 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 Sashttra Seema Bal Act, 2007:—

- (1) G.S.R. 220, dated July 15 - July 21, 2018 (weekly Gazette), publishing the Sashttra Seema Bal (Combatised Engineering Cadre Group 'C' Posts Recruitment Rules, 2018 alongwith delay statement.
- (2) G.S.R. 283, dated the 1st September, 2018 publishing the Sashttra Seema Bal, Group 'C' Combatised (Non-Gazetted) Para-Veterinary Posts Recruitment Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 10677/16/19]

Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of the IIFPT, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, the NIFTEM, Haryana and the NMPPB, New Delhi and related papers

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT), Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Performance Review of the above Institute, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10402A/16/19]

- (ii) (a) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Haryana, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Performance Review of the above Institute, for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10402/16/19]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board (NMPPB), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, 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. 10402B/16/19]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Civil Aviation**II. Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of the ACI, New Delhi and the IGRUA, Amethi, Uttar Pradesh and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Notification F. No. AAI/OPS/707/GHR-2018, dated the 30th October, 2018, publishing the Airports Authority of India (Ground Handling Services) Regulations, 2018, under Section 43 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10444/16/19]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Aero Club of India (ACI), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10137/16/18]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, (IGRUA) Amethi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10680/16/19]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Textiles**II. Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of various corporation, councils, institutes and associations etc. and related papers**

वस्त्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय टम्टा): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Textiles, Notification F. No. 1205(1)/NIFT/Estt./HO/Ordinances/2017, dated the 5th April, 2018, publishing the National Institute of Fashion Technology Ordinances, 2017, under sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the National Institute of Fashion Technology Act, 2006, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10062/16/18]

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:—

(i) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, (JCI), Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of 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. 10446/16/19]

(ii) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Handloom Development Corporation Limited (NHDC), Gautam Buddh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, 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. 10764/16/19]

(iii) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited (CCIC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, 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. 10445/16/19]

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

(i) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10153/16/18]

(ii) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10158/16/18]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, 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. 10154/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC), Chennai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10156/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur, Rajasthan, for the year 2017-18, 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. 10155/16/18]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool Industry Export Promotion Council (WOOLTEXPRO), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10157/16/18]
- (vii)(a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane, Maharashtra, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10161/16/18]
- (viii)(a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council (W&WEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10160/16/18]
- (ix) (a) Sixty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC), Mumbai,

for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10159/16/18]

(x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad, Gujarat, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10447/16/19]

(xi) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, 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. 10687/16/19]

(xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Jute Industries' Research Association (IJIRA), Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10448/16/19]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II. Reports and Accounts (for various years) of various authorities, organisations, companies, councils and institutes etc. and related papers

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

- I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), under Section 40 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016:—

- (1) S.O. 5243 (E), dated the 12th October, 2018, publishing the Bureau of Indian Standards Kitchen Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 2018.

- (2) S.O. 5244 (E), dated the 12th October, 2018, publishing the Bureau of Indian Standards Domestic Water for Use with Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Quality Control) Order, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 10314/16/18]

- (B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Footwear Design and Development Institute Act, 2017:—

- (1) G.S.R. 841 (E), dated the 6th September, 2018, publishing the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Footwear Design and Development Institute, Managing Director Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (2) G.S.R. 842 (E), dated the 6th September, 2018, publishing the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Footwear Design and Development Institute, Secretary Recruitment Rules, 2018.
- (3) G.S.R. 843 (E), dated the 6th September, 2018, publishing the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Footwear Design and Development Institute, Executive Director Recruitment Rules, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 10313/16/18]

- (C) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), Notification No. S.O. 3867 (E), dated the 4th August, 2018, authorizing the Tobacco Board to admit, from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette and upto the 31st October, 2018 the registered traders and dealers of the Tobacco Board to purchase at its auction platforms in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the excess flue cured Virginia tobacco produced by the registered growers and flue cured Virginia tobacco produced by unregistered growers in the State of Andhra Pradesh, subject to the conditions mention therein, issued under Section 20A read with sub-section (2) of Section 8 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10316/16/18]

- (D) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), Notification No. S.O. 3868 (E), dated the 4th August, 2018, relaxing the operation of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 10 read with sub-section (1) of Section 14A of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 in the State of Andhra Pradesh, for

the period commencing from the date of publication of the notification in the official Gazette and ending on 31st October, 2018 and permitting the sale of excess flue cured Virginia tobacco crop of the registered growers and flue cured Virginia tobacco crop of the unregistered growers at the auction platforms authorized by the Tobacco Board, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 30 read with clause (g) of sub-section (2) of Section 8 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10317/16/18]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 21 and sub-section (4) of Section 18 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985:—

(a) Annual Report of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10308A/16/18]

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

(i) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, 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 Organisation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10588/16/19]

(ii) (a) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited (JKDFC), Jammu, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10304/16/18]

- (iii) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the PEC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Performance Review of the above Company, for the year 2017-18. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10302/16/18]

- (iv) (a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the ECGC Ltd. (*formerly Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited*), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, 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.

- (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) (ii) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10303/16/18]

- (3) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Kochi, Kerala, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10284/16/18]

- (4) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 25 of the Spices Board Act, 1986:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Spices Board India, Cochin, Kerala, for the year 2017-18.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Spices Board India, Cochin, Kerala, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10309/16/18]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), Ballabgarh, Haryana, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10291/16/18]

(ii) (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association (IRMRA), Mumbai, Maharashtra, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10287/16/18]

(iii) (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Basic Chemicals, Cosmetics and Dyes Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10590/16/19]

(iv) (a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the CAPEXIL (*formerly Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council*), Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10591/16/19]

(v) (a) Annual Report of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFEXIL), Kolkata, for the year 2017-18.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotional Council (SHEFEXIL), Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10589/16/19]

(vi) (a) Sixty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Plastics Export

Promotion Council (PLEXCONCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10592/16/19]

(vii) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10290/16/18]

(viii) (a) Sixty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the EEPC INDIA, Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10308/16/18]

(ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Quality Council of India (QCI), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10292/16/18]

(x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Productivity Council (NPC), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10293/16/18]

(xi) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP), Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, 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. 10298/16/18]

(xii) (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, 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. 10297/16/18]
- (xiii) (a) Sixty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, (CEPCI), Kollam, Kerala, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10305/16/18]
- (xiv) (a) Sixty-fourth Annual Report of the Tea Board India, Kolkata, for the year 2017-18.
(b) Sixty-fourth Annual Accounts of the Tea Board India, Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10306/16/18]
- (xv) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10586/16/19]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, Kerala, for the year 2017-18.
(b) Annual Accounts of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, Kerala, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10296/16/18]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 2018.

(II) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018.

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. 6) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st December, 2018.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

(II)

“In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st December, 2018.”

I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests:—

- (i) 317th Report on the Action Taken by the Department on the recommendations/ observations contained in Three Hundred Ninth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Department of Biotechnology;
- (ii) 318th Report on the Action Taken by the Department on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Three Hundred Tenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grant (2018-2019) of the Department of Science and Technology;
- (iii) 319th Report on the Action Taken by the Department on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Three Hundred Eleventh Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research;
- (iv) 320th Report on the Action Taken by the Department on the recommendations/ observations contained in Three Hundred Twelfth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Department of Space;
- (v) 321st Report on the Action Taken by the Ministry on the recommendations/

observation contained in Three Hundred Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change;

- (vi) 322nd Report on the Action Taken by the Department on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Three Hundred Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Department of Atomic Energy; and
- (vii) 323rd Report on the Action Taken by the Ministry on the recommendations/ observation contained in the Three Hundred Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-2019) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs (2018-19) on the subject 'Issues relating to migrant workers including appropriate legislative framework and skill development initiatives for prospective emigrants.'

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2018-19):—

- (1) Fifty-fifth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Department of Telecommunications;
- (2) Fifty-sixth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-fourth Report on 'Cable TV Digitization and Interoperability of Set Top Boxes' of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

- (3) Fifty-seventh Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology; and
- (4) Fifty-eighth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifty-third Report on 'Expansion of Rural BPOs and Challenges Faced by them' of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Statements showing further action taken by the Government on the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology:—

- (1) Fortieth action taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications);
 - (2) Fifty-first action taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
 - (3) Fifty-second action taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Posts); and
 - (4) Fifty-fourth action taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-ninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Review of Functioning of Song and Drama Division' of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
-

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) Seventeenth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Tenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Need for greater budgetary allocations for various welfare measures/schemes for OBCs" pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;
- (ii) Eighteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Measures undertaken to secure representation of OBCs in employment and for their welfare in National Highways Authority of India" pertaining to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; and
- (iii) Nineteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Measures undertaken to secure representation of OBCs in employment and for their welfare in NTPC Ltd." Pertaining to the Ministry of Power.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के संबंध में "विश्वविद्यालयों और अन्य उच्चतर शैक्षणिक/तकनीकी संस्थाओं में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के प्रतिनिधित्व को सुरक्षित करने, सुनिश्चित करने और उनके कल्याण के लिए किए गए उपाय" विषय पर अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के चौथे प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में समिति के आठवें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय I और अध्याय V में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाले निम्नलिखित विवरण की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in

English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:—

- (i) Final action taken Statement on Forty-eighth action taken Report on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-third Report on the subject "Demand for Grants 2018-19" of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).
- (ii) Final action taken Statement on Fiftieth action taken Report on the observations/recommendations contained in the Forty-first Report on the subject "Freight Subsidy Policy" of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

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

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

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME); and
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Two Hundred and Fifth Report of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fifth Report of the Department-

related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Third Report of the Committee on 'Border Security: Capacity Building and Institutions'.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Thirty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Labour**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COFFEE BOARD

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942 (VII of 1942), read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 4 of the Coffee Rules, 1955, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the Coffee Board."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I am sorry that I could not be here the other day because of some bereavement in my family. I normally do not miss the Parliament, but it was beyond my control and, then, it was duty also to be there in my village.

Now, I would like to make an appeal to all the Members once again that we have entered into a new year and we are left with just four working days. Then, after that there may be another Session — as we are all aware that before the elections the Government normally just go for Vote on Account — only for few days. That

will also be for only a few days. So, it will be a continuous Session as per the present arrangement. Keeping that in mind, we have to understand that we have a heavy agenda before us. A number of Bills — the Bills which have even gone to the Select Committees and come back with some unanimous recommendations and the Bills on which there is a broad consensus in the Business Advisory Committee about the need to pass them after making our suggestions and criticisms, if any, -- there are also a number of such Bills lying. All these Bills have been allocated time by the Business Advisory Committee. In addition to this, we have also identified certain important issues to be discussed in this Session of Parliament to which I have already given permission. These have been admitted. We could not take up the discussion on the cyclone in the Southern States. Then, we have on agenda, the issue of agrarian problem in the rural sector. Then, we have the problem of price rise for which notices have been given by some people. Then, we also have issues which have been agreed upon to be discussed here, plus Bills. ...(*Interruptions*).. That is a Bill. When the Bill comes, then your Resolution also will come up automatically. Then, there is Rafale issue also. So, with all these important things, the country is looking to us. I am, particularly, concerned because of the loss of the image the House is suffering. Another thing is, not to make comparison or to be envious -- the other House is functioning; the Bills are getting approved, and we are not able to function here. So, please, I appeal to all of you. We have just now, today, released the calendar for the New Year canalizing all the great people who have presided over this House, the Leaders of the House and the Leaders of the Opposition at that time, then, the Leaders of the Opposition who became the Leaders of the House subsequently, the Leaders of the House who became the Leaders of the Opposition subsequently, and then, the Leaders of the Opposition who became Prime Ministers. So, there is a history. Then, there have been 12 Chairmen before me. We all have expressed the need to have a meaningful debate in this House. One of the Leaders of this House has become Prime Minister, another Leader of the House has become the President of India also, Shri Pranab babu. So, keeping all these traditions in mind, I earnestly appeal to all of you. Whatever issues you have, please come to me if they are already not admitted, I will consider them positively.

Secondly, any issue cannot be dictated that you do this way, only then we will allow the House. This is not acceptable in a system. The House started on 11th December, 2018. Today, we are on 2nd January, 2019. We have not been able to do anything. So, please understand this. The entire country is watching us. I have the habit of going around and addressing universities, scientific communities, attending convocations, wherever I go, and also I come across the media, मज़ाक उड़ा रहे हैं

लोग! That is causing a loss of image to the House. इस पार्लियामेंट के बारे में लोगों के मन में जो भावना है, वह गिर रही है। ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, please. The image of Parliament is taking a beating. That is why people are laughing at us. I am not able to digest it as the Chairman of this House. After all, you are all senior Members. Please, क्या प्रॉब्लम है, बताइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): No problem, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: People are laughing at us; still, we are laughing. We are laughing at them, that you have elected us but see, what is happening! I don't want this sort of situation in the House. I earnestly request to all of you again, please cooperate; see to it that this House functions for the remaining days in a meaningful manner, and, then, pass some legislations after having some meaningful discussions. This is my appeal to all of you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Who is disturbing every day? It is only the AIADMK. Please request them to cooperate. See, again, they are coming.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... This is not going to help. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, जो हाउस नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप उन्हें हाउस से बाहर किरए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Each one accusing the other is not going to help. ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, please sit down. The calendar and diary are available in the Publication Centre. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the House discuss and decide that 'we need to go for action.' The Chair is ready for action. ...(*Interruptions*)... But it cannot be selective. ...(*Interruptions*)... Anybody disturbing the House, anybody coming to the Well of the House, action has to be taken. If I have the consent of the entire House, then we can think on those lines and move forward. ...(*Interruptions*)... But it cannot be selective. 'If they come to Well, take action; if we come to Well, excuse us.' ...(*Interruptions*)... ऐसे नहीं चलेगा। ...(*Interruptions*)... So, please understand. ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. Santanu Sen to speak on concern over certain provisions of the Consumer Protection Bill.

DR. SHANTANU SEN (West Bengal) ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (West Bengal): Sir, the House has to be in order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Concern over certain provisions of the Consumer Protection Bill, 2018**

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Good Morning, Sir. Wish you all a Very Happy New Year and thanks a lot for giving me this opportunity to speak before the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, you want action on both? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SANTANU SEN: I fully support your opinion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SANTANU SEN: The entire country is watching what is happening here*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: AIADMK Members, please go back to your seats. It is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SANTANU SEN: ... how the Government is trying to push the IMC Amendment Bill as a Money Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not fair. Please go back to your seats. This is my appeal once again. ...*(Interruptions)*... I also appeal, please don't sit and make the slogans. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please cooperate so that we can operate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, we have a demand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Santanu Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, in the Consumer Protection Bill that got passed in the Lok Sabha on 20th of December ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall go on record. Other than what Dr. Santanu Sen says, nothing shall go on record. Unless the Chairman permits, nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Santanu Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

DR. SANTANU SEN: We are surprised to see that on the one hand, you have increased the provision of compensation ten times. On the other hand, there is no provision of involvement of any person from the Judiciary. Sir, how can a

court run without having a Judge? ...*(Interruptions)*... Number two, Sir, there is no provision for penalty against false complaints. We believe this Bill will indulge the people to lodge false complaints just for getting money. ...*(Interruptions)*... Number three, the entire medical profession and the small traders will be affected by this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, we suggest, there must be some amendments. Without amendments, this Bill cannot serve the community at large. On one hand, you are trying to serve the people by the process of Ayushman Bharat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are asking the doctors to serve the community at a minimum possible rate and by producing the CPA Bill, you are indulging the patient-parties to lodge complaint for compensation. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is ridiculous. This cannot be done. Amendments should be brought in, Sir. This is our proposal. Thank you.*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

Privatisation of Airports in India

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, first of all, a Very Happy New Year.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the recent decision taken by the Union Government of approving the privatization of six airports, that is, Ahmadabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Mangaluru, Thiruvananthapuram and Guwahati through the PPP model has led to a dire situation on the ground with the Airports Authority of India employees are going on a three-day relay hunger strike and planning to take mass casual leave as a form of protest against the decision. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, this move puts the jobs of thousands of AAI employees at risk. ...*(Interruptions)*... The AAI-managed airports have reservations for people from the marginalized communities. After privatization, the job opportunities for them will reduce significantly. ...*(Interruptions)*... The staff will now be hired on a contractual basis which may lead to their exploitation. Also, the bidder quoting the highest per-passenger fee for domestic travellers will be awarded the rights. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it would automatically lead to an increase in airport fees and airfares. All in all, this decision has the potential to cause inconvenience to both the staff as well as the passengers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, this decision is also surprising given the fact that the airports chosen for the exercise are all profit-making and are running smoothly. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Airports Authority of India has been elevated to a Mini Ratna status of the Government as their performance was as per the required standards. ...*(Interruptions)*... Moreover no adverse report has been reported against this Authority by a parliamentary committee

or any other agency regarding airport performance. The question that one should then ask is, why fix something that is not broken. Though the aviation sector is in dire straits, changes are not needed at least in this respect. ...*(Interruptions)*... In this regard, the Government must provide an explanation as to whether the employees and other stakeholders like respective State Governments were consulted before taking this decision. If not, then I would like to urge the Government to consult the concerned stakeholders and incorporate their views regarding the costs and benefits of the exercise before taking any further step.

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please... *(Interruptions)*... Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan, Shri S. Muthukaruppan, Shri Gokulakrishnan, Shri A. K. Selvaraj, Dr. R. Lakshmanan, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam and Shri A. Vijayakumar, I am cautioning you all. Don't force me to name you. Please go back to your respective seats. I am telling you once again, please go back to your seats. Please, go back to your seats. There is no other way. The entire House is saying that the House must function. In the New Year, don't force me to do the unpleasant thing of sending my own Members out of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Dr. Subbarami Reddy, there have been occasions earlier and a number of people have done it earlier, but I am not justifying anybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa; not there. Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. No slogans and no placards shall be shown or repeated elsewhere. Media, Rajya Sabha TV and everybody else must take note of what the Chairman says. Only what is said by Members who have been permitted to speak shall go on record. Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we are not able to hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no order in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Earlier, we were sent out. ...*(Interruptions)*... I was named and sent out, whereas now you are running the House even when it is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Autonomy and Independence of Institutions

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): सभापति महोदय शुक्रिया। 11 तारीख से प्रतिदिन Zero Hour लगते-लगते आज मेरा नंबर आया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। ..(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, मैंने चाहा था कि मैं एक बहुत गंभीर विषय पर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूं। Investigative agencies और हमारी डेमोक्रेसी ईवीएम और बैलेट पेपर से नहीं चलती हैं। ..(व्यवधान)... हमारी डेमोक्रेसी में यह आवश्यक है कि हमारी संस्थाएं और संस्थान राजनीति से दूर रहें। सर, दिक्कत यह है कि institutions are being compromised. ...(Interruptions)... हमारी सबसे बड़ी परेशानी है कि देश की सबसे ताकतवर एजेंसीज के compromised होने की खबरें आती हैं, एफ़िडेविट में बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों का, बड़े-बड़े मंत्रियों का नाम निकलकर आता है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, अगर इस मुल्क में investigative agencies का नया ...(व्यवधान)... सामान्य हो गया, आज जो उधर बैठे हैं, कल वे इधर बैठेंगे ...(व्यवधान)... वे भी इस जद में आएंगे, इसलिए हमें आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम पूरी कोशिश करें कि rule of law and rule by law अपने चरित्र में हो। ...(व्यवधान)... You cannot be selective. ...(Interruptions)... Your political fight cannot be converted into these kinds of arrangements where we take recourse to using these agencies, making sure that the people suffer for having political differences with you. Having said that, Sir, through this House, I wish to caution every one of us here, our country shall thrive best only if we protect the autonomy and independence of these institutions, which we have summarily failed in doing, particularly in the last four-and-a-half years. ...(Interruptions)... And if these kinds of things continue to happen, I shudder to think what would happen to the Republic of India. Sir, whatever is going on in the CBI, ED, IB or other investigative agencies, has a script and that script comes from a particular Party Head Office. The people of India understand that script and we believe that we are getting down to a new low every day. ...(Interruptions)...

जय हिन्द सर। सर, मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि आप मेरी बातों को गंभीरता से लेंगे। ..(व्यवधान).. सदन में यह बात हर जगह पहुंचे, क्योंकि परिस्थितियाँ बदलेंगी, कल वे यहाँ होंगे और हम वहाँ हो सकते हैं। सर, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री अब्दुल वहाब (केरल): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet after fifteen minutes.

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

The House reassembled at forty minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12.00 noon.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Goel.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री: तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): सर, मैं अपने AIADMK के सदस्यों से पूरे सदन की तरफ से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जैसी अभी बातचीत हुई है ...(व्यवधान)... जैसी अभी बातचीत हुई है, अभी श्री नितिन गडकरी जी आयेंगे और आपसे बातचीत करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, we have already requested the concerned Minister, Shri Nitin Gadkari to talk to them and make a statement in the House to allow us to run the House.

Grenade attack on religious congregation in Punjab

211. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has investigated the grenade attack on a religious congregation in Punjab recently, killing three persons and injuring more than a dozen persons;

(b) if so, whether involvement of any terrorist organisation was found;

(c) how many persons were arrested and what is the progress of investigation; and

(d) the preventive and security measures taken to defeat such attacks in future, especially on religious congregations?

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

(a) Punjab Police has registered a case relating to the grenade attack at a prayer hall in Adliwal Village, PS Rajasansi, Amritsar on 18th November, 2018 and is investigating the same.

(b) As per available information, the involvement of Khalistan Liberation Force (KLF) and International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF) have come to notice in this incident.

(c) The Punjab Police has arrested 02 persons involved in the grenade attack and has also named 03 other persons, residing in other countries as accused, in respect to whom open dated warrants of arrest have been procured.

(d) In order to avert terror incidents in the country, there exists a close and effective coordination between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and the State level. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other Intelligence Agencies and State Governments. With a view to enhance the capacity of State forces, the Central Agencies have been organising training programmes for the States forces to collect, collate, analyse and disseminate intelligence from counter terrorism perspective and investigation of terror cases. States have also raised special forces to deal with terror incidents and Central Armed Police Forces and National Security Guards have also been stationed at different locations to assist the States in dealing with such incidents.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy ...(Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not able to speak ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let them talk. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: In the month of November, on Sunday, there was a religious congregation of Nirankaris in a village near Amritsar ...(Interruptions)... with about two hundred persons, including women were participating in it when the attack took place. Three persons were killed and a number of persons injured ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री विजय गोयल ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी, आप अलग से सदन की मर्यादा के तहत बात करें। ...(व्यवधान)... डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी, आप सवाल पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Now, in his reply, the Minister has mentioned that there was involvement of Khalistan Liberation Force (KLF) and International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF) in this incident. ...(Interruptions)... So, I would like to know as to what action the Government of India has taken in this regard.

श्री उपसभापति: आप सिर्फ अपने सवाल पूछिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Also, how do they plan to control such situations in future? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: We want justice to run the House. Sir, bring the House in order. The House should be in order.

श्री उपसभापति: सम्बन्धित विभाग के मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: महोदय, 18 नवम्बर, 2018 को पंजाब में अदलीवाल गांव, पुलिस थाना राजासांसी, जिला अमृतसर में यह घटना हुई थी ...**(व्यवधान)**... पंजाब में वहां निरंकारी सत्संग भवन में एक धार्मिक कार्यक्रम चल रहा था और उसमें इन आतंकियों द्वारा हमला करने की वजह से वहां तीन व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई थी और 23 लोग घायल हुए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पंजाब सरकार ने ...**(व्यवधान)**... पंजाब राज्य सरकार द्वारा इसमें मारे गये व्यक्तियों के लिए उनके निकटतम परिवारजनों को अपनी ओर से कुछ आर्थिक मदद भी की गयी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पंजाब सरकार द्वारा बताया गया है कि 5 लाख रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति उनके परिवारजनों को दिये गये हैं और 50,000 रुपये घायल व्यक्तियों के परिवारजनों को दिये गये हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहाँ जो ग्रेनेड हमला हुआ था, पंजाब पुलिस उसकी जाँच कर रही है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से हमारी National Investigation Agency ने भी वहाँ पर 18 तारीख को ही घटनास्थल का दौरा किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... घटना के बाद पंजाब पुलिस ने वहाँ पर इस मामले में अभी तक 2 अभियुक्तों को गिरफ्तार किया है और उसमें 3 व्यक्ति अभी तक अरेस्ट नहीं हुए हैं, जिनके नाम से भी मामला दर्ज किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन 3 लोगों को अरेस्ट करने के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. ...**(Interruptions)**... कृपया संक्षेप में उत्तर दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: ठीक है, महोदय। पंजाब पुलिस ने उसमें कार्रवाई की है, आगे कार्रवाई की जा रही है, जाँच चल रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से कुछ जरूरत पड़ेगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो हम कार्रवाई करने में मदद करते आये हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न पूछें, इससे पहले just give me one minute. ...**(Interruptions)**...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister the status of smart fencing of 3,000 kilometres along the Indo-Pakistan Border ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय चेयरमैन साहब आपके मुद्दे से इतने concerned हैं कि he just spoke to the Minister. The Minister is coming to talk to you. Please allow the

House to function. He is just coming. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was in a function. ...*(Interruptions)*... He had left it. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is joining...*(Interruptions)*...
Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the status of erecting smart fencing along 3,000 km on Indo-Pakistan Border because if there is any infiltration...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप अपनी सीटों पर जाकर बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी के प्रश्न के अतिरिक्त कोई चीज़ रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The casualty will be halted automatically. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very important matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, I would like to know the status of erecting this 3,000 km smart fencing along the Indo-Pakistan Border. ...*(Interruptions)*... Also, I want clarity from the hon. Minister on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... So that in future the intelligence agencies of the Centre should not fail ...*(Interruptions)*... You should see to it that it never happens. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to know about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: महोदय, इसमें जिन आरोपियों को arrest करने के लिए, जो वहां से फरार हुए हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिनके खिलाफ मामला दर्ज है, उनके लिए open date warrant प्राप्त कर लिया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनके खिलाफ State Police कार्यवाही करने जा रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... साथ ही, माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... कि ऐसे मामले दोबारा न हों, उनकी पुनरावृद्धि न होने देने के लिए, ...*(व्यवधान)*... कानून-व्यवस्था की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की होते हुए भी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... Central Government ने इसमें काफी मदद की है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहूंगा कि हमें पूरा देश देख रहा है। पिछली 11 तारीख से आप लगातार हाउस नहीं चलने दे रहे हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह सही नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मंत्री जी अपना कार्यक्रम छोड़कर आ रहे हैं आपसे बात करने के लिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया सदन चलने दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: दोबारा ऐसी आतंकी घटनाएं न हों, इसके लिए Central Government और स्टेट पुलिस ने काफी प्रयास किए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप कृपया अपनी सीटों पर जाएं, मंत्री जी आ रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर: भारत सरकार द्वारा आतंकियों से मुकाबला करने के लिए, जो यहां 26.11.2008 की घटना हुई थी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके बाद काफी अच्छे कदम उठाए गए हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके अलावा State Police modernization हेतु कार्यवाही की गई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... साथ ही, स्टेट जितनी पुलिस सहायता चाहती है, उतनी मदद केन्द्र सरकार देती

है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब भी स्टेट पुलिस या पंजाब पुलिस सहायता मांगती है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्हें सहायता दी जाती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके अलावा केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों को भी, उनकी क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए Police modernization के अंतर्गत अधिक हथियार और दूसरी चीज़ें उपलब्ध कराने में हमने मदद की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... साथ ही, border पर, जहां से आतंकियों द्वारा घुसने की कोशिश होती है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्हें रोकने के लिए border पर fencing का काम किया जाता है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... फ्लडलाइट्स लगाई जाती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नए-नए surveillance हेतु अत्याधुनिक उपकरण लगाए जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... साथ ही, State Police के Intelligence Wing और केन्द्रीय सरकार के Intelligence Wing आपस में तालमेल रखते हैं ताकि ऐसी घटनाएं दोबारा न हों, ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस दिशा में पूरा प्रयास करते हुए समन्वय रखा जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे border से आतंकी न आएँ, इसके लिए Central Government and State Government के बीच आपसी तालमेल होने से, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्हें रोकने हेतु पूरा प्रयास किया जाता है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... ताकि ऐसी घटना दोबारा न हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय चेयरमैन साहब के कहने पर मंत्री जी आ रहे हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... तब तक कृपया सदन चलने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप देखिए कि इतने माननीय सदस्य यहां मौजूद होकर नारे लगाएँ, पूरा देश इसे देखेगा तो क्या संदेश जाएगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोक सभा में काम हो रहा है लेकिन हम कुछ काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरे पास कोई विकल्प नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें आपने सदन चलाने के लिए बैठाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें लगातार पूरा देश देख रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम क्या संदेश दे रहे हैं, हमें समझना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Steps to improve working conditions of Beedi workers

*212. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that majority of the Beedi workers are suffering from multiple illness due to continuous exposure to tobacco and other hazardous substances, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any concrete measures to improve the working conditions of the employees particularly women associated with the beedi industries, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is implementing/proposes to implement any scheme for providing alternative livelihood for such women and children, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of funds allocated to States for providing alternate livelihood for Beedi workers during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No Specific cases of multiple illnesses of the beedi workers have been reported to this Ministry so far.

(b) This Ministry is implementing various Welfare Schemes for the welfare of beedi workers and their dependants including women workers in the field of Health, Housing and Education. Details of the Schemes are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) This Ministry has initiated a Skill Development Programme in collaboration with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and National Skill Development Corporation to provide alternative livelihood to beedi workers and their dependents including women workers to enhance their life standards. A total of 3620 beneficiaries have availed the Skill Development Training in 31 different courses as on 31.08.2018 out of which, 461 beneficiaries have been provided alternative jobs. Details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Details are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

Statement-I

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR BEEDI WORKERS AND THEIR DEPENDANTS

(i) **Health Schemes:** Besides providing health care facilities to beedi workers through 10 Hospitals and 286 Dispensaries located across the country, the following assistance is given to workers for treatment of certain categories of diseases, as under:—

Sl.No.	Purpose	Nature of Assitance
1.	Tuberculosis	Reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals and domiciliary treatment for workers. Subsistence allowance of ₹ 750/- to ₹ 1000/- p.m is granted as per the advice of the treating physician.
2.	Heart Diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure up to ₹ 1,30,000/-.
3.	Kidney Transplantation	Reimbursement of expenditure up to ₹ 2,00,000/-.
4.	Cancer	Reimbursement of actual expenses on treatment, medicines and diet charges incurred by workers, or their dependents for treatment through Government recognized hospitals.

Sl.No.	Purpose	Nature of Assistance
5.	Minor surgery like Hernia, Appendectomy, Ulcer Gynecological diseases and Prostrate diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure up to ₹ 30,000/-.

(ii) **Housing Scheme:** Under the revised Housing Subsidy scheme RIHS -2016 an amount of ₹ 1.5 lakh is being provided to Beedi workers as subsidy for helping them to build their own pucca houses.

(iii) **Educational Scheme:**

Scheme	Nature of Assistance			
Scheme for award of scholarships of the Beedi Workers.	Scholarship shall be awarded to the children of the workers at the following rates per student per year			
	Group	Class	Rates (in ₹)	
			Girls	Boys
	Group-I	Class-I to IV	250	250
	Group-II	Class-V to VIII	940	500
	Group-III	Class-IX	1140	700
	Group-IV	Class-X	1840	1400
	Group-V	Class-XI to XII	2440	2000
	Group-VI	Non-Professional Degree and PG Courses, Diploma Courses, BCA, BBA and PGDCA	3000	3000
	Group-VII	Professional Degree Courses i.e. B.E./ B.Tech/MBBS/BAMS/BUMS/B.Sc (Agriculture) and MCA/MBA	15000	15000

Statement-II

Details of Various Courses for Skill Development and Status of Skill Development of Beedi Workers

(A) Various Courses in which Skill Development Training has been imparted

1. Account Using Tally
2. CNC Operator

3. Hotel Management (Front Office Associate)
 4. Sewing Machine Operator
 5. Food and Beverages Service
 6. A/C and Fridge Mechanic
 7. Customer Care Executive
 8. Solar PV Installation
 9. Tailoring
 10. Solar Panel Installation
 11. Asstt. Electrician
 12. Asstt. Beauty Therapist
 13. Basic Computer Course
 14. General Duty Asstt.
 15. Field Technician
 16. Automobile Repairing
 17. Plumbing
 18. Beautician
 19. Mushroom Cultivation
 20. Banking and Accountancy
 21. Medical and Nursing Course
 22. Hand Embroidery
 23. Jam and Jelly Making
 24. Computer Hardware
 25. Pickle Making
 26. Stitching and Fashion Designing
 27. Soft Toys Making
 28. Agarbatti Making
 29. Bag Making
 30. LED Technician
 31. CCTV Technician
-

(B) Status of Skill Development of Beedi Workers as on 31-08-2018

Region	Training Completed Till 31-12-2017		Placement Provided Till 31-12-2017		Training Completed Between 01-01-2018 to 31-08-2018		Placement Provided Between 01-01-2018 to 31-08-2018	
	No. of Batches	No. of Trainees	Male	Female	No. of Batches	No. of Trainees	Male	Female
Ahmedabad	1	20	0	0	5	95	2	0
Ajmer	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	0
Allahabad	7	51	0	0	9	29	0	2
Bengaluru	5	129	0	0	13	200	2	25
Bhubaneswar	26	377	10	64	57	663	56	106
Guwahati	1	36	0	1	3	67	0	0
Hyderabad	6	41	0	0	21	497	1	1
Jabalpur	18	436	0	0	27	177	0	0
Kannur	3	35	3	3	0	0	0	0
Kolkata	14	292	0	12	2	83	11	24
Nagpur	3	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patna	7	48	2	1	11	76	2	5
Raipur	8	175	34	0	0	0	43	51
Ranchi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tirunelveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	99	1703	49	81	149	1917	117	214

Total Trained: 1703+1917=3620

Total Placed: 49+81+117+214=461

Statement-III

*Details of Budget Allocated under Skill Development Programme in
FY 2017-18 and 2018-19*

Sl. No.	Name of the LWO Region	Name of the State/ UT Covered	Budget Allocated in 2017-18 (₹ in lakh)	Budget Allocated in 2018-19 (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	—	0.50
2.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	12.08	—

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	9.81	—
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	50	5
5.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	19.97	10.75
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh/ Telangana	7	1.50
7.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	8	21.50
8.	Kolkata	West Bengal	37.66	0.10
		Tripura	—	—
9.	Guwahati	Assam	10	—
10.	Kannur	Kerala	26.75	—
11.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	12.08	15.90
		Goa		
		Daman (UT)		
		Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)		
12.	Patna	Bihar	4.92	—
13.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	12.03	11.75
14.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	5.10	—
15.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	5	—
TOTAL			220.4	67

* This programme was initiated w.e.f. 01.04.2017. Budget allocation has been made under the head “Education-Other Charges” for this project.

Red Corner Notice against Indians

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

(a) whether Red Corner Notice by INTERPOL and international warrants have been issued by German authorities against Indians for alleged frauds committed by Indians in Germany;

(b) if so, the details thereof, case-wise;

(c) whether action has been taken against the offenders;

(d) if so, the details thereof, case-wise with particular reference to INTERPOL's Red Corner Notice Nos. 453/1990 and 459/1998, so far; and

(e) if not, the reasons for protecting the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per information provided by the Central Bureau of Investigation [which is the National Central Bureau (NCB) of Interpol for India], two Red Notices issued against Indians by German authorities are valid as on 28.12.2018. However, these two notices are related to murder/homicide and do not relate to the alleged offence of frauds.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) No Interpol Red Notices bearing Numbers 453/1990 and 459/1998 exist as per the Data Base records of NCB-India.

Air routes introduced since 2014

†*214. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new sectors in which private and public sector service providers have been given permission by Central Government to provide air services in order to promote air travel since 2014 till now;

(b) the details of travel routes for which this permission has been given;

(c) the increase in number of air passengers recorded during last four years; and

(d) the expected increase in this number by the year, 2020?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. In this regard, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services of different regions of the country. It is however up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

However, list of airports (Schedule-wise) from where scheduled flights are operating from 2015 to 2018 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Details of domestic passenger growth recorded during last four year as

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

submitted by the airlines as a part of monthly submission of traffic data are as under:—

Year	Passenger Growth
2015	20.34%
2016	23.18%
2017	17.31%
2018 (till November, 2018)	19.21%

(d) As per Airports Authority of India traffic forecast, all Indian airports taken together are expected to handle 455 million (82 million international and 373 million domestic) passengers by the year 2020.

Statement

*List of airports (Schedule-wise) from where scheduled flights
are operating from 2015—2018*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Name of Cities Air linked	No. of Airports
1	2	3	4

(A) State-wise/UTs-wise Air Connectivity Winter Schedule 2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag. Cuddapah	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur	6
4.	Bihar	Gaya, Patna	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1
6.	Delhi	Delhi	1
7.	Goa	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadadara	8
9.	Haryana	-	

1	2	3	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala, Kullu	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise	4
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Belgaum, Mangalore, Hubli, Mysore	5
14.	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho	5
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Nanded	5
17.	Manipur	Imphal	1
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong	1
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal	1
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur	1
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	1
22.	Punjab	Amritsar	1
23.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur	3
24.	Sikkim	-	
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin	5
26.	Telangana	Hyderabad	1
27.	Tripura	Agartala	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Varanasi	5
29.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Pant Nagar	2
30.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata, Durgapur	3
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair, Car Nicobar	2
32.	Lakshadweep Islands	Agatti	1

1	2	3	4
33.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	
35.	Daman and Diu	Diu	1
36.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1
Number of cities connected by Scheduled domestic carriers			81

(B) State-wise/UTs-wise Air Connectivity Summer Schedule 2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag, Cuddapah	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur	6
4.	Bihar	Gaya, Patna	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1
6.	Delhi	Delhi	1
7.	Goa	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadadara	6
9.	Haryana	-	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala, Kullu	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise	4
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Belgaum, Mangalore, Hubli	4
14.	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho	5
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune	5
17.	Manipur	Imphal	1
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong	1
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal	1

1	2	3	4
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur	1
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	1
22.	Punjab	Amritsar	1
23.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur	3
24.	Sikkim	-	
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin	5
26.	Telangana	Hyderabad	1
27.	Tripura	Agartala	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Varanasi	5
29.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Pant Nagar	2
30.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata, Durgapur	3
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair, Car Nicobar	2
32.	Lakshadweep Islands	Agatti	1
33.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	
35.	Daman and Diu	Diu	1
36.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1
Number of cities connected by Scheduled domestic carriers			77

(C) State-wise/UTs-wise Air Connectivity Winter Schedule 2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag, Cuddapah	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur	6
4.	Bihar	Gaya, Patna	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1

1	2	3	4
6.	Delhi	Delhi	1
7.	Goa	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadadara	7
9.	Haryana	-	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala, Kullu	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise	4
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Belgaum, Mangalore, Hubli	4
14.	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho	5
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune	4
17.	Manipur	Imphal	1
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong	1
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal	1
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur	1
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	1
22.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhatinda	2
23.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur	3
24.	Sikkim	-	
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin	5
26.	Telangana	Hyderabad	1
27.	Tripura	Agartala	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur	6
29.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Pant Nagar	2
30.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata	2

1	2	3	4
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	1
32.	Lakshadweep Islands	Agatti	1
33.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	
35.	Daman and Diu	Diu	1
36.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1
Number of cities connected by Scheduled domestic carriers			77

(D) State-wise/UTs-wise Air Connectivity Summer Schedule 2017

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag, Cuddapah	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur	6
4.	Bihar	Gaya, Patna	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1
6.	Delhi	Delhi	1
7.	Goa	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadadara, Kandla, Porbandar	9
9.	Haryana	-	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala, Kullu, Shimla	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise	4
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Belgaum, Mangalore, Hubli	4
14.	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho	5

1	2	3	4
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Nanded	5
17.	Manipur	Imphal	1
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong	1
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal	1
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur	1
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	1
22.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhatinda	2
23.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur	3
24.	Sikkim	-	
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin	5
26.	Telangana	Hyderabad	1
27.	Tripura	Agartala	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur	6
29.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Pant Nagar	2
30.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata, Durgapur	3
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	1
32.	Lakshadweep Islands	Agatti	1
33.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	
35.	Daman and Diu	Diu	1
Number of cities connected by Scheduled domestic carriers			82

(E) State-wise/UTs-wise Air Connectivity Winter Schedule 2017

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag, Cuddapah	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur	6
4.	Bihar	Gaya, Patna	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1
6.	Delhi	Delhi	1
7.	Goa	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadadara, Kandla, Porbandar, Mundra	10
9.	Haryana	-	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala, Kullu, Shimla	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise	4
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Belgaum, Mangalore, Hubli, Vidyanagar	5
14.	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho	5
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Nanded, Shirdi, Nasik, Jalgaon	8
17.	Manipur	Imphal	1
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong	1
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal	1
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur	1
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	1
22.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Ludhiana	3
23.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer	5
24.	Sikkim	-	
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin	5

1	2	3	4
26.	Telangana	Hyderabad	1
27.	Tripura	Agartala	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Varanasi	5
29.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Pant Nagar	2
30.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata	2
Union Territories			
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	1
32.	Lakshadweep Islands	Agatti	1
33.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	
35.	Daman and Diu	Diu	1
36.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1
	Number of cities connected by Scheduled domestic carriers		89

(F) State-wise/UTs-wise Air Connectivity Summer Schedule 2018

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag, Cuddapah	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	1
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur	6
4.	Bihar	Gaya, Patna	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur, Jagdalpur	2
6.	Delhi	Delhi	1
7.	Goa	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar*, Rajkot, Surat, Vadadara, Kandla, Porbandar, Mundra	10
9.	Haryana	-	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala, Kullu, Shimla	3

1	2	3	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise	4
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Belgaum, Mangalore, Hubli, Vidyanagar	5
14.	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho	5
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Nanded, Shirdi, Nasik, Jalgaon, Kolhapur	9
17.	Manipur	Imphal	1
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong	1
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal	1
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur	1
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	1
22.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Ludhiana, Pathankot, Adampur	5
23.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer	5
24.	Sikkim	Pakyong	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin, Salem	6
26.	Telangana	Hyderabad	1
27.	Tripura	Agartala	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur	6
29.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Pant Nagar	2
30.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata	2
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	1

1	2	3	4
32.	Lakshadweep Islands	Agatti	1
33.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	
35.	Daman and Diu	Diu	1
36.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1
Number of cities connected by Scheduled domestic carriers			98

(G) State-wise/UTs-wise Air Connectivity Winter Schedule 2018

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry, Tirupati, Vijayawada, Vizag, Cuddapah	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	1
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Lilabari, Silchar, Tezpur	6
4.	Bihar	Gaya, Patna	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur, Jagdalpur*	2
6.	Delhi	Delhi	1
7.	Goa	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar*, Rajkot, Surat, Vadadara, Kandla, Porbandar, Mundra*	10
9.	Haryana	-	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala, Kullu, Shimla	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Leh, Srinagar, Thoise	4
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1
13.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Belgaum, Mangalore, Hubli, Vidyanagar, Mysore	6
14.	Kerala	Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum, Kannur	4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho	5

1	2	3	4
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Nanded, Shirdi, Nasik, Jalgaon, Kolhapur	9
17.	Manipur	Imphal	1
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong	1
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal	1
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur	1
21.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	1
22.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Ludhiana, Pathankot, Adampur	5
23.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Kishangarh	6
24.	Sikkim	Pakyong	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Tuticorin, Salem	6
26.	Telangana	Hyderabad	1
27.	Tripura	Agartala	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur	6
29.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Pant Nagar	2
30.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Kolkata, Durgapur	3
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	1
32.	Lakshadweep Islands	Agatti	1
33.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	
35.	Daman and Diu	Diu	1
36.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1
Number of cities connected by Scheduled domestic carriers			101

Note: *Temporarily suspended by airline.

Special package for Kerala

*215. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the memorandum for special package for Kerala submitted by the Chief Minister of Kerala, for post disaster (flood) recovery, reconstruction and rebuilding of the damaged infrastructure and stimulating the broader economy, is under consideration;

(b) if so, whether concrete steps are being taken to consider the requirements of Kerala as mentioned in the memorandum; and

(c) if so, the status of the appeal of Kerala made through the memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) No Sir. No memorandum for special package for Kerala for post disaster (flood) recovery, reconstruction and rebuilding of the damaged infrastructure and stimulating the broader economy has been received. The Government of Kerala has submitted memoranda for seeking assistance of ₹ 5596.77 crore for temporary measures for floods/landslides of 2018. On receipt of the same, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) was deputed to assess the damage in the disaster affected areas. Based on the assessment of the IMCT and the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC), the High Level Committee in its meeting held on 06.12.2018 has approved the assistance of ₹ 3048.39 crore from NDRF for floods and landslides of 2018.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Show cause notices to NGOs

216. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued show cause notices to a large number of NGOs for not filing annual income and expenditure statement for foreign funding and if so, the details thereof, particularly the NGOs located in Assam and other North-Eastern States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of licences have been cancelled by Government during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details of such NGOs of Assam and other North-Eastern States along with the names and the names of organisations from where they have been receiving the foreign contributions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) As per Section 18(1) of The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA, 2010) read with Rule 17(1) of The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 (FCRR, 2011), all the associations/NGOs which are registered under The FCRA, 2010 or which are given prior permission to receive Foreign Contribution (FC) under this Act, are required to submit Annual Returns and income and expenditure statement, receipts and payment account, balance sheet etc. for every financial year. Non-submission of the mandatory Annual Returns/accounts is a violation of the provisions of The FCRA, 2010 and The FCRR, 2011.

Relevant records are regularly scrutinized and show cause notices issued to the defaulting NGOs. Details of such NGOs of Assam and NE-Region are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) In terms of Section 14 of The FCRA, 2010, the Central Government, if it is satisfied after making such inquiry as it may deem fit, may by an order, cancel the FCRA registration of an NGO for violating provisions of The FCRA, 2010 and Rules made thereunder. Accordingly, FCRA registrations of more than 4800 defaulting NGOs have been cancelled during the last three years. Details of such NGOs are at MHA's website www.fcraonline.nic.in. The details of NGOs from Assam and NE-Region whose registrations have been cancelled are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Names of donor organizations from whom Foreign Contribution has been received by such organizations are available on the MHA website www.fcraonline.nic.in.

Statement-I

List of Associations to whom Show Cause Notices were issued

(A) Assam

Sl. No	FCRA Registration Number	Name of the association	Address
1	2	3	4
1.	020720020R	Lions Silchar Central Trust	Park Road, Silchar, Cachar, Assam, Cachar, Assam
2.	020780072R	National Alliance Mission	"Navajeevan", Gandhibasti, Guwahati, Kamrup Distt. (Assam)-781003, Kamrup, Assam
3.	020780078R	Swabalambi	Opposite Silpukhuri Post Office, Gandhi Basti Road, Guwahati, Kamrup Distt. (Assam)-781003, Kamrup, Assam

1	2	3	4
4.	020770005R	D K Education Society	Noonmati, Guwahati, Guwahati-781020, Barpeta, Assam
5.	020790019R	Dikrong valley Environment and Rural Development Society	H.O. No. 1. Barpathar, P.O. Gosaibari, Distt. Lakhimpur, Assam, PIN-787033, Lakhimpur/ Guwahati-787033, Lakhimpur, Assam
6.	020690002R	North East Social Trust (NEST)	Dighalipam Village, Near Dichoi Tinali, Dergaon-785614, Golaghat, Assam
7.	020740042R	Brahmaputra Environment Conservation and Community Management Group	Vill Kalaigaon Post Kalaigaon, Kalaigaon-784521, Darrang (Mangaldoi), Assam
8.	020620015R	Sonitpur Dhatri Sewa Samity	Dhekiajuli, Dhekiajuli-784110, Sonitpur, Assam
9.	020820058R	Jagrata Eco Social Cultural Development Committee	Pub Tupakuchi, Raha782103, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam
10.	020780134R	North East Paramedical and Nursing Institute	Hatigaon Main Road Near Seuji Path, Dispur Guwahati-781036, Kamrup, Assam
11.	020780150R	North East Institute of Fashion Technology	Bora service by lane GS Road, Guwahati-781007, Kamrup, Assam
12.	020820071R	Seuj Bahumukhi Pam	Village Marikalang NH-36 P.O. Nagaon Assam, Nagaon-782001, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam
13.	020780152R	National Youth Welfare Association INDIA	Bharalipara Azara Kamrup Metro, Guwahati-781017, Kamrup, Assam
14.	020820073R	North East Unified Youth Federation NEUYF	Morikalong Doboka Road P.O. Nagaon PS Sadar, Nagaon-782001, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam
15.	020670001R	Green India Foundation	Vill. Batarashi St Road, NH-151, P.O. Tilla Bazar, Karimganj-788709, Karimganj, Assam
16.	020650004R	Shanti Ashram	Morakalong P.O. Ahatguri, Morigaon-782412, Marigaon, Assam
17.	020640013R	Janashakti Bikash Mancha	Barkura, Nalbari-781341, Nalbari, Assam
18.	020770011R	Bright Star Club and Library	Jahurpam, Barpeta-781314, Barpeta, Assam
19.	020660007R	Orai Swmkhwr N G O	HO Kokrajhar P.O. PS Kokrajhar, Kokrajhar BTAD Assam-783370, Kokrajhar, Assam

1	2	3	4
20.	020820076R	Minority Welfare Educational Society	Kanuamai PO Muwamai Distt. Nagaon, Nagaon-782140, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam
21.	020780158R	Nanda Talukdar Foundation	72 6th Bye Lane West Amarghar Pubsarania, Guwahati-781003, Kamrup, Assam
22.	020780160R	Association for Advancement of Micro Institution and Voluntary Action (AAMIVA)	6th Floor Hotel Plaza Inn Gmch Road Bhangaghar Guwahati-781005, Guwahati-781005, Kamrup, Assam
23.	020680005R	Social Development Organization	Vill Bhatirkupa I P.O. Chandipur P.S Algapur Distt. hailakandi State Assam Pin-788152, Hailakandi-788152, Hailakandi, Assam

(B) North-Eastern States

Sl. No.	FCRA Registration Number	Name of the Association	Address	State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	164750003R	Phom Baptist Christian Association	Nyengching: longleng, P.O./Distt- Longleng, Nagaland-798625, Longleng Town-798625, Teunsang, Nagaland	Nagaland
2.	194130182R	Oriental Rural Development Organisation	Opp Likla Thangjam Agro Industries, Tnagkhul Avenue, Chingmeirong, East Imphal, Manipur-795010, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur
3.	194130169R	Community Participation of Environment and Economic Development	New Checkon, Imphal, Manipur, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur
4.	214250033R	Pastoral Centre	Tripura Castle Road, Shillong-793003, EastKhasi Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya
5.	194180015R	Christian Social Development Organisation	Panchai, Chandel, Manipur-795127, Chandel, Manipur	Manipur
6.	194150022R	Naotoumai Rural Development Association	Kathikho Village, Karong-795007, Senapati, Manipur	Manipur

1	2	3	4	5
7.	194130218R	Social and Health Development Organisation	Pishumthong Oniam Lekai, Imphal, Manipur-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur
8.	194130219R	The Hundred Flowers Higher Secondary Schools' Society	Koubak Houbi, Pangei Road, Imphal, Manipur-795114, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur
9.	194170025R	Women Development Organisation	Utopia, Tamenglong district, Manipur-795141, Tamenglong, Manipur	Manipur
10.	206130003R	Blind and Handicapped Association	Jail Road, P.O. Dharmanagar, North Tripura, Tripura-799250, Tripura North, Tripura	Tripura
11.	194140044R	Estern Rural Development and Welfare Service	Maku Junction B.P.O. Maku, Kamjong Block, Ukhrul Distt., Manipur, India-795010, Ukhrul, Manipur	Manipur
12.	164730079R	D. K. Enterprise Society	Medziphema, Dimapur, Nagaland-797106, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland
13.	214290003R	Ri Bhoi Multipurpose and Development Programme	B.P.O. Newjirang, Via Rani, Ribhoi, Meghalaya-781131, Ri-Boi, Meghalaya	Meghalaya
14.	164770009R	Rural Area Development Society	Ngwalwa Village, B P.O. Hen-inkunglwa, P.O. Jaluke, District Peren, Nagaland-797110, Phek, Nagaland	Nagaland
15.	194130283R	Ecological Useful Productive and Social Development Organisation	Thoubal Athokpam Makha Okram, Arong Turel mapal, Ward No.7, Thoubal (Manipur)-795138, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur
16.	214240017R	Rilum Social Welfare Organisation	Namdong-B, Namdong Vill and B P.O., Via Jowai, Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya-793150, Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya
17.	164770010R	Women Welfare Society	Chizami Village, Phek (Nagaland)-797102, Phek, Nagaland	Nagaland
18.	194130305R	The Human Resource Development Association	URI pok Khoisnam Leikai, Opp. to Meinothong Machin, Imphal, Manipur-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur

1	2	3	4	5
19.	214250097R	Khyndai Kyntoit Social and Cultural Organization	Wahlang (Village), Madan Bitaw (P.O.), East Kasi hills-793121, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya
20.	194130359R	Centre for Women Development	Keishamthong Elangbam Leikai, P.O. Imphal, Imphal West District, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur
21.	194130364R	The Womens Economic Development Society	Khongman Zone-I, Imphal East District, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur
22.	194130382R	Global Development Services	Wangoi, Imphal West District, Imphal-795009, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur
23.	310580004R	Chayang Mission	Chayaang Tajo, East Kameng-790102, East Kamang, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh
24.	194130407R	Japanese 2nd World War Victims Memorial Hospital Trust Manipur India	Divine Poly Clinic J.N. Hospital Road Crossing Porompat Ayangpali Road, Imphal East-795010, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur
25.	194180049R	Samaritan Foundation	Samaritan English School Campus Sugnu Tongdonphai Village, Imphal-795101, Chandel, Manipur	Manipur
26.	194180055R	Concern for Community	New Lamkang Khunthak Village, Chandel-795102, Chandel, Manipur	Manipur
27.	164730163R	Muru Welfare Society	Golaghat Road, Dimapur-797112, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland
28.	164730165R	Rural Economy Welfare Society	139 Phaipijang Village, Dimapur-797112, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland
29.	164730167R	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Memorial Development Society	New Minister Hill Botanical Garden Gate Kohima Post Office, Kohima-797104, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland
30.	194190034R	The Lainingthou Charitable Hospital and Educational Development Association	Hera Talkies Complex Nambol Bazar, Nambol-795134, Bishanpur, Manipur	Manipur
31.	206130008R	Mangal Deep Welfare Society	Reg. Office-East Hurua, Administrative Office-Rajbari, Dharmanagar-799253, Tripura North, Tripura	Tripura

1	2	3	4	5
32.	304330058R	Mizoram State Tobacco Control Society	Administrative Building State Referral Hospital, Falkawn-796005, Aizawal, Mizoram	Mizoram
33.	194130447R	Animal Gym	Thangmeiband Khoyathong P.O. Lem Leikai, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur
34.	194130449R	LAIHUI the Centre for Research on Traditional and Indigenous Arts	Keisamthong Keithel, Opposite Bridge, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur
35.	164730169R	Christ for the Downtrodden Ministry	Industrial Village Razhuphe, Dimapur-797112, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland
36.	194130450R	Alliance for Collective Empowerment	Yamthong Building New Lambulane Bazar, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur
37.	194130451R	Linthoingambi Women and Child Care Facilities	Palace Com P.O. and, P.O. Imphal, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur
38.	206150045R	Ananta Welfare Society	Joynagar, P.O. Battala Agartala West, Agartala Tripura-799002, Tripura West/Agartala, Tripura	Tripura
39.	206120004R	Prabaha Dhalai	P.O.-Kulai Bazar, Dhalai, Tripura-799204, Ambassa-799204, Dhalai, Tripura	Tripura
40.	194130452R	Hangel Wakon Environment Research Foundation	Awang P.O.tsangbam Khunou P.O. Mantripukhri PS Heingang Imphal East District, Imphal-795002, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur
41.	194130453R	Anuradha Silk Reeling cum Handloom and Handicraft Cooperative Society Ltd.	Singjubung Mamang Leikai Nagamapal, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur
42.	194170042R	Tribal Culture Research Centre	Noney Bazar, Tamenglong-795159, Tamenglong, Manipur	Manipur
43.	194150088R	The Foundation for Rural Area Development Association	Leimakhong Bazar, Sadar Hills, Kangpokpi, Imphal-795002, Senapati, Manipur	Manipur

1	2	3	4	5
44.	194130455R	Canchipur Women Centre	MU 1st Gate Heijigang Super Market, Imphal-795003, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur
45.	194200109R	The Rural Up Liftment and Development Reactive Agency	Lamjao Mayai Leikai, B.P.O. Langmeidong, P.O. Kakching, Kakching-795103, Thoubal, Manipur	Manipur
46.	194170043R	Society for Development Action	Taodaijang, P.O. Nungba, Tamenglong-795147, Tamenglong, Manipur	Manipur
47.	164730173R	Nagaland Music Education and Arts Society	H No. 5 01 B Block Darogapathar Dimapur Post Box 90, Dimapur-797112, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland
48.	206120006R	Satarupa Samajik Samiti	Vill-Ambassa, P.O.-Ambassa, P.S.-Ambassa, Distt.-Dhalai, Pin-799289, Ambassa-799289, Dhalai, Tripura	Tripura
49.	194130459R	Parents Association for Differently Abled	Keishamthong Top Leirak P.O. Imphal, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur

Statement-II**(A) List of Cancelled NGOs in Assam during the year 2016 to 2018**

Sl. No.	RCN	Association Name	Association Address	State	Cancelled Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	020620005R	Gramin	Biswanath College Road., P.O.-Chariali, Biswanath Chariali, Distt.-Sonitpur (Assam)-784176, Sonitpur, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
2.	020620007R	Diocesan Board of Social Services	Endle Hostel, Old Mission Compound, Post Box-37, Tezpur, Sonitpur (Assam)-784001, Sonitpur, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
3.	020620016R	People for Environment and Community Empowerment	Village and P.O. Santipur Deuri Gaon PS Gohpur Distt. Sonitpur Assam, Gohpur 784178, Sonitpur, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
4.	020640002R	Pragatishil Janakalyan Samity	Vill Amayapur, P.O. Bagal's Road Chowk, District Nalbari, Assam-781348, Nalbari, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
5.	020640004R	Pancharatna Gramya Bikash Kendra	Dhekiabari (Kharshitha), Nalbari (Assam), 781370, Nalbari, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
6.	020660005R	DISHA	Basugaon Mainroad Near Gauriamath, Basugaon-783372, Kokrajhar, Assam	Assam	8.11.2017
7.	020680003R	Unice Socio Eco Cultural and Educational Forum	Hailakandi Town, Ward No. -IV, C/O.- Assam X-ray Clinic, Lala Road, Hailakandi-788151, Hailakandi, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
8.	020680004R	Baba Shahab Dr B R Ambedkar Society	Village Nitainagar Part II Post Nitainagar District Hailakandi Assam, Hailakandi-788155, Hailakandi, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017

9.	020720001R	Kotigorah Unnayan Parishad	Behera, Cachar, Assam-788817, Cachar, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
10.	020720022R	Bishnupriya Manipuri Welfare Trust	P.O. Vivekananda Road, Durga Lane, Silchar, Distt. Cachar (Assam)-788007, Cachar, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
11.	020720027R	Pothikrit	Joykumar Road, Malugram, Silchar-788002, Cachar, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
12.	020720028R	Tanweer Aziz Mazumder Socio Educational Society (TAMSES)	Tames Academic Complex Uttarkrishnapur Via Silchar, Silchar-788006, Cachar, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
13.	020720029R	North East Council of Alternative Medicines	Ismail Market Central Road Silchar, Silchar-788001, Cachar, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
14.	020740031R	Jyoti Puthibharal and Yuvak Songha	V.P.O. Gamiri, Sonitpur, Assam-784172, Darrang (Mangaldoi), Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
15.	020740034R	Dhula Regional Handicapped Development Association	P.O.: Dhulia, Distt. Darrang, Assam, Darrang (Mangaldoi), Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
16.	020740035R	Sipajhar Diamond Club Community Centre	Sipajhar, Distt. Darrang, Assam-784145, Darrang (Mangaldoi), Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
17.	020740041R	Nabajagaran Rural Development Society	Uttar Kalikhola Vill and PO, Uttar Kalikhola-784526, Darrang (Mangaldoi), Assam	Assam	8.11.2017
18.	020750014R	Assam Committee on Relief and Development	Lachit Nagar, PO Moranhat, Dibrugarh, Assam, Dibrugarh, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
19.	020760013R	Well Wisher	Near M/s Laxmi Enterprise, Agia Road, Nayapara P.O. and P.S., Goalpara (A.P.)-783101, Goalpara, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	020760014R	Green View Multi Farming Society	Durga Mandir, P.O. Baladmari, Goalpara, Assam, 783121, Goalpara, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
21.	020770006R	Jamia Islamia Salafia Education Society	Vill-Helonarpum, P.O.-Howly, Barpeta-781316, Barpeta, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
22.	020770009R	Manas Maozigendri Ecotourism Society	Lwkhibazar Khamardwisa, Baksa-781330, Barpeta, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
23.	020780017R	Barkhetri Unnayan Samity	Mukalmua, Nalbari, Assam-781126, Kamrup, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
24.	020780038R	Assam Gandhi Smarak Nidhi	Gandhi Nagar, Dist. Kamrup, Assam-, Kamrup, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
25.	020780049R	The Rhino Foundation for Nature in North East India	C/o, The Assam Company, G.C. Bardolai Path, Bamunimaidam Guwahati, Assam-781021, Kamrup, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
26.	020780055R	Friendly Society	Chandan Nagar, P.O-Beitola, Guwahati, Kamrup, Assam-, Kamrup, Assam	Assam	8.12.2017
27.	020780059R	Guwahati Pain and Palliative	Care Soccity Rukmininagar, P.O. Assam Sachivalay, Guwahati, Kamrup, Assam-781006, Kamrup, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
28.	020780079R	Centre for Development Action and Appropriate Technology	Swapta Swahid Path, Sarumataria, G.S. Road, Guwahati, Kamrup Distt. (Assam)-781006, Kamrup, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
29.	020780087R	Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology	Khanapara, Guwahati, Kamrup District, Assam-781022, Kamrup, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017

30. 020780100R	North East Chamber of Commerce and Industry	10, Jannat, 6th Bye Lane, Zoo Narengi Road, Guwahati, Kamrup (Assam)-781024, Kamrup, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
31. 020780110R	Manab Sewa Sangha	P.O. Amgaon, P.S. Chandrapur, Guwahati-26, Guwahati-781026, Kamrup, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
32. 020780118R	Assam School of Education	Kahilipara, Swahid Path, Guwahati-781019, Kamrup, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
33. 020780119R	All Assam Jana Jagaran Society (NGO)	S.S. Road, Lakhtokia, Guwahati-781001, Kamrup, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
34. 020780120R	District Physically Handicapped Association	Vill.- Goraimari, P.O.- Tukrapara, Guwahati-781137, Kamrup, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
35. 020780131R	Kharghuli Water Supply Project Jaladhara	Near Jaypur LP School Kharghuli Kamrup, Guwahati-781004, Kamrup, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
36. 020780136R	Niz Kaurbha Jana Kalyan Society	Village Niz-kaurbha Post-Barghuli, Baksa BTAD-781354, Kamrup, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
37. 020780138R	Kaziranga Multipurpose Women Society	S.K. Barua Path, Rukmini Nagar, H. No-21, Dispur, Guwahati-6, Guwahati-781006, Kamrup, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
38. 020780140R	Council for Agriculture and Rural Development	Village Gariaghuli PO Tepesia PS Sonapur Guwahati Distt. Kamrup Assam, Guwahati-782402, Kamrup, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
39. 020780141R	SHRUTI	Basisthapur Madhuban Path Bye-Lane1 Guwahati Kamrup Assam, Guwahati-781028, Kamrup, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
40.	020780143R	SEECDA	House No. 4 Rajbari Uzanbazar Guwahati Dist. Kamrup Assam and Administrative Office at GMC Market Below Chandmari Flyover P.O. Silpukhuri Guwahati-781003, Guwahati-781001, Kamrup, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
41.	0207900017R	Samannay (Rural Cultural Vikash Kendra)	Munin Gas Agency Complex, Panindra Road, North Lakhimpur, Lakhimpur Distt. (Assam)-787001, Lakhimpur, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
42.	0207900020R	SAMPRITI	Ward No. 12, K.B. Road, North Lakhimpur Town, Lakhimpur, Assam, Lakhimpur-787001, Lakhimpur, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
43.	0208000018R	Karbi Anglong Community Resource Management Society (KACRMS)	Near Civil Hospital, Hamren, Karbi Anglong-782486, Karbi Anglong, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
44.	020820004R	Dandua Mazgaon Pragati Mahila Samiti	Niz Dandua, Morigaon, Assam-782104, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
45.	020820005R	Dandua Hafijia Kariana Madrasa Committee	Dandau, Morigaon, Assam-782104, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
46.	020820008R	Catholic Church	Lumding, Nowgong, Assam-782447, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
47.	020820009R	Catholic Church	Jagi Road, Nowgong, Assam-782410, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017

48. 020820021R	Nizara Sanskritic Samaj Kalyan Sangh	Ghahi, Nowgong, Assam-782144, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
49. 020820034R	Educational Foundation	R.B.B. Road South Haiborgaon, Distt. Nowgaon, Assam-782002, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
50. 020820042R	Gramya Unnyan Santha	Vill. and P.O. - Barkola, Nagaon (Assam)-782144, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
51. 020820048R	Samaj Unnyan Sangstha	Vill. Putani, P.O. Gumuthagaon, Nagaon-782001, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
52. 020820050R	Sonari Rural Area Development Society	Vill. and P.O. Sonarigaon (Dhing), P.S.-Dhing, Dist.-Nagaon (Assam), Nagaon-782123, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
53. 020820051R	Women Development Council	Vill. Morikolong, Paruj Bora Path, Nagaon-782001, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
54. 020820054R	Atmahsantulan	Vill./P.O. Rangaloo, Nagaon-782427, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
55. 020820056R	Srimanta Sankaradeva Sangha	H.B. Road, Kalangpar, Nagaon, Nagaon-782001, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
56. 020820060R	Vivid Ideal Voluntary Association	Vill Batamari P.O. Balikatia, Balikatia-782122, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
57. 020820061R	Solace	Assam Trunk Road Natur Bazar Itachali, Nagaon-782001, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
58. 020820062R	De Novo	M Azad Road Ward No-14, Nagaon-782001, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
59.	020820063R	Prerona	M Azad Road, Nagaon-782001, Nagaon/Nowgaon, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
60.	020830017R	Assam Baptist Convention	Mission Compound, Golaghat, Assam, Jorhat, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
61.	020830019R	Boloma Yuva Vikash Kendra	P.O. Boloma, Via Teok, Jorhat, Assam-785112, Jorhat, Assam	Assam	8.10.2017
62.	020830023R	Integrated Mass participation in Agriculture and Creative Technology (IMPACT N.E.)	P.O. Kamalabari, Majuli, District Jorhat, Assam, Majuli-785106, Jorhat, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
63.	020840017R	Society for Appropriate Technology	Ananda Nagar, Sixth Mile, Khanapara, Guwahati-781022, Guwahati, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
64.	020840020R	Marias Public Educational Trust	Santi Path Bye-Lane R.G.B Road, Guwahati-781024, Guwahati, Assam	Assam	8.9.2017
(B) List of Cancelled NGOs in North-Eastern States during the year 2016 to 2018					
1.	164730014R	Discipleship Bible College	P.O. Box 36, Dimapur, Nagaland-797112, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.10.2017
2.	164730053R	Ketaketo Society	C/o Stella English School, Kohima, Nagaland-797001, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.10.2017
3.	164730075R	NMA Youth and Women Welfare Organisation	Cradle Ridge, Sithogei, P. Box 160, Kohima, Nagaland-797001, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.11.2017
4.	164730080R	Development Action Network	Little Angels School, 3rd Mile, Dimapur, Nagaland-797112, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.9.2017

5. 164730087R	Development Support Services Organisation	Duncan-168 (Behind S.M. College), Dimapur, Nagaland-797112, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.9.2017
6. 164730092R	Lameizaile Multipurpose Society	New Poilwa Village (Rebuak), Dimapur (New Peren District), Nagaland, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.10.2017
7. 164730098R	Basic Institute of Nurturing Career Multi Development Society	Dimapur, (Nagaland)-797112, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.9.2017
8. 164730102R	Changvi Organic Bio-Tech Park	Changvi Village, Mekokchung, Kohima, Nagaland, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.10.2017
9. 164730105R	K. Hollohon Welfare Society	21/2 Mile, Dimapur, Nagaland-797112, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.9.2017
10. 164730109R	Bethany Society for the Destitutes	Peephole Mansion, Circular Road, Dimapur, Nagaland-797112, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.10.2017
11. 164730116R	Six Sister Society, Club	Opp. 500 Bedded Referral Hospital, Diphupar-797112, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.10.2017
12. 164730129R	Noah Grandpa	C-253, LERIE COLONY, P.O. BOX NO. 181797001, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.10.2017
13. 164730136R	Kohim Bible College	P.O. Box 482, Kohima-797001, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.10.2017
14. 164730140R	Naga Heritage Museum and Research Society	Dzuvuru, Ioc, Kohima, Nagaland, Kohima-797001, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.11.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
15. 164730141R	Institute of World Wide Education and Technology	301 IIPL Complex, Next to St. Joseph School, Lower Chandmari, Kohima-797001, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland		Nagaland	8.9.2017
16. 164730144R	Abiogenesis Society	Mamias Bliss-6 Angami Khel Nuton Bosti, Dimapur-797113, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland		Nagaland	8.11.2017
17. 164730149R	Living Word Centre	Circular Road, Dimapur-797112, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland		Nagaland	8.9.2017
18. 164730151R	United Tribal Society	Post Box No. 509 Circular Road, Dimapur-797112, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland		Nagaland	8.9.2017
19. 164730152R	Women and Child Welfare Centre	Office of the Women and Child Welfare Centre, H.No. 308, Railway Bazaar, Dimapur-797112, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland		Nagaland	8.10.2017
20. 164730154R	DICE Foundation	Bayavu Hill, Kohima-797001, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland		Nagaland	8.10.2017
21. 164730157R	Child Evangelism of Nagaland	P.O. Box-56, Dimapur-797112, Kohima/Dimapur, Nagaland		Nagaland	8.9.2017
22. 164740005R	Blue Hill english School	Ongpangkong, Mokokchung-798617, Mokokchung, Nagaland		Nagaland	8.9.2017
23. 164740009R	The Douglas Educational and Welfare Association	Edith Douglas Hr. Sec. School, Mokokchung-798601, Mokokchung, Nagaland		Nagaland	8.10.2017
24. 164740010R	Clark Memorial Higher Secondary School	Impur, Mokokchung-798615, Mokokchung, Nagaland		Nagaland	8.10.2017
25. 164750009R	International Border Area Peoples Welfare Organisation	HQ, Khongka, P.O. Box 19, Pungro/Kiphire-798611, Teunsang, Nagaland		Nagaland	8.9.2017

26. 164750012R	Rural Farmer Association	Post Office Tuensang Post Box No. 147 District Tuensang, Tuensang-798612, Tuensang, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.9.2017
27. 164750013R	Late Yopikyu Thongsar Memorial Trust	House No DC H 55 Nagaland State Cooperative Bank High School Road Kiphire Town, Kiphire-798611, Tuensang, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.10.2017
28. 164760004R	Ellen Welfare Society	Mon, D.C. Hill, Nagaland, Mon-798621, Mon, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.9.2017
29. 164760005R	Hill Area Development Organisation	Mon Mission Centre, Mon, Nagaland-798621, Mon, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.9.2017
30. 164760007R	Youth Action for Social Service	New Site Colony Main Gate Mon Town District Mon Nagaland, Mon Town-798621, Mon, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.10.2017
31. 164770006R	Chizami BS Multipurpose Society	Chizami, Distt. Phek, Nagaland-797102, Phek, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.9.2017
32. 164770013R	Mapu Lomhami Society	Mesulumi Village, P.O. Pftusero, Distt.-Phek Nagaland, Kohima-797107, Phek, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.10.2017
33. 164780014R	Charity Club Multipurpose Society	Tsumang Colony, Wokha, Nagaland-797111, Wokha, Nagaland	Nagaland	8.9.2017
34. 194130003R	Citizen Volunteers Training Centre	Palace Compound, Imphal, Manipur-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
35. 194130006R	Manipur Adult Education Association	Sega Road, Imphal, Manipur-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	194130009R	Rural Development Organisation	Lamsang Bazar, Imphal, Manipur-795146, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
37.	194130010R	Village Development Organisation	Top Awang Khewa Bazar, Imphal, Manipur-795010, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
38.	194130021R	Association for Rural Development	Lamsang, Imphal, Manipur, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
39.	194130039R	Sangaiprou Naga Youth Association	Sangaiprou Naga, Imphal, Manipur-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
40.	194130045R	Meexei Christian New Educational and Social Welfare Society	C/o St. Mary's School, Uripok Bacharati Leikai, Imphal, Manipur, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
41.	194130062R	Kyamgai Khoirom Leikai Women Welfare Association	Kyamgai Mayai Leikai, Imphal, Manipur-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
42.	194130063R	Manipur Mountaineering and Trekking Association	Imphal, Manipur, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
43.	194130065R	Integrated Rural Development Society	Lilong, Imphal, Manipur-795130, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
44.	194130082R	Children Training School	Langol, Imphal, Manipur, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
45.	194130083R	Service and Education Welfare Action	Soibam Leikai, Ayangpalli, Imphal, Manipur-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.14.2017

46.	194130093R	Social Upliftment and Rural Education	Ukhrul Road Lamlong Bazar, Imphal, Manipur-795010, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
47.	194130159R	All Manipur Girl's Organisation	Kwakeithel Thiyan Leikai, Imphal, Manipur-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
48.	194130168R	Progressive Welfare Association	Tandon Building, Thangmeiband, D. M. College, Imphal-795004, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
49.	194130195R	The Friendship Centre	Tinsid Road, Khurai Kongpal, Imphal, Manipur, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
50.	194130199R	Gram Sewa Sangh	Bachaspati Leirak, Brahmapur, Nahabam, Manipur, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
51.	194130201R	Urban Welfare Association	Lamburg Takhellambam Leikai, Rims Road, Imphal City, Manipur, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
52.	194130212R	People Socio Economic Dev. Organisation	"Hari Bhawan" Thangmeiband, Lourugpurel, Leikai, Imphal West, Manipur, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
53.	194130217R	The Yoga and Nature Cure Home	Khundrakpam Awang Leikai, P.O. Pangei, Imphal East Distt., Manipur-795114, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
54.	194130224R	Global Care	Nagamapal Singjubung Leirak, Imphal West District, Imphal, Manipur-795001, Imphal West-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
55.	194130233R	Indigenous World	Khurai Saibam Leikai, Khangra-Dung, Imphal East, Manipur-795010, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.11.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
56.	194130239R	Indian Aids Consortium	Palace Compound Imphal, Imphal East District, Manipur-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
57.	194130243R	The Pioneer Women's Welfare Association	Keisamthong Laisom Leirak, Imphal, Imphal West District (Manipur)-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
58.	194130244R	Mahila Vikas Kendra	Brahmapur Mahabali Road, Imphal East District, Manipur-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
59.	194130252R	Society for Progressive Development	Khurai Nandeibam Leikai, PO Lamlong, Imphal East District, Manipur-795010, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
60.	194130253R	The Huyen Lallong Manipur Thang-Ta Cultural Association	Irilbung Bazar, B.P.O., Singjamai, Imphal East, Manipur-795008, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
61.	194130254R	Regional Child and Women Development Association	Kakwa Lilando Lampak, Imphal East District, Manipur-795003, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
62.	194130262R	Institute for Advancement of People's Action	Thongkhong Laxmi Bazar, Yumnam, Huidrom, Imphal, Manipur-795008, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
63.	194130264R	The Manipur Rural Service Association	Old Checkon, Opp. Ananda Singh Higher Secondary Academy, Imphal East (Manipur)-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
64.	194130269R	Manipur Intensive Development Society	Thangmeiband Meisnam Leikai Thau, Leirak, Imphal West, Manipur-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017

65.	194130271R	The Porompat Soibam Leikai Women Welfare Association	Porompat Soibam Leikai, Imphal East, Manipur-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
66.	194130272R	Agricultural Development Organisation	Canchipur, Manipur University Complex, Imphal, Imphal West (Manipur)-795003, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
67.	194130279R	Tribal Handicraft Society	Pisgah Bhavan, Palace View, Imphal East, Manipur-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
68.	194130286R	Oriental Development Organisation	Kongpal Naorioam Leikai, Porompat, Imphal East District, Manipur-795010, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
69.	194130291R	Samaj Vikas Kendra	Brahmapur Palace Road, Imphal East District, Manipur-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
70.	194130308R	Kalakshetra Manipur	Meitei Langol Laimanai, Lamphel, Manipur, Imphal West,-795004, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
71.	194130312R	Leading Meitei Women's Organisation	Tera Amudon Akham Leikai, Imphal, Manipur-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
72.	194130315R	The Centre for Social and Cultural Development	Kangmong Maisnam Leikai, PO Nambol, Imphal West, Manipur-795134, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
73.	194130319R	Creations Society for Handicrafts and Goodwill	Chingamakhong, Singjamei, Imphal West, Manipur,-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
74.	194130326R	NT Theatre Manipur	Keishamthong Laishom Leirak, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
75.	194130327R	Organisation for Unemployed Women Welfare	R K Latheiba Cottage Keibung Maibam, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
76.	194130331R	Social Reformation Centre	New Thonbuthong Adhikarimayum Leirak, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
77.	194130332R	Citizens Welfare Association	H.O. Heingang, P.O. Mantripukhri, Imphal-795002, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
78.	194130342R	Social Integration and Peoples Advancement Agency	Singjamei Mathak Thokchom Leikai, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
79.	194130346R	The Malem Leima Destitute and Backward Womens Welfare Association	Thangmeiband Lourang Pural Maning Leikai, Imphal West-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.8.2017
80.	194130357R	St. John Foundation	Moirangkampu Sajeb, Tinsid Road, Imphal-795005, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
81.	194130365R	Western Development Association (WEDA)	Langthabal Lep Awang Leikai Imphal, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
82.	194130373R	Association of Peoples Action Rural Development	Singjamei Wangma Kshetri Leikai, Imphal East-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
83.	194130374R	The Educational and Social Upliftment Organization	Mongjam Village, P.O. Mantripukhri, Imphal East-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017

84. 194130375R	Integrated Peoples Development Society	Poumei Colony, Chingmeirong, Imphal East District, Imphal-795010, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
85. 194130378R	Society for Peoples Education and Economic Development	Khurai Puthiba Leikai, Imphal East District, Imphal-795010, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
86. 194130379R	Oriented Men for Natural Activities of Motherland Organization	Wangoi Bazar, P.O./P.S. Wangoi, Imphal West-795123, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
87. 194130383R	The Community Welfare Development Association	Thangmeiband Hijam Dewan Leikai, P.O. Imphal, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
88. 194130385R	Rural Voluntary Organisation	Yairipok Ningthounai, P.O. Yairipok, Imphal-795149, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
89. 194130390R	The Catholic Women Society Manipur	Ragailong, Minuthong Road, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
90. 194130391R	Rural Economic Development and Environmental Organisation	Babupara Imphal West Manipur, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
91. 194130392R	Rural Industrialisation Centre (RIC)	Yumnam Leikai Nambul Mapal, Imphal West-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
92. 194130393R	United Prayer Movement for Nations Christian Charitable Trust	Sunny Cottage, New Lambulane, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
93.	194130395R	Dick and Gwyn Freemans Foundation (DGFF)	Saheibung Cottage, Hebron Veng P.O. Lamphel, Imphal West District-795004, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
94.	194130396R	Dr. Mitrani Foundation	Uripok Khaidem Leikai, Imphal West District, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
95.	194130397R	Manipur Rural Areas Development Association	Palace Compound, Pakhangba Pukhri Mamang, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
96.	194130398R	Manipur Institute for Health and Social Development	Keishampat Thiyam Leikai, P.O. Imphal, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
97.	194130401R	Jangs Foundation for Tribal Development	New Lambulane, P.O. Imphal, Imphal East District, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
98.	194130403R	Social Amelioration Society	Daanyall House, Dewlahland, Near Tiny Tots School, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
99.	194130405R	Society for Women Empowerment and Development	Singjamei Wangma Kshetri Leikai, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
100.	194130408R	Thongak Lairema Seva Committee	Meitei Langol, P.O. Lamphel, Imphal-795004, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
101.	194130409R	Upto Date Knitting Embroidery and Weaving Centre	Yunnam Leikai Nambul Mapal, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017

102. 194130410R	Khurai Kala Bidya Bhavan	Khurai Sajor Leikai Ukhrul Road, Imphal-795010, Imphal, Manipur	8.10.2017
103. 194130411R	Dr. Jamini Welfare Trust	Sagolband Tera Bazar, Imphal West-795001, Imphal, Manipur	8.11.2017
104. 194130412R	TH Birchandra Singh Football Academy	Taobungkhok Makha Leikai, Imphal West-795113, Imphal, Manipur	8.10.2017
105. 194130416R	Association for Community Empowerment	Khurai Thongam Leikai, Imphal-795010, Imphal, Manipur	8.9.2017
106. 194130418R	Maniton Amusana Charitable Foundation	Soibam Leikai Khanglabung, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	8.9.2017
107. 194130420R	Life Line	Uripok Mayai Leikai, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	8.10.2017
108. 194130421R	Allied Social Development Organisation	Khurai Lamlong Bazar, Imphal-795010, Imphal, Manipur	8.10.2017
109. 194130422R	The Imphal West Rongmei Naga Women Upliftment Association	Konthoujam Maning Tribal Awang Leikai, Imphal West-795113, Imphal, Manipur	8.10.2017
110. 194130423R	Kasturba Gandhi Institute for Development Manipur	Kwakeithel Moirang Pural Leikai, Imphal-795001, Imphal, Manipur	8.9.2017
111. 194130425R	Integrated Human Resource Upliftment Organisation	Samurou Bazar PO Wangoi, Imphal-795009, Imphal, Manipur	8.9.2017
112. 194130428R	Ikon Foundation	Sagoltongba Bazar PO Langjing PS Patsoi, Imphal-795113, Imphal, Manipur	8.9.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
113.	194130430R	Sangai Foundation	Uripok Haobam Dewan Leikai, Imphal West-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
114.	194130434R	Organisation for Relief and Social Upliftment	Khongman Mayai Leikai Zone 3, Imphal East-795001, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
115.	194140014R	Alice Christian High School	Ukhrul, Manipur-795142, Ukhrul, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
116.	194140031R	Leishiphung Christian Hospital Association	Ukhrul, Manipur-795142, Ukhrul, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
117.	194140048R	Born Again, Rehabilitation Centre	Phungreitag Ukhrul, P.O. and PS Ukhrul, Distt. Ukhrul (Manipur)-795142, Ukhrul, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
118.	194140049R	Tangkhul Mayar Ngalalong	View Land, Ukhrul, Manipur-795142, Ukhrul, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
119.	194140054R	Eden Resource Home	Rum Tallui Junction, Ukhrul-795142, Ukhrul, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
120.	194140055R	Exodus	District Hospital Road, Phungreitag, Ukhrul-795142, Ukhrul, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
121.	194140056R	The Socio Economic Developmental Organization (SEDO)	Dungei Hungpung, Ukhrul-795142, Ukhrul, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
122.	194150005R	Kom Rem Baptist Churches Association	BPO Nungs Aicchiru, Bishnupur, Manipur, Senapati, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
123.	194150023R	Chington Development Society	PB 01, Senapati, Manipur, Senapati, Manipur	Manipur	8.12.2017

124.	194150029R	Don Bosco Parish	St. John Bosco Parish, Senapati, Manipur-795106, Senapati, Manipur	8.10.2017
125.	194150033R	Ashufiime Development Society	Chowainu Village, P.O.-Mao, Mao, Senapati, Manipur-795150, Senapati, Manipur	8.11.2017
126.	194150034R	Oriental Women Society	Damdei, Kanglatongbi, P.O.-Motbung, Senapati, Manipur-795107, Senapati, Manipur	8.11.2017
127.	194150045R	Rural Construction and Technology Centre	Near Forest Gate, Lower Taphou, Senapati, Manipur-795106, Senapati, Manipur	8.9.2017
128.	194150046R	Khongnem Pfosemai Development Society	Puni Pfosemai Village, P.O. Senapati, Senapati, Manipur-795106, Senapati, Manipur	8.9.2017
129.	194150057R	Poumai Development Society, Tungjoy	Tungjoy Village P.O. Tadubi, Senapati District Manipur 795104, Tadubi-795104, Senapati, Manipur	8.10.2017
130.	194150072R	The Interdenominational Missionary Movement for Christ (IMMC)	District HQ. Senapati District, Senapati-795122, Senapati, Manipur	8.10.2017
131.	194150073R	P. K. Women Society	Maram Centre, P.O. Maram Bazar, Senapati District, Maram Bazar-795105, Senapati, Manipur	8.10.2017
132.	194150074R	The Chalai Progressive Multipurpose Society	Chowainamai, Enu, Senapati 795104, Senapati, Manipur	8.10.2017
133.	194150075R	United Peoples Organisation for Development	Rangailong, Laimanai, Langol, Imphal, Imphal-795004, Senapati, Manipur	8.10.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
134.	194150076R	Rural Eco Development and Integrated Technology Association	Bridge Colony, Senapati Bazar-795106, Senapati, Manipur	Manipur	8.11.2017
135.	194150077R	The Lerovei Women and Child Welfare Association	Rikhumai, Senapati-795106, Senapati, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
136.	194150079R	Prou Rural Development Society	Lakhamai, Senapati District, Manipur, Senapati-795106, Senapati, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
137.	194150080R	Integrated Tribal Welfare Association	Taloulong Village Damdei, Motbung-795107, Senapati, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
138.	194150082R	Dziiziih Tao Nah Welfare Association	Tahamzam, Senapati-795106, Senapati, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
139.	194150083R	Kyapaomaipfii Welfare Association	Opposite District Hospital, Senapati-795106, Senapati, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
140.	194160048R	Centre of Science for Rural Peoples	Peace Land, Lodtak Project Town, Churachandpur, Manipur, Churachandpur, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
141.	194160060R	Zogam Multipurpose Development Association	Zoveng, Churachandpur, Manipur-795128, Churachandpur, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
142.	194160061R	Society's Abbatial Network for Greater Advancement	Lingsiphai Village, PO Box-138, Churachandpur, Manipur-795128, Churachandpur, Manipur	Manipur	8.11.2017

143. 194160069R	Socio Economic and Educational Development Society	Tuibong Khopi, PO Churachandpur, Manipur, 795128, Churachandpur, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
144. 194160077R	Christian Trust of India	Lingsiphai Village, PO Box 55795128, Churachandpur, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
145. 194160084R	Hilltribes Mission Aid of India	Rengkai Road, Churachandpur-795128, Churachandpur, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
146. 194160089R	Grace Ministry	Saikot, Churachandpur-795128, Churachandpur, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
147. 194160096R	Happy Heart Educational Society	Bethel, Churachandpur-795128, Churachandpur, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
148. 194170008R	Hill Area Jhum Control Agency	Tamenglong, Manipur-795141, Tamenglong, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
149. 194170030R	Tribal Area Organic Farmers' Association	Tamei. H.Q., P.O. Tamei, Tamenglong, Manipur-795125, Tamenglong, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
150. 194170036R	Socio Economic Integrated Development Organization	Noney Longmai, Tamenglong-795159, Tamenglong, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
151. 194170038R	Plant and Live Society	Greenfields Neikanlong Village PO Lamphel, Imphal-795004, Imphal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
152. 194170039R	Holistic Institute of Developmental Duty	Tamenglong Headquarter, Tamenglong-795141, Tamenglong, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
153.	194180013R	Western Valley Standard English School	PO Sugnu, Chandel, Manipur, Chandel, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
154.	194180027R	Rural Community Development Services	Moreh, Chandel, Manipur-795131, Chandel, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
155.	194180030R	People's Action for Rural Development Organisation	Tuishimi, Indo-Mayanar Road, Chandel-Distt., Manipur-795135, Chandel, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
156.	194180031R	St. Peter's Parish	Catholic Church, Monsangpantha, Chandel, Manipur-795121, Chandel, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
157.	194180034R	Tribal Area Development Organisation	Tribal Colony, Church Compound, Pallel, Chandel (Manipur)-795135, Chandel, Manipur	Manipur	8.11.2017
158.	194180042R	Social Enhancement and Rural Development Society	Liwa Khullen Village, BPO Chandel-795127, Chandel, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
159.	194180044R	Action for Integrated Rural Community Development Society (AIRCODS)	Langching Village, Sugnu-795101, Chandel, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
160.	194180048R	IPUS	Heigrutampak, P.O. Pallel, Chandel District, Manipur, Imphal-795102, Chandel, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
161.	194180050R	Organisation for Tribals Benefit Programme	Salemthar Village PO Chandel, Chandel-795135, Chandel, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017

162. 194190007R	Kumbi Khullalpam Leikai Womens Association	Kumbi Moirang, Bishnupur, Manipur-795133, Bishanpur, Manipur	8.10.2017
163. 194190016R	The Youth Union for Voluntary Action	Thamga Nggharam Letkal Thamga, Moirang Bishnupur, Manipur, Bishanpur, Manipur	8.10.2017
164. 194190021R	Panthoibi Thant-Ta and Jagoi Sindam Shanglen	Moirang Khunou, Moirang, Bishnupur, Manipur-795133, Bishanpur, Manipur	8.10.2017
165. 194190030R	Prospective Repertory Theatre Society	Nambol Khorl Leikai, Nambol-795134, Bishanpur, Manipur	8.9.2017
166. 194190031R	Rural Informatics	Thinungei Village, Bishnupur-795134, Bishanpur, Manipur	8.9.2017
167. 194200018R	Socio-economic Development Organisation	Athokpam, Thoubal, Manipur-795138, Thoubal, Manipur	8.9.2017
168. 194200021R	Jamia Educational Society	Sangaiyumpham Wangjing, Thoubal, Manipur-795148, Thoubal, Manipur	8.10.2017
169. 194200032R	Village Welfare Association	Sangaiyumpham, Thoubal, Manipur-795148, Thoubal, Manipur	8.9.2017
170. 194200035R	Education and Technological Development Rural Services Organisation	Sangaiyumpham North Cherapur Centre, P.O Wangjing, Manipur-795148, Thoubal, Manipur	8.10.2017
171. 194200041R	Lamding Cherapur Homeopathi Unani Association	Cherapur PO Wangjing, Thoubal, Manipur-795148, Thoubal, Manipur	8.10.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
172.	194200043R	Volunteers for Rural Health and Action	Lamdimg P.O. Wangjing, Thoubal, Manipur-795148, Thoubal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
173.	194200054R	Eastern Social Welfare Association	Wahgjing SK Leikai, Thoubal, Manipur, Thoubal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
174.	194200060R	Integrated Rural Upliftment Service	Kiyam Mayal Leikai, Thoubal, Manipur, Thoubal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
175.	194200061R	Youth Progressive Organisation	Leishangthem, Thoubal, Manipur, Thoubal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
176.	194200062R	Social Development and Educational Organisation	Haokha P.O. Thoubal, Manipur, Thoubal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
177.	194200065R	Manipur Educational and Technical Academy	Heirok Part-ii, P.O. Wangjing, Distt: Thoubal, Manipur, -795148, Thoubal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
178.	194200069R	Rural Development Women Organisation	Wangbal, Thoubal, Manipur-795138, Thoubal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
179.	194200084R	The Rural Education and Sports Development Association	Wangval Part-I, PO/PS Thoubal, Wangbal, Thoubal, Manipur-795138, Thoubal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
180.	194200095R	Heirong Masjid (Mosque) Dev. Committee	Yairipok Singa, Yairipok-795149, Thoubal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017

181. 194200097R	The Socio Economic Development Association	Athokpam Awang Leikai, P.O. Thoubal, Thoubal-795138, Thoubal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
182. 194200098R	Socio Oriental Fast Industrial Association	Phouden, P.O. Thoubal, Thoubal-795138, Thoubal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
183. 194200099R	Educational Socio Economic Development Organisation	Kakching Bazar, P.O. Kakching, Imphal-795103, Thoubal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
184. 194200100R	Sora Madarsa Hussainia	BPO Sora, P.O. Kakhching-795108, Thoubal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
185. 194200102R	Human Development Society	Kiyam Siphai Mamang Leikai Thoubal, Thoubal-795138, Thoubal, Manipur	Manipur	8.10.2017
186. 194200103R	The Rural Medical and Health Care Centre	Thoubal Moijing Khong Manung, Imphal-795138, Thoubal, Manipur	Manipur	8.11.2017
187. 194200104R	Educational and Rural Development Organisation	Thoubal Sabantongba Awang Leikai, Post and PS-Thoubal-795138, Thoubal, Manipur	Manipur	8.9.2017
188. 206130002R	North Tripura Deaf and Dumb School, Kailashahar	PO-Kailashahar, Tripur North, Tripura-799277, Tripura North, Tripura	Tripura	8.9.2017
189. 206130004R	Sanatan Yuba Parishad	C/o Durgesh Ch. Bhattacharjee, Kalibari Road, Dharmanagar, Tripura North (Tripura)-799250, Tripura North, Tripura	Tripura	8.10.2017
190. 206140005R	Voluntary Social Development Organisation	Village Harina, PO Harina Bazar, South Tripura, Tripura-799145, Tripura South, Tripura	Tripura	8.9.2017
191. 206150007R	Consumers Protection Association	29, Central Road, Agartala, Tripura-799001, Tripura West/Agartala, Tripura	Tripura	8.10.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
192.	206150017R	Society for Welfare and Social Research	East Shibnagar (Sarat Palli), P.O. Agartala College, Agartala, West Tripura, Tripura-799004, Tripura West/Agartala, Tripura	Tripura	8.9.2017
193.	206150030R	Tripura Charitable Health Society	ITI Road, Indranagar, Agartala-799006, Tripura West/Agartala, Tripura	Tripura	8.10.2017
194.	206150031R	Akhanda	Nimbark Bus Stop P.O. Siddhi Ashram, Agartala-799003, Tripura West/Agartala, Tripura	Tripura	8.10.2017
195.	206150038R	Motom Welfare Society	Vill-Mohar Para, P.O.-Duski Bazar, North Pulinpur, Teliamura, West Tripura, Pin-799205, Agartala-79900, Tripura West/Agartala, Tripura	Tripura	8.9.2017
196.	214230004R	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram	Meghalaya, East Garo Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.9.2017
197.	214230010R	Doulos Bible Institute	Shillong, Meghalaya, East Garo Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.9.2017
198.	214240001R	Bishop's Hostel	Jowai, Jaintia Hills-793150, Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.10.2017
199.	214240008R	Immaculate Conception Church	Mawkyndeng, Shillong-793150, Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.10.2017
200.	214240014R	Seng Kynjoh Shaphrang Ki Kynthei Kyndong Tuber	P.O.-Tuber, Jaintia Hills Distt., Meghalaya-793150, Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.10.2017
201.	214240015R	Nam-Rhen Association	Sohkha Village, P.O. Dawki, Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya-793109, Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.9.2017
202.	214250009R	Catholic Church	Umkadhor, Shillong, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.9.2017

203. 214250020R	Catholic Church divine Saviour	Nongthymmai, Shillong-793104, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.9.2017
204. 214250048R	Church Of Epiphany	Mawbri, Ri Bhoi, Meghalaya-793103, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.9.2017
205. 214250066R	North Eastern Hill University	Shillong, Meghalaya-793014, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.9.2017
206. 214250080R	Mega Multipurpose Development Society	"Halari" Red Hill Road, Laitumkhrab, Shillong, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya-793003, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.11.2017
207. 214250094R	Cresens Educational Trust	Crescens Building, M.G. Road, Shillong, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya-793001, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.10.2017
208. 214250100R	North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Society	Sympli Building 1st Floor Malki, Dhankheti, Shillong-793001, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.9.2017
209. 214250103R	J. N. Bawri Trust	Bara Bazar Road, Shillong-793002, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.9.2017
210. 214250105R	Rural Hills Border Tribals Development Council	Nongmynsong, Umkdait, Opp. BSF Gate, Shillong, East Khasi Hills-793011, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.10.2017
211. 214260017R	ST. Joseph's Mission	Selsella, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.10.2017
212. 214270008R	Assumption Mission	Tikriklla, West Garo Hills, West Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.9.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
213.	214270011R	Christian Charity of Western Women Welfare Organisation for Rural	Development and Services, Dommaulieh, BPO Pariong, Town Nong, Stoin, Shillong, West Khasi Hills-793120, West Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.9.2017
214.	214270013R	Mt. Hermon and Hinsing Basan Vocational School of Global Christian Education Institute Trust	Dommmawlieh B.P.O. Pariong, Nongstoin, Shillong, West Khasi Hills, Meghalaya-793120, West Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.10.2017
215.	214530006R	Mathais Institute	Mawlai, Shillong-793008, Shillong, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.9.2017
216.	214530013R	Children and Youth Evangelistic Association (CYEA)	Crecens Building, MG Road-793001, Shillong, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.8.2017
217.	214530014R	The Smit Don Bosco Development Society	Don Bosco Secondary School Lumkynsai BPO Smit, Shillong-793015, Shillong, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	8.11.2017
218.	304330007R	Young Mens Christian Association	Sikulpulkawa, Aizawl, Mizoram, Aizawal, Mizoram	Mizoram	8.9.2017
219.	304330008R	Social Guidance Agency	Post Box 153, Aizawl, Mizoram-796001, Aizawal, Mizoram	Mizoram	8.10.2017
220.	304330018R	Mizoram Hmeithai Association	10, Aupper Republic Road, Aizawl, Mizoram, Aizawal, Mizoram	Mizoram	8.10.2017
221.	304330025R	Mizoram Bio Science Management Centre	E-78, Khatla, Aizawl, Mizoram-796001, Aizawal, Mizoram	Mizoram	8.10.2017

222. 304330033R	New Life Home Society	Ramhlun North-Industrymual, Aizawl, Mizoram-796012, Aizawal, Mizoram	Mizoram	8.10.2017
223. 304330044R	Tribal Welfare Agency (TWA)	Lily Veng, Chaltlang, BC Injection Bldg, 4th Floor, Aizawl- 796014, Aizawal, Mizoram	Mizoram	8.9.2017
224. 304330046R	New Horizon	Kahrawt Thlerpui, Champgai-796321, Aizawal, Mizoram	Mizoram	8.11.2017
225. 304330050R	Mizoram Agro Based Farming Society	Y-13 Mission Vengthlang Aizawl, Aizawl-796005, Aizawal, Mizoram	Mizoram	8.9.2017
226. 304330051R	Hnahlan Grape Growers Society	Hnahlan, Hnahlan-796321, Aizawal, Mizoram	Mizoram	8.9.2017
227. 304430001R	Don Bosco Saiha	Don Bosco Saiha (P.O.), Saiha, Mizoram-796901, Saiha, Mizoram	Mizoram	8.9.2017
228. 304430004R	People Action for Rural Management	Tuipang, Saiha District, Mizoram, Tuipang-796911, Saiha, Mizoram	Mizoram	8.9.2017
229. 304500001R	Recovery Society	Faith Home, Chhingchhip, Serchhip, Mizoram, Serchhip, Mizoram	Mizoram	8.9.2017
230.. 304500002R	Thenzawl Service Society	Field Veng Thezawl Serchhip, Thenzawl-796181, Serchhip, Mizoram	Mizoram	8.11.2017
231. 310530001R	Buddhist Culture Society	Upper Goupa Road, Bomdila, West Kameng, Arunachal Pradesh, West Kameng, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	8.9.2017

1	2	3	4	5	6
232.	310540021R	Voluntary Health Association of Arunachal Pradesh	Polo Hospital Complex, Near RK Mission Hospital, Ganga Market PB No. 185, Itanagar, Papum Pare (Arunachal Pradesh) 791113, Lohit Valley Ittanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	8.9.2017
233.	310540040R	WCDS	Kimin, Kimin-791121, Lohit Valley Ittanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	8.9.2017
234.	310550004R	Mission Success India	West Siang Itanagar, AALO791001, West Siang, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	8.9.2017
235.	310580003R	Hamare Hayang Memorial Agro Industry and Educational Trust	Vill and Post-Seppa, EST Kameng-790102, East Kamang, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	8.9.2017
236.	310580005R	Kassar Valley Welfare Organization	Seppa, East Kameng-790102, East Kamang, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	8.9.2017
237.	310590004R	Bui Welfare Society	Daporijo, Upper Subansiri-791122, Upper Subansiri, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	8.10.2017
238.	310590006R	Bui Youth Welfare Society	Daporijo, Upper Subansiri-791122, Upper Subansiri, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	8.9.2017
239.	310600001R	Hill Tribes Multifarious Development Society	Banskota Village, Near M/S KK Engg. Workshop, Pasighat, East Siang (Arunachal Pradesh) 791102, East Siang, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	8.10.2017

240. 310600002R	AARRO. Welfare Society	P.O. Yingkiong, East Siang-791002, East Siang, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	8.9.2017
241. 310610001R	Tribal Area Development Society	Thakar Complex, Naharlagun, Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh, Deband Valley, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	8.9.2017
242. 310610004R	Goolong Sisong Educational Society	Bolung, Lower Dibang Valley-792110, Deband Valley, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	8.10.2017

Setting up of world's largest refinery in Maharashtra

217. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is investing Rupees three lakh crores for linking gas grid in western India;
- (b) whether Government proposes to set up world's largest refinery in Maharashtra;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) how much amount Government has invested for setting up of the world's largest refinery in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Oil PSUs namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have decided to set up an integrated refinery-cum-petrochemical complex with a refining capacity of 60 MMTPA (million metric tonnes per annum) at Babulwadi, Taluka Rajapur in Ratnagiri District in the state of Maharashtra.

A Joint Venture (JV) Company namely, Ratnagiri Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (RRPCL) has been formed by Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited. Saudi Aramco and ADNOC have also joined in as additional partners in this mega project. The JV plans to create 60 MMTPA Refinery cum Petrochemical complex, which shall be the largest of it's kind in the world.

The authorized paid up capital of RRPCL is ₹ 400 crore, out of which ₹ 100 crore have been infused as initial paid up capital by the Indian Promoters.

Revision of freedom fighters pension

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the freedom fighters' pension is under revision, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of pensioners and dependants separately getting pension under the freedom fighter category, State-wise; and
- (c) the expenditure incurred by Government on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The Freedom Fighter Pension/Family pension has already been revised and enhanced by the Central Government with effect from 15.08.2016. Details depicting the amount of pension being given under this Scheme to various categories of freedom fighters and their dependents are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Dearness Allowance/Relief as given to the Central Government Employees/pensioners has been made applicable to the freedom fighter pensioners also.

(b) The number of pensioners and dependants getting pension under the Scheme, State-wise are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The expenditure incurred during 2016-17, 2017-18 and during the current financial year 2018-19 (upto November, 2018) on this account is ₹ 761.85 crore, ₹ 748.09 crore and ₹ 657.99 crore respectively.

Statement-I

Monthly amount of pension provided under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana

Sl. No.	Category of freedom fighters	Basic amount of pension (per month)	Enhanced amount of pension after adding 7% DR (per month) w.e.f. 01.07.2018
1.	Ex-Andaman Political prisoners/spouses	₹ 30,000/-	₹ 32,100/-
2.	Other Freedom fighters/spouses including INA	₹ 26,000/-	₹ 27,820/-
3.	Dependent parents/eligible daughters (maximum 3 daughters at any point of time)	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the freedom fighters, <i>i.e.</i> in the range of ₹ 13,000/- to ₹ 15,000/-	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the freedom fighters, <i>i.e.</i> in the range of ₹ 13,910/- to ₹ 16,050/-

Statement-II

State-wise list of central freedom fighters and their eligible dependents drawing pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana as on 30.11.2018

Sl. No.	State	Number of Central Freedom Fighter pensioners	Number of dependent spouse pensioners	Number of dependent daughter pensioners	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	257	615	23	895
3.	Assam	123	366	130	619
4.	Bihar	1559	1371	6	2936
5.	Chandigarh	9	14	0	23
6.	Chhattisgarh	32	65	2	99
7.	Daman and Diu	6	5	0	11
8.	Delhi	116	187	18	321
9.	Goa	387	287	7	681
10.	Gujarat	204	193	20	417
11.	Haryana	182	428	11	621
12.	Himachal Pradesh	245	269	5	519
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	149	470	75	694
14.	Jharkhand	73	135	7	215
15.	Karnataka	359	1241	117	1717
16.	Kerala	141	979	101	1221
17.	Madhya Pradesh	129	208	10	347
18.	Maharashtra	1363	2529	62	3954
19.	Manipur	6	8	2	16
20.	Meghalaya	1	12	2	15
21.	Mizoram	1	0	1	2
22.	Nagaland	1	0	0	1
23.	Odisha	140	430	23	593

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Puducherry	24	77	10	111
25.	Punjab	495	556	16	1067
26.	Rajasthan	190	49	5	244
27.	Tamil Nadu	474	1439	33	1946
28.	Telangana	2278	3180	27	5485
29.	Tripura	13	126	37	176
30.	Uttar Pradesh	429	933	23	1385
31.	Uttarakhand	104	374	3	481
32.	West Bengal	992	2315	678	3985
GRAND TOTAL		10483	18861	1454	30798

Construction of airport in Chakulia, Jamshedpur

†*219. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new airport in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand is proposed to be constructed at Chakulia, which is 70 kilometers away from the city;

(b) whether a techno-commercial feasibility report has been prepared for this purpose, if so, the details of the feedback received;

(c) whether it is a fact that desired expansion of airport is possible by means of acquiring land available near existing airport; and

(d) if so, whether Government would prefer to extend the existing airport instead of constructing a new airport which is 70 kilometers away from the city, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) No Sir. An airport already exists at Chakulia that is presently non-operational. Pre-feasibility has been conducted for operationalisation of this airport at Chakulia. As per the report, operation of Category 3C aircraft viz ATR 72-500 type is possible subject to fulfilment of infrastructure and other requirements including additional land.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) to (c) above. However, Ministry of Civil Aviation have granted site clearance to M/s Tata Steel Ltd. for setting up of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a greenfield airport for public use near Jamshedpur in Jharkhand on 11.07.2012. However, the project proponent have not approached the Government for subsequent stage of approval namely, 'in principle' approval.

Growth of Startups in India

*220. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Startups in India have seen a 108 per cent growth in funding in 2018;

(b) whether Government is aware that the NASSCOM president has remarked about Startups not receiving much support in India barring a few exceptions; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) While funding of Startups in India has seen a rising trend in 2018, the data thereof is not centrally maintained.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Import deals for supply of pulses

*221. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the soaring price of pulses during the year, 2016 resulted in the increase of acreage on the back of incentivisation by a higher Minimum Support Price (MSP) with technical intervention to ensure higher domestic production;

(b) whether those statistics pointing to over supply were completely ignored by Government and signed long-term import deals with other countries;

(c) whether for the first time this year, Government has allowed the miller, as opposed to the traders, to import pulses; and

(d) if so, what was the reason that necessitated Government to take such a decision for the first time?

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

(a) and (b) India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world. During the year 2015-16, despite efforts made by the Government to enhance production

of pulses, the domestic production of Kharif pulses was lower by 5%-10% and the acreage of Rabi pulses was also lower by 2.4%. Consequently, domestic production had fallen short of the domestic demand in the year 2016. Further, the demand of pulses had been steadily increasing over the years from 21.77 Million Tons in 2013-14 to 24.61 Million Tons in 2016-17. Thus, deficit between domestic consumption and domestic production of pulses pushed up the domestic prices. The statistics did not indicate any oversupply when the Government signed long-term contract with Mozambique for import of pulses in 2016.

The gap between demand and supply led to strategy for increasing production as well as productivity of pulses through National Food Security Mission-Pulses and through higher MSP and procurement by Government agencies.

(c) and (d) Based on the recommendation of the inter-Ministerial Committee, it was decided that only millers/refiners should be allowed to participate in the process of import of pulses for the fiscal year 2018-19 to avoid market manipulation by traders. Accordingly, DGFT *vide* Trade Notice No. 6/2018-19 dated 11.5.2018 laid down the modalities for such import.

Vulnerability of younger generation to cyber crimes

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

(a) whether Government is aware that younger generation are more vulnerable to cyber crimes, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any plan to include cyber crime awareness as part of curriculum of the students apart from making stringent laws to control the crime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) With the increase in use of cyber space, vulnerability to cyber crimes has also increased.

(b) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed and shared one brochure (<http://ciet.nic.in/upload/Cyber%20safety.pdf>) and three guideline booklets (<http://ciet.nic.in/pages.php?id=booklet-on-cyber-safety&In=en&In=en>) on cyber safety and security for teachers, students and schools with the States/UTs. Details are as below:—

- (i) Booklet for Schools covers—Identifying threats vulnerability and assess risk exposure; Develop protection and detection measures; Protect sensitive data; Respond to and recover from cyber security incidents; Educate concerned stakeholders, etc.

- (ii) Booklet for Teachers covers – Social aspects, ethical aspects, legal aspects, technical aspects; Do's and Don'ts, etc.
- (iii) Booklet for Students covers – Handling devices, social media, Mailing and browsing, information seeking and sharing, cyber behaviour: Do's and Don'ts, etc.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has also published a handbook for Adolescents/Students on Cyber Safety, in order to make them aware about various types of cyber crimes and how to protect themselves from such crimes. This handbook is available on www.mha.gov.in and www.cybercrime.gov.in. This handbook is also shared on NCERT website by MHRD.

Implementation of procedural safeguards for arrest

*223. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to ensure implementation of procedural safeguards for arrests contained in Section 41A, 41B, 41C and 41D of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 across the country, including details of monitoring of the implementation of these Sections;

(b) total number of persons who were issued notice under Section 41A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 during last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the total number of persons who were allowed to meet an advocate during interrogation at the police station under Section 41D of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The procedural safeguards for arrests contained in sections 41A, 41B, 41C and 41D of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.P.C), 1973 have to be followed by the police officers as mandated in law. As 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per entries 1 and 2 of State List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, the State Governments are responsible for ensuring that the above provisions of Cr.P.C. are implemented in letter and spirit. The details relating to total number of persons issued notice under Section 41A of the Cr.P.C. and number of persons allowed to meet an advocate during interrogation at the police station under Section 41D of the Cr.P.C., are not maintained centrally.

Creation of jobs

*224. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of jobs created in the country annually since 2014, sector-wise;
- (b) the details of the increase/decrease in number of jobs created annually in the country during the last three years and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of jobs lost after demonetisation and levying of GST since 2016 till now, sector-wise and the steps taken by Government to enhance job availability in the country; and
- (d) whether Government has taken note of report of Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) wherein it has been stated that 1.5 million jobs were lost during January to April, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. 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 (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The progress of these schemes is given below:—

Schemes/Year	Employment Generated			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (in lakh)	3.23	4.08	3.87	2.85 (till 30-11-2018)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (in crore)	235.14	235.64	234.26	168.11 (till 06-12-2018)
Candidates placed under DDU-GKY (in lakh)	1.09	1.48	0.76	0.96 (till 03-12-2018)
Placement under DAY-NULM (in lakh)	0.34	1.52	1.15	0.95 (till 05-12-2018)

There is no data available on unemployment subsequent to the period of demonetisation. However, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated

by Government *inter alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities. Till 23rd December, 2018, total 15.49 crore loans have been sanctioned under the scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. Till 17-12-2018, the scheme covered 117604 establishments and 94.58 lakh beneficiaries.

Government has been taking various steps to boost industrial development, capital formation and employment generation in the country like Make in India, Startup India and Ease of Doing Business initiatives. Government has initiated labour reforms to create an enabling environment to facilitate ease of doing business, ease of compliance, transparency, accountability and extending the social security coverage for the unorganised workers.

Incidents of police brutality

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

(a) whether Government has taken note that incidents of police brutality, which includes beating suspects and caste based discrimination etc. are on the rise in the country;

(b) the number of such incidents reported and action taken against guilty police officials during last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is aware that common people are afraid that police officials would misuse their power, act with brutality, beat suspects and indulge in other types of discrimination;

(d) if so, whether Government has conducted any investigation in this regard including such complaints against police officials; and

(e) the action taken against errant police officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) Police and Public Order are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India. Data regarding incidents

of police brutality is not maintained centrally. The responsibility of investigating allegations of police brutality rests with the respective State Governments. However, whenever any incident of alleged brutality is brought to the notice of the Government, it is sent to the respective State Government for action in accordance with the law.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Improving air connectivity in Himachal Pradesh

2241. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several non-operational airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) in various parts of the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to operationalise airports with the involvement of private sector and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to operationalise such defunct airports in Himachal Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any plan to operate services from ready airports with the help of State Governments;

(e) if so, details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to improve air connectivity and infrastructure in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The State/UT-wise list of non-operational airports/civil enclaves of Airports Authority of India (AAI) is given in the Statement (*See below*)

(b) Government of India has accorded 'In-principle' approval for leasing out six airports of AAI *viz.* Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for operation, management and development under Public Private Partnership (PPP) through Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC).

(c) to (f) Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme [Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN)] in October, 2016 with the objective to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity to currently under-served and unserved

airports by making it affordable. The revival of airstrips/airports is 'demand driven', depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions. 73 RCS (17 under-served and 56 unserved) airports have been identified in the first and second round of bidding under RCS-UDAN for their revival. Delhi-Shimla-Delhi route was operationalized under 1st round of bidding of RCS-UDAN scheme. Under 2nd round of bidding of RCS-UDAN scheme, Shimla-Mandi (Heliport)-Dharamshala, Mandi (Heliport)-Shimla, Shimla-Mandi (Heliport)-Kullu, Manali (Heliport)-Kullu-Mandi (Heliport)-Shimla, Shimla-Rampur (Heliport)-Nathpa Jhakri (Heliport)-Rampur (Heliport)-Shimla routes have been awarded for Helicopters.

Statement

List of Non-operational Airports

Sl.No.	States	Name of Airport
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Donakonda
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Daparizo
3.	Assam	Rupsi
4.		Shella
5.	Bihar	Jogbani
6.		Muzaffarpur
7.		Raxaul
8.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
9.	Gujarat	Deesa (Palanpur)
10.	Jharkhand	Chakulia
11.		Deogarh
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Khanowa
13.		Panna
14.		Satna
15.	Mizoram	Aizawal (Turial)
16.	Telangana	Nadirgul
17.		Warangal
18.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
19.		Thanjavur (CE)

Sl.No.	States	Name of Airport
20.	Tripura	Kailashahar
21.		Kamalpur
22.		Khowai
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly (CE)
24.		Lalitpur
25.	West Bengal	Asansol
		Balurghat
		Malda

Legend, CE: Civil Enclave.

Audit at Chennai airport

2242. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) has raised concerns over the security of airports and other aviation infrastructure in the country following an audit at the Chennai airport by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the aviation security regulator;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government is taking to improve its rating in the field of aviation infrastructure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) A security audit was conducted by International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in India from 7th to 15th March, 2018. The findings of the said audit contain Sensitive Security Information which cannot be put on public domain. However, a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) was prepared by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), a regulatory authority for civil aviation security in the country, addressing the findings and recommendations contained in ICAO's audit report. Upon review, the CAP was found to be satisfactory by ICAO.

Dues of Jet Airways towards vendors and employees

2243. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of Jet Airways which owes money to vendors and employees; and

(b) whether Government would help Jet Airways to raise funds to tide over the crisis and to pay salary to its employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Each airline prepares its business plan on the basis of their own market assessment and liabilities. Based on their business plan, the efficient operations and financial resources are the responsibility of the Airlines. Government of India has no role in raising funds for M/s Jet Airways (India) Limited, as it is the internal matter of the airline.

Increase in Airprox incidences

2244. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a rising incidence of planes getting too close for comfort in the crowded skies in the country;

(b) if so, the number of A and B level Airprox incidences for the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the number of serious near misses or Airprox has touched seven by October, 2018 up from five in all of 2017;

(d) is so, what are the steps taken by all the authorities and agencies concerned to keep the country's skies safe; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Category A and B Airprox incidents from 2015 till Nov 2018 are as under:—

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Nov 2018)
A	0	0	0	1
B	7	8	5	7

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Measures taken to enhance safety in Indian Airspace are given in the Statement.

Statement

Measures taken to enhance safety in Indian airspace

- Case studies of Airprox /ATC incidents are discussed and analysed to avoid recurrence of such incidents. Based on investigation, whenever required, corrective training is imparted to Air Traffic Controllers, and training procedures are amended, if required. Controllers are given training on ATC simulator at major stations and sensitized on the subject.
- DGCA has advised AAI to carry out random proficiency check of controller in addition to annual proficiency checks on regular basis as part of safety enhancement.
- Coordination procedures of handing over from one unit to another have been laid out and any deviation is being pointed out to the concerned units for taking corrective action.
- Optimum utilisation of airspace is being done by using flexible airspace which will reduce traffic congestion in the airspace.
- DGCA has issued an AIC containing guidelines on avoiding confusing/similar call-signs by airline operators.
- Risk assessment is being carried out before bringing any change in the ATC procedure to mitigate the risk of accident/incident.

Aviation safety audit

2245. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the latest International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) audit results, India's score declined to 57.44 per cent from 65.82 per cent earlier;

(b) if so, what measures have been taken to make aviation safer and perform better in the upcoming audit; and

(c) what parameters are country lacking in according to the ICAO audit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) ICAO conducted an audit of India in November, 2015 and November, 2017 wherein the Effective Implementation (EI) was 57.44%. Based on the recent audit conducted by ICAO in November 2018 covering areas of Legislation, Organisation, Air Navigation Services, Aerodromes and Accident Investigation, the EI has raised to approximately 73.6%.

(b) and (c) The lack of regulation and oversight of Air Traffic Controllers resulted in India's low score in the ICAO Audit of November, 2017. In pursuance of the observations made by ICAO in their audit report, it has been decided that the regulation and oversight of Air Traffic Controllers will be done by Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

Parking/entry fee at Bhubaneswar airport

2246. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) under which provision a parking/entry fee is collected from vehicles at the main entry road of Biju Patnaik Airport at Bhubaneswar and whether any other airport in the country collect such fee;

(b) whether it is a fact that the timing of the parking slip is tampered at Bhubaneswar airport and what step has been taken to prevent such malpractice; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the allowed time limit of free parking for the convenience of the air passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) At airports managed by Airports Authority of India (AAI), there is a free time limit for a vehicle to pick and drop passengers during which no parking/entry fee is charged. Parking/entry fee is charged only to a vehicle which over stayed beyond free time limit.

(b) No such instance has come to the notice of the Ministry.

(c) AAI has recently issued new vehicle parking policy on 10.12.2018 for Bhubaneswar airport. In the new policy, concept of free time limit has been removed. As per the new policy, vehicle (except commercial vehicles going to arrivals) going

to pick-up/drop lanes will not be charged any parking/entry/access fee.

Funds infused into Air India

2247. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds infused into Air India by Government during the years 2017-18 and 2018-19;

(b) the details of the operating profits of Air India Express and Air India SATS for the year 2017-18; and

(c) the share plans to manage interest payments and repay debt without Government's financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of funds infused into Air India by Government during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 are as under:—

Year	Amount
2017-18	₹ 1800 crore
2018-19	₹ 3630* crore (till date)

* It includes a sum of ₹ 2,000 crore received from NSSF (National Small Saving Fund) as an advance.

(b) The details of the operating profits of Air India Express and Air India SATS for the year 2017-18 are as under:—

Airline	Amount
Air India Express Limited	473.09 crore
Air India SATS	94.56 crore

(c) With regard to manage interest payments, repay debt and to improve the financial condition of Air India, a Revival Plan has been prepared. It is focused on building a competitive and profitable airline group comprising of several major elements which *inter alia* includes:—

- (i) Higher levels of operational efficiency by strengthening management and implementing best practice business processes;
- (ii) Robust organizational and governance reforms to be implemented by an eminent Board;

- (iii) Differentiated business strategies for each of Air India's core businesses;
- (iv) World-class HR practices to ensure a talented and motivated workforce; and
- (v) Sale of non-core real estate assets and strategic disinvestment of subsidiaries such as Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.

Arbitrary increase of airfare

†2248. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that aviation companies have increased airfare upto 86 per cent due to repair work on the runway of international airport, Delhi from 15th November, 2018;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check such arbitrary increase of fare, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) No such analysis has been carried out by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

As per prevailing regulations, air fares are neither established nor regulated by the Government. Under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, every air transport undertaking engaged in scheduled air services are required to establish tariff having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristic of services, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff.

The fares established by airlines under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 are required to be displayed by the airlines on their websites in compliance of Sub Rule 02 of Rule 135, of the Aircraft Rule, 1937.

DGCA has issued Air Transport Circular 2 of 2010 wherein airlines are required to display on their respective website the tariff sheet route-wise across their network in various fare categories and the manner it is offered in the market. The intention behind the above directions is to keep the passengers informed of pricing pattern of airlines.

DGCA has also set up a Tariff Monitoring Unit in 2010 that monitors airfares

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

on certain routes selected on random basis to ensure that the airlines do not charge airfares outside the range declared by them. The analysis has shown that the airfares remained well within the fare bucket uploaded by the airlines on the respective website. On regular basis, random monitoring of air fares on certain routes, published on the airline's website, it has been observed that fare charged by the airlines does not exceed the fare established and displayed by them on their respective website.

Proposal to build another runway at Delhi airport

2249. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that planes coming to Delhi have to circle over the city for a long period resulting in wastage of fuel and creating pollution; and

(b) whether there was a proposal to build another runway at Delhi airport, if so, by when it will be functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes Sir. To reduce the holding of flights arriving at Delhi and thereby reducing the wastage of fuel and pollution, AAI has undertaken the following actions:—

- (i) Instrument landing system Cat III-B has been operationalized on runways 28, 29 and 11.
- (ii) Advance Surface Movement Guidance and Control System has been implemented.
- (iii) Operationalization of C-ATFM (Air Traffic Flow Management)/ ACDM (Airport Collaborative Decision making).
- (iv) During peak congestion periods, additional Air Traffic positions are made operational to handle more number of aircrafts.
- (v) M/s DIAL has hired M/s NATS of UK to conduct airspace and airport capacity studies. In coordination with M/s DIAL, and DGCA profile scheduling of arrival and departure has been implemented.
- (vi) Fog-collaborative decision making during bad weather has been implemented since 2014, thereby reducing the delay to the scheduled movements of flights during foggy weather.

(vii) During October-November 2018, AAI has conducted Operational Trials of Standard Operating Procedure to address early departures of scheduled flights to Delhi, Bengaluru and Mumbai.

(b) Delhi airport currently has three runway strips. Construction of the fourth runway strip is planned to commence in March, 2019.

Status of Jagdalpur airport

2250. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the Jagdalpur airport, inaugurated by the Prime Minister on June 2018;

(b) whether the airport is operational, the details on the number of flights thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Air Odisha, which was given the contract to connect Jagdalpur with Raipur and Visakhapatnam had promised to cap fares at ₹ 1,700 but was selling tickets at ₹ 3500-4000 per ticket as reported by news-media; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Jagdalpur Airport is an operational airport belonging to the State Government of Chhattisgarh. Flight schedule for operations to Jagdalpur Airport was approved for Air Odisha during Summer Schedule 2018. However, the airline has currently suspended their operations.

(c) and (d) Under the RCS Scheme, RCS seats are defined as the number of passenger seats to be sold at or below the applicable Airfare Cap by the Selected Airline Operator (SAO) within the RCS Flight Capacity. To meet the Minimum Performance Specifications, a SAO is required to provide fifty per cent (50%) of RCS Flight Capacity as RCS Seats:—

(i) provided that where fifty per cent (50%) of RCS Flight Capacity exceeds forty (40) passenger seats, the RCS Seats shall be capped at forty (40) passenger seats,

(ii) provided further that where fifty per cent (50%) of RCS Flight Capacity is less than nine (9) passenger seats, the minimum number of RCS Seats shall not be less than nine (9),

(iii) SAO can sell the balance fifty per cent (50%) passenger seats at market value,

- (iv) Above fare details of SAO are checked by conducting audit by an independent auditor

Expansion of runway of Mysore airport

2251. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received request from the State Government of Karnataka for expansion of runway of Mysore airport and for bearing the entire cost including the land acquisition by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has considered and approved the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Additional Chief Secretary to the State Government of Karnataka *vide* letter dated 14.11.2018 has requested Government of India to bear the entire cost of expansion of Mysore airport under its scheme of expansion/improvements of RCS airports. In this regard, this Ministry *vide* letter dated 19.11.2018 has clarified to the State Government that RCS funds cannot be utilized to meet the cost of land acquisition. Further, in general, land for the development/expansion works at airports, is acquired by the State Government and handed over to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) free of cost and free from all encumbrances.

Arbitrary cancellation of flights by airlines

2252. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has collected data regarding the problems faced by passengers due to arbitrary cancellation of flights by the airlines;

(b) if so, the action plan formulated by Government to address the problems faced by travellers along with the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering ways to reduce cancellation of flights by the airlines; and

(d) if so, the details of the strategy formulated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details regarding number of passenger affected and amount of compensation paid due to cancellation of flights as submitted by the airlines as a part of monthly submission of traffic data for the period of January 2018 to November, 2018 are given below:—

No. of Passengers affected	Compensation (in lakhs)
259753	536.67

(b) to (d) In order to reduce inconvenience caused to the passengers as a result of the cancellations of the flights on which they are booked for travel, under the provision of the prevailing regulation, airline shall inform the passengers of the cancellation at least two weeks before the scheduled time of departure and arrange alternate flight/refund as acceptable to the passenger. Aggrieved passengers are free to take up their grievance with Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and at Air Sewa, which are taken up with the concerned airlines for redressal in a time bound manner.

In order to facilitate the passengers in case of cancellation, delay and denied boarding, DGCA has issued a Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section-3 Air Transport, Series M, Part IV titled as "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights".

Expansion of air connectivity

†2253. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of air connectivity programme for connecting cities with air services in the country during the past three years; and

(b) the details of the action plan for further time-bound air connectivity along with the details of targeted cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Government of India launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme to provide affordable air connectivity between cities in the country.

56 unserved airports have been identified under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik). Out of these 21 unserved airports have

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been developed and operationalized for RCS flights *i.e.* Bhatinda, Nanded, Shimla, Kandla, Ludhiana, Mysore, Vidyanagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jalgaon, Ozar (Nasik), Mundra, Salem, Pathankot, Kolhapur, Adampur, Jagdalpur, Kanpur, Jharsuguda, Pakyong, Kishangarh.

(b) RCS-UDAN is market driven mechanism. Development of regional air connectivity routes is proposed to be left to market forces such that airlines to undertake assessment of demand and nature of supply required on particular routes and lead the process under RCS.

Improving regional connectivity in Kerala under UDAN scheme

2254. SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the steps taken by Government to improve regional connectivity including the State of Kerala under the UDAN scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Kannur airport is included in the UDAN scheme; and

(d) if so, the details of airports proposed to be connected with Kannur airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme for providing connectivity to unserved and underserved airports of the country. Two rounds of bidding 1 and 2 have already been conducted. List of unserved airports awarded under UDAN 1 and 2 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The list of routes connecting Kannur airport under UDAN 2 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of RCS Airports under Udan-1 and Udan-2

Sl.No.	State	Airport	Owner
UDAN-1			
1.	Chhattisgarh	Ambikapur	State Government
2.		Bilaspur	AAI
3.		Jagdalpur	State Government

Sl.No.	State	Airport	Owner
4.		Raigarh (Jindal)	JSPL (Private)
5.	Gujarat	Kandla	AAI
6.		Mithapur (Dwarka)	Private
7.		Mundra	Private
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	AAI
9.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	TATA Steel
10.	Karnataka	MYSORE	AAI
11.		Vidyanagar	JSPL (Private)
12.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	AAI
13.		Kolhapur	AAI
14.		Nanded	MIDC
15.		Ozar (Nasik)	HAL
16.		Sholapur	AAI
17.	Odisha	Jeypore	State Government
18.		Jharsuguda	AAI
19.		Rourkela	SAIL (PSU)
20.		Utkela	State Government
21.	Punjab	Adampur	Civil Enclave-AAI
22.		Bhatinda	Civil Enclave-AAI
23.		Ludhjana	AAI
24.		Pathankot	Civil Enclave-AAI
25.	Rajasthan	Bikaner (NAL)	Civil Enclave-AAI
26.		Jaisalmer	Civil Enclave-AAI
27.	Tamil Nadu	Neyveli	Neyveli Lignite Corporation (PSU)
28.		Salem	AAI
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur (Chakeri)	Civil Enclave-AAI
30.	West Bengal	Burnpur	ISSCO
31.		Cooch Behar	AAI

Sl.No.	State	Airport	Owner
UDAN-2			
32.	Arunachal Pradesh	Passighat	IAF
33.		Tezu	AAI
34.	Assam	Rupsi	AAI
35.	Bihar	Darbhunga	IAF
36.	Gujarat	Keshod	AAI
37.	Haryana	Hissar	State Government
38.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	IAF
39.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	SAIL
40.		Dumka	State Government
41.	Karnataka	Baldota/Koppal	ASPL Ltd.
42.	Kerala	Kannur	KIAL
43.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	AAI
44.		Uterlai	IAF
45.	Sikkim	Pakyong	AAI
46.	Tamil Nadu	Tanjore	IAF
47.		Vellore	AAI
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	State Government
49.		Azamgarh	State Government
50.		Bareilly	IAF
51.		Chitrakoot	State Government
52.		Jhansi	AAI
53.		Moradabad	State Government
54.		Muirpur (Korba)	State Government
55.		Shravasti	State Government
56.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	State Government

Statement-II*List of routes connecting Kannur under UDAN-2*

Sl.No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Selected Airline Operator
1.	Kannur	Bangalore	Spicejet
2.	Kannur	Chennai	Spicejet
3.	Kannur	Cochin	Indigo
4.	Kannur	Goa	Indigo
5.	Kannur	Hubli	Indigo
6.	Kannur	Thiruvananthapuram	Indigo

Cancellation of licences of airlines under the RCS

2255. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of unserved and underserved routes granted to airlines for operation, State-wise and year-wise since 2017 under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS);

(b) the details of cancellation of licenses of airlines for serving on these routes, Statewise and year-wise since 2017;

(c) the detail of such routes in Maharashtra which do not have any airlines serving them due to cancellation of their licenses by the Ministry;

(d) what are the reasons behind airlines not being able to sustain business on such routes; and

(e) what policy direction will Government take to improve presence of airlines on such routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The list of routes awarded under UDAN 1 and 2 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Six networks awarded to Air Deccan and Air Odisha under UDAN 1 have been cancelled due to non-performance/poor performance. The list of cancelled/terminated network is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The list of such routes in Maharashtra which have been cancelled due to poor performance is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN is a demand-driven scheme wherein airline operators assess the feasibility of operation on a particular route and bids under the scheme from time to time. Selection of airlines is done through transparent bidding process.

Under UDAN-3 bidding round, all the available cancelled routes are placed for consideration on priority basis for bidding by eligible Airlines.

Statement-I

List of routes awarded under UDAN 1 and 2

State/Round/Type	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Bidder
Andhra Pradesh			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Kadapa	Chennai	Air Odisha
			Trujet
		Hyderabad	Trujet
		Vijaywada	Trujet
	Vijaywada	Kadapa	Trujet
	Vishakhapatnam	Jagdalpur	Air Odisha
2			
Fixed-Wing	Tirupati	Hubli	Ghodawat
		Kolhapur	Indigo
Arunachal Pradesh			
2			
Fixed-Wing	Passighat	Jorhat	Zoom Air
	Tezu	Guwahati	Trujet
		Jorhat	Zoom Air
Helicopter	Daparizo	Yinghiong	Skyone Airways
	Itanagar (Heliport)	Lilabari	Skyone Airways
		Tezpur	Skyone Airways
	Passighat	Tuting	Skyone Airways
	Tezu	Walong	Skyone Airways

	Tuting	Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
	Walong	Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
	Yinghiong	Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways
	Ziro	Dibrugarh	Heligo
Assam			
2			
Fixed-Wing	Guwahati	Burnpur	Trujet
		Cooch Behar	Trujet
		Pakyong	Spicejet
		Rupsi	Trujet
		Tezu	Trujet
	Jorhat	Kolkata	Indigo
			Zoom Air
		Passighat	Zoom Air
	Lilabari	Tezu	Zoom Air
		Kolkata	AAA Aviation
			Spicejet
	Rupsi	Tezpur	AAA Aviation
		Guwahati	Trujet
		Kolkata	Zoom Air
	Tezpur	Lilabari	AAA Aviation
		Shillong	AAA Aviation
Helicopter	Dibrugarh	Daparizo	Skyone Airways
		Jorhat	Pawan Hans
		Lilabari	Skyone Airways
		Tezu	Skyone Airways
	Guwahati	Nagaon (Heliport)	Skyone Airways
	Jorhat	Dibrugarh	Pawan Hans
		Tezpur	Pawan Hans
	Lilabari	Dibrugarh	Skyone Airways

		Itanagar (Heliport)	Skyone Airways
	Nagaon (Heliport)	Guwahati	Skyone Airways
		Tezpur	Skyone Airways
	Tezpur	Itanagar (Heliport)	Skyone Airways
		Jorhat	Pawan Hans
		Nagaon (Heliport)	Skyone Airways
Bihar			
2			
Fixed-Wing	Darbhunga	Bangalore Airport	Spicejet
		Delhi	Spicejet
		Mumbai	Spicejet
	Patna	Allahabad	Jet Airways
		Bokaro	Alliance Air
Chhattisgarh			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Ambikapur	Bilaspur	Air Odisha
	Bilaspur	Ambikapur	Air Odisha
	Jagdalpur	Raipur	Air Odisha
		Vishakhapatnam	Air Odisha
	Raigarh (Jindal)	Raipur	Air Odisha
	Raipur	Jagdalpur	Air Odisha
		Jharsuguda	Air Odisha
		Raigarh (Jindal)	Air Odisha
		Utkela	Air Odisha
2			
Fixed-Wing	Raipur	Allahabad	Indigo
Daman and Diu			
1			
Fixed-Wing	DIU	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha

Delhi

1

Fixed-Wing	Delhi	Adampur	Spice Jet
		Agra	Deccan Charters
		Bhatinda	Alliance Air
		Bikaner (Nal)	Alliance Air
		Kanpur (Chakeri)	Air Odisha
			Spice jet
		Ludhiana	Alliance Air
			Deccan Charters
		Pathankot	Alliance Air
		Shimla	Alliance Air
			Deccan Charters

2

Fixed-Wing	Delhi	Bareilly	Jet Airways
		Darbhunga	Spicejet
		Hissar	Pinnacle Air
		Kishangarh	Spicejet
		Ozar (Nasik)	Jet Airways
		Pakyong	Spicejet
		Uterlai	Zoom Air

Goa

2

Fixed-Wing	Goa	Baldota/Koppal	Turbo Aviation
		Hubli	Indigo
		Kannur	Indigo
		Ozar (Nasik)	Spicejet

Gujarat

1

Fixed-Wing	Ahmedabad	Bhavnagar	Air Odisha
------------	-----------	-----------	------------

		DIU	Air Odisha
		Jamnagar	Air Odisha
		Mithapur (Dwarka)	Air Odisha
		Mundra	Air Odisha
	Bhavnagar	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha
	Jamnagar	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha
	Kandla	Mumbai	Spice Jet
	Mithapur (Dwarka)	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha
	Munora	Ahmedabad	Air Odisha
	Porbandar	Mumbai	Spice jet
2			
Fixed-Wing	Ahmedabad	Hubli	Indigo
		Jaisalmer	Spicejet
			Trujet
		Jalgaon	Trujet
		Kandla	Alliance Air
			Trujet
		Keshod	Trujet
		Ozar (Nasik)	Alliance Air
			Trujet
		Porbandar	Trujet
		Kandla	Alliance Air
			Trujet
		Keshod	Trujet
		Porbandar	Trujet
	Surat	Jaisalmer	Spicejet
Haryana			
2			
Fixed-Wing	Hissar	Chandigarh	Pinnacle Air

Himachal Pradesh

1

Fixed-Wing	Shimla	Delhi	Alliance Air Deccan Charters
------------	--------	-------	---------------------------------

2

Helicopter	Dharamshala	Mandi (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
	Kasauli (Heliport)	Shimla	Pawan Hans
	Kullu	Manali (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
		Mandi (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
	Manali (Heliport)	Kullu	Pawan Hans
	Mandi (Heliport)	Dharamshala	Pawan Hans
		Kullu	Pawan Hans
		Shimla	Pawan Hans
	Nathpa Jhakri (Heliport)	Rampur (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
	Rampur (Heliport)	Nathpa Jhakri (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
		Shimla	Pawan Hans
	Shimla	Kasauli (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
		Mandi (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
		Rampur (Heliport)	Pawan Hans

Jammu and Kashmir

2

Fixed-Wing	Jammu	Bhatinda	Alliance Air
	Kargil	Srinagar	Mehair
	Srinagar	Korgil	Mehair

Jharkhand

1

Fixed-Wing	Jamshedpur	Kolkata	Deccan Charters
	Ranchi	Jharsuguda	Air Odisha

2

Fixed-Wing	Bokaro	Kolkata	Spicejet Alliance Air
------------	--------	---------	--------------------------

		Patna	Alliance Air
	Dumka	Kolkata	Alliance Air
		Ranchi	Alliance Air
	Ranchi	Dumka	Alliance Air
Karnataka			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Bangalore	Salem	Air Odisha
		Vidyanagar	Trujet
	Mysore	Chennai	Air Odisha
			Trujet
	Vidyanagar	Bangalore	Trujet
		Hyderabad	Trujet
2			
Fixed-Wing	Baldota/Koppal	Bangalore Airport	Turbo Aviation
		Goa	Turbo Aviation
		Hyderabad	Turbo Aviation
	Bangalore	Allahabad	Indigo
		Baldota/Koppal	Turbo Aviation
		Darbhunga	Spicejet
		Kannur	Indigo
			Spicejet
		Kolhapur	Alliance Air
		Ozar (Nasik)	Indigo
		Sholapur	Spicejet
		Veilore	Turbo Aviation
	Hubli	Ahmedabad	Indigo
		Chennai	Indigo
			Spicejet
		Cochin	Indigo

		Goa	Indigo
		Hindan	Ghodawat
		Hyderabad	Alliance Air Spicejet
		Kannur	Indigo
		Pune	Ghodawat Spicejet
		Tirupati	Ghodawat
Kerala			
2			
	Fixed-Wing	Cochin	Hubli Indigo
		Kannur	Kannur Indigo
		Bangalore	Spicejet
		Bangalore Airport	Indigo
		Chennai	Indigo Spicejet
		Cochin	Indigo
		Goa	Indigo
		Hindan	Indigo
		Hubli	Indigo
		Mumbai	Indigo
		Thiruvananthapuram	Indigo
		Thiruvananthapuram	Kannur Indigo
Madhya Pradesh			
1			
	Fixed-Wing	Gwalior	Delhi Air Odisha Alliance Air
		Indore	Alliance Air
		Lucknow	Air Odisha
		Indore	Gwalior Alliance Air

2

Fixed-Wing	Bhopal	Allahabad	Indigo
		Ozar (Nasik)	Indigo
	Indore	Allahabad	Jet Airways

Maharashtra

1

Fixed-Wing	Jalgaon	Mumbai	Deccan Charters
	Kolhapur	Mumbai	Deccan Charters
	Mumbai	Jalgaon	Deccan Charters
		Kandla	Spice jet
		Kolhapur	Deccan Charters
		Nanded	Trujet
		Sholapur	Deccan Charters
	Nanded	Hyderabad	Trujet
		Mumbai	Trujet
	Ozar (Nasik)	Pune	Deccan Charters
	Pune	Ozar (Nasik)	Deccan Charters
	Sholapur	Mumbai	Deccan Charters

2

Fixed-Wing	Jalgaon	Ahmedabad	Trujet
	Kolhapur	Bangalore Airport	Alliance Air
		Hyderabad	Alliance Air
			Indigo
		Tirupati	Indigo
	Mumbai	Allahabad	Indigo
		Darbhunga	Spicejet
		Kannur	Indigo
	Nagpur	Allahabad	Jet Airways
	Ozar (Nasik)	Ahmedabad	Alliance Air
			Trujet

			Bangalore Airport	Indigo
			Bhopal	Indigo
			Delhi	Jet Airways
			Goa	Spicejet
			Hindan	Indigo
			Hyderabad	Alliance Air
				Spicejet
	Pune		Allahabad	Indigo
			Hubli	Ghodawat
				Spicejet
	Sholapur		Bangalore	Spicejet
			Hyderabad	Alliance Air
Manipur				
1				
	Fixed-Wing	Imphal	Shillong (Barapani)	Deccan Charters
2				
	Helicopter	Imphal	Moreh (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
			Tamenglong (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
			Thanlon (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
		Jiribam (Heliport)	Tamenglong (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
		Moreh (Heliport)	Imphal	Pawan Hans
		Parbung (Heliport)	Thanlon (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
		Tamenglong (Heliport)	Imphal	Pawan Hans
			Jiribam (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
		Thanlon (Heliport)	Imphal	Pawan Hans
			Parbung (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
Meghalaya				
1				
	Fixed-Wing	Shillong (Barapani)	Agartala	Deccan Charters
			Aizawal	Deccan Charters

		Dimapur	Deccan Charters
		Imphal	Deccan Charters
2			
Fixed-Wing	Shillong	Tezpur	AAA Aviation
Mizoram			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Aizawal	Shillong (Barapani)	Deccan Charters
Nagaland			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Dimapur	Shillong (Barapani)	Deccan Charters
Odisha			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Bhubaneswar	Jeypore	Air Odisha
		Jharsuguda	Air Odisha
		Rourkela	Air Odisha
		Utkela	Air Odisha
	Jeypore	Bhubaneswar	Air Odisha
	Jharsuguda	Bhubaneswar	Air Odisha
		Raipur	Air Odisha
		Ranchi	Air Odisha
	Rourkela	Bhubaneswar	Air Odisha
		Kolkata	Deccan Charters
	Utkela	Bhubaneswar	Air Odisha
		Raipur	Air Odisha
2			
Fixed-Wing	Bhubaneswar	Allahabad	Indigo
Puducherry (UT)			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Puducherry	Hyderabad	Spice jet
		Salem	Air Odisha

Punjab

1

Fixed-Wing	Adampur	Delhi	Spice jet
	Bhatinda	Delhi	Alliance Air
	Ludhiana	Delhi	Alliance Air
			Deccan Charters
	Pathankot	Delhi	Alliance Air

2

Fixed-Wing	Bhatinda	Jammu	Alliance Air
------------	----------	-------	--------------

Rajasthan

1

Fixed-Wing	Bikaner (Nal)	Delhi	Alliance Air
	Jaipur	Agra	Alliance Air
		Jaisalmer	Spice jet
	Jaisalmer	Jaipur	Spice jet

2

Fixed-Wing	Bikaner	Jaipur	Alliance Air
	Jaipur	Bikaner	Alliance Air
	Jaisalmer	Ahmedabad	Spicejet
			Trujet
		Surat	Spicejet
		Udaipur	Indigo
	Kishangarh	Delhi	Spicejet
	Udaipur	Jaisalmer	Indigo
	Uterlai	Delhi	Zoom Air

Sikkim

2

Fixed-Wing	Pakyong	Delhi	Spicejet
		Guwahati	Spicejet
		Kolkata	Spicejet

Tamil Nadu

1

Fixed-Wing	Chennai	Kadapa	Air Odisha Trujet
		Mysore	Air Odisha Trujet
		Neyveli	Air Odisha
		Puducherry	Air Odisha
	Neyveli Salem	Salem	Trujet
		Chennai	Air Odisha
		Bangalore	Air Odisha
		Chennai	Trujet
		Puducherry	Air Odisha

2

Fixed-Wing	Chennai	Hubli	Indigo Spicejet
		Kannur	Indigo Spicejet
		Tanjore	Spicejet
		Vellore	Turbo Aviation
	Tanjore Vellore	Chennai	Spicejet
		Bangalore Airport	Turbo Aviation
		Chennai	Turbo Aviation

Telangana

1

Fixed-Wing	Hyderabad	Kadapa	Trujet
		Nanded	Trujet
		Puducherry	Spice Jet
		Vidyanagar	Trujet

2

Fixed-Wing	Hyderabad	Baldota/Koppal	Turbo Aviation
------------	-----------	----------------	----------------

			Hubli	Alliance Air Spicejet
			Kolhapur	Alliance Air Indigo
			Ozar (Nasik)	Alliance Air Spicejet
			Sholapur	Alliance Air
Tripura				
1				
	Fixed-Wing	Agartala	Shillong (Barapani)	Deccan Charters
Uttar Pradesh				
1				
	Fixed-Wing	Agra	Delhi	Deccan Charters
			Jaipur	Alliance Air
		Kanpur (Chakeri)	Delhi	Air Odisha Spice jet
			Varanasi	Air Odisha
		Lucknow	Gwalior	Air Odisha
		Varanasi	Kanpur (Chakeri)	Air Odisha
2				
	Fixed-Wing	Aligarh	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation
		Allahabad	Bangalore Airport	Indigo
			Bhopal	Indigo
			Bhubaneshwar	Indigo
			Dehradun	Indigo
			Gorakhpur	Indigo
			Indore	Jet Airways
			Kolkata	Indigo Zoom Air
			Lucknow	Jet Airways Turbo Aviation

	Mumbai	Indigo
	Nagpur	Jet Airways
	Patna	Jet Airways
	Pune	Indigo
	Raipur	Indigo
Azamgarh	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation
Bareilly	Delhi	Jet Airways
	Lucknow	Jet Airways
		Turbo Aviation
Chitrakoot	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation
Gorakhpur	Allahabad	Indigo
Hindan	Hubli	Ghodawat
	Kannur	Indigo
	Ozar (Nasik)	Indigo
	Pithoragarh	Heritage
Jhansi	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation
Lucknow	Aligarh	Turbo Aviation
	Allahabad	Jet Airways
		Turbo Aviation
		Zoom Air
	Azamgarh	Turbo Aviation
	Bareilly	Jet Airways
		Turbo Aviation
	Chitrakoot	Turbo Aviation
	Jhansi	Turbo Aviation
	Moradabad	Turbo Aviation
	Muirpur (Korba)	Turbo Aviation
	Shravasti	Turbo Aviation
Moradabad	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation
Muirpur (Korba)	Lucknow	To be decided
Shravasti	Lucknow	Turbo Aviation

Uttarakhand

1

Fixed-Wing	Dehradun	Pantnagar	Deccan Charters
	Pantnagar	Dehradun	Deccan Charters

2

Fixed-Wing	Dehradun	Allahabad	Indigo
		Pithoragarh	Heritage
	Pantnagar	Pithoragarh	Heritage
	Pithoragarh	Dehradun	Heritage
		Hindan	Heritage
		Pantnagar	Heritage

Helicopter

Almora (Heliport)	Pantnagar	Pawan Hans
	Pithoragarh (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
Chinyalisaur	Sahastradhara (Heliport)	Heritage
	A	
Dehradun	Mussoorie (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
	New Tehri (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
	Ramnagar (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
Dharchula (Heliport)	Haldwani (Heliport)	Heritage
Gaucher	Joshimath (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
	Sahastradhara (Heliport)	Heritage
	A	
	Srinagar (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
Haldwani (Heliport)	Dharchula (Heliport)	Heritage
	Haridwar (Heliport)	Heritage
Haridwar (Heliport)	Haldwani (Heliport)	Heritage
Joshimath (Heliport)	Gaucher	Pawan Hans
Mussoorie (Heliport)	Dehradun	Pawan Hans
Nainital (Heliport)	Pantnagar	Pawan Hans
New Tehri (Heliport)	Dehradun	Pawn Hans
	Srinagar (Heliport)	Pawn Hans
Pantnagar	Almora (Heliport)	Pawan Hans

		Nainital (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
		Ramnagar (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
	Pithoragarh (Heliport)	Almora (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
	Ramnagar (Heliport)	Dehradun	Pawan Hans
		Pantnagar	Pawan Hans
	Sahastradhara (Heliport)	Chinyalisaur	Heritage
		Gaucher	Heritage
	Srinagar (Heliport)	Gaucher	Pawan Hans
		New Tehri (Heliport)	Pawan Hans
West Bengal			
1			
Fixed-Wing	Bagdogra	Durgapur (Andal)	Deccan Charters
	Burnpur	Kolkata	Deccan Charters
	Cooch Behar	Kolkata	Deccan Charters
	Durgapur (Andal)	Bagdogra	Deccan Charters
	Kolkata	Burnpur	Deccan Charters
		Cooch Behar	Deccan Charters
		Jamshedpur	Deccan Charters
		Rourkela	Deccan Charters
2			
Fixed-Wing	Burnpur	Guwahati	Trujet
	Cooch Behar	Guwahati	Trujet
	Kolkata	Allahabad	Indigo
		Bokaro	Spicejet
			Alliance Air
		Dumka	Alliance Air
		Jorhat	Indigo
			Zoom Air
		Lilabari	AAA Aviation
			Spicejet
		Pakyong	Spicejet
		Tezpur	Zoom Air

Statement-II*Cancelled/Terminated Networks/routes of UDAN-1.0*

Sl. No.	Routes/Networks	Route (Only RCS Routes)	Seleted Airline Operator	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi-Pantnagar- Dehradun-Pantnagar- Delhi-Kullu-Delhi- Shimla-Delhi-Ludhiana- Delhi-Agra-Delhi	Pantnagar to Dehradun Dehradun to Pantnagar Delhi to Shimla Shimla to Delhi Delhi to Ludhiana Ludhiana to Delhi Delhi to Agra Agra to Delhi	Deccan Air	Terminated due to non- commencement of RCS flights
2.	Mumbai-Nasik- Puna-Nasik-Mumbai- Aurangabad-Mumbai- Kolhapur-Mumbai- Jalgaon-Mumbai- Sholapur-Mumbai	Nasik to Puna Puna to Nasik Mumbai to Kolhapur Kolhapur to Mumbai Mumbai to Jalgaon Jalgaon to Mumbai Mumbai to Sholapur Sholapur to Mumbai	Deccan Air	Terminated due to not maintaining 70% RCS flights operation
3.	Delhi-Gwalior- Lucknow-Gorakhpur- Lucknow-Gwalior- Delhi-Kanpur-Varanasi- Kanpur-Delhi-Dehradun- Delhi	Gwalior to Lucknow Lucknow to Gwalior Gwalior to Delhi Delhi to Kanpur Kanpur to Varanasi Varanasi to Kanpur Kanpur to Delhi	Air Odisha	Terminated due to non- commencement of RCS flights
4.	Bhubaneswar- Utkela-Raipur-Utkela- Bhubaneswar-Jeypore-	Bhubaneswar to Utkela Utkela to Raipur	Air Odisha	Terminated due to not maintaining

1	2	3	4	5
	Bhubaneswar- Jharsuguda-Ranchi- Jharsuguda- Bhubaneswar- Rourkela-Bhubaneswar	Raipur to Utkela Utkela to Bhubaneswar Bhubaneswar to Jeypore Jeypore to Bhubaneswar Bhubaneswar to Jharsuguda Jharsuguda to Ranchi Ranchi to Jharsuguda Jharsuguda to Bhubaneswar Bhubaneswar to Rourkela Rourkela to Bhubaneswar		70% RCS flights operation
5.	Raipur-Bilaspur- Ambikapur-Bilaspur- Raipur-Jharsuguda- Raipur-Raigarh- Raipur-Jagdalpur- Vishakhapatnam- Jagdalpur-Raipur	Bilaspur to Ambikapur Ambikapur to Bilaspur Raipur to Jharsuguda Jharsuguda to Raipur Raipur to Raigarh Raigarh to Raipur Raipur to Jagdalpur Jagdalpur to Vishakhapatnam Vishakhapatnam to Jagdalpur Jagdalpur to Raipur	Air Odisha	Terminated due to not maintaining 70% RCS flights operation

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chennai-Puducherry-Salem-Bangalore-Salem-Puducherry-Chennai-Neyveli-Chennai-Kadapa-Bangalore-Kadapa-Chennai-Mysore-Chennai	Chennai to Puducherry Puducherry to Salem Salem to Bangalore Bangalore to Salem Salem to Puducherry Chennai to Neyveli Neyveli to Chennai Chennai to Kadapa Kadapa to Chennai Chennai to Mysore Mysore to Chennai	Air Odisha	Terminated due to non-commencement of RCS flights

Statement-III

List of Cancelled routes in Maharashtra under UDAN

Sl.No.	Route Cancelled
1.	Jalgaon-Mumbai
2.	Mumbai-Jalgaon
3.	Kolhapur-Mumbai
4.	Mumbai-Kolhapur
5.	Ozar (Nasik)-Pune
6.	Pune-Ozar (Nasik)
7.	Sholapur-Mumbai
8.	Mumbai-Sholapur

Action against drunk pilots

†2256. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Director (Operations) Air India, Captain tested positive in breath analyser test in November, 2018;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Captain was penalised in the year 2017 for not undergoing pre-flight breath analyser test;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of pilots of Air India and private airlines caught drunk during duty hours since 2015 till now and the action taken against them;

(d) whether Government will make provision of strict punishment to stop pilots from consuming liquor during duty hours; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Director (Operations) Air India, tested positive in breath-analyzer test on 11th November, 2018 during Pre-Flight Medical Examination at Delhi while scheduled for operating flight No. AI- 111 (Delhi-London)

(b) Yes, Sir. His license was suspended for a period of three months in the year 2017 for not undergoing pre-flight breath-analyzer test.

(c) The number of pilots of Air India and private airlines tested breath analyzer positive during duty hours since 2015 is as under:—

Year	No. of pilots tested BA positive	Rate per 10,000 departure
2015	43	0.55
2016	45	0.49
2017	44	0.43
2018	47	0.43
(Till Nov., 18)		

The action has been taken by suspension of license privileges varying from 03 months to 03 years depending on the severity of the violation of relevant regulation.

(d) and (e) The existing provisions of penal action against pilots who test positive in breath-analyzer examination are quite strict and considered adequate.

Introduction of direct flight services between Bhubaneswar and Surat

2257. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Civil Aviation has taken necessary steps for introduction of direct flight services between Bhubaneswar and Surat as per the proposal of the Chief Minister of Odisha; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As per Winter Schedule 2018, no Scheduled direct flights are available between Bhubaneswar and Surat.

With repeal of the Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. In this regard, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport service of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

Running of small airstrips by AAI

2258. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Government will bear entire operational cost and engagement of personnel for running of State owned small airstrips through Airports Authority of India (AAI) under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) except security and fire services arrangement which could be provided by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): No Sir. However, the expenditure involved in infrastructure upgradation at State-owned airport for RCS operation is reimbursed by the Government of India under "Revival of Airport" scheme linked to UDAN bidding process.

Flight duty time limitations of the pilots

2259. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any law which allows pilots to fly for more than eight hours;

(b) whether there is deliberate variations in flight duty time limitations of the pilots resulting in fatigue;

(c) whether there is any law which can save the pilots from fatigue; and

(d) if so, the number of cases when pilots were required to fly for more than eight hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) There is no deliberate variations in flight duty time limitations of the pilots. Under the provisions of ICAO Annex 6 Part I, State of the operator is required to establish regulations for the purpose of managing fatigue of flight crew. Accordingly, DGCA has issued CAR Section 7 Series J Part III on Flight and Duty Time Limitations and Rest Requirements of flight crew. Under the provisions of para 6.1 and para 7.1 of CAR, pilots are allowed to fly more than eight hours as per the conditions stipulated therein such as crew complement, number of landings, day/night operations, domestic and neighbouring country operations, international operations.

Inclusion of routes under UDAN scheme in Rajasthan

2260. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to include more routes under UDAN scheme;

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

(c) whether any route touching the State of Rajasthan is proposed to be included under UDAN scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA) (a) to (d) Government has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable.

RCS-UDAN is market driven mechanism. Development of regional air connectivity routes is left to market forces such that airlines undertake assessment of demand and nature of supply required on particular routes and lead the process under RCS.

Routes awarded under RCS-UDAN connecting the State of Rajasthan are given in the Statement.

Statement*List of routes connecting Rajasthan awarded under UDAN 1&2*

Sl.No.	Departure Airport	Arrival Airport	Selected Airline Operator
1.	Bikaner (NAL)	Delhi	Alliance Air
2.	Jaipur	Agra	Alliance Air
3.	Jaipur	Jaisalmer	Spice Jet
4.	Jaisalmer	Jaipur	Spice Jet
5.	Bikaner	Jaipur	Alliance Air
6.	Jaipur	Bikaner	Alliance Air
7.	Jaisalmer	Ahmedabad	Spice Jet, Trujet
8.	Jaisalmer	Surat	Spice Jet
9.	Jaisalmer	Udaipur	Indigo
10.	Kishangarh	Delhi	Spice Jet
11.	Udaipur	Jaisalmer	Indigo
12.	Uterlai	Delhi	Zoom Air

Growth in Indian aviation market

†2261. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the most rapidly growing aviation market in the world and whether there has been considerable increase in air traffic and domestic air passengers during last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the domestic and international sectors identified for promotion of aviation services during next three years;

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the ambit of UDAN scheme in Uttar Pradesh particularly from Meerut to other small aircrafts in order to increase air connectivity with the other parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) According to International Air Transport Association (IATA) report, for 2017, Indian domestic passenger market, in terms of Revenue Passenger Kilometers (RPK), has posted the fastest full year growth for the third year in a row, followed by China. The growth rate witnessed in domestic air traffic during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) With repeal of the Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. In this regard, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve air transport services taking into account the need for air transport service of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

Indian carriers also can operate from any points in India to any foreign destinations in other countries as per agreed bilateral traffic rights. However, Commencing of operation on any specific route depends on the commercial judgement, route viability, availability of aircrafts and other resources of airlines.

(c) to (e) The Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) is demand driven and development of regional air connectivity routes depend on the market forces such that airlines undertake assessment of demand and nature of supply required on a particular routes and participate in the bidding to be held from time to time. Currently, Meerut is not included under RCS-UDAN scheme as the airport is within 150 kms. of Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport and is governed by Operations, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) provisions.

Statement

Domestic Air Passenger Traffic Growth During 2014-15 to 2017-18

Year	Domestic Passenger (in Million)	Growth rate (%)
2014-15	139.33	
2015-16	169.29	21.5
2016-17	205.68	21.5
2017-18	243.28	18.3
Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) During 2014-15 to 2017-18		20.4

Increase in air passengers

†2262. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in the number of passengers travelling through airways across the country by the year 2025 estimated by Government;

(b) in view of the above increase, the steps taken by present Government for infrastructure development;

(c) the number of new airports constructed in the country and the number of new airports that will be constructed and old airports whose capacity will be increased in future; and

(d) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) As per the forecast made by Airports Authority of India (AAI), the airports across the country are likely to handle 694 million passengers by the year 2025 as against 309 million passengers handled during the year 2017-18.

(b) Development/upgradation of airports, to meet the increased passenger capacity, is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) and concerned private operators from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand/willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports. As a part of the NABH Nirman airport capacity expansion programme, the Government of India has proposed to increase the capacity of airports by 4 to 5 times to handle a billion passenger trips per year over the next 10 to 15 years. To meet the demand, AAI has embarked upon a Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) plan of ₹ 25,000 crore in next 4-5 years for development/modernisation/upgradation of terminal buildings of AAI airports in the country including Calicut in Kerala, Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Agartala in Tripura, Guwahati in Assam, Tiruchirapalli and Chennai in Tamil Nadu, Agra and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh, Dehradun in Uttarakhand, Jaipur in Rajasthan, Leh and Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir, Kolhapur and Pune in Maharashtra, Patna in Bihar, Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh and Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh. Concerned private operators at Delhi and Bengaluru airports have proposed to increase the overall capacity of the airports by way of expansion and upgradation of Terminal-I, Construction of 4th runway and Parallel Taxi Track at Delhi Airport and construction of 2nd Terminal Building and new runway at Bengaluru Airport.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has granted 'in principle' approval for setting up of 20 Greenfield Airports across the country namely Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Sindhudurg and Shirdi in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hassan and Shimoga in Karnataka, Kannur in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Datia in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim, Kushinagar and Noida in Uttar Pradesh, Dholera and Hirasar in Gujarat, Karaikal in Puducherry and Dagadarthi, Bhogapuram and Oravakal in Andhra Pradesh. Out of these 20 airports, four Greenfield airports have been recently inaugurated namely Durgapur in West Bengal, Shirdi in Maharashtra, Pakyong in Sikkim and Kannur in Kerala. Increasing the passenger capacity at existing airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by AAI and concerned private operators from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand/willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports.

Upgradation of airports

2263. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans for upgradation of a few and selective airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons/criteria for selecting a few airports only;

(c) the steps being taken by AAI to upgrade the airports to meet the growing demand and future challenges; and

(d) the time by when the upgradation work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Upgradation of airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) and concerned private operators from time to time depending on the availability of land, commercial viability, socio-economic considerations, traffic demand/willingness of airlines to operate to/from such airports. To meet the demand, AAI has embarked upon a Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) plan of ₹ 25,000 crores in next 4-5 years for development/modernisation/upgradation of terminal buildings of AAI airports in the country including Calicut in Kerala, Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Agartala in Tripura, Guwahati in Assam, Tiruchirappalli and Chennai in Tamil Nadu, Agra and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh, Dehradun in Uttarakhand, Jaipur in Rajasthan, Leh and Srinagar in Jammu

and Kashmir, Kolhapur and Pune in Maharashtra, Patna in Bihar, Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh and Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh. Concerned private operators at Delhi and Bengaluru airports have proposed to increase the overall capacity of the airports by way of expansion and upgradation of Terminal-I, Construction of 4th runway and Parallel Taxi Track at Delhi Airport and construction of 2nd Terminal Building and new runway at Bengaluru Airport. The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual developer, which involve a lengthy and time consuming process.

Privatisation of airports

2264. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in the process of privatisation of airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response for the privatisation of airports;

(d) the details of the airports privatised till date; and

(e) the details of the procedure adopted for privatisation of airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to lease out the six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) viz. Thiruvananthapuram, Guwahati, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow and Mangaluru for operation, management and development through Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model. AAI has issued the Request for Proposal (RFP) in this regard on 14.12.2018. Last date for submission of bids is 14.02.2019.

(c) to (e) Question does not arise.

Categorizing SEZs under infrastructure sector

2265. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to categorise Special Economic Zones (SEZs) under infrastructure sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the contribution of SEZs in attracting foreign and domestic investments and their contributions in exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Sir, common infrastructure for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) under category social and commercial infrastructure has been treated as infrastructure. Further, a Group constituted to study the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Policy of India has recommended that infrastructure status may be extended to all components of the SEZ scheme. The recommendations of the Group are examined by way of Inter-Ministerial consultations.

(c) The details of contribution of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) towards investment (foreign and domestic) and exports during the past two years and current financial year is as below:—

(₹ in crore)

Financial Years	Investment*	Exports
2016-2017	4,23,189	5,23,637
2017-2018	4,74,917	5,81,033
2018-2019 (April to September, 2018)	4,92,312	3,33,661

* calculated on cumulative basis.

Bilateral trade agreements with foreign countries

2266. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of countries with whom India have long term bilateral trade agreements; and

(b) the bilateral trade agreements signed by India during PM's visit abroad during the last three years, the details thereof and the likely additional benefits India will get by signing such agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The countries with which India has bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs), with the details thereof are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) India has not signed any new bilateral free trade agreement or preferential trade agreement during the last three years.

Statement

Bilateral FTA's already in force

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement
1	2	3	4
1.	India-Sri Lanka FTA	28th December, 1998	1st March, 2000
2.	India Nepal Treaty of Trade	27th October, 2009	The Treaty has been extended for a further period of 7 years and is currently in force till 26th October 2023.
3.	India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit	17th January, 1972	Renewed periodically, with mutually agreed modifications. Agreement dated 29th July, 2006 was valid for 10 years. With mutual consent, the validity was extended for a period of one year or the period till the proposed new Agreement comes into force. The renewed Agreement has been signed on 12.11.2016 and came into force with effect from 29 July, 2017.
4.	India-Thailand FTA-Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	9th October, 2003.	1st September, 2004
5.	India-Singapore CECA	29th June, 2005	1st August, 2005
6.	India-South Korea CEPA	7th August, 2009	1st January, 2010
7.	India-Japan CEPA	16th February, 2011	1st August, 2011
8.	India-Malaysia CECA	18th February, 2011	1st July, 2011

Bilateral PTAs already in force

1.	India-Afghanistan	6th March, 2003	13th May, 2003
----	-------------------	-----------------	----------------

1	2	3	4
2.	India-Chile	8th March, 2006	11th September, 2007. The agreement has been expanded on 6th September, 2016 and came into force w.e.f. 16th May, 2017.

New Industrial Policy

2267. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

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 unveil the New Industrial Policy with considerable change in the old policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the sops and concessions being provided to domestic industries to compete with the global industries, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) A new Industrial Policy is under consideration of the Government. The existing Industrial Policy was formulated in the year 1991. In view of the rapidly changing landscape of manufacturing and services, as well as in the light of the new technologies and business models which are prevalent now, the need for a new industrial policy to address the existing challenges and take advantage of the future opportunities has been felt. The proposed Policy would be a roadmap for all business enterprises in the country.

Benefits of Agricultural Export Policy

2268. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any new Agricultural Trade Policy aimed at fixing farm export limits even during low supplies; and

(b) if so, how the farmers and the country will be benefitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The new Agriculture Export Policy,

while providing a stable policy regime for boosting exports of agricultural products, aims at identifying the commodities essential for food security of the country. Under extreme price/low supply situations, a high-level committee would decide on putting export restrictions on such identified agricultural commodities.

(b) It is expected that the assurance of stable export policy regime will encourage farmers to engage in export-oriented production and thereby increase the realization from their produce.

Impact of Chinese imports on domestic production

2269. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese imports have resulted in India cutting down its production or shutting down production completely in certain sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government plans to take steps to monitor sub-standard Chinese imports and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Production is based on domestic requirement and exports. Imports may impact the production of domestic industry in sectors where domestic industries are not competitive including the manufacturing sector. Government has been implementing various schemes/programmes to help the domestic industries compete effectively with imports. To promote the domestic manufacturing, schemes like 'Make in India', 'Digital India', Software Technology Parks (STPs), Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Scheme/Export Oriented Unit (EOU) Scheme, Special Economic Zone Scheme (SEZ) etc. which provide support for promoting domestic manufacturing capacity in the country, are under implementation.

(c) The Government takes necessary steps to prevent sub-standard imports through appropriate trade remedial measures such as anti-dumping duty, safeguard duty, technical regulations, quality control orders etc. Central Government has brought 136 products under compulsory BIS certification and 50 electronics, IT and Solar products under compulsory BIS registration through issuance of various Quality Control Orders (QCOs).

Cess on all types of construction activities

2270. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1 per cent cess is to be levied and collected on all types of construction activities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even if average daily wage is ₹ 300 per day, then cess collection should be ₹ 4,000 per worker/year;

(c) why many States are not collecting this amount and some are collecting just ₹ 477 per worker/year; and

(d) how Government will be able to implement social security schemes to building and other construction workers with this meagre amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. BOCW welfare cess is not collected on the basis of the daily wage of a BOC worker.

(d) The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1996 provides for social security and welfare of building and other construction workers. For the above said purposes, a cess is levied and collected at the rate of 1% of the cost of construction by the State Governments/ UT Administrations under the Building and Other Construction Workers' welfare cess Act, 1996. The State Governments/UT Administrations have collected around ₹ 45,473.1 crore and spent an amount of ₹ 17,591.592 crore up to 30.09.2018. The State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards, constituted under BOCW Act, utilize the cess fund for the social security and welfare of BOC workers in terms of Section 22 of BOCW Act, 1996.

Finalisation of new Agricultural Export Policy

2271. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Export Policy, 2018 has been finalised;

(b) whether Government is aware that certain agricultural products such as rubber, banana, cashew, pepper and cardamom are excluded from the Agricultural Export Policy, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any request from Government of Kerala has been received regarding the exclusion of the above products to be included in the district cluster, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, sir, the Agriculture Export Policy has been approved by the Cabinet on 6th December, 2018.

(b) The Agriculture Export Policy covers all agricultural products including banana, cashew, pepper and cardamom.

(c) During consultations on the draft Agriculture Export Policy, the Government of Kerala had made several suggestions regarding inclusion of additional product-district clusters in the Agriculture Export Policy. For inclusion in the Agriculture Export Policy, the selection of such clusters was based on the existing production contributing to exports, exporters operations, scalability of operations, size of export market/India's share, awareness about SPS requirements, and potential for increase in export in short term. Based on the above criteria, the following clusters from Kerala have been included in the tentative list of identified clusters included in the final Agriculture Export Policy:—

Product	District (s)
Banana	Thrissur, Wayanad, Thiruvananthapuram
Turmeric	Wayanad, Alleppy
Pepper	Wayanad
Cardamom	Idukki

Impact of trade war between US and China

2272. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the current trade war between the US and China is bound to have its impact on the import and export of other countries, including India;

(b) if so, how does Government propose to maintain its trade relations with the US as well as China; and

(c) whether retaliatory tariffs increased by both the countries will impact the import of raw material by India from the two countries, particularly China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The current trade war between the US

and China is likely to have its impact on the imports and exports of other countries, including India and may bring about a shift in their bilateral trading patterns and displacement of their bilaterally traded commodities to other countries. The retaliatory tariffs between US and China provides a window of opportunity for enhancing India's exports to China and US, particularly in products in which India is competitive.

(b) India believes in rule based trading system for promoting free and fair trade. India has robust economic ties with US as well as China and the economic relations are strengthened through continuous bilateral engagement for a mutually beneficial outcome.

(c) There should not be much impact on Indian imports due to Sino-US tariffs imposition, as both countries have increased tariffs directed at each other.

Retaliatory import tariffs on products from the US

2273. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to impose retaliatory import tariffs on the US products;

(b) if so, the details of the products;

(c) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(d) the details of the revenue Government anticipates to earn as a result of the tariffs being imposed?

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

(b) The Government has issued a notification on 20th June, 2018 for imposition of additional duty on 29 products originating from United States (US) in response to US levy of global tariff of 25% and 10% on certain steel and aluminium products, respectively, under Section 232 of US Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The 29 products on which India notified additional duties include apples, chickpeas, lentils, almonds, walnuts, diagnostic reagents, phosphoric acid, Iron and steel products, boric acid, etc.

(c) The implementation of the notification dated 20th June, 2018 has been extended keeping in view the ongoing bilateral discussions with the US, for a possible agreement on identified trade issues of mutual interest.

(d) The estimated additional revenue as a result of additional duties is around USD 241 million per annum.

Affirmative action in the private sector

2274. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is holding deliberations on affirmative action in the private sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof outlining the proposals for affirmative action and the initiatives taken so far by the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) A Coordination Committee for Affirmative Action for SC & ST in the Private Sector was set up by the Government in 2006. So far, 8 meetings of Coordination Committee have been held. In the first Coordination Committee meeting, it was stated that the best course for achieving progress on the issue of affirmative action is through voluntary action by the industry itself and Apex Industry Associations namely Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), have prepared Voluntary Code of Conduct (VCC) for their member companies centered around education, employability, entrepreneurship and employment to achieve inclusion.

Measures undertaken by the members of Industry Associations, *inter alia*, includes scholarships, vocational training, entrepreneurship development programmes and coaching. The updated consolidated report on Affirmative action for SC/ST in the Private Sector by Industry Associations is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Updated Consolidated Report on Affirmative Action for SC/ST in
Private Sector by Industry Associations i.e. ASSOCHAM,
CII and FICCI*

Sl. No.	Total number of candidates benefited so far, in terms of	ASSOCHAM (upto 30.06.2018)	CII (upto 30.09.2018)	FICCI (upto 30.09.2018)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Scholarships	3500	1,65,241	4605	173346
2.	Free education to boys and girls	N.A.	N.A.	136293	136293
3.	Vocational Training	36148	3,28,940	288259	653347

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Entrepreneurship Development Programmes	390	157	18354	18901
5.	Coaching	N.A.	-	1579	1579
6.	Actual Employment of SC/ST	N.A.	1,21,672	6301	127973

Report on SEZ policy

2275. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Group of eminent persons constituted by Government has submitted its report regarding study of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy of India;

(b) if so, the details of the report;

(c) whether Government has taken any step on the report submitted on the SEZ policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) Sir, a Group headed by Shri Baba Kalyani, Chairman M/s. Bharat Forge constituted to study the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Policy of India has submitted its report to Government on 19.11.2018. The key recommendations of the Group are given in the Statement (*See below*). Department of Commerce convened an exploratory inter-ministerial discussion on the recommendations on 26.12.2018.

Statement

The key recommendations of the Group by Shri Baba Kalyani

1. Framework shift from export growth to broad-based Employment and Economic Growth (Employment and Economic Enclaves-3Es).
2. Formulation of separate rules and procedures for manufacturing and service SEZs.

-
3. Shift from supply driven to demand driven approach for 3Es development to improve efficiency of investment-based on certain industries, current level of existing inventory in the region.
 4. Enabling framework for Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) in 3Es in sync with State EoDB initiatives. One integrated online portal for new investments, operational requirements and exits related matters.
 5. Enhance competitiveness by enabling ecosystem development by funding high speed multi modal connectivity, business services and utility infrastructure. Critical to provide support to create high quality infrastructure either within or linked to the zones eg. High Speed Rail, Express roadways, Passenger/Cargo airports, shipping ports, warehouses etc.
 6. Promote integrated industrial and urban development- walk to work zones, States and Center to coordinate on the frame work development to bring linkages between all initiatives.
 7. Procedural relaxations for developers and tenants to improve operational and exit issues.
 8. Extension of Sunset Clause and retaining tax or duty benefits.
 9. Broad-banding definition of services/allowing multiple services to come together.
 10. Additional enablers and procedural relaxations.
 11. Unified regulator for IFSC.
 12. Utilizing Multi Services SEZ IFSC for all the inbound and out bound investment of the country.
 13. Incentives for availing services from IFSC SEZ by domestic institutions.
 14. Extension of benefit under services Export incentives scheme.
 15. Allowing alternate sectors to invest in sector specific SEZs/3Es.
 16. Flexibility of long term lease for developers and tenants.
 17. Facility of sub-contracting for customers outside 3Es/SEZs without any restriction or cap at any level.
 18. Specified domestic supplies supporting 'Make in India' to be considered in NFE computation.
 19. Export duty should not be levied on goods supplied to developers and used in manufacture of goods exported.
 20. Flexibility in usage of NPA by developers and sale space to investors/units.
-

-
21. Infrastructure status to improve access to finance and enable long term borrowing.
 22. Promote MSME participation in 3Es and enable manufacturing enabling service players to locate in 3E.
 23. Dispute resolution through arbitration and commercial courts.
-

Revival of tea industry

2276. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the tea gardens in the country are nonfunctional and are on the verge of closure, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is considering to give financial packages to revive the tea industry, 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) At present 11 tea gardens are reported to be closed in the country of which eight are in West Bengal and three are in Kerala. The details of closed tea gardens (State-wise) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Central Government through the Tea Board is implementing “Tea Development and Promotion Scheme (TDPS)” for development of the Tea Sector. The Scheme *inter alia*, includes activities for improvement in tea production, productivity, quality up-gradation, research and extension, promotion of exports and value addition through provisions of financial and technical assistance to growers and other stakeholders of the tea industry. Tea Board has disbursed ₹ 641.03 crore during the XII Plan period (2012-13 to 2016-17), ₹ 118.36 crore during 2017-18 and ₹ 35.33 crore (provisional) during 2018-19 (upto Nov., 2018) for the benefit of tea industry under the TDPS.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the Tea Estate	State	Area under Tea (Ha)
1.	Dheklapara T.E	West Bengal	197.37
2	Bundapani T.E		529.56
3.	Dharanipur T.E		264.52
4.	Redbank T.E		368.53
5.	Surendranagar T.E		172.16

Sl.No.	Name of the Tea Estate	State	Area under Tea (Ha)
6.	Madhu T.E		323.08
7.	Panighata		460.15
8.	Manabarrie		292.00
9.	M/s Peermade Tea Co. Ltd.- Peermade and Lonetree T.E.	Kerala	679.79
10.	M/s MMJ Plantations-Kottamala and Bonami T.E		677.51
11.	Bonaccord		378.00
	TOTAL		4332.53

Engineering Clusters under IIUS

2277. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up Engineering Clusters under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) in the country;

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof including Jharkhand and Gujarat;

(c) the funds sanctioned/allocated/ released and utilised so far for the said clusters, State/UT-wise and cluster-wise; and

(d) the details of the progress made in this regard so far?

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

(b) to (d) The details of projects including Engineering Clusters and funds sanctioned/allocated/released and utilized so far along with their progress, cluster-wise, State/UT-wise in the country including Jharkhand and Gujarat under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS), Recast IIUS and Modified IIUS (MIIUS) are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

The details of fund sanctioned/allocated/released and utilized along with progress under IIUS, Recast IIUS

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Date Approval	Total Project Cost (₹ crore)	Approved GOI grant (₹ crore)	Released GOI grant (₹ crore)	Progress Financial (₹ crore)	Progress Physical (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Auto Components Cluster, Vijaywada	AP	02.07.2004	30.67	23.01	22.31	30.66	Complete
2.	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam	01.10.2010	62.28	52.63	48.98	52.93	Complete
3.	Iron and Steel Cluster, Raipur	Chhattisgarh	04.03.2005	35.99	20.42	20.81	58.33	Complete
4.	Chemical Cluster, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	14.03.2005	71.35	41.39	40.14	69.41	Complete
5.	Chemical Cluster, Ankleshwar	Gujarat	02.07.2004	152.83	50.00	49.47	161.40	Complete
6.	Chemical Cluster, Vapi	Gujarat	25.03.2004	54.31	40.49	39.27	71.25	Complete
7.	Gems and Jewellery Cluster, Surat	Gujarat	04.11.2004	61.00	45.61	44.15	45.64	Complete
8.	Narol Textiles Infrastructure and Environment Management, Narol	Gujarat	19.11.2010	196.56	58.28	54.41	180.60	Complete
9.	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	HP	19.11.2010	88.43	59.95	55.04	86.58	Complete
10.	Auto Cluster, Adityapur	Jharkhand	13.08.2008	65.63	47.79	46.06	54.90	Complete
11.	Foundry Cluster, Belgam	Karnataka	28.10.2004	24.78	18.58	18.02	24.38	Complete
12.	Machine Tools Cluster, Bangalore	Karnataka	28.10.2004	135.50	49.12	47.64	149.09	Complete
13.	Coir Cluster, Alappuzha	Kerala	04.11.2004	56.80	42.60	41.31	54.75	Complete

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Textile Cluster, Ichalkaranji	Maharashtra	14.03.2005	65.07	32.70	31.72	67.00	Complete
15.	Auto Components Cluster, Pune	Maharashtra	06.09.2004	59.99	44.99	44.54	63.05	Complete
16.	Engineering Cluster, Nashik	Maharashtra	11.03.2008	67.26	42.87	41.88	56.48	Complete
17.	Marathwara Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	31.05.2010	82.55	60.00	58.20	76.52	Complete
18.	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster	Maharashtra	31.01.2012	44.9	32.59	30.56	35.17	Complete
19.	Auto Components Cluster, Pithampur	MP	28.10.2004	62.97	47.23	45.81	67.64	Complete
20.	Pandhurna Industrial Cluster, Chhindwara	MP	02.02.2009	81.10	43.07	41.77	71.60	69.88%
21.	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi	MP	11.03.2008	42.66	20.30	18.89	38.13	Complete
22.	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur	MP	11.03.2008	55.58	30.67	29.81	49.17	79.70%
23.	Metallurgical Cluster, Jaipur	Odisha	02.07.2004	80.60	47.00	45.59	88.62	Complete
24.	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha	26.03.2010	81.90	58.28	52.45	72.21	92.04%
25.	Textiles Cluster, Ludhiana, Punjab	Punjab	06.09.2004	17.19	12.69	12.30	17.24	Complete
26.	Marble Cluster, Kishangarh	Rajasthan	28.10.2004	34.72	26.04	26.77	50.17	Complete

27. Pharma Cluster, Hyderabad	Telangana	04.11.2004	66.16	49.62	48.13	62.08	Complete
28. Auto Components Cluster, Chennai	TN	02.07.2004	47.49	27.74	26.90	54.67	Complete
29. Cereals Pulses and Staples Cluster, Madurai	TN	06.09.2004	39.96	29.97	29.07	40.03	Complete
30. Foundry/Pump/Motor Cluster, Coimbatore	TN	14.03.2005	55.30	39.39	38.99	55.57	Complete
31. Leather Cluster, Ambur	TN	14.03.2005	67.33	43.93	43.49	96.34	Complete
32. Textiles Cluster, Tirupur	TN	09.03.2004	143.00	50.00	49.50	157.60	Complete
33. Tiruchirapalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tiruchirapalli	TN	01.10.2010	102.81	58.28	51.48	77.74	75.43%
34. Leather Cluster, Kanpur	UP	04.03.2005	14.34	9.32	8.83	13.56	Complete
35. Multi Industry Cluster, Haldia	WB	04.03.2005	26.28	25.40	34.89	52.76	Complete
36. Rubber Cluster, Howrah	WB	29.03.2005	41.01	15.71	14.8350	34.38	76.33%
37. Foundry Cluster, Howrah	WB	04.03.2005	95.03	38.68	36.07	67.55	91.00%

Statement-II*The details of fund sanctioned/allocated/released and utilized along with progress under MIUS*

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	Date Approval	Total Project Cost (₹ crore)	Approved GOI grant (₹ crore)	Released GOI grant (₹ crore)	Progress Financial (₹ crore)	Progress Physical (%)
1.	Upgradation of Hindupur Growth Centre and IP Gollapuram, Anantpur District	Andhra Pradesh	01.03.2016	54.20	14.93	10.45	14.23	20.03
2.	Upgradation of Industrial Growth Centre, Bobbili, Vizianagaram District	Andhra Pradesh	01.03.2016	10.16	2.54	2.604	9.07	Completed
3.	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla Distt. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	05.03.2015	49.83	12.26	12.26	44.92	99.29
4.	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	10.08.2015	41.76	8.74	8.74	38.17	99
5.	Industrial Infrastructure upgradation of IMT Manesar	Haryana	05.03.2015	39.60	10.24	11.97	15.67	20.39
6.	Industrial Infrastructure upgradation of IMT, Bawal	Haryana	05.03.2015	36.67	9.62	10.26	14.54	20.15
7.	Industrial Area, Kandauri	HP	05.03.2015	95.77	24.07	16.62	42.3	46.48
8.	Industrial Area, Pandoga	HP	05.03.2015	88.05	22.62	15.83	29.14	56.34
9.	Tupundana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	10.08.2015	18.54	5.54	1.66	1.65	7.16

10. Industrial Estate, Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	10.08.2015	38.35	17.22	13.27	24	57.02
11. Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka	10.08.2015	90.50	42.69	12.81	2.86	19.53
12. Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	Karnataka	10.08.2015	96.66	18.96	18.96	69.55	65.85
13. Up gradation of Infrastructure at Zuangtui Industrial Estate	Mizoram	01.03.2016	18.02	14.42	10.10	12.43	54.99
14. KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad	Kerala	28.03.2016	130.94	50	35.00	62.35	58.02
15. Industrial Area, Sitapur, Morena	MP	05.03.2015	75.00	12.75	12.75	66.59	86.8
16. Industrial Area, Ujjaini, Dhar	MP	05.03.2015	48.48	12.62	14.72	48.48	Completed
17. Light Engineering Cluster, Nabha, Patiala	Punjab	05.03.2015	44.26	13.06	13.06	26.74	51.05
18. Upgradation of Physical infrastructure at SIPCOT-HOSUR Industrial Complex	Tamil Nadu	01.03.2016	30.40	7.69	7.69	28.05	Completed
19. Pashamylaram Industrial Area, Medak	Telangana	05.03.2015	104.24	25.76	7.07	0	0
20. Bodhjungnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	05.03.2015	59.93	43.51	43.44	37.31	75.26
21. Upgradation of RK Nagar Industrial Area	Tripura	01.03.2016	52.25	38.76	38.76	31.88	77.59

Increase in export of organic products

2278. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a constant increase in export of organic food products from India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what organic products are having good market in foreign countries and what is the volume of exports and its value during the last three years?

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

(b) and (c) The details of export of organic products during the last three years are as under:—

Years	Quantity in MT	Value in US\$ Million	% increase (value)
2015-16	2,63,687	298	
2016-17	3,09,767	370	25.42
2017-18	4,58,339	516	39.35

Source: APEDA.

The major organic products exported from India are oil seeds such as soyabean and sesame seeds and cereals such as rice and millets.

Trade restrictive measures by WTO members

2279. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the members of the World Trade Organisation have applied as many as 137 new trade restrictive measures, including tariff hikes and quantitative restrictions during the one year period starting October, 2017; and

(b) 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. As per the Report of Trade Policy Review Body of WTO on trade related developments, presented to members on 11th December, 2018, the WTO members (including India) applied 137 new trade-restrictive measures during the period mid-October, 2017 to mid-October,

2018. The measures included tariff increases, quantitative restrictions, import taxes and export duties.

Foreign investments in startups

2280. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian startup companies are unable to attract foreign investments, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of investments which came from foreign investors in startups during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government is taking any step to boost foreign investments in Indian startups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No such information is centrally compiled with Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

(c) To attract FDI into startups, it has been provided in the FDI policy that Startups can issue equity or equity linked instruments or debt instruments to Foreign Venture Capital Investor (FVCI) against receipt of foreign remittance, as per the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) Regulation.

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is taking pro-active steps to boost foreign investments into Indian Startups. A Startup India Global Venture Capital Summit 2018 was organized by DIPP with the key objective of mobilising global capital for innovation in India.

Compensation package for coffee farmers in Kerala

2281. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is considering any compensation package for the coffee farmers in Kerala for the severe losses occurred due to heavy rains and floods;

(b) if so, whether any detailed report on the loss is available, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any financial allocation is proposed for the compensation package; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) In order to support the affected people in the State of Kerala, the Government of India has released both the installment of Central share of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) amounting to ₹ 192.60 crore and ₹ 600.00 crore on account, basis from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to Government of Kerala for immediate relief measures. After the visit of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT), the High Level Committee approved the additional assistance from NDRF of ₹ 3048.39 crore to Kerala. With regards to compensation, it is stated that financial assistance under SDRF/NDRF in the wake of natural calamities is towards relief and not compensation of loss as suffered/claimed. The Coffee Board has submitted a detailed scientific assessment report to the Government of Kerala in respect of damage to coffee area due to heavy rains and floods.

Import of agricultural commodities

2282. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of agricultural commodities such as pulses, edible oils, wheat and apple are on the rise;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the volume of imports of each of the aforesaid commodities during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The values of India's imports of agricultural commodities including pulses, vegetable oils, wheat and apple for last four years and current year alongwith the per centage change for the current year are given below:—

Sl. No.	Commodities	(Value in US\$ million)							
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (Apr.-Oct.)	2018-19 (Apr.-Oct.)*	% Change	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Vegetable Oils	10621.48	10492.08	10892.75	11637.48	7234.08	6080.12	-15.95	
2.	Cashew	1087.16	1339.34	1346.58	1418.63	1030.18	1338.50	29.93	
3.	Fresh Fruits	1565.20	1694.84	1682.88	1942.92	1075.44	1150.99	7.02	
4.	Spices	717.78	823.79	858.95	990.70	554.77	622.02	12.12	
5.	Pulses	2786.11	3902.22	4244.13	2908.33	2085.64	558.12	-73.24	
6.	Sugar	601.17	612.24	1021.81	936.52	631.16	344.85	-45.36	
7.	Apple	230.80	216.11	300.96	252.26	183.88	243.98	32.69	
8.	Coffee	152.20	122.59	138.20	154.73	93.95	91.64	-2.46	
9.	Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	100.48	107.57	97.42	119.19	82.33	84.48	2.62	
10.	Other Oil Seeds	26.59	32.99	58.55	56.47	29.79	72.31	142.73	
11.	Tea	63.57	58.04	50.45	55.39	34.72	26.42	-23.89	
12.	Other Cereals	10.03	51.84	73.30	67.27	50.65	25.85	-48.97	
13.	Sesame Seeds	62.67	27.59	65.88	27.40	15.99	25.15	57.22	
14.	Niger Seeds	0.60	6.76	12.38	4.49	2.87	2.38	-17.09	
15.	Rice (Other Than Basmati)	1.77	0.91	1.08	1.89	0.98	1.63	66.15	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Fresh Vegetables	1.82	59.78	1.66	3.98	3.00	1.53	-48.87
17.	Wheat	9.95	135.45	1268.64	364.50	255.04	0.72	-99.72
18.	Groundnut	0.08	0.05	0.21	2.02	1.61	0.59	-63.35
19.	Castor Oil	0.30	0.17	0.22	0.40	0.17	0.48	183.22
20.	Mollases	4.93	1.16	1.35	10.76	9.58	0.15	-98.42
TOTAL IMPORT OF ABOVE		18044.69	19685.52	22117.38	20955.34	13375.81	10671.90	-20.21

Source: DGCIIS (*: Provisional).

The data in the above table reflect that pulses, vegetable oils and wheat are showing a declining trend whereas apple is on the rise. The reasons for rise/fall of imports depend upon a multitude of factors including demand, production and prices of commodities in the domestic and international markets and these factors vary from commodity to commodity, trade agreements between competing exporting countries with export destination countries, non-tariff barriers by export destination countries, import restrictions by India, cost of credit, logistics costs, etc.

(c) The volume of India's imports of agricultural commodities for the last four years and the current year are as follows:—

Commodities	Unit	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (Apr.-Oct.)	2018-19 (Apr.-Oct.)*
Apple	KGS	198599804	208428181	323834231	257956782	192492741	221646279
Spices	KGS	163094896	197058873	242293682	222325653	128105498	148545930
Coffee	KGS	74884576	65612802	78041344	77217054	45329709	53584466

Sesame Seeds	KGS	34767785	23597101	69028834	26269590	16492002	20005531
Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	KGS	14012277	14328066	14073873	16051463	14047881	15327494
Tea	KGS	28390469	23722240	24893012	24938766	15308244	12751815
Vegetable Oils	TON	12731595	15643735	14007391	15361016	9531029	8750466
Niger Seeds	KGS	703000	5780000	10656000	5332804	3167100	3630000
Pulses	TON	4584852	5797706	6609487	5607532	3840480	1313696
Sugar	TON	1538635	1943125	2146153	2402978	1562923	1134428
Cashew	TON	933190	961665	774513	654024	492278	678281
Fresh Fruits	TON	900984	857898	1057513	994702	557787	671400
Castor Oil	KGS	52363	31759	107211	38366	22681	157045
Other Oil Seeds	TON	51561	62505	116642	127350	68773	149382
Other Cereals	TON	23397	206144	311367	265128	219641	94643
Fresh Vegetables	TON	8244	140728	8552	15656	14010	5996
Mollases	TON	60281	17267	13838	72848	64494	3254
Wheat	TON	29493	517667	5749434	1649725	1151989	2746
Rice(other than Basmati)	TON	1958	1021	1144	2122	1100	2038
Groundnut	TON	127	107	325	1719	1391	549

Source: DGCIIS (*: Provisional).

Progression of agricultural terms of trade

2283. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the progression of the agricultural terms of trade for the country, from 2014 to 2018;

(b) the State-wise break up of agricultural exports, from 2014 to 2018, the details thereof;

(c) whether since 2014, Government has prohibited the export of any agricultural products;

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

(e) whether since 2014, Government has signed international deals and MoUs for the import of agricultural products; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Index for Agricultural Terms of Trade is not maintained separately. However, details regarding total value of India's agricultural exports and imports from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (April-November) are as under:—

Year	Total Agricultural Exports (USD Million)	Total Agricultural Imports (USD Million)
2014-15	38,706.20	20,563.35
2015-16	32,426.63	22,006.61
2016-17	33,283.41	25,039.64
2017-18	38,425.52	24,303.84
2018-19	24,504.26	14,065.34
April-November		

Source: DGCI&S.

(b) Details of India's agricultural exports from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (April-November) are given in the Statement (*See below*). State-wise data for exports is not published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S).

(c) Since 2014, the Government has not prohibited export of any agricultural products.

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

(e) and (f) Government of India signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Republic of Mozambique on Cooperation in the field of Production and Marketing of pulses in July, 2016, so as to ensure smooth supply and availability of pulses in India.

Statement

Export of Agricultural Commodities

Quantity: in thousand units; Value: USD Million

Description	Unit	Quantity	Value
2014-15			
Marine Products	Kgs	1231807.69	5510.49
Rice-Basmati	Ton	3698.93	4516.28
Buffalo Meat	Ton	1503.51	4781.18
Rice (Other than Basmati)	Ton	8302.21	3336.84
Spices	Kgs	939008.20	2430.35
Cotton Raw incld. Waste	Ton	1142.53	1900.19
Oil Meals	Ton	3904.59	1324.17
Castor Oil	Kgs	566463.64	770.49
Coffee	Kgs	242975.06	814.02
Cashew	Ton	134.57	909.26
Tea	Kgs	234388.70	681.79
Fresh Vegetables	Ton	2081.80	763.24
Sugar	Ton	1955.19	871.41
Fresh Fruits	Ton	539.23	516.26
Guergam Meal	Ton	665.11	1551.87
Processed Fruits and Juices	Kgs	588375.09	592.26
Tobacco Unmanufactured	Kgs	219572.23	680.01
Cereal Preparations	Ton	313.67	496.41
Misc Processed Items		0.00	453.66
Groundnut	Ton	788.31	760.37
Sesame Seeds	Kgs	375656.06	772.27

Description	Unit	Quantity	Value
Tobacco Manufactured		0.00	278.61
Alcoholic Beverages	Ltr	269997.23	369.59
Dairy Products	Kgs	104170.98	355.83
Processed Vegetables	Kgs	186036.18	281.75
Other Cereals	Ton	3515.35	869.11
Pulses	Ton	222.14	199.86
Cocoa Products	Kgs	33365.20	138.87
Other Oil Seeds	Ton	247.54	185.03
Milled Products	Kgs	420854.41	168.76
Sheep/Goat Meat	Ton	23.61	135.71
Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	Kgs	12499.31	69.96
Wheat	Ton	2924.05	828.75
Vegetable Oils	Ton	42.05	94.56
Poultry Products		0.00	106.38
Floriculture Products	Kgs	22949.27	75.40
Animal Casings	Kgs	260.15	3.18
Shellac	Kgs	5242.54	43.80
Mollases	Ton	247.61	31.61
Natural Rubber	Ton	3.06	7.06
Niger Seeds	Kgs	18155.89	17.71
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	Kgs	10937.59	9.10
Processed Meat	Ton	0.41	2.29
Other Meat	Ton	0.26	0.44
TOTAL AGRI EXPORTS			38706.20
2015-16			
Marine Products	Kgs	978036.22	4767.51
Rice-Basmati	Ton	4045.83	3477.98
Buffalo Meat	Ton	1314.22	4069.08
Rice (Other Than Basmati)	Ton	6464.59	2368.64
Spices	Kgs	831681.12	2541.46

Description	Unit	Quantity	Value
Cotton Raw incld. Waste	Ton	1347.07	1938.66
Oil Meals	Ton	2056.36	553.01
Castor Oil	Kgs	586778.44	705.20
Coffee	Kgs	255744.05	783.87
Cashew	Ton	103.13	768.55
Tea	Kgs	245701.97	720.03
Fresh Vegetables	Ton	2104.36	799.93
Sugar	Ton	3844.45	1490.52
Fresh Fruits	Ton	654.66	635.49
Guergam Meal	Ton	325.25	496.57
Processed Fruits and Juices	Kgs	532293.28	574.48
Tobacco Unmanufactured	Kgs	215316.96	665.33
Cereal Preparations	Ton	316.54	513.03
Misc Processed items		0.00	444.28
Groundnut	Ton	542.73	620.36
Sesame Seeds	Kgs	328455.73	459.77
Tobacco Manufactured		0.00	316.68
Alcoholic Beverages	Ltr	242095.45	310.31
Dairy Products	Kgs	77527.13	256.95
Processed Vegetables	Kgs	174427.54	258.92
Other Cereals	Ton	967.93	261.18
Pulses	Ton	255.72	252.09
Cocoa Products	Kgs	32652.56	193.31
Other Oil Seeds	Ton	204.62	147.77
Milled Products	Kgs	431464.50	169.12
Sheep/Goat Meat	Ton	21.95	128.38
Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	Kgs	13104.11	80.89
Wheat	Ton	666.68	164.22
Vegetable Oils	Ton	30.60	79.93
Poultry Products		0.00	117.49

Description	Unit	Quantity	Value
Floriculture Products	Kgs	22691.95	73.80
Animal Casings	Kgs	206.36	2.61
Shellac	Kgs	6393.50	30.90
Mollases	Ton	818.57	101.01
Natural Rubber	Ton	6.04	58.54
Niger Seeds	Kgs	14121.56	18.99
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	Kgs	11677.26	8.83
Processed Meat	Ton	0.28	0.96
Other Meat	Ton	0.00	0.00
TOTAL AGRI EXPORTS			32426.63
2016-17			
Marine Products	Kgs	1185272.87	5903.06
Rice-Basmati	Ton	3985.21	3208.60
Buffalo Meat	Ton	1323.58	3903.49
Rice (Other than Basmati)	Ton	6770.83	2525.19
Spices	Kgs	1014453.31	2851.95
Cotton Raw incld. Waste	Ton	996.09	1621.11
Oil Meals	Ton	2632.26	805.45
Castor Oil	Kgs	599195.56	674.73
Coffee	Kgs	288613.37	842.84
Cashew	Ton	91.79	786.93
Tea	Kgs	243429.62	731.26
Fresh Vegetables	Ton	3404.07	863.12
Sugar	Ton	2544.01	1290.71
Fresh Fruits	Ton	817.06	743.23
Guergam Meal	Ton	419.95	463.35
Processed Fruits and Juices	Kgs	533152.10	584.79
Tobacco Unmanufactured	Kgs	204447.42	634.38
Cereal Preparations	Ton	339.95	531.70
Misc Processed items		0.00	455.59

Description	Unit	Quantity	Value
Groundnut	Ton	725.71	809.60
Sesame Seeds	Kgs	307328.55	402.17
Tobacco Manufactured		0.00	324.31
Alcoholic Beverages	Ltr	232179.33	298.90
Dairy Products	Kgs	90352.31	253.73
Processed Vegetables	Kgs	192855.77	263.57
Other Cereals	Ton	734.77	212.30
Pulses	Ton	136.72	191.05
Cocoa Products	Kgs	25649.50	162.18
Other Oil Seeds	Ton	193.27	126.00
Milled Products	Kgs	255803.65	121.37
Sheep/Goat Meat	Ton	22.01	129.69
Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	Kgs	11288.62	78.16
Wheat	Ton	265.61	66.85
Vegetable Oils	Ton	60.47	116.29
Poultry Products		0.00	79.11
Floriculture Products	Kgs	22020.33	81.55
Animal Casings	Kgs	173.24	2.06
Shellac	Kgs	6065.00	33.60
Mollases	Ton	390.67	47.06
Natural Rubber	Ton	24.46	37.65
Niger Seeds	Kgs	14070.46	17.46
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	Kgs	11404.76	6.56
Processed Meat	Ton	0.14	0.69
Other Meat	Ton	0.01	0.03
TOTAL AGRI EXPORTS			33283.41
2017-18			
Marine Products	Kgs	1432456.67	7389.22
Rice-Basmati	Ton	4056.85	4169.56
Buffalo Meat	Ton	1350.25	4037.11

Description	Unit	Quantity	Value
Rice (Other than Basmati)	Ton	8818.53	3636.60
Spices	Kgs	1096322.85	3115.37
Cotton Raw incld. Waste	Ton	1101.47	1894.25
Oil Meals	Ton	3570.78	1093.16
Castor Oil	Kgs	697092.50	1043.99
Coffee	Kgs	317828.97	968.57
Cashew	Ton	90.06	922.41
Tea	Kgs	272894.98	837.36
Fresh Vegetables	Ton	2448.02	821.76
Sugar	Ton	1757.93	810.90
Fresh Fruits	Ton	714.00	761.79
Guergam Meal	Ton	494.13	646.94
Processed Fruits and Juices	Kgs	573281.42	646.92
Tobacco Unmanufactured	Kgs	185363.88	593.88
Cereal Preparations	Ton	353.35	552.61
Misc Processed items		0.00	550.55
Groundnut	Ton	504.04	524.82
Sesame Seeds	Kgs	336850.37	463.90
Tobacco Manufactured		0.00	340.37
Alcoholic Beverages	Ltr	241013.37	326.67
Dairy Products	Kgs	102262.55	303.05
Processed Vegetables	Kgs	212203.36	282.87
Other Cereals	Ton	864.24	248.59
Pulses	Ton	179.60	227.75
Cocoa Products	Kgs	29579.53	177.47
Other Oil Seeds	Ton	295.10	174.79
Milled Products	Kgs	270396.97	136.01
Sheep/Goat Meat	Ton	22.80	130.90
Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	Kgs	14465.77	104.04
Wheat	Ton	322.79	96.72

Description	Unit	Quantity	Value
Vegetable Oils	Ton	37.06	87.83
Poultry Products		0.00	85.70
Floriculture Products	Kgs	20703.51	78.73
Animal Casings	Kgs	12424.66	50.68
Shellac	Kgs	6530.85	44.22
Mollases	Ton	123.97	15.06
Natural Rubber	Ton	7.70	13.89
Niger Seeds	Kgs	9215.04	10.84
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	Kgs	8325.16	5.06
Processed Meat	Ton	0.27	1.54
Other Meat	Ton	0.45	1.09
TOTAL AGRI EXPORTS			38425.52
2018-19 (April-November)			
Marine Products	Kgs	988300.80	4794.67
Rice-Basmati	Ton	2490.96	2674.45
Buffalo Meat	Ton	825.57	2482.55
Rice (Other than Basmati)	Ton	4921.77	1978.95
Spices	Kgs	706439.46	2116.30
Cotton Raw incld. Waste	Ton	644.60	1219.35
Oil Meals	Ton	2531.45	818.13
Castor Oil	Kgs	421212.09	574.67
Coffee	Kgs	179676.12	532.25
Cashew	Ton	52.29	435.40
Tea	Kgs	175748.64	534.77
Fresh Vegetables	Ton	1852.53	500.61
Sugar	Ton	1792.92	652.48
Fresh Fruits	Ton	332.49	328.29
Guergam Meal	Ton	330.98	440.35
Processed Fruits and Juices	Kgs	370200.41	406.99
Tobacco Unmanufactured	Kgs	128315.42	384.42

Description	Unit	Quantity	Value
Cereal Preparations	Ton	222.13	353.96
Misc Processed Items		0.00	431.12
Groundnut	Ton	310.47	299.76
Sesame Seeds	Kgs	225606.50	363.49
Tobacco Manufactured		0.00	259.13
Alcoholic Beverages	Ltr	165136.12	201.37
Dairy Products	Kgs	95036.77	258.40
Processed Vegetables	Kgs	151845.58	193.06
Other Cereals	Ton	949.33	235.34
Pulses	Ton	215.82	193.02
Cocoa Products	Kgs	17929.09	128.30
Other Oil Seeds	Ton	135.52	84.42
Milled Products	Kgs	200683.67	99.76
Sheep/Goat Meat	Ton	15.92	88.81
Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	Kgs	9667.28	89.41
Wheat	Ton	124.03	31.55
Vegetable Oils	Ton	36.46	72.72
Poultry Products		0.00	63.53
Floriculture Products	Kgs	12930.51	53.80
Animal Casings	Kgs	10090.31	46.27
Shellac	Kgs	4587.55	28.86
Mollases	Ton	340.84	33.62
Natural Rubber	Ton	4.37	7.41
Niger Seeds	Kgs	7249.84	7.27
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	Kgs	4083.22	3.01
Processed Meat	Ton	0.24	1.10
Other Meat	Ton	0.51	1.15
TOTAL AGRI EXPORTS			24504.26

Source: DGCI&S.

FDI in Defence

2284. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) foreign Direct Investment in Defence received by India from 2014-2018, and details of major investors thereof;
- (b) the State-wise distribution of this FDI and major investors thereof;
- (c) the speciality-wise distribution of FDI in Defence and major investors thereof;
- (d) list the fields of technology transfer that deals under (a) include, the details thereof, deal-wise;
- (e) based on answer to (b), what is the expected job creation in State of Punjab under said projects; and
- (f) which Indian companies are involved in FDI projects listed under answers to (a) and (e), details thereof, deal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (f) FDI Equity Inflow of ₹ 12,146,180.00 has been reported in the sector namely 'Defence Industries' during the period 2014-2018. State-wise data of FDI Equity inflow is not centrally maintained. However, RBI Regional Office-wise (one RBI Regional Office may cover one or more states) details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The Remittance-wise details of FDI Equity Inflow which *inter alia* includes the name of Indian company, investor and item of manufacture with amount of FDI Equity inflow are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). There is at present no central mechanism to collect data on State-wise details of employment generated by Foreign Direct Investment in the country.

Statement-I

*Details related to region-wise FDI equity inflows from April, 2014 to March, 2018
(As Reported to Regional Offices of RBI)*

Sector Defence Industries

(amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	Amount of FDI Inflows	%age with FDI Inflows
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	49,000.00	0.40

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bangalore	Karnataka	11,200,000.00	92.21
3.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	897,180.00	7.39
GRAND TOTAL			12,146,180.00	

Statement-II

*Details of Remittance-wise of FDI Equity Inflows
from April, 2014 to March, 2018*

Sector Defence Industries

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Country	Name of Foreign Collaborator	RBI Regional Office	Item of Manufacture	Amount of FDI Inflows (in ₹)
1.	BEL-Thales Systems Limited	France	Thales Air Systems SAS	Bangalore	Defence activities	4,800,000.00
2.	L&T MBDA Missile Systems Ltd.	France	MBDA SAS	Mumbai	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	245,000.00
3.	BEL-Thales Systems Limited	France	Thales Air Systems SAS	Bangalore	Defence activities	6,400,000.00
4.	M/S Adani Elbit Advanced Systems India Ltd.	Israel	Elbit Systems Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Defence activities	49,000.00
5.	BF Elbit Advanced Systems Pvt. Ltd.	Israel	Elbit Systems Land and C4I Ltd.	Mumbai	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	60,950.00
6.	BF Elbit Advanced Systems Pvt. Ltd.	Israel	Elbit Systems Land and C4I Limited	Mumbai	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	35,130.00
7.	FK Vajra Pvt. Ltd.	Jordan	Faisal Assad Mohammed Kedairy	Mumbai	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	47,500.00
8.	FK Vajra Pvt. Ltd.	Jordan	Faisal Assad Mohammed Kedairy	Mumbai	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	508,600.00
GRAND TOTAL						12,146,180.00

Development of Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor

2285. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for development of Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor on the lines of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) through 100 per cent grant funding by National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT);

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

(c) the action taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh, *vide* letter dated 10th October, 2018, has submitted the proposal for consideration of inclusion of Visakhapatnam Node and Chittoor Node of Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) under National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT). Government of India releases funds after approval of NICDIT for projects for development of industrial corridors on completion of detailed master planning and detailed preliminary engineering. Accordingly, the proposal of Government of Andhra Pradesh was examined and forwarded to NICDIT.

Industrial incentives for Andhra Pradesh

2286. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the demand of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for industrial incentives at par with North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) A letter dated 23rd February, 2018 addressed to Commerce and Industry Minister was received from Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh requesting that Andhra Pradesh may be granted incentives at par with the special category States, such as Uttranchal and Himachal Pradesh, to boost industrial development. No request for industrial incentives at par with North Eastern States has been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. Government of India has already granted tax incentives to promote industrialization

and economic growth in the State of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Besides, special packages to backward areas of newly formed State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are also being provided for 7 backward districts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Opposition of RCEP Free Trade Agreement

2287. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is growing opposition to Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Free Trade Agreement from various Government Departments;

(b) whether RCEP members are putting pressure on India to open its market for more than 90 per cent of traded goods, while they remain reluctant to India's proposal allowing free movement of Indian skilled professionals in RCEP region;

(c) whether there is growing clamour from industries such as iron and steel for India to either exit RCEP or resist its early conclusion and at same time keeping geostrategic interest in mind; and

(d) if so, what steps Government is taking to protect India's interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Department of Commerce holds regular stakeholders' consultations, including with industry and Government Departments for taking inputs and firming up India's position in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), which is a mega-regional trade agreement involving 16 countries. Specific industry inputs on the iron and steel sector have been given due consideration in the negotiations. India's approach to RCEP has been to achieve balanced outcomes across key pillars of market access negotiations taking into account domestic sensitivities and aspirations. Member countries are expected to respect the principle of confidentiality on their negotiating position.

Support to Special Economic Zones

2288. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in general is supporting or discouraging the role of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) today, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the States in the country currently maintaining SEZ including the years of functioning, State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the recently constituted SEZ Policy Review Committee has submitted any suggestions; and

(d) 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) to (d) Sir, the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have contributed significantly towards economic growth of the country over the years. As on 30.09.2018, exports from SEZs was ₹ 3,33,661 crore (for 6 months in the current financial year) and employment generation was about 19.96 lakh persons (cumulative). The investment of ₹ 4,92,312 crore (cumulative) has been made towards developing these SEZs. The State-wise details of SEZs in the country including the years of their functioning, is given in the Statement-I (See below).

Further, to strengthen the SEZs Policy and make it more viable, the Government had constituted a Group headed by Shri Baba Kalyani, Chairman M/s. Bharat Forge to study SEZs Policy of India on 04.06.2018. The Group submitted its report to the Government on 19.11.2018. The key recommendations of the Group are given in the Statement-II [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 2275 Part (a) to (c)]. The recommendations of the Group are examined by way of Inter-Ministerial consultations.

Statement-I

*The State-wise details of SEZs in the country including
the years of their functioning*

Sl. No.	Name of the Developer	Location	Year of functioning
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Visakhapatnam SEZ	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	1997
2.	Divi's Laboratories Limited	Chippada Village, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	2006
3.	Apache SEZ Development India Private Limited	Mandal Tada, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh	2006
4.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC)	Madhurawada Village, Visakhapatnam Rural Mandal, Andhra Pradesh	2010
5.	Hetero Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Nakkapalli Mandal, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	2012

1	2	3	4
6.	Ace Urban Hitech City Limited	Keesarapalli Village, Gannavaram Mandal, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh	2009
7.	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Duppituru, Doturupalem Maruturu and Gurujaplen Villages in Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	2008
8.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Atchutapuram and Rambilli Mandals, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	2008
9.	Kakinada SEZ Limited-1 (Kakinada SEZ Private Limited-2 merge with KSEZ-1 letter dated 13.01.2016)	Ramanakkapeta and A. V. Nagaram Vikllages, East Godavari District, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	2016
10.	Ramky Pharma City (India) Pvt. Ltd.	E-Bonangi Villages, Parawada Mandal, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	2008
11.	Sri City Private Limited	Chengambakkam, Appaiahpalem, Gollavaripalem, Mallavaripalyam, Aroor, Moporapalle Villages at Satyavedu and Vardayya Palem, Mandals, Andhra Pradesh	2009
12.	Mas Fabric Park (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Chintavaram Village, Chillakuru Mandal, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh	2013
13.	Parry Infrastructure Company Private Limited	Vakalapudi Village, Kakinada Rural Mandal, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	2010
14.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Sarpavaram Viullage, Kakinada Rural East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	2011
15.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Villages, Dawarkapuram and Palepolam, Mandals-Naidupeta and Pellakuru, District-Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	2010

1	2	3	4
16.	Bhartiya International SEZ. Limited	Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	2012
17.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	Village Annangi and Bodduvanipalem, Mandals Maddipadu and Korispadu, District prakasham, Andhra Pradesh	2010
18.	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited	Village Devunipalavalasa, Mandal Ranasthalam, District Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh.	2014
19.	IFFCO Kisan SEZ Limited	Villages Regadichelika, Racharlapadu, Chowduputtedu, Uchaguntapatem, North Ammuluru, Mandal Kodavaluru, District Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	2012
Chandigarh			
20.	Chandigarh Administration	Chandigarh	2006
21.	Chandigarh Administration	Chandigarh	2011
Chhattisgarh			
22.	Lanco Solar Private Limited	Mahroomkala, Mahroomkurd and Chaveli Villages, Rajnandgaon District, Chhattisgarh	2011
Gujarat			
23.	Kandla Special Economic Zone	Kandla, Gujarat	1965
24.	Surat Special Economic Zone	Surat, Gujarat	1994
25.	Surat Apparel Park	Surat, Gujarat	2005
26.	Reliance Jamnagar Infrastructure Limited	Jamnagar, Gujarat	2008
27.	Zydus Infrastructure Private Limited	Village-Matoda, Sari and Chachanvadi Vasna on NH 8-A, Taluk-Sanand, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat	2009
28.	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation	Gandhinagar Electronic Estate, Gujarat	2011
29.	Dahej SEZ Limited	Taluke Vagra, District Bharuch, Gujarat	2009

1	2	3	4
30.	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	2010
31.	Ganesh Infrastructure Private Limited	Village Chharodi Taluka Dascroi, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat	2014
32.	AspenPark Infra Vadodara Private Limited (AIVPL)	Taluka Waghodia, District Vadodara, Gujarat	2008
33.	E. Complex Pvt. Ltd.	Village Rampara-II, Taluka: Rajula and Village Lunsapur, Taluka: Jafarabad, District: Amerli, Gujarat	2009
34.	Sterling SEZ and Infrastructure Limited	Jambusar, District Bharuch, Gujarat	2012
35.	Jubilant Infrastructure Limited	Villages Vilayat and Vorasamni, Taluka Vagra, District Bharuch, Gujarat	2011
36.	Aqualine Properties Private Limited	Village Koba, District Gandhinagar, Gujarat	2010
37.	Tata Consultancy Services Limited	Gandhinagar, Gujarat	2012
38.	Larsen and Toubro Ltd.	Village Ankhhol and Bapod, Taluka Vadodara, Distt.-Vadodara, Gujarat	2008
39.	Euro Multivision Ltd.	District Kutch, Gujarat	2018
40.	Calica Construction and Impex Private Limited	Village Ognaj, Taluka Dascroi, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat	2017
41.	Adani Port and Special Economic Zone	Village Mundra, Taluka Mundra, District Kutch, Gujarat	2007
42.	Gift SEZ Limited	Village Phirozpur and Ratanpur, District Gandhinagar, Gujarat	2012
Haryana			
43.	DLF Ltd.	Village Silokhera, Tehsil and District Gurgaon, Haryana	2008
44.	DLF Cyber City Developers Ltd.	Gurgaon, Haryana	2007

1	2	3	4
45.	GTV Tech SEZ Pvt. Ltd. (Formerly Dr. Fresh Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.)	Village Ghamroj, Tehsil-Sohna, Gurgaon Sohna Road, Gurgaon, Haryana	2015
46.	Gurgaon Infospace Ltd.	Village Dundahera, District Gurgaon, Haryana	2008
47.	ASF Insignia SEZ Private Ltd.	Village Gwal Pahari, Tehsil Sohna, District-Gurgaon, Haryana	2011
48.	Condor Gurgaon One Realty Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Village Tikri, Tehsil and District Gurgaon, Haryana	2012
Kerala			
49.	Cochin Special Economic Zone	Cochin, Kerala	2000
50.	Infopark	Kakkanad, Ernakulam, Kerala	2012
51.	Cochin Port Trust	Vallapadom, Mulavukadu/Fort Kochi Village, Ernakulam District, Kerala	2006
52.	Cochin Port Trust	Puthuvypeen, Ernakulam District, Kerala	2013
53.	Electronics Technology Parks-Kerala	Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala	2008
54.	Electronics Technology Parks-Kerala	Attipura Vill. Taluk and Distt. Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala	2008
55.	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation. (KINFRA)	Ayiroopara and Kazhakoottam Villages, Trivandrum District, Kerala	2007
56.	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Chelembra Village, Thirurangadi Taluk, Malappuram District, Kerala	2013
57.	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Thrikkakara Village, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala	2015
58.	Kerala State Information Technology Infrastructure Limited	Pallipuram Village, Chertala Taluk, Alappuzha District Kerala	2009

1	2	3	4
59.	Carborundum Universal Ltd.	Village Thrikkakara North, Taluka Kanayannur, District Ernakulam, Kerala	2014
60.	Kerala State Information Technology Infrastructure Limited	Village Mulavana, District Kollam, Kerala	2014
61.	Electronics Technology Parks-Kerala (Technopark)	Village Attipra, Taluk and District Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	2013
62.	Uralungal Labour Contract Co-operative Society Limited (ULCCS Ltd.)	Nellikode Village, Kozhikode District, Kerala	2016
63.	Sutherland Global Services Private Limited	Village Thrikkakara North, Taluka Kanayannur, District Ernakulam, Kerala	2014
64.	Smart City (Kochi) Infrastructure Limited	Village Kakkanad, Taluka Kanayannur, District Ernakulam, Kerala	2016
65.	Infoparks Kerala	Village Puthencruz and Kunnathunadu, Taluka Kunnathunadu, District Ernakulam, Kerala	2014
66.	Kerala State Information Technology Infrastructure Limited (KSITIL)	Village Pantheerankavu and Nellikode, Taluka Kozhikode, District Kozhikode, Kerala	2015
67.	Kerala State IT Infrastructure Limited (KSITIL)	Village Muringur-Thekkumuri, Mukundapuram Taluk, Koratty Panchayath, Thrissur District, Kerala	2016
Karnataka			
68.	WIPRO Limited	Doddathogur Village, Begur Hobli, Electronic City, Bangalore, Karnataka	2006
69.	WIPRO Limited	Doddakannelli Village, Varthur Hobli, Sarjapur Road, Bangalore, Karnataka	2006
70.	Biocon Limited	Anekal Taluk, Bangalore, Karnataka	2007

1	2	3	4
71.	Vikas Telecom Private Limited	Outer Ring Road, Devarabeesanahalli Village, Varthur Hoblic, Bangalore East Taluk,Karnataka	2009
72.	RMZ Ecoworld Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Devarabeesanahalli, Bhoganahalli and Doddakanahalli, Bangalore, Karnataka	2006
73.	Tanglin Development Ltd.	Global Village' Pattengere/Mylasandra Villages, Off Mysore Road, RVCE Post, Bangalore, Karnataka	2007
74.	Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB)	Village Perumenahally, Kokkanagatta, Sumudra Vally, Hamumanthapura, Taluk Hassan, Karnataka	2007
75.	Shyamaraju and Company (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Kundalahalli Village, Krishnarajapuram Hobli, Bangalore East Taluk, District Bangalore, Karnataka	2007
76.	Cessna Business Park Pvt. Ltd.	Kadubeesanahalli Vill, Varthur Hobli, District Banglore, Karnataka	2007
77.	Manyata Embassy Business Park	Rachenhalli and Nagavara Vill., Banglore Distt., Karnataka	2007
78.	HCL Technologies Ltd.	Jigani Industrial Area, Attibele Taluka, Bangalore, Karnataka	2010
79.	Information Technology Park Limited	Sadaramangala and Pattandur Agrahara Village, Whitefield Road, District Bangalore, Karnataka	2008
80.	Infosys Limited (Formerly Infosys Technologies Limited)	Hebbal Industrial area, District Mysore, Karnataka	2010
81.	Infosys Technologies Limited	Hebbal Industrial area, District Mysore, Karnataka	2007
82.	Pritech Park	Bellandur Village, Varthur Hobli, Bangalore East Taluk, Bangalore Urban District, Karnataka	2009
83.	Aspen Infra Padubidri Private Limited (AIPPL)	Nadasalu, Nandikooru, Polimaru and Hejamadi Villagesin Udupi Taluk, Karnataka	2008

1	2	3	4
84.	Mangalore SEZ Limited	Baikampady Near Mangalore, Dakshina Kannada District, Karnataka	2013
85.	Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB)	District Hassan, Karnataka	2007
86.	Bagmane Construction Pvt. Ltd.	Mahadevapura, K R Puram, Bangalore North, Karnataka	2008
87.	Quest SEZ Development Private Limited	Hattargi and Mastiholi Villages, Hukkeri Taluk, Belgaum District, Karnataka	2007
88.	Karle Infra Pvt. Ltd.	Nagavara Village, North Bangalore Taluka, Karnataka	2014
89.	Gopalan Enterprises (India) Private Limited	Village Mahadevpura and Kaggadaspura, K. R. Puram, Whitefield, Bangalore, Karnataka	2009
90.	Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (KEONICS)	Village Machenahalli and Nidige, District Shimoga, Karnataka	2012
91.	Larsen and Toubro Limited	KIADB Industrial Area, Taluka Hebbel-Hootagally, District Mysore, Karnataka	2010
92.	Milestone Buildcon Private Limited	Village Chokkanahalli, Taluka Yelahanka Hobli Bangalore North, Karnataka	2016
93.	Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB)	Village Bhatramaranahalli. Kavadadasanahalli, Dummanahalli, Talukas Bangalore North and Devanahali, Distt. Bangalore, Karnataka	2013
94.	Wipro Limited	Village Kodathi, Varthur Hobli, Sarjapur Road, District Bangalore, Karnataka	2017
95.	Infosys Limited	Gokul Village, within the limits of Hobli, Hubli Taluk, District Dharward, Near Airport Hubli, Karnataka	2018

1	2	3	4
96.	Amin Properties LLP	Pujanahalli Village, Devanahalli Taluk, Bangalore, Karnataka	2018
97.	Bagmane Developers Pvt. Ltd.	Outer Ring Road, Doddanekundi Circle, Marathalli Post, Bengaluru, Karnataka	2017
98.	RGA Infrastructure	Sy. No. 31/1, Chikkankannelli Village, Varthur Hobli, Bangalore East Taluk, Bangalore, Karnataka	2017
Maharashtra			
99.	SEEPZ Special Economic Zone	Mumbai, Maharashtra	1974
100.	Serum Bio-pharma Park	Pune, Maharashtra	2007
101.	EON Kharadi Infrastructure Private Limited	Taluka Haveli, District Pune, Maharashtra	2007
102.	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Shendre Industrial Area, District Aurangabad, Maharashtra	2011
103.	WIPRO Limited	Hinjawadi District, Pune, Maharashtra	2007
104.	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Village Krushnoor, Taluka Naigaon, District Nanded, Maharashtra	2012
105.	Syntel International Private Limited	Talwade Software Park, District Pune, Maharashtra	2009
106.	The Manjri Stud Farm Private Limited	Village Phursungi, Taluka Haveli, Pune, Maharashtra	2008
107.	HGP Community Pvt. Ltd.	Village Powai, District Mumbai, Maharashtra	2008
108.	Wokhardt Infrastructure Development Limited	Shendre Five Star Industrial Ares, Aurangabad District, Maharashtra	2012
109.	Infosys Technologies Limited	Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Phase-II, Village Mann, Tal. Mulshi, District Pune in the State of Maharashtra	2007
110.	Maharashtra Airport Development Company Limited (MADC)	Nagpur (MIHAN), District Nagpur, Maharashtra	2008

1	2	3	4
111.	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation Limited (MIDC)	Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Hinjawadi, Phase-III, District Pune, Mahatashtra	2008
112.	Magarpatta Township Development and Construction Company Ltd.	Magarpatta City, Village Hadapsar, Taluka, Haveli, District Pune, Maharashtra	2008
113.	Quadron Business Parks Pvt. Ltd.	Plot No. 28, MIDC, Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Hinjewadi, Phase-II, District-Pune, Maharashtra	2008
114.	Qubix Business Park Pvt. Ltd.	Village-Hinjawadi, Taluka-Mulshi, District-Pune, Maharashtra	2010
115.	Serene Properties Private Limited	Kalwa Trans Thane Creek Industrial Area, MIDC, District Thane, Maharashtra	2008
116.	Pune Embassy India Pvt. Ltd.	Plot No. 3, Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Hinjewadi, Phase-II, Village Marunji, Taluka Muslhi, District Pune, Maharashtra	2008
117.	Sunstream City Private Limited	Village Mulund, Taluka Kurla, District Mumbai Suburban and Village Kopri, Taluka Thane, District Thane, Maharashtra	2013
118.	Wardha Power Company Pvt. Ltd.	Plot No. B-2, MIDC, Warora Growth Centre, Warora, District-Chandrapur, Maharashtra	2010
119.	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Kesurde Village, Satara District, Maharashtra	2012
120.	Persipina	Developers Pvt. Ltd. (PDPL)	2017
121.	Arshiya International Limited	Village Sai, Taluka Panvel, District Raigad, Maharashtra	2010
122.	Indiabulls Industrial Infrastructure Limited	Villages Musalgaon and Gulvanch, Taluka Sinnar, District Nasik, Maharashtra	2016

1	2	3	4
123	Khed Economic Infrastructure Private Limited	Village Kendur, Taluka Shirur and Villages Nimgaon, Dawdi, Kanhersar Taluka Khed, District Pune, Maharashtra	2013
124	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Village Suradi and Nandal, Taluka Phaltan, District Satara, Maharashtra	2013
125	Gigaplex Estate Private Limited	Villages Airoli and Dighe, District Thane, Maharashtra	2013
126	iGate Global Solutions Ltd.	Plot No. IT-3, IT-4, Airoli Knowledge Park, TTC Industrial Area, MIDC, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	2016
127	Aurum Platz IT Pvt. Ltd.	G-4/1, TTC Industrial Area, Ghansoli, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	2017
128	eON Kharadi Infrastructure Private Limited (Phase-II)	Survey No.72, Hissa No.2/1, Village Kharadi, Pune-411014	2018
Madhya Pradesh			
129	Indore SEZ	Sector-3, Pithampur Distt. Dhar (MP)	2003
130	Crystal IT Park SEZ [M.P. Audyogik Kendra Vikas Nigam (Indore) Ltd.]	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	2012
131	Impetus Infotech (India) Private Limited	Village Badiyakima district Indore, Madhya Pradesh	2016
132	Infosys Ltd.	Village tigariya Badshah, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	2017
133	Tata Consultancy Services Limited	Village Bada Bangarda and Tigariya Badshah, Madhya Pradesh	2018
Odisha			
134	Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO)	Chandaka Industrial Estate, P.S. Chandrasekharpur, Tehsil Bhubneshwar, District Khurda, Odisha	2008
135	Vedanta Aluminium Limited	Brundamal and Kurebaga Villages, Tehsil and District-Jharsuguda, Odisha	2015
136	Saraf Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	Chhatrapur, gunjam District, Odisha	2016

1	2	3	4
137.	Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO)	Village Gaudakashipur and Arisal, Tehsil Jatni, District Khurda, Odisha	2016
138.	Tata Steel Special Economic Zone Limited	Gopalpur, District- Ganjam, Odisha	2018
Punjab			
139.	Quarkcity India Pvt. Ltd.	Focal Point Industrial area, Phase VIII-Extension, District-Mohali, Punjab	2011
140.	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.	Plot No. A-41, Focal Point, Mohali, Punjab	2011
141.	Infosys Limited	Plot No. I-3, IT City, Sector-83, Alpha, SAS Nagar, Mohali, Punjab	2017
Rajasthan			
142.	Jaipur Special Economic Zone	Jaipur, Rajasthan	2004
143.	Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Limited	Village Kalwara, Jhai, Bhambhoriya, Bagru Khurd and Newta, Tehsil-Sanganer, District-Jaipur, Rajasthan	2008
Tamil Nadu			
144.	MEPZ Special Economic Zone	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	1984
145.	Mahindra World City Developers Limited	Taluk Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	2005
146.	Mahindra World City Developers Limited	Taluk Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	2006
147.	Mahindra World City Developers Limited	Taluk Chengalpattu, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	2005
148.	Nokia India Pvt. Ltd.	Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu	2006
149.	Flextronics Technologies (India) Private Limited	Sriperumbudur, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	2006
150.	Tata Consultancy Services Limited	Siruseri and Egattur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	2008

1	2	3	4
151.	Syntel International Private Limited	Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	2010
152.	IG3 Infra Limited	Pallikkarani Village, Tambaram Taluk, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	2006
153.	Hexaware Technologies Limited	SIPCOT IT Park, Old Mahabalipuram Road, Siruseri, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	2008
154.	Shriram Properties and Infrastructure Private Limited	Perungalathur Village, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	2007
155.	Coimbatore Hi-tech Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Kecranatham Village, Coimbatore(N) Taluk, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu	2008
156.	DLF Infocity Developers (Chennai) Ltd.	Manapakkam and Mulivakkam Vill., Kancheepuram District Tamil Nadu	2007
157.	State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu	SIPCOT Industrial area, Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu	2007
158.	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu (ELCOT)	Village Vilankurichi, Coimbatore North Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu	2011
159.	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT)	Sholinganallur, Tambaram Taluka, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	2007
160.	Cheyyar SEZ Developers Pvt. Ltd.	SIPCOT Cheyyar Industrial Park in Mathur, Mangal Villages, Thiruvannamalai District, Tamil Nadu	2008
161.	Estancia IT Park Pvt. Ltd.	Vallancheri and Potheri Villages, Chengalpet Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	2009
162.	Span Venture Pvt. Ltd.	Kurichi Village, Eachanari, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu	2011
163.	AspenPark Infra Coimbatore Private Limited (AICPL)	Karumatampatti and Kittampalayam Villages, Palladam Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu	2009
164.	ETA Technopark Private Limited	Old Mahabalipuram Road, Navallur Village, Chengalpet Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	2007

1	2	3	4
165.	New Chennai Township Private Limited	Seekinakuppam Village, Cheyyar Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	2010
166.	State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu	SIPCOT of Tamil Nadu Industrial Growth Centres, Sriperumbudur Taluka, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	2010
167.	New Chennai Township Private Limited	Seekinakuppam (Paramankeni and Vellur Villages), Cheyyur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	2010
168.	State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu	SIPCOT of Tamil Nadu Complex, Ranipet Phase-III, Mukuntharayapuram Village, Walajah Taluk, Vellore District, Tamil Nadu	2012
169.	Cognizant Technology Solutions India Pvt. Ltd.	SIPCOT IT Park, Siruseri and Kazhipattur Villages, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	2011
170.	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT)	Navalpattu Village, Tiruchirapalli Taluk, Tiruchirapalli District, Tamil Nadu	2011
171.	J. Matadee Free Trade Zone Private Limited	Mannur and Valarpuram Villages, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu	2011
172.	State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited	SIPCOT Growth Centre, Perundurai Village, Erode District, Tamil Nadu	2010
173.	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT)	Ilandhikulam Village, Madurai I, Madurai North Taluk, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu	2014
174.	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (ELCOT)	Jagir Ammapalayam Village, Salem Taluk, Salem District, Tamil Nadu	2017
175.	State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu	2009

1	2	3	4
176.	IG3 Infra Limited (ETL Infrastructure Services Limited)	Vadamugam Kangeyampalayam Village, Perundurai Taluka, Erode District, Tamil Nadu	2014
177.	AMRL International Tech City Ltd.	Nanguneri Taluk, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu	2011
178.	Tril Infopark Ltd.	Kanagam Village of Mambalam-Guindy Taluk and Thiruvanmiyur Village of Mylapore-Triplicane Taluk, Chennai District, Tamil Nadu	2011
179.	CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Ltd.	Vadakkukaracheri and Thimmarajapura Villages, Tuticorin District, Tamil Nadu	2011
180.	L&T Shipbuilding Limited	Village Kattupalli, Ponneri Taluk, District Tiruvallur, Tamil Nadu	2010
181.	Cheyyar SEZ Developers Pvt. Ltd.	SIPCOT Industrial Growth Centre, Bargur, Uthangarai and Pochampalli Taluk, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu	2017
182.	Frontier Lifeline Pvt. Ltd.	Edur Village, Gummudipundi Taluk, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu	2018
183.	Platinum Holdings Pvt. Ltd	2/1, Abu Gardens, OMR Road, Navalur, Chennai-600 130	2018
Telangana			
184.	WIPRO Limited	Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana	2006
185.	L&T Phoenix Infoparks Private Limited	Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	2008
186.	Hyderabad Gems SEZ Limited	Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	2007
187.	Tech Mahindra Ltd.	Bahadurpally Village, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana	2011
188.	Tech Mahindra Ltd.	Hiotec City, Madhapur, District Hyderabad, Telangana	2010

1	2	3	4
189.	Sundew Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Madhapur, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana	2008
190.	CMC Limited	Village Gachibowli, Rajendra Nagar Taluk, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	2007
191.	FAB City SPV (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Villages Srinagar and Raviryal, Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	2009
192.	Indu Techzone Private Limited	Mamidipalli Village, Saroornagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	2011
193.	Lanco Hills Technology Park Private Limited	Manikonda Village, Rajendranagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	2009
194.	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (TSIIC)	Nanakramguda Village, Serilingampalli Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	2007
195.	DLF Info City Hyderabad Limited	Gachibowli Village, Shirlingampalli Mandal, Ranga Reddy Telangana	2007
196.	NSL SEZ (Hyd) Pvt. Ltd.	IDA Uppal Industrial Development Area, Hyderabad, Telangana	2010
197.	DivyaSree NSL Infrastructure Private Limited	Raidurga Village, Serilingampalli Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana	2007
198.	J. T. Holdings Private Limited	Imarat Kancha, Raviriyal Village, Himarath Taluka, Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	2013
199.	Stargaze Properties Private Limited.	Kancha Imarat, Raviryal Village, Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	2014
200.	Serene Properties Pvt. Ltd.	Pocharam Village, Hayathnagar Taluka, Ghatkesar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Telangana	2008

1	2	3	4
201.	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (TSIIC)	Pollepally Village, Jedcharla Mandal, Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana	2010
202.	WIPRO Limited	Gopanpally and Vattinagulapally Villages, Serilingampally Mandal Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	2010
203.	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (TSIIC)	Madikonda Village, Hanamkonda Mandal, Warangal District, Telangana	2017
204.	Infosys Limited	Pocharam Village, Ghatkesar Mandal, Rangareddy District, Telangana	2010
205.	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (TSIIC)	Aditya Nagar, Adibatla Village, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	2010
206.	Tata Consultancy Services Limited	Adibatla Village, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	2014
207.	Telangana State Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Ltd. (TSIIC)	Genome Valley, Village Lalgadi Malakpet, Mandal Shameerpet, Ranga Reddy, Telangana	2012
208.	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	Village Mamidipally, District Ranga Reddy, Telangana	2010
209.	Shantha Biotechnics Pvt. Ltd.	Village Muppireddipally, Mandal Toopran, District Medak, Telangana	2016
210.	Radiant Corporation Private Limited	Muppireddypally Village, Telangana	2017
211.	Mantri Developers Private Limited	Nanakramguda Village, Gachibowli, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Telangana	2016
212.	Laxmi Infobahn Pvt. Ltd.	Kokapet Village, Rajendranagar Mandal, Telangana	2018
Uttar Pradesh			
213.	Noida Special Economic Zone	Uttar Pradesh	1986

1	2	3	4
214.	Moradabad Special Economic Zone (UPSIDC)	Moradabad,Uttar Pradesh	2007
215.	Moser Bear India Ltd.	Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh	2007
216.	Ansal IT City and Parks Limited	Techzone, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh	2014
217.	HCL Technologies Ltd.	Sector 126, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	2007
218.	NIIT Technologies Limited SEZ	Plot No.TZ-02, Sector-Tech Zone, ITES Park, Greater Noida, UP	2011
219.	WIPRO Limited	Gautam Budh Nagar, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh	2008
220.	Seaview Developers Limited	Plot No. 20&21, Sector-135, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	2009
221.	Oxygen Business Parks Pvt. Ltd.	Plot No. 7, Sector-144, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	2010
222.	Arshiya Northern FTWZ Limited	Ibrahimpur, Junaidpur Urf Maujpur, District-Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh	2011
223.	Artha Infratech Private Limited	Sector Techzone-IV, Greater Noida, District Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	2014
224.	HCL IT City Lucknow Private Limited	Village Kanjehara and Mastemau, Chack Gajaria Farms, Sultanpur Road, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	2016
West Bengal			
225.	Falta Special Economic Zone	Falta, West Bengal	1986
226.	Manikanchan Special Economic Zone	West Bengal	2004
227.	Wipro Special Economic Zone	West Bengal	2005
228.	M.L. Dalmiya and Company Limited	South 24 Parganas, Kolkata, West Bengal	2009
229.	Candor Kolkata One Hi-tech Structures Private Limited	Rajarhat Dist. North 24 Parganas, Kolkata, West Bengal	2008

1	2	3	4
230.	Tata Consultancy Services Limited	Plot No. II-F/3, Action Area-II, New Town, Kolkata, West Bengal	2014
231.	DLF Limited	Plot No.II/1, Block-II F, Action Area-II, New Kolkata Township, Rajarhat, Kolkata, West Bengal	2008

Policies under Commerce and Industry

2289. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many well laid down policies with a proper policy document pertaining to different subjects under the Ministry are already in place, what are the details about the name of the policy and it's date of adoption;

(b) whether any new or additional policies pertaining to the subjects under the Ministry were formulated and/or finalised during 2014-18, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any structured mechanism of periodically reviewing all the existing policies, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c):—

- (i) The National Intellectual Property Rights Policy, 2016 was formulated and adopted by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion on 12th May, 2016, as a vision document that lays down the roadmap for future development in the field of IPRs, including creating IPR awareness, capacity building, IPR generation, commercialization, enforcement and adjudication. The details of the NIPR Policy are available on the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.
- (ii) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy document was formulated released as Circular 1 of 2010 on 31st March, 2010 by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion by integrating 178 Press Notes, covering various aspects of FDI Policy, which had been issued since 1991. The last edition of the FDI Policy Circular-*i.e.* 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2017', was issued on 28.08.2017. The details of the FDI Policy are available on the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

- (iii) Government of India notified National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) in 2011 with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% and creating 100 million jobs within a decade or so. The policy is based on the principle of industrial growth in partnership with the states. In order to ensure effective implementation of the NMP, a high level committee chaired by Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and Manufacturing Industry Promotion Board (MIPB) at the level of Union Minister of Commerce and Industry are constituted to monitor the implementation of the policy provisions on a regular basis and resolve inter-ministerial issues, if any.
- (iv) The existing Industrial Policy set out directions for industrialisation in an economy that began its journey in liberalisation in 1991. The key reforms included abolition of industrial licensing except those included in a small specified negative list; liberal policy for foreign direct investment and technology transfers; a new approach to improve Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and restructure the regime of Monopolistic and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act.'
- (v) (a) North East Industrial Investment Promotion Policy, 2017 was notified on 12.04.2018 by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, which is applicable to the states of North East region including Sikkim for the period from 1.04.2018 to 22.03.2022.

The Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for Jammu and Kashmir was notified on 23.04.2018 which is applicable to the state of Jammu and Kashmir for the period from 15.06.2017 to 31.03.2022.

The Industrial Development Scheme (IDS), 2017 for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand: was notified on 23.04.2018 which is applicable to the states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand for the period from 1.04.2017 to 31.03.2022.

The review of above policy/schemes are guided by guidelines issued by D/o Expenditure from time to time.

- (b) To support the Industrial Units located in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and North Eastern States including Sikkim which were availing excise exemption in the pre-GST regime, as a measure of goodwill, DIPP notified a new Scheme namely "Scheme of Budgetary Support to the units located in States of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and North Eastern States

including Sikkim under Goods and Services Tax (GST) Regime” *vide* its notification dated 05.10.2017. The scheme is effective from 01.07.2017 and is valid upto 30.06.2027. The Scheme shall remain in operation for residual period for each of eligible unit in respect of specified goods. Implementation stages are reviewed periodically.

- (vi) The National Design Policy, 2007 was formulated and adopted by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion on 8th February, 2007 to develop and promote design eco system in India. 4 new Nation Institute of Design (NIDs) have been established under this policy.
- (vii) The Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Policy aims at encouraging domestic manufacturer’s participation in public procurement activities over entities merely importing to trade or assemble items. Under the policy, the Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017 was issued on 15.06.2017 (last amended on 28.05.2018), pursuant to Rule 153(iii) of the General Financial Rules 2017, as an enabling provision to promote local industry by providing them preference in public procurement of Goods, Works and Services. The policy is applicable to procurement by all Ministries or Departments or attached and subordinate Offices or autonomous body controlled by the Government of India, and includes Government companies as defined in the Companies Act. A Standing Committee in Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has been constituted to oversee the implementation of this order and issues arising therefrom, and make recommendations to Nodal Ministries and procuring entities.
- (viii) The Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Policy was announced in the year, 2000 by Department of Commerce, as a part of the EXIM Policy and thereafter, the SEZ Act was enacted in 2005 and SEZ Rules in 2006, both of which came into force on 10.02.2006. The provisions of the SEZ Rules, 2006 are periodically reviewed to assess the performance of SEZs and steps are taken to address various challenges. The last comprehensive amendment to the SEZ Rules was carried out *vide* GSR No. 909 (E) dated 19.09.2018. The details of SEZ Policy, Act and Rules are available on the website of Department of Commerce. Further, the Government had constituted a Group under the Chairmanship of Shri Baba Kalyani, Chairman, Bharat Forge Ltd., to review the SEZ Policy of India. The report of the Committee has been submitted to the Government on 19.11.2018.

- (ix) The Agriculture Export Policy has been introduced for the first time by Department of Commerce on 06th December, 2018. The details of the policy are available on the website of Department of Commerce.
- (x) A policy document regarding Standardization titled “Indian National Strategy for Standardization Evolving a Quality Eco-system” was adopted by Department of Commerce for the first time on 18.06.2018. The strategy is for the period 2018-2023. Its details are available on the website of Department of Commerce. Implementation plan for the strategy will be prepared by 2019 and the same would be monitored by a high level committee with quarterly reviews.
- (xi) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), in accordance with the section 5 of Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, as amended from time to time, Government of India notifies the Foreign Trade Policy incorporating provisions relating to export and import of goods and services. The Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 came into force with effect from 1.4.2015 and shall remain in force up to 31st March, 2020. The details of the FTP 2015-20 are available on the website of DGFT. Review of Foreign Trade Policy is a continuous process undertaken by the Government from time to time. The Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20 was comprehensively reviewed mid-term, in consultation with related agencies/departments/ministries and trade bodies including Board of Trade and was released on 5.12.2017.
- (xii) Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) has a policy on Data Dissemination on Data Dissemination for compiling and publishing export and import data on India’s Merchandise Trade. The methodology and compilation procedure followed by DGCIS for compiling India’s Merchandise Trade Statistics is as per the recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) and contained in the International Merchandise Trade Statistics Revision 2 (IMTS, Rev.2): Compilers Manual. The detailed metadata relating to trade statistics has been made available to all stakeholders on DGCIS website. The data revision policy has been implemented with effect from 2009-10 as per the Dynamic Data Revision Policy.

Export of Soya Deoiled Cakes

2290. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh is a major port in case of Soya Deoiled Cakes (DOC) export and Indian exporters face major problems of congestion at Darshana Land Port, Bangladesh and in turn major revenue is also lost; and

(b) what action is being taken by Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Gede Railway Station is declared as the Land Customs Station by CBIC and the route prescribed for trade is Kolkata-Gede-Darshana-Dhaka. Thus, Gede-Darshana is the Land Customs Station (LCS) pair on India-Bangladesh border for bilateral trade through rail route. Certain port restrictions on import of products from India are in place at various border trade points in Bangladesh. However, since different types of oil cakes are allowed for import into Bangladesh through Darshana, there is no such restriction as regards this product at Darshana.

As per DGCIS database, the quantum of export of Soya De-oiled Cake from Gede for F.Y. 2017-18 is NIL, while total exports to Bangladesh under HS code 230400 was USD 136.22 million. While soya de-oiled cakes is an important item of export to Bangladesh, Gede-Darshana is not important from the perspective of export of soya de-oiled cakes from India to Bangladesh.

Congestion at Darshana Land Port, Bangladesh has not been reported to the Government by exporters of de-oiled cakes from India to Bangladesh.

Exempting pulses from import

2291. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to exempt pulses from import in view of high rise in domestic production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the incentives being given to the exporters or; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to increase export of pulses and earn foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Government has restricted import of pulses like tur, moong and urad since August, 2017 with annual Quota Restriction of 5 lakh MT (2 lak MT for tur, 1.5 lakh MT each for urad and moong) in order to stabilise the prices and protect the interest of the farmers.

(c) and (d) All varieties of pulses, including organic pulses, have been made 'Free' for export without any quantitative ceiling. The export has been allowed through Customs EDI ports. However, export through the non-EDI Land Custom

Stations (LCS) on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Nepal border has also been allowed subject to registration of quantity with DGFT. Under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) of the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020, Bengal Gram with HS Code 07132020 was provided rewards at the rate of 7% for exports made between 20.03.2018 to 20.09.2018.

**Losses to coffee and spices plantations due to floods
in Karnataka and Kerala**

2292. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of loss occurred to coffee and spices plantations in Kodagu, Karnataka and Kerala has been made in view of heavy rains and floods in the regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government intends to provide some incentives and relief to coffee and spices growers to help them establish their plantation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how much time it will take by the coffee and spices growers to attain financial stability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes sir. The Coffee Board, along with Revenue, Agriculture and Horticulture Departments of Government of Karnataka, conducted detailed scientific assessment of damage due to heavy rains in the district of Kodagu, Hassan and Chikkamagaluru and submitted the assessment report to the concerned Deputy Commissioners, Government of Karnataka. In respect of Kerala, a detailed scientific assessment was conducted by Coffee Board and a detailed report was submitted to the Government of Kerala. The details are as under:—

State	Area affected by crop loss of > 33% (Ha.)	Area damaged due to landslides and floods (Ha.)	Total crop loss occurred due to heavy rains (MT)
Karnataka	99984	550	60,103
Kerala	10308	73.60	9256
TOTAL	110292	623.60	69359

Source: Coffee Board.

As regards Spice Sector (small cardamom), Field Offices of the Spices Board had conducted survey for assessing the Crop loss/plant loss in the State of Kerala and Karnataka. It is estimated that 27-45% plant loss in Cardamom Hill Reserve (CHR) with an anticipated crop loss of 42-50% during the current season. The details of crop/plant loss are as follows:—

State	Total area (ha.)	Affected area (ha.)	Estimated loss in Production 2018-19 (MT)
Kerala	39080	17707.12	8459.37
Karnataka	25135	6660.78	718.91
TOTAL	64215	24367.9	9178.28

Source: Spices Board.

Further, Indian Institute of Spices Research conducted a study in consultation with State Agriculture Department in the flood hit areas of Kerala, which reveals the following details:—

Crop	Black Pepper	Nutmeg	Clove	Ginger	Turmeric	Total
Area affected (ha.)	26614	4403	181	1030	396	32624
Production loss in 2018-19 (tones)	10700	2749	13	4100	976	18538

Source: Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development.

(c) and (d) To provide relief to growers due to rain and flood and address the issues raised by the coffee grower/stakeholders, the Central Government has taken up the matter with Government of Karnataka and suggested constituting a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of Karnataka to assess the extent of damage due to natural calamity and suggest suitable measures. Government of Karnataka has extended relief of loan waiver to coffee growers at par with other agriculture loans. Government is also extending relief under the existing schemes.

To support the affected people of the State Government of Kerala and Karnataka, the following relief measures have been provided by the Government of India:—

- (i) Released both the installments of Central Share of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) amounting to ₹ 192.60 crore and ₹ 600.00 crore, released on account, basis from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to Government of Kerala for immediate relief measures. After the visit of Inter Ministerial

Central Team (IMCT), the High Level Committee (HLC) approved the additional assistance from National disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to ₹ 3048.39 crore to Kerala.

- (ii) Released the 1st installment of Central Share of SDRF amounting to ₹ 144.00 crore on 10th September, 2018 to Government of Karnataka for immediate relief measures. In addition, an amount of ₹ 525.22 crore released from NDRF on 11.12.2018 for management of floods/landslides of 2018.

(e) Coffee and Spices need a minimum of 3-4 years for economic yield after planting.

Attracting foreign investments

2293. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to put in place proper mechanisms including easy regulations and less paper work for global funds to invest in the country in the area of infrastructure;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Minister has held multiple meetings in recent months with several global sovereign wealth funds, insurance funds and pensions funds from countries like Japan, Australia, Canada, Singapore, South Korea, etc. to attract investment in our country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes. To boost foreign investment in infrastructure sector, Government has taken a number of steps which includes launching of innovative financial vehicles such as Infrastructure Debt Funds, Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), relaxation in External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) norms, mainstreaming of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) across infrastructure sectors, periodic review of Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-sectors, and establishment of the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF).

Further, to enhance operational flexibility and provide easy access to Indian capital markets, Department of Economic Affairs, *vide* Gazette notification dated 21st August, 2018, has notified a Common Application Form for registration, opening of bank and Demat accounts, and issue of Permanent Account Number (PAN) for Foreign

Portfolio Investors (FPIs). This would benefit many global funds which intend to invest in the Indian capital markets as a FPI.

(b) and (c) With a view to attract foreign investments in various sectors of the country, meetings are held at various levels including at the level of Minister with domestic as well as foreign stakeholders on regular basis. No data regarding meeting is maintained.

Import of pulses

†2294. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and price of pulses imported by Government agencies during each of the last three years and the current year and whether these agencies have been provided subsidies for this purpose under this head; and

(b) the profits earned by the said agencies through such transactions during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Import of pulses by Government agencies like STC & MMTC during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Year	Qty of Import in MT	Value in INR (crore approx.)
2015-16	24,500	182
2016-17	3,61,288	2309
2017-18	NIL	NIL
2018-19	NIL	NIL

(b) These agencies are entitled to service charge of 1.5% of CIF (Cost+Insurance+Frieght) value.

Report of task force on e-Commerce policy

2295. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force set up to finalise the contours of the policy regarding 'e-Commerce' sector has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) A Think Tank on 'Framework for National Policy on e-Commerce' was established by Department of Commerce and a Task Force under the Think Tank was set up for preparing recommendations for India's National Policy on e-Commerce. The Task Force was further divided into 9 sub-groups. The first meeting of the Think Tank was held on 24th April, 2018; meeting of the subgroups was held during 20th-22nd June, 2018 and the first meeting of the Task Force was held on 6th July, 2018. Further, the second meeting of the Think Tank was held on 30th July, 2018. Subsequent to the consultations held, Department of Commerce formulated a Draft policy document titled "Electronic Commerce in India: Stakeholder Recommendations Received for a National Policy Framework". Consequent to the change in Allocation of Business Rules, "Matters related to e-Commerce" has been transferred to Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. The formulation of e-Commerce policy is under consideration of the Government, for which no timeline has been fixed.

Industrialisation in rural, backward, hilly and remote areas

2296. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided/proposed to be provided by Government to promote industrialisation in rural/backward/hilly and remote areas in the country, State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to formulate any scheme for setting up of forest based industries in the country, State-wise details thereof including Jharkhand;

(c) whether Government proposes to conduct any study for identification and declare industrially backward regions/States/districts in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with any State specific policy/scheme formulated in order to create favourable investment environment in the country, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The financial assistance provided to promote industrialisation in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and the States of North Eastern Region including Sikkim is given in the Statement (*See below*).

There is no proposal to formulate any scheme for setting up forest based industries in the country.

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has been implementing following schemes for providing incentives to industries in States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and North Eastern States including Sikkim.

- (1) The Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir provides (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant and machinery with an upper limit of ₹ 5 crore), (ii) Central Interest Incentive (3% interest on working capital for 5 years) and (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years). The scheme is in force from 15.06.2017 to 31.03.2022.
- (2) The scheme for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand provides (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant and machinery with an upper limit of ₹ 5 crore) (ii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years). The scheme is in force from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022.
- (3) The scheme for North Eastern States including Sikkim provides (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant and machinery with an upper limit of ₹ 5 crore), (ii) Central Interest Incentive (3% interest on working capital for 5 years), (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years), (iv) Income Tax Reimbursement of Centre's share for 5 years, (v) GST reimbursement of Central Government share of CGST and IGST for 5 years, (vi) Employment Incentive under which additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution to EPF in addition to Government bearing 8.33% Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of the employer in PMRPY and (vii) Transport incentive on finished goods movement by Railways (20% cost of the transportation), by Inland Waterways Authority (20% of the cost of transportation) and by air (33% of cost transportation of air freight) from the station/port/airport nearest to unit to the station/port/airport nearest to the destination point.

Also, under this scheme a single unit can avail overall benefits up to ₹ 200 crore.

- (4) Scheme of Budgetary Support to the eligible units located in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and North Eastern States including Sikkim under Goods and Service Tax Regime extends benefits of GST reimbursement of central Government share of CGST and IGST to the

industrial units for the residual period to them which were earlier availing excise exemption in the pre-GST regime.

- (5) In addition, DIPP is also implementing 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme (MIUS)' to upgrade common industrial infrastructure in Industrial Parks/Estates/Areas in the country including green field projects in backward areas including NER. Under this scheme, 21 projects are under implementation/completed in various States including six projects in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram and Tripura.

Statement

Financial assistance provided to promote industrialisation

Reimbursement of GST subsidy		(₹ in crores)
Sl.No.	State	F.Y. 2017-18
1.	Himachal Pradesh	97.78
2.	Uttarakhand	701.22
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	57.00
4.	Sikkim	86.85
5.	Assam	13.23
6.	Meghalaya	34.16
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.50
8.	Manipur	0.20
9.	Mizoram	0.26
10.	Tripura	0.73
11.	Nagaland	2.07

Release of industrial subsidy under NEIIPP 2007				(₹ in crores)
Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	16.09
Assam	76.37	148.95	124.85	352.8
Manipur	0	0	0.42	3.77
Meghalaya	53.02	67.28	33.02	313.17
Mizoram	1	0	1.69	11.1
Nagaland	0	0	0	0.01
Sikkim	44.05	0	3.73	73.28
Tripura	0.05	21.68	6.69	12.76

Release of subsidy to Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand under Special Package Scheme:—

(₹ in crores)				
Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Jammu and Kashmir	37.12	-	10.17	46.62
Himachal Pradesh	18.32	0.228	8.82	40.37
Uttarakhand	44.46	22.78	5.71	26.94

Steps to protect interest of small tea growers

2297. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government is taking to protect the interests of small tea growers in Assam;

(b) whether it is estimated that about one crore people are engaged in tea farming and small and marginalised tea growers sell their products and the same product is resold by MNCs at twenty times higher rates; and

(c) whether Government has planned any mechanism to give optimum benefit to small tea growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) In order to protect the interests of small tea growers in the country, including Assam, financial assistance is provided for improvement in tea production, productivity, quality upgradation, etc. under the “Tea Development and Promotion Scheme” being implemented by the Tea Board. Further, in order to encourage the small tea growers to have their own tea manufacturing factories and get better price for their produce, the Tea (Marketing) Control Order, 2003 has been amended and mini tea processing factories have been exempted from obtaining any registration/no objection certificate. A Small Growers Development Directorate at Dibrugarh, Assam and its sub-regional offices set up in the areas of small growers concentrations are addressing the issues of small tea growers at the grass-root level.

(b) As per baseline survey carried out by Tea Board in the year 2015, the total number of workers engaged in tea plantations in India is about 1.13 million. The small growers sell their produce (raw tea leaves) to tea manufacturers (tea factories) who process it into finished tea and sell it at the public tea auctions and also privately.

The small growers are paid for their produce as per Price Sharing Formula (PSF) which differs from region to region and ranges from 44% to 69% based on outturn. Further, value addition is done to the teas subsequently in the form of blending, packaging, labeling etc. by the packeters (which includes MNCs) and also by some estate and bought leaf factories which is then packed into their own retail brands based on their market requirement. The price fetched after value addition for packet teas is higher than the primary auction/private sale price.

(c) For ensuring better remunerative prices of green leaf to tea growers, District Green Leaf Price Monitoring Committees have been set up in every tea growing district under the Chairmanship of District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners. The Committee constitutes representatives from small tea growers, Estate factories, Bought Leaf Factories and Tea Board. The Committee monitors and oversees the compliance of payment of average green leaf price payable to the small tea growers for each succeeding month based on the last month average auction price of Bought Leaf Factories of such districts by applying the Price Sharing Formula.

Guidelines for Free Trade and Warehousing Zones

2298. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether exclusive rules and guidelines are being made for Free Trade and Warehousing Zones (FTWZ) for actual users of FTWZ services *i.e.* client/customers of FTWZ unit service provider, Indian/Foreign suppliers and buyers to make FTWZ concept a success and hasslefree; and

(b) whether Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) issuance and sanctioning of duty drawback can be extended to competent authority in FTWZ in order to promote exports through FTWZ units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Sir, a Committee headed by Development Commissioner, Noida Special Economic Zone was constituted by the Government for review of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Rules, 2006. The Committee has suggested incorporation of a separate chapter for Free Trade and Warehousing Zones (FTWZs) in SEZs Rules, 2006. The proposed changes in SEZs Rules, 2006 with regards FTWZs are examined in consultation with Department of Revenue.

(b) No sir, at present Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and duty drawback are not available to Free Trade and Warehousing Zones (FTWZs) units.

Promotion of industries in rural and backward regions

2299. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) the State-wise details of the proposals received by the Central Government from State Governments in this regard; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) There is no such proposal in department to promote industries in rural and backward regions of the country in public sector. However, to promote industries in rural and backward regions of the country, this department is implementing following schemes.

(1) The Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir provides (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant and machinery with an upper limit of ₹ 5 crore), (ii) Central Interest Incentive (3% interest on working capital for 5 years) and (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years). The scheme is in force from 15.06.2017 to 31.03.2022.

(2) The scheme for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand provides (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant and machinery with an upper limit of ₹ 5 crore) (ii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years). The scheme is in force from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022.

(3) The scheme for North Eastern states including Sikkim provides (i) Central Capital Investment Incentive (30% of the investment in plant and machinery with an upper limit of ₹ 5 crore), (ii) Central Interest Incentive (3% interest on working capital for 5 years), (iii) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium for 5 years), (iv) Income Tax Reimbursement of centre's share for 5 years, (v) GST reimbursement of Central Government share of CGST & IGST for 5 years, (vi) Employment Incentive under which additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution to EPF in addition to Government bearing 8.33% Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of the employer in PMRPY and (vii) Transport

incentive on finished goods movement by Railways (20% cost of the transportation), by Inland Waterways Authority (20% of the cost of transportation) and by air (33% of cost transportation of air freight) from the station/port/airport nearest to unit to the station/port/airport nearest to the destination point.

Also, under this scheme a single unit can avail overall benefits up to ₹ 200 crore.

(4) Scheme of Budgetary Support to the eligible units located in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and North Eastern States including Sikkim under Goods and Service Tax Regime extends benefits of GST reimbursement of Central Government share of CGST and IGST to the industrial units for the residual period to them which were earlier availing excise exemption in the pre-GST regime.

(5) In addition, DIPP is also implementing 'Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS)' to upgrade common industrial infrastructure in Industrial Parks/Estates/Areas in the country including green field projects in backward areas including NER. Under this scheme, 21 projects are under implementation/completed in various States including six projects in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram and Tripura.

The financial assistance provided to promote industrialization in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and the states of North Eastern region including Sikkim is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to Answer to USQ No. 2296 Part (a) to (d)].

Implementation of new Industrial Policy

2300. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any action plan for implementing the proposed new Industrial Policy for promoting manufacturing and economic growth in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor for its delayed implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) A new Industrial Policy is under consideration of the Government. In view of the rapidly changing landscape of manufacturing and services, as well as in the light of the new technologies and business models which are prevalent now, the need for a new industrial policy to

address the existing challenges and take advantage of the future opportunities has been felt. The proposed Policy would be a roadmap for all business enterprises in the country.

(c) Question does not arise.

Separate cells to trace missing children in Delhi

†2301. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of increasing number of missing children in Delhi, separate cells have been constituted in every police station to trace them;

(b) the number of children gone missing during the last three years;

(c) the number of cases registered regarding exploitation of children during the last three years, the per centage of people with regard to whom agencies were successful in getting them punished; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that on the directions of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, Anti-Human Trafficking Units have been created in all the districts and the Crime Branch of Delhi Police for investigation of missing/untraced children upto the age of 3 to 8 years and identifying organized gangs involved in the kidnapping of children. As per records of Delhi Police, the number of missing children in Delhi during the last three years and current year 2018 (upto 30.11.2018) is as follows:—

Year	No. of missing children
2015	7928
2016	6921
2017	6454
2018 (upto 30.11.18)	6053
TOTAL	27356

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Till 30.11.2018, out of total of 27,356 missing children, 19,596 children were traced by Delhi Police.

(c) and (d) Details of cases of crime against children registered by Delhi Police during the last three years and current year (up to 30.11.2018) are as under:—

Year	Number of cases registered	Number of cases worked out	Number of persons arrested
2015	7126	749	1215
2016	6116	494	617
2017	5772	512	596
2018 (upto 30.11.18)	5520	532	588

Road rage incidents in Delhi

†2302. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of road rage are on the rise in Delhi, if so, the details of such incidents reported during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the steps taken to check the incidents of road rage in Delhi;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to shortage of police force on roads of Delhi, such incidents are on the rise constantly; and

(d) the number of police personnel working *vis-a-vis* the number of posts sanctioned in Delhi Police along with sanctioned strength of Delhi Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Details of the cases of road rage registered by Delhi Police during the last three years and the current year (upto 30.11.2018) are as under:—

Year	Number of cases registered
2015	92
2016	66
2017	64
2018 (upto 30.11.2018)	53

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The steps taken by Delhi Police to check the incidents of road rage in Delhi *inter alia* include emphasis on beat patrolling, enhancing police presence and patrolling, identification of vulnerable areas, targeted checking of suspicious persons, encouraging public participation through 'Eyes and Ears' Scheme and organizing road safety campaigns.

(c) and (d) As reported by Delhi Police, the present strength of Delhi Police as on 21.12.2018 is 77,099 against the sanctioned strength of 89,669 personnel.

Population of India

†2303. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has become a country with the highest population in the world;

(b) the present population of India as per Aadhaar number and the number of children, adults and old out of this number; and

(c) the number of children born every year as per census data of 2011 and in view of this the difference between population and mortality ratio every year and the quantum of population growth in the country on this basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Sir, as per the latest Population Census conducted in 2011, the population of India is 121,08,54,977. Population Census in India is conducted once in ten years.

(b) UIDAI has issued a total of 122.90 crore Aadhaar as on 30.11.2018. This includes 6.71 crore Aadhaar for children below 5 years and 29.02 crore for the age-group 5 to 18 years.

(c) The number of children born within last one year of Census 2011 is 2,08,98,228. As per the latest data available from Sample Registration System, carried out on continuous basis in randomly selected villages and urban blocks throughout the country, birth rate for the year 2016 is 20.4 and death rate is 6.4.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Medical officers appointed for each prison

2304. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise list of the total number of medical officers appointed for each prison in the country;

(b) the standard medical officer-prisoner ratio as accepted nationally and State-wise distribution of medical officer-prisoner ratio prevailing in the country;

(c) the State-wise list of total number of gynaecologist appointed for each prison in the country and ratio of gynaecologist to women prisoner in each State; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the infrastructure of medical facilities in prisons, including appointment of doctors, pharmacists and paramedic staff in prisons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per data published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT wise details of sanctioned and actual strength of Medical Staff, as on 31.12.2015, are given in the Statement (*See below*). The latest published data of prison statistics is up to the year 2015.

(b) and (c) As per the Model Prison Manual 2016 circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all States and UTs, Hospital accommodation should be provided on the scale of 5% of the authorised capacity of all Central and District Prisons. Big hospitals, with 50 beds and above shall be called 'A' type hospitals. Other hospitals, with less than 50 beds, shall be called 'B' type hospitals. The staff and equipment for the two types of hospital shall be:—

Sl.No.	Officers	"A"	'B' Type
1.	Chief Medical Officer (in the rank of Civil Surgeon with Post Graduate Qualification)	1	1
2.	Assistant Civil Surgeons	7	4
3.	Staff Nurses	6	3
4.	Pharmacists	4	2
5.	Male/Female Nursing	6	3
6.	Laboratory Technicians (to be trained in handling all equipments including E.C.G., X-ray and portable X-ray machines)	3	1
7.	Psychiatric Counsellors	2	1
8.	Junior Assistant	1	1

Amongst the Assistant Civil Surgeons, there shall be one MD (Gynaecology) each in both the above types of Hospitals in Prisons. Data regarding the total number of gynaecologists and ratio of gynaecologist to women prisoner in each State is not maintained centrally.

(d) 'Prisons' is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments. The State and UT Administrations are competent to take appropriate steps to improve the infrastructure of medical facilities in prisons, including appointments of doctors, pharmacists and paramedic staff in prisons etc. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued various advisories to the States and UTs from time to time, for providing appropriate medical care services in jails. The Model Prison Manual 2016 circulated by MHA to all States and UTs also has a dedicated Chapter on 'Medical Care' and 'Women Prisoners' etc.

Statement

*State/UT-wise Sanctioned and Actual Strength of Medical Staff
as on 31st December, 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Medical Staff	
		Resident Medical Officer/Medical Officer	
		Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1
3.	Assam	31	28
4.	Bihar	226	159
5.	Chhattisgarh	43	9
6.	Goa	1	1
7.	Gujarat	29	28
8.	Haryana	38	19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	15
11.	Jharkhand	48	18

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	18	7
13.	Kerala	8	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	57	10
15.	Maharashtra	44	28
16.	Manipur	9	8
17.	Meghalaya	4	4
18.	Mizoram	4	2
19.	Nagaland	11	11
20.	Odisha	90	41
21.	Punjab	38	38
22.	Rajasthan	37	8
23.	Sikkim	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	26	22
25.	Telangana	22	15
26.	Tripura	3	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	134	86
28.	Uttarakhand	10	1
29.	West Bengal	40	6
TOTAL (STATES)		1015	591
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1
31.	Chandigarh	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi	134	63
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	1
TOTAL (UTs)		137	66
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		1152	657

Security personnel martyred combating with terrorists

†2305. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of security personnel martyred while combating with terrorists in Kashmir and other parts of the country guarding borders or serving their duty during last three years;

(b) whether Government has made any provision to make memorials of the martyred personnel in their villages, to provide the best education to their children and to provide Government job to one member of the family of the martyred personnel; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider to provide above facilities to the families of martyred personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The number of security personnel martyred while combating with terrorists in Kashmir and other parts of the country guarding borders or serving their duty during last three years is given below:—

Year	No. of security personnel martyred
2016	171
2017	167
2018 (upto November)	163

(b) and (c) Ex-gratia/compensation is paid to families of security personnel martyred as per extant guidelines of CAPFs/Army/State Government. There is a provision of compassionate appointment to the Next of Kin/dependent of family member of martyred personnel. Financial assistance/scholarship is also given to the children of martyrs for their education. Further, there is a provision for installation of Smarak (Memorial) of a martyr in school/college premises where the martyr studied.

Poor recovery in theft cases in Delhi

2306. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 238 given in the Rajya Sabha on 12 December, 2018 and state:

(a) whether Delhi Police has become incompetent to recover in theft cases;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the reasons for poor percentage of recovery in theft cases by Delhi Police even after elapsing of an year or two from the date of registration of FIRs;

(c) the fresh steps Government/Delhi Police would take to improve its recovery ratio; and

(d) the fresh measures Delhi Police would take to recover, particularly in FIR No. 4/2018, Barakhamba Road police station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As reported by Delhi Police, a number of measures taken for facilitating reporting and registration of crime, including online registration of e-FIR for theft of their Motor Vehicles and other properties, may have contributed to higher number of cases registered in the NCT of Delhi. As per Delhi Police, in the year 2018, for example, Motor Vehicle thefts have accounted for around 19% of the total IPC cases and in around 12% cases, stolen Motor Vehicles have been found registered in other States.

Details of disposal of theft cases during the last two years and the current year (upto 30.11.2018) are as under:—

Year	No of cases reported	No. of cases cancelled	No. of cases admitted	No.of cases worked out	No. of cases challaned	No. of cases in which recovery has been made	No of persons arrested
2016	130928	8999	121929	14521	8003	8958	17685
2017	165765	19796	145969	22438	7411	10406	26337
2018 (up to 30.11.2018)	165296	18194	147102	20141	3167	7852	23776

The various measures taken by Delhi Police to control crime, *inter alia* include, dynamic identification of crime-prone areas and deployment of police resources including pickets, foot patrolling, PCR Vans and Emergency Response Vehicles (ERVs) to enhance visibility and prevent crime and nab criminals, beat-in-focus policing, integrated patrolling with traffic police and PCR, regular vehicular checking, closer surveillance on criminals and citizen-centric policing through Jan Sampark and other community approach programmes.

(d) Delhi Police has reported that FIR No. 04/2018, under Section 380/454 IPC dated 12.01.2018 Police Station Barakhamba Road has been transferred to Crime Branch on 05.06.2018 and sincere efforts are made to trace out the accused persons through technical and local surveillance.

Law to plug gaps in criminal justice system

2307. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the rate of acquittals in criminal cases is on the rise over the years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;
- (c) what are the main reasons behind such acquittals; and

(d) the steps taken to bring in such a law to plug the gaps in the criminal justice system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the latest publish report of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Conviction Rate (CVR) of IPC crimes at national level during 2014-2016 is as under:—

Year	Conviction Rate (CVR)
2014	45.1
2015	46.9
2016	46.8

(c) and (d) The reasons behind acquittals may *inter alia* include non-cooperation of public, difficulties in getting independent witnesses, lacunae in investigation, witnessed turning hostile, delay in forensic reports, etc. ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and State Governments are responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through their Law Enforcement Agencies. The Union Government advises the State Governments on law and order issue and helps them through Police Research and in modernization of State Police.

In order to further strengthen criminal justice system, the Ministry of Home Affairs has prepared a “Witness Protection Scheme, 2018” in consultation with the National Legal Service Authority, Bureau of Police Research and Development and the State Governments. This scheme provides for protection of witnesses based on the threat assessment. Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in its Judgment dated 05.12.2018

in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 156 of 2016 has endorsed the Scheme and has also directed that the Union of India as well as States and Union Territories shall enforce the Witness Protection Scheme, 2018 in letter and spirit and that it shall be the 'law' under Article 141/142 of the Constitution, till the enactment of suitable Parliamentary and/or State Legislations on the subject.

Organisations banned under UAPA

2308. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of organisations that were banned under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) during the last three years along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of citizens detained under UAPA during the last three years along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has removed any organisation from the list of banned organisations under the UAPA during the last three years, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has released any citizen detained under UAPA in the last three years, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) In exercise of the powers vested in the Central Government under Section 3 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA), the Government, on being satisfied that the organisations have become Unlawful, has declared the following Organisations as Unlawful Associations during the last three years:—

- (i) Islamic Research Foundation (IRF)
- (ii) National Liberation Front in Tripura (NLFT)
- (iii) All Tripura Tiger Forum (ATTF)

In exercise of powers vested in the Central Government under Section 35 of UAPA, the Government on being satisfied that the organisation is involved in terrorism, has added the following organisations to the First Schedule of UAPA during the last three years:—

- (i) Al-Qaida in Indian Sub-continent (AQIS) and all its manifestations.
- (ii) Islamic State in Khorasan Province (ISKP)/ISIS Wilayat Khorasan/Islamic State of Iraq and the Sham-Khorasan (ISIS-K) and all its manifestations.

(iii) The Khalistan Liberation Force and all its manifestations

(b) The National Investigation Agency (NIA) has arrested 418 accused persons under UAPA during the last three years. However, the States Police also detain accused persons under UAPA, the details of which are not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Government has not released any person detained under UAPA. However, the data of persons detained under UAPA and released on the order of the competent courts is not maintained by the Government.

Ration allowance of personnel of security forces

2309. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the daily ration allowance of personnel of Central Security Forces and when was it last revised; and

(b) whether Government has any data on the causes of non-combat deaths of security forces personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The rate of daily Ration Money Allowance for Central Armed Police Forces Personnel is ₹ 97.85 per day. The rate was last revised *vide* order dated 07.08.2017.

(b) The CAPFs reported that Illness, Accident, Suicide etc. are some of causes of non-combat deaths of Security Forces personnel.

Benefits to paramilitary forces at par with defence forces

2310. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced in the media on 29th September, 2018 that the benefits available to defence personnel will be given to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) *i.e.* CRPF, BSF, ITBP, SSB (Sashastra Seema Bal), Assam Rifles and CISF at par;

(b) when was it announced in the media; and

(c) why notification has not been issued so far and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) No press release, as such, was issued by Press Information Bureau (PIB) on 29th September, 2018 in this regard.

Cheating and touting against foreigners in NDMC area

2311. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of cheating and touting against foreigners by taxi/cab drivers have increased near five-star hotels in NDMC area of Delhi;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of such incidents reported and action taken against touts for the period 2014-18;

(c) whether Government has issued any order/policy for authorities responsible for law and order regarding restraint on bad behaviour by taxi/auto drivers in such area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Police, no case of cheating and touting against foreigners by taxi/cab drivers near five-star hotels in NDMC area of Delhi has been reported during the years 2014 to 2018 (upto 30.11.2018).

(c) and (d) Various measures taken by Delhi Police to ensure safety, security and prevention of harassment of tourists from touts, *inter alia* include, deployment of 15 Tourist Police Vans at prominent tourist places, setting up of Help Desk at the Airport/five-star hotels by the authorities concerned to help the passengers, display of posters at the tourist places to make the tourists aware about the various initiatives taken by Police for safety of passengers and prevention of touting, deployment of staff (both civil and uniform) at arrival and departure terminals of Airport and at all the tourist places in the vicinity of five-star hotels, secret watch to prevent touting and taking legal action as per the existing law against touts.

Relief package for Gaja cyclone

2312. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that coastal Tamil Nadu was severely affected by Gaja cyclone;

(b) whether Tamil Nadu Government has urged to provide relief package for destruction of livelihood of victims;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for Prime Minister not visiting the affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The Government of Tamil Nadu has submitted memoranda for seeking assistance of ₹ 2715.29 crore for the districts affected by Gaja cyclone. An Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) was deputed to assess the damages in the calamity affected areas. Based on the report of IMCT, the High Level Committee (HLC) on 31.12.2018 has approved the assistance of ₹ 1146.12 crore from NDRF for cyclone Gaja of 2018.

The primary responsibility of disaster management rests with the State Government. To supplement the efforts, 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. With regard to provide relief package, it is stated that under the SDRF/NDRF, there is no provision to provide any special relief package for the affected State. Assistance from SDRF/NDRF is provided for immediate relief as per laid down norms to the victims of notified disasters and not for compensation of loss as suffered/claimed. Additional expenditure, if any, incurred over and above or on other than approved items/norms, is required to be met by the States from their own resources. In order to support the affected people of the State, the Central Government had released assistance of ₹ 353.70 crore from SDRF as an interim relief on 03.12.2018. By taking into account the opening balance of ₹ 491.62 crore and releases of both the installments of Central and State share of ₹ 786 crore, an amount of ₹ 1277.62 crore is available in SDRF account for management of relief necessitated by notified natural calamities during 2018.

Militants killed in operations in Jammu and Kashmir

2313. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 136 militants were killed in recent operations in Jammu and Kashmir from 25 June to 5 December, 2018;

(b) whether it is also a fact that over 350 people, including some security personnel were injured during counter terror operations and stone throwing incidents in the Kashmir Valley since 25 June, 2018; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that as many as 51 militants were killed in the 80 days period from 25 June to 14 September, 2018 while 85 were killed between 15 September and 5 December, 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) From 25.06.2018 to 05.12.2018, 140 terrorists were killed in Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) The details of civilians and security personnel injured in terrorist violence incidents and stone pelting incidents in Jammu and Kashmir from July to November, 2018 are as under:—

Incidents	No. of security personnel injured	No. of civilians injured
Terrorist violence incidents	119	16
Stone pelting incidents	426	34

(c) 51 terrorists were neutralized during the period 25.06.2018 to 14.09.2018 and 89 terrorists were neutralized during the period 15.09.2018 to 05.12.2018 in Jammu and Kashmir.

National database on sexual offenders

2314. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has rolled out the first National Database on Sexual Offenders (NDSO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the NDSO is a Central database of sexual offenders in the country which will be maintained by the NCRB;

(d) whether it is also a fact that at present, the database contains 4.4 lakh entries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs has launched the National Database on Sexual Offenders (NDSO) on 20th September, 2018. This online facility is exclusively for the use of law enforcement agencies having access to Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) As on 28th December, 2018, the NDSO has 4,93,778 records of offenders involved in sexual offences like rape, gang rape, eve teasing, stalking, child abuse etc.

Thriving illegal arms market

2315. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal arms market is thriving in different parts of the country posing serious security threat;

(b) if so, the details of illegal arms seized during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether illegal arms manufacturing factories are still operating in the country with connivance of authorities;

(d) if so, the details of such factories, State-wise;

(e) whether Government has issued a notification to create a National Database of Arms Licences system to which all arms licence holders will have to register by April, 2019; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are the subject matter of States as per the Constitution. Prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution are primarily the responsibility of States. However, State/UT-wise detail of illegal arms seized during 2014-16, as per data available with National Crime Record Bureau, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) and (f) Yes Sir, For effective follow up, necessary directives have been issued to all the licensing authorities and the process of online uploading of data is being monitored on regular basis by issuing reminders, conducting video conferences and seeking updates. So far 35,91,081 licence holders have been registered on National Database Arms Licences portal (as on 27th December, 2018).

Statement*State/UT-wise Seizure under Arms Act during 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases reported	Arms Seized (Total)	Unlicensed Arms	Licensed Arms	others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2014						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	121	109	62	7	40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26	47	42	5	0
3.	Assam	473	423	322	73	28
4.	Bihar	1764	1942	1790	24	128
5.	Chhattisgarh	782	684	225	1	458
6.	Goa	2	1	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat	586	682	560	32	90
8.	Haryana	1564	1697	1451	8	238
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18	20	4	15	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	181	230	142	5	83
11.	Jharkhand	459	408	343	15	so
12.	Karnataka	107	290	72	12	206
13.	Kerala	273	234	77	3	154
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11595	10077	3228	87	6762
15.	Maharashtra	1412	1488	788	40	660
16.	Manipur	11	51	so	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	59	29	18	0	11
18.	Mizoram	20	49	12	36	1
19.	Nagaland	222	377	329	19	29
20.	Odisha	533	763	241	92	430
21.	Punjab	513	557	495	11	51
22.	Rajasthan	5232	4939	1746	293	2900
23.	Sikkim	2	1	1	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	275	172	97	6	69
25.	Telangana	105	88	28	4	56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Tripura	4	2	2	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25097	24583	15327	400	8856
28.	Uttarakhand	636	636	483	0	153
29.	West Bengal	2360	3632	3506	1	125
TOTAL (STATES)		54432	54211	31441	1189	21581
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	17	18	14	0	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	753	1205	859	9	337
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	53	19	5	0	14
TOTAL (UTs)		823	1242	878	9	355
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		55255	55453	32319	1198	21936

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	96	123	103	5	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	9	1	7	1
3.	Assam	470	526	360	152	14
4.	Bihar	1700	2158	2006	83	69
5.	Chhattisgarh	543	568	216	0	352
6.	Goa	3	4	4	0	0
7.	Gujarat	514	591	507	84	0
8.	Haryana	1741	1821	1711	11	99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16	16	5	11	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	122	470	325	2	143
11.	Jharkhand	332	469	455	7	7
12.	Karnataka	116	103	83	19	1
13.	Kerala	170	269	155	9	105
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8946	8676	1933	174	6569
15.	Maharashtra	1192	1260	628	12	620

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Manipur	16	46	23	23	0
17.	Meghalaya	38	41	38	3	0
18.	Mizoram	30	40	31	7	2
19.	Nagaland	145	200	200	0	0
20.	Odisha	335	215	192	4	19
21.	Punjab	442	635	536	60	39
22.	Rajasthan	5894	6030	3345	17	2668
23.	Sikkim	1	1	1	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	219	218	154	5	59
25.	Telangana	77	69	61	2	6
26.	Tripura	4	4	3	0	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24609	24498	15833	416	8249
28.	Uttarakhand	317	246	105	75	66
29.	West Bengal	2365	3206	3129	0	77
TOTAL (STATES)		50460	52512	32143	1188	19181
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	11	12	6	0	6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	685	746	413	53	280
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	1	1	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		698	760	421	53	286
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		51158	53272	32564	1241	19467

2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	41	36	24	5	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31	35	9	24	2
3.	Assam	324	364	307	55	2
4.	Bihar	1487	2737	2214	154	369
5.	Chhattisgarh	700	739	312	12	415

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Goa	5	3	3	0	0
7.	Gujarat	478	502	494	7	1
8.	Haryana	1822	2023	1799	64	160
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22	20	7	9	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	129	185	150	0	35
11.	Jharkhand	395	495	471	10	14
12.	Karnataka	111	122	102	17	3
13.	Kerala	140	196	127	5	64
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8136	8019	3709	32	4278
15.	Maharashtra	1370	1573	865	53	655
16.	Manipur	24	32	29	3	0
17.	Meghalaya	23	69	61	6	2
18.	Mizoram	12	16	7	9	0
19.	Nagaland	101	127	111	16	0
20.	Odisha	350	413	298	13	102
21.	Punjab	450	682	587	82	13
22.	Rajasthan	6406	5757	2863	14	2880
23.	Sikkim	1	1	1	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	190	252	200	4	48
25.	Telangana	87	93	42	2	49
26.	Tripura	3	3	3	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	27227	27189	16990	439	9760
28.	Uttarakhand	614	621	376	2	243
29.	West Bengal	2524	3123	3119	4	0
TOTAL (STATES)		53203	55427	35280	1041	19106
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	33	34	17	2	15
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	686	1049	765	9	275

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	6	5	1	0	4
TOTAL (UTs)		726	1089	784	11	294
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		53929	56516	36064	1052	19400

Suspension of FCRA licences

2316. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has suspended the licences under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) of more than 150 Non-Governmental Organisations for six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these NGOs have failed to open accounts in any of the 32 designated banks which have integrated their system with Public Financial Management System; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d): Yes, Sir. Central Government had issued directions under Section 46 of The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 to all the NGOs/Associations registered under the FCRA, 2010 to open their designated Foreign Contribution accounts as well as utilization accounts in banks compliant with the provisions of the Public Financial Management System (PFMS). Presently, there are 59 such PFMS compliant banks.

The FCRA registration certificate of 156 NGOs/Associations who did not comply with the above directions given in the public notice dated 21.12.2017 and the show cause notice dated 29.06.2018 have been suspended *vide* this Ministry's order dated 06.12.2018.

A list of 59 PFMS compliant banks, Public Notice dated 21.12.2017, show cause notice dated 29.06.2018 and the suspension orders dated 06.12.2018 displaying the list of 156 suspended NGOs are available on the MHA website: www.fcraonline.nic.in

Medical facilities provided to border guarding forces

2317. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the personnel of the border guarding forces are made to work for 16-18 hours a day;

(b) what are the medical services provided to border guarding forces;

(c) whether the personnel of border guarding forces are not satisfied with medical facilities provided at border locations;

(d) whether it is a fact that hardship allowance for personnel of border guarding forces is lower as compared to member of the Armed Forces, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what measures are being taken by Government to improve the working hours and medical facilities of the border guarding forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) Generally the working hours in the Central Armed Police Forces are 8 hourly shifts. However, troops are also required to remain alert and sensitive to any emergency situation due to operational reasons. Necessary leave/training reserve is built in the structure of Battalions so that the personnel get rest and leave. Measures have been taken to implement a transparent, rational and fair leave policy and to regulate duty hours to ensure adequate rest and leave. Health care facilities are provided to personnel deployed in border areas and their families. The medical facilities provided to border guarding forces are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The rate of Risk and Hardship Allowances to CAPFs/AR personnel are at par with the rate of allowances admissible to Armed Forces. However, Army is entitled to Military Service Pay (MSP), which is not given to CAPFs/AR personnel.

Some of the measures taken to improve working conditions of CAPFs/AR personnel are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I***Details of Medical facilities provided to Border Guarding Forces***

1. The personnel of Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) and their dependents are provided primary healthcare or first level healthcare through Battalion

Hospitals. Whenever required, the patients are sent to the nearest Composite Hospitals or CGHS empanelled hospitals for taking secondary level and tertiary level treatment. In case of non availability of Specialists at Composite Hospital, the patients are referred to nearest Government Hospitals and Medical Colleges for treatment.

2. At present, at primary level, 10/20 bedded MI Rooms are available in Battalions, Training Centres etc. At secondary level, there are 32 Numbers 50 bedded and 6 number 100 bedded Composite Hospitals available in CAPFs. At tertiary level, one 200 bedded referral hospital at Greater Noida under ITBP has been sanctioned in 2004.
3. Government has approved establishment of CAPFIMS along with 500 Bed General Hospital, 300 Bed Super Specialty Hospital, a Nursing College and a school of Paramedics at Maidangarhi, New Delhi at a cost of ₹ 1368.53 crores.
4. There is also provision of air evacuation of sick personnel from BoPs by helicopters of Indian Air Force and this facility is being used as per requirement.
5. Budget is provided to the Forces for purchase of medical equipments and medicines as per their specific operational requirements. The forces regularly organised seminars and lectures regarding adopting precautionary measures among the troops against various diseases and create awareness.

Statement-II

*Some of the measures taken to improve working conditions
of CAPFs/AR 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 organising talks with specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns and organising 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.

Funds for capital city of Andhra Pradesh

2318. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has promised all help including a world class Capital city for the residual State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government has released an amount of ₹ 2500 crore only against the request made to Central Government for assistance of ₹ 43,000/- crore for construction of Capital city and necessary infrastructure; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Section 94 (3) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (APR) Act, 2014 provides that Central Government shall

provide special financial support for the creation of essential facilities in the new Capital of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh including Raj Bhawan, High Court, Government Secretariat, Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council, and such other essential infrastructure. An amount of ₹ 1500 crore has already been released as assistance for the Capital City for development of essential infrastructure etc. In addition, ₹ 1000 crore has been released as one time special financial assistance for creation of essential urban infrastructure in the cities of Vijayawada and Guntur on the request of the State Government as the work sanctioned fall in new Capital Region of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Neutralisation of Khalistani terror module

2319. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Khalistani terror module in the State of Punjab have been neutralised and a large number of terrorists have been arrested and if so, the details thereof during the last two years; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that recent grenade attack on religious congregation in Amritsar was the handiwork of Khalistani outfit supported by New York based Sikh advocacy group and Pakistan's ISI and if so, what is Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) A total of 18 Khalistani terror modules have been neutralized in Punjab during the last two years, wherein a total of 95 accused persons have been arrested.

(b) As per available information, the involvement of Khalistan Liberation Force (KLF) and International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF) have come to notice in this incident. The Punjab Police has arrested 2 persons involved in the grenade attack and has also identified 3 other persons, residing in other countries as accused, in respect to whom open dated warrants of arrest have been procured.

Illegal arms factory in Delhi

2320. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Crime Branch of Delhi Police recently busted an illegal arms factory in Karawal Nagar in Delhi which has been working for the last several years; and

(b) if so, the details of arms recovered from that factory and the number of persons arrested for running it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Delhi Police has reported that a case *vide* FIR No. 297/2018 dated 27.11.2018 u/s 25 Arms Act has been registered by Crime Branch, Delhi Police pertaining to manufacture and supply of illegal arms. One accused was arrested by Delhi Police and the following manufacturing tools/components were recovered from his residence in Karawal Nagar:—

1. One semi automatic carbine along with three live cartridges
2. Two semi automatic pistol along with seven live cartridges
3. Three country made pistol along with six live cartridges and two used cartridges.
4. Three magazines of carbines
5. Three magazines of pistols
6. 29 files of different sizes used in manufacturing of arms
7. One iron blade used to cut iron
8. Six springs of carbine magazines
9. One spring of Pistol magazines
10. One recoil spring of carbine
11. One dye used to make magazine of carbine
12. Two dye used to make magazine of pistol
13. One grip of carbine
14. One grip of pistol
15. Six plates of iron used in manufacturing magazines of pistol
16. One iron piece used in body of pistol
17. Two iron piece used in body of carbine
18. Two hammer semi finished used in weapons
19. Four bridge blocks of carbine
20. Seven chisels of iron with two rods
21. 28 drill bits of different size
22. One electric drill machine along with other tools and equipments.

Custodial deaths

2321. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of custodial deaths that have taken place in the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there exist any schemes for training and increasing social sensitivity of police personnel; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether there is any proposal for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) State/UT-wise data in respect of deaths in judicial custody and in police custody during the last three years and current year up to 31.03.2018 received from National Human Rights Commission are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) During various camp sittings, open hearings, workshops and seminars, National Human Rights Commission makes efforts to sensitize public servants, including police personnel, for better protection of human rights.

Statement-I

Details showing State-wise total number of cases registered during last three years Incident Head Custodial Death (Judicial) (Inc. Code 301) (Data as per CMS as on 26.12.2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto 31st March, 2018)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41	30	36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	3
3.	Assam	22	26	29
4.	Bihar	105	86	109
5.	Goa	2	4	0
6.	Gujarat	39	53	50
7.	Haryana	65	45	46
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7	4	6

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	7	4
10.	Karnataka	11	6	11
11.	Kerala	49	48	38
12.	Madhya Pradesh	135	135	114
13.	Maharashtra	115	125	125
14.	Manipur	1	0	1
15.	Meghalaya	4	1	2
16.	Mizoram	4	4	2
17.	Nagaland	0	0	2
18.	Odisha	44	47	54
19.	Punjab	180	150	127
20.	Rajasthan	82	82	91
21.	Sikkim	1	0	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	64	60	72
23.	Tripura	3	5	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	350	400	390
25.	West Bengal	105	99	138
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	6	3	2
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	51	30	42
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	0	1	0
33.	Chhattisgarh	61	56	54
34.	Jharkhand	64	60	50
35.	Uttarakhand	19	20	17
36.	Telangana	32	29	14
TOTAL		1668	1616	1636

Statement-II

*Details showing State-wise total number of cases registered during last three years
Incident Head Custodial Death (Police) (Inc. Code 807)
(Data as per CMS as on 26/12/2018)*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto 31st March, 2018)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	2	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	3
3.	Assam	9	9	11
4.	Bihar	8	5	7
5.	Goa	1	1	0
6.	Gujarat	10	10	14
7.	Haryana	6	9	7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	4	4	4
11.	Kerala	5	5	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7	10	7
13.	Maharashtra	24	25	19
14.	Manipur	0	1	1
15.	Meghalaya	4	0	2
16.	Mizoram	2	2	1
17.	Nagaland	0	1	0
18.	Odisha	6	4	4
19.	Punjab	3	6	10
20.	Rajasthan	5	6	3
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	4	6	11
23.	Tripura	2	0	1

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15	11	10
25.	West Bengal	10	9	5
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
30.	Delhi	3	2	7
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	1	0	0
33.	Chhattisgarh	3	6	3
34.	Jharkhand	4	5	6
35.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0
36.	Telangana	4	4	3
TOTAL		151	145	146

New approach to combat extremism

2322. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to take fresh look at its approach to combat extremism in view of recent killing of a sitting Member and ex-Member of Legislative Assembly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons killed in extremist violence during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) In response to the incident, the State Government has beefed up security of VIPs during their visits to LWE affected areas.

The Central Government has a holistic multi-pronged approach towards combating LWE wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of measures to include security, development and ensuring rights and entitlements

of local communities. The steadfast implementation of Action Plan has resulted in continuous decline in LWE violence and reduction in geographical spread of LWE influence.

(c) The State-wise deaths (SF and civilians) in LWE violence in last three years and present year is as under:—

Sl.No.	State	2015	2016	2017	2018 (till 15 Dec.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	6	7	3
2.	Bihar	17	28	22	14
3.	Chhattisgarh	101	107	130	149
4.	Jharkhand	56	85	56	42
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	1	0
6.	Maharashtra	18	23	16	12
7.	Odisha	28	27	29	12
8.	Telangana	2	0	2	2
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
10.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0

Laser fencing on Indo-Pak border

†2323. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the target of Government for installation of laser fence on Indo-Pak border and the area to be covered under this; and

(b) by whom the work of laser fencing is being carried out and the time by when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) The installation of laser fence along Indo-Pakistan border in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan is intended to cover areas which are operationally sensitive and/or are not amenable to physical fencing.

(b) BSF Technical Teams execute the work in house.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Compensation to farmers of Kerala for loss of crops

2324. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of compensation given to farmers of Kerala who have lost their crops and agricultural lands in the recent floods in Kerala; and

(b) how many farmers have been benefited so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The financial assistance under SDRF/NDRF in the wake of notified natural disasters is given by way of relief and not for compensation of loss as suffered/claimed. Information on compensation and institutional credit given to farmers for damaged crops is not maintained by this Ministry centrally, since the execution of relief activities on the ground is the responsibility of the State concerned.

Enforcing NRC in States other than Assam

2325. SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the experience of Government in enforcing the National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam;

(b) whether there are any other States that have indicated their desire to enforce the NRC in their own States; and

(c) what is Government's view on enforcing the NRC in those States and in the vulnerable North-Eastern States who desire to adopt the same policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Sir, the NRC 1951 in Assam is being updated under the provisions of Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. The applications for preparation of NRC in Assam were invited in May-August, 2015 and after necessary scrutiny and verification, the complete draft NRC has been published on 30.07.2018. The claims and objections on the draft NRC have been invited until 31.12.2018. After the disposal of claims and objections, the NRC is to be finalised as per the time lines approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(b) and (c) The exercise to update NRC 1951 is being conducted under the Special provisions in respect of State of Assam under the Citizenship Rules, 2003. At present, there is no proposal to extend the National Register of Citizens to States other than Assam.

Reviewing of existing policies in the Ministry

2326. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many well laid down policies with a proper policy document pertaining to different subjects under the Ministry are already in place and what are the details about the name of the policy and its date of adoption, regarding these policies;

(b) whether any new or additional policies pertaining to the subjects under the Ministry were formulated and/or finalised during 2014-18, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any structured mechanism of periodically reviewing all the existing policies, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is primarily responsible for maintenance of Internal Security. As per allocation of business Rules, MHA's mandate also includes Border Management, Centre-State Relations, Administration of Union Territories, Disaster Management, Police, Jammu and Kashmir Affairs besides other functions related to Internal Security and safety of the country. All policies in respect of its functions are governed by the provisions contained in the various Acts, Rules and Regulations implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry takes various policy initiatives to improve the internal Security, Criminal Justice System, terrorism, Left Wing Extremism, governance for faster growth, speeding up projects in border States and sensitive areas, empowering states, strengthening federalism, strengthening the CAPFs etc. During 2014-2018 several well laid policy initiatives have been taken, including: the National Disaster Management Plan released as a commitment to make India Disaster Resilient; modified guidelines on Border Area Development Programme (BADP) with the objective to meet the special development needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border; the National Policy and Action Plan for unambiguous and multi-pronged approach involving robust security interventions and a big push to development measures in the LWE affected areas; the Framework Agreement to address the Naga core issue; National Database on Sexual Offenders to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country etc. Governance is an ongoing process that evolves with time and the Ministry continuously assesses and reviews the security policies, guidelines, schemes in response to evolving challenges and to ensure good governance.

Security to senior citizens

†2327. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an increase in the number of cases involving various kinds of torture, crimes and harassment by family members meted out to old aged persons/senior citizens in the country has been reported;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported, arrests made and conviction, gender-wise and State-wise details thereof during last three years and current year;

(c) whether the steps have been taken to improve the rate of conviction in such cases, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the various other steps taken by Government to prevent such cases and provide security to senior citizens in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the information published by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Total cognizable Indian Penal Code (IPC) Crimes Against Senior Citizen during 2014-2016 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

State/UT-wise and Gender-wise details of persons arrested and persons convicted under total IPC crimes against Senior Citizens during 2014, 2015 and 2016 are given in the Statement-II to IV respectively (*See below*) . The latest data published by NCRB is of the year 2016.

(c) and (d) '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.

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007 contains provisions for protection of life and property of senior citizens, and provides for training of Police Officers and members of the Judicial service, effective coordination between the services provided by the Ministries or Department concerned dealing with law, home affairs, health and welfare, a comprehensive action plan for providing protection of life and property of senior citizens, and punishment for intentional abandoning of senior citizens.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued advisory dated 27.03.2008 regarding 'Implementation of National Policy on Older Persons' and another advisory dated 30.08.2013 regarding 'Protection of Life and Property of Senior Citizens'.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR) under Total cognizable IPC
Crimes against Senior Citizen during 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1852	2495	2243
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	7	2
3.	Assam	0	17	6
4.	Bihar	496	404	272
5.	Chhattisgarh	833	1077	902
6.	Goa	73	59	43
7.	Gujarat	372	195	496
8.	Haryana	310	306	349
9.	Himachal Pradesh	188	159	233
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	12	6	56
12.	Karnataka	642	742	818
13.	Kerala	758	551	571
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3438	3456	3877
15.	Maharashtra	3981	4561	4694
16.	Manipur	14	16	6
17.	Meghalaya	9	6	2
18.	Mizoram	7	6	15
19.	Nagaland	0	0	3
20.	Odisha	383	423	229
21.	Punjab	158	87	91
22.	Rajasthan	1034	685	652
23.	Sikkim	0	3	4

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016
24.	Tamil Nadu	2121	1947	2895
25.	Telangana	422	1519	1382
26.	Tripura	6	12	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	420	370	621
28.	Uttarakhand	1	5	1
29.	West Bengal	118	125	184
TOTAL (STATES)		17652	19239	20657
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	12	4
31.	Chandigarh	13	26	48
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	1021	1248	685
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	16	7	16
TOTAL (UTs)		1062	1293	753
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		18714	20532	21410

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

State/UT-wise and Gender-wise Persons Arrested, and Persons Convicted under Total cognizable IPC Crimes against Senior Citizen for Crimes against Senior Citizen during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014					
		Arrested			Convicted		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1717	104	1821	151	4	155
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	4	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	647	64	711	4	0	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	1091	64	1155	99	4	103
6.	Goa	53	5	58	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	434	31	465	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	394	23	417	6	0	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	190	64	254	1	0	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	11	1	12	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	708	83	791	6	0	6
13.	Kerala	822	18	840	30	0	30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5272	284	5556	202	6	208
15.	Maharashtra	4054	229	4283	95	1	96
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	4	0	4	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	7	0	7	1	0	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	412	25	437	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	210	2	212	11	0	11
22.	Rajasthan	934	60	994	43	2	45
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2294	160	2454	205	18	223
25.	Telangana	415	32	447	15	0	15
26.	Tripura	8	0	8	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	986	7	993	113	3	116
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	2208	211	2419	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		22875	1467	24342	983	38	1021
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	1	17	1	0	1
31.	Chandigarh	15	0	15	1	0	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	722	0	722	17	0	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	39	1	40	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)		792	2	794	19	0	19
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		23667	1469	25136	1002	38	1040

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise and Gender-wise Persons Arrested and Persons Convicted under Total Cognizable IPC Crimes against Senior Citizen for Crimes against Senior Citizens during 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015					
		Arrested			Convicted		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2060	223	2283	230	6	236
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	1	8	0	0	0
3.	Assam	16	2	18	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	480	28	508	13	2	15
5.	Chhattisgarh	1337	60	1397	210	5	215
6.	Goa	48	4	52	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	273	17	290	1	0	1
8.	Haryana	237	15	252	27	0	27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	253	34	287	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	7	0	7	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	775	81	856	9	0	9
13.	Kerala	593	20	613	33	0	33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5541	198	5739	720	29	749
15.	Maharashtra	4728	334	5062	140	2	142
16.	Manipur	6	0	6	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	5	0	5	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	8	0	8	3	0	3
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	493	7	500	2	0	2
21.	Punjab	128	7	135	40	0	40
22.	Rajasthan	541	37	578	100	1	101
23.	Sikkim	3	0	3	2	0	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	2275	217	2492	474	26	500
25.	Telangana	893	67	960	102	0	102
26.	Tripura	9	0	9	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	955	11	966	90	5	95
28.	Uttarakhand	3	0	3	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	149	0	149	0	0	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		21823	1363	23186	2196	76	2272
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	0	11	6	0	6
31.	Chandigarh	25	0	25	7	0	7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	385	0	385	57	0	57
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	8	0	8	1	0	1
TOTAL UT(S)		429	0	429	71	0	71
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		22252	1363	23615	2267	76	2343

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-IV

State/UT-wise and Gender-wise Persons Arrested and Persons Convicted under Total Cognizable IPC Crimes against Senior Citizen for Crimes against Senior Citizens during 2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016					
		Arrested			Convicted		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2366	179	2545	270	2	272
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	0	0	0
3.	Assam	7	0	7	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	383	5	388	4	0	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	1166	78	1244	336	14	350
6.	Goa	48	2	50	1	0	1
7.	Gujarat	481	23	504	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	305	2	307	24	0	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	310	44	354	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	50	0	50	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	976	128	1104	13	0	13
13.	Kerala	774	42	816	40	2	42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6030	452	6482	721	37	758
15.	Maharashtra	4692	343	5035	119	5	124
16.	Manipur	12	0	12	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	15	0	15	5	0	5
19.	Nagaland	3	0	3	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	293	11	304	3	0	3
21.	Punjab	129	2	131	31	0	31
22.	Rajasthan	550	13	563	96	5	101
23.	Sikkim	4	0	4	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3218	204	3422	687	38	725

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Telangana	1620	26	1646	132	1	133
26.	Tripura	8	0	8	1	0	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1028	16	1044	111	2	113
28.	Uttarakhand	1	0	1	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	231	20	251	1	0	1
TOTAL STATE(S)		24702	1590	26292	2595	106	2701
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	0	6	1	0	1
31.	Chandigarh	41	0	41	4	0	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	511	2	513	46	0	46
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	12	0	12	1	0	1
TOTAL UT(S)		570	2	572	52	0	52
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		25272	1592	26864	2647	106	2753

Source: Crime in India.

Boundary dispute between Manipur and Nagaland

2328. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any dispute in the boundary between Manipur and Nagaland, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the system in place for resolution in such kind of differences in general;

(c) whether Dzuko Valley is a part of Manipur, if so, the details in this regard;

(d) whether some unruly elements in the neighbourhood block the people from Manipur entering the Valley; and

(e) if so, the details of actions contemplated to solve such crises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (e) There is a dispute between the Mao Council from Manipur and South Angami Public Organisation from Nagaland regarding Dzuko Valley. Both sides claim Dzuko Valley as inherited ancestral land. There has been no demarcation of the valley conducted between the two States. In November'2018, 8 members of Manipur Mountaineering and Trekking Association (MMTA) were detained by Nagaland Police for entering the Valley unauthorisedly. The matter was resolved after negotiation between the neighbouring District Administration of the State of Manipur and Nagaland.

List of enemy lands in Telangana

2329. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India has directed the Government of Telangana to submit a detailed list of enemy lands that are available with the State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken views of the State Government in this regard and how the sharing will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Under the Enemy Property Act 1968, the vesting of Enemy Property is done by the Custodian of Enemy Property for India after receiving the verification report from the concerned District Magistrate in the capacity of *Ex-officio* Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property. Data regarding enemy properties vested in CEPI under the Act, throughout the country, is maintained by the Central Government. Like other States, the State Government of Telangana has accordingly been requested to conduct a survey as well as carry out valuation of the immovable enemy properties vested with the Custodian of Enemy Property for India situated in the State as per provisions of the Act.

Deaths in prisons

2330. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of natural and unnatural deaths in prisons during the last three years, State-wise, year-wise and prison-wise;

(b) whether a judicial inquiry was initiated in each case;

(c) if so, State-wise and year-wise list of the number of cases in which judicial inquiry was initiated and their current status, for the last three years, State-wise, year-wise and prison-wise;

(d) if no judicial inquiry was initiated in any case, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the list of State-wise cases where compensation has been recommended by the NHRC during the last three years and whether the compensation has been paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per published data of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of State-wise incidence of death of inmates due to various causes in prisons during the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 are given in Statement-I to III respectively (*See* below). The latest published data of prison statistics is up to the year 2015.

(b) to (d) Data regarding judicial inquiry is not maintained centrally. 'Prisons' and 'persons detained therein' is a State subject under entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments.

(e) As per information provided by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), details of State-wise cases where NHRC recommended monetary relief and amounts paid during the last three years are given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise incidence of Deaths of Inmates due to various causes in prisons during 2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Natural Deaths	Unnatural Deaths					Deaths due to Negligence/ Excess by Jail Personnel	Others	Total Col. 4 To 10	Total (Col.3+ Col.11)
			Suicide	Execution	Murder by Inmate s	Deaths due to Assault by Outside Elements	Deaths due to firing				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	22	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	5	27
4.	Bihar	83	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	86
5.	Chhattisgarh	60	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	64
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	26	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	31
8.	Haryana	39	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5
11.	Jharkhand	48	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	51
12.	Karnataka	73	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	77

30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi	28	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	8	36	
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL (UTs)	29	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	8	37	
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1482	70	1	8	12	1	0	0	23	115	1597	

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Incidence of Deaths of Inmates due to various causes in prisons during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Natural Deaths	Unnatural Deaths					Total (Col.3+ Col.11)			
			Suicide	Execution	Murder by Inmates	Deaths due to Assault by Outside Elements	Deaths due to Negligence/ Excess by Jail Personnel		Total Col. 4 To 10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25

22. Rajasthan	33	6	0	3	0	1	1	1	1	12	45
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	51	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	56
25. Telangana	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
26. Tripura	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
27. Uttar Pradesh	298	18	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	22	320
28. Uttarakhand	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	17
29. West Bengal	82	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	21	103
TOTAL (STATES)	1475	96	0	11	3	2	1	1	72	185	1660
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi	31	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	9	40
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)	32	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	9	41
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1507	101	0	13	4	2	1	1	73	194	1701

Source: Prison Statistics India.

Statement-III*State/UT-wise Incidence of Deaths of Inmates due to various causes in prisons during 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Natural Deaths	Unnatural Deaths						Deaths due to Negligence/ Excess by Jail Personnel	10	11	Total (Col.3+ Col.11)
			Suicide	Execution	Murder by Inmates	Deaths due to Assault by Outside Elements	Deaths due to firing	Deaths due to				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3.	Assam	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	30
4.	Bihar	83	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	84
5.	Chhattisgarh	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
6.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7.	Gujarat	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	26
8.	Haryana	44	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	46
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
11.	Jharkhand	37	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	42	
12.	Karnataka	65	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	11	76	

13. Kerala	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	43
14. Madhya Pradesh	131	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	135
15. Maharashtra	107	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	114
16. Manipur	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
17. Meghalaya	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
18. Mizoram	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	43	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	45
21. Punjab	173	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	178
22. Rajasthan	56	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	58
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	63	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	69
25. Telangana	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
26. Tripura	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
27. Uttar Pradesh	302	9	0	1	0	0	3	0	8	21	323
28. Uttarakhand	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16
29. West Bengal	86	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	98
TOTAL (STATES)	1434	70	1	2	7	0	0	0	17	97	1531

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
31.	Chandigarh	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
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	30	4	0	9	0	0	0	2	15 45
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL (UTs)		35	7	0	9	0	0	0	2	18 53
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1469	77	1	11	7	0	0	19	115 1584

Source: Prison Statistics India-2015

Statement-IV

Details showing the No. of Cases (including carry forward) State-wise where NHRC recommended monetary relief regarding Deaths in Judicial Custody during the period 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2018

State	Total number of cases recommended	No. of cases where monetary relief has been paid
Andhra Pradesh	27	16
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0
Assam	3	2
Bihar	45	40
Chhattisgarh	20	20
Delhi	16	12
Gujarat	9	9
Haryana	21	21
Himachal Pradesh	1	1
Jharkhand	17	7
Karnataka	1	1
Kerala	3	2
Madhya Pradesh	9	8
Maharashtra	27	25
Manipur	1	1
Mizoram	1	1
Nagaland	3	2
Odisha	7	7
Puducherry	1	1
Punjab	23	17
Rajasthan	24	21
Tamil Nadu	9	9
Telangana	16	10
Tripura	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	114	87
Uttarakhand	2	2
West Bengal	21	18

Plan to attack cargo and oil tankers in high seas

2331. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani terrorist group L-e-T planned a 26/11 type attack in the port, cargo and oil tankers in high seas with better sea strike capabilities and deep diving training technique;

(b) whether in view of the same, country is equipped better to face any such eventuality; and

(c) whether Government is aware about the 'samudri jihad' concept of the Pakistani terrorist groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per available information, there is no specific input about any terrorist group planning a 26/11 type attack in the Port, Cargo and oil tankers in the high seas. However, available inputs indicate that the Pakistan based terrorist groups continue to train their cadres for underwater strike capabilities in a bid to infiltrate them into India by sea/water ways.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As per available inputs, the Pakistan based terrorist organisation had exhorted its cadres for 'Samundari Jihad' against India.

Pay parity between contractual and regular employees of NDMC

2332. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NDMC has taken/taking steps to ensure pay parity between its contractual and regular employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to complement the judgement passed by Supreme Court in *State of Punjab and Others Vs. Jagjit Singh and Others* with regard to equal pay for equal work in NDMC;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has taken steps to ensure equal pay for equal work to contractual employees as mandated in Section 25 (2) (V) (a) of Contractual Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that persons engaged on contract basis are paid in accordance with the recommendations of Central Pay Commission. The judgment 26.10.2016 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter State of Punjab and Ors. *Versus* Jagjit Singh and Ors. (Civil Appeal No. 213 of 2013) is under consideration.

(e) and (f) The said rule is applicable in case of workmen employed by the contractor and engaged in work awarded to the said contractor on behalf of the Principal Employer, which is not the case in NDMC.

Rape kits in police stations

2333. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 to 30 per cent of sexual assaults take place in shelter homes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to buy 79 lakh rape kits and distribute these across the country;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering that all the police stations in the country should have at least three rape kits; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No separate data is maintained on sexual assaults in the shelter homes.

(c) The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is undertaking a training course for Investigation Officers and Prosecution Officers on collection, storage and transportation of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases, including use of Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit (SAECK). BPR&D is providing 100 SAECK to each State/UT as part of training for orientation.

(d) and (e) As per List-II in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and the States are competent to equip their police stations suitably.

Withdrawal of paramilitary forces from LWE areas in West Bengal

2334. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to withdraw the Central Paramilitary Forces posted in the areas of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in West Bengal;

(b) if so, what steps Government is going to take in this context; and

(c) what prompted Government to take this step?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) A dynamic approach towards deployment of forces is essential in view of evolving LWE situation. Deployment of forces in LWE affected States is reviewed on regular basis taking into consideration the ground situation, and the re-deployment of forces is affected to ensure optimum utilization of forces.

In West Bengal, no LWE related violence incident/death has been recorded since 2014, therefore, out of 7 battalions of CAPFs, redeployment of 3 battalions to Chhattisgarh has been ordered in August, 2018.

Creation of employment opportunities

2335. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of employment opportunities created by Government during the last four years, year-wise and sector-wise;

(b) the details of number of unemployed people in the country since last four years and whether it is increasing year-by-year;

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

(d) whether Government has set any target to control the increasing unemployment in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority 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 Antodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) etc. The details of employment generated through these major schemes are given below:—

Schemes/Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (person in lakh)	3.23	4.08	3.87	2.85 (till 30.11.18)
Persondays Generated under MGNREGS (in crore)	235.14	235.65	234.22	163.22 (till 30.11.18)
Candidates placed in jobs after training DDU-GKY (in lakh)	1.09	1.48	0.76	0.96 (till 03.12.18)
Skill Trained Persons given Placement DAY- NULM (in lakh)	3.37	1.52	1.15	0.95 (till 05.12.18)

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to set up or expand their business activities. Till 23rd December, 2018, total 15.49 crore loans have been sanctioned under the Scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for three years. Till 26.12.2018, more than 98.05 lakh employees have been benefited through 1.21 lakh establishments under this scheme.

As per the results of available 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 in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 4.0%, 3.4% and 3.7% respectively.

Payment to contractual labour through cheque

2336. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 there is a direction to pay the factory and contract labourers through cheque;

(b) if so, whether the contract labourers working at thermal power station, Chachai in Amarkantak in the district Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh are being paid through cheques;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken on the complaints received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 has been amended by Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2017 (effective from 28.12.2016) to enable the employers to pay wages to their employees by (a) cash or (b) cheque or (c) crediting to their bank account. The amendment in the Act also enables the appropriate Government to specify the industrial or other establishment, by notification in the Official Gazette, which shall pay to every person employed in such industrial or other establishment, the wages only by cheque or by crediting in his bank account.

Provision for making of payment only by cheque or by crediting in bank account of an employee, in respect of industrial or other establishment in the Central Sphere has been notified on 26.04.2017.

(b) to (d) As per information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, contract labour are paid through Bank at thermal power station, Chachai in Amarkantak in the district Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh.

Low wage employment in the country

2337. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether NITI Aayog in one of its report has stated that underemployment is a major problem in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any step to curtail low wage employment in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) The Three year Action Plan (2017-2020) of NITI Aayog has recognised underemployment as a more serious problem than unemployment. The Action Agenda emphasizes the need to create high-productivity, high-wage jobs. It offers specific proposals for jump-starting some of the key services and manufacturing sectors, including apparel, electronics, food processing, gems and jewellery, financial services, tourism and real estate etc..

Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdiction. According to the provision contained in the Minimum Wage Act, 1948, the Government revises the appropriate minimum wages in the scheduled employments under its jurisdiction at an interval not exceeding five years.

Job loss in formal sector

2338. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent Government data, more than 23 lakhs jobs in formal sector have been lost during September, 2017 till June, 2018;

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

(c) the reasons for the same; and

(d) the details of the jobs lost during June to December, 2018 in formal sector, sector-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Labour Bureau's revamped Quartely Employment Survey (QES) launched in April, 2016 measured relative change in employment situation over successive quarters in sizeable segment of Non-farm Industrial economy. The survey covers 8 major sectors namely Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Accommodation and Restaurant, IT/BPO, Education and Health. The details of Sector-wise change in employment is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. The Government is implementing various programmes in this direction like 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 Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivizing employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for three years. Till 26.12.2018, more than 98.05 lakh employees have been benefited through 1.21 lakh establishments under this scheme.

Statement

Sector-wise change in employment in eight sectors as per quarterly quick employment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	1st July'16 over 1st Apr'16	1st Oct.'16 over 1st Jul'16	1st Jan'17 over 1st Oct'16	1st Apr' 17 over 1st Jan'17	1st Jul'17 over 1st Apr'17	1st Oct.'17 over 1st July'17
1.	Manufacturing	-0.12	0.24	0.83	1.02	-0.87	0.89
2.	Construction	-0.23	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.10	-0.22
3.	Trade	0.26	-0.07	0.07	0.29	0.07	0.14
4.	Transport	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.03	0.20
5.	Accommodation and Restaurant	0.01	-0.08	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.02
6.	IT/BPO	-0.16	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.02	0.01
7.	Education	0.51	-0.02	0.18	0.02	0.99	0.21
8.	Health	0.33	0.00	0.02	0.31	0.31	0.11
TOTAL		0.77	0.32	1.22	1.85	0.64	1.36

Source: Labour Bureau

Wage disparity in private sector

†2339. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the concerns raised in the recently released report pertaining to national employment and unemployment survey as well as National Sample Survey Office figures, which point to an alarming wage disparity in private sector;

(b) the strategy chalked out by Government to bridge the widening wage gap in the country and whether it proposes to set a cap in salary on the lines of minimum wages; and

(c) whether the disparity in the salary of contractual/hired and permanent Government employees is justified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Information on wage disparity in private sector is not available with this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administration, mines, oil-fields, major port or any corporation established by a Central Government. Employment other than the scheduled employment for central Sphere come under the purview of State Government and accordingly State Government wages are applicable in such employments.

Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, no separate wages are fixed for casual workers or workers engaged under contractor. The rates fixed are equally applicable to contract and casual labourer/worker.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Increasing cases of bonded labour

†2340. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that increase in cases of bonded labour have been registered in the country;

(b) the details of the cases of bonded labour which have come to notice in the country during the past three years;

(c) the details of the steps being taken by Government to eradicate bonded labour and whether Government would consider to take steps for rehabilitation of such bonded labourers; and

(d) the details of the cases registered regarding bonded labour during the past three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Instances of prevalence of bonded labour system are noticed now and then even after its abolition. The root of the problem lies in the social customs and economic compulsions.

Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour is the direct responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory. For these functions, District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates have been entrusted with certain duties/responsibilities. To assist the District/Sub-Divisional Magistrates in discharge of their statutory duties, vigilance committees are required to be constituted at district and sub-divisional level. Under the Act, it is the duty of every District Magistrate or every officer specified by him to inquire whether bonded labour system is prevalent within the local limits of his jurisdiction. Further one of the functions of the vigilance committees is to make a survey as to whether there is any offence for which cognizance ought to be taken under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and released bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour has been in operation since May, 1978. The Government has revamped the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers with effect from 17th May, 2016. The salient features of the 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016' are as under:-

Financial assistance is provided for rehabilitation of a rescued bonded labourer at the rate of ₹ 1 lakh for adult male beneficiary, ₹ 2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organised and forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour, and women and ₹ 3 lakh in cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalisation such as trans-genders, or women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit.

The financial assistance for rehabilitation is 100% funded by the Central Government.

The Scheme also provides for financial assistance of ₹ 4.50 lakh per district to the States for conducting survey of bonded labourers, ₹ 1.00 lakh for evaluatory studies and ₹ 10 lakhs per State per annum for awareness generation. Central Government will give 50% of the amount required for conducting Survey, Awareness Generation and Evaluatory Studies in advance. A State may conduct survey once in every three years per sensitive district. A State may conduct five Evaluatory Studies per year.

The release of rehabilitation assistance has been linked with conviction of the accused. However, immediate assistance upto ₹ 20,000/- may be provided to the rescued bonded labour by the District Administration irrespective of the status of conviction proceedings.

The Scheme provides for creation of a Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Fund at District level by each State with a permanent corpus of at least ₹ 10 lakh at the disposal of the District Magistrate for extending immediate help to the released bonded labourers.

The benefits prescribed above shall be, in addition to, other cash or non-cash benefits which a beneficiary under this scheme is entitled to, by or under any other scheme or law applicable for the time being in force.

The State/UT-wise details of bonded labourers released and rehabilitated since 2016, is as under:-

Year	State/UT	Bonded Labourers released and rehabilitated
2015-16	Uttar Pradesh	2216
2016-17	Bihar	1792
	Jharkhand	118
	Odisha	258
	Uttar Pradesh	258
	Karnataka	181
2017-18	Bihar	461
	Karnataka	1500
	Uttar Pradesh	3492
	Rajasthan	159
	Madhya Pradesh	02
	Chhattisgarh	57
	Odisha	742
2018-19	Uttar Pradesh	741
(till Dec. 2018)	Bihar	251
	Assam	12
	Puducherry	9
	Chhattisgarh	1276

Establishment of State ESIC and EPFO Boards

2341. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to reduce the burden of Central Government organisations viz; EPFO and ESIC with a view to manage social security corpus in place of EPFO and ESIC to increase the subscribers five-folds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) of the Question above.

National policy for agricultural labourers

2342. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring a National Policy for Agricultural Labourers in the country;

(b) if so, the details along with its salient features thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the policy is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of the (a) above, do not arise.

Violation of minimum wages law

†2343. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a difference between minimum wages paid by Central Government and State Governments, if so, the scheme of Central Government to give higher minimum wages;

(b) whether by violating Minimum Wages Law of Central and State Governments payment agreement done in the year 2015 using pressure tactics is legal;

(c) if that is not legal, whether the ₹ 140/- per day agreement signed by Beedi employers with labour organisations involved in these works in Solapur Beedi industry is legal; and

(d) if not, whether Government will take action on them so that every Beedi worker gets minimum wages from Beedi employers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. Rates fixed in the Central sphere are applicable to establishments under the authority of Central Government, railway administration, mines, oil-fields, major port or any corporation

established by a Central Government. Employment other than the scheduled employment for central Sphere come under the purview of State Government and accordingly State Government wages are applicable in such employments.

(b) to (d) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the enforcement is secured at two levels. While in the Central Sphere the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State Sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. The designated inspecting officers' conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment/underpayment of minimum wages, they direct the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions prescribed under Section 22 of the said Act are taken recourse to.

Beedi workers fall under the purview of State sphere, wherein, the State Governments as the appropriate Governments have fixed the minimum rates of wages for them under their respective jurisdiction.

Access to hospitals under ESIC to all citizens

2344. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to give all citizens access to hospitals under Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it also offers subsidised/free medicines as well as out-patient and in-patient facilities at a nominal cost; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Under the provision of Section 73B of ESI Act, ESI Corporation in its 175th meeting held on 18.09.2018 has taken a decision for providing access to Non-Insured Persons for medical services in its under-utilised ESIC Hospitals at Alwar (Rajasthan), Bihta (Bihar) and Gulbarga (Karnataka).

(c) and (d) As a Pilot Scheme for one year in its 176th meeting held on 05.12.18, ESI Corporation has decided to levy user charges on non-Insured Persons availing medical services from its underutilised ESIC Hospitals. It is proposed to levy user charges, as per following terms:—

- OPD consultation @ ₹ 10/- per consultation
- IPD @ 25% of CGHS package rates.
- Medicines as per actual.

Reimbursement in case of maternity leave

2345. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to implement a scheme to reimburse employers in the private sector 50 per cent of the wages of the last 14 weeks of maternity leave; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is working on an incentive scheme for entities that provide 26 weeks maternity benefits to their woman employees as provided for in the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017. To enable an entity to avail of the incentive, the women employees working in their entity should be a wage earner of less than ₹ 15,000/- per month and a member of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for at least one year and not covered by Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). The scheme is proposed to be administered through Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and shall be implemented after obtaining the approval of the competent authority.

Decline in women labour force

2346. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is dramatic decline in women's labour force participation rates as compared to 2004-05;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the policies with regard to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the results of available labour force surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated labour force

participation rate for females aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 30.0%, 26.5%, 31.1% and 27.4 % respectively.

Government has taken several initiatives to improve the employability of youth including women. A new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill development schemes across various sectors. In order to enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes.

A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers.

Further, Government has taken various steps to increase female labour participation rate which includes the enactment of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 which provides for enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks and provisions for mandatory crèche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees; issue of an advisory to the States under the Factories Act, 1948 for permitting women workers in the night shifts with adequate safety measures.

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. Further, under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate Government are equally applicable to both male and female workers and the Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender.

Employment and unemployment rate

2347. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey about the employment and unemployment rate in the country during the last four years;

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

(c) what is the current employment, unemployment and underemployment rate of the country, the details of the same, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Labour Bureau has been conducting Annual Employment Unemployment surveys since 2010 which

gives data on a range of employment-unemployment parameters. The five rounds of Annual Employment Unemployment Surveys (EUS) which have been conducted and results released pertain to the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 respectively. Data for underemployment however are not captured in this survey. The labour force participation rate defined as the number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons, as per the 5th Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey 2015-16 under the Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status UPSS (PS+SS) approach was 52.4% and Worker Population Rate (WPR) defined as the number of persons employed per 1000 persons was 50.5%. The Unemployment Rate defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force, for persons aged 15 years and above according to the Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status UPSS (PS+SS) approach for each State/UT under 5th EUS (2015-16) is given in the Statement.

Statement

Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years and above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (PS) for each State/UT under 5th EUS (2015-16)

Sl. No	State/UT	Rural				Urban				Rural+Urban			
		M	F	T	P	M	F	T	P	M	F	T	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40	34	-	38	28	95	-	44	37	42	-	39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	87	108	-	93	40	98	-	52	81	107	-	89
3.	Assam	35	136	-	55	75	199	-	101	41	145	-	61
4.	Bihar	56	75	-	59	67	147	-	74	57	79	-	60
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	10	-	11	55	120	-	68	19	18	-	19
6.	Delhi	35	92	-	45	25	83	-	33	26	83	-	33
7.	Goa	112	269	-	150	37	113	-	58	69	172	-	96
8.	Gujarat	10	9	-	10	5	19	-	7	9	11	-	9
9.	Haryana	40	61	-	43	37	186	-	57	39	93	-	47
10.	Himachal Pradesh	99	194	-	117	24	19	-	23	90	174	-	106
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	51	318	-	83	20	130	-	36	44	264	-	72
12.	Jharkhand	62	116	257	73	79	190	-	94	65	127	234	77

13. Karnataka
14. Kerala
15. Madhya Pradesh
16. Maharashtra
17. Manipur
18. Meghalaya
19. Mizoram
20. Nagaland
21. Odisha
22. Punjab
23. Rajasthan
24. Sikkim
25. Tamil Nadu
26. Telangana
27. Tripura
28. Uttarakhand
29. Uttar Pradesh
30. West Bengal

12	16	-	13	15	31	-	19	13	20	-	15
38	308	-	125	46	290	445	126	41	300	361	125
33	87	-	44	36	73	-	40	34	85	-	43
22	16	-	20	17	55	44	23	20	22	17	21
56	33	-	49	53	117	-	70	55	61	-	57
12	54	-	28	83	208	-	134	25	87	-	48
17	12	-	15	39	64	-	49	27	33	-	30
71	65	-	69	124	172	-	141	84	86	-	85
36	116	-	51	36	113	-	47	36	116	-	50
42	186	-	59	36	231	-	62	40	201	-	60
63	123	-	77	31	138	-	43	57	124	-	71
118	351	-	184	66	465	-	168	107	374	-	181
35	61	-	45	25	67	197	36	31	63	116	42
10	17	-	13	32	148	-	62	18	44	-	28
84	505	-	203	55	467	-	172	78	498	-	197
72	116	-	81	22	95	-	32	60	113	-	70
59	200	49	76	47	262	-	67	57	209	37	74
37	91	-	47	41	129	-	56	38	101	-	49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	58	326	-	137	31	337	-	104	50	329	-	127
32.	Chandigarh	17	488	-	49	36	7	-	34	36	19	-	34
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	41	-	29	9	145	-	26	19	73	-	28
34.	Daman and Diu	-	9	-	1	-	22	-	3	-	18	-	3
35.	Lakshadweep	55	24	-	41	178	168	-	175	167	140	-	161
36.	Puducherry	14	136	-	54	32	81	-	46	25	106	-	49
ALL INDIA		42	78	21	51	33	121	103	49	40	87	43	50

M=Male, F=Female, T=Transgender P=Person.

ESI hospitals in Tamil Nadu

2348. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any schemes and measures to expedite the allocation of funds for the health and welfare of employees and ESI hospitals in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has provided adequate funds for the development of ESI hospitals and health insurance of labour population in Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total amount disbursed in the last four years till date by the Centre for the same; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to extend health services in the Tier-II cities/towns of Tamil Nadu having sizeable labour population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per ESI Scheme and subject to actual expenditure, funds are allotted to State Governments, including Tamil Nadu, in proportion to the number of Insured Persons in the State @ ₹ 3,000/- per IP per annum, including Project Implementation Plan (PIP).

To further expedite funds allocation for the health of Insured Persons, ESI Corporation has taken measure by providing additional funds through Project Implementation Plan (PIP) so that funds are available for the development of ESI hospitals which may have modern treatment facilities and services, including equipments.

Details of amount disbursed to Government of Tamil Nadu during last four financial years:—

Financial Year	Amount (in crores)
2014-15	185.71
2015-16	216.82
2016-17	331.77
2017-18	381.33

ESI Corporation has provided funds for the development of ESI hospitals in Tamil Nadu. The details of funds allocated/provided for the development of ESI hospitals in Tamil Nadu in the last four years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Under ESIC expansion plan, it is intended to provide services in all the districts of the country including Tamil Nadu, which are as under:—

1. Primary medical care facilities in newly implemented areas is to be provided to the Insured Persons and their family members using one or more of the following options
 - Setting up of one doctor ESI dispensary.
 - Tie-up with the existing Government facilities
 - Dispensary cum Branch Office
 - Mobile medical van
 - Through Insured Medical Practitioner
 - Through Private Nursing homes
2. Secondary/Tertiary is being arranged initially through
 - Expanding existing ESI Hospital
 - Tie-up arrangements for secondary and tertiary care.

Statement

*Details of funds allocated/provided for the development of ESI hospitals
in Tamil Nadu*

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	Funds provided year-wise (Expenditure in ₹ crore)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Till Sept., 18)
1.	PGI and Medical College at K.K. Nagar, Chennai	13.53	54.43	63.44	49.03
2.	Construction of Medical College at Coimbatore	39.26	14.84	73.22	0.30
3.	PG Institute at Ayanavaram	57.58	27.01	35.12	14.38
4.	100 Bedded ESI hospital at Tirunelveli	1.9	0.50	0.00	0.00

Shortage of employment opportunities in Maharashtra

2349. SHRI. RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware of the fact that Maharashtra in particular Marathwada, Vidarbha and Madhya Maharashtra regions are facing severe shortage of employment opportunities in the absence of Government jobs and

non-generation of employment opportunities in the agricultural sector due to consistent drought conditions in these regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken/proposes to take to generate sufficient employment opportunities in the State in particular in these three backward regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) 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. Agricultural production and productivity in the country has been generally increasing with the exception of the years affected by drought, floods and other natural calamities, etc.

Government is implementing various programmes 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 (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deend Dal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY).

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme for rural adult member who volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Government is taking all steps to help poor regions in leveraging Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in a better way.

The employment generated through above schemes in Maharashtra State including Marathwada, Vidarbha and Madhya Maharashtra are given below:-

Schemes/Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP*	17799	26632	21960 (till 30.11.18)
Persondays generated under MGNREGS (in crore)	7.09	8.25	5.32 (till 30.11.18)
Candidates placed in jobs after training DDU-GKY	3694	7390	2235 (till 03.12.18)
Skill Trained Persons given Placement DAY-NULM	11768	6083	10656 (till 05.12.18)

*Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

MUDRA Scheme is initiated by the Government to facilitate self-employment by providing loans up to ₹ 10 lakh for manufacturing, processing, trading, services and activities aligned to agriculture for promotion of self-employment. No. of loans sanctioned for Maharashtra State are given below:—

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 30.11.2018)
No. of PMMY Loans Sanctioned (in lakh)	33.44	35.97	21.35

NITI Aayog has identified 115 aspirational districts, which have shown lesser progress in various sectors as compared to other districts. These districts have been identified on the basis of a composite index which depends on progress of the districts in Health and Nutrition, Education and Basic Infrastructure.

The Union Government through different Central Sector Schemes/Central Sponsored Schemes is working in partnership with the State Governments to address the development needs in these 115 districts. For these districts, a strategy has been adopted to bring convergence of the schemes of State and Central Government.

Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana

2350. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) since 2016, year-wise;

(b) average income of PMRPY beneficiaries, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(c) the per centage of net Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) payroll additions that is constituted by PMRPY beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) since 2016, year-wise is as under:—

Year	Employees benefitted
2016-17	33031
2017-18	3025084
2018-19 (upto 17.12.2018)	6400010
TOTAL	9458125

(b) As per guidelines of PMRPY, benefits are given to new employees having gross wages upto ₹ 15000 per month. Income of the beneficiaries is not captured under the scheme.

(c) Net payroll addition from September, 2017 to October, 2018 is 7916299 (as published on EPFO website) which is net of the members newly enrolled, exited and rejoined during the period as per records of EPFO.

PMRPY beneficiaries during the corresponding period, are 8130407. They are employees drawing wages upto ₹ 15000 per month, who were not working in any establishment registered with the EPFO in the past and did not have a Universal Account Number prior to 1st April, 2016.

Since both the figures are not derived from the same data sets, it may not be appropriate to assess per centage of PMRPY beneficiaries out of net payroll additions.

Scheme to partially reimburse employers for maternity benefits

2351. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme framed for reimbursing employers the salary for seven out of 26 weeks of maternity leave for women earning more than ₹ 15000/- per month;

(b) when will the scheme be implemented;

(c) the details of all stakeholders who were consulted by Government before formulating the scheme;

(d) the expected outlay of scheme for first year, State-wise and how Government plans to arrange the finances for it; and

(e) why women earning less than ₹ 15000/- per month are not covered and whether Ministry will formulate separate scheme for them, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Government is working on an Incentive Scheme wherein seven weeks wages shall be reimbursed to employers who employ women workers and provide the maternity benefit of 26 weeks paid leave, as provided for in the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017.

To enable an entity to avail of the incentive, the women employees working in their entity should be a wage earner of less than ₹ 15,000/- per month and a

member of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for at least one year and not covered by Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC).

A meeting of Stakeholders' Consultation with representatives of concerned Central Ministries, State Governments, Employers, Employees etc. was held on 14.11.2018 to discuss the matter. The scheme was supported by and large with the majority of stakeholders.

The scheme is proposed to be administered after obtaining the approval of the competent authorities. The incentive is proposed to be funded from the budgetary allocations. Government has not made any allocation for the scheme during the current financial year.

Status of women employment in the unorganised sector

2352. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ministry plans to increase the proportion of women in general and Muslim women in particular among the highly skilled workforce of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what steps has Government taken to ensure a safe working place for women in unorganised sector, in the absence of a sexual harassment act for this sector; and

(d) whether Government has recorded any reduction in the pay-gap between men and women in the unorganised sector employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) About 40 Skill Development Programmes (SDPs) are being implemented by over 20 Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India for men and women both. The Ministry of Minority Affairs is also implementing following two specific schemes in all States/ UTs which are exclusively for women/girls:—

(i) Nai-Roshni—For leadership development of minority women belonging to notified minority communities. The scheme aims to empower and instill confidence in women by providing knowledge, tool and techniques for interacting with Government system and others at all levels. The scheme is implemented through selected Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) all over the country.

(ii) Seekho our Kamao—"Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)" is a scheme implemented since 2013-14 for skill development of minorities. The scheme

aims at upgrading the skills of minority youth in various modern/traditional skills depending upon their qualification, present economic trends and market potential, which can earn them suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment.

(c) and (d) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 came into force on 9th December, 2013. The Act covers all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and protects them against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in public and private sector, whether organised or unorganised. The Act mandates all the workplace having more than 10 workers to constitute Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) for receiving complaints of sexual harassment. Similarly, the Appropriate Government is authorised to constitute Local Complaint Committee (LCC) in every district which will receive complaints from organisations having less than 10 workers or if the complaint is against the employer himself.

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.

Creating self-employment opportunities in the country

2353. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the various efforts made and results achieved to create employment and self-employment opportunities in the country during each of the last three years; and

(b) the results achieved specially in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country including Kerala

like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Scheme run by Ministry of Rural Development and Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) run by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. Details of the employment generated through these schemes/programmes including Kerala are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to set up or expand their business activities. Under PMMY, as on 30.11.2018, the number of loans sanctioned is 14.75 core.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing employers for employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying the entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards the EPS and EPF for all sectors w.e.f. 01.04.2018 to all eligible new employees for the next 3 years from the date of registration of the new employee. Till 26th December, 2018, benefits have been given to 1.21 lakh establishments covering 98.05 lakh beneficiaries.

Statement

Details of the employment generated schemes/programmes including Kerala

(a) State/UT-wise Employment generated under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19#
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	12115	11691	30024	1064
2.	Himachal Pradesh	5134	6916	7088	9008
3.	Punjab	7762	9858	12160	1496
4.	UT Chandigarh	323	376	360	16424
5.	Uttarakhand	6161	9890	12904	10776
6.	Haryana	7232	11016	13744	11792

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Delhi	2048	952	920	384
8.	Rajasthan	14537	13408	12614	232
9.	Uttar Pradesh	43059	36315	43456	14488
10.	Bihar	19624	25872	18456	8024
11.	Sikkim	397	201	296	5528
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	104	1984	1672	27752
13.	Nagaland	4998	7783	7440	4472
14.	Manipur	2715	8419	4800	15360
15.	Mizoram	9072	3400	1992	9520
16.	Tripura	5355	17961	8928	0
17.	Meghalaya	4824	2632	600	8040
18.	Assam	9026	31498	18256	21960
19.	West Bengal	12746	26604	10928	4680
20.	Jharkhand	12873	10400	8888	1472
21.	Odisha	17629	20392	19192	3336
22.	Chhattisgarh	9496	12856	11704	3296
23.	Madhya Pradesh	16497	15520	14432	11808
24.	Gujarat*	14960	11629	15008	368
25.	Maharashtra **	20161	17799	26632	7288
26.	Andhra Pradesh	7740	14148	12216	9616
27.	Telangana	7761	6445	9520	200
28.	Karnataka	17284	30286	16920	20344
29.	Goa	500	660	400	7440
30.	Lakshadweep	0	00	00	2904
31.	Kerala	9653	13068	10776	128
32.	Tamil Nadu	20836	25764	32760	25888
33.	Puducherry	447	699	352	9240
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	293	1398	1744	10528
TOTAL		323362	407840	387184	284856

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

as on 30.11.2018.

Source: M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

(b) State/UT-wise Households provided employment and Persondays Generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)

(Figures in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Households provided employment				Persondays Generated			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.07	39.84	39.92	39.81	1992.10	2060.90	2120.10	1857.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.81	2.03	1.42	0.97	50.45	85.35	42.80	27.03
3.	Assam	15.02	15.71	16.85	10.63	486.33	466.09	481.15	258.60
4.	Bihar	14.87	22.95	22.49	21.59	670.92	858.36	817.67	728.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	21.74	21.32	23.26	19.92	1013.96	885.94	1199.29	809.43
6.	Goa	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.01	1.07	1.26	0.99	0.08
7.	Gujarat	5.57	7.16	8.61	6.73	225.41	271.06	353.09	250.22
8.	Haryana	1.69	2.81	2.73	1.51	48.48	84.91	90.34	41.31
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.24	5.29	5.11	4.46	177.71	236.61	220.06	172.92
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.53	6.21	6.94	4.08	316.32	315.59	378.30	181.47
11.	Jharkhand	11.26	17.43	14.45	10.47	585.61	707.44	592.75	396.65
12.	Karnataka	12.36	18.18	19.04	14.59	598.38	914.06	858.13	538.75
13.	Kerala	15.06	14.57	13.12	12.94	741.60	684.48	619.50	493.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	27.02	28.02	34.81	30.55	1237.42	1130.39	1622.68	1274.29
15.	Maharashtra	12.75	14.33	16.98	14.11	763.37	708.99	825.32	532.26
16.	Manipur	4.74	5.16	4.91	4.33	75.33	119.03	61.25	44.03
17.	Meghalaya	3.68	4.15	4.27	3.43	199.71	282.54	291.88	153.61
18.	Mizoram	1.90	1.89	1.91	1.94	131.26	168.23	144.38	111.22
19.	Nagaland	4.17	4.18	4.10	3.10	212.07	290.71	237.01	53.13
20.	Odisha	19.98	20.33	23.07	18.57	894.46	774.48	922.17	618.49
21.	Punjab	4.74	5.36	6.64	4.79	144.34	157.73	223.14	111.68
22.	Rajasthan	42.21	46.35	45.14	36.41	2340.48	2595.93	2397.05	1469.43
23.	Sikkim	0.66	0.68	0.64	0.54	43.84	46.12	34.61	20.09
24.	Tamil Nadu	60.53	62.62	58.15	47.26	3686.75	3999.42	2388.81	1303.66
25.	Telangana	25.65	25.60	25.32	24.11	1417.76	1082.19	1147.44	1045.51
26.	Tripura	5.70	5.77	5.23	5.16	538.60	460.52	175.97	145.54
27.	Uttar Pradesh	54.35	50.09	48.65	39.96	1822.22	1575.01	1816.80	1322.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Uttarakhand	5.44	5.44	5.10	3.78	223.87	236.71	223.04	127.94
29.	West Bengal	61.11	58.25	52.41	38.82	2864.97	2355.46	3125.57	2226.33
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.10	0.12	0.07	0.04	2.68	4.12	1.90	0.94
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.06
32.	Puducherry	0.33	0.31	0.38	0.29	5.62	5.37	7.26	5.33
TOTAL		481.32	512.22	511.77	424.86	23513.13	23565.01	23420.50	16322.49

*As on 30.11.2018

Note: All figures as per MIS (www.nrega.nic.in)

(c) Year-wise and State-wise DDU-GKY Physical achievement under Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushlya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Sl. No.	State	FY 15-16		FY 16-17		FY 17-18		FY 18-19 till Nov. '18 as on 03.12.18 (as per MPR)	
		Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4013	1989	12787	18966	17341	10954	18182	20134
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	4258	3022	8202	1479	9936	3464	9320	4487
4.	Bihar	7722	3685	8608	4216	6972	4859	5799	4267
5.	Chhattisgarh	8434	4463	7355	1987	3111	539	3142	2000
6.	Gujarat	7892	5083	2254	2075	528	160	2515	780
7.	Haryana	13409	8807	10512	586	2281	5832	551	3950
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	350	0	1748	149
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	18609	16524	7300	6453	1137	1424	1653	152
10.	Jharkhand	6939	1314	8360	2355	5526	2375	2941	1494
11.	Karnataka	10926	5443	10909	4432	8871	4752	3261	3099
12.	Kerala	4738	2446	11246	5598	10587	4175	7929	6994
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13089	3954	10974	3546	5353	1823	4679	1504
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	4140	3694	7082	7390	5255	2235
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	202
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	23070	18001	32108	45726	23520	14035	22916	21562
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	4987	563	1499	1273
21.	Rajasthan	23143	12844	3837	3397	2599	693	4423	2744
22.	Sikkim	304	205	0	70	0	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	20449	9375	113	30780	519	765	837	121
24.	Telangana	3554	1830	8969	9150	12470	9048	9527	12541
25.	Tripura	305	75	1197	342	1530	526	723	875
26.	Uttar Pradesh	63209	8552	11203	2052	4795	892	8155	2710
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	155
28.	West Bengal	2408	1900	2512	979	2032	1518	2854	2212
TOTAL		236471	109512	162586	147883	131527	75787	118790	95640

Source: M/o Rural Development.

(d) Details of No. of skill trained candidates placed under (EST&P), beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises [SEP(I&G)] and No. of SHGs disbursed loans under SHG-Bank Linkage programme, year-wise, State-wise progress under DAY-NULM since 2014-15 till date (As on 05.12.2018).

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Cumulative
1.	Andhra Pradesh	182	3116	35882	12010	38100	89290
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	113	297	410
3.	Assam	0	0	293	1284	258	1835
4.	Bihar	0	90	176	1546	108	1920
5.	Chhattisgarh	655	3513	5858	6476	2800	19302
6.	Goa	0	0	66	639	833	1538
7.	Gujarat	0	226	3920	6388	6741	17275
8.	Haryana	282	0	0	685	494	1461
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	196	86	100	116	498
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	254	0	25	60	339
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	2700	20795	2093	25588
12.	Karnataka	0	3527	637	898	0	5062
13.	Kerala	0	0	443	2413	1570	4426
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2337	4307	38060	3039	19936	67679

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Cumulative
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	11768	6083	10656	28507
16.	Manipur	0	6	0	0	41	47
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	317	111	7	435
18.	Mizoram	0	0	147	91	684	922
19.	Nagaland	1866	691	341	1749	0	4647
20.	Odisha	0	0	2467	776	0	3243
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	1139	893	2032
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	33	1345	1378
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	187	187
24.	Tamil Nadu	52988	6262	0	1156	1849	62255
25.	Telangana	2628	3718	1861	10013	4078	22298
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	2	101	103
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	42174	30058	11	72243
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1731	0	663	2394
29.	West Bengal	2083	6322	2691	6919	832	18847
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	94	1436	283	875	0	2688
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		63115	33664	151901	115416	94753	458849

Source: M/o Housing and Urban Affairs.

Implementation of National Child Labour Project

†2354. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation with regard to implementation of National Child Labour Project (NCLP) and grants-in-aid project of NGOs has been carried out with regard to benefits to be provided to the children freed from child labour;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount spent on these schemes, separately during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme wherein the Special Training Centres (STCs) are run by the District Project Societies for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work. Under the NCLP Scheme, funds are provided directly to the District Project Societies headed by District Magistrate/Collector/Deputy Commissioner who in turn allocates the funds to NGOs/Voluntary Agencies, etc. for running of Special Training Centres. Fund released under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, during last three years is as under:—

Year	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2015-16	93.21
2016-17	104.73
2017-18	94.03

Ministry had also implemented Grant-in-Aid (GIA) Scheme by giving financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for rehabilitation of child labour. GIA Scheme was implemented in those districts where National Child Labour Project (NCLP) had not been sanctioned. No funds have been released under GIA Scheme during last three years. Presently, NCLP Scheme is sanctioned in 313 districts across the country.

Ministry has carried out evaluation of the National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) Scheme during 2017-18 through V.V. Giri National Labour Institute (VVGNI), Noida to analyze the issues to be resolved to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the scheme. The recommendations made for the NCLP Scheme are primarily regarding cultural reorientation, infrastructure: physical and human, need for increase in honorarium and accountability, communication and feedback, and bank account-related issues etc. The Scheme is due for next review in 2019-20 for further continuation during fifteenth finance commission cycle.

Vocational training opportunities under the NCLP

2355. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vocational training opportunities provided to adolescents after their withdrawal from hazardous occupations and processes and number of Special Training Centres (STCs) opened under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP);

(b) whether there are many guidelines in place by which funds released to District Project Society by Government accounted for;

(c) whether reports made by the Vigilance Committee are available in the public domain; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) The amended Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 which came into force w.e.f. 01.9.2016, provides for complete prohibition of work or employment of children below 14 years in any occupation and process and prohibition of employment of adolescents in the age group of 14 to 18 years in hazardous occupations and processes.

Further, Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of children and adolescents withdrawn from work. Under the Scheme, children rescued/withdrawn from work in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, healthcare, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. As per the information received from District Project Societies, the number of operational Special Training Centres (STCs) under NCLP Scheme, at present, is 3250. The adolescents (14-18 years) engaged in hazardous occupation or process are identified through survey under NCLP Scheme and they are facilitated by District Project Society for vocational/skill development training.

As per the guidelines of the scheme, the adolescents (14-18 years) withdrawn from work are rehabilitated through skill development centres and accordingly the portal is required to be linked with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) so that the benefit of various skill development programmes under the aegis of MSDE can be extended to these adolescents.

As per NCLP Guidelines, the funds are released to District Project Societies under chairmanship of District Magistrate through Public Finance Management System (PFMS).

As per Revised NCLP Guidelines, the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMCs) are required to be constituted at the District Level under the Chairmanship of the local Member of Parliament. This Ministry has not received any report of VMCs from districts.

Implementation of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017

2356. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what step Government has taken to establish creches in Government departments in the country after implementation of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017;

(b) how Government will ensure that creches are established in private and establishments in the country and what monitoring mechanism it has in this regard; and

(c) whether Government proposes to share the cost burden of providing creche facility with the employers to discourage potential employers from reducing hiring of women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 is enforced and implemented by the respective State Governments in all sectors except Mines and Circus. Advisories are issued to State Governments from time to time for strict enforcement and compliance of the provisions of the Act.

(c) No, Sir.

Jobs to unemployed youth

†2357. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed people who have been given jobs by the Central Government during the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is resentment among youth against Government due to joblessness in the country; and

(c) the target fixed by Government to provide jobs to unemployed youth during the next six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Recruitment under Central Government is primarily made by various recruitment agencies namely Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and Railway Recruitment Board (RRB) etc.. Besides these, many Ministries/Departments

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

have their own recruitment mechanism for certain posts in their domain. There is no centralized agency to collect data from all recruitment agencies. The Government posts are regularly filled up in accordance with the prescribed recruitment rules. The year-wise number of persons recruited through the main recruitment agencies of the Central Government as available in Ministry of Labour and Employment is given below:—

Year	No. of candidates recommended by UPSC	No. of candidates recommended by SSC	No. of candidates empanelled/recruited by RRB/RRCs	Total
2016-17	5740	68880	26318	100938
2017-18	6314	45391	19100	70805

The above figures do not include recruitments made by the various Ministries through their own mechanism, State Governments, Banks, Other Financial Institutions, Universities, Central Public Sector Enterprises, Statutory/Autonomous Bodies and directly by the Ministries/Departments without going through UPSC, SSC and other recruiting agencies.

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. 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 (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The progress of these schemes is given below:—

Employment Generated

Schemes/Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Estimated employment generated under PMEGP (in lakh)	4.08	3.87	2.85 (till 30-11-2018)
Persondays generated under MGNREGS (in crore)	235.64	234.26	168.11 (till 06-12-2018)
Candidates placed under DDU-GKY (in lakh)	1.48	0.76	0.96 (till 03-12-2018)
Placement under DAY-NULM (in lakh)	1.52	1.15	0.95 (till 05-12-2018)

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) has been launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for incentivising employers for promoting employment generation. Under this scheme, Government is paying entire employer's contribution (12% or as admissible) towards EPF and EPS for all eligible new employees for all sectors for 3 years. Till 17.12.2018, the scheme covered 117604 establishments and 94.58 lakh beneficiaries.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia* for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY collateral free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh, are extended to small/micro business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to set up or expand their business activities. Till 23rd December, 2018, total 15.49 crore loans have been sanctioned under the scheme.

ILO conventions on collective bargaining

2358. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to ratify the International Labour Organisations (ILO) Conventions No. 87 and 98 regarding collective bargaining which are one of the Fundamental Conventions of ILO;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there would be a need to amend any domestic law in order to comply with the aforesaid conventions and if so, the details thereof and whether Government plans to make these amendments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India has taken various pro-active steps to examine the prospects of ratifying Conventions No. 87 and 98, including holding regular discussions on the issue with the stakeholders. The matter has also been widely discussed in the meetings of the Tripartite Committee on Conventions (COC). A meeting under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Labour and Employment) was convened on 18.08.2017 along with DoPT and ILO to further look into the matter, including international practices. Subsequent meetings on this matter under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Labour and Employment) were held on 19.09.2017, 30.11.2017 and 28.08.2018. Ratification of ILO Convention is a voluntary process and no time frame has been agreed for the same.

(c) The main reason for non-ratification of ILO Convention No. 87 is due to

certain restrictions imposed on the Government servants and ILO Convention No. 98 is due to gaps in the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 and Trade Union Act, 1926 *vis-à-vis* the provisions of the Conventions.

In India we ratify an ILO Convention only when the national laws are brought fully into conformity with the provisions of the Convention in question.

Bonded labour

2359. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether child and bonded labour is still prevalent in the country despite stringent laws in force in this regard and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the mechanism to identify bonded labourers or child labour in the country and the details of the extant policy and schemes in place to tackle the issue of bonded/child labour; and

(c) the total number of child and bonded labourers rescued and rehabilitated during the last four years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Child Labour is an outcome of various socio-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness and illiteracy. As per Census 2011, there are 43.53 lakh main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country. The State-wise details of the main workers is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The cause of the bonded labour problem lies in the social customs and economic compulsions. The bonded labour system has been abolished under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Instance of prevalence of bonded labour system are noticed now and then. The State/UT-wise data of prevalence of bonded labourers is not available.

(b) Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour. Survey for identification of working children is the immediate starting point for launching and implementing the NCLP Scheme. The NCLP Societies headed by District Magistrate/Collector, are required to conduct survey within three years since the last survey for which an amount of ₹ 4.00 lakh per survey per district is provided by Government of India. Children in the age group of 9-14 years, rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the NCLP

Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid day meal, stipend, healthcare, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal education system. Children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly linked to the formal education system through a close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

Government is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour. Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour is the direct responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory. For these functions, District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates have been entrusted with certain duties/responsibilities. Under the Act, it is the duty of every District Magistrate or every officer specified by him to inquire whether bonded labour system is prevalent within the local limits of his jurisdiction. Under the Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour ₹ 4.50 lakh per district is provided to the States for conducting survey of bonded labourers. Financial assistance is provided for rehabilitation of a rescued bonded labourer at the rate of rupees one lakh for adult male beneficiary, ₹ 2 lakh for special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organised and forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour, and women and ₹ 3 lakh in cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalisation such as trans-genders, or women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons etc. Immediate assistance upto ₹ 20,000/- are also provided to the rescued bonded labour by the District Administration irrespective of the status of conviction proceedings.

(c) As per the information received from District Project Societies the number of child labourers rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project Scheme during the last four years, State-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). The State-wise and year-wise details of bonded labour released and rehabilitated under the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour Scheme during last four years (including current year) are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years
as per Census 2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	999
2.	Andhra Pradesh**	404851
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5766
4.	Assam	99512
5.	Bihar	451590
6.	Chandigarh UT	3135
7.	Chhattisgarh	63884
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1054
9.	Daman and Diu UT	774
10.	Delhi UT	26473
11.	Goa	6920
12.	Gujarat	250318
13.	Haryana	53492
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15001
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25528
16.	Jharkhand	90996
17.	Karnataka	249432
18.	Kerala	21757
19.	Lakshadweep UT	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	286310
21.	Maharashtra	496916
22.	Manipur	11805
23.	Meghalaya	18839
24.	Mizoram	2793
25.	Nagaland	11062
26.	Odisha	92087

1	2	3
27.	Puducherry UT	1421
28.	Punjab	90353
29.	Rajasthan	252338
30.	Sikkim	2704
31.	Tamil Nadu	151437
32.	Tripura	4998
33.	Uttar Pradesh	896301
34.	Uttarakhand	28098
35.	West Bengal	234275
TOTAL		4353247

** including Telangana.

Statement-II

State-wise No. of children rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme during the last four years

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	346	716	814	203
2.	Assam	60	9693	434	915
3.	Bihar	14028	2656	0	2800
4.	Chhattisgarh	10173	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	892	0	0	187
6.	Haryana	2583	0	40	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	10	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	2989	3450	334	1621
9.	Karnataka	2519	1984	681	679
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7879	7472	4442	11400
11.	Maharashtra	3804	2177	1692	4843
12.	Odisha	21315	1900	0	0
13.	Punjab	290	880	592	994
14.	Rajasthan	3349	8476	630	105
15.	Tamil Nadu	4492	4089	2850	2855

Sl.No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
16.	Telangana	2691	1810	1431	2137
17.	Uttar Pradesh	16277	0	3066	0
18.	West Bengal	22689	13763	13973	16408
19.	Uttarakhand	145	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	436	0	0	197
TOTAL		116957	59076	30979	45344

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of bonded labour released and rehabilitated during the last four years (including current year)

Year	State	Bonded Labourers released and rehabilitated
2015-16	Uttar Pradesh	2216
2016-17	Bihar	1792
	Jharkhand	118
	Odisha	258
	Uttar Pradesh	258
	Karnataka	181
2017-18	Bihar	461
	Karnataka	1500
	Uttar Pradesh	3492
	Rajasthan	159
	Madhya Pradesh	2
	Chhattisgarh	57
	Odisha	742
2018-19	Uttar Pradesh	741
(till Dec., 18)	Bihar	251
	Assam	12
	Puducherry	9
	Chhattisgarh	1276

Lack of Technology in MSME Sector

2360. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of access and investment in technology hinders the ability of MSMEs to compete in global markets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) The ability of an enterprise to compete in the global market depends on various factors which include access to finance, technology and markets. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various schemes to promote access of MSMEs to finance, technology and markets. These schemes include the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Interest Subvention Scheme, Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme and Marketing Development Assistance Scheme.

Revival of MSME sector

2361. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) which were shut down during the years 2017 and 2018, till date after demonetisation; and;

(b) the steps taken by Government to revive the MSME sector which was worst hit by demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) As per the information received from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), stressed accounts referred to the Corrective Action Plan Committees during the half-year ended March 31, 2017 and September 30, 2017 are 1,00,803 and 87,062, respectively and the number of sick MSMEs as on March 31, 2016 was 4,86,291.

(b) As per the preliminary assessment of the impact of demonetisation brought out by the RBI, the adverse impact had been only transient. The Ministry of MSME has taken following steps for promotion and development of MSMEs:

— Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

- Cluster Development Programme.
- Interventions for Aspirational Communities and Areas: SC-ST Hub, Scheme for Promotion of MSMEs in N.E. Region and Sikkim etc.
- Tool Rooms and Technology Centres.
- Mission Solar Charkha (MSC).
- Launch of MSME-Sambandh, a new portal to monitor the implementation of Public Procurement from MSEs.
- MSME Samadhaan portal to enable micro and small entrepreneurs to directly register their cases relating to delayed payments.
- SFURTI scheme of the Ministry of MSME to provide support to the artisans.
- Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme to enhance the marketability of products and services in the MSME sector.
- Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP) to upgrade skills of prospective entrepreneurs, existing workforce and also develop skills of new workers and technicians of MSEs.
- Credit Guarantee Scheme for enhance the collateral free loan to MSEs.

Reduction of sales, production and job opportunities in Khadi sector

2362. SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sales, production and the job opportunities has been reduced in Khadi sector during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) what steps Government has taken to modernise the Khadi sector; and

(d) how many new institutes have been set up under Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in last three years including in the State of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Sales, production and job opportunities in Khadi sector during the last three years are as follows, which shows an increasing trend of Khadi and Village Industries Sector:—

(Production and sales in ₹ in crore and Employment in lakh persons)

Sl.No.	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
I. PRODUCTION				
A.	Khadi (incl. Polyvastra)	1158.44	1520.83	1626.66
B.	Village Industries	33331.78	41110.26	46454.75
	TOTAL-I	34490.22	42631.09	48081.41
II. SALES				
A.	Khadi (incl. Polyvastra)	1663.98	2146.60	2510.21
B.	Village Industries	40230.58	49991.61	56672.22
	TOTAL-II	41894.56	52138.21	59182.43
III. EMPLOYMENT				
A.	Khadi (incl. Polyvastra)	11.57	4.56*	4.65*
B.	Village Industries	126.26	131.84	135.71
	TOTAL-III	137.83	136.40	140.36

*Aadhaar seeded

(c) Government has been implementing a number of schemes for the holistic development, promotion of Khadi and to modernize Khadi Sector through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), which include:—

(i) **Khadi Grant:—**

1. Strengthening Infrastructure of existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure provides for renovation of khadi sales outlets and providing assistance for strengthening infrastructure of existing weak selected institutions
2. Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans for providing assistance for construction of worksheds.

(ii) Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA)—A unified scheme by merging Market Development Assistance, Publicity, Marketing and Market Promotion. A new component for Infrastructure namely setting up of Marketing Complexes/Khadi Plazas has been added to expand the marketing network of Khadi and VI products. Under the Modified Market Development Assistance (MMDA) financial assistance at 30% of the Prime Cost, is distributed amongst Producing Institutions (40%), Selling Institutions (20%) and Artisans (40%).

- (iii) Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) aims to revitalize the khadi sector with enhanced sustainability of khadi, increased incomes and employment for spinners and weavers, increased artisans' welfare and to achieve synergy with village industries. Under KRDP, restructured amount of US\$ 105 million has been negotiated with Asian Development Bank (ADB) and funds are being provided to the Government of India to be released to KVIC as 'grants-in-aid' under budgetary allocation through the Ministry of MSME. Khadi Reform Package envisages reform support in the following areas: (i) Artisan Earnings and Empowerment, (ii) Direct Reform Assistance to 400 Khadi Institutions and (iii) Implementation of a well-knit Monitoring Information System (MIS).

In addition to the above, details of various initiatives taken to promote and modernize Khadi sector are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) In order to increase setting up of more Khadi units by entrepreneurs and also by institutions, KVIC launched an exclusive online portal called "Khadi Institutions Registration and Certification Sewa (KIRCS)" for filing application for registration of new Khadi units to undertake Khadi activities. 371 number of 'Khadi Certificates' have been issued to new Khadi Institutions to undertake Khadi programme during the last three years, the State-wise details of which is given in the Statement-II. (*See below*) Though no new Khadi Institution formed in Kerala State during 2017-18, there are already 29 Khadi Institutions functional in Kerala.

Statement-I

The initiatives taken to promote and modernise Khadi sector

1. To ensure genuineness of Khadi "Khadi Mark" has been notified by Government of India.
2. Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India has extended KVIC, the status of Deemed EPC, for supporting promotion of Khadi and Village Industries products in international market. 1088 Khadi and Village Industries Institutions and REGP/PMEGP Units have taken its membership to enter the field of export. KVIC through its assisted institutions and units participates in various international exhibitions:
3. Tie up arrangement with premier institutions like Federation of Indian Export Organisation (FIEO), World Trade Centre (WTC), Indian Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), Trade Promotion Council of India etc., for invigorating business opportunities in the overseas market by conducting exhibitions and workshops for Khadi Institutions.

4. KVIC engaged fashion designer of national and international repute for Fashion Designing to make Khadi products more competitive and appealing in the domestic as well as overseas market segment.
5. Assistance would be provided under the MPDA Scheme to the eligible Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) Institutions for participation in International Exhibitions/Trade Fairs held in foreign countries in order to showcase KVI products to foreign countries, access international buyers and sellers and forge business alliances, etc.

The eligible items for such participation and the scale of assistance would be as under:—

Sl.No.	Eligible items	Scale of assistance for KVIs
1.	Space Rent	100% of the space rent subject to a maximum of ₹ 1.25 lakh or actual rent paid, whichever is lower (for one representative from each participating enterprise)
2.	Air Fare	100% of the Economy Class air fare subject to a maximum of ₹ 1.00 lakh or actual fare paid, whichever is lower (for one representative from each participating enterprise)
6.	To modernise the Khadi products, Khadi and Village Industries Commission Signed MOU with NIFT for design development and developing Khadi fashion garments and to promote Khadi as a fashion fabric of India.	
7.	KVIC invited Textile Giants for marketing convergence and signed MoUs with Corporates like Raymond, Arvind Mills, Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Ltd. (ABFRL) for developing and promoting sale of Khadi through their outlets.	
8.	KVIC established linkages with M/s Globus, M/s Apna Bazar and M/s Cotton Bazar for setting up “Khadi Korner” a Shop-In-Shop concept in their stores. Khadi Korner has already become operational at NOIDA, Ahmedabad and Mumbai.	
9.	In order to make Khadi easily available including designer products to its patrons, KVIC has taken the initiative to open premier Khadi Showrooms known as ‘Khadi Lounge’ such types of lounges have been opened at Jaipur, Mumbai and New Delhi and Bhopal.	
10.	KVIC participated/Exhibited/Promoted Khadi products on the occasion of 72nd Independence Day celebrations on 15th August, 2018 in 10 Indian Consulates abroad.	

11. KVIC Exhibiting/Promoting Khadi products under activity of “Global Khadi” on the eve of celebration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and shipped the Khadi products to 46 Indian Embassies/Missions abroad.

Statement-II

State-wise details of new Khadi Certificates issued from 2015-16 to 2017-18

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Cumulative total of 3 years
1.	Uttar Pradesh	98
2.	Uttarakhand	27
3.	Raipur	3
4.	West Bengal	84
5.	Odisha	19
6.	Bihar	13
7.	Jharkhand	3
8.	Andhra Pradesh	53
9.	Karnataka	10
10.	Telangana	4
11.	Tamil Nadu	0
12.	Kerala	0
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	10
14.	Haryana	18
15.	Rajasthan	2
16.	Punjab	4
17.	Rajasthan	2
18.	Gujarat	16
19.	Maharashtra	5
20.	Assam	0
TOTAL		371

Gas pipeline network to Myanmar

2363. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to expand gas pipeline network to Myanmar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the cost to benefit ratio;
- (d) the details of total amount that would be invested for the network; and
- (e) by when the project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) There is no proposal before the Government to set up any gas pipeline network to Myanmar.

- (b) to (e) Question does not arise, in view of answer at (a) above.

Distribution of dealership of new petrol pumps

2364. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the All India Petrol Dealers' Association (AIPDA) has moved court against Government's decision to distribute dealership of 55,000 new petrol pumps;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that about 80 per cent of the total Retail Outlets are under sales and the dealers are losing financially; and
- (d) if so, whether Government has any plan to compensate them or allow them to leave the dealership, by returning their assets?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have issued an advertisement to award new Retail Outlet dealerships on 25.11.2018. OMCs have informed that they are not aware of All India Petrol Dealers' Association (AIPDA) moving Court against the said advertisement released by the OMCs.

(c) and (d) OMCs have informed that they have factored in adequate returns in the Dealers' margin towards various costs and investments made by the dealers for running the dealership which increases with increase in the volume. Retail Outlet dealership is a business proposition and has normal business risks and does not guarantee any assured profits. The entrepreneur is expected to garner volume through various customer centric initiatives/service and increase the profitability.

Difference in retail price of petrol/diesel sold to other countries

2365. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the retail price of petrol and diesel per litre in terms of US dollar in Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Pakistan during September, October, November and December, 2018, date-wise and country-wise details thereof;

(b) the retail price of petrol and diesel per litre in terms of US dollar in Mumbai and Delhi during the said months, city-wise and date-wise details thereof;

(c) whether Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had proposed/written to bring petrol and diesel under GST to Ministry of Finance;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with date thereof; and

(e) the response of Ministry of Finance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The prices of petroleum products in the country are benchmarked to international product prices. Generally, the prices of sensitive petroleum products in the country are higher/lower than other countries due to various factors, including prevailing tax regime and subsidy compensations by the respective Governments.

(b) The details of prices of petrol and diesel at Delhi and Mumbai are available at Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) website *i.e. www.ppac.org.in*.

(c) to (e) Article 279A (5) of the Constitution 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 constitutionally included under GST, the date on which GST shall be levied on such goods, shall be as per the decision of the GST Council. As per the section 9 (2) of the CGST Act, inclusion of all excluded petroleum products, including petrol and diesel in GST will require recommendation of the GST Council.

All the States and Union Territories (UTs) with Legislature are represented in the GST Council by their Minister-in-charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by the State/UT. Any decision regarding levy of GST on petroleum products has to be decided as per recommendation of the GST Council.

**Technical glitch in Direct Benefit Transfer
of LPG subsidies**

2366. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government promised transfer of LPG subsidies directly to the bank account of the beneficiary, if so, State/UT-wise details of total connections along with transfer of subsidies;

(b) whether Government is aware regarding the technical glitch which is hampering the direct transfer, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) year/month/State/UT-wise details regarding the LPG subsidy burden on Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Under PAHAL scheme, the authorized subsidy to LPG consumers is transferred directly into the bank account of the consumers. The subsidy is transferred either through Aadhaar Transfer Compliant (ATC) or Bank Transfer Compliant (BTC) mode on the basis of seeding of Aadhaar number in bank account. As on 28.12.2018, out of 25.17 crore LPG consumers, 23.24 crore consumers have joined the PAHAL Scheme and are getting subsidy in their registered bank accounts. State/UT-wise details of Cash Transfer Complaint Consumers as on 28.12.2018 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Some complaints have been received regarding non-transfer of subsidy which was mainly due to deseeding of Aadhaar from National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) mapper. The matter was taken up with NPCI. Further, the customer has also been given the option of receiving subsidy through Bank Account Transfer Compliant Mode.

(c) Details of average subsidy per cylinder on domestic LPG in Delhi during the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (up to 1st half) are as under:—

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 1st half)
Average Subsidy (₹ per cylinder)	₹ 108.78	₹ 173.41	₹ 219.12

Statement*State/UT-wise details of Cash Transfer Complaint Consumers as on 28.12.2018*

State/UT	Cash Transfer Compliant Consumers
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	77,818
Andhra Pradesh	124,39,235
Arunachal Pradesh	1,83,557
Assam	57,39,498
Bihar	147,75,060
Chandigarh	2,48,799
Chhattisgarh	45,32,328
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	79,093
Daman and Diu	56,932
Delhi	40,48,059
Goa	4,09,782
Gujarat	83,56,307
Haryana	59,10,345
Himachal Pradesh	14,72,395
Jammu and Kashmir	25,76,521
Jharkhand	45,77,010
Karnataka	129,64,691
Kerala	78,59,184
Lakshadweep	6,640
Madhya Pradesh	121,83,980
Maharashtra	230,90,785
Manipur	4,51,155
Meghalaya	2,79,275
Mizoram	2,20,364
Nagaland	1,63,764
Odisha	68,69,852
Puducherry	3,47,111
Punjab	75,79,378

State/UT	Cash Transfer Compliant Consumers
Rajasthan	130,34,267
Sikkim	1,20,683
Tamil Nadu	188,42,855
Telangana	93,45,037
Tripura	6,38,035
Uttar Pradesh	320,65,318
Uttarakhand	21,53,074
West Bengal	186,59,884

Rise in petroleum imports bill due to fall in rupee value

†2367. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that possibility is being expressed regarding the rise in petroleum imports bill owing to fall in the value of rupee against dollar;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to take any step to check the rising oil bills; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by when it will be taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The total oil import bill of the country is mainly dependent on the requirement of crude oil, international price of crude oil and Rupee-US Dollar exchange rate. The estimated import quantity of crude oil during the year 2018-19 is 228.6 Million Metric Tonne. For every change in the exchange rate by ₹ 1/\$, the crude oil import bill would change by about ₹ 12,100 crore per annum (workings based on average price of crude oil at \$72.26/bbl for the period 1st April, 2018 to 26th December, 2018).

Impact of Qatar leaving OPEC

2368. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has weighed the likely impact on global oil market with Qatar breaking away from the cartel of 15 countries that produce about 45 per cent of worlds oil and sitting over 80 per cent of its proven oil reserves;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether India has good trade relations with Qatar from where it secures most of its LNG supplies through Petronet LNG; and

(c) whether India has widened its purchase base to Latin American/Caribbean oil fields apart from investing in African oil blocks?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Keeping in view India's energy security, Indian public and private companies source crude oil and LNG from diverse sources, from Australia to America, including Qatar. Qatar's breaking away from OPEC is not expected to impact our good oil and gas trade relations with that country.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) facility at Chandikhole

2369. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made for the proposed Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) facility at Chandikhole, Odisha; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the benefits accrued and employment generated?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Government/Cabinet has given 'in principle' approval for creation of two additional SPR facilities with total storage capacity of 6.5 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at two locations namely (i) Chandikhol in Odisha (4 MMT) and (ii) Padur in Karnataka (2.5 MMT). Government has also given 'in principle' approval for exploring public private partnership model for Phase II.

(b) As per the consumption pattern of 2017-18, 6.5 MMT SPR is estimated to provide about 11.5 days of India's crude oil requirement. The SPR will also bring other benefits to the State. The SPR in Chandikhol will generate employment of 4000 man days for the 5 year construction period. It will promote development of ancillary industries, travel and hospitality services. The enormous quantity of excavated rock (approx. 16.6 million metric tonnes) will contribute to the construction sector and in the development of ports, urban infrastructure and highways. The sale of rock will also add to royalty earnings of Odisha.

Rise in ONGC's domestic natural gas production

2370. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ONGC's natural gas production has hit an all

time high to about 70 million standard cubic meters per day as it doubles up efforts to raise domestic output to curb imports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the ONGC produced about 64 million metric standard cubic meter per day (mmscmd) of gas in November last year and this year the output is close to touching 70 mmscmd; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation's (ONGC) average natural gas production during the month of November, 2018 was 69.94 Million Standard Cubic Meters per Day (MMSCMD) as compared to 65.47 MMSCMD during the month of November, 2017. The rise in production is mainly from offshore fields of ONGC due to drilling of new wells.

High operating cost of Indian refineries

2371. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian refineries are facing high operating cost, high logistics cost and have no plug and play system for utilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Indian Refining industry has continuously upgraded through benchmarking of its refineries with the global refining industry and steps have been taken to improve performance, reduce operating costs and enhance energy efficiency of refineries. The operating costs and refining costs depend upon refinery complexity, type of crude processed, product mix etc.. Refineries therefore optimise the operating cost while maximising net value addition. Indian refineries, for their operation, generally rely on captive power and utilities for their stable operation. However, in some refineries hydrogen and water supplies have been outsourced through BOO (Build, Own and Operate) and BOOT (Build, Own, Operate and Transfer) mode.

Reduction in production by OPEC and its allies

2372. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision by OPEC and its allies to cut oil

production by 1.2 million barrels per day starting January, 2019 can potentially increase prices and add to the country's woes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that with the reforms initiated by Government and US dollars 300 billion slated to be invested in the Indian hydrocarbon sector in the next ten years across the value chain, India's production will be able to keep pace with its rising demand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The crude oil production and price fluctuation is a frequent market phenomenon and they are determined by many factors, including geo-political situations and demand and supply in the global market. Keeping in view India's energy security, Indian public and private companies source crude oil from diverse sources, depending on their technical and commercial considerations.

(c) and (d) In order to meet growing energy demand in the country and to establish required infrastructure, Government has given approval to several projects pertaining entire hydrocarbon value chain. These projects are at various stages of implementation.

Targets under PMUY

†2373. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of subsidy being provided to common consumers along with the State-wise details of LPG connections provided under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) since its inception till date; and

(b) the details of the targets fixed for the next three years under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) During the month of December, 2018, subsidy per cylinder on domestic LPG in Delhi was ₹ 308.60. State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) as on 28.12.2018 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Year-wise targets fixed and connections released under PMUY across the country are as under:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Target	Connections released
2016-17	1.5 crore	2 crore
2017-18	1.5 crore	1.56 crore
2018-19	2 crore	2.33 crore (as on 28.12.2018)

Statement*State/UT-wise LPG connections released under PMUY as on 28.12.2018*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Connections released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,241
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,91,087
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	36,744
4.	Assam	23,76,777
5.	Bihar	70,22,180
6.	Chandigarh	46
7.	Chhattisgarh	26,57,449
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13,064
9.	Daman and Diu	411
10.	Delhi	63,594
11.	Goa	1,054
12.	Gujarat	19,04,772
13.	Haryana	6,12,628
14.	Himachal Pradesh	89,841
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	8,32,057
16.	Jharkhand	25,77,996
17.	Karnataka	18,30,974
18.	Kerala	1,55,568
19.	Lakshadweep	287
20.	Madhya Pradesh	52,66,321
21.	Maharashtra	34,71,563
22.	Manipur	1,03,607
23.	Meghalaya	1,33,455

Sl.No.	State/UT	Connections released
24.	Mizoram	25,080
25.	Nagaland	46,341
26.	Odisha	35,42,582
27.	Puducherry	12,840
28.	Punjab	11,41,602
29.	Rajasthan	43,50,785
30.	Sikkim	5,299
31.	Tamil Nadu	27,96,655
32.	Telangana	5,17,472
33.	Tripura	1,91,134
34.	Uttar Pradesh	99,17,656
35.	Uttarakhand	2,69,070
36.	West Bengal	68,27,490

Shale oil deposits in the country

2374. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the shale oil deposits in the country, the State-wise details thereof;
- (b) data on shale oil harnessed in the country till now;
- (c) whether the Ministry has set any targets for shale oil production in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (e) Commercial discovery of Shale Oil has not taken place in India and thus there is no identified in-place volume of Shale Oil at present. The volume of exploration for Shale Oil and Gas are at nascent stage and therefore no production target has been set by the Ministry in this regard.

Uniform rate of petroleum products across the country

2375. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States and Union Territories have urged the Union Government to provide petrol, diesel and other petroleum products at uniform rates across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has increased/ decreased prices of petroleum, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Uniform rate of tax across States can be achieved through GST. No such request or recommendation has been received from any State/UT. Clause 12A of Article 366 of the Constitution of India defines 'Goods and Services Tax' (GST) as "any tax on supply of goods or services or both except taxes on the supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption". Further, Article 279A (5) provides that Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which 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 the decision of the Goods and Services Tax Council.

Further, prices of petrol and diesel are different in various States due to imposition of VAT rates and inland freight. VAT is imposed by the respective State Governments and varies from State to State.

(c) Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. The OMCs have not only increased but also decreased the prices accordingly. The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and RSP of PDS Kerosene. The details of revision in prices of petroleum products is available at Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) website *i.e.* www.ppac.org.in.

Increase/decrease in prices of petroleum products

†2376. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase/decrease in the prices of petrol, kerosene, LPG and other petroleum products by Government during the last two years;

(b) whether such increase or decrease was affected in accordance with global prices of crude oil;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) The details of revision in prices of petroleum products is available at Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) website *i.e.* www.ppac.org.in.

Prices of petrol and diesel have been made market-determined by the Government with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. The OMCs have not only increased but also decreased the prices accordingly. The Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and RSP of PDS Kerosene.

The prices of petroleum products are linked to the price of respective products in the international market. Oil Marketing Companies take a decision on retail selling price after considering various aspects including international product prices, exchange rate, tax structure, inland freight and other cost elements.

Status of PMUY

2377. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government claims that under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) many LPG connections have been provided, if so, how many cylinders have been refilled under PMUY; and

(b) whether it has an impact on usage of kerosene, if so, the details thereof and the district-wise details of Maharashtra during the last 12 months?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 28.12.2018, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 5.89 crore deposit free LPG connections including 34,71,563 connections in the State of Maharashtra under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). OMCs have reported that PMUY beneficiaries have purchased 22,91,66,657 refills across the country including 1,13,64,347 refills in the State of Maharashtra as of 30.11.2018.

(b) Government of India makes quarterly allocation of Public Distribution (PDS) Kerosene to States/UTs for cooking and lighting purposes. PDS Kerosene allocation has been rationalised by keeping in view the increase in domestic LPG connections, increase in domestic electricity connections etc.. The allocation of PDS Kerosene to the State of Maharashtra during the Financial Year 2017-18 was 3,84,696 KL and during 2018-19 is 2,86,680 KL. State Government has taken voluntary cut of 88,152 KL under Direct Benefit Transfer for Kerosene (DBTK) Scheme in the current Financial Year.

Petrol/diesel exported to other nations

2378. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is exporting refined petrol to 15 nations at ₹ 34 per litre and refined diesel to 29 countries at ₹ 37 per litre;

(b) if so, why petrol and diesel is available for the domestic market at such a high price, what is the difference between the basic cost of petrol and diesel after refining cost and retail selling price of petrol and diesel; and

(c) to what extent would the retail selling price of petrol and diesel be decreased if it is brought under the ambit of GST?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) export Petrol and Diesel based on individual parcel-wise contracts finalized with international buyers mostly on tender basis.

(b) The prices of petrol and diesel in India are benchmarked to international product prices. The retail selling price of these products in the country depend upon number of factors, including international prices, taxes, etc. Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate product streams. Thus, it is not possible to apportion and identify the cost of individual refined product separately.

(c) The extent by which the retail selling price of petrol and diesel will be decreased/increased will depend upon the GST rate to be determined by the GST Council, if they are brought under the ambit of GST.

Gas connections in Gujarat under PMUY

†2379. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the works completed so far in districts of Gujarat under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), district-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of families allocated free LPG connections in Gujarat, district-wise under PMUY during the last three years;

(c) the details of works proposed under Ujjwala Yojana in the said districts and the efforts being made in this direction; and

(d) the targets set per year in this regard during the last three years and the extent to which the targets have been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) As on 28.12.2018, Oil Marketing Companies have released more than 19.04 lakh LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in the State of Gujarat. District-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No district/State-wise targets under PMUY have been fixed. However, year-wise targets fixed and connections released under PMUY across the country are as under:—

Year	Target	Connections released
2016-17	1.5 crore	2 crore
2017-18	1.5 crore	1.56 crore
2018-19	2 crore	2.33 crore (up to 28.12.2018)

Statement

District-wise LPG connections released under PMUY in the State of Gujarat as on 28.12.2018

District	Connections released
Ahmedabad	93,519
Amreli	40,849

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

District	Connections released
Anand	65,710
Arvalli	85,924
Banas Kantha	1,39,109
Batod	29,013
Bharuch	86,170
Bhavnagar	47,378
Chhotaudepur	42,821
Devbhumi Dwarka	16,475
Dohad	1,56,891
Gandhinagar	48,141
Gir Somnath	38,430
Jamnagar	27,611
Junagadh	44,747
Kachchh	56,792
Kheda	75,256
Mahesana	76,524
Mahisagar	31,154
Morbi	21,631
Narmada	28,412
Navsari	77,366
Panch Mahals	72,632
Patan	64,915
Porbandar	20,401
Rajkot	47,135
Sabar Kantha	68,358
Surat	62,949
Surendranagar	49,440
Tapi	56,533
The Dangs	15,650
Vadodara	44,912
Valsad	71,924

Delay in commissioning of mega refinery in the country

2380. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the deadline for commissioning of the US dollars 44 billion mega refinery on the west coast of India has been extended by three years to 2025;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the work on the world's largest refinery will start only by 2020 as the project is facing land acquisition hurdles; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil PSUs have identified land for the integrated refinery cum petrochemical complex in Maharashtra in consultation with Government of Maharashtra. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) has started the process of land acquisition. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has requested the Government of Maharashtra to expedite the land acquisition.

Expansion of fuel outlets by OMCs

2381. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed the State-run Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to go for expansion and double the number of fuel outlets over the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) details of the procedure being adopted and details of the agency being involved for expansion of fuel outlets?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that expansion of Retail Outlet network is a continuous process to ensure adequate availability of motoring fuels like petrol and diesel throughout the country. OMCs have issued an advertisement for award of new Retail Outlet dealerships on 25.11.2018.

(c) Procedure/Norms/Criteria/Reservation Policy for allotment of Retail Outlet Dealerships in the country are available on the respective websites of the OMCs *i.e.* www.iocl.com, www.bharatpetroleum.com and www.hindustanpetroleum.com. All online

draws/bid opening will be conducted by OMCs through the software developed by MSTC Limited, a CPSE, in the presence of eligible applicants.

Skill development institutes in partnership with private sector

2382. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up Skill Development Institutes on Government land in partnership with private players across the country in order to create job opportunities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the institutes are expected to help boost the global competitiveness of key industry sectors by providing high quality skill training, applied research education and a direct and meaningful connection with the industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (d) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) provides its support to Training Providers (TPs) who have identified such Government infrastructure for imparting skill development training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). In order to scale up skill training at faster pace with quality, the scheme has made provisions to include the Best-in-Class institutions to provide vocational course certification program. Such institutions may utilize their existing infrastructure for the larger cause of Skill Development and have better outreach to local communities/ Bottom-of- Pyramid population through the PMKVY Scheme.

In addition, Ministry has signed various MoUs with Ministries namely M/o Railway, M/o Defence, M/o Health and Family Welfare, M/o Power etc. to promote utilisation of unused Government infrastructure for running important skill development courses.

Status of ITIs operating in the country

†2383. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of Industrial Training Institute operating in the country at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to establish new Industrial Training Institute (ITIs) in the country and if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) the total estimated number of students getting training in these institutes;

(d) the details of the skills being provided in these institute; and

(e) number of ITIs likely to be set-up phase-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) There are 15044 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) functioning in the country, affiliated with National Council of Vocational Training. The details of State/UT-wise are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (e) Vocational Training is a concurrent subject under the Constitution wherein the Central Government is entrusted with the responsibility of formulation of policy, laying down training standards, norms. New ITIs (Government/Private) are setup under administrative control of concerned State Directorate/Union Territory. DGT has been taking prompt action on receipt of proposal from the State/UT for opening of new ITIs.

(c) Total number of students undergoing training in 15044 ITIs is 2643443, as detailed in the Statement-I.

(d) Details of the trad are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of ITIs functioning in the country

ITI count as on dated-28.12.2018

Sl.No.	State/district	ITI Count
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	506
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	State/district	ITI Count
4.	Assam	30
5.	Bihar	1219
6.	Chandigarh	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	227
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	59
11.	Goa	15
12.	Gujarat	418
13.	Haryana	399
14.	Himachal Pradesh	251
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	38
16.	Jharkhand	273
17.	Karnataka	1543
18.	Kerala	631
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1051
21.	Maharashtra	952
22.	Manipur	1
23.	Meghalaya	7
24.	Mizoram	3
25.	Nagaland	2
26.	Odisha	635
27.	Puducherry	15
28.	Punjab	372
29.	Rajasthan	1907
30.	Sikkim	3
31.	Tamil Nadu	571
32.	Telangana	293
33.	Tripura	19

Sl.No.	State/District	ITI Count
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3148
35.	Uttarakhand	181
36.	West Bengal	260
TOTAL		15044

Statement-II

Details of Trades operational in ITIs

Sl.No.	Trade Name
1.	280-Agro Processing
2.	210-Architectural Assistant
3.	241-Architectural Draughtsman
4.	901-Architectural Draughtsman (NE)
5.	030-Attendant Operator (Chemical Plant)
6.	251-Baker and Confectioner
7.	283-Bamboo Works
8.	239-Basic Cosmetology
9.	094-Cane Willow and Bamboo Worker
10.	206-Carpenter
11.	095-Catering and Hospitality Assistant
12.	284-Civil Engineer Assistant
13.	250-Computer Aided Embroidery And Designing
14.	264-Computer Hardware and Network Maintenance
15.	096-Computer Operator and Programming Assistant (VI)
16.	242-Computer Operator and Programming Assistant
17.	098-Craftsman Food Production (Vegetarian)
18.	099-Cutting and Sewing (VI)
19.	100-Dairying
20.	911-Data Entry Operator
21.	133-Dental Laboratory Equipment Technician
22.	243-Desk Top Publishing Operator
23.	102-Digital Photographer

Sl.No.	Trade Name
24.	948-Draftsman Civil
25.	217-Draughtsman (Civil)
26.	617-Draughtsman (Civil) (DA)
27.	224-Draughtsman (Mechanical)
28.	248-Dress Making
29.	076-Driver Cum Mechanic
30.	231-Electrician
31.	219-Electronics Mechanic
32.	233-Electroplater
33.	246-Fashion Design and Technology
34.	106-Finance Executive
35.	107-Fire Technology and Industrial Safety Management
36.	919-Firemen
37.	227-Fitter
38.	108-Floriculture and Landscaping
39.	252-Food and Beverages Services Assistant
40.	279-Food Beverage
41.	253-Food Production (General)
42.	109-Footwear maker
43.	214-Foundryman
44.	254-Front Office Assistant
45.	245-Fruit and Vegetable Processor
46.	955-Geo Informatics Assitant
47.	110-Hair and Skin Care (VI)
48.	111-Health Safety and Environment
49.	112-Health Sanitary Inspector
50.	113-Horticulture
51.	921-Horticulture (P)
52.	114-Hospital House Keeping
53.	255-House Keeper

Sl.No.	Trade Name
54.	115-Human Resource Executive
55.	011-Industrial Painter
56.	220-Information Communication Technology System Maintenance
57.	277-Information Technology
58.	037-Instrument Mechanic
59.	038-Instrument Mechanic (Chemical Plant)
60.	926-Interior Decoration and Designing (P)
61.	208-Interior Design and Decoration
62.	946-Laboratory Assistant (Chemical Plant)
63.	040-Laboratory Assistant-Chemical Plant
64.	116-Leather Goods Maker
65.	234-Lift and Escalator Mechanic
66.	929-Lift Mechanic (P)
67.	117-Litho- Offset Machine Minder
68.	222-Machinist
69.	223-Machinist (Grinder)
70.	044-Maintenance Mechanic (Chemical Plant)
71.	013-Marine Engine Fitter
72.	045-Marine Fitter
73.	118-Marketing Executive
74.	211-Mason (Building Constructor)
75.	015-Mech. Repair and Maintenance of Heavy Vehicles
76.	016-Mech. Repair and Maintenance of Light Vehicles
77.	215-Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)
78.	218-Mechanic (Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning)
79.	202-Mechanic (Tractor)
80.	216-Mechanic Agriculture Machinery
81.	267-Mechanic Auto Body Painting
82.	266-Mechanic Auto Body Repair
83.	203-Mechanic Auto Electrical and Electronics

Sl.No.	Trade Name
84.	019-Mechanic Communication Equipment Maintenance
85.	048-Mechanic Computer Hardware
86.	049-Mechanic Consumer Electronics
87.	273-Mechanic Consumer Electronics Appliances
88.	050-Mechanic Cum Operator Electronics Communication System
89.	201-Mechanic Diesel
90.	051-Mechanic Industrial Electronics
91.	020-Mechanic Lens/Prism Grinding
92.	225-Mechanic Machine Tool Maintenance
93.	053-Mechanic Mechatronics
94.	054-Mechanic Medical Electronics
95.	046-Mechanic Mining Machinery
96.	204-Mechanic Motor Cycle
97.	057-Mechanic Radio and T.V.
98.	230-Metal Cutting Attendant (VI)
99.	278-Milk and Milk Products
100.	244-Multimedia Animation and Special Effects
101.	120-Office Assitant cum Computer Operator
102.	947-Old Age Care
103.	226-Operator Advanced Machine Tools
104.	059-Painter General
105.	121-Photographer
106.	021-Physiotherapy Technician
107.	022-Plastic Processing Operator
108.	122-Plate Maker-Cum-Impositor
109.	209-Plumber
110.	257-Pre/Preparatory School Management (Assistant)
111.	205-Pump Operator-Cum-Mechanic
112.	060-Radiology Technician
113.	939-Sanitary Hardware Fitter

Sl.No.	Trade Name
114.	258-Secretarial Practice (English)
115.	247-Sewing Technology
116.	213-Sheet Metal Worker
117.	613-Sheet Metal Worker (DA)
118.	950-Solar Technician (Electrical)
119.	240-Spa Therapy
120.	235-Spinning Technician
121.	259-Stenographer and Secretarial Assistant (English)
122.	260-Stenographer and Secretarial Assistant (Hindi)
123.	027-Stone Mining Machine Operator
124.	028-Stone Processing Machine Operator
125.	249-Surface Ornamentation Techniques (Embroidery)
126.	207-Surveyor
127.	265-Technician Power Electronics System
128.	236-Textile Mechatronics
129.	237-Textile Wet Processing Technician
130.	228-Tool and Die Maker (Dies and Moulds)
131.	229-Tool and Die Maker (Press Tools, Jigs and Fixtures)
132.	261-Tourist Guide
133.	262-Travel and Tour Assistant
134.	221-Turner
135.	068-Vessel Navigator
136.	131-Weaving of Woolen Fabrics
137.	238-Weaving Technician
138.	263-Weaving Technician for Silk and Woolen Fabrics
139.	212-Welder
140.	312-Welder
141.	612-Welder (DA)
142.	272-Welder (Fabrication and Fitting)
143.	268-Welder (GMAW and GTAW)

Sl.No.	Trade Name
144.	269-Welder (Pipe)
145.	270-Welder (Structural)
146.	271-Welder (Welding and Inspection)
147.	232-Wireman

Skill development in performing arts

2384. DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether artists from the performing arts like dance, music, theatre, puppetry are beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY);

(b) if so, from which areas, the State-wise details of these artists; and

(c) the kind of monetary and/or other benefits available to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) No Madam, currently there are no job roles under PMKVY 2016-20 for performing arts like dance, music and puppetry.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Skill awareness study of WEF

2385. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that according to a World Economic Forum study 70 per cent of Indian youth are not aware of Government's 'Skill India' programme;

(b) whether Government has data on the enrolling participation of women in the Skill India programme and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has data on the total per centage of placements from Skill India programme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) As per report 'Young India and Work: A Survey of Youth Aspirations' released by World Economic

Forum in October, 2018, 66 per cent of male respondents and 79 per cent of female respondents reported being unaware of Government-run skills development programmes in their area.

(b) The Government is implementing various schemes/programmes under the Skill India Programme. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), launched in 2015, with an objective to provide employable skills to the youth of the nation including women. Under PMKVY 1.0 (2015-16), a total of 8,63,221 women (7,83,818 short term training (STT) and 79,403 recognition of prior learning (RPL) were enrolled. Owing to the success PMKVY 1.0, the scheme was re-launched in October, 2016 and is called PMKVY 2.0 (2016-2020). Under PMKVY 2.0, total 15,80,968 (12,21,583 STT, 41,305 special project, 3,18,080 RPL) women candidates were enrolled as on 30.11.2018. Further, the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) under the administrative control of States/UTs Government are providing skill training under the long term ecosystem. Total 2,79,310 female trainees passed out from ITIs across the country from 2014-15 to 2017-18. Also, women training division under Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is providing vocational/skill training exclusively to women through a network of 18 National Skill Training Institutes {NSTIs (W)} for women (erstwhile National/Regional Vocational Training Institutes (NVTI/RVTIs)) in the various states across the country. Total 19944 women were trained and on roll during from 2014-15 to 2018-19.

(c) Under PMKVY 1.0, it was not mandatory to report placement. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidates on Skill Development Management System (SDMS). The number of people certified under STT of PMKVY (2016-20) 90 days prior i.e. 31.08.18 is 18.42 lakh of which 10.09 lakh candidates have been placed.

Training institutes in West Bengal and Rajasthan

2386. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions providing training in skill development in the State of West Bengal and Rajasthan, district-wise details thereof;

(b) the skills in which the youth in the States of West Bengal and Rajasthan are trained; and

(c) the step Ministry has taken for skill mapping of the skill expertise existing in different parts of the country, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is implementing a flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 pan India including State of West Bengal and Rajasthan, and also promotes establishment of model and aspirational skill centres known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) in every district of the country for imparting skill training.

PMKVY 2016-20 does not mandate the establishment of skill development centres, however, enables large number of prospective youth for taking up Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated Training Centers (TCs) throughout the country including State of West Bengal and Rajasthan. This scheme has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by NSDC and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs. Under the scheme, for imparting the skill training, the accreditation and affiliation of TCs are being done under single window IT application known as SMART.

As on 30.11.2018, 33.93 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained under STT (24.13 lakh), RPL (9.08 lakh) and Special Project (0.72 lakh) through 9,417 empanelled TCs (STT+SP) under PMKVY 2016-20. Similarly, 1,45,840 candidates have been trained through 270 empanelled TCs in State of West Bengal and 2,79,734 candidates have been trained through 1,079 empanelled TCs in State of Rajasthan.

Under PMKK, till date, 720 PMKKs have been allocated across the country covering 632 districts. Out of allocated PMKKs, 510 PMKKs have been already established. In the State of West Bengal, 44 PMKKs have been allocated in 23 districts. Out of allocated PMKKs, 37 PMKKs have been already established. Similarly, in the State of Rajasthan, 34 PMKKs have been allocated in 33 districts. Out of allocated PMKKs, 29 PMKKs have been already established.

Further, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has commissioned the Human Resource Requirement Reports with an objective to understand the sectoral and geographical spread of incremental skill requirements across 24 high priority sectors between 2013-17 and 2017-22. The study estimated incremental human resource requirement of 103.4 million during 2017-2022 across these 24 sectors.

Skill development for minorities under NSQF

2387. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative for skill development for minorities under the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF);

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

(c) whether any step has been taken to rope in industry to provide skills to minorities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) The major initiatives undertaken by Government of India for skill development of minorities includes Nai Roshni; Seekho or Kamao; Nai Manzil; Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USSTAD). As per the NSQF notification all skill programs for which Government funds are provided have to be necessarily NSQF aligned.

(c) and (d) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has signed Memorandum of Understanding with several Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Corporates to promote skill development initiatives under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for inclusive skill development. This includes disadvantaged and marginalized communities including minorities.

Skill India scheme in Gujarat

†2388. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works done so far in the districts of Gujarat under 'Skill India' scheme during the last three years;

(b) the amount of money allocated/issued/utilised per year under the aforesaid 'Skill India' scheme during the last three years;

(c) the number of people trained and given employment through the above said scheme in the districts of Gujarat, district-wise and year-wise; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of the works proposed in these districts under 'Skill India' scheme and by when these will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing various skill development programmes to impart short term and long term training to provide employable skills to the youth. Short term training is provided through the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 2016-20 (PMKVY 2016-20), the flagship scheme of the Ministry. The scheme is being implemented through both center and state under the two component called Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM).

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 75% of the PMKVY fund is available to MSDE for skilling through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and CSSM component of scheme, 25% of the funds and corresponding physical targets of PMKVY 2016-20 has been allocated to the States for the implementation of scheme through State Skill Development Missions. As on 22.11.2018, ₹ 0.15 crore, ₹ 17.33 crore and ₹ 34.53 crore has been disbursed against the training for Gujarat for the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively under CSCM. Further, Directorate General of Training, has disbursed funds to Gujarat under the Schemes (i) Up gradation of 1396 ITIs through PPP (ii) Vocational Training Improvement Project with World Bank assistance (iii) Up gradation of existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of candidates trained and placed under Short Term Training and Special Projects in the State of Gujarat, district wise under PMKVY 2016-20 Scheme, during the last three years are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) In State of Gujarat there are 268 PMKVY training centers and 20 established Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kenders. The training centers in these districts have been allocated skilling targets under PMKVY as per the existing guidelines, past performance and training capacity. Ordinarily the target is given up till the Financial Year. Training centers exhaust targets depending on the duration of the course and the training capacity available. Next stage of allocation will depend on the performance on the current allocation.

Statement-I

The detail of fund disbursed scheme-wise for up gradation of ITIs in the State Gujarat.

(i) Upgradation of 1396 ITIs through PPP

State	No. of ITIs covered	Fund released ₹ in crore	Expenditure including seed Money ₹ in crore
Gujarat	91	227.50	233.90

(ii) Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) with World Bank assistance

State	No. of ITIs covered	Total Fund Released ₹ in crore	Expenditure* (includes State share) ₹ in crore
Gujarat	29	143.14	136.84

* The funding pattern between Centre and State is 75:25

(iii) Upgradation of Existing Government ITIs into Model ITIs

ITI	Location of the ITI	Total fund allocation* ₹ in crore	Central fund allocation ₹ in crore	Central Fund Released ₹ in crore	Total funds released (Central share and State share)
Gujarat	ITI Dashrath	9.10	6.37	3.18	4.55

* The funding pattern between Centre and State is 70:30.

Statement-II

The District-wise detail of candidates trained and placed under PMKVY 2016-20 Short Term Training and Special Projects for Gujarat

Sl. No.	District	F.Y. 2016-17		F.Y. 2017-18		F.Y. 2018-19 till 30-11-2018	
		Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ahmedabad	352	0	2262	730	1706	782
2.	Amreli	0	0	120	0	49	74
3.	Anand	30	0	753	203	85	73
4.	Aravalli	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Banaskantha	0	0	2202	1615	0	232
6.	Bharuch	0	0	630	122	890	56
7.	Bhavnagar	383	0	1277	737	343	156

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Botad	0	0	120	0	355	235
9.	Chhota Udaipur	0	0	476	76	140	359
10.	Dahod	0	0	759	34	569	0
11.	Gandhinagar	112	0	730	181	925	171
12.	Gir Somnath	120	0	1277	147	200	18
13.	Jamnagar	30	0	710	11	1220	789
14.	Junagadh	0	0	477	62	799	142
15.	Kheda	0	0	520	20	432	111
16.	Kutch	0	0	375	168	724	340
17.	Mahisagar	0	0	0	0	60	45
18.	Mehsana	192	0	1505	868	120	242
19.	Morbi	0	0	60	13	560	203
20.	Narmada	59	0	178	98	843	23
21.	Navsari	0	0	615	81	326	72
22.	Panchmahal	0	0	116	77	450	108
23.	Patan	0	0	508	60	29	0
24.	Porbandar	0	0	180	109	30	0
25.	Rajkot	0	0	1068	303	776	445
26.	Sabarkantha	388	0	869	453	855	44
27.	Surat	0	0	1746	343	2190	462
28.	Surendranagar	0	0	330	14	1610	727
29.	Tapi	0	0	0	0	270	203
30.	Vadodara	0	0	2148	661	2228	308
31.	Valsad	0	0	3155	514	2033	1958
GRAND TOTAL		1666	0	25166	7700	24603	8378

People displaced due to setting up of steel plants

2389. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons that have been displaced due to setting up of a public or private steel plant in their region, State/UT-wise;

(b) the measures being taken by Government to ensure adequate rehabilitation

of affected persons and the number of displaced persons who have been provided alternate accommodation facilities;

(c) the number of displaced persons who have been given employment under Government schemes and the average wages paid to such persons; and

(d) the timeline by which all displaced persons will be given adequate rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) There are two public sector steel manufacturing companies namely Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) under this Ministry. The State-wise number of families identified as displaced in setting up of steel plants of SAIL and RINL is as under:—

Name of Steel Plant	State	No. Identified as displaced
Bhilai Steel Plant (SAIL)	Chhattisgarh	5684
Rourkela Steel Plant (SAIL)	Odisha	4094
Bokaro Steel Plant (SAIL)	Jharkhand	6019
Salem Steel Plant (SAIL)	Tamil Nadu	3002
Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant of RINL (RINL-VSP)	Andhra Pradesh	16850

Further, data about number of displaced persons in setting of private steel plants is not maintained in the Ministry.

(b) Land for setting up of public sector plants, is acquired by the concerned State Government as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act. The rehabilitation/compensation and other issues of displaced persons are also dealt by the competent authority under the Land and Rehabilitation policies of the concerned State Government. Requisite amount of compensation on this account was deposited by SAIL with the respective State Government. All persons displaced due to RINL-VSP plant have been rehabilitated in four rehabilitation colonies developed by Government of Andhra Pradesh. These colonies have amenities like drinking water, roads, street lights, school health centers, community centers etc.

(c) and (d) Employment to displaced persons in SAIL and RINL is regulated in terms of the DPE guidelines and Supreme Court Judgements in this regard. The plant-wise details of number of employment provided under displaced category is as under:—

Name of Steel Plant	Employment provided under displaced category
Bhilai Steel Plant (SAIL)	4468
Rourkela Steel Plant (SAIL)	6486
Bokaro Steel Plant (SAIL)	16000 (approx)
Salem Steel Plant (SAIL)	214
Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant of RINL (RINL-VSP)	7845 as against commitment of 5000

The employment has been provided against regular grades in the pay scales earmarked for the grades and the wages are paid as per Company Rules.

Expansion of steel plants of SAIL

†2390. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steel plants of SAIL, which comes under the Ministry are being expanded to increase their production capacity;

(b) if so, whether this work has been completed and the increase in the production capacity of these steel plants recorded thereafter in comparison to their previous production; and

(c) if not, the time by when these works will be completed and the details of plant- wise increase expected in steel production in the country after its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (c) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) undertook modernisation and expansion of its five integrated steel plants at Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Bokaro (Jharkhand), Rourkela (Odisha), Durgapur (West Bengal) and Burnpur (West Bengal) and Special Steel Plant at Salem (Tamil Nadu) to enhance its crude steel capacity from 12.8 Million tonne per annum (Mtpa) to 21.4 Mtpa. The Modernisation and Expansion at Rourkela, Burnpur, Durgapur, Bokaro and Salem Steel Plants has been completed. Further, at Bhilai Steel Plant, all major facilities like New Coke Oven Battery No.11, 2nd Sinter Machine in Sinter Plant-3, New Blast Furnace (BF) No. 8, New Steel Melting Shop III (2 converters and 3 casters), Universal Rail Mill and Rail Welding Lines, Bar and Rod Mill have been completed.

The production of crude steel in SAIL in last three financial years and upto November, 2018 this year is as under:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Crude Steel Production ('OOOT)			
2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	April-Nov.'18
14280	14496	15019	10465

The details of Plant-wise increase in production capacity of Modernisation and Expansion is as under:—

Plant	Crude Steel Capacity prior to Modernisation and Expansion (Mtpa)	Expanded Crude Steel Capacity after Modernisation and Expansion (Mtpa)
Bhilai Steel Plant	3.93	7.0
Rourkela Steel Plant	1.9	4.2
Durgapur Steel Plant	1.8	2.2
Bokaro Steel Plant	4.36	4.61
IISCO Steel Plant	0.5	2.5
Salem Steel Pant	-	0.18
Alloy Steel Plant	0.23	0.5
Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant	0.12	0.2
PLANTS TOTAL	12.84	21.39

Weavers registered/enrolled under MGBBY

2391. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of weavers registered/enrolled under the Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY);

(b) the number of weavers provided benefits of insurance in the case of natural as well as accidental death and in case of total and partial disability; and

(c) the steps taken to provide the benefits to all the beneficiaries in an effective manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) 11,25,527 number of handloom weavers/workers have been enrolled under the Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) across the country during the last three years and current year.

(b) 9,445 number of handloom weavers/workers have been provided insurance

benefits in the case of natural death, accidental death, and in case of total and partial disability across the country during the last three years and current year.

(c) To provide the benefits to all handloom weavers/ workers in an effective manner, Hastkala Sahyog Shivirs have been organized in handloom clusters across the country for creating awareness and enrollment under the Scheme in association with State Governments and LIC. The claim benefits are provided by LIC of India directly into the bank account of beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

Funds allocation towards ATUFS

2392. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the fund allocation towards Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) for both committed liabilities and new cases;

(b) whether Government has disbursed the whole of committed support under ATUFS, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, when Government is going to disburse the funds towards these unpaid committed liabilities; and

(d) whether the delay in payment of committed liabilities has severely stressed the textile industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Under Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), ₹ 17,822 crore has been allocated of which Rs. 5,151 crore is for new cases under ATUFS and ₹ 12,671 crore is for estimated committed liabilities.

(b) to (d) Under ATUFS, after issuance of Unique Identification (UID) Number against the application, the unit has to complete installation of the machinery and make a request for joint inspection. Subsidy is released after verification of installed machinery and commencement of production by a Joint Inspection Team (JIT). Under ATUFS, a total of 6611 UIDs with a subsidy requirement of ₹ 1801.88 crore have been issued. An amount of ₹ 6.18 crore pertaining to 40 UIDs have been released so far after joint inspection. With a view to streamline and further simplify the process to avail subsidy, the guideline of ATUFS has been modified and issued on 02.08.2018.

Skilling and up-skilling in textile sector

2393. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned for skilling and up-skilling an estimated

ten lakh people in the textiles sector including spinning and weaving;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the target in Kerala;

(c) whether the scheme for capacity building in textiles sector will provide demand driven, placement oriented skilling programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of people skilled so far in this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) to (d) The Government has approved a demand driven and placement oriented skill development scheme—"Samarth"—with an outlay of ₹ 1300 crore from 2017-18 to 2019-20. The Scheme targets to train 10.00 lakh persons over a period of 3 years in different job roles in textiles value chain. The scheme will be implemented as per demand on pan India basis without any state or area specific targets. Empanelment of implementing agencies is under process. Trainings has not yet commenced under the scheme.

Export competitiveness and barriers faced by textile companies

2394. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) a list of key export destinations for textiles made in India;

(b) whether Government is aware that Indian textile companies face higher trade barriers compared to other competing countries like Bangladesh, Vietnam and Pakistan in key markets such as the US and EU;

(c) the details of steps taken to help Indian companies; and

(d) whether Government is planning Free trade Agreement (FTA) or other initiatives with major markets to overturn this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) List of top 10 export destination for textiles made in India is as follows:—

Market	2017-18 (Mn USD)	% Share
USA	3,881	17%
EU	3,318	15%
Bangladesh	2,268	10%
China	1,281	6%
Pakistan	687	3%

Market	2017-18 (Mn USD)	% Share
UAE	604	3%
Vietnam	554	2%
Sri Lanka	518	2%
Brazil	411	2%
South Korea	339	2%
Rest of World	8,655	38%
TOTAL	22,516	

Source: DGCI&S.

(b) Indian textile companies face higher trade barriers compared to other competing countries like Bangladesh, Vietnam and Pakistan in key markets such as the USA and EU. Average tariff on textile products faced by India *vis-à-vis* competing countries in EU and USA are as follows:—

	EU	USA
India	5.9%	6.2%
Bangladesh	0.0%	3.9%
Vietnam	6.1%	5.5%
Pakistan	0.0%	5.3%

Source: ITC Trademap.

(c) and (d) To enhance exports of textile and apparel products, Government announced the Special Package for garments and made-ups sectors. The package offers Rebate of State Levies (RoSL), labour law reforms, additional incentives under ATUFS and relaxation of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act. Further, the rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) have been enhanced from 2% to 4% for apparel, 5% to 7% for made-ups, handloom and handicrafts w.e.f. 1st November 2017. Products such as fibre, yarn and fabric in the textile value chain are being strengthened and made competitive through various schemes, *inter alia*, Powertex for fabric segment, Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) for all segments except spinning, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) for all segments, etc. Assistance is provided to exporters under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme. Further, Government has enhanced interest equalization rate for pre and post shipment credit for the textile sector from 3% to 5% w.e.f. 02.11.2018.

Promotion of ART

2395. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has an account of national award winning craftsmen in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government provides any kind of support through incubations, employment or funds to conduct and spread the art; and

(c) how does Government ensure that the art is preserved and the details of programmes and schemes for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) The Government confers National Award under Design and Technical Development Scheme wherein 135 Shilp Guru Awards, 1093 National Awards and 815 National Merit Certificates have been awarded to mastercraft persons across the country till date. State-wise details of awardees are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government implements various schemes for promotion and development of handicrafts sector under “National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP)” and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS).

The NHDP has following components:—

- (1) Base Line Survey and Mobilisation of Artisans under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
- (2) Design and Technology Upgradation
- (3) Human Resource Development
- (4) Direct Benefit to Artisans
- (5) Infrastructure and Technology Support
- (6) Research and Development
- (7) Marketing Support and Services

The CHCDS has following components:

- (1) Mega Cluster
- (2) Special projects under Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicraft

(c) To preserve all the antique handicrafts products of the country, the Government has established crafts Museum at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi which is popularly known as National Handicrafts and Handloom Museum.

In addition to the above the Government has also established 18 Museums throughout the country under Infrastructure and Technology Support scheme to preserve traditional art and craft products of the country including 35 endangered crafts for which Government provides financial, technical assistance under Guru Shishya Parampara, Skill Upgradation Training, Marketing Support and Infrastructure Support for development of artisans.

Statement

Details of Awardees working in Handicrafts Sector

Sl. No.	State	Number of Guru Awardees	Number of National Awardees	National Merit Certificate
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	07	64	55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	03	03
3.	Assam	02	18	16
4.	Bihar	03	26	26
5.	Chhattisgarh	03	06	10
6.	Delhi	09	77	50
7.	Goa	-	02	05
8.	Gujarat	08	85	53
9.	Haryana	02	07	10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	02	10	08
11.	Jharkhand	-	02	47
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	45	03
13.	Karnataka	09	57	27
14.	Kerala	-	21	25
15.	Madhya Pradesh	02	35	29
16.	Maharashtra	03	32	17
17.	Manipur	02	20	18
18.	Meghalaya	-	01	03
19.	Mizoram	-	02	04
20.	Nagaland	-	13	09
21.	Odisha	15	97	79

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Punjab	01	08	18
23.	Rajasthan	23	139	91
24.	Sikkim	-	06	07
25.	Telangana	01	03	-
26.	Tamil Nadu	05	65	37
27.	Tripura	03	22	21
28.	Uttar Pradesh	19	131	72
29.	Uttarakhand	-	-	01
30.	West Bengal	06	91	67
31.	Puducherry	-	05	04
TOTAL		135	1093	815

CBI investigation into bullion deals of HHEC

2396. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered cases of irregularities and misconduct of entrepreneurs who had business of import of bullion with Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Limited (HHEC) in the year 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof and present status of cases, company-wise;

(c) whether CBI also examined the transaction details of other bullion parties having business dealing with HHEC before December, 2015, and requested the HHEC to block their payments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered Case No. RC221/2015/E0020 dated 31.12.2015 against Shyam Kedia, Vice President of Edelweiss Commodities Services Ltd. (ECSL), M/s Edelweiss Commodities Limited (ECL) and unknown others and against the unknown public servants of HHEC. This case has not been concluded so far.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is investigating the bullion import case of M/s Edelweiss Commodities Limited (ECL), CBI has examined

and sought information from HHEC regarding transaction of buyer's credit. The bullion parties whose payments have been withheld by HHEC have followed the process of imports as per agreements which are identical to the agreement signed between ECL and HHEC, which is under investigation by CBI.

Reduction in fabric production due to increase in yarn price

2397. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fabric production have been reduced by small time powerloom weavers mainly due to increase in yarn prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to reduce the burden on these loom weavers to help them undertake the desired production;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The estimated production of powerloom fabric during 2018-19 (Apr.-Oct.) is 22781 Million Square Meters (MSM) which was 22539 MSM during the corresponding period of 2017-18. Thus there is a 1% increase in powerloom fabric production.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. To avoid fluctuation in yarn price, Government has launched a Yarn Bank Scheme as one of the component of Power Tex India with effect from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020. The Scheme provides interest free corpus fund up to ₹ 2.00 crore to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)/Consortium formed by powerloom weavers to enable them to purchase yarn at wholesale rate and give the yarn at reasonable price to the small weavers to avoid middleman/local supplier's brokerage charge on sales of yarn.

(e) Not applicable.

Setting up of new textiles mills

2398. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills which are operational in the country, State / UT-wise details thereof;

(b) whether a number of textile mills are lying inoperative/closed in the country and if so, the details thereof, state wise; and

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated to set up new textile mills in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) As per the information available with the Office of Textile Commissioner, Mumbai, as on 31.10.2018, there are 1381 number of operational cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) in the country . The State -wise number of operational mills is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir. As per the information available with the Office of Textile Commissioner, Mumbai, as on 31.10.2018, there are 628 number of inoperative/closed cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI), the State wise details is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The role of the Central Government is to ensure a conducive policy environment, to facilitate in creating conditions favourable for the industry and encourage private entrepreneurs to set up units.

Statement-I

*State-wise number of operational cotton/man-made fibre textile mills
(Non-SSI) as on 31.10.2018*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Mills
1.	Andhra Pradesh	109
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11
3.	Goa	1
4.	Gujarat	53
5.	Haryana	30
6.	Himachal Pradesh	15
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
8.	Jharkhand	1
9.	Karnataka	18
10.	Kerala	17
11.	Madhya Pradesh	40
12.	Maharashtra	134
13.	Odisha	3

Sl.No.	State	No of Mills
14.	Puducherry	8
15.	Punjab	96
16.	Rajasthan	40
17.	Tamil Nadu	743
18.	Telangana	27
19.	Uttar Pradesh	14
20.	Uttaranchal	6
21.	West Bengal	14
TOTAL		1381

Statement-II

*State-wise number of inoperative/closed mills cotton/man-made fibre textile
(Non-SSI) as on 31.10.2018*

Sl.No.	State	No of Mills
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23
2.	Assam	7
3.	Bihar	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	1
5.	Daman and Diu	1
6.	Gujarat	44
7.	Haryana	42
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
10.	Jharkhand	0
11.	Karnataka	23
12.	Kerala	17
13.	Madhya Pradesh	20
14.	Maharashtra	64
15.	Manipur	1
16.	Odisha	13
17.	Puducherry	2

Sl.No.	State	No of Mills
18.	Punjab	19
19.	Rajasthan	24
20.	Tamil Nadu	236
21.	Telangana	11
22.	Uttar Pradesh	53
23.	Uttaranchal	4
24.	West Bengal	16
TOTAL		628

Share of textile items in exports

2399. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) What is the share of textile items in the export market of the country and per centage of foreign exchange earnings from it;

(b) What is the quantum of textile items exported by Government and private sectors during the last three years; and

(c) What steps Governments has taken to promote Government participation in production and export of textile items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) In 2017-18, India's overall merchandise exports stood at US\$ 303.38 bn and textile and apparel exports including handicrafts valued at US\$ 39.22 bn comprising 13% of overall exports of India.

(b) Quantum of India's textile and apparel exports during last three years is as follows:—

Values in Mn USD	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total T&A including Handicrafts	39,288	39,011	39,221

Source: DGCI&S.

(c) To promote Government participation in production and exports of textile and apparel products, Government has announced Special Package for garments and made-ups sectors. The package offers labour law reforms, additional incentives under ATUFS, enhanced duty drawback coverage and relaxation of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act. Further, the rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme

(MEIS) have been enhanced from 2% to 4% for apparel, 5% to 7% for made-ups, handloom and handicrafts *w.e.f.* 1st November 2017. Products such as fibre, yarn and fabric in the textile value chain are being strengthened and made competitive through various schemes, *inter alia*, Powertex for fabric segment, Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) for all segments except spinning, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) for all segments, etc. IGST has been exempted on import under Advance Authorisation and Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme. Government has also enhanced interest equalization rate for pre and post shipment credit for the textile sector from 3% to 5% *w.e.f.* 02.11.2018 and provides assistance to exporters under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme.

Increasing import duty on all textile items

2400. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has doubled the import duty on all textile items;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the extent to which the move has benefited the domestic manufacturers of these products;
- (d) whether some countries still enjoy duty free access to Indian markets; and
- (e) if so, whether it will adversely impact the domestic manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Government has doubled the import duty on 504 textile items including 22 fabric, 383 apparel, 75 carpets, 9 made-ups and 15 others textile items.

(c) As, the duty has been increased in July and August 2018, its impact on domestic industry can be assessed only after two quarters post August 2018.

(d) and (e) India has granted duty free status to Bangladesh under SAFTA and has given duty free Tariff Rate Quota on eight million apparel pieces to Sri Lanka. Duty free access has been granted keeping in view the bilateral relations with these countries which provide access to each other's markets on reciprocal basis. Due to trade agreements, India had a textile and apparel trade surplus of US\$ 1,911 mn and US\$ 505 mn with Bangladesh and Sri Lanka respectively during 2017-18.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS
SET FOR THE 1ST JANUARY, 2019***

Regulatory framework to check medical implants

*196. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of rising number of adverse events including deaths from faulty implants of medical devices which include breast and knee implants, pelvic meshes, coronary stents and pacemakers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to a corrupt nexus between hospitals, doctors, global pharma majors and manufacturers of medical devices resulting in unregulated sale and implants of medical devices in the country; and

(c) whether Government proposes to bring in a legislation to put in place a regulatory framework on implants of medical devices to check its rampant abuse?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The Government has not received such reports that there is rising number of adverse events including deaths from faulty implants of medical devices.

Adverse reactions/malfunctioning in medical devices may happen due to various reasons like improper usage, improper size, electrical and mechanical problems and defective medical devices. It may or may not be related to the device.

The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, regulates the import, sale and manufacturing of notified medical devices including breast and knee implants, pelvic meshes, coronary stents under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Medical Device Rules, 2017 thereunder. More than 350 medical devices and more than 250 in-vitro diagnostics have been brought under regulation. Under these rules, import of all classes of Medical Devices as well as manufacture of Class C and D Medical Devices are regulated by CDSCO, while manufacture of Class A and B Medical devices are regulated by the concerned State Licensing Authorities (SLA) appointed by the State Governments.

Further, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has approved the commencement of "Materiovigilance Programme of India (MvPI)" with Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC), Ghaziabad as the National Coordinating Centre having dedicated functional

* The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Tuesday, the 1st January, 2019 was Cancelled. Answers to Questions put down in the list for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, the 2nd January, 2019.

Medical Device Adverse Event Monitoring Centres (MDMCs) all over the country. All the Adverse Drugs Reaction Monitoring Centres (AMCs) under Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI) have also been entrusted to report adverse events due to the use of medical devices.

(b) and (c) To have comprehensive regulatory provisions for import, manufacture, sale and distribution of medical devices based on risk based criteria, the Government of India has notified the Medical Device, Rules 2017 which have become effective from 01.01.2018. For import or manufacture of any medical device, the applicant is required to submit details of design, specification, non-clinical as well as clinical data of safety and performance of the devices. In case of new Medical Devices, the safety, quality and performance data are evaluated by CDSCO in consultation with the Subject Expert Committee in the relevant therapeutic areas. Under the said rules, there are provisions that subsequent to approval of a medical device, the applicant is required to closely monitor the device for its clinical safety. The applicant is required to submit Periodic Safety Update Reports (PSURs) to CDSCO.

The Uniform Code of Pharmaceuticals Marketing Practices (UCPMP) announced by the Department of Pharmaceuticals in December, 2014 which is in operation since 01.01.2015 for voluntary adoption by pharma industry provides that the manufacturers should not use any unethical practices for luring doctors to boost sales of their products.

Further, Clause 6.8 (Code of Conduct for doctors in their relationship with pharmaceutical and allied health sector industry) of the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 prohibits doctors from taking gifts, travel facilities, hospitality or monetary grants from pharmaceutical and allied health sector industry. The said regulation empowers the Medical Council of India and respective State Medical Councils to award punishment to a doctor against any act in violation of code of Ethics.

Development of Uchchaith in Mithila region of Bihar

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

(a) whether 'Uchchait' located in Mithila region of Bihar is a historical and cultural heritage site related to the great ancient Sanskrit poet, Kalidas, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is working on any action plan to conserve and develop the historical and cultural heritage site of Uchchaith, if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) 'Uchchait' located in Mithila region of Bihar is neither a centrally protected monument/site under Archaeological Survey of India nor there is any proposal with the Archaeological Survey of India in this regard.

Measures to avoid frauds in banks

*198. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the figures released by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have stated that frauds involving ₹ 8670 crore have been committed in banks in recent three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the losses to the banks;

(c) whether the main reasons for such frauds are giving loans succumbing to unfair means and non-repayment, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps adopted by Government to avoid such frauds in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) monitors frauds reported by banks and select financial institutions (FIs), and has required them to furnish to it Fraud Monitoring Return in individual fraud cases. In this connection, it may be noted that fraud data reported to RBI is by the year of reporting and not the year of occurrence of the fraud or sanction of loan, Letter of Undertaking (LoU), etc., which may be of an earlier period. e.g., the fraudulent issuance of LoUs in PNB was reported in February 2018 but is a continuing fraud since 2011. As a result, it is not possible from this data to arrive at year-wise amounts involved in frauds. However, as per inputs received from RBI, the aggregate reported amount for frauds involving an amount of ₹ 1 lakh and above, as reported by scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) and select FIs in financial year (FY) 2015-16, FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18, is ₹ 18,698.82 crore, ₹ 23,933.85 crore and ₹ 41,167.71 crore respectively and the extent of loss due to frauds for the same period is ₹ 16,602.90 crore, ₹ 16,788.54 crore and ₹ 37,226.39 respectively.

With regard to reasons for frauds, it may be noted that the RBI Master Circular on Frauds-Classification and Reporting observes that frauds are committed by unscrupulous borrowers by various methods including, *inter alia*, fraudulent discount of instruments, fraudulent disposal of pledged/hypothecated stocks, fund diversion, criminal neglect and *mala fide* managerial failure on the part of borrowers. The Master Circular also refers to certain other methods, which include forged instruments, manipulated account books, fictitious accounts, unauthorised credit facilities, fraudulent foreign exchange

transactions, exploitation of “multiple banking arrangement”, and deficiency on the part of third parties with role in credit sanction/disbursement.

A number of steps have been adopted for strengthening fraud risk management in banks and to ensure proper check on banking frauds in future, which include, *inter alia*, the following:—

- (1) RBI has issued Master Directions on Frauds – Classification and Reporting, which requires lenders to report frauds beyond a threshold amount to the police or Central Bureau of Investigation, monitoring and follow-up of cases by a special committee, quarterly placement of information before the bank’s Audit Committee of the Board, and annual review of frauds by banks. These cover, *inter alia*, preventive measures, fraud detection systems, strengthening internal controls, remedial action, monitoring of progress of investigation and recovery, and staff accountability.
- (2) Government has issued “Framework for timely detection, reporting, investigation etc. relating to large value bank frauds” to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), which provides, *inter alia*, that:—
 - (i) all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), be examined by banks from the angle of possible fraud, and a report placed before the bank’s Committee for Review of NPAs on the findings of this investigation;
 - (ii) examination be initiated for wilful default immediately upon reporting fraud to RBI; and
 - (iii) report on the borrower be sought from the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau in case an account turns NPA.
- (3) Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts. It provides for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of such offender’s property and disentitlement of the offender from defending any civil claim.
- (4) Central Fraud Registry (CFR), based on Fraud Monitoring Returns filed by banks and select financial institutions, has been set up by RBI as a searchable online central database for use by banks.
- (5) For enforcement of auditing standards and ensuring the quality of audits, Government has established the National Financial Reporting Authority as an independent regulator.

- (6) For management of fraud risk and to direct the focus of banks to early detection of loan frauds, prompt reporting to RBI and investigative agencies and timely initiation of staff accountability proceedings, RBI has issued a framework for dealing with loan frauds and Red Flagged Accounts (RFA), with timelines for actions incumbent on banks, for dealing with loan frauds of ₹ 50 crore and above, requiring banks to classify potential fraud accounts as RFAs based on observation/evaluation of Early Warning Signals noticed. The red flagging is done on an information technology platform where all banks report large exposure to entities/individuals so that other banks can be forewarned about fraud risk.
- (7) RBI has issued a circular to all banks in February, 2018 to implement security and operational controls, such as straight-through process between the Core Banking Solutions/accounting system and the SWIFT messaging system, enablement of time-based restrictions in SWIFT, review of logs at regular intervals, undertaking of reconciliation in a time-bound manner, etc.
- (8) RBI has instructed banks to report deficient third-party services (such as legal search reports, property valuers' reports etc.) and ineffective action against collusion of these providers with fraudsters to the Indian Banks' Association, which maintains a caution list of such service providers.
- (9) Instructions/advisories have been issued:—
- (i) by Government to PSBs to decide on publishing photographs of wilful defaulters, in terms of RBI's instructions and as per their Board-approved policy,
 - (ii) by Government to PSBs to obtain certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore,
 - (iii) by RBI to SCBs to implement RBI guidelines to prevent skimming of ATM/debit/credit cards,
 - (iv) by RBI to SCBs to ensure legal audit of title documents in respect of large value loan accounts, and
 - (v) by RBI to SCBs to strictly ensure rotational transfer of officials/employees.
- (10) As per inputs received from PSBs, banks have adopted, *inter alia*, the following practices that mitigate implementation of risk of fraud:—
- (i) implementation of measures such as Fraud Risk Management Solution for prevention, detection and monitoring of fraudulent transactions;

- (ii) processing, appraisal and sanction of loans through Loan Originating Software and Off-line Transaction Monitoring System for internal control;
- (iii) generation of alerts for Early Warning Signal and red flagging of accounts; and
- (iv) online verification of credit information report, CFR, wilful defaulter list, etc.

Preventing anaemia in women

†*199. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 65 per cent of women in the country are anaemic;
- (b) if so, the efforts made to prevent the said disease; and
- (c) the extent to which Government has been successful in preventing anaemia through the efforts made in this regard and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-IV (2015-16), 53% women in age group 15-49 years and 50.3% pregnant women are anemic.

(b) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), following steps have been taken for reducing anaemia among women in reproductive age group:-

- Guidelines have been issued to the States/UTs for universal screening of pregnant women at all health facilities. 180 Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets are to be given in the ante natal period and 180 IFA tablets are to be given in the post-natal period to all pregnant women. If pregnant women are found to be clinically anemic, they are given double doses of tablets as a part of treatment regimen. For Adolescent girls of 10-19 years of age, weekly iron folic acid is provided.
- To address anaemia due to worm infestation, deworming of pregnant women is done after first trimester of pregnancy and biannually in children and adolescents.
- To tackle the problem of anemia due to malaria particularly in women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Health and nutrition education through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material in the form of posters, hoardings, wall-writings and audio-visuals is undertaken.
- Reduction of Anemia is also prioritized under the recently launched POSHAN Abhiyaan as it aims to reduce anaemia prevalence by 3 per cent per year among children, adolescents, women in reproductive age group and pregnant women between the year 2018 and 2022. In this regard, Anemia Mukht Bharat (AMB) Strategy (also known as Intensified National Iron Plus Initiative) has been formulated for holistic and comprehensive management of anemia. The AMB strategy includes six target age groups, six interventions and six institutional mechanisms (6x6x6). Details of AMB are annexed.

(c) While the result from recently launched interventions will only be known in the future, there has been a reduction of 2 per centage points in the prevalence of anemia from 55.3% (NFHS-3) to 53% (NFHS-4) among women in reproductive age group and reduction of 8 per centage points (57.9% in NFHS-3 to 50.3% NFHS-4) among the pregnant women.

Statement

Anaemia Mukht Bharat (AMB) strategy (6x6x6)

- The Six target groups are (i) children 6-59 months and (ii) 5-9 years, (iii) Adolescents Girls and Boys aged 12-19 years, (iv) women in reproductive age (15-49 years), (v) pregnant women and (vi) lactating women.
- There are six interventions, they are (i) Prophylactic Iron and Folic Acid supplementation, (ii) Deworming, (iii) Intensified year-round Behaviour Change Communication Campaign, (iv) Test and treat using digital method and point of care, (v) Provision of Iron and Folic Acid fortified foods in public health programmes, (vi) Addressing non-nutritional causes of anemia.
- There are six institutional mechanisms (i) Intra-ministerial coordination, (ii) National Anemia Mukht Bharat Unit, (iii) National Centre of Excellence and Advanced Research on Anemia Control, (iv) Convergence with other ministries, (v) Strengthening supply chain and logistics (vi) Anemia Mukht Bharat Dashboard and Digital Portal.

Ayush health fairs

*200. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to organise AYUSH Health Fairs in various parts of the country in order to educate the positive aspects of AYUSH systems of medicines to the common people and to make it accessible especially in small cities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government also proposes to organise such fairs at district and block levels in different States particularly in Karnataka, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) fund allocation made in this regard to the State of Karnataka by the Ministry during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. Under Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of Information Education and Communication (IEC) in AYUSH, the Ministry organises AYUSH Health Fairs namely National level Arogya Fairs, State level Arogya Fairs, Yoga Fests/Utsavs and Ayurveda Parvs through appropriate Government and non-Government institutions to create awareness and educate the people about the positive aspects of AYUSH systems of medicine. State Arogya Fairs are organised at the State Capital or the district headquarters preferably with large rural population in the vicinity.

So far 35 National level Arogya fairs and 56 State level Arogya Fairs have been organized since 2007. The details of National and State level Arogya Fairs are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*). In addition, the Ministry has organized 14 Yoga Fests/Utsavs so far through Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) in different states/UTs. The details of Yoga Fests/Utsavs are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

The Ministry also organized 8 Ayurveda Parvs during the period from September 2017 to November 2018. The details of Ayurveda Parvs organized are given in Statement-IV (*See below*)

(b) At present no such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry.

(c) No funds have been allocated to the State Government of Karnataka in this

regard by the Ministry during the last three years. However, 2 National Arogya Fairs, 1 Yoga Fest/Utsav and 1 Ayurveda Parv have been held in Karnataka during the last three years through eligible organizers. The expenditure incurred in this regard are as follows:-

Sl.No	Financial Year	Expenditure in ₹
1.	2015-16	₹ 1,00,00,000/-
2.	2016-17	₹ 1,38,62,747/-
3.	2017-18	₹ 30,00,000/-

Statement-I

Details of National Arogya Fairs organized till the date

Sl.No.	State/UT	Location	Date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	8-11 September, 2017
2.	Assam	Guwahati	30 January to 2 February, 2015
3.	Bihar	Patna	6-9 December, 2009
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	6-9 February, 2015
5.	Goa	Goa	26-29 March, 2016
6.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	14-17 December, 2018
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	29 Sept.-3 Oct., 2009
		Jammu and Kathua	21-24, 28-29 December, 2013
8.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	12-15 February, 2016
9.	Karnataka	Bangalore	9-13 December, 2010
			21-24 January, 2015
			3-7 January, 2016
			10-13 Sept., 2016
			5-9 December, 2018
10.	Kerala	Thiruvanthapuram	21-24, May 2015
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	4-7 January, 2008
			7-10 April, 2017
12.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	30 January-2 February, 2009
13.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	22-25 February, 2015
14.	Punjab	Amritsar	15-18 March, 2008

Sl.No.	State/UT	Location	Date
15.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	13-16 February, 2015
16.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	28-30 January, 2011
		Chennai	5-8 May, 2017
17.	Telangana	Hyderabad	12-15 October, 2012
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	12-15 November, 2010
			25-28 October, 2013
19.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	20-23 April, 2008
			5-8 February, 2016
20.	West Bengal	Kolkata	8-11 February, 2014
			1-4 December, 2016
21.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	10-13 May, 2013
22.	Delhi	New Delhi	26-29 October, 2007
			31 Oct.- 3 Nov., 2008
			6-9 November, 2014
			4-7 December, 2017

Statement-II

Details of State Arogya Fairs organised till the date

Sl.No.	State/UT	Location	Date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	26-27 April, 2008
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	18-22 March, 2010
		Ziro Lower Subansiri District	3-6 October, 2012
		Itanagar	20-22 February, 2017
3.	Assam	Guwahati	4-7 December, 2009
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	14-17 March, 2010
5.	Goa	Goa	27-30 March, 2015
6.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	9-13 January, 2015
7.	Haryana	Rohtak	26- 28 February, 2011
		Panchkula	23-25 February, 2015
		Ambala Cantt.	3-6 March, 2016
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	25-27 Sept. 2010

Sl.No.	State/UT	Location	Date
		Ridge, Shimla	26-28 November, 2016
9.	Jharkhand	Dumka	12-15 March, 2011
10.	Karnataka	Bangalore	9-13 February, 2012
11.	Kerala	Thrissur, Kerala	11-15 February, 2008
		Thiruvananthapuram	9-14 February, 2012
		Thrissur	12-16 December, 2013
		Thiruvananthapuram	20-24 February, 2014
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	7-10 December, 2012
			25-29 September, 2018
13.	Maharashtra	Nanded	12-15 May, 2012
14.	Manipur	Imphal	27-30 November, 2009
			6-9 December, 2018
		East Imphal	24-27 April 2015
15.	Meghalaya	Shillong	1-4 May, 2009
			18-20 November, 2016
16.	Mizoram	Aizwal	13-15 April, 2010
		Aizwal	9-12 May, 2011
		Lunglei	20-23 November, 2012
		Aizwal	5-8 May, 2015
17.	Nagaland	Kohima	18-20 March, 2009
		Dimapur	16-19 March, 2012
		Mokukchung	12-16 December, 2017
18.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	23-26 February, 2010
			9-12 November, 2012
19.	Punjab	Ludhiana	20-23 March, 2009
		Bhatinda	12-15 February, 2010
		Amritsar	18-21 December, 2010
		Anandpur Sahib	23-26 November, 2012
		Gardhiwal	5-6 October, 2013
20.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	16-21 December, 2008

Sl.No.	State/UT	Location	Date
		Ajmer	28 Oct.-3 November, 2010
		Jaipur	6-9 January, 2012
		Rajkot	8-10 January, 2016
21.	Sikkim	Gangtok	12-16 March 2010
		Gangtok	3-7 April, 2013
		Jhorthan	14-17 January, 2017
		Jorethang	14-16 January, 2018
22.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	29-30 May, 2010
23.	Tripura	Agartala	12-15 February, 2010
			18-22 February, 2012
			22-24 January, 2016
24.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	14 January-14 April, 2010
		Dehradun	8-11 July, 2011
25.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	12-15 March, 2015

Statement-III*Yoga Fest organised through CCRYN*

Sl.No.	State	Location	Date
1.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	17th-19th March, 2017
2.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	18th-20th May, 2018
3.	Goa	Goa	25th-27th March, 2017
4.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	24th-26th February, 2017
5.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	18th-20th May, 2018
6.	Karnataka	Bangalore	6th-8th January, 2017
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	25th-27th February, 2017
8.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	24th-26th March, 2017
		Pune	18th-20th June, 2018
9.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	24th-26th March, 2017
10.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	21st-23rd July, 2018
11.	Telangana	Hyderabad	2nd-4th December, 2018
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	23rd-25th March, 2017
13.	West Bengal	Kolkata	17th-19th March, 2017

Statement-IV*Ayurveda Parv organized till the date*

Sl.No.	State	Location	Date
1.	Bihar	Patna	16th-18th March, 2018
2.	Delhi	New Delhi	7th-10th September, 2017
3.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	22nd-25th December, 2017
4.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	16th-18th March, 2018
5.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	7th-9th October, 2017
6.	Odisha	Puri	23rd-25th November, 2018
7.	Punjab	Patiala	25th-27th November, 2017
8.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	14th-16th September, 2017

Unsatisfactory implementation of DDUGJY

†*201. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has not been any drastic increase in respect of electrification of villages under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) during the last two years; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that keeping in view the gravity of this subject, a committee is being constituted by Government for its immediate implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As reported by States, all inhabited census villages in the country stand electrified as on 28th April, 2018.

Funds released for Amaravati

*202. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government has received the Detailed Project Report from the Andhra Pradesh Government for creation of essential facilities/infrastructure for its new Capital, Amaravati;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Whether Government is also considering to release fund for Capital city, Amaravati based on the Detailed Project Report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Yes, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted two Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 'Amaravati Government Complex and Associated Infrastructure etc.' amounting to ₹ 11602 crore and ₹ 39937 crore respectively to NITI Aayog.

(c) and (d) As per information provided by NITI Aayog, comments have been sought from Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs on the proposal of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh received *vide* DPR amounting to ₹ 39937 crore, which are awaited.

Implementation of reservation policy in AIIMS, Delhi

†*203. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge shortage of staff and doctors in AIIMS, Delhi;

(b) the number of staff and doctors posted at present against the sanctioned strength in AIIMS, Delhi; and

(c) whether reservation policy has been complied with cent per cent in the appointments made during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) At present, 658 doctors and 9881 staff are working in the hospital along with 31 Assistant Professors who are working on Contractual basis to meet the urgent requirement of different departments. Apart from doctors (Faculty), the services of Senior Residents/Junior Residents are also utilized for patient care and research.

(b) The number of doctors and staff posted at present against the sanctioned strength are as follows:—

Faculty Posts:

Group	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy
Doctors	1020	658	362

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Non-Faculty Posts:

Group	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacancy
“A”	646	385	261
“B”	6704	5323	1381
“C” & Erstwhile “D”	4958	4173	785

(c) The reservation policy has been followed in appointments made during the last three years.

Impact of GDP and per capita income growth on common people

†*204. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is satisfactory, whereas the Per Capita Income growth is not satisfactory;

(b) the details of growth registered in GDP and in Per Capita Income in the last three years, respectively; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that economic development and growth in GDP are not impacting the day-to-day lives of common people because of which they are not able to use better facilities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Per Capita Net National Income (NNI) at constant (2011-12) prices for the last three years is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Growth Rate of GDP and Per Capita NNI (per cent)

	2015-16	2016-17 (1st RE)	2017-18 (PE)
GDP	8.2	7.1	6.7
Per capita NNI	6.9	5.7	5.4

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO).

Notes: 1st RE: First Revised Estimates; PE: Provisional Estimates.

India's growth rate of GDP has been the highest among all major economies. The average growth rate in per capita income was 6 per cent in last three years. India is among the only few countries in the world to achieve a growth rate of 6 per cent or above in per capita income during the last three years.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) A high growth rate in per capita income during the last three years is reflected in improved standard of living of people. India's consumption has improved. Evidence is also available with regard to people in rural areas also spending more on durable goods. Improvement in average expectancy of life, reduction in children's mortality rate etc. are also to some extent reflective of higher per capita income. In addition, Government has been undertaking various targeted interventions in the area of health, education, employment, housing, poverty alleviation, social empowerment among others. The key interventions include Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), National Social Assistance Programme, Ayushman Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, Targeted Public Distribution System/National Food Security Act, DeenDayalUpadhyayaGrameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana. Government has also been leveraging technology, for instance in use of Direct Benefit Transfers to improve delivery of benefits directly to poorer sections of society to improve upon their effective incomes.

Inclusion of Meera Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Yojana

*205. DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state whether any provision has been made to include a MEERA Circuit Scheme under Spiritual Circuit to cover Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): All the tourist places in the country related to spirituality are covered under the Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Ministry of Tourism.

The projects for development under the scheme are identified in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Based on the above criteria, Ministry has sanctioned funds to the tune of ₹ 2.29 crore for development of Parking near Meera Bai Temple (Chittorgarh); Light and Sound Show and Flood Illumination of Main Gate and surroundings at Meera Bai Smarak (Merta) under the project '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 Smarak) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme’.

No proposal has been received for development of sites related to Meera Bai in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat.

Immunisation of children and pregnant women in Punjab under UIP

*206. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children and pregnant women still to be immunised, under the Universal Immunisation Programme, in Punjab against the threatening diseases; and

(b) whether Government proposes to take action on the same without further loss of time?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the report of National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4)-2015-16, around 89% children aged 12-23 months are fully immunized and similarly 89% of the pregnant women in Punjab received two or more doses of Tetanus Toxoid (TT) Vaccine.

(b) Government has launched Mission Indradhanush with an aim to increase the full immunisation coverage to 90% through focus on pockets of low immunisation coverage. During the various phases of Mission Indradhanush, 14 districts of Punjab have been covered. Further, 1261 villages across 22 districts and 461 villages across 2 districts were also covered during Mission Indradhanush under Gram Swaraj Abhiyan and Extended Gram Swaraj Abhiyan respectively. During various phases of Mission Indradhanush, 1,94,674 children and 42,337 pregnant women have been vaccinated. Further, strengthening of routine immunisation microplans and awareness generation activities have been taken up to improve the immunization coverage and sustain the gains of Mission Indradhanush.

Removing economic inequality

†*207. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that economic inequality is constantly increasing in the country causing poor people to become poorer and rich people to become even richer;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of steps taken by Government in that direction to remove the increasing economic inequality and the reasons due to which the steps taken in this regard are not yielding desired result; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Sir, Based on the Quinquennial Household Consumer Expenditure Surveys of the NSSO conducted in 2004-05 (61st round) and 2011-12 (68th round), the Gini coefficient using Mixed Reference Period (measuring the inequality between different expenditure classes of the population) in rural areas has remained almost the same in 2004-05 and 2011-12 at 0.27 and 0.28 respectively. In the urban areas, the Gini coefficient has increased marginally from 0.35 in 2004-05 to 0.37 in 2011-12. This indicates almost no deterioration of inequality status in India.

(b) to (c) The primary policy objective of the Government is development of all segments of the population. The Government has been implementing various programmes/schemes for creating better employment opportunities, strengthening social infrastructure and providing basic amenities like water, electricity, roads, sanitation and housing. Programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Scheme (MGNREGA), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) etc. are being implemented by the Government in both rural and urban areas of the country which aim to create directly and indirectly additional employment opportunities to reap the benefits of the demographic dividend. The Prime Mantri Jan DhanYojana strives to achieve financial inclusion by ensuring that the economically weaker sections have access to bank accounts.

Several other important programmes seek to provide durable assets and financing facilities to poorer sections to help them raise their income and consumption levels. Such programmes include Swacch Bharat Mission, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/National Food Security Act (NFSA), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Stand-up India scheme etc. Further, for expanding the social security net, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), the largest health protection scheme has been rolled out from October 2018 for providing secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. These interventions are expected to save the above poverty line households (APL) not to fall in poverty on account of medical emergencies and help poor families to be saved from the burden of such diseases.

Impact assessment of Saubhagya scheme

*208. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state whether any assessment has been made on the progress made in the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) which was launched in September, 2017 with the aim to provide access of electricity to all remaining households in the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Performance of Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-Saubhagya is regularly monitored for the entire country by Ministry of Power. As reported by the States more than 2.31 crore households have been electrified, up to 26.12.2018, since launch of Saubhagya scheme on 11th October, 2017. The scheme envisages electrifying the remaining un-electrified households by 31st March, 2019.

Plans to celebrate birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev

*209. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the series of activities planned by Government to mark the birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Devji; and

(b) the amount earmarked, if any, for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Government of India has decided to commemorate 550th birth anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak Devji with effect from 23.11.2018 at national as well as international level. Following activities have been planned during the year-long celebrations:

- (i) Development of the Kartarpur corridor from Dera Baba Nanak in Gurdaspur district to the international border in order to facilitate pilgrims from India to visit the holy Gurdwara Darbar Sahib, Kartarpur in Pakistan.
- (ii) Development of the historic town of Sultanpur Lodhi as a heritage town on the Smart City principles including establishment of a heritage complex.
- (iii) Upgradation and development of Sultanpur Lodhi railway station with all the modern amenities.
- (iv) Release of commemorative coin and postage stamp.

- (v) Set up a Centre for Inter Faith Studies at Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.
- (vi) Organisation of an International Seminar on the life and teachings of Shri Guru Nanak Devji in New Delhi.
- (vii) Establishing chairs on Shri Guru Nanak Devji in one University each in UK and Canada.
- (viii) Doordarshan to arrange live telecast of programmes on Shri Guru Nanak Devji and the Gurubani.
- (ix) National Book Trust to publish Gurubani in different Indian Languages.
- (x) UNESCO to be requested to translate and publish anthology of Shri Guru Nanak Devji's writings in world languages.
- (xi) Indian Missions to organise special events to commemorate the occasion.
- (xii) States/UTs to celebrate 550th birth anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak Devji in a befitting manner.

(b) No specific amount has been earmarked for the purpose. Planned activities will be implemented through various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and State Governments and financial implications will be met by the respective Ministries/State Governments from their allocated budget.

Upgradation of public healthcare infrastructure

*210. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to expand and increase the health infrastructure in the States;

(b) if so, the details of the areas in which Government is planning to expand and increase the same; and

(c) the State which has the best health infrastructure including sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Block PHCs, Rural Hospitals, Sub-divisional Hospitals, District Hospitals, Medical Colleges and Hospitals, Super Speciality Hospitals including the number of beds and the patients treated there?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Public Health and hospitals, being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing accessible, affordable and quality healthcare including setting up of new hospitals and upgradation and strengthening of existing health facilities lies with the State Governments.

However, under the National Health Mission, financial and technical support is provided to State/UTs for strengthening their healthcare systems including for expanding and strengthening the public health infrastructure. This includes setting up or upgrading public health facilities, creation/up-gradation of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) wings, Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs), Labour rooms, Operation theatres, strengthening laboratory services, procurement of drugs and equipment, Ambulances, Mobile Medical Units etc. based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

(c) As per Rural Health Statistics 2018, the State/UT-wise details of availability of health facilities at the level of Sub-centres (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs), in terms of population norms, are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The States/UTs of Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have no shortfall in health facilities at the level of SCs, PHCs, CHCs as against norms.

There are 245 Government medical colleges and attached hospitals in the country. The State/UT-wise details of Government medical college and hospitals, are given in Statement-II (*See below*). The total number of Government hospitals and beds, as per National Health Profile, 2018, is 23582 and 710761 respectively. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

As per HMIS data, the OPD and IPD numbers in the public health facilities at the level of SC, PHC, CHC, SDH and DH in the country was about 160 crore and 7.5 crore respectively in the year 2017-18. The State-UT-wise details are as per Statement-IV (*See below*). The information regarding patient treated in other Government hospitals, medical college and Hospitals, Super specialty Hospitals is not maintained centrally.

Statement-I

*Shortfall in Health Infrastructure as per 2011 population in India
(as on 31st March, 2018)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Population in Rural Areas	Tribal Population in Rural Areas	Sub Centres			
				R	P	S	% Shorfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34776389	2293102	7261	7458	*	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1066358	789846	318	312	6	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	26807034	3665405	5850	4644	1206	21
4.	Bihar	92341436	1270851	18637	9949	8688	47
5.	Chhattisgarh	19607961	7231082	4885	5200	*	*
6.	Goa	551731	87639	122	214	*	*
7.	Gujarat	34694609	8021848	8008	9153	*	*
8.	Haryana	16509359	0	3301	2589	712	22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6176050	374392	1285	2084	*	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9108060	1406833	2009	2967	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	25055073	7868150	6060	3848	2212	37
12.	Karnataka	37469335	3429791	7951	9443	*	*
13.	Kerala	17471135	433092	3551	5380	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	52557404	14276874	12415	11192	1223	10
15.	Maharashtra	61556074	9006077	13512	10638	2874	21
16.	Manipur	2021640	791126	509	429	80	16
17.	Meghalaya	2371439	2136891	759	443	316	42
18.	Mizoram	525435	507467	172	370	*	*
19.	Nagaland	1407536	1306838	455	396	59	13
20.	Odisha	34970562	8994967	8193	6688	1505	18
21.	Punjab	17344192	0	3468	2950	518	15
22.	Rajasthan	51500352	8693123	11459	14405	*	*
23.	Sikkim	456999	167146	113	147	*	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	37229590	660280	7533	8712	*	*
25.	Telangana	21585313	2939027	4708	4744	*	*
26.	Tripura	2712464	1117566	691	1020	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	7036954	264819	1442	1847	*	*
28.	Uttar Pradesh	155317278	1031076	31200	20521	10679	34
29.	West Bengal	62183113	4855115	13083	10357	2726	21
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	237093	26715	50	123	*	*
31.	Chandigarh	28991	0	5	17	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	183114	150944	56	71	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Daman and Diu	60396	7617	13	26	*	*
34.	Delhi	419042	0	83	12	71	86
35.	Lakshadweep	14141	13463	4	14	*	*
36.	Puducherry	395200	0	79	54	25	32
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		833748852	93819162	179240	158417	32900	18
PHCs							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34776389	2293102	1197	1147	50	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1066358	789846	48	143	*	*
3.	Assam	26807034	3665405	954	946	8	1
4.	Bihar	92341436	1270851	3099	1899	1200	39
5.	Chhattisgarh	19607961	7231082	774	793	*	*
6.	Goa	551731	87639	19	25	*	*
7.	Gujarat	34694609	8021848	1290	1474	*	*
8.	Haryana	16509359	0	550	368	182	33
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6176050	374392	212	576	*	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9108060	1406833	327	637	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	25055073	7868150	966	298	668	69
12.	Karnataka	37469335	3429791	1306	2359	*	*
13.	Kerala	17471135	433092	589	849	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	52557404	14276874	1989	1171	818	41
15.	Maharashtra	61556074	9006077	2201	1823	378	17
16.	Manipur	2021640	791126	80	91	*	*
17.	Meghalaya	2371439	2136891	114	108	6	5
18.	Mizoram	525435	507467	25	57	*	*
19.	Nagaland	1407536	1306838	68	126	*	*
20.	Odisha	34970562	8994967	1315	1288	27	2
21.	Punjab	17344192	0	578	432	146	25
22.	Rajasthan	51500352	8693123	1861	2078	*	*
23.	Sikkim	456999	167146	18	24	*	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	37229590	660280	1251	1421	*	*
25.	Telangana	21585313	2939027	768	643	125	16
26.	Tripura	2712464	1117566	109	108	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Uttarakhand	7036954	264819	238	257	*	*
28.	Uttar Pradesh	155317278	1031076	5194	3621	1573	30
29.	West Bengal	62183113	4855115	2153	913	1240	58
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	237093	26715	8	22	*	*
31.	Chandigarh	28991	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	183114	150944	8	9	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	60396	7617	2	4	*	*
34.	Delhi	419042	0	13	5	8	62
35.	Lakshadweep	14141	13463	0	4	*	*
36.	Puducherry	395200	0	13	24	*	*
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		833748852	93819162	29337	25743	6430	22
CHCs							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34776389	2293102	299	193	106	35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1066358	789846	12	63	*	*
3.	Assam	26807034	3665405	238	172	66	28
4.	Bihar	92341436	1270851	774	150	624	81
5.	Chhattisgarh	19607961	7231082	193	169	24	12
6.	Goa	551731	87639	4	4	0	0
7.	Gujarat	34694609	8021848	322	363	*	*
8.	Haryana	16509359	0	137	113	24	18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6176050	374392	53	91	*	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9108060	1406833	81	84	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	25055073	7868150	241	171	70	29
12.	Karnataka	37469335	3429791	326	206	120	37
13.	Kerala	17471135	433092	147	227	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	52557404	14276874	497	309	188	38
15.	Maharashtra	61556074	9006077	550	361	189	34
16.	Manipur	2021640	791126	20	23	*	*
17.	Meghalaya	2371439	2136891	28	28	0	0
18.	Mizoram	525435	507467	6	9	*	*
19.	Nagaland	1407536	1306838	17	21	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Odisha	34970562	8994967	328	377	*	*
21.	Punjab	17344192	0	144	151	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	51500352	8693123	465	588	*	*
23.	Sikkim	456999	167146	4	2	2	50
24.	Tamil Nadu	37229590	660280	312	385	*	*
25.	Telangana	21585313	2939027	192	91	101	53
26.	Tripura	2712464	1117566	27	22	5	19
27.	Uttarakhand	7036954	264819	59	67	*	*
28.	Uttar Pradesh	155317278	1031076	1298	822	476	37
29.	West Bengal	62183113	4855115	538	348	190	35
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	237093	26715	2	4	*	*
31.	Chandigarh	28991	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	183114	150944	2	2	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	60396	7617	0	2	*	*
34.	Delhi	419042	0	3	0	3	100
35.	Lakshadweep	14141	13463	0	3	*	*
36.	Puducherry	395200	0	3	3	0	0
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		833748852	93819162	7322	5624	2188	30

Notes: The requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms on the basis of rural population from Census, 2011. All India shortfall is derived by adding State-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the states.

R: Required;

P: In Position;

S: Shortfall;

*: Surplus

Statement-II

State-wise details of Government Medical colleges for FY 2018-19

Sl.No.	State	No. of Colleges	Seats
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	1900
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	100
3.	Assam	6	726
4.	Arunachal Praesh	1	50
5.	Bihar	9	950

Sl.No.	State	No. of Colleges	Seats
6.	Chandigarh	1	100
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	650
8.	Delhi	6	900
9.	Goa	1	150
10.	Gujarat	17	3050
11.	Haryana	5	600
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6	600
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	400
14.	Jharkhand	3	350
15.	Karnataka	18	2650
16.	Kerala	10	1350
17.	Madhya Pradesh	10	1300
18.	Maharashtra	23	3240
19.	Manipur	2	200
20.	Meghalaya	1	50
21.	Mizoram	1	100
22.	Odisha	7	1050
23.	Puducherry	1	150
24.	Punjab	3	500
25.	Rajasthan	13	1950
26.	Sikkim	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	25	3250
28.	Telangana	8	1250
29.	Tripura	2	200
30.	Uttar Pradesh	17	2199
31.	Uttarakhand	3	350
32.	West Bengal	14	2150
33.	AIIMS*	9	807
34.	JIPMER*	1	200
TOTAL		245	33472

* Central Government Institutions do not come under ambit of MCI.

Statement-III*State/UT-wise Number of Government Hospitals and Beds in India (Provisional)*

Sl.No.	State/UT/Division	Total Hospitals (Government)	
		No. of Hospitals	Beds
1	2	3	4
	India	23582	710761
1.	Andhra Pradesh	258	23138
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	218	2404
3.	Assam *	1226	17142
4.	Bihar	1033	12019
5.	Chhattisgarh	214	9412
6.	Goa*	42	3013
7.	Gujarat	486	32280
8.	Haryana*	668	11240
9.	Himachal Pradesh*	801	12399
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	132	11651
11.	Jharkhand	555	10784
12.	Karnataka*	2844	69865
13.	Kerala	1280	38004
14.	Madhya Pradesh	451	28839
15.	Maharashtra	711	51446
16.	Manipur	30	1427
17.	Meghalaya*	157	4457
18.	Mizoram*	90	1997
19.	Nagaland	36	1880
20.	Odisha*	1804	18519
21.	Punjab*	682	17933
22.	Rajasthan	752	31848
23.	Sikkim*	33	1560
24.	Tamil Nadu*	1217	77532
25.	Telangana*	863	20983

1	2	3	4
26.	Tripura*	155	4417
27.	Uttar Pradesh*	4635	76260
28.	Uttarakhand	460	8512
29.	West Bengal	1566	78566
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	30	1075
31.	Chandigarh	4	778
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	11	589
33.	Daman and Diu	5	240
34.	Delhi	109	24383
35.	Lakshadweep	9	300
36.	Puducherry	14	3569

Notes: # Projected population is taken from Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections May 2006, National Commission on Population, Registrar General of India.

* States/UTs provided information for the year 2017 and PHCs are also included in the number of hospitals.

Source: Directorate General of State Health Services.

Statement-IV

State-wise Number of OPD and IPD (FY 2017-18)

State/UT	OPD ALL	IPDAII
Andaman and Nicobar Island	1867028	51690
Andhra Pradesh	72508744	3274749
Arunachal Pradesh	1355768	66991
Assam	33879656	1374379
Bihar	75827096	4023188
Chandigarh	6880234	239917
Chhattisgarh	20902413	1448357
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1842557	76376
Daman and Diu	864245	20633
Delhi	70978783	2000317
Goa	2079737	134178
Gujarat	70827809	4377128
Haryana	29704383	1154738
Himachal Pradesh	13803559	601192

State/UT	OPD ALL	IPDAII
Jammu and Kashmir	27661972	998450
Jharkhand	14922309	669164
Karnataka	94387501	6519714
Kerala	120630739	3510005
Lakshadweep	463499	7751
Madhya Pradesh	52199478	4413744
Maharashtra	96818391	5433918
Manipur	1407786	83862
Meghalaya	4355069	311846
Mizoram	1375363	95378
Nagaland	1103357	85421
Odisha	51700675	2866551
Puducherry	9388778	233702
Punjab	26389010	985579
Rajasthan	114334243	5566920
Sikkim	1139592	41203
Tamil Nadu	261133204	8504428
Telangana	38679482	1958059
Tripura	4442299	441081
Uttar Pradesh	142361846	6632464
Uttarakhand	8538449	348258
West Bengal	126783432	6609734
TOTAL	1603538486	75161065

Note: SDH and DH also include Medical colleges.

Source: HMIS, Data as uploaded by States-UTs on HMIS portal, status as on 28 Dec., 2018.

Certification and accreditation of Yoga professionals

2081. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced a scheme for voluntary certification of

Yoga professionals and accreditation of Yoga institutions with an aim to certify the competencies of Yoga professionals and institutions against the standards recognised for the same;

(b) if so, status of implementation of the said scheme;

(c) whether Government have Set up Yoga Certification Board, an autonomous body under Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY) to oversee this scheme;

(d) if so, details of salient features of this board and steps taken till date; and

(e) salient features of Yoga certification programme and how does it intends to offer basic and specialised certification to professionals and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes. Ministry of AYUSH launched a “Scheme for Voluntary Certification of Yoga Professionals and Accreditation of Yoga Institutions” in June, 2015. The scheme was initially managed by Quality Council of India (QCI), and subsequently taken over by the Yoga Certification Board, an autonomous body under Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY) in June, 2018.

(d) and (e) The activities of the Yoga Certification Board (YCB) facilitate the promotion of Yoga as means to achieve holistic health and human values, acquire career skills and develop standards and parameters for the practice of Yoga. The steps taken by Yoga Certification Board (YCB) till date includes assessment of competencies to certify Yoga professionals for various levels and to bring uniformity in Yoga Courses conducted across India and rest of the world. The Yoga Certification Programme provides the norms and parameters for certification of Yoga Professionals under different categories and Accreditation of Yoga Institutions based on their scale of operation, years of existence, infrastructure, faculties etc.

People utilising AYUSH system of medicine

2082. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY be pleased to state:

(a) the per centage of people utilising/approaching AYUSH system of medicine in the country;

(b) whether Governmental patronage is required to reach more people and improve the quality of care through AYUSH system and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the AYUSH system can be instrumental in achieving universal health coverage in India; and

(d) if so, the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per key indicators of the NSS 71st round on Social Consumption on Health in India conducted during January-June 2014, it was found that higher inclination towards allopathy treatment was prevalent (around 90% in both the sectors). Only 5 to 7 per cent usage of 'other' including AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga or Naturopathy Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy) has been reported both in rural and urban area. It was however, interesting to note higher usage (1.5 per centage point) of such 'Other' treatment by urban male than its rural counterpart while less usage of the same (0.8 per centage point) by urban female than rural female. Moreover, un-treated spell was higher in rural (both for male and female) than urban.

(b) to (d) Yes, Ministry of AYUSH is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) through States/UTs to reach more people and improve the quality of care through AYUSH system. For achieving Universal health coverage in India, the strength of AYUSH system of medicine need to be adequately integrated into healthcare system. In this regard, State/UT Governments may avail financial assistance by submitting the proposal through State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) as per NAM guidelines. Further, the Mission *inter alia* makes provision for the following activities:-

- (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).
- (ii) Upgradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries.
- (iii) Setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital.
- (iv) Supply of essential drugs to AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries
- (v) Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)
- (vi) Public Health Outreach activity
- (vii) AYUSH Gram
- (viii) School Health Programme
- (ix) Upgradation of State Government Educational Institutions

- (x) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions in the State where it is not available.
- (xi) Strengthening of State Government/Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Pharmacies and Drug Testing Laboratories (DTL).
- (xii) Cultivation and Promotion of Medicinal Plants.

Recognition for AYUSH systems of medicine

2083. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to recognise AYUSH in the international practice of medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government recognises AYUSH medicines and practices at par with allopathic medicines practice; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. The Ministry of AYUSH has signed Country to Country Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) for Cooperation in field of Traditional Medicine and Homoeopathy with foreign Governments with the mandate of promotion and recognition of AYUSH in the international practice of medicines.

As of now, the Ministry of AYUSH has signed Country to Country MoUs with 16 countries namely Nepal, Bangladesh, Hungary, Trinidad and Tobago, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Turkmenistan, Myanmar, Germany (Joint declaration), Iran, Sao Tome and Principe, Equatorial Guinea, Cuba, Colombia and Japan.

(c) and (d) Practices of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani are recognised under 'The Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970' (IMCC Act 1970) and practice of Homoeopathy is recognized under 'The Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973' (HCC Act 1973). The rights of practitioners are defined in section 17 (2) and section 29 of IMCC Act 1970 and section 15 (2) and section 26 of HCC Act 1973 which is equivalent to the rights of practitioners defined in section 15 (2) and section 27 of 'The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956' (IMC Act 1956).

The Government has recognized Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy Drugs. Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs are defined in section 3(a) and 3 (h) of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and Homoeopathic medicine are defined in rule 2 (dd) of Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945.

Approvals for schemes/projects under AYUSH

†2084. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state the number of approvals granted to schemes/projects of the systems of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) during each of the last three years and the targets stipulated for coming years towards achieving these schemes/projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Ministry of AYUSH has approved following Schemes/projects during the last three years:—

- (i) Central Sector Scheme of Pharmacovigilance for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy drugs including surveillance of the misleading advertisements.
- (ii) National Institute of Homoeopathy at Narela as an extension of National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata
- (iii) National Institute of Unani Medicine at Ghaziabad as an extension of National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangaluru
- (iv) All India Institute of Ayurveda, Phase-II, Sarita Vihar
- (v) NISARG GRAM, National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune
- (vi) National Institute of Ayurveda at Panchkula as an extension of National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur
- (vii) All India Institute of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy at Goa as an extension of All India Institute of Ayurveda, Sarita Vihar
- (viii) North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, Phase-II, Shillong
- (ix) National Institute of Homoeopathy Phase-II, Kolkata

Further, Ministry of AYUSH is implementing the following Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes since 12th Plan:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1. **Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM):** NAM is being implemented through States/UTs for promotion and development of AYUSH system. NAM envisages better access to AYUSH services; strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU and H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU and H raw-materials in the States/UTs. Under NAM, State Annual Action Plans from 36, 31 and 32 States/UTs have been approved during the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.
2. **Central Sector Scheme for promotion of information, education, and communication (IEC) in AYUSH:** The Scheme envisage propagation and promotion of AYUSH system for treatment of common ailments through various media channel and other publicity activities like organizing Arogya Fairs, providing financial support for fairs, conferences, seminars etc., on AYUSH issues. The number of Arogya Fairs, Seminars/Workshops and Participation in Mela etc approved during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 is given in Statement (*See below*).
3. **Central Sector Scheme of Centres of Excellence (CoE):** This Scheme aims to support reputed AYUSH knowledge institutions in Non-Governmental/Private Sector engaged in the activities of Clinical research, Nursing hospitals and homes, Fundamental research based on the Fundamentals of AYUSH, Inter-disciplinary research in pharmacy or product development, bridging AYUSH and modern science, AYUSH Informatics etc., to upgrade their functions and facilities to levels of excellence. Under CoE, 1 project each has been sanctioned during 2016-17 and 2017-18.
4. **Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of AYUSH interventions in Public Health Initiatives (PHI):** The main aim of the scheme is to promote AYUSH intervention for community health care and to encourage utilization of AYUSH practitioners in different public health programmes. Under PHI, 4, 11 and 4 proposals have been sanctioned during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.
5. **Central Sector Scheme of Continuing Medical Education (CME):** The main purpose of this Scheme is to provide need based training to AYUSH personnel for Upgradation of their professional competence and skills. Under CME, 29, 63 and 39 programmes have been sanctioned during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

6. **Central Sector Scheme of Extra Mural Research (EMR):** Extra Mural Research (EMR) is designed to encourage Research and Development in priority areas based on disease burden in alignment to National Health Programme. It also aims to utilize the vast research infrastructure available within the country for standardization and validation of classical drugs. It provides grant-in-aid to Medical, Scientific and Research and Development Institutions, University/Institutional department of Government and Private sector. Under EMR, 23, 16 and 31 projects have been sanctioned during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

As far as stipulated target of the scheme for coming years is concerned, targets are based on allocation of budget in that particular year and availability of eligible proposals.

Statement

The number of Arogya Fairs, Seminars/Workshops and Participation in Mela etc.

Sl.No.	Description	Year	Number of Proposals approved
1.	National Arogya Fairs	2015-16	7
		2016-17	2
		2017-18	4
2.	State Arogya Fairs	2015-16	5
		2016-17	2
		2017-18	2
3.	Participation in Health Mela	2015-16	12
		2016-17	8
		2017-18	23
4.	Workshops/Seminars etc	2015-16	18
		2016-17	20
		2017-18	14
4.	Ayurveda Parv	2015-16	0
		2016-17	0
		2017-18	6
5.	Yoga Fests	2015-16	0
		2016-17	9
		2017-18	0

Cases in the NCLT

2085. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases that were admitted under the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process in the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) till date;

(b) the details of the aggregate amount of these cases; and

(c) the details of the cases approved and the amount realised so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per information provided by National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), 1,242 cases were admitted under the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process in the NCLT till 30.11.2018.

(b) The aggregate amount of these cases is ₹ 1,92,000 crore (approximately) as on admission stage.

(c) As per the information given by Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI), orders of resolution against 65 corporate debtors have been issued by NCLT as on 31.10.2018 with realisable amount of ₹ 60,636 crores by the creditors.

Operationalisation of NFRA

2086. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the much-awaited National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) set up to regulate the audit profession has become operational;

(b) whether apart from having regulatory oversight on auditors and audit firms conducting audit of large corporates/entities, the new body will also monitor and enforce compliance with mandated accounting and audit standards; and

(c) whether the rules of NFRA provide for a detailed procedure on all disciplinary proceedings with a mandated time-bound disposal (90 days) of the show-cause notice through a summary procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) has been constituted *vide* Notification No. S.O. 5099 (E) dated 01.10.2018. Section 132 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 4 of National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) Rules 2018, provides for the functions of NFRA, which,

inter alia, states that NFRA shall monitor and enforce compliance with accounting standards and auditing standards in respect of certain large companies/bodies corporate specified in Rule 3 of said Rules. Further, Rule 11(5) of the said rules, *inter alia*, provides that NFRA shall dispose of the show-cause notice within a period of ninety days of the assignment through a summary procedure as may be specified by it.

Utilisation of CSR fund by companies for their employees

2087. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds utilised and unutilised along with the major activities/programmes undertaken by various public sector and private sector companies under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether some companies utilise CSR funds for their employees, transport facilities, beautification of the area, providing better facilities in schools and hospitals and maintaining public relations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to ensure proper utilisation of CSR funds as per rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) On the basis of filings made by the companies upto 30.06.2018 in the MCA 21 registry, the details of the amount spent/unspent on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities for the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are tabulated below:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total CSR Amount Spent (in ₹ crores)	Total CSR Amount Unspent (in ₹ crores)
1.	2014-15	10,065.93	5,185.39
2.	2015-16	14,366.29	889.91
3.	2016-17	13,464.30	2,238.78

Source: Derived from National CSR Data Portal.

The State/UT-wise details of CSR expenditure of the companies for the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See below*)

(b) to (d) Section 135 read with Rule 4 (5) of the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 prescribes that CSR projects/programmes/activities that benefit only

the employees of the company and their families shall not be considered as CSR activities. Further, the onus is on the Board of the company to formulate its CSR policy, to allocate and utilise the CSR funds while implementing their CSR activities. Whenever, violation of CSR provisions is noticed, action against such non-compliant companies is initiated as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Statement

State/UT-wise Details of CSR expenditure of the companies for the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17

		(in ₹ crores)		
Sl.No.	State/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.29	0.55	0.83
2.	Andhra Pradesh	414.28	1,241.98	729.95
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.05	1.48	23.61
4.	Assam	134.78	167.47	268.88
5.	Bihar	36.69	108.67	94.40
6.	Chandigarh	1.77	5.13	23.80
7.	Chhattisgarh	161.30	237.95	77.88
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.41	12.03	5.13
9.	Daman and Diu	20.05	2.13	2.63
10.	Delhi	237.44	479.14	478.61
11.	Goa	27.11	30.53	34.96
12.	Gujarat	313.45	559.15	779.86
13.	Haryana	187.41	367.34	346.55
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10.95	52.36	16.41
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.71	103.03	41.04
16.	Jharkhand	79.56	118.17	94.62
17.	Karnataka	403.47	778.89	843.48
18.	Kerala	68.23	143.88	117.51
19.	Lakshadweep	-	0.30	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	141.88	183.27	282.04
21.	Maharashtra	1,445.92	2,013.02	2,222.20
22.	Manipur	2.44	6.28	11.72

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
23.	Meghalaya	3.53	5.63	7.55
24.	Mizoram	1.03	1.07	0.08
25.	Nagaland	1.11	0.96	0.92
26.	Odisha	252.18	618.91	311.95
27.	Puducherry	2.02	6.35	7.48
28.	Punjab	55.61	69.05	67.18
29.	Rajasthan	299.76	493.96	318.89
30.	Sikkim	1.19	1.89	4.87
31.	Tamil Nadu	539.64	615.71	470.51
32.	Telangana	101.96	254.02	221.27
33.	Tripura	1.33	1.47	1.25
34.	Uttar Pradesh	148.90	417.13	312.72
35.	Uttarakhand	74.79	72.42	94.65
36.	West Bengal	194.86	411.71	274.71
37.	NEC/Not Mentioned*	26.94	-	6.72
38.	PAN India*	4,614.89	4,783.26	4,867.45
GRAND TOTAL		10,065.93	14,366.29	13,464.30

* Companies either did not specify the names of States or indicated more than one State where projects were undertaken.

Statutory recognition to SFIO

2088. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases pertaining to Delhi being investigated by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) at present:

(b) whether Government proposes to improve the functioning of SFIO and provide statutory recognition to it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) There are 20 cases being investigated by Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) pertaining to Delhi as per Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) SFIO has been recognised as a statutory authority under Section 211 of the Companies Act 2013. The improvement in the functioning of SFIO is an ongoing process.

Statement

*List of Companies pertaining to Delhi being investigated by
SFIO are given below*

Sl.No.	Name of the Companies
1.	Bhushan Steel Ltd. and Bhushan Power and Steel Limited
2.	Religare Enterprises Ltd.
3.	Getit Infoservices Pvt. Ltd. (in Liqn)
4.	Educomp Solutions Ltd.
5.	Cosmic Structure Ltd. (in Liqn)
6.	Wheels Mobility Solutions Limited (in Liqn)
7.	Raghuveer Metal Industries Limited
8.	MG Housing Private Limited
9.	Vigneshwara Developers Private Limited+17 related companies
10.	Alchemist Township India Limited+5 related companies
11.	Supplementary Investigation of Bhagyaraj Vyapar Private Limited+3 group companies
12.	Ultra Motor India Private Limited
13.	Dura-line India Private Limited
14.	Delhi and District Cricket Association
15.	Assotech Limited
16.	Premia Projects Limited
17.	IFCI Limited
18.	Rockland Hospitality Limited
19.	Logix Soft-Tel Private Limited
20.	Century Communication Limited

NGOs receiving maximum CSR funds

2089. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many PSUs have submitted road maps in line with suggestions given

by the Hon'ble Prime Minister while addressing CMDs and Directors of PSUs on April 9, 2018; and

(b) the top ten NGOs receiving maximum CSR funds from PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) As reported by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), 137 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have submitted their road map/ action plans in compliance of the suggestions given by Hon'ble Prime Minister on the basis of recommendations emerging from CPSE Conclave held on 9th April, 2018.

(b) No such data is maintained by the Ministry.

**Protection to MSMEs under the Insolvency
and Bankruptcy Code**

2090. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases successfully resolved under the Corporate Insolvency and Resolution Process (CIRP) since the enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC);

(b) the total value of claims filed and admitted by the lenders against the aforementioned companies and including but not limited to the claims filed by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(c) the company-wise realisation made by MSMEs against these admitted claims; and

(d) whether Government considered dues of MSMEs as secured under the IBC since timely payments are guaranteed under Section 15 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) has approved resolution plan in 65 cases of corporate debtors which underwent Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) till 31st October, 2018.

(b) and (c) The claims admitted under CIRP against corporate debtor are not classified into Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and non-MSME claims, but on financial creditor and operational creditors basis. The details of the claims admitted and realised/realisable in respect of aforementioned 65 cases are as under:—

Creditor	Amount of claims admitted (₹ in crore)	Amount realised/realisable under resolution plans (₹ in crore)
Financial Creditors	1,26,934	58,203
Operational Creditors	5,124	2,433
TOTAL	1,32,058	60,636

(d) The claims of any creditor including an MSME against a corporate debtor undergoing CIRP, being secured or unsecured, depends upon the terms of contract between such creditor and corporate debtor.

Effective Implementation of Start-Ups

2091. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI:

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) How many Start-Ups have started after the announcing the policy and how much employment opportunities have been created;

(b) whether it is true that as per one study conducted by IBM called Entrepreneurial India nearly 2/3rd Start-Ups are doing unethical business and is one of the major reasons for failure of Start-Ups.;

(c) if so, how Ministry looks at this trend and if it is allowed where it leads to;

(d) in view of the above, whether Ministry thinks of any regulatory framework for more effective implementation of Start-Ups; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) 10,517 Start-ups have been recognized as on 12.12.2018 after the launch of Start-up India Action plan on 16.01.2016. Of these Start-ups, 9,475 have reported an employment of 78,479 persons. The data for employment opportunities created is not centrally compiled.

(b) to (e) IBM conducted Entrepreneurial India report is not Official report of Government of India, hence no comments are offered.

Classical language status to kannada

2092. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when Kannada language was given the Classical Language status;

(b) when Culture Department of Government of Karnataka requested to record Classical Language status of Kannada in the records of UNESCO; and

(c) if so, the reasons behind Ministry not sending its recommendation to UNESCO for including it in its records?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Classical Language status to Kannada language was given on 31.10.2008.

No request from Culture Department of Government of Karnataka in this regard has been received in UNESCO Cell.

Conservation of Mahakavi Vidyapati's birth place

†2093. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on any action plan to conserve and develop birth place of Vidyapati, the father of 'Avhatta language' and great poet of Maithili located at Bisfi in Mithila region of Bihar, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any proposal to establish research institute and museum in Bisfi the birth place of the great poet Vidyapati and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b): Birth place of Maithili poet Vidyapati is not a protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) hence, presently there are no such proposals.

Shortage of manpower in ASI

2094. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of manpower in the Archaeological Survey of India and other bodies falling under the Ministry against their respective sanctioned strength;

(b) if so, the details of the posts lying vacant in the various organizations under the Ministry, specifically the Archaeological Survey of India; and

(c) any other steps or measures taken by the Ministry to increase the manpower and filling up the vacancies and if so, the details and the results thereof?

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Besides, the various measures taken to expedite filling up of vacancies through UPSC, SSC and by holding Departmental Promotion Committees, steps have also been taken to augment manpower, wherever necessary, by engaging contractual staff through outsourcing as per the provision of General Financial Rules.

Statement

Details of vacancy position in various organizations under Ministry of Culture

Sl. No.	Name of the organisation	Category of Post	Sanctioned strength	No. of vacancies filled	No. of vacant posts	Steps taken to fill these unfilled vacancies in both skilled and unskilled category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Ministry of Culture	Group-A	53	40	13	Recruiting Agency for providing regular incumbents for filling up the vacant post has been requested.
		Group-B	142	116	26	
		Group-C	109	69	40	
1.	Archaeological Survey of India	Group-A	233	152	81	Steps have been taken to ensure that the shortage of manpower does not adversely impact its resolve to maintain and protect heritage sites and building of national importance. As a long term measures, Recruitment Rules of the posts are amended keeping in view of the current requirement for which the matter is constantly pursued with nodal Department.
		Group-B	882	634	248	
		Group-C	7311	5987	1324	
2.	National Museum	Group-A	37	9	28	
		Group-B	61	35	26	
		Group-C	170	95	75	
3.	National Gallery of Modern Arts, New Delhi	Group-A	13	3	10	
		Group-B	24	7	17	
		Group-C	42	24	18	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	National Gallery of Modern Arts, Mumbai	Group-A Group-B Group-C	6 10 17	1 9	5 9 9	
5.	National Gallery of Modern Arts, Bengaluru	Group-A Group-B Group-C	7 12 15	 0	0 0 0	
6.	Indian Museum	Group-A Group-B Group-C	15 21 176	5 12 86	10 9 90	
7.	Victoria Memorial Hall	Group-A Group-B Group-C	7 3 165	2 2 89	5 1 76	
8.	Salar Jung Museum	Group-A Group-B Group-C	15 10 131	8 7 96	7 3 35	

The recruitment is in progress for the vacancies. The Group-C vacancies are being managed by out sourcing in no core areas.

9. Allahabad Museum	Group-A	2	1	1	Fill up the vacant posts the efforts are being made.
	Group-B	11	9	2	
	Group-C	69	49	20	
10. National Council of Science Museums	Group-A	93	91	2	
	Group-B	85	83	2	
	Group-C	716	680	36	
11. National Museum Institute, New Delhi	Group-A	8	5	3	Applications have already been invited through advertisement and process is on to fill-up the same at the earliest.
	Group-B	4	3	1	Applications have been invited and under process for Screening and follow up action.
	Group-C	7	5	2	File under process for publishing advertisement.
12. National Research of Laboratory and Conservation	Group-A	23	6	17	All the vacancy will be filled up by March 2018 if the
	Group-B	29	17	12	abolished posts are revived with in stipulated time.
	Group-C	51	30	21	
13. Gandhi Samriti and Darshan Samiti	Group-A	4	4	0	The matter relating to Recruitment Rules of all posts in the Samiti was entrusted to ISTM. Recently Report of ISTM relating to this has been obtained which is under process. After getting approval of the competent authority to the report submitted by ISTM and vetted by Ministry of Culture, the recruitment process to fill up the vacant posts will be initiated.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Group-B	6	1	5	
		Group-C*	119	47	72	*Services relating to security, horticulture work and sanitation have been outsourced, therefore, 47 posts of security Guards, Malis and Safai Sevaks would not be filled up
14.	Nehru Memorial Museum and Library	Group-A	27	20	7	Steps as per Service bye Laws of Nehru Memorial Museum and Library are being taken
		Group-B	33	20	13	
		Group-C	132	96	36	
15.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya	Group-A	5	2	3	Regular follow up is done to increase the manpower and fill the existing vacancies as per extant rules.
		Group-B	46	39	7	
		Group-C	67	49	18	
16.	Asiatic Society	Group-A	4	2	2	Regular follow up is done to increase the manpower and fill the existing vacancies as per extant rules.
		Group-B	29	22	7	
		Group-C	212	152	60	
17.	Anthropological Survey of India	Group-A	76	15	61	Regular follow up is done to increase the manpower and fill the existing vacancies as per extant rules.
		Group-B	238	115	123	
		Group-C	255	114	141	
18.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies	Group A	2	0	2	Regular follow up is done to increase the manpower and fill the existing vacancies as per extant rules.
		Group B	2	2	0	
		Group C	10	10	0	

19. National Archives of India	Group A	23	10	8	Regular follow up is done to increase the manpower and fill the existing vacancies as per extant rules.
	Group B	155	67	88	
	Group C	276	159	117	
20. National School of Drama	Group-A	24	16	8	The post will be filled up through Advertisement & it is under Process.
	Group-B	19	10	9	Recruitment to fill in the said posts is under process.
	Group-C	104	59	45	
21. Sahitya Akademi	Group-A	32	25	7	Necessary advertisements are being issued time and again to fill the vacancies
	Group-B	46	41	5	
	Group-C	97	90	7	
22. Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts	Group-A	63	39	24	Action is being taken
	Group-B	107	89	18	Action is being taken
	Group-C	77	77	0	
23. Lalit Kala Akademi	Group-A	9	6	3	Under process
	Group-B	12	10	2	
	Group-C	149	92	57	
24. Sangeet Natak Akademi	Group-A	45	42	3	Advertised for filling up of posts
	Group-B	33	32	1	
	Group-C	20	18	2	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Kalakshetra Foundation	Group-A	12	4	8	Steps being taken
		Group-B	39	28	11	
		Group-C	110	74	36	
26.	Centre for Cultural Resources and Training	Group-A	9	8	1	Steps being taken
		Group-B	34	27	7	
		Group-C	63	46	17	
27.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh Ladakh	Group-A				Posts have been advertised and under process for selection
		Group-B				
		Group-C				
28.	Central University of Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	Group-A				Posts have already been advertised and recruitment will be made soon.
		Group-B				
		Group-C				
29.	Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies, Dahung	Group-A				Under consideration
		Group-B				
		Group-C				
30.	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda	Group-A				
		Group-B				Recruitment under progress
		Group-C				

31. West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur	Group-A	2	2	0	Presently, the centre is engaging personnel on contract basis or on deputation. Centre proposes to start the process of regular recruitment after analysing the financial implications of 7th Pay Commission.
	Group-B	12	6	6	
	Group-C	45	42	3	
32. North East Zone Cultural Centre	Group-A	12	12	0	
	Group-B	2	2	0	
	Group-C	31	31	0	
33. North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad	Group-A	2	1	1	
	Group-B	8	0	8	
	Group-C	33	14	19	
34. North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala	Group-A			3	
	Group B			5	
	Group C			1	
	Group-B				
35. East Zone Cultural Centre, Kolkata	Group-C				New Recruitment Rules of EZCC was placed before Finance Committee Meeting held on 11.7.2016 and this was ratified by Executive Board/Governing Body meeting (20.7.2016). EZCC will take necessary steps for filling-up the vacancies as per approved New Recruitment Rules.
	Group-A	1		1	
	Group-B	13		13	
	Group-C	16		16	
	Group-D	5		5	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur	Group-A Group-B Group-C	7 14 12	1 3 4	6 11 8	The process of recruitment of manpower has been initiated -do- As per DoPT OM NO.AB-14013/39/2013 Estt.(RR) (3102233) dated 23.12.2013. All group 'D' treated as MTS in group 'C' w.e.f. 29.8.2018
37.	South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur	Group-A Group-B Group-C	7 14 12	2 0 20	5 14 8	
38.	Kudha Baksh Oriental Public Library	Group-A Group-B Group-C	2 17 33	0 11 28	2 6 5	
39.	Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata	Group-A Group-B Group-C	6 33 37	6 26 32	-- 7 5	Recruitment Rules are in the process of modification
40.	Central Secretariat Library	Group-A Group-B Group-C	3 29 4	2 15 2	1 14 2	Amendment Recruitment Rules is under process. -do- -do-
41.	Central Reference Library	Group-A Group-B Group-C	1 28 34	1 19 14	0 9 20	SSC has been requested to fill the gap of manpower

42. Delhi Public Library	Group-A	6	6	0	Posts in Gr.C are lying vacant for more than one year and needs revival. The proposal for revival of these posts has been sent to Ministry of Culture.
	Group-B	78	58	20	
	Group-C	206	124	82	
43. Rampur Raza Library	Group-A	2	2	0	The matter under consideration in ACC approval
	Group-B	6	2	4	The posts advertised and under consideration
	Group-C	23	20	3	
44. National Library	Group-A	15	2	13	Recruitment Rules are under amendment.
	Group-B	232	116	116	
	Group-C	314	176	138	

Sustaining minimum pension under NPS

2095. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consultations were undertaken with stakeholders before deciding on the New Pension Scheme (NPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the NPS is equity oriented, thereby making monthly pension highly contingent upon market conditions; and

(d) what social security measures have been taken to ensure a sustainable minimum pension delivery to the beneficiaries in case investments fail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Government had made a conscious move to shift from the defined benefit pension scheme to defined contribution pension scheme *i.e.* National Pension System (NPS) due to rising and unsustainable pension bill. The Government of India *vide* notification dated 22.12.2003 had introduced the National Pension System (NPS) (earlier known as New Pension Scheme) for its employees and made it mandatory for all new recruits of the Central Government (excluding armed forces) who joined service on or after 01.01.2004.

(c) NPS is market-linked retirement product. The investment under NPS is made in various asset classes including Government Securities, Corporate Debt instruments and equities as per the investment guidelines issued by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) in this regard, out of these the investment in equity is up to maximum 15% only.

(d) The Government has recently approved proposals for streamlining the NPS and to ensure a sustainable minimum pension delivery. The measures are as follows:—

- (i) Enhancement of the mandatory contribution by the Central Government for Tier I accounts of its employees covered under NPS from the existing 10% to 14%. The employees' contribution rate would remain at the existing 10%.
- (ii) Providing freedom of choice for selection of Pension Funds and pattern of investment to Central Government employees.
- (iii) Tax exemption limit for lump sum withdrawal on exit has been enhanced to 60%. With this, the entire withdrawal will now be exempt from income tax.

Income tax raids on media houses

2096. HRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) a list of Income Tax raids conducted in media houses by Government in the current financial year and the corresponding reasons and the nature of the raids conducted;

(b) the corresponding leads that Government might have obtained, because of which these raids were conducted; and

(c) any particular findings by Government which were illegal or amounted to evasion of Income Tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The Income Tax Department conducts search operations based on credible information of tax evasion regarding the 'persons' searched. The persons, searched may be engaged in diversified business activities, across different sectors, including media houses. However, sector-wise details are not separately maintained.

(b) and (c) The search and seizure cases are built upon various pieces of intelligence/information developed through various sources including discreet enquiries and the warrant of authorisation for search is issued only after the satisfaction of prescribed authority under Income Tax Act, 1961. The disclosure of information in respect of specific assessee is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

NPA's of PSBs

2097. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of banks have touched an alarming level due to loans of wilful defaulters during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on domestic operations, the aggregate gross advances of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) increased from ₹ 16,98,109 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 45,90,570 crore as on 31.3.2014. As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for spurt in stressed assets have been observed

to be, *inter alia*, aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown. Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of non-performing assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by PSBs, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. During the financial year 2017-18, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of PSBs, as per RBI data on domestic operations, increased from ₹ 5,02,068 crore as on 31.3.2016, to ₹ 6,41,057 crore as on 31.3.2017 to ₹ 8,45,475 crore as on 31.3.2018. Their gross NPAs have declined since to ₹ 8,25,611 crore (provisional data) as on 30.9.2018, whereas, as per data reported by PSBs, as on said date, wilful defaulters' outstanding amount was ₹ 1,47,081 crore.

(b) With regard to remedial measures taken by the Government, it may be noted that a number of measures have been taken in respect of wilful defaulters, including, *inter alia*, the following:-

- (1) As per RBI instructions, wilful defaulters are not sanctioned any additional facilities by banks or financial institutions, their unit is debarred from floating new ventures for five years, and lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against them, wherever necessary.
- (2) As per data reported by PSBs, till 30.9.2018, 2,571 FIRs have been registered against wilful defaulters, 9,363 suits have been filed for recovery from them, and action has been initiated under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 in respect of 7,616 cases of wilful defaulters.
- (3) As per Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011, wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors are debarred from accessing capital markets to raise funds.
- (4) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been amended to debar wilful defaulters from participating in the insolvency resolution process.
- (5) Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to provide for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of his property and disentitle him from defending any civil claim.

- (6) Government has asked PSBs to examine all accounts exceeding ₹ 50 crore, if classified as NPA, from the angle of possible fraud.

The above efforts have shown positive results, as reflected in reduction of NPAs of PSBs by ₹ 2,21,984 crore due to recoveries during the last three and a half financial years, and decline in gross NPAs of PSBs by ₹ 26,789 crore in the first half of the current financial year, as per RBI data on global operations.

Simplification of GST filing procedure

2098. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on rationalisation of GST rates, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the impact of the GST on different sectors;

(c) whether Government has taken notice of the problems of small vendors and simplified the procedure of tax paper work for them as most of them are uneducated and do not understand the tax procedure; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to reduce the present tax slabs into smaller slabs in view of the problems being faced by the people, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The GST rates on supply of goods and services have been notified based on the recommendations of the GST Council as per Article 279A (4) (e) of the Constitution. The GST rates on goods and services have been fixed taking into consideration, *inter alia*, the total indirect tax incidence in pre-GST regime, including cascading of taxes. Further, the GST council has considered the requests from trade and industry and recommended reductions, by way of rationalization, in GST rates on a number of goods and services since the roll out of GST on 1st July, 2017.

(c) Yes Sir. Various measures such as simplified quarterly returns for small tax payers, assistance by GST practitioners in the filing, increase in composition scheme threshold, reduction/waiver of late fee, extensive tax payer education programme, simplification in procedure etc. have been taken for the benefit of small taxpayers.

(d) Question does not arise, in view of reply to part (a) and (b) above.

Black money situation after demonetisation

2099. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any figure on the black money situation in the country;

(b) how has black money changed during demonetisation; and

(c) the figure that show demonetisation was successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) There is no official estimate of the amount of black money in the country.

(b) and (c) During demonetisation, large cash was deposited in bank accounts, and it became possible to track the owner of cash. The Income Tax Department (ITD) took a prompt action on those found to be involved in misuse of the scheme of demonetisation. The cash deposit data was analyzed to identify those persons whose cash transactions did not appear in line with their profile. Regular email and SMS were sent to the tax payers for submitting online response. Further, notices under the Income Tax Act, 1961 were issued to those persons who had deposited large amount of cash in their bank accounts during demonetisation but had not filed their corresponding returns of income. These exercises promoted compliance, which has resulted in increase of Income tax returns filer base and tax collections also. This is duly reflected from the following:—

- (i) Robust growth rate of 18% for F.Y. 2017-18 in net direct tax collections, which is highest in last seven financial years, is indicative of the positive impact of demonetization on the level of tax compliance in the country.
- (ii) In 2017-18, Personal Income-tax (PIT) Advance Tax collections increased by 23.4% and PIT Self-Assessment Tax by 29.2% over those for 2016-17, corroborating the premise that demonetization and the subsequent use of bank deposit data by the Income-tax Department had a major impact on voluntary tax payments by the non-corporate/individual taxpayers.
- (iii) A growth rate of 25% has been achieved in the number of Income Tax Returns (ITRs) filed with the Income-tax Department during FY 2017-18. As against 5.48 crore ITRs filed in FY 2016-17, a total of 6.86 crore ITRs were filed in FY 2017-18. It has been the highest rate achieved in last five years.

- (iv) During FY 2017-18, the number of new ITR filers has also increased to 1.07 crore as compared to 85.5 lakh new ITR filers added during FY 2016-17. This indicates a clear upswing in the new tax filers with a growth of 25%. In earlier years, the new filers were between 50 lakh and 66 lakhs. This upswing can be attributed to higher level of compliance due to transfer of cash into the formal channels as a result of demonetization.

Positive and negative impacts of demonetisation

2100. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the assessment of Government after two years of demonetisation on its positive as well as negative impacts on the economy; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the above controversial decision is responsible for the crisis in the Banking, Industrial, employment and other sectors of the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The overall economic growth of the Indian economy is dependent on many factors that, *inter alia*, include the rate of capital formation and savings, utilization of technology, availability of infrastructure, efficiency of resource allocation, quality of institutions, governance and the policy framework in place, money supply and degree of financial development. It is difficult to pin-point the impact of demonetization on the economy *via* its impact on the aforesaid factors.

The Economic Survey 2017-18 indicated that implementation of GST and demonetization lead to increase in number of new taxpayers (income tax), increase in voluntary registrations in the indirect tax. The Economic Survey 2017-18 Volume 1 noted that there was around ₹ 2.8 lakh crores less cash (1.8 per cent of GDP) and about ₹ 3.8 lakh crores less high denomination notes (2.5 per cent of GDP) in circulation post-demonetisation, as of 19th January 2018. The Survey observed that there has been a substantial increase in digitalization across all categories. And even though the immediate post-demonetization surge has moderated in some cases, the level and pace of digitalization are still substantially greater than before demonetization.

Anomaly of inflation in urban and rural areas

2101. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that inflation is higher in rural areas, in respect of fuel, transportation and food items compared to urban areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the present economic system is biased in favour of urban areas and against rural areas; and

(d) if so, whether Government will adopt measures to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Group-wise CPI inflation in rural and urban areas during the current financial year for Fuel & light, Transport and communication and Food and beverages is presented in Table 1. It is seen that since July, 2018, inflation for all groups based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) in rural areas has been lower than in urban areas.

Item basket and weighing diagrams of CPI have been prepared using the results of Consumer Expenditure Survey (2011-12) conducted by National Sample Survey Office of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Accordingly, the item-wise weights are different in the basket of CPI (Rural) with those of CPI (Urban). Further, specifications of items have been fixed market wise depending upon popular variety being consumed and frequent buying behaviour of the consumers in the concerned area. Therefore, specifications are different in CPI (Rural) to those of CPI (Urban). Different specifications (having different price dynamics) and different weighing diagrams result in different inflation numbers in CPI (Rural) as compared to those of CPI (Urban) in different sub-groups/category of items, including the aforementioned sub-groups/category. Technically, there is no bias in the CPI compiled by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) for any sector.

Table 1: Inflation based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Rural and Urban areas (in per cent)

Description	Weights	April, 2018	May, 2018	June, 2018	July, 2018	Aug., 2018	Sep., 2018	Oct., 2018	Nov., 2018(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural									
All Groups	100.0	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.1	3.4	3.3	2.8	1.7
CFPI	47.3	3.6	3.8	3.7	2.2	1.1	0.9	-0.6	-2.3
Food and beverages	54.2	3.8	4.0	3.8	2.5	1.5	1.2	-0.1	-1.6
Fuel and light	7.9	6.5	6.9	7.6	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.4	6.7
Transport and Communication	7.6	5.1	5.9	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.2	8.1	7.1
Urban									
All Groups	100.0	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CFPI	29.6	1.3	1.7	1.6	-0.4	-1.2	-0.2	-1.2	-3.0
Food and beverages	36.3	1.7	2.1	2.0	0.4	-0.3	0.7	-0.2	-1.7
Fuel and light	5.6	2.6	3.8	6.3	7.0	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.8
Transport and Communication	9.7	4.0	4.8	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.9	7.2	5.1

Note: P - Provisional, CFPI - Consumer Food Price Index Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO).

(c) No Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Gains and pains from demonetisation

2102. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government claimed long term gain and expected short term pain due to demonetisation; and

(b) what are the short term pains experienced and what are the long term gains achieved two years after this action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The Government of India decided to cancel the Legal Tender Status of ₹ 1000 and ₹ 500 denomination currency notes on 8th November, 2016 with several objectives: (i) flushing out black money, (ii) eliminate Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN), (iii) to strike at the root of financing of terrorism and left wing extremism, (iv) to convert non-formal economy into a formal economy to expand tax base and employment and (v) to give a big boost to digitalization of payments to make India a less cash economy.

The Economic Survey 2016-17 stated that that Demonetisation has been an unprecedented step with short term costs and long term benefits. There may have been some short term costs of demonetization in terms of inconvenience and hardship, especially for the cash intensive sectors. In the short-run, economic activity may affected, temporarily, by demonetisation on account of formalisation of economy; the economy is now growing at a robust pace.

The Economic Survey 2017-18 indicated that implementation of GST and demonetization lead to increase in number of new taxpayers (income tax), increase in voluntary registrations in the indirect tax. The Economic Survey 2017-18 Volume 1 noted that there was around ₹ 2.8 lakh crores less cash (1.8 per cent of GDP)

and about ₹ 3.8 lakh crores less high denomination notes (2.5 per cent of GDP) in circulation post-demonetisation, as of 19th January, 2018. The Survey observed that there has been a substantial increase in digitalization across all categories. And even though the immediate post-demonetization surge has moderated in some cases, the level and pace of digitalization are still substantially greater than before demonetization.

Conceptualization of 59 minutes loan for MSME

2103. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the persons who conceptualized 59 minutes loan for MSME;

(b) the details of experts/committee/Government officials who examined and finalised the modalities;

(c) whether it is a fact that 59 minutes loan for MSME is being facilitated by a private website, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons/criteria of selecting a private website for facilitating loans; and

(e) the details of safeguards against data theft/leak of MSME applying for loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Recommendations made during the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) Manthan held in November, 2017 involving Whole Time Directors (WTDs), General Managers (GMs) of PSBs and senior officials from Government resulted in a reforms agenda aimed at Enhanced Access and Service Excellence (EASE). The concept of a contactless loan platform evolved as part of EASE of financing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) based on “enhanced due diligence, better risk management and faster turnaround time for Loan Applications” through use of financial technology (Fin Tech). The digital platform so conceptualized involved linking of distributed data points through a consent based architecture to facilitate faster decision making.

The project was a collaborative effort of several Public Sector Banks (PSBs)/ Financial Institutions (FIs) and their associate companies who finalised the modalities of implementation. Committees comprising of WTDs, Heads of Departments, GMs and Deputy General Managers (DGMs) of PSBs, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and their associate companies assessed various options, with external valuation at various stages.

(c) The 59 minutes loan for MSMEs is facilitated through www.psbloansin59minutes.com, an online lending portal run by “Online PSB Loans Limited”, a public limited

company wherein 6 PSBs and FIs alongwith their associate companies hold 54% majority stake and majority seats (4 out of 7) on the Board.

(d) After exploring alternative options, a group of bankers from SIDBI and PSBs opted for acquisition of majority stake in an existing Fintech company to achieve desired objectives of a near ready platform and operational team within desired timelines. A multi stage selection and filtering process was accordingly carried out by SIDBI and PSBs to select the Fin Tech with desired capabilities. The criteria for short listing included, *inter alia*, boot strapped companies, MSMEs focussed operations, automated and digitised appraisal process, vintage, management capability and experience, IT capability, lending platform/algorithm, etc.

(e) Security Audit of the platform has been conducted by independent agencies and the data security aspects are maintained at highest standards by a dedicated team. The platform has a privacy policy hosted on the home page of the website and a system certification *i.e.* ISO 27001 has been put in place for ensuring information security.

Jan Dhan accounts opened in Kerala

2104. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total number of accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana in the State of Kerala, zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): As apprised by banks, district-wise number of accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in Kerala as on 19.12.2018 is provided below:—

District Name	PMJDY Accounts
Alappuzha	230554
Ernakulam	334689
Idukki	146366
Kannur	271534
Kasaragod	136173
Kollam	315044
Kottayam	174806
Kozhikode	326766
Malappuram	339615

District Name	PMJDY Accounts
Palakkad	323495
Pathanamthitta	129557
Thiruvananthapuram	444799
Thrissur	310895
Wayanad	87199
TOTAL	3571492

Source: Banks.

Zone-wise data is not centrally monitored.

Revenue deficit States

2105. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of revenue deficit States as per Government's record during each of the last three years; and

(b) the assistance provided to such States during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The details of State-wise revenue deficit during each of the last three financial years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of State-wise Post-Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant released as per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission during each of the last three financial years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Revenue Deficit (+)/Surplus (-)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16 (Accounts)	2016-17 (Accounts)	2017-18 (Revised Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7300	17190	4020
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-2190	-2390	-4310
3.	Assam	-5450	140	23350
4.	Bihar	-12510	-10820	-1450
5.	Chhattisgarh	-2370	-5520	-3190

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	-130	-700	-310
7.	Gujarat	-1700	-5950	-5980
8.	Haryana	11680	15910	8230
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-1140	-920	2630
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	640	-2170	-11980
11.	Jharkhand	-4090	-1970	-7760
12.	Karnataka	-1790	-1290	-380
13.	Kerala	9660	15480	13080
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-5740	-3770	-580
15.	Maharashtra	5340	8540	14840
16.	Manipur	-900	-940	-1730
17.	Meghalaya	-700	-600	-620
18.	Mizoram	-1110	-1170	-1350
19.	Nagaland	-460	-780	-30
20.	Odisha	-10140	-9260	-8870
21.	Punjab	8550	7310	14310
22.	Rajasthan	5950	18110	20170
23.	Sikkim	-140	-820	-1240
24.	Tamil Nadu	11990	12960	18370
25.	Telangana	-240	-1390	-1550
26.	Tripura	-1560	-900	950
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-14340	-20280	-18520
28.	Uttarakhand	1850	380	-40
29.	West Bengal	9100	16090	11010

Source: RBI.

Statement-II*State-wise Post-Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant released*

		(₹ in crore)		
Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6609	4930	4430
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	2191	1188	0

Sl.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8009	8232	8311
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9892	10831	11849
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	4640	3350	1529
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	2066	2096	2091
17.	Meghalaya	618	535	404
18.	Mizoram	2139	2294	2446
19.	Nagaland	3203	3451	3700
20.	Odisha	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	1089	1089	1059
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	8449	3311	0
TOTAL		48905	41307	35819

Projects approved under National Clean Energy Fund

2106. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) part of the total coal cess collected that was transferred to the National

Clean Energy Fund (NCEF), year-wise since 2015, the details thereof in both absolute number and per centages;

(b) the number of projects approved under NCEF State-wise and year-wise, their purpose and money allocated to them, since 2015;

(c) whether projects other than those of clean energy technologies were approved, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether money from NCEF was used to compensate certain States for GST; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P): (a) The details of Clean Energy Cess collected and transferred to National Clean Energy Fund during the respective year from the year 2014-15 to 2017-18(RE) are given below. The per centage term represents the amount transferred to National Clean Energy Fund as proportion of total amount collected as Clean Energy Cess:—

	(₹ crore)			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (RE)
Clean Energy Cess collected	5393	12676	26117	12100
Amount transferred to National Clean Energy Fund	4700	100	6467	5981
Amount transferred as % of collection	87.2%	0.79%	24.8%	49.4%

The amount provided for transfer to National Clean Energy Fund depends on the absorptive capacity of the Ministry in a year and the balances available in the National Clean Energy Fund kept in the Public Account. An amount of ₹ 100 crore was transferred to National Clean Energy Fund in the year 2015-16 considering the balance of ₹ 5153 crore available as on 1.4.2015.

(b) The expenditure provisions on specific schemes financed from National Clean Energy Fund are made from Demands for Grants of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. State-wise allocation from these projects is not maintained centrally in this Ministry;

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

Recovery of NPAs in Public Sector Banks

2107. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the recovery in the NPAs by the Public Sector Banks in the first quarter of 2018-19;

(b) whether the Public Sector Banks have been making net losses over the past two years despite making positive operating profits, because of higher provisioning expenses;

(c) the estimates of operating profits, NPA provisioning and net profits of Public Sector Banks in the past three years, bank-wise;

(d) the estimates of NPA recovery by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) over last three years; and

(e) the estimates of NPA write-offs by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) over last three years, bank-group-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) With regard to recovery, it may be noted that there has been substantial growth in recovery in NPAs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the first quarter of financial year (FY) 2018-19. As per RBI data on global operations, recovery in NPAs of PSBs increased from ₹ 15,198 crore in first quarter of FY 2017-18 to ₹ 34,842 crore in first quarter of FY 2018-19, registering year-on-year growth of 129%. Also, as per RBI data, recovery in NPAs of PSBs has increased from ₹ 40,903 crore in FY 2015-16 to ₹ 53,250 crore in FY 2016-17 and again to ₹ 67,107 crore in FY 2017-18, registering year-on-year growth of 30% and 26% respectively in FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18. Further, PSBs recovered ₹ 60,726 crore during the first half of the current FY, which is 90% of the recovery of PSBs during the full preceding FY.

With regard to the operating profits and the impact of provisioning on net profits of PSBs, it may be noted that Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of non-performing assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by PSBs, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Further, during the fourth quarter of the FY 2017-18, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. As a result, while PSBs posted aggregate

operating profit of ₹ 1,55,585 crore and ₹ 75,024 crore during FY 2017-18 and the first half of the current FY respectively, many had net losses primarily on account of continuing ageing provision for NPAs recognised as a result of AQR initiated in 2015 and subsequent transparent recognition by banks including under RBI's circular withdrawing schemes for restructuring stressed loan in the fourth quarter of FY 2017-18. PSBs made aggregate provision for NPAs and other contingencies of ₹ 2,17,303 crore and ₹ 85,791 crore during FY 2017-18 and the first half of the current FY respectively. Additionally, because of hardening of bond yields, these banks had aggregate mark-to-market (MTM) losses on their investment portfolios of ₹ 23,652 crore and ₹ 20,384 crore respectively during the said FYs. Bank-wise operating profits, NPA provisioning and net profits of PSBs for the current and two preceding FYs are given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) As per Reserve Bank of India guidelines and policy approved by bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, *inter alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned by way of write-off. Banks write-off Non-Performing Assets as part of their regular exercise to clean up their balance-sheet, tax benefit and capital optimisation. Borrowers of such written-off loans continue to be liable for repayment. Recovery of dues takes place on ongoing basis under legal mechanisms which include, *inter alia*, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI Act), and Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs). Therefore, write-off does not benefit the borrower. Nationalised banks had written-off ₹ 51,240 crore, 76,564 crore and ₹ 48,159 crore during the FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18 and during the first half of the current FY respectively, while IDBI Bank Limited had written-off ₹ 2,868 crore, ₹ 12,515 crore and ₹ 4,538 crore respectively, and State Bank of India had written-off ₹ 27,574 crore, ₹ 39,151 crore and ₹ 23,616 crore respectively during the said FYs.

Statement

Details of operating profits, provisions made for NPAs and net profits of Public Sector Banks for current and two preceding financial years

(₹ in crore)

Bank	Operating profit	Provision for NPAs	Net profit
2016-17			
Allahabad Bank	3,867	4,552	-314
Andhra Bank	4,388	3,834	174
Bank of Baroda	10,975	7,680	1,383
Bank of India	9,733	11,672	-1,558
Bank of Maharashtra	1,827	3,800	-1,373
Canara Bank	8,914	7,438	1,122
Central Bank of India	3,089	6,216	-2,439
Corporation Bank	4,440	3,509	561
Dena Bank	1,390	2,458	-864
IDBI Bank Limited	4,619	12,408	-5,158
Indian Bank	4,001	2,099	1,406
Indian Overseas Bank	3,650	6,948	-3,417
Oriental Bank of Commerce	4,170	6,315	-1,094
Punjab and Sind Bank	14,565	12,704	1,325
Punjab National Bank	1,242	1,058	201
Syndicate Bank	50,848	32,247	10,484
State Bank of India	4,233	3,545	359
UCO Bank	2,926	4,415	-1,851
Union Bank of India	7,430	6,032	556
United Bank of India	1,553	2,002	220
Vijaya Bank	2,421	1,347	750
2017-18			
Allahabad Bank	3,438	10,326	-4,674
Andhra Bank	5,361	10,103	-3,413
Bank of Baroda	12,006	14,212	-2,432

Bank	Operating profit	Provision for NPAs	Net profit
Bank of India	7,139	15,095	-6,044
Bank of Maharashtra	2,191	5,331	-1,146
Canara Bank	9,548	14,883	-4,222
Central Bank of India	2,733	10,544	-5,105
Corporation Bank	3,950	10,982	-4,054
Dena Bank	1,171	4,282	-1,923
IDBI Bank Limited	7,905	19,904	-8,238
Indian Bank	5,001	3,473	1,259
Indian Overseas Bank	3,629	11,935	-6,299
Oriental Bank of Commerce	3,703	9,498	-5,872
Punjab and Sind Bank	10,294	24,453	-12,283
Punjab National Bank	1,145	1,692	-744
Syndicate Bank	59,511	70,680	-6,547
State Bank of India	3,864	7,620	-3,223
UCO Bank	1,334	7,343	-4,436
Union Bank of India	7,540	13,500	-5,247
United Bank of India	1,024	3,906	-1,454
Vijaya Bank	3,098	1,747	727
2018-19 (H1)			
Allahabad Bank	1,364	4,582	-3,767
Andhra Bank	2,505	2,543	-974
Bank of Baroda	6,088	3,226	954
Bank of India	3,516	5,087	-1,061
Bank of Maharashtra	1,265	2,452	-1,092
Canara Bank	5,260	4,869	581
Central Bank of India	893	4,389	-2,446
Corporation Bank	2,430	2,237	188
Dena Bank	702	1,968	-1,138
IDBI Bank Limited	1,931	10,857	-6,012
Indian Bank	2,489	1,209	359

Bank	Operating profit	Provision for NPAs	Net profit
Indian Overseas Bank	2,436	3,972	-1,407
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,697	2,055	-291
Punjab and Sind Bank	7,034	12,715	-5,472
Punjab National Bank	759	1,189	-507
Syndicate Bank	25,878	23,222	-3,931
State Bank of India	1,129	3,396	-2,824
UCO Bank	1,688	3,449	-1,770
Union Bank of India	3,861	3,513	269
United Bank of India	489	1,795	-1,272
Vijaya Bank	1,611	1,036	284

Returns under Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana

2108. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated/expenditure incurred by Government on Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY), since its inception, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of accounts opened under SSY since its inception, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of amount deposited under SSY since its inception, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the returns on recurring deposits and fixed term deposit offer better returns than SSY;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to correct the anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana is a voluntary Small Savings Scheme under which an account is opened in the name of minor girl child. There is no fund allocation/expenditure incurred by Government on the scheme, however interest as notified by the Government from time to time is payable on deposit held in the accounts under the scheme.

(b) The number of accounts opened under SSY since its inception, year-wise and State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of amount deposited under SSY since its inception, year-wise and State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) No Sir, As of now, the returns on recurring deposits and fixed term deposit are not better than SSY.

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

Statement-I

No. of accounts opened under SSA scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	As on 31.10.2018 since its inception
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1,817	478	2,539
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4,49,379	1,30,280	1,09,082	7,51,804
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,343	3,282	2,397	13,555
4.	Assam	1,47,604	36,591	26,884	2,26,840
5.	Bihar	2,66,432	1,55,710	1,48,992	6,47,716
6.	Chhandigarh	0	5,274	3,799	10,612
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,44,383	1,11,849	1,19,087	4,24,626
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	453	393	950
9.	Daman and Diu	0	645	484	1,257
10.	Delhi	1,15,455	82,604	60,448	2,94,825
11.	Goa	23,915	6,576	5,695	39,751
12.	Gujarat	1,87,260	1,70,297	1,09,226	5,23,546
13.	Haryana	2,57,389	1,13,557	75,302	5,01,440
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,28,625	41,588	43,872	2,39,076
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,17,880	15,421	10,319	1,47,578
16.	Jharkhand	4,24,891	1,04,032	44,819	5,95,454
17.	Karnataka	8,95,766	1,33,000	1,34,903	12,78,851

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Kerala	3,00,976	57,104	58,402	4,55,328
19.	Lakshadweep*	0	0	10	10
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3,26,107	1,58,176	1,17,524	9,46,151
21.	Maharashtra	5,93,791	2,90,877	2,41,222	12,54,882
22.	Manipur	17,804	4,787	3,656	28,265
23.	Meghalaya	2,893	4,090	2,474	11,389
24.	Mizoram	2,000	1,415	529	5,175
25.	Nagaland	3,358	1,295	704	5,773
26.	Odisha	2,91,535	1,27,160	98,798	5,70,654
27.	Puducherry	0	4,580	3,575	11,048
28.	Punjab	2,11,635	83,263	66,347	4,12,086
29.	Rajasthan	3,00,840	1,32,601	1,98,545	7,25,946
30.	Sikkim	5,077	1,905	1,267	9,788
31.	Tamilnadu	12,35,234	1,71,507	1,58,396	16,68,246
32.	Telangana	2,96,963	95,621	86,351	5,30,173
33.	Tripura	13,720	7,752	3,841	27,709
34.	Uttar Pradesh	9,78,263	2,49,120	2,38,317	15,95,798
35.	Uttarakhand	2,32,492	51,846	50,398	3,66,463
36.	West Bengal	5,53,472	1,29,545	1,01,134	8,27,846
TOTAL		85,31,482	26,85,620	23,27,670	1,51,53,150

* In respect of State Bank of India, the figures for Lakshadweep are included in figures for Kerala.

Statement-II

Details of amount deposited under SSA scheme

					(₹ in crores)
Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	As on 31.10.2018 since its inception
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	3.39	3.69	9.59
2.	Andhra Pradesh	205.20	563.29	469.64	1,540.46

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.64	9.19	11.91	33.80
4.	Assam	49.42	87.78	103.63	304.28
5.	Bihar	82.17	222.61	304.30	791.34
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	16.85	21.23	47.55
7.	Chhattisgarh	62.59	168.93	218.34	555.87
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.81	0.72	1.26
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.98	1.51	2.88
10.	Delhi	98.61	462.40	584.00	1,511.18
11.	Goa	23.72	23.37	18.60	77.17
12.	Gujarat	192.99	376.24	449.69	1,310.59
13.	Haryana	264.32	544.81	669.59	1,847.09
14.	Himachal Pradesh	93.71	169.79	200.72	1,065.72
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	58.11	91.49	141.54	351.31
16.	Jharkhand	113.46	160.57	177.07	555.92
17.	Karnataka	749.34	460.28	700.62	2,338.97
18.	Kerala	242.35	292.26	249.93	838.62
19.	Lakshadweep*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	157.21	314.22	165.04	778.56
21.	Maharashtra	496.20	1,227.43	1,167.52	3,720.04
22.	Manipur	8.66	12.05	14.48	44.21
23.	Meghalaya	0.39	6.30	7.77	20.32
24.	Mizoram	0.33	1.56	1.91	4.83
25.	Nagaland	0.48	1.97	2.17	6.14
26.	Odisha	165.14	303.44	278.23	918.38
27.	Puducherry	0.00	14.43	16.57	42.72
28.	Punjab	192.75	321.93	391.82	1,136.97
29.	Rajasthan	60.11	194.63	303.47	787.29
30.	Sikkim	3.85	6.00	6.59	21.11
31.	Tamilnadu	928.13	787.97	970.75	3,238.68
32.	Telangana	266.44	306.79	831.23	1,630.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Tripura	6.92	13.79	18.80	52.80
34.	Uttar Pradesh	281.49	347.27	507.30	1,456.35
35.	Uttarakhand	141.41	239.36	282.60	852.67
36.	West Bengal	201.22	498.10	558.06	1,600.57
TOTAL		5,151.33	8,252.28	9,851.05	29,496.24

* In respect of State Bank of India, the figures for Lakshadweep are included in figures for Kerala.

Loan guarantee scheme for MSMEs

2109. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the ownership structure and shareholding of the Pvt. Ltd. company which the Government is promoting to grant loans to MSMEs in fifty nine minutes, as promised in the new 12-point, key initiative launched in November, 2018;

(b) why a processing fee of ₹ 1180 which includes 18 per cent GST is being charged from MSME applicants for registering it to be considered for loans by the bank;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to reduce the risk of Contact Less Loan Sanctions from the PSU Banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The “psbloansin59minutes.com” portal is an online lending portal run by “Online PSB Loans Limited”, a public limited company wherein 6 Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Financial Institutions (FIs) along with their associate companies hold 54% majority stake and majority seats (4 out of 7) on the Board.

(b) No fee is charged from borrowers for registration of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) on the portal or for cases of renewal. Convenience Charge of ₹ 1000/- +GST is levied only when the MSME gets in-principle approval on the marketplace Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the portal. The charge collected is used by Online PSB Loans Ltd. to meet out of pocket expenses payable to third parties for various services and for its own expenditure.

(c) to (e) The portal has an integrated GST, ITR, Bank Statement Analyzer, Fraud Check and Bureau Check facility thereby enabling banks to access pre-screened and

better vintage customers with good credit scores, GST Track record, profitability track record, satisfactory credit parameters as per bank's requirements and internal credit parameters to build a quality MSME portfolio with adequate credit risk mitigation.

MSME applicants for loans

2110. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many applicants have already applied for 59-minute loan scheme launched by the Prime Minister in November, 2018;
- (b) how many of these applicants have submitted the details of their collateral;
- (c) how many of the total loans have been approved for sanctions; and
- (d) the details, sector-wise, of the applicants who have applied for the loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As on 25.12.2018, 1,31,028 completed applications have been received on the psbloansin59minutes.com portal, since launch of the portal.

(b) Applicants are not required to submit details regarding their collateral on the portal.

(c) As on 25.12.2018, 1,12,043 applications for loans have been accorded in principle approval on the portal and sanctions have been made in respect of 40,669 cases.

(d) The top sectors for which applications have been approved so far on the portal are Textiles, Engineering and Capital Goods, Retail and e-commerce, Construction Material, Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG), Food and Beverages, Consumer Durables, Health Care, IT/ITES, Auto and Ancillary sectors.

Harassment in settlement of Vehicle Insurance claims

2111. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of documents required to be submitted for settlement of accidental insurance claims of a commercial vehicle/ taxi;
- (b) whether toll plaza slip is a mandatory document for settlement of accident insurance claims;
- (c) if not, whether the victims of accidents are facing harassment in settlement

of vehicle insurance claims due to high handedness of insurance companies on this account;

(d) if so, the details of complaints of such nature received through Government/private sector insurance companies in the last three years, and the redressals made; and

(e) the action taken against such insurance companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) For settlement of accidental insurance claims of commercial vehicles/taxis, the insurance company concerned may seek documents /requirements depending on the nature and circumstances of the claim made, as per the terms and conditions of the policy. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has not mandated requirement of any specific documents for settlement of accidental insurance claims of a commercial vehicle/taxi.

None of the provisions of IRDAI Protection of Policyholders' Interests Regulations, 2017 mandate production of toll plaza documents for settlement of accident claims. No insurer has made toll plaza slip as a mandatory document for settlement of accident insurance claim.

(c) to (e) As per records, the Authority has not received any complaint of harassment by insurance companies for production of toll plaza slips to settle an accident insurance claim.

NABARD loan to irrigation projects

2112. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has approved ₹ 65,634.93 crores loan for 93 irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it is mandated to provide ₹ 70,000 crore loan to these projects to be completed by 2019; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) During 2016-17, ninety-nine (99) on-going Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects (including phases) under Pradhan Mantri Krishi

Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)-Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh hectares and balance estimated cost of ₹ 77595 crore (Central Assistance (CA) component of ₹ 31342 crore) have been prioritised in consultation with States for completion in phases upto December, 2019.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that they have sanctioned an aggregate loan amount of ₹ 69,708.37 crore under Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) set up in NABARD, in respect of 96 on-going major/medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-AIBP, Polavaram project in Andhra Pradesh and North Koel Reservoir Project in Jharkhand and Bihar.

Restoration of old pension scheme

2113. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of Central and State Governments are demonstrating for scrapping of NPS and restoration of Old Pension Scheme (OPS);

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

(c) whether some of the State Governments have passed resolutions for restoration of OPS and have sent it to Central Government for approval and implementation;

(d) if so, the details thereof and response of Central Government thereto;

(e) whether Government would restore the Old Pension Scheme instead of increasing the Government contributions to 14 per cent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (f) The Government of India *vide* notification dated 22.12.2003 had introduced a new restructured defined contribution pension system which is applicable to Central Government employees (except armed forces) and the said notification is deemed to be National Pension System (NPS) under Section 20 of the PFRDA Act, 2013. The PFRDA Act, 2013, has been passed by Parliament of India and notified *w.e.f.* 01.02.2014. Under Section 12 (4) of PFRDA Act, 2013, the State Governments have been empowered to notify NPS for its employees. Further, other than West Bengal, all State Governments have voluntarily notified NPS in respect of its employees.

Government has made a conscious move to shift from the defined benefit pension scheme to defined contribution pension scheme *i.e.* National Pension System (NPS) due to rising and unsustainable pension bill. The transition also has the added benefit of freeing the limited resources of the Government for more productive and socio-economic sectoral development. There is no proposal to replace the NPS with old pension scheme in respect of Central Government employees recruited on or after 01.01.2004.

**Implementation of standing committee recommendation
(JCM) on pensions**

2114. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) average amount of pension given under National Pension System to Government employees under CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 and to those recruited on or after 1 January, 2004, the details thereof;

(b) the recommendation of Standing Committee of the National Council (JCM) held on 14 December, 2007, whether Government implemented this recommendation, if not, the reasons for not implementing; and

(c) whether Government has made any assurance to the employees that pension for the new recruits after 1 January, 2004 will not be less than the pension under CCS Pension Rule, 1972, and the progress made against this assurance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As informed by the Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare (DPPW), under the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972, applicable to Government servants before 01.01.2004, after completing a qualifying service of not less than 10 years, an employee is entitled to a pension @50% of his last pay or 50% of average emoluments for the last 10 months, whichever is more beneficial to him/her.

Further, the Government servant appointed on or after 01.01.2004 is covered under National Pension System (NPS), the amount of pension/annuity admissible to employee on exit from NPS depends on the accumulated pension wealth of the Government employee in his pension account.

(b) and (c) Pursuant to the recommendations of the 7th CPC, a Committee of Secretaries was constituted to suggest measures for streamlining NPS. The Committee after examination and consultation with various stakeholders and Staff side (JCM) under NPS submitted its report on 28.02.2018. Based on the Committee's recommendations, the Government on 06.12.2018 has approved proposals to streamline NPS and to

ensure a sustainable minimum pension delivery. The measures are as follows:—

- (i) Enhancement of the mandatory contribution by the Central Government for Tier I accounts of its employees covered under NPS from the existing 10% to 14%. The employees' contribution rate would remain at the existing 10%.
- (ii) Providing freedom of choice for selection of Pension Funds and pattern of investment to central Government employees.
- (iii) Tax exemption limit for lump sum withdrawal on exit has been enhanced to 60%. With this, the entire withdrawal will now be exempt from income tax.

Amending NDPS Act

2115. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any recommendation from the Government of Punjab to initiate the process of amending the Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 to provide for more deterrent punishment for the 1st time drug smugglers and peddlers and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what action Government has taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir, Ministry of Finance has received a letter dated 04.07.2018 from Chief Minister of Punjab requesting therein for awarding of death penalty even for first time offenders under NDPS Act 1985 by making suitable amendments.

(b) A reply has been sent to Chief Minister of Punjab on 09.08.2018 intimating that NDPS Act 1985 already provides for stringent punishments including death sentence and heavy fine for violations of various provisions of the act, therefore there is no need for any further amendments to enhance the punishment/penalty at present.

59 minutes loan scheme to MSME sector

2116. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently announced 59 minutes loan scheme for the MSME sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of persons who have been advanced loan under this scheme along with the loan amount sanctioned to each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The web portal www.psbloansin59minutes.com facilitates in principle approval for loans to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) upto ₹ 1 crore within 59 minutes from Public Sector Banks (PSBs). Key features of the portal, *inter alia*, include enabling borrowers to connect with multiple banks without visiting the branch, financial technology (FinTech) based architecture with high level of information security, analysis of data from distributed data points, loan products in line with scoring models and assessment methods within approved credit policies, prima-facie eligibility check for credit guarantee from CGTMSE (Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises) etc.

(b) Till 25.12.2018, total number of 40,669 loans have been sanctioned through this mode amounting to ₹ 14,088.32 crore.

Availability of banks in rural areas

2117. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the per person availability of banks in the rural areas of the country, State-wise for the last three years;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by Government to improve the banking accessibility in rural areas of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As apprised by RBI, the number of functioning branches of commercial banks in rural areas, State/Union territory (UTs) wise during the last 3 years (upto June, 2018) is given in Statement (*See below*).

As per extant guidelines dated 18.5.2017 on rationalizing of Branch Authorisation Policy, RBI has granted general permission to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks), to open banking outlets at any place in the country, without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 per cent of the total number of banking outlets (a fixed point service delivery unit, manned by either bank's staff or its Business Correspondent) opened during a financial year being in unbanked rural centres with population less than 10,000. For this purpose, banking outlets opened in any centre having population less than 50,000 in North Eastern states, Sikkim and also Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts as

notified by the Government of India are also considered as equivalent to opening of banking outlets in unbanked rural centres.

Statement

Number of Functioning Branches of Commercial Banks in Rural Areas-State/UTs

State/UTs	31 March, 2016	31 March, 2017	31 March, 2018	30 June, 2018
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	23	23	23
Andhra Pradesh	2,238	2,345	2,403	2,403
Arunachal Pradesh	69	72	73	73
Assam	1,232	1,289	1,317	1,317
Bihar	3,098	3,196	3,268	3,277
Chandigarh	11	11	11	11
Chhattisgarh	1,002	1,046	1,063	1,081
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	14	14	14
Daman and Diu	3	3	3	3
Goa	273	278	279	280
Gujarat	2,385	2,447	2,495	2,503
Haryana	1,541	1,592	1,616	1,621
Himachal Pradesh	1,168	1,218	1,209	1,211
Jammu and Kashmir	855	866	890	896
Jharkhand	1,282	1,329	1,348	1,350
Karnataka	3,345	3,433	3,489	3,498
Kerala	319	332	354	355
Lakshadweep	6	6	6	6
Madhya Pradesh	2,194	2,277	2,306	2,313
Maharashtra	2,991	3,064	3,124	3,131
Manipur	69	71	81	81
Meghalaya	168	169	170	170
Mizoram	63	67	67	67
Nagaland	48	53	53	53
NCT of Delhi	66	66	68	68

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	2,455	2,527	2,568	2,568
Puducherry	48	49	51	51
Punjab	2,421	2,501	2,534	2,535
Rajasthan	2,691	2,777	2,857	2,860
Sikkim	67	68	72	74
Tamil Nadu	2,684	2,828	2,933	2,939
Telangana	1,437	1,491	1,524	1,524
Tripura	229	232	236	236
Uttar Pradesh	7,411	7,617	7,712	7,718
Uttarakhand	899	918	938	939
West Bengal	3,466	3,555	3,647	3,648
TOTAL	48,268	49,830	50,802	50,897

Source: RBI.

Notes: (a) Population group 'Rural' includes centres with population of less than 10,000. All population figures are as per census 2011.

(b) Data exclude 'Administrative Offices'.

Bank branches in remotest parts of the country

2118. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of branches of banks opened in the various parts of the country in the last three years; and

(b) how Government propose to provide bank branches to the remotest parts of the country, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As apprised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the number of branches opened by commercial banks during last three years is provided below:—

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (till 30.06.2018)
9,040	5,308	3,952	1,682

(b) As per RBI's extant guidelines on "Rationalising the Branch Authorisation Policy", dated 18.5.2017, general permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled

Commercial Banks (SCBs) (excluding Regional Rural Banks), to open banking outlets at any place in the country without seeking prior approval of RBI in each case, subject to at least 25 per cent of the total number of banking outlets opened during a financial year being in unbanked rural centres (Tier 5 and 6) with population less than 10,000.

For this purpose, 'Banking Outlets' opened in any Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres (centres with population less than 50,000) of North Eastern States and Sikkim as well as in any Tier 3 to 6 centre of Left-wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts as notified by the Government of India from time to time, are also considered as equivalent to opening a 'Banking Outlet', in unbanked rural centres.

Demonetised currency not yet accepted from Bhutan and Nepal

2119. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of demonetised currency not yet accepted from Bhutan and Nepal, along with the reasons therefor; and

(b) the policy decisions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Nepal Rashtira Bank (NRB) on August 21, 2017 had informed RBI that they had a total of ₹ 7.8461 crore of Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) in their banking system and with the courts. Further, the NRB had informed that Nepalese people were still holding SBNs, the amount of which is not known. As regards Bhutan, the amount of SBNs still lying with them is not available with RBI.

(b) The matter relating to extending exchange facility of Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) lying in the possession of Nepal and other neighbouring countries has been examined in this department and it is decided that action may be taken only as per the provisions of Specified Bank Notes (Cessation of Liabilities), Act 2017 and rules made thereunder.

Digital transactions *vis-a-vis* actual cash transactions

2120. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the reasons for rise in the quantum of currency in the economy in spite of increased digital transactions as per claim of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): The quantum of currency required in the economy is generally determined by several factors, which *inter alia*, include economic growth,

rise in per capita income, population growth, habits, festive season, agricultural cycle, etc. The currency in circulation has increased by around 10.35 % from ₹ 17,540.22 billion on 28th October, 2016 to ₹ 19,355.66 billion on 26th October, 2018. In respect of digital payment transactions, it has increased by around 195.43 % from 711.9 million during October, 2016 to 2103.2 million during October 2018. Hence, there is significant rise in digital transactions as compared to currency in circulation.

The currency in circulation had an average growth rate of 14.51% year on year wise since October, 2014. At this rate, currency in circulation would have been ₹ 23,418.24 billion as on 23rd November, 2018. However, due to demonetisation and consequent increase in digital transactions, the actual level of currency in circulation as on 23rd November, 2018 was ₹ 19,850.09 billion. In terms of GDP, currency in circulation declined from 11.63% in 2016-17 to 10.63% in 2018-19 as on 8th November of respective years.

Outreach and support programme for MSMEs

2121. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced several schemes/incentives for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) outreach and support programme;

(b) whether in spite of several incentive announced by Government, the Public Sector Undertakings like Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHEC) under the Ministry of Textiles are harassing MSMEs dealing in bullion commodities by not releasing their payments; and

(c) if so, what steps Government proposes to take against the officers of HHEC for not releasing the legitimate payments of MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have launched a support and outreach programme for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) on 2nd November, 2018. The programme *inter alia*, includes, initiatives for MSMEs on access to credit, access to market, technology upgradation, ease of doing business, social security for MSME sector employees, etc.

(b) As per available record, no bullion parties associated with Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHEC) is registered as MSME. However, during investigation against M/s Edelweiss Commodities Limited (ECL), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has examined the transaction of buyer's credit

and passing on difference amount between interest earned on Fixed Deposit (FD) and interest charged by the foreign bank for providing buyer's credit. HHEC has withheld amount of ECL as a precautionary measure, in view of likely financial implications for HHEC in case of an adverse decision in the matter.

(c) Question does not arise.

Fraudulent withdrawal of pension from PNB

2122. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab National Bank (PNB) has received certain complaints with respect to fraudulent withdrawal of pension of senior citizens from BO Malviya Nagar, South Delhi;

(b) if so, the action PNB has taken on the complaints;

(c) whether vigilance department of PNB has verified the signature of pensioners during the last three years to ensure its genuineness as alleged in complaints; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Punjab National Bank, Branch Office Malviya Nagar, New Delhi had received one complaint regarding fraudulent withdrawal of funds from the pension account of Senior Citizen Shrimati Manorma. An Officer was deputed by the branch to visit the pensioner at the given address and pensioner confirmed that no fraudulent transaction happened in her account. Pensioner also confirmed that all transactions in her account were made by the account holder only. Letter received from pensioner is kept in record with witness.

(c) and (d) Verification of signature of pensioner by Vigilance Department was not required in this case, as the pensioner has stated that no fraudulent transaction took place in her pension account.

Non-payment of insurance under PMSBY and PMJJBY

2123. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons insured under the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) during last three years, State/UT-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the number of persons to whom payment of accident insurance have been made from the said scheme during the period, State/UT and bank-wise;

(c) whether complaints have been received from the beneficiaries of these schemes for non-payment of claims of accident insurance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The details are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The total number of complaints received from beneficiaries for non-payment of accident insurance (PMSBY) are 293 and out of them 264 complaints have been disposed off.

Statement

The number of persons insured under PMSBY and PMJJBY

Sl.No.	State	PMSBY (in Lakhs)	PMJJBY (in Lakhs)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.305	0.155
2.	Andhra Pradesh	271.569	182.160
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.619	0.373
4.	Assam	17.063	6.445
5.	Bihar	47.885	13.782
6.	Chandigarh	1.910	0.531
7.	Chhattisgarh	51.037	12.134
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.446	0.215
9.	Daman and Diu	0.345	0.156
10.	Goa	2.452	1.177
11.	Gujarat	55.720	23.270
12.	Haryana	29.338	8.652
13.	Himachal Pradesh	10.199	2.612
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.357	3.121
15.	Jharkhand	19.658	5.053
16.	Karnataka	69.195	31.616
17.	Kerala	39.860	8.246

Sl.No.	State	PMSBY (in Lakhs)	PMJJBY (in Lakhs)
18.	Lakshadweep	0.057	0.0167
19.	Madhya Pradesh	79.040	19.633
20.	Maharashtra	85.33262	36.27567
21.	Manipur	0.971	0.328
22.	Meghalaya	0.902	0.447
23.	Mizoram	0.851	0.544
24.	Nagaland	0.522	0.203
25.	NCT of Delhi	23.063	9.069
26.	Orissa	39.989	10.517
27.	Puducherry	2.065	0.688
28.	Punjab	35.419	6.616
29.	Rajasthan	53.111	15.284
30.	Sikkim	0.508	0.284
31.	Tamil Nadu	74.279	25.195
32.	Telangana	60.474	20.150
33.	Tripura	3.488	1.096
34.	Uttar Pradesh	132.398	34.693
35.	Uttarakhand	14.031	3.532
36.	West Bengal	61.206	13.591
37.	Others and Non-Cbs Enrolments	134.523	59.868
GRAND TOTAL		1427.189	557.731

Gross Enrollment as uploaded by banks on Jansuraksha portal as on 31/10/2018.

Statement-II

Details of claims paid under PMSBY State/UT-wise number of paid claims under PMSBY as on 31.10.2018 reported by Bank and updated by insurance companies on Jansuraksha Portal

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of claims paid
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1725
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Assam	144

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of claims paid
5.	Bihar	347
6.	Chandigarh	54
7.	Chhattisgarh	704
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	Goa	63
11.	Gujarat	1518
12.	Haryana	959
13.	Himachal Pradesh	345
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	43
15.	Jharkhand	225
16.	Karnataka	1300
17.	Kerala	449
18.	Lakshadweep	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	2010
20.	Maharashtra	1660
21.	Manipur	8
22.	Meghalaya	2
23.	Mizoram	2
24.	Nagaland	0
25.	NCT of Delhi	297
26.	Odisha	475
27.	Puducherry	37
28.	Punjab	783
29.	Rajasthan	1343
30.	Sikkim	5
31.	Tamil Nadu	1547
32.	Telangana	1398
33.	Tripura	13
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2140

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of claims paid
35.	Uttarakhand	269
36.	West Bengal	567
GRAND TOTAL		20,441

Bank-wise number of paid claims under PMSBY as on 31.10.2018 reported by Bank and updated by insurance companies on Jansuraksha Portal

Sl.No.	Name of Bank	Number of claims paid
1.	Allahabad Bank	648
2.	Andhra Bank	2053
3.	Axis Bank Ltd.	20
4.	Bank of Baroda	1726
5.	Bank of India	1585
6.	Bank of Maharashtra	233
7.	Canara Bank	812
8.	Central Bank of India	1445
9.	Corporation Bank	660
10.	Dena Bank	801
11.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries	12
12.	Federal Bank Ltd.	43
13.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	203
14.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	68
15.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	16
16.	IDFC Bank Ltd.	1
17.	Indian Bank	1017
18.	Indian Overseas Bank	788
19.	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	7
20.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	1
21.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	125
22.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	33
23.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	42
24.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	15

Sl.No.	Name of Bank	Number of claims paid
25.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1132
26.	Punjab and Sind Bank	334
27.	Punjab National Bank	1665
28.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	5
29.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	50
30.	State Bank of India	863
31.	Syndicate Bank	1315
32.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	42
33.	UCO Bank	563
34.	Union Bank of India	1089
35.	United Bank of India	190
36.	Vijaya Bank	410
37.	Yes Bank Ltd.	1
38.	Rural Cooperative Banks	280
39.	Urban Cooperative Banks	148
GRAND TOTAL		20,441

GoM for revenue mobilisation for calamities and disasters

2124. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Disaster Response Fund has been declining over the last few years, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Union Government has formed Group of Ministers (GoM) to examine modalities for revenue mobilisation for natural calamities and disasters;

(c) if so, whether the aforesaid group has consulted the State Governments on the cess issue;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) whether the aforesaid GoM has submitted its report to Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Yes, as per recommendation of GST Council, a Group of Ministers (GoM) has been constituted to examine modalities for revenue mobilization for natural calamities and disasters. Shri Sushil Kumar Modi, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Government of Bihar is the Convener and Finance Ministers of States of Assam, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab and Uttarakhand are Member of this GoM. As per discussion/deliberation of GoM on 15.10.2018, a set of questionnaire has been prepared and sent to all States seeking views/suggestions on this issue.

(e) No.

Recovery of NPA from absconding economic offenders

2125. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the efforts by Government to bring back economic offenders who fled the country to escape punishment;

(b) the efforts Government has taken so far to deal with the kind of looting of the banks and absconding by large scale corporates;

(c) the total loss to the banks in India due to the non-payment of loans taken by these offenders;

(d) the total amount of NPA in Indian Banks; and

(e) the steps taken to recover NPA from the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) With regard to bringing back economic offenders, as per inputs received from the Directorate of Enforcement, the extradition process has been initiated against 12 persons and Red Corner Notice proposals have been forwarded in 27 cases. Action under the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has also been initiated in suitable cases. One person has recently been extradited. Further, on 10.12.2018 the Westminster Magistrates' Court in London has recommended extradition of Shri Vijay Mallya from United Kingdom to India.

As part of the efforts to deal with economic offenders who are absconding, the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 has been enacted to deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts. The Act provides for attachment of property of a fugitive economic offender, confiscation of such offender's property and disentitlement of the offender from defending any civil claim. Further, Government has advised Public Sector Banks

(PSBs) to obtain a certified copy of the passport of the promoters/directors and other authorised signatories of companies availing of loan facilities of more than ₹ 50 crore.

As regards loss to banks due to non-payment of loans taken by absconding offenders, it may be noted that banks have initiated recovery proceedings and loss crystallises once ongoing recovery proceedings in related accounts are completed.

(d) and (e) The gross advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) increased from ₹ 23,33,823 crore as on 31.3.2008 to ₹ 61,00,848 crore as on 31.3.2014, as per the domestic operations data of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). As per RBI inputs, the primary reasons for spurt in stressed assets have been observed to be, *inter alia*, due to aggressive lending practices, wilful default/loan frauds/corruption in some cases, and economic slowdown.

Asset Quality Review (AQR) initiated in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of non-performing assets (NPAs). As a result of AQR and subsequent transparent recognition by PSBs, stressed accounts were reclassified as NPAs and expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were provided for. Further, during the fourth quarter of the financial year (FY) 2017-18, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. Primarily as a result of transparent recognition of stressed assets as NPAs, gross NPAs of SCBs, as per RBI data on domestic operations, increased from ₹ 3,09,399 crore as on 31.3.2015 to ₹ 9,62,621 crore as on 31.3.2018, and have declined to ₹ 9,46,062 (provisional data) as on 30.9.2018.

Government has made comprehensive efforts over the last four and a half financial years for reducing NPAs, including, *inter alia*, the following:-

- (1) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has been enacted to create a unified framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy matters. Under this, by adopting a creditor-in-saddle approach, with the interim resolution professional taking over management of affairs of corporate debtor at the outset, the incentive to resort to abuse of the legal system has been taken away. This, coupled with debarment of wilful defaulters and persons associated with NPA accounts from the resolution process, has effected a fundamental change in the creditor-debtor relationship. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been amended, to provide for authorisation to RBI to issue directions to banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC. In exercise of powers under this amendment, RBI directed banks to initiate the insolvency resolution process under IBC before the National Company Law Tribunal in 41 cases, 12 of which had cumulative outstanding amount of ₹ 1,97,769

crore as on 31.3.2017 and the remaining 29 had outstanding amount of ₹ 1,35,846 crore as on 30.6.2017.

- (2) The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 has been amended to make it more effective with provision for three months imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details and for the lender to get possession of mortgaged property within 30 days. Also, six new Debts Recovery Tribunal have been established to expedite recovery.
- (3) In addition, under the PSBs Reforms Agenda, PSBs have created Stressed Asset Management verticals for stringent recovery, segregated pre and post-sanction follow-up roles for clean and effective monitoring, initiated creation of online one-time settlement platforms and committed to monitoring large-value accounts through specialised monitoring agencies.

The above efforts have shown positive results, as reflected in reduction of NPAs of SCBs by ₹ 2,83,770 crore due to recoveries during the last three and a half financial years, and decline in gross NPAs of SCBs by ₹ 24,453 crore in the first half of the current financial year, as per RBI data on global operations.

Business loan announced by PM

2126. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that business loan up to one crore for MSMEs announced by Prime Minister has tremendous response;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many applications were received since inception and how many were sanctioned till date;

(d) whether any private service agencies or websites were allowed to mediate between Government bank-loan seekers; and

(e) how much is the convenience fee collected from the applicants and to whom it was paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As on 25.12.2018, out of 1,31,028 completed applications received for loans on the psbloansin 59 minutes. com portal, 1,12,043 applications have been accorded in principle approval. Sanctions have been made in respect of 40,669 cases.

(d) The online lending portal www.psbloansin59minutes.com, is run by “Online PSB Loans Limited”, a public limited company wherein 6 Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Financial Institutions (FIs) along with their associate companies hold 54% majority stake and majority seats (4 out of 7) on the Board.

(e) No fee is charged from borrowers for registration of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) on the portal or for cases of renewal. Convenience Charge of ₹ 1000/- +GST is levied only when the MSME gets in-principle approval on the market place Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the portal. The charge collected is used by Online PSB Loans Ltd. to meet out of pocket expenses payable to third parties for various services and for its own expenditure.

Interest free loans to farmers

2127. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seriously considering looking at farm loan waiver as a boon to farmers instead of wooing them for political gains as both national and State political parties are tossing this as a poll promise to gain in elections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to help the farmers to raise loans from banks without any hassle and without any interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Union Government to waive off loans of farmers. The following major initiatives have been taken by the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to increase institutional credit flow to agriculture and rural sector and to bring more and more farmers within the fold of institutional credit:

- With a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. The scheme provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to Banks on use of their own resources. Besides, additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.
- As per extant directions of Reserve Bank of India on Priority Sector

Lending, a target of 18 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit or Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure has been prescribed to all domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks, including Small Finance Banks, for lending to Agriculture. A sub-target of 8% is also prescribed for lending to small and marginal farmers including landless agricultural labourers, tenant farmers, oral lessees and share croppers.

- The Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables farmers to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. and draw cash to satisfy their agricultural and consumption needs. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified and converted into ATM enabled RuPay debit card with, *inter alia*, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawals within the limit, etc.
- Under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, a flexible limit of ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 50,000 has been provided to marginal farmers (as Flexi KCC) based on the land holding and crops grown including post harvest warehouse storage related credit needs and other farm expenses, consumption needs, etc., plus small term loan investments without relating it to the value of land.
- RBI has conveyed to Banks to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto ₹ 1,00,000/-. The requirement of 'no due' certificate has also been dispensed with for small loans upto ₹ 50,000/- to small and marginal farmers, share croppers and the like and, instead, only a self-declaration from the borrower is required.
- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks.

Reviewing of new pension scheme

2128. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) since when the New Pension Scheme is implemented for the Central Government employees;

(b) which are the States that had not implemented the New Pension Scheme;

(c) whether Government has noticed that the pension received by the employees as part of the New Pension Scheme is lesser than that of the employees statutory pension scheme; and

(d) whether Government would be ready to review the New Pension Scheme considering the nation-wide protests by the State and Central Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The Government of India *vide* notification dated 22.12.2003 had introduced the National Pension System (NPS) (earlier known as New Pension Scheme) for its employees and made it mandatory for all new recruits of the Central Government (excluding armed forces) who joined service on or after 01.01.2004. The NPS was extended to all citizens of India *w.e.f.* May, 2009. Further, State Governments are empowered under Section 12 (4) of the PFRDA Act, 2013, to notify NPS for their employees.

(b) Out of the 29 States, 28 States have notified NPS for their employees, except West Bengal.

(c) Under NPS, upon attaining the age of superannuation/retirement as prescribed by the service rules applicable to him or her, when the subscriber retires, then at least 40% out of the accumulated pension wealth of such subscriber shall be mandatorily utilized for purchase of annuity providing for a monthly and the balance of the accumulated pension wealth, after such utilization, shall be paid to the subscriber in lump sum which has now been made tax free by Government *vide* its decision dated 06.12.2018 (maximum Lump sum Withdrawal-60% of accumulated wealth). The returns under NPS are market linked and pension/annuity is dependent on the accumulated corpus being utilised for purchasing an annuity at the time of exit/superannuation.

(d) The Government has recently approved various proposals for streamlining the National Pension System (NPS) based on the recommendations of the Committee of Secretaries. The measures are as follows:

- (i) Enhancement of the mandatory contribution by the Central Government for Tier I accounts of its employees covered under NPS from the existing 10% to 14%. The employees' contribution rate would remain at the existing 10%.
- (ii) Providing freedom of choice for selection of Pension Funds and pattern of investment to central Government employees.
- (iii) Tax exemption limit for lump sum withdrawal on exit has been enhanced to 60%. With this, the entire withdrawal will now be exempt from income tax.

Platform used for fifty nine minute loan for MSMEs

2129. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the platform used to process the application for the fifty nine minute loan for the MSME sector announced by Government;

(b) whether the online application portal is run by Government or a private enterprise, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the process followed to select the portal operator along with details of participating entities in the selection process;

(d) the amount charged by the loan portal for each application made on it; and

(e) the number of applications made on the portal as per latest available data and against the list of loans sanctioned and disbursed to applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Loans in 59 minutes for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector are facilitated through www.psbloansin59minutes.com, an online lending portal run by “Online PSB Loans Limited”, a public limited company wherein 6 Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Financial Institutions(FIs) along with their associate companies hold 54% majority stake and majority seats (4 out of 7) on the Board.

(c) After exploring alternative options, a group of bankers from Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and PSBs opted for acquisition of majority stake in an existing financial technology (Fintech) company to achieve desired objectives of a near ready platform and operational team within desired timelines. A multi stage selection and filtering process was carried out involving SIDBI and PSBs to select the Fintech with desired capabilities. This was followed by third party audit(s) and validation at various stages, through reputed external entities. PSBs, FIs and their associate companies thereafter made their own assessments prior to making investments.

(d) No fee is charged from borrowers for registration of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) on the portal or for cases of renewal. Convenience Charge of ₹ 1000/- +GST is levied only when the MSME gets in-principle approval on the marketplace Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the portal. The charge collected is used by Online PSB Loans Ltd. to meet out of pocket expenses payable to third parties for various services and for its own expenditure.

(e) As on 25.12.2018, out of 1,31,028 completed applications received on the portal, 1,12,043 applications for loans have been accorded in-principle approval. Sanctions have been made in respect of 40,669 cases.

Implementation and functioning of 59-minutes loan approval scheme

2130. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a 59-minute loan approval scheme has been launched by Government to ease credit flow to the MSME sector;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the loan approval scheme is not working as per the plans and provisions of the scheme;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the 59-minute loan approval scheme functions properly and reaches every stakeholder in the MSME sector; and

(d) the details of the amount of loans approved under the scheme until now for financial year 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As the “*psbloansin59minutes.com*” portal is an online portal run by “Online PSB Loans Limited”, a public limited company wherein 6 Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Financial Institutions(FIs) along with their associate companies hold majority stake. The portal facilitates in principle approval for loans to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) upto ₹ 1 crore within 59 minutes from Public Sector Banks (PSBs). Key features of the portal, *inter alia* include enabling borrowers to connect with multiple banks without visiting the branch, financial technology (Fin Tech) based architecture with high level of information security, analysis of data from various data points, loan products in line with scoring models and assessment methods within approved credit policies, prima facie eligibility check for credit guarantee from CGTMSE (Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises) etc.

As on 25.12.2018, 1,12,043 applications for loans have been accorded in principle approval on the portal and sanctions have been made in respect of 40,669 cases.

Collection and utilisation of indirect taxes amount

2131. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected through indirect taxes by Government from various sources during the last three years and its utilisation for various activities; and

(b) the allocation of funds from the source of direct and indirect taxes for various activities during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The total amount collected through indirect taxes by the Government from various sources for its utilization (as per annual budgetary allocations) for various activities during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (provisional) were ₹ 7,09,825 crore, ₹ 8,61,625 crore and ₹ 9,11,467 crore respectively.

The Central taxes (direct tax and indirect tax) collected, become part of the devolution made to the states as per the accepted recommendations of Finance Commission, which is 42% of the shareable central taxes and duties.

The remaining tax becomes the part of Consolidated Fund of India along with Non Tax Revenue and Capital (Debt and Non-Debt). The tax wise budget allocations are not made, however the allocation from Consolidated Fund of India is used for various welfare activities by the line Ministries/Departments through Demands for Grants and Appropriation Bill as approved by the Parliament.

Awareness about PM Suraksha Bima Yojana

2132. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that PM Suraksha Bima Yojana, which was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister is not attracting the people in the desired manner due to lack of awareness;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no proper advertisement and supervision on the implementation of the programme; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to increase the awareness among the people to attract them towards the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) was launched on 9th May, 2015 with a view to enhance the level of insurance penetration in the country and to provide insurance cover to common people especially poor and the under-privileged sections of the society. The enrolments under PMSBY have gradually increased since its launch. As on 30.11.2018 is 14.36 Crore people have

been covered under PMSBY across the country. The details of enrolments under the scheme are as follows:—

PMSBY	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
Gross enrolment (in crore)	9.43	10.04	13.57	14.36

* Figures as on 30th November, 2018.

(c) and (d) The steps that have been taken by the Government to increase the awareness among the people to attract towards the scheme are as under:—

- (i) The Government as well as the Public Sector insurance companies and banks had organized massive campaign through media to create awareness amongst large sections of population and also carried outreach efforts to facilitate access to the scheme.
- (ii) Regular advertisements about PMSBY are being carried out in the newspapers, TV and radio.
- (iii) An exclusive website www.jansuraksha.gov.in was created, which hosts all relevant material/information including forms, rules, frequently asked questions (FAQs) etc. related to this scheme in English, Hindi and regional languages.
- (iv) Posters and banners have been displayed regarding the scheme in various offices of Banks and Insurance Companies across the country.
- (v) Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs) and Banks had coordinated with State Governments and put up camps at 50 locations across the country for publicizing and increasing enrollments under PMSBY during the Mudra Campaign held in October, 2017
- (vi) A special campaign Gram Swaraj Abhiyan was organized from 14th April, 2018 to 5th May, 2018 and further extended from 1st June, 2018 to 15th August, 2018 targeting poor households for providing universal coverage under PMSBY wherein the PSGICs and banks have put up stalls to enroll people in such Schemes. Under the Gram Swaraj Campaign, 58,32,730 people have been enrolled under PMSBY.
- (vii) The progress of settlement of claims under this scheme is monitored regularly by the Government. Any complaints in respect of the scheme are dealt in coordination with banks and insurance companies in getting it resolved expeditiously.

Financial literacy in rural areas

2133. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted surveys to measure financial literacy in rural populations;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including for Punjab;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the ratio of public and private sector banking agents to population in rural areas, the details thereof, State-wise, including for Punjab;

(e) whether Government has an action plan to increase personalised banking services to improve financial literacy and awareness in rural areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As apprised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), they have conducted a pan-India Financial Literacy and Inclusion survey in 29 States and 5 Union Territories (excluding Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands). Under this survey, financial literacy was measured across three components namely financial knowledge, attitude and behaviour. Further, the maximum score for the three components of financial knowledge, financial attitude and financial behaviour are 7, 5 and 9, respectively. India's average scores in the three components are 3.7, 2.6 and 5.6, respectively and for financial literacy it is 11.9 out of the total score of 21.

As apprised by RBI, although, the State-wise financial literacy scores, based on the survey, for rural areas are not available, the same is available zone-wise. The average score for different zones is as under:—

Zone	Overall Financial Literacy Score	Urban	Rural
North	11.5	11.5	11.5
East	12.1	12.1	12.1
Central	12.4	12.5	12.1
West	12.6	12.6	12.5
South	11.0	11.2	10.3

Source: RBI.

(d) Data regarding ratio of public and private sector banking agents to population for rural areas is not centrally maintained.

However, under PMJDY, all villages in the country are mapped into 1.59 lakh Sub Service Areas (SSAs), where each SSA covers 1,000 to 1,500 households. Out of 1.59 lakh SSAs, while 0.33 lakh SSAs are covered with bank branches, approximately 1.26 lakh SSAs are covered with inter-operable Business Correspondents (BCs). Further, State/UT-wise number of SSAs covered with BCs is given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) and (f) Following RBI guidelines, rural branches and financial literacy centres of banks conduct camps for financial literacy across the country.

Statement

Number of SSAs Covered with BCs

State/Union Territory	Number of SSAs covered with Business Correspondents
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26
Andhra Pradesh	6400
Arunachal Pradesh	82
Assam	3232
Bihar	10466
Chandigarh	5
Chhattisgarh	2495
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28
Daman and Diu	6
Delhi	18
Goa	61
Gujarat	5829
Haryana	2105
Himachal Pradesh	1729
Jammu and Kashmir	1024
Jharkhand	3233
Karnataka	5154
Kerala	1488

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	10383
Maharashtra	11780
Manipur	250
Meghalaya	166
Mizoram	53
Nagaland	105
Odisha	5116
Puducherry	42
Punjab	2393
Rajasthan	7638
Sikkim	100
Tamilnadu	8827
Telangana	4183
Tripura	323
Uttar Pradesh	21409
Uttarakhand	1710
West Bengal	8530
TOTAL	126389

Source: Banks

RBI penalty on banks for violating norms

2134. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) slapped penalty on many banks for violating norms on reporting of data on large credit, payment of compensation for delay in resolution of ATM related complaints and violating KYC norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the RBI has issued strict warning to the banks to comply strictly with its direction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken strict action for compliance of its directions. As per RBI inputs, penalty of ₹ 9.20 crore for violation of KYC norms, ₹ 4.00 crore for non-compliance with the directions/guidelines on cheque purchase/discounting and bill discounting, ₹ 1.80 crore for contravening the 'Operating guidelines for Payments Banks' and ₹ 0.08 crore for violation of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 has been imposed against six banks during financial year 2017-18.

Cross-matching of returns of sellers and purchasers in GST regime

2135. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the collection of total GST revenue is falling short of the monthly target by significant amount and the details thereof;

(b) what are the timeline by which Government plans to start the implementation of cross-matching of returns of sellers and purchasers in GST regime through the GSTN software; and

(c) how much time will Government give to taxpayers awareness and preparation for the cross- matching of such details after the software is fully functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The month-wise gross collection of Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), State Goods and Services Tax (SGST), Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) and Cess for FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 are as under:—

Month	GST collection (in ₹ crore)	
	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3
April	--	1,03,459
May	--	94,016
June	--	95,610
July	--	96,483
August	95,633	93,960
September	94,064	94,442
October	93,333	100,710
November	83,780	97,637

1	2	3
December	84,314	--
January	89,825	--
February	85,962	--
March	92,167	--
Average	89,885	97,040

From the above Table, it is clear that the GST collection in the current FY (2018-19) has been showing improvement compared to last FY (2017-18). The average gross collection of GST in the current FY 2018-19 is ₹ 97040 crores (till November' 18) as compared to last year average collection of ₹ 89885 crores.

(b) and (c) Cross-matching of returns of sellers and purchasers in GST have been provided *vide* sections 37 to 43 under Chapter IX (Returns) of the CGST Act, 2017 and rules made thereunder. However, the submission of details of inward supply in FORM GSTR-2 under section 38 of the CGST Act and return in FORM GSTR-3 under section 39 of the CGST Act has been suspended, *vide* notification No.57/2017-Central Tax and notification No.58/2017 – Central Tax, both dated 15.11.2017.

In the 27th GST Council meeting held on 4th May, 2018, the Council approved a new design to verify input tax credit which is based on buyer selecting/rejecting the invoices uploaded by the seller.

GST Council has decided to start the new return implementation on trial basis from 1st April, 2019 and on mandatory basis from 1st July, 2019. This would allow enough time to trade to adjust to the new design.

Merger of banks

2136. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to merge three banks to create a third largest lender in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has agreed to infuse the required capital after the merger for the smooth functioning of the newly created bank; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts of 1970 and 1980 provide that the Central Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), may make a scheme, *inter alia*, for the amalgamation of any nationalised bank with any other nationalised bank or any other banking institution. Various committees, including Narasimhan Committee (1998) constituted by RBI, Leeladhar Committee (2008) chaired by RBI Deputy Governor, and Nayak Committee (2014) constituted by RBI, have recommended consolidation of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) given underlying benefits/synergies. Taking note of this and potential benefits of consolidation, Government, with a view to facilitate consolidation among public sector banks to create strong and competitive banks, that may serve as catalysts for growth with improved risk profile of the bank, approved an approval framework for proposals to amalgamate PSBs through an Alternative Mechanism (AM).

AM, after consulting RBI, in its meeting held on 17.9.2018, approved that Bank of Baroda (BoB), Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank may consider amalgamation of the three banks. As per information received from banks in this regard, after consideration of the amalgamation, the Boards of BoB and Vijaya Bank gave their in-principle approval and the Board of Dena Bank recommended for amalgamation. After considering banks and RBI's inputs, AM in its meeting held on 20.12.2018 gave in-principle approval for the amalgamation of BoB, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank. The aggregate figure for the gross advances of these three banks, as of March 2018, is the third largest gross advances figure among Indian banks. With regard capital requirements, it has been noted that the projected capital ratios of the amalgamated entity are comfortable, and that budget provision exists for recapitalisation.

Fake currency returned post demonetisation

2137. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total currency in circulation on 9th November, 2016 when Government announced demonetisation of ₹ 1000 and ₹ 500 notes;

(b) out of each how many notes have been received by the RBI; and

(c) out of the total currency returned, how much of fake currency has been received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The total currency in circulation on Friday, November

04,2016 was ₹ 17,974.60 billion. The total value of Specified Bank Notes in circulation as on November 8, 2016, post verification and reconciliation, was ₹ 15,417.93 billion.

(b) The total value of Specified Bank Notes returned from circulation is ₹ 15,310.73 billion.

(c) Data regarding denomination-wise quantwn of counterfeit notes in Specified Bank Notes (which were demonetized), detected in the banking channel from November 2016 to September, 2018, is given below:—

Denomination	₹ 500/- (SBN)	₹ 1,000/- (SBN)	Total Number of Pieces
Number of Pieces	286897	283352	570249

Disparity of commission between Field Agents and Development Officers in LIC

2138. SHRI SURESH GOPI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Field Agents of Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) who belong to the unorganised sector, earn only a nominal commission of less than 2 per cent for reaching out to the public and facilitating their enrolment for the LIC policies and on the other hand, Development Officers, who are regular employees, who works in the comfort of their office are entitled to a higher rate of commission, in addition to the regular salary perks; and

(b) if so, whether Government plans to take some steps to address this disparity faced by the Field Agents; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), presently, the appointment of agents and payment of remuneration to them for the discharge of their functions as agents of the Corporation is governed by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India Regulations and the LIC of India (Agents) Regulations, 2017. In accordance with these Regulations, commission is payable to the agents at the rates fixed for each product as approved by the competent authority on the first year premiums and renewal premiums received during the continuance of his/her agency in respect of the completed business under the agency.

Apart from commission and renewal commission, LIC also provides various performance based benefits to their Agents as specified in the LIC of India (Agents) Regulations, 2017 such as Gratuity, Group Insurance Cover for Confirmed Tied Agents upto ₹ 10 lakhs, advances for purchase of vehicle, computer/laptop, advances

for medical treatment for self and family, housing loan advances, festival advances, miscellaneous advances for functions/ceremonies in the family like marriage, etc.

All confirmed Development Officers are whole time employees of LIC and they are governed by LIC of India (Staff) Regulations 1960 as amended from time to time as well as LIC of India (Revision of Certain Terms and Conditions of Services) Amendment Rules 2016. They are paid salary and other allowances as are applicable to Class II cadre. They are also paid Incentive Bonus as per their business performance during their appraisal year as specified in Growth Oriented Incentive Bonus Scheme.

Wilful defaulters of banks

2139. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Bank Officers Confederation (AIBOC) has requested Government to publish names of the wilful defaulters of all banks;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether AIBOC has also requested to grant permission to write to the Home Ministry to take over the passports of directors of defaulting companies for emigration clearance to prevent their escape; and

(d) if so, by when permission would be granted and by when wilful defaulters' list would be published and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) With regard to publishing of names of wilful defaulters of banks, it may be noted that a communication was received from AIBOC raising various issues concerning the banking sector, including a suggestion, *inter alia*, to publicise names of corporate bank defaulters, and the same was referred to the Indian Banks' Association for necessary actions. In this regard, it may also be noted that as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) inputs, the list of suit-filed wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above are available in public domain on the websites of Credit Information Companies (CICs). Further, as per RBI, the list of non-suit filed wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above is confidential in nature and is exempted from disclosure under section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. RBI has also apprised that a lending institution can consider publication of the photographs of only those borrowers who have been declared as wilful defaulters following the mechanism set out in RBI instructions, for which the lending institutions shall formulate a policy with the approval of their Board of Directors which clearly sets out the criteria based on which the decision to publish the photographs of a person

covered in paragraph above will be taken by them so that the approach is neither discriminatory nor inconsistent.

With regard to request to Home Ministry in respect of defaulting companies to prevent escape, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has apprised that no such specific information is available. However, the Ministry has further apprised that Government has amended the Look-Out Circular (LOC) guidelines, and that an LOC may now also be opened/originated after the approval of an officer not below the rank of Chairman/Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer of a Public Sector Bank.

Status in BRICS countries

2140. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is reigning in the second spot among the BRICS countries in terms of competitive economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken/is taking any concrete steps to sustain this momentum to become a leading country among the BRICS countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) India ranks 3rd among the BRICS countries according to the Ease of Doing Business Report 2019 published by the World Bank. Russia ranks at 31, China at 46, India at 77, South Africa at 82 and Brazil at 109. among all the countries covered under the Report. Similarly, India ranks 3rd among BRICS countries as per the Global Competitiveness Report 2018, published by the World Economic Forum. China ranks at 28, Russia at 43, India at 58, South Africa at 67 and Brazil at 72 among all the countries covered in the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 Rankings as published in the Global Competitiveness Report 2018.

(c) and (d) Government has undertaken several measures to sustain the economic growth "momentum and to promote investment and business climate. These measures, *inter alia*, include; fillip to manufacturing sector via Make in India programme, measures to improve ease of doing business, reforms in the foreign direct investment policy, introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, major push to infrastructure development via higher allocation to rail and road sector, reduced corporate tax rate of 25 per cent for companies with turnover up to ₹ 250 crore and various labour reform measures.

Special cess on SGST by Kerala

2141. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government had demanded levy of a special cess on State GST (SGST) to raise revenues in the aftermath of the recent floods in the State: and

(b) if so, the details thereof and decision taken by the GST council thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (b) Kerala Government has proposed to raise funds by imposing cess on sale of goods and services under GST by the State Government to meet the flood situation in the State. Accordingly, the matter has been discussed in 30th GST council meeting held on 28th September, 2018. As per recommendation of GST Council a Group of Ministers (GoM) has been constituted to examine modalities for revenue mobilization for natural calamities and disasters. Shri Sushil Kumar Modi, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Government of Bihar is the Convener and Finance Ministers of States of Assam, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab and Uttarakhand are Member of this GoM. As per discussion/deliberation of GoM on 15.10.2018, a set of questionnaire has been prepared and sent to all States seeking views/suggestions on this issue with a view to decide a holistic course of action for mobilization of additional revenue to help the State in case of natural calamity and disaster in GST regime. Views/suggestions have been received from State Governments of Gujarat and Karnataka.

GoM is yet to submit its report to the GST Council for final decision of the council in this regard.

Beneficiaries of Mudra Loans Scheme

2142: SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people benefited by Mudra loans in various parts of the country; and

(b) the details of the beneficiaries, category and State-wise including Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As on 21.12.2018, over 15.26 crore loans amounting to ₹ 7.26 lakh crore have been extended to borrowers under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) since the inception of the scheme.

State/UT Category-wise details of loans extended by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) including for Uttar Pradesh are given in Statement.

Statement

*State/UT/category-wise number of loans sanctioned under PMMY from
08.04.2015 to 21.12.2018*

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of A/Cs					Total (All Categories Including Gen)
		SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3162	1155	15053	161284	5918	33834
2.	Andhra Pradesh	293672	54958	638788	2179	736594	2616104
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1508	4912	897	523228	2403	30815
4.	Assam	261352	169826	784753	1536301	2645399	4733087
5.	Bihar	1950589	540051	7177157	5752	10726101	13301494
6.	Chandigarh	9974	368	5215	77103	20734	72276
7.	Chhattisgarh	391175	384603	1213748	273	2173581	3060048
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1012	956	375	209	5283	8181
9.	Daman and Diu	220	58	507	88574	794	3336
10.	Delhi	145381	28183	174839	21642	548642	1053788
11.	Goa	2404	11310	26565	260762	64280	138400
12.	Gujarat	366803	318826	1371292	87364	2866378	4569436
13.	Haryana	1099879	64506	597646	9619	1893298	2809739
14.	Himachal Pradesh	59108	10517	32102	63714	111990	326535
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9290	6617	3522	663697	71684	341091
16.	Jharkhand	448820	246018	1743206	2797312	3006901	3932383
17.	Karnataka	1864947	871421	4083828	1039332	11958075	15795552
18.	Kerala	727346	146293	2171154	1506	3785178	5103057
19.	Lakshadweep	25	1644	110	601759	575	2708
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1804139	1105900	3930291	1190535	7537138	9893229
21.	Maharashtra	2145362	863606	4132126	5560	10492326	13036962
22.	Manipur	4542	12791	13755	20243	58602	124333

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Meghalaya	4421	31712	2950	4563	47792	91216
24.	Mizoram	2239	24736	326	5469	19066	37249
25.	Nagaland	334	7931	292	321255	24028	39346
26.	Odisha	1839443	839434	5094616	40755	9278423	10824739
27.	Puducherry	62315	4200	209979	414848	377717	477467
28.	Punjab	1445581	88029	222880	466500	1597774	2805100
29.	Rajasthan	1090865	696884	1560293	3653	3648618	5450090
30.	Sikkim	2432	4090	3103	1660188	24179	68086
31.	Tamil Nadu	3141128	215817	5552102	101767	14369909	19503471
32.	Telangana	329104	127055	655137	70919	1094828	2203297
33.	Tripura	182339	165219	132396	1604161	673624	903929
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4053475	459637	4420614	194902	8582490	13179921
35.	Uttarakhand	265344	47664	257515	3890589	716770	1059783
36.	West Bengal	2968139	423617	1714041	17942164	12710895	15055328
TOTAL		26977869	7980544	47943173	35879681	111877987	152685410

Source: As per data reported by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on Mudra portal.

Financial health of PSBs after recent fraud

2143. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of financial frauds committed in nationalised banks including Punjab National Bank (PNB) are being inquired into by Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the financial health of PSBs including after recent financial frauds, State-wise; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to get Nirav Modi and Mehul Choksi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) CBI has registered 676 bank frauds cases pertaining to nationalized banks including Punjab National Bank during the last 3 years viz. 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 (upto 30.11.2018). Out of these 676 cases, 91 cases pertain to Punjab National Bank (PNB).

(b) With regard to the financial health of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), it may be noted that Asset Quality Review (AQR) carried out in 2015 for clean and fully provisioned bank balance-sheets revealed high incidence of NPAs. Expected losses on stressed loans, not provided for earlier under flexibility given to restructured loans, were reclassified as NPAs and provided for. PSBs initiated cleaning up by recognising NPAs and provided for expected losses. Further, during the fourth quarter of the financial year (FY) 2017-18, all such schemes for restructuring stressed loans were withdrawn. As a result, while PSBs have posted aggregate operating profits during first half of current FY of ₹ 75,030 crores, some of the banks have posted losses primarily on account of continuing ageing provision for NPAs recognised as a result of AQR initiated in 2015 and subsequent transparent recognition by banks, including under RBI's circular discontinuing restructuring schemes in the fourth quarter of FY 2017-18, with aggregate net losses of PSBs in the first half of the current FY being ₹ 31,330 crore. PSBs made aggregate provision for NPAs and other contingencies of ₹ 85,791 crore during the first half of the current FY. Additionally, because of hardening of bond yields, these banks had aggregate mark-to-market losses on their investment portfolios of ₹ 20,384 crore during the same period. With regard to state-wise information on banks' financial health, it may be noted that financial statements of banks are prepared as a single entity and not State-wise.

Over the last four and half FYs, to reduce NPAs and strengthen the financial position of PSBs, Government has taken comprehensive steps under its 4R's strategy of recognising NPAs transparently, resolving and recovering value from stressed accounts through clean and effective laws and processes, recapitalising banks, and reforming banks through the PSB Reforms Agenda to make them responsible and responsive. The results of 4R's approach are now visible:—

- (1) Gross NPAs of PSBs have started declining, after peaking in March, 2018, registering a decline of ₹ 23,860 crore, from ₹ 8,95,601 crore in March 2018 to ₹ 8,68,812 crore in September 2018.
- (2) Non-NPA accounts overdue by 31 to 90 days (Special Mention Accounts 1 and 2) of PSBs have declined by 61% over five successive quarters, from ₹ 2.25 lakh crore as of June, 2017 to ₹ 0.87 lakh crore as of September 2018, indicating significant improvement in asset quality.
- (3) The Provision Coverage Ratio (PCR) of PSBs has risen steeply from 46.04% as of March, 2015 to 66.85% as of September, 2018, giving banks cushion to absorb losses.

- (4) Record recovery of ₹ 60,726 crore has been effected by PSBs in the first half of the current financial year, which is more than double the amount recovered over the corresponding period of the last financial year.
- (5) Credit Risk-weighted Assets to Gross Advances ratio has decreased steadily over the past four quarters, from 80.26% in September, 2017 to 71.2% in September, 2018.

(c) CBI has informed that on their request, Red Corner Notice (RCN) has been issued by Interpol, France against accused Nirav Modi and against accused MehulChoksi. Request for extradition of accused Nirav Modi from United Kingdom has been sent on 17.08.2018 and request for extradition of accused MehulChoksi from Republic of Antigua and Barbuda has been sent to the said country on 27.7.2018.

Cash deficit and its effect on national economy

2144. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the shortage of cash flow in the country:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor:

(c) whether it is a fact that in first half of October this year, there was a cash deficit of about 1.4 lakh crore in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of its effect on the share market and national economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) There is no information of currency shortage in the country in the recent past. Position of fresh/ re-issuable notes in currency chests of banks are being monitored by RBI on regular basis and adequate supply of cash _is being ensured.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise in view of reply as (a) above.

Reviewing the functioning of Stand Up India scheme

2145. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many loans have been provided by the Public Sector, Private and Regional Banks under the Stand Up India scheme, since its inception;

(b) what has been the overall impact of the scheme;

(c) whether Government has reviewed the functioning of this scheme at any point of time; and

(d) if so, the outcome of such review exercise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Under Stand Up India scheme, the Public Sector, Private Sector and Regional Rural Banks have extended 64250, 3068 and 1613 number of loans, as on 26.12.2018 since inception of the scheme. 68,931 Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and women entrepreneurs have availed loans under Stand Up India scheme as on 26.12.2018. The scheme has helped nurture entrepreneurship amongst sections of the population facing significant hurdles due to lack of advice/mentorship as well as inadequate and delayed credit for setting up greenfield enterprises.

(c) and (d) The scheme is monitored and its performance reviewed at various levels such as District Level Consultative Committee (DLCC), State Level Implementation Committee (SLIC), State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), through video conference with banks, etc.

NABARD loans to NBFCs

2146. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NABARD has given a loan of ₹ 400 crores to Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs); and

(b) if so, the logic behind it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that in terms of Section 25(1) (a) of the NABARD Act, 1981, it extends long term refinance assistance to Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), against the term loans provided by them in rural areas to the farmers, self-help groups, joint liability groups, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and others for agriculture, allied activities, rural housing as also for rural off-farm sector activities. NABARD has also reported that they have released refinance assistance of ₹ 9443.97 crore till 30 November, 2018 during FY 2018-19 to various NBFCs including NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and NABARD subsidiary NBFCs.

Economic status of Andhra Pradesh

2147. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the economic status of the State of Andhra Pradesh (AP) before and after bifurcation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State of Andhra Pradesh has a debt of ₹ 2.25 lakh crores and the present dispensation has taken loans to the tune of ₹ 1.3 lakh crores within the four years *i.e.*, from 2014 to 2018; and

(c) the per capita debt on every individual of AP as of June, 2014 and the present per capita debt as of April, 2018?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) As per the data taken from the website of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, details of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices (with 2011-12 as base) as on 28.08.2018 of the State of Andhra Pradesh since 2014-15 are tabulated below:—

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
GSDP (₹ in crore)	5,24,976	6,00,298	6,95,491	8,03,873

(b) As gleaned from State Finance Accounts and Budgets of the State of Andhra Pradesh, outstanding public debt and other liabilities are estimated to be ₹ 2.02 lakh crore at the end of March of 2017-18 (RE) as compared to ₹ 0.97 lakh crore in the beginning of June, 2014, which shows an increase of ₹ 1.05 lakh crore since bifurcation. However, these liabilities do not include an un-apportioned amount of ₹ 0.23 lakh crore.

(c) Regarding per capita debt, there is no official data available.

Use of recovered black money in development schemes

†2148. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of black money recovered by Government till date since demonetisation, the data thereof;

(b) the development scheme in which said black money recovered as a result of demonetisation was utilised; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of financial gains made by the country through demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (c) The fight against black money is a continuous process and the Income Tax Department takes suitable actions as per law against the persons indulging in transactions in black money. During demonetisation, large cash was deposited in bank accounts, and it became possible to track the owner of cash. The Income Tax Department (ITD) took a prompt action on those found to be involved in misuse of the scheme of demonetisation. The cash deposit data was analyzed to identify those persons whose cash transactions did not appear in line with their profile. Regular email and SMS were sent to the tax payers for submitting online response. Further, notices under the Income Tax Act, 1961 were issued to those persons who had deposited large amounts of cash in their bank accounts during demonetisation but had not filed their corresponding returns of income. These exercises promoted compliance, which has resulted in increase of Income tax return filer base and tax collections also. This is duly reflected from the following:

- (i) Robust growth rate of 18% for F.Y. 2017-18 in net direct tax collections, which is highest in last seven financial years, is indicative of the positive impact of demonetization on the level of tax compliance in the country.
- (ii) In 2017-18, Personal Income-tax (PIT) Advance Tax collections increased by 23.4% and PIT Self-Assessment Tax by 29.2% over those for 2016-17, corroborating the premise that demonetization and the subsequent use of bank deposit data by the Income-tax Department had a major impact on voluntary tax payments by the non-corporate/ individual taxpayers.
- (iii) A growth rate of 25% has been achieved in the number of Income Tax Returns (ITRs) filed with the Income-tax Department during FY 2017-18. As against 5.48 crore ITRs filed in FY 2016-17, a total of 6.86 crore ITRs were filed in FY 2017-18. It has been the highest rate achieved in last five years.
- (iv) During FY 2017-18, the number of new ITR filers has also increased to 1.07 crore as compared to 85.5 lakh new ITR filers added during FY 2016-17. This indicates a clear upswing in the new tax filers with a growth of 25%. In earlier years, the new filers were between 50 lakh and 66 lakhs. This upswing can be attributed to higher level of compliance due to transfer of cash into the formal channels as a result of demonetization.

Further, post-demonetisation, during the period from November, 2016 to March 2017, the Income-tax Department (ITD) conducted search and seizure on around 900 groups, wherein, assets worth over ₹ 900 crores were seized and undisclosed income of over ₹ 7,900 crores was admitted. Subsequently, during the F.Y. 2017-18, 582 groups were searched by the ITD, where assets worth over ₹ 990 crores were seized and undisclosed income of over ₹ 15900 crores was admitted.

During the F.Y. 2018-19 (till November, 2018)*, over 500 groups have been searched, where assets worth over ₹ 900 crores have been seized and over ₹ 11000 crores have been admitted as undisclosed income.

(b) Taxes collected by the ITD are deposited under various receipt heads and form part of the consolidated revenues of Union Government. These are subsequently utilized as per the approved plan and policies of the Government.

Sale of shares of oil PSUs

2149. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether Government is planning to sell shares of ONGC, IOC, OIL, etc.;
- (b) if so, the company-wise details thereof;
- (c) how much money is likely to be fetched by disinvestment of these companies; and
- (d) what is the market's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ONGC: The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had approved disinvestment of 5% paid-up equity capital in ONGC out of Government of India's shareholding through Offer for Sale (OFS). Further, the Government of India has also expressed its willingness to participate in the offer for Buyback of shares.

IOC: The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had approved disinvestment of 3% paid-up equity capital in IOC out of Government of India's shareholding through Offer for Sale (OFS). Further, the Government of India has also expressed its willingness to participate in the offer for Buyback of shares.

OIL: The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had approved disinvestment

* The figures are provisional.

of 10% paid-up equity capital in OIL out of Government of India's shareholding through Offer For Sale (OFS). Further, the Government of India has also expressed its willingness to participate in the offer for Buyback of shares.

(c) and (d) The actual realization from disinvestment of these companies will depend on various factors, including market conditions and the investors interest prevailing at the time of actual transaction in case of OFS, and response of existing public shareholders in case of Buyback.

Penalty for maintenance of minimum balance

2150. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government imposed penalty from account holders for not maintaining minimum balance;

(b) if so, the rate of penalty by various banks;

(c) the number of accounts holders and the amount of penalty recovered during the last three years by these banks;

(d) whether Government would consider removal of penalty clause in view of fact that only poor people who have not sufficient money are subjected to such imposition of penalty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (e) *vide* RBI's master circular dated 1.7.2015 on 'Customer Service in Banks', banks are allowed to decide the policy on levy of charges on non-maintenance of minimum balances with the approval of their Boards. However, they should notify their customers regarding the requirements of maintaining the minimum balance at the time of opening of savings bank account.

Further to the above, *vide* RBI's guidelines dated 10.08.2012, banks also do not have any requirement for maintaining minimum balance for Basic Savings Bank Deposit accounts (BSBD), including accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY). In March, 2018, there were 53.6 crore BSBD accounts including 31.44 crore Jan Dhan accounts. Hence, for these accounts there are no charges for not maintaining minimum balance.

The amount of levy of charges by Public Sector Banks for non maintenance of minimum balance during the last three financial years is given in Statement (*See below*). The number of account holders on whom the charges are levied is not centrally monitored.

Statement

The amount of charges collected by Public Sector Banks for non-maintenance of minimum balance in Saving Bank accounts

Bank	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	(amount in ₹ crore)
				2018-19 (Upto September, 2018)
1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad Bank	26.75	24.34	16.16	7.31
Andhra Bank	47.16	56.85	56.80	28.32
Bank of Baroda	67.51	104.94	88.85	66.59
Bank of India	25.06	16.44	17.35	9.41
Bank of Maharashtra	93.18	50.54	19.17	18.34
Canara Bank	117.16	106.58	91.33	36.42
Central Bank of India	55.54	56.58	180.93	55.02
Corporation Bank	37.91	38.91	25.28	11.91
Dena Bank	11.84	14.15	18.25	4.53
IDBI Bank Ltd.	85.27	106.65	80.95	24.59
Indian Overseas Bank	54.25	77.57	41.95	7.19
Indian Bank	27.48	41.01	88.38	74.55
Oriental Bank of Commerce	21.37	33.02	97.55	37.99
Punjab and Sind Bank		Bank Has No Charge		
Punjab National Bank	98.10	130.64	151.67	112.36
State Bank of India ##	Nil	Nil	2433.87	459.88
Syndicate Bank	39.79	47.50	57.54	21.86

1	2	3	4	5
UCO Bank	14.55	3.65	2.79	0.58
Union Bank of India	11.48	12.88	17.17	9.17
United Bank of India	6.41	3.56	2.46	1.01
Vijaya Bank	0.60	0.55	1.07	2.12

The monthly average balance requirement was charged by SBI till 2012. Subsequently, SBI stopped charging for the same till 31.3.2016 while other banks, including Private Banks were charging as per their Board-approved policy. It was reintroduced by SBI with effect from 1.4.2017. The minimum balance requirements were subsequently reduced with effect from 1.10.2017. It is also clarified that there is no minimum balance requirement for Basic Savings Bank Deposit Accounts and Jan-Dhan accounts.

Source: Banks

Loan disbursed to farmers

†2151. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of loan disbursed by public banks to farmers in keeping with targets for financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the number of farmers who had applied for agriculture loan and number of farmers who were given loans, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of average loan given per farmer, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The State-wise details of agriculture credit target and disbursement along with number of accounts during the period 2015-16 to 2017-18 in respect of commercial banks as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are given in Statement.

Statement

*Agriculture Credit Disbursement Data for the period
2015-16 to 2017-18 (provisional)*

		(₹ In lacs) (no. of A/cs in absolute)		
Sl.No.	State/UT	Target	No. of Accounts	Disb. Amt.
2015-16 Total Loan				
1.	Delhi	7500.00	15339	554074.00
2.	Haryana	4000000.00	653435	3486175.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	350000.00	180619	324600.00

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	State/UT	Target	No. of Accounts	Disb. Amt.
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	90000.00	119158	249709.94
5.	Punjab	5150000.00	1412842	6282226.00
6.	Rajasthan	3800000.00	1904618	4052193.00
7.	Chandigarh UT	11000.00	4418	141536.00
NORTHERN REGION TOTAL		13408500.00	4290429	15090513.94
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	13500.00	3926	3572.39
9.	Assam	432500.00	267794	357924.45
10.	Manipur	30000.00	18397	14496.33
11.	Meghalaya	17500.00	22000	8842.67
12.	Mizoram	13500.00	7997	4491.51
13.	Nagaland	26000.00	10600	8326.87
14.	Sikkim	12500.00	4407	5782.15
15.	Tripura	42500.00	62769	79444.00
NORTH EASTERN REGION TOTAL		588000.00	397890	482880.37
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9000.00	930	6900.00
17.	Bihar	2350000.00	918912	2495713.00
18.	Jharkhand	430000.00	427000	318345.00
19.	Odisha	1040000.00	861000	906430.00
20.	West Bengal	2900000.00	2299116	2436365.00
EASTERN REGION TOTAL		6729000.00	4506958	6163753.00
21.	Chhattisgarh	650000.00	167094	393844.00
22.	Madhya Pradesh	4000000.00	1730716	3329858.26
23.	Uttarakhand	400000.00	274334	441305.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5810000.00	3526420	5715677.00
CENTRAL REGION TOTAL		10860000.00	5698564	9880684.26
25.	Goa	64500.00	2000	52277.55
26.	Gujarat	3400000.00	2182338	2927124.00
27.	Maharashtra	4000000.00	3885000	4366790.00

Sl.No.	State/UT	Target	No. of Accounts	Disb. Amt.
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	2000.00	1342	2026.85
29.	Daman and Diu UT	1500.00	1432	644.67
WESTERN REGION TOTAL		7468000.00	6072112	7348863.07
30.	Andhra Pradesh	4000000.00	3130124	5559318.00
31.	Telangana	2750000.00	1584000	2159754.00
32.	Karnataka	3750000.00	2885475	6510102.00
33.	Kerala	3140000.00	4438143	3204600.00
34.	Puducherry	55500.00	67840	66899.00
35.	Tamil Nadu	6250000.00	11071498	7828038.00
36.	Lakshadweep UT	1000.00	19228	0.00
SOUTHERN REGION TOTAL		19946500.00	23196308	25328711.00
GRAND TOTAL		59000000.00	44162261	64295405.64

2016-17 Total Loan

1.	Delhi	9,000.00	77,217	1,993,448.06
2.	Haryana	4,120,000.00	1,210,641	3,419,870.46
3.	Himachal Pradesh	420,000.00	458,369	416,626.23
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	100,000.00	608,729	695,050.54
5.	Punjab	5,350,000.00	1,543,589	5,477,741.01
6.	Rajasthan	3,990,000.00	3,568,823	4,730,452.63
7.	Chandigarh UT	12,000.00	7,668	140,594.60
NORTHERN REGION TOTAL		14,001,000.00	7,475,035	16,873,783.54
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	21,000.00	4,873	8,095.26
9.	Assam	480,000.00	953,400	566,727.75
10.	Manipur	37,000.00	23,525	23,079.61
11.	Meghalaya	24,500.00	32,534	29,276.81
12.	Mizoram	17,000.00	7,834	4,047.14
13.	Nagaland	32,000.00	21,636	9,403.70
14.	Sikkim	17,500.00	8,669	14,753.92
15.	Tripura	48,000.00	224,009	101,939.28
NORTH EASTERN REGION TOTAL		677,000.00	1,276,479	757,323.48

Sl.No.	State/UT	Target	No. of Accounts	Disb. Amt.
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,000.00	10,138	9,676.66
17.	Bihar	2,580,000.00	2,830,958	1,158,619.37
18.	Jharkhand	580,000.00	597,660	289,575.05
19.	Odisha	1,230,000.00	1,243,265	955,224.55
20.	West Bengal	3,100,000.00	3,243,075	2,983,475.18
EASTERN REGION TOTAL		7,500,000.00	7,925,097	5,396,570.82
21.	Chhattisgarh	740,000.00	515,195	844,231.46
22.	Madhya Pradesh	4,180,000.00	4,084,448	3,894,056.63
23.	Uttarakhand	450,000.00	394,781	570,418.68
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6,100,000.00	5,647,106	5,320,248.53
CENTRAL REGION TOTAL		11,470,000.00	10,641,531	10,628,955.30
25.	Goa	70,000.00	49,850	97,376.26
26.	Gujarat	3,650,000.00	2,037,986	3,777,429.57
27.	Maharashtra	4,300,000.00	4,330,905	6,215,485.19
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	2,300.00	4,803	7,859.10
29.	Daman and Diu UT	1,900.00	2,108	3,458.32
WESTERN REGION TOTAL		8,024,200.00	6,425,653	10,101,608.45
30.	Andhra Pradesh	4,210,000.00	7,334,193	7,088,935.80
31.	Telangana	2,920,000.00	3,409,820	5,525,898.84
32.	Karnataka	3,930,000.00	3,539,862	5,740,160.20
33.	Kerala	3,290,000.00	4,333,250	5,428,655.83
34.	Puducherry	66,000.00	547,774	485,723.94
35.	Tamil Nadu	6,410,000.00	13,506,935	11,950,174.22
36.	Lakshadweep UT	1,800.00	527	327.30
SOUTHERN REGION TOTAL		20,827,800.00	32,672,362	36,219,876.13
GRAND TOTAL		62,500,000.00	66,416,156	79,978,117.73
2017-18 (Provisional) Total Loan				
1.	Delhi	60,000.00	25,437	1,952,281.79
2.	Haryana	4,630,000.00	1,473,647	3,793,269.61
3.	Himachal Pradesh	400,000.00	495,520	440,364.84

Sl.No.	State/UT	Target	No. of Accounts	Disb. Amt.
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	380,000.00	829,748	1,091,068.07
5.	Punjab	5,630,000.00	1,883,051	5,709,695.19
6.	Rajasthan	4,600,000.00	4,271,543	5,247,820.14
7.	Chandigarh UT	10,000.00	14,406	235,719.57
NORTHERN REGION TOTAL		15,710,000.00	8,993,352	18,470,219.21
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	24,000.00	4,053	4,528.55
9.	Assam	635,000.00	887,548	607,733.99
10.	Manipur	60,000.00	16,460	21,421.31
11.	Meghalaya	50,000.00	31,521	25,344.75
12.	Mizoram	16,500.00	6,251	4,648.04
13.	Nagaland	30,500.00	31,782	11,591.14
14.	Sikkim	22,000.00	9,383	12,139.23
15.	Tripura	100,000.00	247,179	153,775.52
NORTH EASTERN REGION TOTAL		938,000.00	1,234,177	841,182.53
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17,000.00	8,742	9,263.13
17.	Bihar	2,153,000.00	2,620,735	1,178,571.42
18.	Jharkhand	550,000.00	683,706	325,487.80
19.	Odisha	1,592,000.00	1,571,136	1,026,592.40
20.	West Bengal	4,250,000.00	3,076,599	3,391,480.39
EASTERN REGION TOTAL		8,562,000.00	7,960,918	5,931,395.14
21.	Chhattisgarh	940,000.00	522,284	1,025,685.08
22.	Madhya Pradesh	4,400,000.00	4,868,438	4,209,944.37
23.	Uttarakhand	800,000.00	388,012	636,232.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7,425,000.00	5,721,485	5,295,772.75
CENTRAL REGION TOTAL		13,565,000.00	11,500,219	11,167,634.64
25.	Goa	115,000.00	55,967	120,391.99
26.	Gujarat	3,740,000.00	2,327,548	4,475,820.87
27.	Maharashtra	4,950,000.00	2,755,334	5,958,187.91

Sl.No.	State/UT	Target	No. of Accounts	Disb. Amt.
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	10,500.00	2,141	6,584.22
29.	Daman and Diu UT	4,200.00	1,391	3,325.96
WESTERN REGION TOTAL		8,819,700.00	5,142,381	10,564,310.95
30.	Andhra Pradesh	4,050,000.00	9,369,031	8,607,280.33
31.	Telangana	3,950,000.00	2,834,010	4,564,746.77
32.	Karnataka	3,750,000.00	4,228,987	5,764,363.69
33.	Kerala	2,900,000.00	5,219,251	6,812,935.52
34.	Puducherry	390,000.00	256,321	210,149.31
35.	Tamil Nadu	7,760,000.00	16,534,769	14,173,229.50
36.	Lakshadweep UT	5,300.00	363	505.70
SOUTHERN REGION TOTAL		22,805,300.00	38,442,732	40,133,210.82
GRAND TOTAL		70,400,000.00	73,273,779	87,107,953.29

Source: NABARD.

Redrafting of income tax laws

2152. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up a task force to redraft Income-tax laws;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the focus is to substantially alter tax rates or to consolidate the laws and to make them more comprehensible; and
- (d) by what time, the report and the draft law will be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Yes sir. The Government had constituted a Task Force to draft a new direct tax law *vide* Officer Order in F.No. 370149/230/2017 dated 22.11.2017 under the Convenorship of Shri Arbind Modi, the then Member (Legislation), CBDT with original term of six months for submission of report to the Government which was extended by a period of three months.

2. However, on superannuation of Shri Arbind Modi, the Task Force has been reconstituted *vide* Office Order in F.No. 370149/230/2017 dated

26.11.2018 with the following Members:—

- (i) Shri Akhilesh Ranjan, Member (Legislation), CBDT-Convener;
- (ii) Shri Girish Ahuja, practicing Chartered Accountant and non-official Director State Bank of India;
- (iii) Shri Rajiv Memani, Chairman and Regional Managing Partner of E&Y;
- (iv) Shri Mukesh Patel, Practicing Tax Advocate, Ahmedabad;
- (v) Ms. Mansi Kedia, Consultant, ICRIER, New Delhi
- (vi) Shri G. C. Srivastava, Retd. IRS (1971 Batch) and Advocate.

2.1 Further, Ms. Pragya S. Saxena, Principal Commissioner of Income-tax has been co-opted as Member of the Task Force *vide* Office Order in F. No. 370149/230/2017 dated 21.12.2018.

3. The terms of reference of the reconstituted Task Force remains unchanged which is to draft an appropriate direct tax legislation keeping in view:—
- (i) the direct tax system prevalent in various countries;
 - (ii) the international best practices;
 - (iii) the economic needs for the country and;
 - (iv) any other matter connected thereto.
4. The task force is required to submit its report to the Government by February 28, 2019.

Reversion of paramilitary personnel from NPS to Old Pension Scheme

2153. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2270 given in the Rajya Sabha on 7th August, 2018 and state:

(a) the details of the criteria for deciding administrative delay in offering joining letters; and

(b) the reasons why Government is not issuing general guidelines to revert to Old Pension Scheme to those employees who have been appointed after 01.01.2004 due to administrative delay in appointment instead of restricting to specific cases where Hon'ble High Court has directed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has informed that consequent upon the order and judgement of Delhi High Court dated 12.02.2015 in WP(C) No. 3834/2013 and dated 27.03.2017 in WP(C) No.39335/2017, MHA after due consultation with Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare (DoP&PW) and Ministry of Law and Justice, has taken a decision to extend the benefits of Old Pension Scheme to the petitioners who had participated in CPOs (SI) 2002 examination but due to administrative reason they joined later in 2004.

As informed by DoP&PW, any delay in appointment and whether such delay is on account of administrative reasons or otherwise, can be decided based on the facts of each case. Therefore, no guidelines laying down general criteria for deciding administrative delay in this regard have been issued.

Sharing of I.T. Report on scamster

2154. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Income Tax Report had red flagged the economic activities of a person and his companies eight months before the ₹ 13,000 crore PNB scam was reported in 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons why this report was not shared with other agencies like ED, CBI and SFIO at that time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Income Tax Department conducts Search and Seizure actions in suitable cases wherein tax evasion is suspected. Post search action, the appraisal report is prepared for tax evasion purpose only on the basis of evidences gathered. The appraisal report deals with the issues pertaining to violation of direct tax laws. Any other notified agency is informed only if during the course of investigation or assessment, any infraction of a law administered by any other agency is established. The disclosure of assessee specific information to non-notified agency, is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

CIC order on disclosure of black money by PMO

2155. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Information Commission has passed orders directing PMO to disclose the details of black money brought back from foreign countries on 16th October, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether PMO has refused to divulge the information; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The Central Information Commission *vide* its order dated 16.10.2018, had directed to give specific reply/information to an appellant with regard to his request for information relating to black money. Accordingly, a specific reply has been provided to the appellant. It has been informed that a Special Investigation Team (SIT) has already been formed and its investigation process is underway.

The disclosure of all the action/efforts undertaken by the Government, at this juncture, may impede the whole process of investigation or apprehension or prosecution of the offenders and hence would attract the provision of exemption under Section 8(1)(h) of the RTI Act.

Furthermore, such investigations come under the purview of different Government Intelligence and Security Organisations which have been excluded from the ambit of RTI Act since they form a part of Second Schedule of Section 24 of RTI Act.

Growth of public sector banks

2156. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA:

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the rate of growth of credit and deposits of public sector and private sector banks over the past three years;

(b) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have been losing market share to the private sector banks in terms of advances and deposits;

(c) if so, the causes behind such phenomenon and the steps undertaken by Government to revive the business of the PSBs; and

(d) whether the decision to merge the Bank of Baroda, Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank has been taken at the level of the Alternative Mechanism formed with Cabinet Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Rates of growth of credit and deposits of PSBs and private sector banks over the past three financial years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) With regard to the trends in the advances and deposits market share of PSBs *vis-à-vis* private sector banks and causes thereof, it may be noted that earlier Development Financial Institutions (DFIs) were in the lead in lending for long-gestation projects for core industries and infrastructure, with little contribution from banks for such loans and subsequent to their withdrawal from such lending in the previous two decades, PSBs assumed the lead in such lending. As long-gestation project-based lending is necessarily based on future cash flows that are generated only after commissioning of the project, higher risk is inherent in financing such projects, and the greater contribution of PSBs in such lending resulted in higher level of NPAs in PSBs. Following transparent recognition of NPAs, as revealed by the Asset Quality Review initiated by RBI in 2015, banks made up-front provisions for restructured advances which were earlier recognised as standard under flexibility given by RBI. Keeping in view higher provisioning requirement, since 2015-16 PSBs have adopted a prudential approach, prioritising improvement in asset quality management over growth in business. Further, it may be noted that while PSBs offer banking services extensively to the masses, including for under-served areas and segments of population, private sector banks have a focus on mobilisation of deposits from upper income segment customers, and have followed an approach of offering them personalised banking services, while keeping relatively higher minimum account balance thresholds, higher service charges and concentration in urban areas. As a result, private sector banks have registered higher rates of growth in deposits.

(d) The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts of 1970 and 1980 provide that the Central Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), may make a scheme, *inter alia*, for the amalgamation of any nationalised bank with any other nationalised bank or any other banking institution. Various Committees, including Narasimhan Committee (1998) constituted by RBI, Leeladhar Committee (2008) chaired by RBI Deputy Governor, and Nayak Committee (2014) constituted by RBI, have recommended consolidation of Public Sector Banks

(PSBs) given underlying benefits/synergies. Taking note of this and potential benefits of consolidation, Government, with a view to facilitate consolidation among public sector banks to create strong and competitive banks, that may serve as catalysts for growth with improved risk profile of the bank, approved an approval framework for proposals to amalgamate PSBs through an Alternative Mechanism (AM).

AM, after consulting RBI, in its meeting held on 17.9.2018, approved that Bank of Baroda (BoB), Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank may consider amalgamation of the three banks. As per information received from banks in this regard, after consideration of the amalgamation, the Boards of BoB and Vijaya Bank gave their in-principle approval and the Board of Dena Bank recommended for amalgamation. After considering banks and RBI's inputs, AM in its meeting held on 20.12.2018 gave in-principle approval for the amalgamation of BoB, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank.

Statement*Rates of growth of credit and deposits of PSBs and private sector banks over the past three years*

Public Sector Banks and Private Sector Banks	Deposit as on (₹ in crore)	Deposits (Annual Rate of Growth)					Advances as on (₹ in crore)	Advances (Annual Rate of Growth)				
		31.3.2015	31.3.2016	31.3.2017	31.3.2018	31.3.2015		31.3.2016	31.3.2017	31.3.2018		
		1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	
Allahabad Bank	193424	3.73%	0.61%	5.81%	153095	3.01%	0.25%	5.27%				
Andhra Bank	155012	12.44%	12.13%	6.46%	129576	5.24%	5.76%	14.08%				
Axis Bank Limited	322442	11.02%	15.76%	9.47%	284009	20.53%	12.39%	18.15%				
Bandhan Bank Limited			92.15%	45.81%			35.50%	77.38%				
Bank of Baroda	617560	-7.05%	4.81%	-1.72%	437280	-7.26%	0.74%	12.79%				
Bank of India	531907	-3.55%	5.27%	-3.55%	410661	-7.06%	3.18%	-4.52%				
Bank of Maharashtra	122119	13.82%	0.05%	-0.05%	101210	9.91%	-8.72%	-6.79%				
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	751	23.54%	5.16%		352	76.40%	-7.13%					
Canara Bank	473840	1.26%	3.23%	5.96%	335106	0.43%	5.57%	12.82%				
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	14474	-0.25%	3.28%	-1.48%	9582	-16.96%	3.96%	17.09%				
Central Bank of India	255572	4.15%	11.45%	-0.62%	194967	-2.47%	-19.53%	16.00%				
City Union Bank Limited	24075	12.81%	10.89%	9.09%	18089	17.49%	13.45%	17.11%				

Corporation Bank	199346	2.92%	7.50%	-16.89%	147708	-1.35%	0.00%	-12.15%
DCB Bank Limited	12609	18.37%	29.23%	24.46%	10558	23.44%	22.45%	28.86%
Dena Bank	115936	1.29%	-2.97%	-6.86%	80629	6.43%	-9.64%	-4.26%
Federal Bank Ltd.	70825	11.79%	23.36%	14.67%	51951	13.16%	26.02%	25.75%
HDFC Bank Ltd.	450796	21.21%	17.79%	22.55%	367888	27.10%	19.46%	18.92%
ICICI Bank Limited	361563	16.56%	16.28%	14.48%	398962	12.84%	7.17%	11.50%
IDBI Bank Limited	259836	2.26%	1.06%	-7.67%	215792	4.95%	-7.01%	-5.58%
IDFC Bank Limited			389.21%	19.87%			3.95%	4.11%
Indian Bank	169225	5.35%	2.37%	14.13%	128832	2.95%	-0.37%	23.14%
Indian Overseas Bank	246049	-8.75%	-5.87%	2.60%	179041	-3.53%	-9.23%	-3.68%
Indusind Bank Ltd.	74134	25.45%	36.10%	19.80%	69141	28.54%	27.93%	28.34%
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	65756	5.53%	4.43%	10.41%	46301	13.38%	2.06%	12.55%
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	46009	9.74%	12.37%	10.82%	31995	7.12%	9.66%	28.36%
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	44690	12.06%	7.23%	5.94%	36691	7.59%	4.96%	10.95%
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd..	74860	85.20%	13.55%	22.37%	66785	80.00%	14.78%	24.61%
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	21964	15.78%	20.14%	9.02%	16513	20.02%	20.89%	12.71%
Nainital Bank Ltd.	5344	-0.63%	29.04%	6.99%	2596	5.50%	19.77%	4.88%
Oriental Bank of Commerce	204010	2.40%	4.99%	-5.47%	148039	3.78%	8.33%	-10.95%
Punjab and Sind Bank	86715	5.23%	-6.26%	18.92%	64796	0.74%	-7.68%	15.72%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab National Bank	501379	10.31%	12.41%	3.30%	392422	10.28%	2.07%	6.69%
RBL Bank Limited	17099	42.40%	42.05%	26.93%	14530	46.70%	38.95%	36.81%
South Indian Bank Ltd.	51912	7.34%	18.66%	8.94%	37726	9.93%	12.96%	17.64%
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	84239	11.59%	10.64%		71153	5.05%	-7.99%	
State Bank of Hyderabad	130166	5.38%	3.44%		108710	5.39%	-23.48%	
State Bank of India	1576793	9.76%	18.14%	32.36%	1335437	13.04%	7.80%	25.88%
State Bank of Mysore	66064	6.82%	11.20%		53296	3.98%	-30.33%	
State Bank of Patiala	92705	15.37%	-5.76%		80648	6.56%	-10.29%	
State Bank of Travancore	91077	11.03%	13.42%		69907	-4.15%	-21.64%	
Syndicate Bank	255388	2.49%	-0.45%	4.69%	205804	0.31%	0.30%	7.86%
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	25650	18.40%	6.00%	0.74%	19545	16.77%	-2.45%	8.40%
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	12382	-8.30%	-0.53%	-3.31%	7976	-9.49%	-8.62%	-3.17%
Uco Bank	214337	-3.37%	-2.82%	-9.66%	151812	-10.74%	-2.84%	-5.82%
Union Bank of India	316870	8.16%	10.41%	7.96%	262757	5.70%	11.83%	1.06%
United Bank of India	108818	6.97%	9.05%	1.88%	69070	3.39%	-1.27%	-2.57%
Vijaya Bank	126343	-0.71%	6.04%	18.25%	87692	3.50%	6.67%	22.57%
Yes Bank Ltd.	91176	22.53%	27.89%	40.50%	75775	30.22%	35.00%	53.78%

Extension of GST return filing in Andhra Pradesh

2157. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 2.6 lakh GST account holders in Andhra Pradesh, only 1.15 lakh have submitted their returns by 31st October, 2018;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that Commercial Tax Division has written to the Indirect Tax Department in the Ministry to extend period for filing returns since there was electricity supply problem in the State due to Titli cyclone; and

(d) if so, the response of the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No Sir. The return filing status for the State of Andhra Pradesh till 31st October, 2018 is as below:—

Return type	Tax Period	Due Date	Tax payers required to file return	Total returns filed, as on 31.10.2018	Return Filing % as on 31.10.2018
FORM GSTR-3B	September, 2018	25th October, 2018	2,56,988	1,74,343	67.84%
FORM GSTR-4	July, 2018 to September,	18th October, 2018	1,10,635	75,473	68.22%
TOTAL			3,67,623	2,49,816	67.95%

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The Government received various representations seeking extension of the last date for filing of returns for the State of Andhra Pradesh in the aftermath of Titli cyclone. Accordingly, based on the recommendations of the GST Council, the last dates for filing the returns in the cyclone-affected Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh were extended as detailed below:—

- (i) The due date for filing of FORM GSTR-3B for the months of September, 2018 and October, 2018 was extended from 20th October, 2018 to 30th November, 2018 and from 20th November, 2018 to 30th November, 2018 respectively.
- (ii) The due date for filing of FORM GSTR-1 for the months of September, 2018 and October, 2018 for taxpayers having aggregate turnover above ₹ 1.5 crores was extended from 10th October, 2018 to 30th November, 2018 and from 10th November, 2018 to 30th November, 2018 respectively.

- (iii) The due date for filing of FORM GSTR-1 for taxpayers having aggregate turnover up to ₹ 1.5 crores for the quarter from July, 2018 to September, 2018 was extended from 31st October, 2018 to 30th November, 2018.
- (iv) The due date for filing of FORM GSTR-4 for the quarter July, 2018 to September, 2018 was extended from 18th October, 2018 to 30th November, 2018.

CVC study on banking irregularities and frauds

2158. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to make a detailed study on financial irregularities and frauds in banking sector by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the recommendations made by CVC to curtail these frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) CVC has analysed 30 cases of large value bank frauds relating to the following Industry Sectors, based on data received from Public Sector Banks (PSBs) (frauds of ₹ 3 crores and above) and RBI (frauds of ₹ 100 crores and above):—

- (i) Gem/Jewellery
- (ii) Manufacturing/Industry
- (iii) Agro
- (iv) Media
- (v) Aviation
- (vi) Service/projects
- (vii) Discounting of Cheques
- (viii) Trading
- (ix) Information and Technology
- (x) Export/Business
- (xi) Fixed Deposit
- (xii) Demand Loan
- (xiii) Letter of Comfort

The analysis covered *Modus Operandi*, loopholes/lapses detected, and suggestions for systemic improvement. Public Sector Banks, Public Sector Insurance Companies and Financial Institutions have been advised to put in place appropriate measures to safeguard their interests in the light of this analysis conducted by CVC. The report has also been shared with RBI.

Disinvestment in Central Public Sector Undertakings

2159. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE:

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the capital restructuring guidelines for CPSUs;
- (b) the details of the proceeds collected by Government through disinvestment of public sector undertakings *vis-a-vis* the yearly targets in the last three years;
- (c) the effect of these proceeds earned on macroeconomic indicators;
- (d) the details of the different modes of disinvestment used by Government in the last three years;
- (e) the details of the entities where Government has either relinquished its entire stake or has lowered its stake below the 51 per cent mark in last three years; and
- (f) the details of the future disinvestment plans of Government in the coming months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The comprehensive guidelines for capital restructuring of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) were issued on 27.5.2016 covering:—

- (i) Payment of Dividend;
- (ii) Buyback of Shares;
- (iii) Issue of Bonus Shares; and
- (iv) Splitting of Shares.

Details of the guidelines on the above issues are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Details of the Budget Estimates (BE) for disinvestment and amount received during the last three years *i.e.* 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and current year 2018-19 are as follows:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Financial year	Budget Estimate	Proceeds from Disinvestment
1.	2015-16	69,500	23,997
2.	2016-17	56,500	46,247
3.	2017-18	72,500	1,00,057
4.	2018-19	80,000	34,005*

*As on 26.12.2018.

Proceeds from disinvestment are an important source of capital receipts and helps in meeting the fiscal target of the Government of India.

(d) In recent years, the Government has been using a variety of instruments/ modes of disinvestment including Initial Public Offer (IPO), Offer For Sale (OfS). Buybacks, Strategic Disinvestment, Merger and acquisition within the same sector and increased use of Exchange Traded Funds (ETF).

(e) Details of CPSEs where entire stake of Government of India has been relinquished in last three years are as under:—

Year	Name of CPSE	% of Shares Disinvested	% of Government of India's Shareholding post Disinvestment
2015-16	Nil	Nil	Nil
2016-17	Nil	Nil	Nil
2017-18	HPCL-ONGC Deal	51.11	0
2018-19	HSCC (India) Ltd.	100	0

(f) Through the use of various modes/instruments of disinvestment, as indicated in part (d) above, Government plans to raise receipts indicated in Budget Estimate.

Statement

Investment Management of CPSEs-Guidelines on Capital Restructuring of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)

Background

Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Department of Expenditure and Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance have issued guidelines from time to time on issue of bonus shares, buyback of shares, splitting of shares and dividend. As announced in the Budget 2016-17, the Government is adopting a comprehensive approach for efficient management of its investment in CPSEs by

addressing inter-related issues, such as capital restructuring, dividend, bonus shares, etc.

2. The resource management issues for a CPSE needs to be looked into in the context of the focus of the Government to, *inter alia*, spur economic growth through efficient management of GoI's investment in CPSEs. It is, therefore, imperative that Government of India's interests as a majority shareholder investor in a CPSE are duly represented through the nominee 'official director' on the Board of the company. The nominee directors should discharge their responsibility to ensure efficient allocation of GoI's investment in CPSEs for growth and economic development. It may require that an appropriate view is taken by the Department/Administrative Ministry in such financial matters before the board meetings in line with this approach.

3. In the above background, the guidelines on these subjects need to be rationalized so as to comprehensively capture the various aspects of capital restructuring of CPSEs. Accordingly, in supersession of guidelines issued earlier, the following consolidated guidelines on general principles and mechanism for capital restructuring of CPSEs is issued as below:—

4. **Applicability:—**

4.1 These guidelines shall apply to all corporate bodies where Government of India and/or Government controlled one or more body corporate have controlling interest [hereinafter would be referred to as Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for these guidelines].

4.1.1 Body corporate shall include body incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 or the Companies Act, 2013, or under any other Act as may be applicable except Limited Liability Partnership.

4.1.2 Controlling interest means control over the composition of the Board of Directors; or exercise or control over more than one-half of the total share capital or able to exercise more than 50 per cent voting rights in the meeting of the members, Board of Directors or any other similar executive structure, *e.g.*, Governing Body, Executive Committee, etc.

4.1.3 A body corporate in which Government of India and/ or CPSEs including their subsidiaries controls the composition of the Board of Directors; or exercises or controls more than one-half of the total share capital shall be deemed to be a body controlled by Government of India.

- 4.2 These guidelines for payment of dividend, issue of bonus shares and buyback of shares shall not apply to the body corporate which is prohibited from distribution of profits to its members, *e.g.* companies set up under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 or under extant provisions of any other Act or which has accumulated losses.
- 4.3 The guidelines for payment of dividend shall be applicable from financial year ending on or after 31st March, 2016 and the guidelines for issue of bonus shares, buyback and splitting of shares shall be applicable from financial year starting 1st April, 2016 or thereafter.
- 4.4 CPSEs shall ensure compliance of these guidelines by taking up this matter as an agenda item along with a compliance note in the Board meeting of the company convened for finalization and approval of its annual account. Requisite approval of shareholders/members shall be obtained in the AGM/ EGM to be held immediately thereafter.

5. **Payment of Dividend:—**

- 5.1 Department of Expenditure *vide* its O.M. Nos. 7(5)E-Coord/2004 and O.M No. 7(2)E-Coord/2005 dated 27/09/2004 and 23/11/2005 respectively and Department of Economic Affairs *vide* O.M. 3(3)-B(S)/2015 dated 05/01/2016 have issued guidelines on dividend payout by CPSEs. However, it is observed that CPSEs are not restructuring their capital by issue of bonus shares to maintain healthy balance in capital and net-worth. Declaration of dividend at reasonable rate on a regular interval boosts investor's confidence. Although dividend is paid on paid up share capital, dividend payout should be seen with reference to return to shareholder's money, *i.e.* net-worth. Hence, return on net-worth in the form of dividend is a desirable parameter for increasing the investor's confidence in the company. Moreover, return on net-worth needs to be compared with alternative investment opportunities available to the investors. Hence there is a felt need for a clear dividend policy and CPSEs need to take a decision on dividend within a clearly articulated framework/guidelines of the Government.
- 5.2 In supersession of earlier guidelines, every CPSE would pay a minimum annual dividend of 30% of PAT or 5 % of the net-worth, whichever is higher subject to the maximum dividend permitted under the extant legal provisions.
- 5.3 Nonetheless, CPSEs are expected to pay the maximum dividend permissible under the Act under which a CPSE has been set up, unless

lower dividend proposed to be paid is justified after the analyses of the following aspects on a case to case basis at the level of Administrative Ministry/Department with the approval of Financial Advisers:—

- (i) Net-worth of the CPSE and its capacity to borrow;
- (ii) Long-term borrowings;
- (iii) CAPEX/Business Expansion needs;
- (iv) Retention of profit for further leveraging in line with the CAPEX needs; and
- (v) Cash and bank balance.

5.4 The analysis should confirm that the retention of funds augmenting its net-worth is being optimally leveraged to ensure higher investment by the CPSEs. The report for exemption, if any, in this regard will be submitted by the CPSEs through their Administrative Ministry to Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs and Secretary, Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) before the end of second quarter of the financial year.

6. Buyback of shares:—

6.1 The DPE had issued guidelines *vide* O.M. No. DPE/14(24)2011-Fin. Dated 26th March, 2012 regarding buyback of shares. These guidelines only provides that if a CPSE decides to buy back its own shares from the shareholders using surplus cash, Department of Disinvestment (DoD) on behalf of major shareholders may tender/offer equity on behalf of Government of India. It further provides that CPSEs will amend their Articles of Association to provide for buyback of shares, provided such provision does not exist in their Articles of Association.

6.2. It has been observed that CPSEs are not looking into the merit based capital restructuring including the option of buyback of shares if they do not have plans to deploy surplus funds optimally for business purposes. Although CPSEs have been set for specific purpose, some of them are not able to deploy the cash/bank balances for viable business expansion. In such cases, buyback of shares improves investors' confidence in the company and is likely to help the company to raise capital in future when it requires funds for expansion/ diversification for growth. Thus, it supports their market capitalization, which is in the overall long term interest of the company.

6.3. In supersession of earlier guidelines, every CPSE shall look into and analyse/deliberate in first Board meeting after the closure of the financial year the following parameters for the purpose of buyback:—

- (i) Cash and Bank balance;
- (ii) Capital Expenditure and business expansion as committed with reference to the CAPEX incurred in the last 3 years;
- (iii) Net-worth [Free reserves and paid-up capital, including other reserves (if any)];
- (iv) Long term borrowing and further capacity to borrow on the basis of its 'Net worth';
- (v) Any other financial commitments in the near future;
- (vi) Business/other receivables and contingent liabilities, if any; and
- (vii) Market price/book value of share.

6.4 Based on this analysis, it needs to be clearly brought out that surplus cash and bank balance with the CPSE shall be considered for restructuring of capital through buyback.

6.5 However, every CPSE having net-worth of atleast ₹ 2000 crore and cash and bank balance of over ₹ 1000 crore shall exercise the option to buy-back their shares.

7. Issue of Bonus Shares:—

7.1 The Department of Public Enterprises had issued guidelines on issue of bonus shares by Public Sector Undertakings *vide* O.M. No. DPE/12(6)/95-Fin. Dated 10th November 1995 and O.M. No. DPE/13(21)-Fin. Dated 25th November, 2011 respectively. These guidelines provide that each Administrative Ministry may direct the CPSEs under their respective control that enterprises having reserves in excess of three times of their paid up capital should immediately consider the scope for issuing bonus shares to Government of India and pro-rata to other existing shareholders if partial disinvestment had occurred so far.

7.2 The Department of Expenditure had issued O.M dated 24th September, 2004 providing for that all profit-making companies must also consider issuing bonus shares to the Government. Subsequently, the Department *vide* its O.M. dated 23rd November, 2005 stipulated that PSEs having large cash/free reserves and sustainable profitability will issue bonus

shares. The Department of Economic Affairs *vide* its O.M. dated 5th January, 2016 provides that CPSEs with large cash/free reserves and sustainable profits may issue bonus shares.

- 7.3 The Government has from time to time underlined the desirability that CPSEs should capitalise a portion of their large reserves by issuing bonus shares to the existing shareholders. The issue of bonus shares helps in bringing about a balance between paid up capital and accumulated reserves and elicits good public response to equity issues of the public enterprises and its market capitalisation.
- 7.4 In supersession of all guidelines issued earlier, every CPSE should look into and analyze/deliberate in their Board meeting/ Finance Committee, the issue of bonus shares when their defined reserves and surplus are equal to or more than 5 times of its paid up equity share capital. In case, if it is decided not to issue bonus shares, the nominee 'official director' shall ensure that the board analyses the justification for the decision, and reasons for the same be recorded specifically.
- 7.5 However, every CPSE shall issue bonus shares if their defined reserves and surplus is equal to or more than 10 times of its paid up equity share capital.
- 7.6 Defined reserves and surplus would mean free reserves, the share premium account, and the capital redemption reserve account.

8. **Splitting of Shares:—**

- 8.1 Department of Expenditure *vide* its O.M. No. 7(2)/E-Coord/2005 dated 23rd November, 2005 provides that companies with high market price of shares will consider stock splits. However, it does not state when a CPSE needs to consider stock splits and simply mentions that CPSEs with high market price of share will consider splitting of shares.
- 8.2 It has been endeavor of the Government to encourage participation of small investors in the capital market so as to increase the depth of the market, liquidity and trading volume of the shares. However, high price of shares sometimes acts as a deterrent for the investors to invest in the company. In view of this, the Board of the CPSEs needs to discuss and decide on the desirability of splitting the share.
- 8.3. However, a CPSE where market price or book value of its share exceeds 50 times of its face value will split-off its shares appropriately provided its existing face value of the share is equal to or more than ₹ 1.

9. Miscellaneous Provisions:—

- 9.1 Net-worth as referred to in the above guidelines would have the same meaning as defined in the Companies Act, 2013, as amended from time to time.
- 9.2 The above guidelines on payment of dividend, bonus shares, buyback and splitting of shares would be subject to the provisions of the Act under which a CPSE has been set up, as amended from time to time and any other extant regulations/rules.
- 9.3 In case, any CPSE is not able to comply with any of the above guidelines, specific exemption has to be obtained from DIPAM, Ministry of Finance, Government of India through their Administrative Ministry/ Department. The Administrative Ministry will ensure the compliance of these guidelines and refer proposals for exemption(s) to the DIPAM alongwith their opinion/comments and concurrence of the Financial Adviser in the matter.
- 9.4 The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) which conducts an annual survey may consider an appropriate modification, if required, in their existing format to adequately capture various aspects of the above guidelines for the efficient management of Govt's investment in CPSEs. The findings of the Survey may also be suitably incorporated in its annual publication on "Public Enterprises Survey".

Closure of ATMs in non-urban locations

2160. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM:

SHRI C. M. RAMESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many ATMs have been installed across the country and whether due to recent regulatory guidelines, large number of ATMs in non-urban locations may be shut down due to unavailability of operations, the details thereof;

(b) whether ATM Service Providers have reportedly threatened to close down almost half of the total ATMs across the country by March, 2019 as they do not have financial means to bear the load of additional costs, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any contingency plan has been chalked out by Government to meet the likely situation, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As apprised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as on

30.9.2018, 2.21 lakh ATMs have been deployed in the country.

As apprised by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), while they do not have any plan to shut down their ATMs, they have also initiated necessary steps to comply with the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on various control and risk mitigation measures.

Regularisation of services of casual appointees

2161. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court of India has directed the Union Government, State Governments and their instrumentalities to regularise as one-time measure the services of such casual appointees in the Ministry who are qualified persons in terms of statutory recruitment rules for the post and who have completed ten years or more in such sanctioned posts but not covered under the orders of courts or tribunals; and

(b) whether such order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court have been fully implemented by concerned authorities, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) No Casual employees have been engaged in the Ministry of AYUSH.

Empanelment of super-speciality hospitals in Kolhapur

2162. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for empanelment of privately-owned superspeciality hospitals in Kolhapur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when more super-speciality hospitals in Kolhapur shall get empanelled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) 'Public Health and Hospitals' being a State Subject, the primary responsibility of strengthening of their health care services is that of respective State/UT Governments.

Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) is a centrally sponsored scheme, under which the beneficiary family is entitled for health coverage

upto ₹ 5 lac per year, in any empaneled hospitals (both Public and Pvt.). While all Government Hospitals of the level of Community Health Centre are deemed empaneled under the scheme, Private hospitals are empaneled by the respective State Governments as per the prescribed guidelines. PMJAY is implemented by the respective State Governments.

At present 28 hospitals in Kolhapur District have been empaneled under health insurance scheme and of these 27 private owned hospitals are providing predominantly super-specialty services.

The number of empaneled hospitals along with details of super-specialty services are given in Statement (*See* below). As per the information available from State Government of Maharashtra, the number of hospitals as of now are adequate.

Statement

Hospital-wise specialities empanelled in Kolhapur

Sl. No.	Hospital name	Government/ Pvt.	Specialities
1	2	3	4
1.	Late Kedari Redekar Hospital	Pvt.	M10. Pulmonology, M11. Dermatology, M12. Rheumatology, M14. Gastroenterology, M16.GENERAL MEDICINE, M3. Critical Care, M5. Infectious Diseases, S1.General Surgery, S2. ENT Surgery, S5. Orthopedic Surgery and Procedures, S6. Surgical Gastro Enterology, S9. Genitourinary System
2..	Sant Gajanan Maharaj Rural Hospital	Pvt.	M16. General Medicine, M3. Critical Care, M5.Infectious Diseases, M6. Pediatrics Medical Management, S1. General Surgery, S11. Surgical Oncology, S2.ENT Surgery, S3. Ophthalmology Surgery, S4. Gynaecology and Obstetrics Surgery, S6. Surgical Gastro Enterology, S9. Genitourinary System
3.	Alliance Superspecialty Hospital	Pvt.	M10. Pulmonology, M14. Gastroenterology, M16.General Medicine, M3. Critical Care, M5. Infectious Diseases, M6. Pediatrics Medical Management, M7. Cardiology, M8. Nephrology, S1. General Surgery, S10. Neurosurgery, S11. Surgical Oncology, S12.Plastic Surgery, S13. Burns, S14. Poly Trauma, S15. Prostheses, S3. Ophthalmology Surgery, S4. Gynaecology and Obstetrics Surgery, S5. Orthopedic Surgery and Procedures, S8. Pediatric Surgery, S9. Genitourinary System

1	2	3	4
4.	Girija Hospital (PMM)	Pvt.	M6. Pediatrics Medical Management, S8. Pediatric Surgery
5.	Hridaya Multi-Speciality Hospital and Research Center	Pvt.	M1. Medical Oncology, S11. Surgical Oncology
6.	Mane Care hospital, Jaysingpur	Pvt.	M16. General Medicine, M3. Critical Care, M5. Infectious Diseases, S1. General Surgery, S10. Neurosurgery, S11. Surgical Oncology, S12. Plastic Surgery, S13. Burns, S14. Poly Trauma, S15. Prostheses, S2. ENT Surgery, S5. Orthopedic Surgery and Procedures, S9. Genitourinary System
7.	Niramaya Hospital	Pvt.	M10. Pulmonology, M14. Gastroenterology, M16. General Medicine, M3. Critical Care, M5. Infectious Diseases, M7. Cardiology, M8. Nephrology, S1. General Surgery, S4. Gynaecology and Obstetrics Surgery, S7. Cardiac and Cardiothoracic Surgery
8.	Apple Hospitals and Research Institute Ltd.	Pvt.	M1. Medical Oncology, M10. Pulmonology, M11. Dermatology, M12. Rheumatology, M13. Endocrinology, M15. Interventional Radiology, M16. GENERAL MEDICINE, M3. Critical Care, M5. Infectious Diseases, M6. Pediatrics Medical Management, M7. Cardiology, M8. Nephrology, M9. Neurology, S1. General Surgery, S10. Neurosurgery, S11. Surgical Oncology, S2. ENT Surgery, S4. Gynaecology and Obstetrics Surgery, S6. Surgical Gastro Enterology, S7. Cardiac and Cardiothoracic Surgery, S8. Pediatric Surgery, S9. Genitourinary System
9.	Contacare eye hospital (name change in special emergency meeting conducted in 22/02/2018 Vasan eye care)	Pvt.	S3. Ophthalmology Surgery
10.	Diamond superspecialty hospital	Pvt.	M11. Dermatology, M15. Interventional Radiology, M16. General Medicine, M7. Cardiology, M8. Nephrology, S3. Ophthalmology Surgery, S4. Gynaecology and Obstetrics Surgery, S7. Cardiac and Cardiothoracic Surgery, S9. Genitourinary System

1	2	3	4
11.	Dr. D. Y. Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Institute	Pvt.	M1. Medical Oncology, M10. Pulmonology, M11. Dermatology, M12. Rheumatology, M13. Endocrinology, M14. Gastroenterology, M16. General Medicine, M3. Critical Care, M5. Infectious Diseases, M6. Pediatrics Medical Management, M7. Cardiology, M8. Nephrology, M9. Neurology, S1. General Surgery, S10. Neurosurgery, S11. Surgical Oncology, S12. Plastic Surgery, S14. Poly Trauma, S15. Prostheses, S2. ENT Surgery, S3. Ophthalmology Surgery, S4. Gynaecology and Obstetrics Surgery, S5. Orthopedic Surgery and Procedures, S6. Surgical Gastro Enterology, S8. Pediatric Surgery, S9. Genitourinary System
12.	Athayu multispecialty hospital	Pvt.	M14. Gastroenterology, M15. Interventional Radiology, M16. General Medicine, M2. Radiation Oncology, M3. Critical Care, M5. Infectious Diseases, M7. Cardiology, M8. Nephrology, S1. General Surgery, S10. Neurosurgery, S11. Surgical Oncology, S12. Plastic Surgery, S13. Burns, S14. Poly Trauma, S15. Prostheses, S5. Orthopedic Surgery and Procedures, S7. Cardiac and Cardiothoracic Surgery, S9. Genitourinary System
13.	Ganesh Hospital	Pvt.	M10. Pulmonology, M11. Dermatology, M12. Rheumatology, M13. Endocrinology, M14. Gastroenterology, M16. General Medicine, M3. Critical Care, M5. Infectious Diseases, S1. General Surgery, S10. Neurosurgery, S11. Surgical Oncology, S12. Plastic Surgery, S13. Burns, S14. Poly Trauma, S4. Gynaecology and Obstetrics Surgery, S5. Orthopedic Surgery and Procedures, S6. Surgical Gastro Enterology, S9. Genitourinary System.
14.	Joshi Hospital and Dialysis Centre	Pvt.	M8. Nephrology
15.	Kolhapur Ortho Hospital	Pvt.	M14. Gastroenterology, M16. General Medicine, M3. Critical Care, M5. Infectious Diseases, M9. Neurology, S1. General Surgery, S10. Neurosurgery, S12. Plastic Surgery, S13. Burns, S14. Poly Trauma, S15. Prostheses, S5 Orthopedic Surgery and Procedures
16.	KPC Multi Specility Hospital	Pvt.	M14. Gastroenterology, M16. General Medicine, M3. Critical Care, M5. Infectious Diseases, M7. Cardiology,

1	2	3	4
			S1. General Surgery, S12. Plastic Surgery, S2. ENT Surgery, S5. Orthopedic Surgery and Procedures, S6. Surgical Gastro Enterology, S9. Genitourinary System
17.	Magdum Endo-Surgery Institute	Pvt.	M14. Gastroenterology, S1. General Surgery, S9. Genitourinary System
18.	Masai Hospital Kolhapur	Pvt.	M6. Pediatrics Medical Management, S8. Pediatric Surgery
19.	RCSM Government Medical College and CPR Hospital Kolhapur	Government	M10. Pulmonology, M11. Dermatology, M12. Rheumatology, M13. Endocrinology, M14. Gastroenterology, M16. General Medicine, M3. Critical Care, M5. Infectious Diseases, M6. Pediatrics Medical Management, M7. Cardiology, M8. Nephrology, M9. Neurology, S1. General Surgery, S11. Surgical Oncology, S13. Burns, S15. Prostheses, S2. ENT Surgery, S3. Ophthalmology Surgery, S4. Gynaecology and Obstetrics Surgery, S5. Orthopedic Surgery and Procedures, S6. Surgical Gastro Enterology, S7. Cardiac and Cardiothoracic Surgery, S8. Pediatric Surgery, S9. Genitourinary System
20	Shri Siddhivinayak Heart Foundation	Pvt.	M10. Pulmonology, M11. Dermatology, M13. Endocrinology, M14. Gastroenterology, M15. Interventional Radiology, M16. General Medicine, M3. Critical Care, M5. Infectious Diseases, M7. Cardiology, S1. General Surgery, S7. Cardiac And Cardiothoracic Surgery
21	Siddhivinayak Nursing Home	Pvt.	M10. Pulmonology, M11. Dermatology, M13. Endocrinology, M14. Gastroenterology, M16. General Medicine, M3. Critical Care, M5. Infectious Diseases, M7. Cardiology, M8. Nephrology, M9. Neurology, S1. General Surgery
22	Sunrise (Heamodialysis)	Pvt.	M8. Nephrology
23	Swastik Hospital	Pvt.	M10. Pulmonology, M11. Dermatology, M12. Rheumatology, M13. Endocrinology, M15. Interventional Radiology, M16. General Medicine, M3. Critical Care, M5. Infectious Diseases, M6. Pediatrics Medical Management, M7. Cardiology, S1. General Surgery, S7. Cardiac and Cardiothoracic Surgery

1	2	3	4
24.	Tulip Hospital	Pvt.	M11. Dermatology, M16. General Medicine, M3. Critical Care, M5. Infectious Diseases, S1. General Surgery, S10. Neurosurgery, S11. Surgical Oncology, S12. Plastic Surgery, S14. Poly Trauma, S15. Prostheses, S2. ENT Surgery, S4. Gynaecology and Obstetrics Surgery, S5. Orthopedic Surgery and Procedures, S9. Genitourinary System
25.	Warana Institute	Pvt.	S9. Genitourinary System
26.	Kolhapur Cancer Center	Pvt.	M1. Medical Oncology, M2. Radiation Oncology, S11. Surgical Oncology
27.	Siddhagiri Hospital and Research Centre	Pvt.	M1. Medical Oncology, M10. Pulmonology, M14. Gastroenterology, M16. General Medicine, M3. Critical Care, M5. Infectious Diseases, M7. Cardiology, M9. Neurology, S1. General Surgery, S10. Neurosurgery, S11. Surgical Oncology, S14. Poly Trauma, S15. Prostheses, S4. Gynaecology and Obstetrics Surgery, S5. Orthopedic Surgery and Procedures, S9. Genitourinary System
28.	Ramkrishna Jaiswal Hospital	Pvt.	M10. Pulmonology, M14. Gastroenterology, M16. General Medicine, M3. Critical Care, M5. Infectious Diseases, M6. Pediatrics Medical Management, M9. Neurology, S1. General Surgery, S10. Neurosurgery, S12. Plastic Surgery, S13. Burns, S14. Poly Trauma, S15. Prostheses, S2. ENT Surgery, S4. Gynaecology and Obstetrics Surgery, S5. Orthopedic Surgery and Procedures, S6. Surgical Gastro Enterology, S8. Pediatric Surgery, S9. Genitourinary System

National Policy for Treatment of Rare Diseases

2163. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several children suffering from rare diseases have succumbed to death while the Ministry is struggling with scarcity of funds for implementing the National Policy for Treatment of Rare Diseases;

(b) whether the Ministry has sent any request to the Ministry of Finance for providing funds for implementation of this Policy under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi;

(c) if so, the response of the Finance Ministry thereto;

(d) whether Government has set up any technical Committees and rare diseases cells for treatment of patients under this policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Public Health and Hospitals is a State subject and it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to address the healthcare needs of its population. No such information has been received from State Governments.

(b) and (c) The Standing Finance Committee of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, comprising of Ministry of Finance, has approved a proposal for adding a sub-component under the Umbrella Scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) for provision of financial assistance for specified rare diseases which require one-time treatment.

(d) and (e) The Central Government had set up a Rare Diseases Cell and a Central Technical Committee (CTC) as per the provisions of the erstwhile National Policy for Treatment of Rare Diseases 2017. Some State Governments namely, Delhi, Karnataka, Punjab, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu had also reported to have constituted State Technical Committees.

Funds for public immunisation programme

2164. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is concerned that injectible Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine (IPV) will soon become more expensive and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has approached international donors for financial help to support its public immunisation programme, including immunisation of infants using IPV;

(c) if so, the amount of funds required over and above the budget allocated by Government to fund the public immunisation programme; and

(d) whether there is a need to increase Government investment in healthcare and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. Ministry is aware of the price rise for injectable Inactivated Polio Virus Vaccine (IPV). The recent price is 80% higher than the Last Procurement Price (LPP).

(b) Yes, Ministry has approached Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) to partially support IPV.

(c) Ministry has approached GAVI to compensate the price rise of IPV for next 3 years by providing IPV as a supply in kind to an extent of 50%.

(d) Yes. As per the National Health Policy (NHP) 2017, it is proposed to raise public health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP.

Girl child missing out on vaccination

2165. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a recent report by the Johns Hopkins University has stated that baby girls in India missed out on vaccination much more than baby boys; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to change this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The report by John Hopkins University has quoted historical data from National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 (2005-06) and a study localized in a small area of Delhi with a limited sample size that is not representative of the country.

As per the latest NFHS-4 (2015-16) data, 62.1% male children and 61.9% female children are fully immunised, which does not indicate a significant difference.

Universal Immunisation Program is an equity based program under which vaccination is provided to all the beneficiaries irrespective of their religion, caste, region or gender.

Increase in cancer cases

†2166. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the cases of various types of cancers and deaths related to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of such cases and deaths during each of the last three years and the current year;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the measures taken for the prevention of cancer especially for poor people of the country, details thereof; and

(d) the facilities provided or being considered to be provided to poor persons for treatment of cancer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research-National Cancer Registry Programme data, there has been an increase in estimated incidence of cancer cases and related deaths for all sites in the country. The estimated number of incidence of cancer cases and related deaths reported during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise is given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

Cancer is a multifactorial disease, the risk factors of which, *inter alia*, include ageing population, sedentary life styles, use of tobacco products, unhealthy diet and air pollution.

(c) and (d) The treatment of Cancer in many of State and Central Government institutions is free for BPL patients and subsidized for others. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments to prevent and control cancer and to provide affordable and accessible care. Some of the steps taken by Central Government are as follows:—

- (i) The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For Cancer, the focus is on three Cancers namely breast, cervical and oral.
- (ii) To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing Tertiary Care Cancer Centre Scheme to support setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. 35 proposals for setting up of SCIs and TCCCs have been approved.
- (iii) Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY).
- (iv) Setting up of National Cancer Institute (NCI) at Jhajjar (Haryana) and

Second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata and has been approved.

- (v) The Government is providing financial assistance to patients living below poverty line for life threatening diseases under the schemes such as Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMC PF) and Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG).
- (vi) Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Deendayal outlets have been opened at 146 Institutions/Hospitals with an objective to make available Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases drugs and implants at discounted prices to the patients. Jan Aushadhi stores are set up by Department of Pharmaceuticals to provide generic drugs at affordable prices.
- (vii) Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (PMJAY) provides for benefit coverage of ₹ 5,00,000/- to over more than 10 crore beneficiary families, giving cashless access to services for the beneficiary at the point of service in empanelled hospitals (both public and private) across India. More than 1350 medical packages have been finalized by an expert Committee. The treatment of cancer is also included under PMJAY.

Statement-I

*Estimated Incidence of Cancer in India, State/UT-wise All sites
(2015 to 2018)*- Both sexes*

States	2015	2016	2017	2018
Jammu and Kashmir	14864	15652	16480	17351
Himachal Pradesh	7722	8029	8348	8679
Punjab	31214	32474	33781	35137
Chandigarh	1217	1274	1335	1398
Uttarakhand	11796	12381	12995	13640
Haryana	29240	30611	32049	33558
Delhi	19168	20015	20899	21821
Rajasthan	79160	82836	86675	90686
Uttar Pradesh	233659	245231	257353	270053
Bihar	123949	130628	137656	145051
Sikkim	473	479	485	490

States	2015	2016	2017	2018
Arunachal Pradesh	1252	1272	1292	1313
Nagaland	1294	1300	1309	1318
Manipur	2916	2998	3082	3168
Mizoram	1618	1652	1687	1723
Tripura	2169	2199	2229	2260
Meghalaya	3246	3311	3376	3442
Assam	31474	31825	32177	32530
West Bengal	103532	107906	112466	117220
Jharkhand	38947	40959	43071	45289
Odisha	47666	49674	51763	53936
Chhattisgarh	30239	31817	33477	35223
Madhya Pradesh	85078	89315	93754	98403
Gujarat	70171	73551	77097	80820
Daman and Diu	385	440	504	579
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	457	497	542	591
Maharashtra	127390	132726	138271	144032
Telangana	40177	41939	43784	45713
Andhra Pradesh	55776	58072	60475	62978
Karnataka	70302	73511	76867	80381
Goa	1655	1726	1801	1881
Lakshadweep	82	89	96	104
Kerala	39672	42004	44566	47382
Tamil Nadu	78512	80999	83554	86180
Puducherry	1510	1596	1687	1783
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	415	429	443	458
TOTAL	1388397	1451417	1517426	1586571

Ref: Three-year Report of the PBCRs: 2012-14, Bengaluru, 2016.

* Projected cancer cases for India were computed using a projected incidence rates and the population (person-years)

Statement-II

*Estimated Mortality of cancer cases in India, State/UT-All
sites-(2015 to 2018)* -Both sexes*

States	2015	2016	2017	2018
Jammu and Kashmir	7525	7925	8345	8788
Himachal Pradesh	3893	4048	4210	4378
Punjab	15784	16423	17084	17771
Chandigarh	618	646	678	709
Uttarakhand	5949	6245	6556	6883
Haryana	14797	15491	16219	16983
Delhi	9699	10127	10573	11039
Rajasthan	39985	41848	43795	45829
Uttar Pradesh	118115	123985	130134	136579
Bihar	62651	66040	69607	73361
Sikkim	240	242	245	248
Arunachal Pradesh	638	649	659	670
Nagaland	665	667	672	676
Manipur	1460	1500	1542	1585
Mizoram	824	841	859	878
Tripura	1109	1125	1140	1156
Meghalaya	1676	1710	1744	1777
Assam	16029	16206	16383	16561
West Bengal	52231	54443	56750	59154
Jharkhand	19653	20671	21741	22864
Odisha	24019	25035	26091	27190
Chhattisgarh	15231	16030	16868	17751
Madhya Pradesh	42964	45110	47358	49713
Gujarat	35466	37182	38983	40873
Daman and Diu	200	229	263	303
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	233	254	276	301
Maharashtra	64332	67035	69843	72762
Telangana	20235	21126	22058	23033

States	2015	2016	2017	2018
Andhra Pradesh	28082	29244	30458	31725
Karnataka	35430	37052	38747	40523
Goa	834	870	908	948
Lakshadweep	42	45	48	53
Kerala	19892	21062	22348	23761
Tamil Nadu	39537	40796	42091	43422
Puducherry	759	802	848	895
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	210	217	224	232
TOTAL	701007	732921	766348	801374

Ref: Three-year Report of the PBCRs: 2012-14, Bengaluru, 2016

*Projected mortality cases for India were computed by applying Mumbai Mortality/Incidence (MI) ratio to the projected incidence cancer cases.

AIIMS like hospital in kalburgi, Karnataka

2167. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up of an AIIMS-like super speciality hospital at Kalburgi in Karnataka;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Karnataka has also suggested setting up of AIIMS at ESI hospital campus at Kalburgi;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the status of the above proposal and by when Government is going to set up an AIIMS-like institution at Kalburgi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) No. There is no proposal to set up an AIIMS-like institution at Kalburgi.

Beneficiaries of Ayushman Bharat Scheme in Uttar Pradesh

†2168. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries selected under Ayushman Bharat Scheme in Uttar Pradesh;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of beneficiaries who got Health Cards out of these selected beneficiaries;

(c) the number of Government Hospitals selected under the said scheme, along with the names of these hospitals, district-wise; and

(d) whether specialist doctors and medicines are available for treatment of various serious diseases in the selected hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The number of beneficiary households and individual beneficiaries covered under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) in Uttar Pradesh are 1.18 crore and 6.47 crore respectively.

(b) PMJAY is an entitlement based scheme and the beneficiaries whose name figures in specific deprivation criteria in Socio Economic Caste Census database are eligible for getting the benefits under PMJAY. However, for getting treatment, the beneficiary needs to be verified and upon such verification an e-card is issued. As on 28.12.2018, 4.25 lakh beneficiaries have been identified and issued e-card.

(c) Under PMJAY all Government Hospitals of the level of Community Health Centre and above are deemed to be empanelled. 419 Government Hospitals are empanelled under PMJAY in Uttar Pradesh. District-wise list of Government Hospitals empanelled under PMJAY is available at the official website of PMJAY *i.e.* www.pmjay.gov.in.

(d) Yes.

Inadequate healthcare facilities for senior citizens

2169. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the senior citizens are not entertained in CGHS/Wellness Centres as per the national policy;

(b) whether senior citizens especially in smaller cities are finding difficulty with regard to their treatment because of lack of adequate health centres; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to set up more health centres in the cities to facilitate senior citizens prompt and effective treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Senior citizens CGHS

beneficiaries are given due care in CGHS Wellness Centres as per the guidelines issued from time to time. There are some special provisions for them which are as under:—

- There are separate queues for Senior citizens at CGHS Wellness Centres.
- CGHS Doctors have to consult CGHS beneficiaries aged 80 years and above through telephone at least once in a month.
- Senior citizens beneficiaries do not have to stand in queue on their visit to CGHS Wellness Centre.
- Medical claims of CGHS pensioner beneficiaries aged 80 years and above are processed on priority basis.

(b) and (c) Since it may not be viable to open CGHS Wellness Centres in every town of the country, CGHS pensioner beneficiaries residing in non-CGHS areas have the following options to avail medical facility under CGHS:—

- They have the option to avail CGHS facility by registering themselves in the nearest CGHS city after making the required subscription.
- CGHS pensioner beneficiaries (and their dependent and eligible family members), who are holding a valid CGHS card and are residing in a non-CGHS areas shall be eligible to obtain treatment from Government Hospitals (Central Government/State Government/Local Self Government/hospitals recognized under CS (MA) Rules, 1944/hospitals and clinics empanelled under ECHS) and submit the medical reimbursement claim to the Additional Director of the concerned CGHS City, where the CGHS card is registered through CMO in-charge of CGHS Wellness Centre, where the CGHS card is registered.
- In case of non-emergency treatment from hospitals approved under Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944 and Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS), it is necessary to obtain prior approval from CMO in-charge of concerned Wellness Centre where the CGHS card is registered.
- In case of medical emergency, treatment may be obtained from any hospital and medical claim shall be submitted to the Additional Director/Joint Director of the concerned CGHS City through CMO in-charge of concerned CGHS Wellness Centre, where the CGHS card is registered.

Following steps have been taken to set up more CGHS Wellness Centres in the cities to further facilitate senior citizens prompt and effective treatment:—

- Necessary Order regarding opening of new CGHS Allopathic Wellness Centres at Kochi, Varanasi, Srinagar, Jalandhar, Visakhapatnam, Baghpat, Faridabad and Jabalpur has been issued.
- The order regarding merger of 33 Postal Dispensaries with CGHS has also been issued.

Installation of incinerators in hospitals

2170. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has schemes for installation and commissioning of incinerators and other such equipments to mitigate the crisis of over accumulation and misuse of solid medical waste and disposable injection syringes in hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated in the last three years in this regard, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has made it mandatory for the private hospitals for the installation and commissioning of incinerators and other such equipments for the proper disposal of the medical waste and re-usage of disposable syringes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and Government's stand on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As Health is a State subject, no such information is maintained centrally. As far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi *viz.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals, are concerned, the Bio-medical waste is managed as per provision of Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(d) and (e) As per Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016 (BMWM Rules, 2016), the biomedical waste is required to be treated and disposed as per the treatment and disposal options given under Schedule I of the said Rules. Incineration is also one of the treatment options notified for the treatment/disposal of yellow category of biomedical waste. The operating parameters as well as emission standards for incinerators are prescribed under Schedule II of the BMWM Rules, 2016.

As per Rule 7 (3) of the BMWM Rules, 2016, the healthcare facilities are not required to install any captive treatment facility for the treatment and disposal of biomedical waste, if a Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF) is available at distance of 75 km.

Disposable injection syringes are categorized as Red category of the biomedical waste, which is required to be treated and disposed by Autoclaving/micro-waving/hydroplaning followed by shredding or mutilation or combination of sterilization and shredding. The treated waste is required to be sent to registered/authorized recyclers of for energy recovery or plastics to diesel or fuel oil or for road making, whichever is possible. Plastic waste should not be sent to landfill sites.

Less public expenditure on health

2171. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether combined expenditure by Centre and States on health as per centage of GDP for 2016-17 (BE) was 1.4 per cent, against world average of 5.99 per cent;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) actions being taken to meet target of 2.5 per cent public spending on health as per centage of GDP;

(d) details of roadmap to increase public expenditure on health to 2.5 per cent of GDP, including designated timelines;

(e) if such roadmap is not in place, reasons therefor; and

(f) steps being taken to improve primary health infrastructure across the country, including details of money allocated for the same, State-wise and year-wise, since 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (e) As per the Economic Survey 2016-17 brought out by the Ministry of Finance, the total expenditure by Government (Central and State Governments combined) on health as per centage of GDP for 2016-17 (BE) was 1.4 per cent while world average was 5.99 per cent. The National Health Policy, 2017 envisages raising public health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP by 2025 in a time bound manner.

(f) Under Ayushman Bharat, Sub Health Centres and Primary Health Centres are to be strengthened as Health and Wellness Centres, in phases. In the current year, ₹ 1200 crores has been allocated for HWCs.

The State-wise Releases under National Health Mission for the Financial Years 2015-16 to 2018-19 are given in Statement.

Statement*State-wise Release under NHM for the years 2015-16 to 2018-19*

		(₹ in crore)			
Sl.No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37.55	44.90	33.94	17.37
2.	Andhra Pradesh	659.04	629.55	875.06	939.18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	163.80	160.60	261.70	6.33
4.	Assam	997.59	1,046.09	1,392.66	826.53
5.	Bihar	1,269.67	1,040.59	1,557.40	922.71
6.	Chandigarh	24.66	21.47	20.35	18.70
7.	Chhattisgarh	423.31	586.97	825.76	534.40
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14.63	17.12	19.14	17.32
9.	Daman and Diu	10.66	11.53	10.67	11.42
10.	Delhi	176.56	241.98	268.39	103.95
11.	Goa	17.30	26.13	26.07	22.32
12.	Gujarat	714.39	863.66	1,221.83	696.01
13.	Haryana	318.21	335.55	384.25	386.21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	249.14	212.49	370.89	264.28
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	375.34	362.42	550.42	409.62
16.	Jharkhand	423.93	454.64	735.99	268.01
17.	Karnataka	772.15	714.09	1,345.50	1,091.89
18.	Kerala	315.35	452.36	586.52	765.56
19.	Lakshadweep	5.72	3.83	5.54	6.01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,156.95	1,490.75	1,696.56	1,277.71
21.	Maharashtra	1,142.64	1,252.55	1,707.60	1,149.83
22.	Manipur	115.19	79.07	163.05	82.54
23.	Meghalaya	107.50	161.13	189.02	89.83
24.	Mizoram	95.26	80.88	126.95	69.87
25.	Nagaland	106.37	95.92	134.86	66.56
26.	Odisha	669.77	728.58	1,216.22	488.46
27.	Puducherry	19.21	41.35	35.55	21.25
28.	Punjab	305.97	292.55	483.74	396.36

Sl.No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
29.	Rajasthan	1,329.48	1,234.18	1,615.29	1,223.92
30.	Sikkim	41.54	41.72	55.40	29.86
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,110.31	788.68	1,293.97	1,123.07
32.	Tripura	138.71	125.76	158.99	82.59
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2,964.93	3,314.75	3,967.46	2,688.35
34.	Uttarakhand	282.56	265.53	354.85	208.20
35.	West Bengal	1,061.64	806.98	1,305.37	625.15
36.	Telangana	448.48	398.08	468.34	232.49
TOTAL		18,065.50	18,424.43	25,465.28	17,163.87

Note: 1. Release for the Year 2018-19 is updated upto 30.11.2018, and is provisional.

2. The above releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.

Public awareness campaign on health hazards of tobacco use

2172. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been ranked fifth in the listing of countries that have pictorial health warning on tobacco products;

(b) whether the country is making tremendous progress towards creating public awareness on the health hazards of tobacco abuse; and

(c) whether Government, for the first time, introduced Quit Line number to be printed on all tobacco products, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per the Canadian Cancer Society's report titled "Cigarette Package Health Warnings: International Status Report", published in September, 2018, India has been ranked 5th among 206 countries based on health warning size on packages.

(b) Yes. As per the second round of Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS-2) 2016-17, there has been an increase in the proportion of adults who are aware of the harmful effects of smoking, smokeless tobacco use and exposure to second hand smoke.

(c) Yes. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, notified a new set of specified health warnings for all tobacco product packs thereby mandating

the display of National Tobacco Quit Line number viz. "Quit Today Call 1800-11-2356" w.e.f. 1st September, 2018.

Banning advertisement of unhealthy food items

2173. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to ban advertisement of unhealthy food aimed at children on various media platforms and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of banned fast food/food items including alcohol, cigarette, gutkha, etc.; and

(c) the other measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Presently there is no such proposal.

(b) There is no ban on alcohol. However, to ensure production and sale of good quality liquor in the country, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has notified standards of Alcoholic beverages on 5.4.2018. Regarding tobacco products, as per regulation 2.3.4 of Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulations, 2011, Tobacco and Nicotine cannot be used as ingredients in any food products. Further, Cigarette is not a food item. However, there is ban on smoking in public places except designated smoking areas, ban on sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products to and by persons below the age of eighteen years and within 100 yards of educational institutions and ban on promotion/advertisement of cigarettes and other tobacco products, under Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement, Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003) and Rules made thereunder.

(c) FSSAI is leading 'Eat Right India' movement to improve public health in India and combat negative nutritional trends to fight lifestyle diseases. This movement is a collective effort of key stakeholders and citizen and is aligned with Government's recent focus on public health through its three key programmes, namely 'Ayushman Bharat', 'Swachh Bharat Mission' and POSHAN Abhiyaan'

The Eat Right India movement brings together three ongoing initiatives of FSSAI:

- (i) Safe and Nutritious Food Initiative, focused on social and behavioural change around food safety and nutrition at home, school, workplace and on-the-go;

- (ii) The Eat Healthy Campaign, focused on reduction of high fat, sugar and salt foods in the diet; and
- (iii) Food Fortification, focused on promoting five staple foods-wheat flour, rice, oil, milk and salt that are added with key vitamins and minerals to improve their nutritional content.

Inspired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of leveraging 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, various activities under the 'Eat Right India' have been planned. These include 'Swasth Bharat Yatra, a nation-wide cycle relay', 'Eat Right Mela(s)', 'Eat Right Convention(s)', and 'national level Eat Right Creativity Challenge' to engage with the nation and inculcate in them a culture of food safety, hygiene and eating healthy.

Deaths from tobacco usage

2174. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of deaths in the country by severe health diseases such as cancer by tobacco products especially in West Bengal in the last three years, year-wise details thereof;

(b) whether Government have recently made changes in health warning on tobacco products packing;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government in the past three years to increase awareness amongst public to quit smoking because of its adverse and life threatening health effects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) No such specific data is available with this Ministry. However, the mortality due to tobacco in India is estimated at upwards of 13 lakh.

(b) and (c) Yes, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, notified new set of specified health warnings on all tobacco product packs covering 85% of display area on both sides of the packs which has come into effect from 1st September, 2018. This coverage comprises 60% pictorial health warning and 25% textual health warning including display of National Tobacco Quit Line number *viz* "Quit Today Call 1800-11-2356".

(d) The stakeholders are being made aware on a regular basis about the adverse effects of tobacco usage on health through various anti-tobacco campaigns *vide* different mode of communication including TV, Radio, Print media, social media, films, train wrap etc. and by displaying awareness material in trade fair, mela etc.

Apart from this, States/UTs undertake various IEC activities under National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in their respective States/Union Territories.

Besides, Union Government has taken several steps to help the people quit tobacco use which *inter alia* includes setting up of Tobacco Quitline services, m-cessation facilities, regulating depiction of tobacco products in films and television programmes and mandating specified health warnings on tobacco products packages covering 85% of their principal display area; mass-awareness campaigns.

Schemes for reducing CBR/IMR

2175. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative details of rates of child birth deaths and infant mortality rates for the last three years; and

(b) the details of the schemes for reducing the death rates and State-wise annual expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Comparative data of Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for last three years (2014-16) as per Sample Registration System (SRS) Report of Registrar General of India is placed below:—

Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) 2014 to 2016 — India

Year	Crude Birth Rate (CBR) (per 1000 population)	Crude Death Rate (CDR) (per 1000 population)	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1000 live births)
2014	21.0	6.7	39
2015	20.8	6.5	37
2016	20.4	6.4	34

Source: SRS, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

(b) To reduce Infant and Child Mortality, various programmes and schemes under National Health Mission (NHM) are being implemented by States/UTs and the Central

Government provides financial assistance to States/UTs based on proposals received in their Annual Program Implementation Plan (APIP). The various initiatives are:–

- (1) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free ante-natal check-ups, delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- (2) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) and Home Based Care of Young Children (HBYC) are being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices.
- (3) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education. Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) programme for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour, Exclusive Breastfeeding up to six months and complementary feeding up to two years) through mass media campaigns and capacity building of healthcare providers in health facilities as well as in communities.
- (4) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. "Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Indradhanush" was launched to fully immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated; those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons.
- (5) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age (Mother and Child Tracking System) is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.

- (6) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays and early intervention services has been Operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
- (7) Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been set up at public health facilities to treat and manage the children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted with medical complications.
- (8) Iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, home visits by ASHAs to promote exclusive breast feeding and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.
- (9) Health and nutrition education through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) to promote healthy practices and create awareness to generate demand and improve service uptake.
- (10) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential new-born care.

A State-wise detail of release and expenditure under National Health Mission for the year of 2015-16 to 2017-18 is given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise Release and Expenditure under NHM for the F.Y. 2015-16 to 2017-18

(₹ in crore)

Sl. States No.		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37.55	25.91	44.90	28.92	33.94	32.84
2.	Andhra Pradesh	659.04	1105.70	629.55	1287.04	875.06	1555.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	163.80	147.41	160.60	165.42	261.70	165.75
4.	Assam	997.59	1212.25	1046.09	1337.40	1392.66	1476.86
5.	Bihar	1269.67	1731.85	1040.59	1619.20	1557.40	1820.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Chandigarh	24.66	21.75	21.47	24.57	20.35	31.64
7.	Chhattisgarh	423.31	769.33	586.97	999.33	825.76	1180.27
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14.63	15.79	17.12	17.36	19.14	19.76
9.	Daman and Diu	10.66	10.14	11.53	10.24	10.67	10.63
10.	Delhi	176.56	150.05	241.98	155.15	268.39	251.37
11.	Goa	17.30	25.44	26.13	37.38	26.07	43.28
12.	Gujarat	714.39	1293.03	863.66	1395.67	1221.83	1593.16
13.	Haryana	318.21	519.47	335.55	535.09	384.25	637.75
14.	Himachal Pradesh	249.14	283.90	212.49	346.58	370.89	377.08
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	375.34	428.38	362.42	419.55	550.42	521.86
16.	Jharkhand	423.93	602.61	454.64	633.54	735.99	753.03
17.	Karnataka	772.15	1173.31	714.09	1291.49	1345.50	2016.65
18.	Kerala	315.35	644.09	452.36	744.98	586.52	936.35
19.	Lakshadweep	5.72	2.75	3.83	4.33	5.54	6.20
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1156.95	2071.36	1490.75	2066.38	1696.56	2313.93
21.	Maharashtra	1142.64	1791.17	1252.55	1804.67	1707.60	2192.88
22.	Manipur	115.19	108.55	79.07	81.40	163.05	110.51
23.	Meghalaya	107.50	138.83	161.13	152.85	189.02	169.14
24.	Mizoram	95.26	96.15	80.88	99.55	126.95	112.35
25.	Nagaland	106.37	82.56	95.92	95.17	134.86	95.55
26.	Odisha	669.77	1222.92	728.58	1299.27	1216.22	1514.45
27.	Puducherry	19.21	22.37	41.35	38.41	35.55	38.83
28.	Punjab	305.97	660.24	292.55	695.31	483.74	639.53
29.	Rajasthan	1329.48	1840.75	1234.18	1734.34	1615.29	1885.55
30.	Sikkim	41.54	51.23	41.72	50.62	55.40	43.48
31.	Tamil Nadu	1110.31	1650.45	788.68	1852.90	1293.97	2285.56
32.	Tripura	138.71	121.20	125.76	143.14	158.99	202.79
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2964.93	4553.88	3314.75	5120.68	3967.46	6569.43
34.	Uttarakhand	282.56	342.10	265.53	350.67	354.85	448.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	West Bengal	1061.64	1589.75	806.98	1914.71	1305.37	2341.05
36.	Telangana	448.48	517.40	398.08	700.76	468.34	977.76
	SUB TOTAL	18065.50	27024.09	18424.43	29254.07	25465.28	35371.16
	Others	92.82	0.00	-	-		
	TOTAL	18158.32	27024.09	18424.43	29254.07	25465.28	35371.16

Note: 1. The above releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.

2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State release and unspent balances at the beginning of the year.

Polycystic ovary syndrome disease among women

†2176. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the women of the country are suffering from polycystic ovary syndrome disease;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any step to control it;

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken with regard thereto and by when it is expected to be controlled; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes. As per studies carried out in India, prevalence of Polycystic Syndrome (PCOS) ranges from 3.7% to 28%, varying in the age group of 12-40 years.

(b) to (d) Indian Council of Medical Research's National Institute for Research in Reproductive Health (NIRRH), Mumbai runs a holistic PCOS management station, to address various dimensions of the disease. This Multi-disciplinary Clinic was inaugurated on 30th April, 2016, for generating evidence of the magnitude of the problem, identify the key patho- physiological causes including genetic predisposition and developing models of holistic management, for further upscaling.

Abhiyan PCOS is a consortium of academic institutes in Mumbai, working for the cause of PCOS, to jointly indentify and address the knowledge gaps.

Obesity and Diabetes are two known associates of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome. Government of India has launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) since 2010, which is implemented for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. NPCDCS has a focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors including obesity and diabetes, their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management of non-communicable diseases. Population Level Screening of non-communicable diseases was initiated in 2017. So far, 215 districts have implemented screening and till 1st October, 2018, 96.6 lakh people were screened for common NCDs.

It cannot be stated in definite terms as to by when this disease is expected to be controlled.

Deaths due to lack of treatment

†2177. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more deaths are taking place in the country as a result of lack of treatment and poor treatment;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to take any step to improve the condition of poor treatment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No such data is maintained centrally in respect to deaths taking place in the country as a result of lack of treatment and poor treatment.

(b) and (c) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to the rural population especially the vulnerable sections.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was subsumed under the National Health Mission (NHM) as its Sub-Mission, along with National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as the other Sub-Mission in 2013. Under NHM, technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs for health system strengthening including support for provision of host of free services such as maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, vector borne diseases such as Malaria,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Dengue and Kala Azar, Leprosy etc. Other major initiatives for which states are being supported include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) (under which free drugs, free diagnostics, free blood and diet, free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home is provided), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), implementation of NHM Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, PM National Dialysis Programme.

As a part of Ayushman Bharat, the Government is supporting the States for strengthening Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres as Health and Wellness Centres for provision of comprehensive primary care that includes preventive and health promotion at the community level with continuum of care approach.

Testing of milk for tuberculosis bacilli

2178. DR. C. P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government intends to pass orders for supply of only tuberculosis tested and pasteurised milk in the market as is done in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): Presently, no such proposal is under consideration. However, as per the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011, several types of milks (full cream milk, standardised milk, toned milk, double toned milk and skimmed milk) are already mandatorily required to undergo heat treatments (pasteurization, sterilization, ultra-high temperature sterilization/treatment or boiling). Further, pasteurization temperatures are established to ensure effective destruction of all pathogenic bacteria, including *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, in milk and to also serve to give a negative 'Phosphatase test' in the pasteurized milk. However, on account of the high bio security concerns and complexity in testing of *M. tuberculosis* in milk samples inside milk processing laboratories, 'Phosphatase Test' is used as an indicative test to establish effectiveness of the pasteurization treatment and thereby destruction of all pathogenic organisms, including *M. tuberculosis* in pasteurized milk samples.

In addition, labels of pre-packaged milk that has been subjected to a specified heat treatment are required to have declaration of the respective heat treatment for information of consumers/regulators.

Public health standards

2179. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has laid down Public Health Standards in the country, if so, the details and objectives thereof;

(b) whether the guidelines issued by Government under the said standards are implemented across the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure better implementation of the said standards in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) revised guidelines 2012 have been developed for Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-District and District Hospitals that these facilities should aspire for. The guidelines are available in public domain at '<http://nhm.gov.in/nhm/nrhm/guidelines/indian-public-health-standards.html>'. These guidelines are intended to act as the main driver for continuous improvement in quality and serve as the bench mark for assessing the functional status of Health facilities.

(b) IPHS guidelines are recommendatory in nature and not mandatory. Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility of bringing up facilities to IPHS norms is that of the States Governments. As per Rural Health Statistics, the number of Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs functioning as per IPHS norms *vis-à-vis* the total number of facilities in States and UTs is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Public health and hospitals being a State subject and the IPHS guidelines being recommendatory in nature, it is the responsibility of States/UTs to upgrade the health facilities to these standards. However, under NHM, financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening of health care systems including for bringing up facilities to IPHS norms. Over ₹ Two Lakh crore have been released to the States/UTs under NHM since inception in 2005.

Statement

Number of Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs and those functioning as per IPHS norms

		(As on 31st March, 2018)					
Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Sub Centres Functioning	No. of Sub Centres Functioning as per IPHS norms	Number of PHCs Functioning	No. of PHCs Functioning as per IPHS norms	Number of CHCs Functioning	No. of CHCs Functioning as per IPHS norms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7458	5021	1147	618	193	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	312	0	143	0	63	0
3.	Assam	4644	0	946	0	172	0
4.	Bihar	9949	0	1899	0	150	NA
5.	Chhattisgarh	5200	0	793	0	169	0
6.	Goa	214	214	25	25	4	4
7.	Gujarat	9153	NA	1474	NA	363	NA
8.	Haryana	2589	15	368	28	113	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2084	0	576	0	91	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2967	NA	637	NA	84	NA
11.	Jharkhand	3848	0	298	0	171	0

12. Karnataka	9443	0	2359	0	206	0
13. Kerala	5380	0	849	0	227	7
14. Madhya Pradesh	11192	0	1171	0	309	6
15. Maharashtra	10638	1755	1823	759	361	178
16. Manipur	429	0	91	0	23	0
17. Meghalaya	443	0	108	0	28	0
18. Mizoram	370	0	57	0	9	0
19. Nagaland	396	30	126	1	21	1
20. Odisha	6688	0	1288	0	377	0
21. Punjab	2950	0	432	0	151	0
22. Rajasthan	14405	0	2078	0	588	0
23. Sikkim	147	95	24	24	2	0
24. Tamil Nadu	8712	3482	1421	1271	385	349
25. Telangana	4744	0	643	0	91	0
26. Tripura	1020	0	108	0	22	0
27. Uttarakhand	1847	385	257	91	67	35
28. Uttar Pradesh	20521	0	3621	170	822	134
29. West Bengal	10357	0	913	0	348	0
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	123	88	22	21	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Chandigarh	17	17	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71	36	9	7	2	2
33.	Daman and Diu	26	26	4	4	2	2
34.	Delhi	12	12	5	5	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	14	14	4	4	3	3
36.	Puducherry	54	54	24	24	3	3
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		158417	11244	25743	3052	5624	732

Risk posed by excessive fluoride in water

2180. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 66 million people in 20 States are at high risk due to excessive fluoride in water;

(b) whether it is also a fact that permissible limit of fluoride in water is only 1 mg. per litre but in Delhi it is 32 mg. which is too high;

(c) the reasons of worst hit of fluoride in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh causing nearly 6 million children below 14 to suffer from dental, skeletal and non-skeletal fluoride; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce fluoride in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS), approximately 74.33 lakhs (7.43 million) people living in 10,067 habitations in 16 States of the country are at risk of Fluorosis due to excessive Fluoride in drinking water (as on 01.04.2018).

(b) The Permissible limit for Fluoride in drinking water, as per BIS is 1.5 mg/litre and desirable limit for Fluoride in drinking water is 1.0 mg/litre. The Fluoride level in drinking water in Delhi, is not available through the IMIS of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

(c) The reasons for fluoride in groundwater are considered to be fluoride-bearing minerals such as fluorospar, fluorapatite, cryolite, and hydroxylapatite in rocks. Some anthropogenic activities such as use of fertilizers, pesticides etc. for agriculture have also been indicated to cause an increase in fluoride concentration in ground water. As per reports received from States under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF), 0.49 million (4,94,710) school going children suffer from Dental Fluorosis.

(d) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) is continuously striving to provide safe drinking water to areas affected by water contamination due to high fluoride levels.

To deal with arsenic and fluoride contamination, with recommendation of National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog), Government of India had released ₹ 1,000 crore in March 2016 for commissioning of Community Water Purification Plans (CWPPs) and last mile connectivity of Piped water supply schemes.

In addition, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had launched National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22.03.17 to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 arsenic/fluoride affected rural habitations in a span of 4 years, subject to availability of funds.

Besides, to manage the problem of Fluorosis, a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) is being implemented by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare since 11th Five Year Plan (2008-09) and has been progressively expanded to 156 districts of 19 States.

The Strategy under the NPPCF Programme includes Surveillance of Fluorosis in the community; capacity building (Human Resource) in the form of training and manpower support; establishment of diagnostic facilities in the districts; health education for prevention and control of Fluorosis; management of Fluorosis cases including supplementation with Vitamins and minerals, surgery and rehabilitation and interacting with PHED Department of State/District for providing safe drinking water to the Fluorosis affected community.

Overburdened tertiary healthcare system

2181. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the health system in India indicates that tertiary care is already overburdened because of the low performing primary healthcare system, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps Government is taking to increase the number of doctors at the primary level as it would reduce burden on tertiary care?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per NSS Report No. 574: Health in India published by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation based on National Sample Survey 71st round (January, 2014–June, 2014), 62.2% of spells of ailment treated in rural areas and 53.9% in urban areas are provided by primary care level facilities HSC, PHC, CHC, Dispensary, MMU and ASHAs in the public sector and private doctors of private clinics (without in-patient facility).

(b) “Public Health and Hospital” being a State subject, the primary responsibility to increase the number of doctors at primary level, public health facilities is that of respective State Government. However, support is provided to States/UTs for hard area allowance to doctors for serving in rural and remote areas and for their

residential quarters so that they find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas including at primary level.

Also, in order to encourage doctors to work in remote and difficult areas, the Medical Council of India, with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:—

- (i) 50% of the seats in Post Graduate Diploma Courses shall be reserved for Medical Officers in the Government service, who has served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas. After acquiring the PG Diploma, the Medical Officers shall serve for two more years in remote and/or difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas as upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Augmenting CGHS facilities for Members of Parliament

†2182. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is similarity between the services provided to Central Government employees and Members of Parliament under CGHS;

(b) whether a proposal is under consideration of the Government to augment the facilities for Members of Parliament, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a limit of 25 years for the son of Member of Parliament to avail CGHS facilities; and

(d) whether a proposal is under consideration of Government to extend this age limit till they become independent and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes.

(b) At present, there is no such proposal.

(c) Yes; Only permanently disabled unmarried son of a CGHS beneficiary is eligible for availing of CGHS facilities even after attaining the age of 25 years.

(d) At present, there is no such proposal.

Increase in cases of Lip and Oral Cancers

2183. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research in its report has stated that there has been an increase by 114 per cent in Lip and Oral Cavity Cancer cases in the past 6 years;

(b) whether the ICMR has been able to pin point the reason for such an enormous increase;

(c) what was the revenue earned by Government through the sale of tobacco products and the money spent on cancer treatment due to tobacco products; and

(d) will the Government consider banning the tobacco and its products completely for the health and welfare of public in general?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research (NICPR), quoting Globocan 2018 data, there is a rise of 114% in incidence of lip and oral cavity cancer cases in India during 2012 to 2018. However, as per Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) Cancer Registry data in India; there is estimated increase of 47.9% cancer cases of lip and oral cavity between 2012 to 2018. As per ICMR, there is evidence that most oral cancers are linked to smokeless and smoking tobacco. Alcohol, betel quid, areca nut and Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) are other risk factors for oral cancer.

(c) The information regarding revenue earned by the Government through the sale of tobacco products is not readily available. The cost of treatment of Cancer depends on various factors including, *inter alia*, the stage of diagnosis, type and site of cancer and type of treatment.

(d) There is no proposal to ban tobacco completely. However, under Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003, there is prohibition of smoking in public places except designated smoking areas, prohibition on sale of cigarette or any other tobacco product to and by persons below the age of eighteen years, prohibition on sale of cigarette or any other tobacco product within 100 yards of educational institutions and prohibition on promotion/advertisement of cigarette or any other tobacco product. Further, there is ban on food products containing tobacco or nicotine, such as Gutkha, *vide* the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulations, 2011 issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

Provisioning of hospital beds for starting medical colleges

†2184. SHRI GOPAL NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for provision of compulsion of 300 beds for 100-150 seats, 900 beds for 200 seats and 1100 beds for 250 seats by Medical Council of India (MCI) to establish a medical college; and

(b) whether Government would consider to improve this provision by starting 400 beds for 200 seats and 500 beds for 250 seats, so that the number of students for MBBS could be increased in the medical colleges of country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Medical Council of India (MCI) is an expert body constituted under the provisions of IMC Act, 1956 and has been given the responsibility of discharging the duty of maintenance of highest standards of medical education in the country. MCI with the prior approval of Central Government has made Minimum Standard Requirement Regulations, 1999. The requirement prescribed in the Regulations is on the basis of minimum number of beds required for training of MBBS students subject wise considering the cumulative number of under graduate students at any given point of time.

(b) As on date, there is no such proposal.

Regulating fee structures of medical colleges

2185. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to increase seats in medical colleges thereby lowering the fee charged per student;

(b) whether Government has asked the Board of Governors regulating medical education in the country to come up with measures to regulate fee structure; and

(c) if so, the details thereof with a particular reference to holding consultation with various stakeholders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) It is the policy of the Government to increase the availability of medical seats in the country. The Government is implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes to establish 82 new

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government medical colleges in underserved areas and to increase UG and PG seats in the existing Government medical colleges. Further, the minimum standard requirements for medical colleges have been rationalized to facilitate setting up of medical colleges. With the introduction of National Eligibility cum Entrance Test and common counselling including for private medical colleges at the Central/State Government level, the admission process for medical courses has been made merit based and completely transparent.

There is no such direction to Board of Governors to regulate fee structure in medical colleges. However, in the case of Government medical colleges, the respective State Governments are responsible for fixation of fee and in the case of private unaided medical colleges, the fee structure is decided by the Committee set up by the respective State Government under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. It is for the Committee to decide whether the fee proposed by an Institute is justified and the fee fixed by the Committee is binding on the Institute. In respect of Deemed Universities, a fee committee has been constituted in University Grants Commission under Ministry of Human Resource and Development and the matter of fee was under consideration of the said committee. In the meantime, the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* order dated 07.09.2018 in WP (C) No. 949/2018 filed by Education Promotion Society for India and Ors *V/s* Union of India and Anr given direction to *status quo* shall be maintained by the parties.

State-of-the-art technology for hospitals in Gujarat

†2186. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no funds have been allocated to the State of Gujarat under State Programme Implementation Plan (SPIP) during last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to equip the hospitals with state-of-the-art technology in the State of Gujarat, during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Under National Health Mission ₹ 863.66 crore and ₹ 1,221.83 crore have been released to the State of Gujarat for the FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Public Health and Hospital being a state subject, the primary responsibility to equip the hospitals with state-of-the-art technology is that of respective State Government. Under National Health Mission (NHM), the Central Government provides technical and financial support to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system including for provision of accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to the population based on the proposals of the State/ UT Governments. The support under NHM also includes support for equipment and use of modern technologies based on proposals received from respective States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs).

Increase in prevalency of heart disease and diabetes

2187. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prevalence of ischemic heart disease and stroke has increased by over 50 per cent from 1990 to 2016 in India with an increase observed in every State:

(b) whether the number of persons with diabetes in India has increased from 26 million in 1990 to 65 million in 2016;

(c) whether the rate of increase in the burden of ischemic heart disease and diabetes has been the highest in the less developed States of India, where the burden of chronic obstructive lung disease and infectious conditions is already high; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) According to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)'s report titled 'India: Health of Nation's States' report, there is a rise in the burden of Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD) and Stroke in the country as evident from their contribution to Disability Adjusted Life years (DALY), given below:—

Year	Contribution to DALY	
	Ischemic Heart Disease	Stroke
1990	3.7%	2%
2016	8.7%	3.5%

As informed by ICMR, as per article in Lancet 2017 based on Global Burden Disease Study and India: Health of Nation's States' report, the all-age death rate has increased by 54.5% for IHD. The age-standardised death rate increased by 12% for

IHD and decreased by 23.7% for cerebrovascular diseases from 1990 to 2016. The mean per centage change in Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) for IHD was 104.1% and for stroke was 52.9%.

(b) As per Global Disease Burden Study, the number of people with diabetes in India has increased from 26 million in 1990 to 65 million in 2016.

(c) and (d) The largest disease burden or DALY rate increase from 1990 to 2016 was observed for diabetes, at 80%, and IHD, at 34%. The rate of change of burden for IHDs and diabetes was highest in States which are less developed, are at lower Epidemiological Transition Level (ETL) and have higher burden of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

The crude death rate for cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) increased in both sexes from 1990 to 2016 in all ETL state groups. Though, the prevalence rates increased in all states, the age-standardised DALY rate of IHD increased by 15.4% in the low ETL state group and decreased in the high ETL state group by 9.8%.

The crude death rate due to diabetes increased in India from 1990 to 2016 by 131%. The crude DALY rate of diabetes increased across all ETL state groups from 1990 to 2016. The increase in the age-standardised DALY rate since 1990 was generally the highest in states with a relatively low DALY rate in 1990. The highest changes exceeding 60% was in the states of Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh in the low ETL group.

Upgrading of RIMS, IMPHAL

2188. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade RIMS, Imphal to the status of AIIMS;

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

(c) whether the institute is in a financial crisis due to shortage of funds, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of developmental and financial proposals pending with Government and the details of actions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Government has not received any firm proposal for upgrading RIMS to the status of AIIMS.

(c) and (d) RIMS, Imphal was allocated a sum of ₹ 201.40 crores in Budget (BE) 2018-19. RIMS, Imphal indicated financial difficulties and *vide* its letter dated 19.10.2018 requested for immediate release of ₹ 15.31 crores under GIA-General. Government has issued order for release of a sum of ₹ 10 crores on 22.12.2018. RIMS, Imphal has not submitted any major development proposal to the Government.

Lack of proper infrastructure at CIP, Ranchi

†2189. SHRI SAMIR ORAON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that problems are being faced in proper treatment of patients suffering from mental illness due to lack of doctors, medical wards, security personnel and other resources in Central Institute of Psychiatry (CIP) Hospital in the city of Ranchi in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, whether any step is being taken for providing the resources for this eminent institute which has completed its one hundred years; and

(c) whether any plan is under consideration for developing it as a centre for excellence in view of its glorious history of providing services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Due to the ever increasing patient load for treatment at Central Institute of Psychiatry (CIP), Ranchi, there has been pressure on the existing infrastructure including manpower and facilities. In order to address these problems, the Government and CIP, Ranchi, from time to time, take appropriate actions on continuous basis for recruitment of human resources of all cadres, up-gradation of existing facilities and addition of new facilities as per the requirement of the Institute. Some of the steps taken by the Government for redevelopment of the Institute are installation of state of art 3 Tesla fMRI system, comprehensive infrastructural development including renovation of wards and construction of 90 quarters, Notification of Recruitment Rules for 40 categories of posts, etc.

Adequate funds are allocated for development and functioning of the Institute. The details of funds allocated to the Institute during the last three (03) years are given as under:—

Year	Budget allocated
2015-16	₹ 85.15 crore
2016-17	₹ 92.50 crore
2017-18	₹ 101.19 crore

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) CIP, Ranchi is one of the oldest Mental Health Institutions in the country, established in the year 1918. The Institute is already functioning at the level of a Centre of Excellence by providing tertiary level care and clinical services for mental and neurological disorders, training of manpower in the field of mental health, carrying out various research programmes, etc.

Welfare of leprosy patients

2190. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the number of persons affected with Leprosy in the country;

(b) the measures being taken under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme to eradicate Leprosy and the achievements made thus far; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to sensitize the citizens about Leprosy and reduce the stigma surrounding the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The State-wise details of number of persons affected with Leprosy as on record till 31st March, 2018 are Given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The measures being taken under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) are as under:—

- (i) **Early case detection:** Three pronged strategy *i.e.*, (i) Leprosy Case Detection Campaign (LCDC) (specific for high endemic districts), (ii) Focused Leprosy Campaign (for hot spots *i.e.* rural and urban areas where Grade II Disability (G2D) is detected), (iii) Special plan for case detection in hard to reach areas.
- (ii) **Enhanced early case reporting:** (i) Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign (SLAC) (ii) Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) based Surveillance for Leprosy Suspects (ABSULS).
- (iii) **Prevention of leprosy/Interrupt transmission:** Post Exposure Prophylaxis administration to contacts of new cases detected in LCDC districts.
- (iv) **Overall strengthening of the programme:** (i) Nikushth an online reporting system with Patient tracking mechanism, (ii) Grade II disability case investigation.

In addition to the above measures several activities are being implemented in the programme which are as under:-

- Extended ASHA scheme wherein incentives are being provided to ASHA as well as any community member after confirmation of a leprosy case.
- Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) is provided to the leprosy patients free of cost.
- Fund are provided for procurement of material and supplies including supportive drugs.

Further various services are provided under the programme for Disability Prevention Medical Rehabilitation (DPMR) activities which cover reaction management, self-care practices, provision of Micro Cellular Rubber (MCR) footwear, Aids and Appliances, referral services for management of cases and reconstructive surgery at District Hospitals and Medical Colleges/Central leprosy/Non Government Organisation (NGO) Institutions.

(c) The Programme has a provision for regular Information Education Communication (IEC) at National level and at State level and also in campaign mode in the form of Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign on Anti Leprosy Day *i.e.* 30th January every year.

Statement

*Details of number of persons affected with Leprosy as on till
31st March, 2018*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases on record (As on 31st March 2018)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3427
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26
3.	Assam	986
4.	Bihar	14338
5.	Chhattisgarh	6499
6.	Goa	121
7.	Gujarat	4400
8.	Haryana	441
9.	Himachal Pradesh	129
10.	Jharkhand	3979
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	191

1	2	3
12.	Karnataka	2480
13.	Kerala	624
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5696
15.	Maharashtra	9836
16.	Manipur	22
17.	Meghalaya	16
18.	Mizoram	31
19.	Nagaland	34
20.	Odisha	6325
21.	Punjab	497
22.	Rajasthan	1100
23.	Sikkim	17
24.	Tamil Nadu	3077
25.	Telangana	2264
26.	Tripura	52
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12583
28.	Uttarakhand	235
29.	West Bengal	9175
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29
31.	Chandigarh	117
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	202
33.	Daman and Diu	18
34.	Delhi	1691
35.	Lakshadweep	15
36.	Puducherry	36
TOTAL		90709

Medicines in the remote villages

2191. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any roadmap so as to make medicines available in the remote villages of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) “Public Health and Hospitals” being a State subject, the primary responsibility to make medicines available in the remote villages is that of respective State Government. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), the central Government has initiated NHM Free Drugs Service Initiative which supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments for provision of free essential medicines in public health facilities including health facilities in remote villages.

As on date, all States/UTs have notified policy to provide free essential drugs in public health facilities.

Under the NHM, financial and technical support is provided to the States/UTs not only for provision of essential drugs free of cost in public health facilities but also for strengthening/setting up robust systems of procurement, quality assurance mechanism, warehousing, prescription audit, grievance redressal, dissemination of Standard Treatment Guidelines, and IT backed supply chain management systems like Drugs and Vaccines Distribution Management Systems (DVDMS).

Health Minister’s Discretionary Grant

2192. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients who have been catered to under the Health Minister’s Discretionary Grant (HMDG), the State-wise data thereof;

(b) whether there is a concentration of funds being granted to some States; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) State-wise details of patients benefitted and financial assistance provided under Health Minister’s Discretionary Grant (HMDG) during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Release of funds under Health Minister’s Discretionary Grant (HMDG) is made to Government hospitals and not to State Governments/UT Administrations, for treatment of selected life threatening diseases of patients eligible for financial assistance.

Statement

State-wise details of patients/funds released during the last three years under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG)

(₹ in lakh)

State/UT	2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018	
	No. of patients	Amount	No. of patients	Amount	No. of patients	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	--	--	--	--	01	00.25
Arunachal Pradesh	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assam	01	00.50	05	05.00	13	15.25
Bihar	111	84.96	88	70.89	66	58.25
Chhattisgarh	--	--	--	--	01	00.75
Delhi	28	21.45	41	35.69	16	14.94
Goa	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gujarat	--	--	--	--	--	--
Haryana	05	04.25	21	17.95	10	09.73
Himachal Pradesh	02	01.50	01	01.00	01	01.25
Jammu and Kashmir	16	12.75	08	08.50	03	03.50
Jharkhand	03	02.50	06	04.70	06	05.20
Karnataka	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kerala	02	01.75	13	13.50	--	--
Maharashtra	--	--	--	--	--	--
Madhya Pradesh	10	07.00	13	11.93	28	29.57
Manipur	--	--	--	--	01	00.42
Meghalaya	05	04.25	--	--	19	21.85
Mizoram	--	--	--	--	02	01.86
Nagaland	--	--	--	--	--	--
Odisha	--	--	03	02.96	--	--
Pudducherry	02	01.00	--	--	01	01.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab	02	01.75	03	03.25	02	01.85
Rajasthan	--	--	03	03.00	04	03.96
Sikkim	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tamilnadu	--	--	16	17.75	15	15.40
Telangana	--	--	01	01.25	--	--
Tripura	--	--	--	--	01	01.25
Uttar Pradesh	62	47.07	111	81.75	114	92.93
Uttarakhand	01	01.00	02	02.25	08	07.75
West Bengal	35	27.90	08	07.23	03	01.08

Employment opportunities for physiotherapists

2193. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of employment opportunities available in Government sector for Physiotherapists;

(b) whether any study or survey has been conducted in the last three years to know the demand and supply of physiotherapists both in Government and private sector;

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

(d) details of ratio between patient and physiotherapists in the country in general and in various hospitals and departments under the Ministry in particular;

(e) whether the said ratio meets WHO norms; and

(f) if not, the remedial/corrective measures taken/being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As Health is a State subject, no such information is maintained centrally.

As per available information, no survey has been conducted in respect of Central Government Hospitals specific to demand and supply and employment opportunities. Demand and supply of physiotherapists in these hospitals depend upon workload.

The details regarding sanctioned strength and Physiotherapist in-position in Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia

Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals, are as under:—

Hospital	Sanctioned Strength	In-position
Safdarjung Hospital	44	29
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	14	14
Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals	07	05

(d) to (f) As per available information, norms regarding patient and physiotherapist ratio have not been recommended by WHO.

The ratio of Physiotherapist to patient is 1:31 in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital; 1:6 in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi and 1:10 in Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals.

Draft rules on online sale of drugs

2194. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has come up with draft rules on the sale of drugs by e-pharmacies, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the manner in which the e-pharmacies were regulated till date and whether Government has carried out any surveys on the number of e-pharmacies; and

(c) the manner in which Government would ensure or plans to ensure that spurious drugs are not sold through e-pharmacies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Government has published draft rules *vide* G.S.R. 817 (E) dated 28th Aug 2018 for inviting comments from public/stakeholders for amendment to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for incorporating provisions relating to regulation of sale and distribution of drugs through e-pharmacy.

The draft rules contain provisions for registration of e-pharmacy, periodic inspection of e-pharmacy, procedure for distribution or sale of drugs through e-pharmacy, prohibition of advertisement of drugs through e-pharmacy, complaint redressal mechanism, monitoring of e-pharmacy, etc.

(b) The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the country is regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945 thereunder

through a system of licensing and inspection. Licenses for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs are granted by the State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by respective State Governments. SLAs are legally empowered to take stringent action against violation of provisions of the Act and Rules.

There are no specific provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules regarding regulation of sale of drugs through e-pharmacies. All matters relating to sale of drugs including through online will continue to be regulated in accordance with provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 as amended from time to time.

Government has not carried out any surveys on the numbers of e-pharmacies.

(c) The draft e-pharmacy rules have been framed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 which has adequate provisions to safeguard against sale of spurious drugs.

Mortalities from cancer and obstructive lungs diseases

2195. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of chronic obstructive lung disease cases in India has increased from 28 million to 55 million from 1990 to 2016 and the death rate among these cases is twice as high in the less developed States; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proportional contribution of cancers to the total health loss in India has doubled from 1990 to 2016, but the incidence of different types of cancers varies widely between the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Government of India has not conducted any study on chronic obstructive lung disease in the country. However, as per a study published in Lancet, December 2018 titled "The burden of chronic respiratory diseases and their heterogeneity across the States of India: the Global Burden of Disease Study 1990–2016", number of chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD) cases in India has increased from 28.1 million in 1990 to 55.3 million in 2016. According to the same study there was an increasing gradient in the crude and age-standardised COPD case-fatality rate from the high ETL (Epidemiological Transition Level) state group to the low ETL State group. ETL was defined as the ratio of Disability-Adjusted Life Year (DALY: A measure of burden of diseases) from communicable diseases to those from non-communicable diseases and injuries combined, with a low ratio denoting high ETL and *vice versa*.

(b) According to an Indian Council of Medical Research, Public Health Foundation

of India and The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation report titled “India: Health of the Nation’s States-The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative”, DALY loss due to cancer from 1990 to 2016 has doubled, which means per centage contribution of cancers to the total health loss in India has doubled from 1990 to 2016. The incidence of different types of cancers varies widely between the States.

Financial aid for Malabar Cancer Centre, Kerala

2196. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanctioning financial aid for Malabar Cancer Centre, Kerala, under financial assistance scheme for Tertiary Cancer Care Centre (TCCC), is being considered;

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken for the said financial assistance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) Under the Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), there is no proposal from the State Government for sanctioning of Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC) at Malabar Cancer Centre, Kerala.

Under the scheme, one TCCC was envisaged to be set up in Kerala and the same has already been approved at Government Medical College, Kozhikode and 1st installment of central share has been released to the State Government for the purpose.

Superannuation age of AIIMS faculty

2197. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the governing body of the All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) had cleared the proposal to increase the retirement age of its entire faculty from 65 years to 68 years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any proposal is pending with Government for approval; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Governing body of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in its 154th meeting held on

21.01.2016 had cleared the proposal to increase the retirement age of its faculty from 65 years to 67 years.

(b) and (c) The proposal has not been approved since it will have implications on Central Health Services cadres and other Central/State Government medical services.

Iodine deficiency ailments

2198. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indians suffer from bloated thyroid due to iodine deficiency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether consumption of iodised salt has any effect in reducing iodine deficiency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No. Instead, there has been significant reduction in visible goitre (bloated thyroid) prevalence in the country.

(c) and (d) It has been established that consumption of Iodized Salt prevents Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD). Study conducted in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh by researchers from AIIMS, New Delhi between 1956-1972 scientifically proved that prevalence of Goitre reduced from 40% to 5% in the population administered with Iodized Salt. In order to prevent and control IDDs, GOI is implementing National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) in the entire country. As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 Report (2015-16) the National average consumption of Iodated salt at household level was 93%.

Development of plot/land for CGHS centre

2199. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS had purchased a plot in Sector-3, Rohini, Delhi;

(b) if so, when it was purchased and cost of plot along with the plan/facilities likely to be provided to CGHS beneficiaries from this plot;

(c) whether Government had developed a number of plots for similar purpose since then in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure incurred thereon, location-wise;

(e) whether Government has any plan to allocate adequate fund for the development of this plot; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes.

(b) The plot of 1.5 acre was purchased in the year 2002. The cost of the plot was ₹ 30,00,000/- (thirty lakhs).

A maternity/paediatric hospital-cum-Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Wellness Centre at this plot is proposed to be set up.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) and (f) The final decision on the utility of this plot has not been taken so far. Therefore, there is no such plan to allocate adequate fund for the developments of this plot.

Statement

Details of plot alongwith expenditure incurred thereon, location-wise in Delhi

Sl.No.	Location of the plot	Size of the plot (in Square Meter)	Expenditure incurred (in ₹)
1.	Sector-9, Dwaraka	1000	7,33,80,900/-
2.	Sector-23, Dwarka	999	7,33,80,900/-
3.	Pitampura	575	2,10,67,000/-
4.	Vikasपुरी	2530.75	5,70,61,000/-
5.	Sector-16, Rohini	1196	3,82,94,000/-
6.	Alaknanda (Kalkaji)	369	8,24,44,100/-
7.	Vasant Vihar	1499	8,37,56,100/-
8.	Vasant Kunj	1149.69	6,84,75,000/-
9.	Sheikh Sarai	520	3,25,87,900/-
10.	Patparganj	1083	6,51,30,400/-
11.	Sector-13, R.K. Puram,	3253.67	46,90,00,000/-
12.	Prasad Nagar	1836.18	6,92,51,000/-

Increasing the number of beds in hospitals

2200. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is giving importance to increase the number of hospitals and beds in Government sector to extend free treatment for the patients;

(b) if so, the number of Government hospitals including sub-centres, PHC, Block PHC, rural hospitals, sub-divisional hospitals, district hospitals, medical college and hospitals in States; and

(c) the number of beds in those hospitals in the different States for free treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Public Health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing accessible, affordable and quality healthcare including setting up of new hospitals and up gradation and strengthening of existing health facilities and increasing bed strength with affordable health care to its citizens lies with the State Governments.

However, under the National Health Mission, financial and technical support is provided to State/UTs for strengthening their healthcare systems including for expanding and strengthening the public health infrastructure. This include setting up or upgrading health facilities, and creation/upgradation of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) wings, Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs), Labor rooms, Operation theatres, strengthening laboratory services, procurement of drugs and equipment, Ambulances, Mobile Medical Units etc. based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

(b) As per Rural Health Statistics 2018, there are 1,58,417 sub centers, 25,743 primary health centers, 5,624 community health centers, 1,130 sub-divisional hospitals and 764 district hospitals in the country. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*). There are 245 Government medical college and hospitals in the country. The State/UT-wise details of Government medical college and hospitals, are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details of number of beds available for free treatment in different States is not maintained centrally. Government hospitals provide affordable and accessible healthcare. However, the total number of Government hospitals and beds in these hospitals, State/UT-wise, as per National Health Profile, 2018, compiled by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) are 23582 and 710761, respectively. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I*Number of sub-centres, PHCS and CHCS functioning*

(As on 31st March 2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sub centre	PHCs	CHCs	Sub Divisional Hospital (SDH)	District Hospital (DH)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7458	1147	193	31	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	312	143	63	NA	18
3.	Assam	4644	946	172	14	25
4.	Bihar	9949	1899	150	55	36
5.	Chhattisgarh	5200	793	169	19	26
6.	Goa	214	25	4	2	2
7.	Gujarat	9153	1474	363	37	22
8.	Haryana	2589	368	113	21	22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2084	576	91	71	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2967	637	84	NA	22
11.	Jharkhand	3848	298	171	13	23
12.	Karnataka	9443	2359	206	146	15
13.	Kerala	5380	849	227	81	18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11192	1171	309	66	51
15.	Maharashtra	10638	1823	361	89	23
16.	Manipur	429	91	23	1	8
17.	Meghalaya	443	108	28	1	12
18.	Mizoram	370	57	9	2	9
19.	Nagaland	396	126	21	NA	11
20.	Odisha	6688	1288	377	33	32
21.	Punjab	2950	432	151	41	22
22.	Rajasthan	14405	2078	588	19	27
23.	Sikkim	147	24	2	NA	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	8712	1421	385	278	31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Telangana	4744	643	91	31	6
26.	Tripura	1020	108	22	12	7
27.	Uttarakhand	1847	257	67	18	18
28.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3621	822	NA	171
29.	West Bengal*	10357	913	348	36	23
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	123	22	4	NA	3
31.	Chandigarh	17	0	0	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71	9	2	1	1
33.	Daman and Diu	26	4	2	NA	2
34.	Delhi	12	5	0	9	47
35.	Lakshadweep	14	4	3	2	1
36.	Puducherry	54	24	3	NA	5
TOTAL ALL INDIA		158417	25743	5624	1130	764

Statement-II

State-wise details of Government Medical colleges for FY 2018-19

Sl.No.	State	No. of Colleges	Seats
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	1900
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	100
3.	Assam	6	726
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	50
5.	Bihar	9	950
6.	Chandigarh	1	100
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	650
8.	Delhi	6	900
9.	Goa	1	150
10.	Gujarat	17	3050
11.	Haryana	5	600
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6	600
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	400

Sl.No.	State	No. of Colleges	Seats
14.	Jharkhand	3	350
15.	Karnataka	18	2650
16.	Kerala	10	1350
17.	Madhya Pradesh	10	1300
18.	Maharashtra	23	3240
19.	Manipur	2	200
20.	Meghalaya	1	50
21.	Mizoram	1	100
22.	Orissa	7	1050
23.	Puducherry	1	150
24.	Punjab	3	500
25.	Rajasthan	13	1950
26.	Sikkim	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	25	3250
28.	Telangana	8	1250
29.	Tripura	2	200
30.	Uttar Pradesh	17	2199
31.	Uttarakhand	3	350
32.	West Bengal	14	2150
33.	AIIMS*	9	807
34.	JIPMER*	1	200
TOTAL		245	33472

* Central Government Institutions does not come under ambit of MCI

Statement-III

State/UT-wise number of Government Hospitals and beds in India (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT/Division	Total Hospitals (Government)	
		No. of Hospitals	Beds
1	2	3	4
	India	23582	710761
1.	Andhra Pradesh	258	23138

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	218	2404
3.	Assam*	1226	17142
4.	Bihar	1033	12019
5.	Chhattisgarh	214	9412
6.	Goa*	42	3013
7.	Gujarat	486	32280
8.	Haryana*	668	11240
9.	Himachal Pradesh*	801	12399
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	132	11651
11.	Jharkhand	555	10784
12.	Karnataka*	2844	69865
13.	Kerala	1280	38004
14.	Madhya Pradesh	451	28839
15.	Maharashtra	711	51446
16.	Manipur	30	1427
17.	Meghalaya*	157	4457
18.	Mizoram*	90	1997
19.	Nagaland	36	1880
20.	Odisha*	1804	18519
21.	Punjab*	682	17933
22.	Rajasthan	752	31848
23.	Sikkim*	33	1560
24.	Tamil Nadu*	1217	77532
25.	Telangana*	863	20983
26.	Tripura*	155	4417
27.	Uttar Pradesh*	4635	76260
28.	Uttarakhand	460	8512
29.	West Bengal	1566	78566
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	30	1075
31.	Chandigarh	4	778

1	2	3	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	11	589
33.	Daman and Diu	5	240
34.	Delhi	109	24383
35.	Lakshadweep	9	300
36.	Puducherry	14	3569

Notes: # Projected population is taken from Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections May 2006, National Commission on Population, Registrar General of India.

* States/UTs provided information for the year 2017 and PHCs are also included in the number of hospitals.

Source: Directorate General of State Health Services.

Improving urban planning to curb spread of diseases

2201. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to improve urban planning which is one of the main reasons for spread of communicable diseases; and

(b) if so, details thereof, if not, whether Government plans to introduce any such measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) This Department implement the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) under National Health Mission (NHM) which aims to improve the health status of the urban population, particularly the poor and other disadvantaged sections by facilitating equitable access to quality health care through a revamped primary health care systems, targeted outreach services and involvement of the community and the urban local bodies. It also aims to reduce their out of pocket expenses through a system for convergence of all communicable and non-communicable diseases programmes. Focus has been enhanced on screening of non-communicable diseases, early identification of communicable diseases, early outbreak identification and management.

This is being achieved by strengthening the existing health care service delivery system. Under NUHM support has been provided for strengthening of 4510 existing facilities as Urban-Primary Health Centres (U-PHCs), 754 new constructions for U-PHCs, strengthening of 163 Urban Community Health Centres (U-CHCs), 67 new constructions for U-CHCs, 71 Mobile Health Units and 247 Health Kiosks. So, far 2895 Medical Officer, 7872 Staff Nurses, 15953 ANMs, 3447 Pharmacists and 3485 Lab Technicians and other personnel have been approved under the programme.

The NHM including NUHM also include free diagnosis and treatment services for tuberculosis under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNCTP)

To control Tuberculosis (TB) in urban settings, framework for integration of RNTCP activities with NUHM has been developed.

Key interventions planned for urban settings are:—

- expanding diagnosis and treatment services at all U-PHCs
- one dedicated TB-Health Visitor per 1 lakh population
- large scale private sector engagement through interface agency has been implemented in 48 cities,
- active TB case finding carried out in urban slum area across cities,

TB Free City initiatives have been undertaken in 10 municipal corporations.

Besides above, in respect of vector borne diseases like Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya etc. Secretary (Health and Family Welfare) issued advisory to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs on 10.12.2018 for sensitization on prevention of mosquito-borne viral diseases under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP).

Complaints against an empanelled pathology lab

2202. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received from Members of Parliament or public representatives against a pathology lab in New Delhi which is on the CGHS Panel against non-cooperation by its staff especially against senior citizens during the last six months; and

(b) the action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) One complaint has been received from Shri P.V. Abdul Wahab, Hon'ble Member of Parliament against Dr. Lal Path Lab, Janakpuri, New Delhi, which is on the CGHS panel, during the last six months.

(b) The details are given in Statement.

Statement*Details of action taken on the complaint received against diagnostic labs empanelled under CGHS*

Sl. No.	CGHS Empanelled Diagnostic Lab	Complainant/Details of Complaint	Action taken
1.	Dr. Lal Path Labs Ltd.	<p>Shri P.V. Abdul Wahab, Hon'ble MP (Rajya Sabha) referred to inconveniences faced by senior citizens and mentioned two cases namely:</p> <p>(i) Shri Madhusudan was refused by the staff of diagnostic laboratory to perform the test raising objection to the validity of prescription.</p> <p>(ii) In case of Shrimati Santosh Sharma, wife of Shri Madhusudan, the staff of diagnostic laboratory objected to perform the tests raising queries on the prescription issued by AIIMS, New Delhi to undergo tests every six months. The beneficiary had to get a separate slip from Janakpuri Wellness Centre.</p>	<p>A meeting was held by Additional Director, Central Government Health Scheme (Head Quarter) with the representatives of diagnostic laboratory and Shri Madhusudan, principal CGHS card holder.</p> <p>The authority from diagnostic lab informed that they would give utmost importance to the patient and any rude behavior by their staff would not be tolerated and assured to take appropriate action against such staff and regretted the inconvenience caused to the beneficiaries.</p> <p>The concerned staff was removed from diagnostic lab and sensitization training program was imparted to other staff members.</p>

Ayushman Bharat Scheme

2203. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the timeline of implementation of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme;
- (b) the details of fund allocation under the Ayushman Bharat Scheme;
- (c) the break-up of fund allocation under different procedures covered under the scheme; and
- (d) the deadline by which the scheme would cover 100 per cent population of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Ayushman Bharat Pradhan

Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has been launched on 23.09.2018, as a centrally sponsored scheme. No timeline has been indicated for implementation of PMJAY.

(b) For the current Financial Year, at the Budget Estimate stage, ₹ 2000/- crore were allocated.

(c) No specific fund is allocated for any procedure under the scheme. However, a fixed rate of each procedure covered under the scheme is indicated for making reimbursement to the hospital for undertaking the procedure in treating the beneficiaries.

(d) No timeline has been fixed to cover 100 per cent population of India under the scheme.

HIV infection cases

2204. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were around 87,000 HIV infections and over 69,000 AIDS related deaths in the country in 2017;

(b) whether around 22,675 mothers needed Antiretroviral Therapy for prevention of mother to child transmissions of HIV;

(c) whether India's 2017 survey figure also do not show a significant positive shift from 2015 survey; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes. India is estimated to have around 87,000 HIV infections and over 69,000 AIDS related deaths in the country in 2017 as per the HIV Estimations 2017.

(b) Yes. As per HIV Estimations 2017, it is estimated that 22,675 pregnant women needed Antiretroviral Therapy for prevention of mother to child transmissions of HIV in year 2017.

(c) and (d) India undertakes HIV estimation exercise biennially using United Nations recommended model which does not recommend comparing the results of two rounds of HIV Estimations. As per India HIV Estimations 2017, new HIV infections in country have declined by more than 80% since its peak in 1995 against the global average of 47%. Similarly, AIDS related deaths have declined by 71% since its peak in 2005 while the global average for same has been 51%. HIV Estimations 2017

also indicates that while national prevalence and incidence remains low, the epidemic is high in some geographical regions and population groups.

Rise in cases of vector borne diseases

2205. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rise in Dengue, Malaria and Chikungunya cases in the last six months in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to keep the number of cases under control and encouraging people to take proper medical care;

(c) whether medical camps were organised in the high-risk area and in remote areas; and

(d) the logistics provided to the States and UTs like lab technicians, ambulances and medicines and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No. There is a decrease in number of Dengue, Chikungunya and Malaria cases during last six months in 2018 compared to the corresponding period in 2017 as below:—

Dengue and Chikungunya:

Year	Number of cases reported in last 6 months (June to November)	
	Dengue	Chikungunya
2017	134718	51736
2018	82763	37776

Malaria:

The number of malaria cases reported by States have declined from 805782 to 375836 *i.e.* by 53.36% and reported deaths from 104 to 96 *i.e.* by 63.89% from January to November 2018 (Provisional data), as compared to the same period in 2017.

(b) Government of India (GOI) has taken the following steps:

Dengue and Chikungunya:

- Monitoring and supervision for early case detection and prevention and control through reviews and video conference at higher level.

- Advisories were issued to sensitize the States.
- Guidelines on case management were developed and shared with the States.
- Free diagnostic facilities through Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and Apex Referral Laboratories (ARLs) identified across the country. Test kits are supplied by GOI free of cost.
- Training imparted to the doctors on case management.
- Following Information Education Communication (IEC)/Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) activities carried out to disseminate knowledge for prevention and control through advocacy meetings, campaign through television, Radio, social and digital media and print media.

Malaria:

- Early diagnosis and complete treatment.
- Integrated Vector Management (IRS, Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLIN), larvivorous fish, chemical and bio-larvicide, source reduction)
- IEC/BCC activities.

(c) Yes. Medical camps are organized by States in high-risk and remote areas as per requirement. For routine malaria diagnosis, Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have been provided with Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs) for early diagnosis in the high-risk area and in remote areas.

(d) Dengue/Chikungunya:

For free diagnosis of Dengue and Chikungunya, GoI have identified 110 SSHs with laboratory facility in 2007 which have been gradually increased to 646 in 2018 across the country. For back up support of these laboratories, 16 ARLs were also identified. National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) have been entrusted for production and supply of Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) based Immunoglobulin M (IgM) test kits to these laboratories. Cost is borne by GoI. For early detection of Dengue cases (for first 5 days), funds are provided to the States/Union Territories (UTs) in State Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs) for ELISA based NS1 kits.

Malaria:

Anti-malarials, Rapid Diagnostic Tests, Insecticide, etc. are provided to States. 372 posts for Laboratory technicians have been sanctioned on contractual basis to 10 high Malaria burden States *i.e.* Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and West Bengal under Domestic Budgetary support (DBS).

Adverse impact on health caused by air pollution

†2206. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air pollution is causing several diseases, adversely affecting health of the people and people are dying untimely;

(b) details of various diseases being caused by air pollution;

(c) whether it is a fact that we have still not been able to achieve the fixed target with regard to curbing air pollution due to which the air quality continues to worsen day by day; and

(d) the total amount spent to control air pollution during the last three years along with the measures taken to prevent it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Air pollution is known to be one of the aggravating factors for many respiratory ailments and cardiovascular diseases. The exposure to air pollution is associated with breathing and respiratory problems, aggravation of existing respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, adverse effects on the immune system, damage to the lung tissue and carcinogenesis. Several epidemiological studies have shown an association between particulate air pollution and exacerbations of illness in people with respiratory disease as well as rise in the number of deaths from cardiovascular and respiratory disease among older people.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken several steps to address air pollution, which *inter alia* include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards; revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending, launching of National Air Quality index; leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards; notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules; banning of burning of biomass; streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate; issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for controlling air pollution; installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by major industries; notification of Graded Response Action Plan for Delhi and NCR; comprehensive action plan for air pollution control in Delhi and NCR.

The Government has formulated National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long term time bound pan India strategy to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the country in a comprehensive manner. Hundred (100) non-attainment cities, including Bengaluru, have been selected for formulation and implementation of city specific action plan under NCAP. In addition, the NCAP has many additional peripheral components such as, Technical Assessment Cell, technology support, sharing of international best practices, awareness and capacity building, source apportionment studies, plantation drive, intensive inspection drive etc. to support the time bound implementation of NCAP.

As informed by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, State-wise details of funds released to various monitoring agencies during last three years for ambient air quality monitoring as operational and maintenance cost under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of payment released to various monitoring agencies under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)

Sl. No.	Name of Monitoring Agency	Funds released under NAMP for operation and maintenance in different financial years (Amount in ₹)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh SPCB	-	-	27555500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh SPCB	-	-	4109334
3.	Assam SPCB	-	-	35912000
4.	Bihar SPCB	-	-	2216665
5.	Chandigarh PCC	-	4113833	3253333
6.	Chhattisgarh ECB	1526250	-	4465333
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli PCC and Daman and Diu PCC	-	-	3492333
8.	Goa SPCB	7789333	-	24410667
9.	Himachal Pradesh SEP and PCB	10128333	-	29309334

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir SPCB	-		4528000
11.	Jharkhand SPCB	-		14893167
12.	Karnataka SPCB	6749583	-	21134667
13.	Kerala SPCB	-	-	22320000
14.	Madhya Pradesh SPCB	-	7984417	13566666
15.	Maharashtra SPCB	-	16316919	30544001
16.	Meghalaya SPCB	7845833	-	14485333
17.	Mizoram SPCB	5413333	4253333	7346667
18.	Nagaland SPCB	-	3658667	3061333
19.	Odisha SPCB	-	5872500	17080001
20.	Punjab SPCB	-	-	20361083
21.	Puducherry	-	5110333	3432000
22.	Rajasthan SPCB	4218750	-	13434667
23.	Sikkim SPCB	-	-	6149334
24.	Tamil Nadu SPCB	-	-	16813333
25.	Telangana SPCB	-	-	17985000
26.	Tripura SPCB	-	-	896000
27.	Uttar Pradesh SPCB	7263333	-	31390667
28.	Uttarakhand EP&PCB	4085833	-	14544000
29.	West Bengal SPCB	-	-	19439917
30.	NEERI	13612000	22288000	21600000
31.	IIT Kanpur	-	-	8040177
TOTAL		6,86,32,581	6,95,98,002	45,77,70,512

Note: SPCB – State Pollution Control Board.

SEP&PCB – State Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board.

EP& PCB – Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board.

PCC – Pollution Control Committee.

NEERI is at present monitoring in 6 cities in 5 different States/Union Territories namely Delhi, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Pending extension work at Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital

†2207. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the extension scheme of Lady Hardinge Medical College, Sucheta Kriplani and Kalawati Saran Hospital, New Delhi which was scheduled to be completed in 2014, is still pending;

(b) if so, the reasons for such delay and action taken against people responsible for this delay;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Central Public Works Department has declared several buildings of Sucheta Kriplani Hospital as unsafe and despite that, the patients are being treated in these buildings; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Under the Comprehensive Redevelopment Plan (Phase-I) of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals, the construction work of Residential Complex and Hospital was awarded to two separate contractors. The work of Residential Complex was completed on schedule *i.e.* in June 2013. However, since the other contractor abandoned the site, the construction work of buildings of hospital component of the Plan *i.e.* IPD, OPD, Accident and Emergency, Oncology, Academic and Under-Graduate Hostels could not be completed. Due to failure of the contractor, the contract was terminated and the bank guarantees towards mobilization, performance and retention of the contractor were forfeited. However, action has been initiated for completing the remaining work.

(c) and (d) As informed by Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals, CPWD has not declared any building of Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital as unsafe.

Central intervention to resolve nurses stir in Assam

2208. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of nurses stir in Assam paralyzing the Government health service sector in the State;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is also aware of lackadaisical attitude of the State Government in resolving the issues;

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether Government without further loss of time would intervene to bring back normalcy in the health sector in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) Health is a State subject. Government of Assam has informed that they have already intervened and acted proactively to ensure normalcy in Health facilities of the State Government through a series of steps. The Association has withdrawn the strike on 29.11.2018 and resumed work from 30.11.2018. As informed by Government of Assam, at present, all health facilities under the Government of Assam are functioning normally.

State-of-the-art cancer hospital

2209. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a rising trend in increase of cancer has been observed in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years particularly in Assam and other North Eastern States;

(c) whether Government has prepared any action plan for setting up of a state-of-the-art cancer hospital in the country with research and development activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof particularly in regard to Assam and other North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Based on the Indian Council of Medical Research Cancer Registry data, “Three-year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries: 2012-14, Bengaluru, 2016” shows an increase in trends of Age adjusted incidence rates for all sites of cancer in Population Based Cancer Registries in India for the period 1982-2014. The estimated number of incidence of cancer cases reported during the last three years including Assam and other North Eastern States, State/UT-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Health is a State subject. However, the Government of India is supplementing the efforts of State Governments by implementing a scheme under “National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular

Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)” to strengthen the Tertiary Care for Cancer. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for setting up State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) in different parts of the country.

SCIs are envisaged as apex institutions in the State for cancer related activities, to mentor and coordinate the activities of other Institutes in the State dealing with the tertiary care for cancer. SCIs provide outreach services, diagnosis and referral treatments, undertake research, participate in cancer registry programme and enhance the manpower capacity in the State in the field of cancer care. TCCCs undertake similar activities, though at a lower scale. Setting up of National Cancer Institute (NCI) at Jhajjar, Haryana and second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata is also approved.

In North East India, proposals for setting up of SCIs have been approved for Regional Cancer Centre (RCC), Agartala, Tripura and Gauhati Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati, Assam. Further, the proposals for setting up of TCCCs have been approved for Civil Hospital, Aizawl, Mizoram, Multispecialty Hospital, Sichey, Gangtok, Sikkim and District Hospital, Kohima, Nagaland.

Statement

*Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India, State/UT wise-All sites
(2016 to 2018)*-Both sexes*

States	2016	2017	2018
Jammu and Kashmir	15652	16480	17351
Himachal Pradesh	8029	8348	8679
Punjab	32474	33781	35137
Chandigarh	1274	1335	1398
Uttarakhand	12381	12995	13640
Haryana	30611	32049	33558
Delhi	20015	20899	21821
Rajasthan	82836	86675	90686
Uttar Pradesh	245231	257353	270053
Bihar	130628	137656	145051
Sikkim	479	485	490
Arunachal Pradesh	1272	1292	1313

States	2016	2017	2018
Nagaland	1300	1309	1318
Manipur	2998	3082	3168
Mizoram	1652	1687	1723
Tripura	2199	2229	2260
Meghalaya	3311	3376	3442
Assam	31825	32177	32530
West Bengal	107906	112466	117220
Jharkhand	40959	43071	45289
Odisha	49674	51763	53936
Chhattisgarh	31817	33477	35223
Madhya Pradesh	89315	93754	98403
Gujarat	73551	77097	80820
Daman and Diu	440	504	579
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	497	542	591
Maharashtra	132726	138271	144032
Telangana	41939	43784	45713
Andhra Pradesh	58072	60475	62978
Karnataka	73511	76867	80381
Goa	1726	1801	1881
Lakshadweep	89	96	104
Kerala	42004	44566	47382
Tamil Nadu	80999	83554	86180
Puducherry	1596	1687	1783
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	429	443	458
TOTAL	1451417	1517426	1586571

Ref: Three-year Report of the PBCRs: 2012-14, Bengaluru, 2016.

*Projected cancer cases for India were computed using a projected incidence rates and the population (person-years).

Amendment in Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

2210. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act,

1940 to provide compensation to patients for faulty medical devices sold by a manufacturer or importer and the details thereof; and

(b) by when Government proposes to bring a suitable legislation so that patients who were victims of such negligence are compensated, and also to act as a deterrent for those manufacturer/importer, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Government has no proposal to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

This matter has been deliberated in 81st meeting of Drugs Technical Advisory Board held on 29th November, 2018 and the Board has decided on constitution of a sub-committee.

Unspent fund under multi-sectoral development scheme

2211. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the huge funds released under multi-sectoral development scheme under Minority Welfare schemes remained unspent in the States, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the funds released for Minority Welfare programmes and amount spent and utilisation certificates submitted during last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Under the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), now restructured as Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) and implemented in the Fourteenth Finance Commission period, the Central share of funds are released to the State Governments/UT administrations. Till date, central share of ₹ 9130.3 crore have been released by the Ministry to the States/UTs for implementation of the programme. Against this released amount, details of Utilisation Certificates (UC) yet to be received from State/UTs is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Period	Amount released to States/UTs	Value of UC pending
1.	Eleventh Five Year Plan period	2935.29	554.98
2.	Twelfth Five Year Plan period	4563.41	2104.01
3.	2017-18	1195.75	Not due
4.	2018-19	435.85	

State/UT-wise details of value of UC pending are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Further, based on the Quarterly Progress Report (QPRs) and Utilisation Certificates submitted by the State/UTs, the details regarding funds released, funds spent and UCs submitted by States/UTs under the PMJVK/MsDP during last three years are given in Statement-II (*See below*). The details with respect to other schemes of the Ministry is available at <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/data-related-parliament-questions>. To strengthen the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram and to facilitate the submission of UCs, the Ministry has recently launched an online module on PMJVK. The same is available at <http://pmjvk.minorityaffairs.gov.in>.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of value of pending UCs

Value of UC pending				(₹ in crore)	
Sl. No.	Name of State	11th Plan period	12th Plan period	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	West Bengal	92.33	421.93	UC not due	UC not due
2.	Assam	73.38	426.96		
3.	Uttar Pradesh	100.40	347.08		
4.	Jharkhand	50.84	77.61		
5.	Haryana	5.30	40.50		
6.	Bihar	111.90	281.31		
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.39	61.13		
8.	Uttrakhand	6.22	16.18		
9.	Manipur	20.61	44.33		
10.	Mizoram	0	0.70		
11.	Karnataka	25.92	47.07		
12.	Maharashtra	31.29	37.32		
13.	Odisha	9.92	10.00		
14.	Kerala	7.07	8.39		
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.32	6.59		
16.	Delhi	1.19	1.14		
17.	Sikkim	4.59	6.15		
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	3.23		

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Meghalaya	2.31	18.09		
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00		
21.	Andhra Pradesh	0	46.12		
22.	Telangana	0	57.99		
23.	Tripura	0	43.95		
24.	Rajasthan	0	79.64		
25.	Punjab	0	10.31		
26.	Chhattisgarh	0	10.29		
TOTAL (in ₹ crore)		554.98	2104.01		

Statement-II*Details of funds released, funds spent and UCs submitted by States/UTs under the PMJVK/MsDP*

Sl. No.	State	Fund Released to States/UTs during 11th and 12th Plan	Amount spent by States/UTs against funds released during 11th and 12th plan	Funds released during 2016-17 (as part of 12th Plan)	Value of UC due during 2016-17 (as part of 12th Plan)	Funds released during 2017-18	Value of UC due received during 2017-18.	Amount spent by States/UTs against funds released during 2017-18.	Funds released during 2018	Value of UC due received during 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1881.6	1780.3	143.6	77.3	151.8	62.2	0.0	37.5	37.5
2.	West Bengal	1931.1	1584.9	178.8	88.2	285.6	91.7	11.1	159.3	45.7
3.	Assam	935.7	456.2	220.8	20.3	308.7	10.8	0.0	8.5	7.6
4.	Bihar	822.5	417.8	136.6	44.8	41.1	27.7	0.0	33.3	33.3
5.	Manipur	236.0	142.8	47.5	26.4	122.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6.	Haryana	89.9	84.5	16.8	0.0	8.4	2.5	0.0	1.5	1.5
7.	Jharkhand	249.9	159.5	49.4	28.5	19.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8.	Uttarakhand	109.9	79.1	16.6	4.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	11.2	10.1
9.	Maharashtra	108.1	74.0	1.3	0.0	6.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.	Karnataka	152.4	70.6	38.5	7.0	48.6	20.9	4.9	30.2	20.1

11. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	2.9	0.0
12. Odisha	65.1	51.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Meghalaya	56.5	46.7	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Kerala	51.3	37.7	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Mizoram	49.7	38.6	0.7	0.7	6.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16. Jammu and Kashmir	26.0	16.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Delhi	18.9	17.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Madhya Pradesh	24.0	17.9	2.1	1.4	7.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Sikkim	27.1	14.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
20. Arunachal Pradesh	270.7	160.8	51.9	24.7	28.9	10.1	1.3	1.4	0.7
21. Andhra Pradesh	74.2	38.7	47.7	10.6	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Telangana	58.9	16.8	37.8	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Tripura	118.5	89.8	33.2	13.0	32.3	32.3	0.0	4.0	4.0
24. Punjab	21.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25. Rajasthan	97.2	75.1	39.2	21.3	43.3	30.2	0.0	20.2	0.0
26. Chhattisgarh	20.3	5.4	10.3	5.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	7498.7	5484.5	1080.7	377.5	1195.8	311.7	17.3	309.9	160.5

Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme

2212. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had notified the application for Maulana Azad National Fellowship in the academic years 2017-18 and 2018-19;

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

(c) the State-wise details of fellowship given under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) and (b) Yes Sir, Ministry is implementing the scheme of Maulana Azad National Fellowship scheme (MANF) through University Grants Commission (UGC) with the objective to provide integrated fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students from minority communities, notified by the Central Government, to pursue higher studies such as M. Phil and Ph.D. UGC has already made selection of 756 eligible candidates for award of fellowship for the year 2017-18 in 2016-17 and UGC has also issued notification for inviting of applications from the eligible candidates for selection under MANF scheme for the year 2018-19. Last date for submission of applications by eligible candidates was 31st December, 2018.

(c) State-wise details of fellowships awarded under MANF scheme during the financial year 2017-18 and State-wise slots allocated for 2018-19 are given in Sttaement.

Statement

Status of Physical Achievement under Maulana Azad National Fellowship during the year 2017-18 and slots allocated for 2018-19

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
		No. of fellowship awarded	No. of slots allocated
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4
3.	Assam	33	50
4.	Bihar	53	73
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	4
6.	Goa	4	4
7.	Gujarat	22	26

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	10	13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	31	38
11.	Jharkhand	19	25
12.	Karnataka	33	39
13.	Kerala	51	61
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24	27
15.	Maharashtra	64	93
16.	Manipur	4	6
17.	Meghalaya	6	10
18.	Mizoram	4	4
19.	Nagaland	6	6
20.	Odisha	11	9
21.	Punjab	57	70
22.	Rajasthan	25	34
23.	Sikkim	4	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	31	37
25.	Tripura	2	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	115	165
27.	Uttarakhand	2	7
28.	West Bengal	82	106
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4
30.	Chandigarh	3	4
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	4
32.	Daman and Diu	0	4
33.	Delhi	11	13
34.	Lakshadweep	2	4
35.	Puducherry	3	4
36.	Telangana	13	
GRAND TOTAL		756	1000

*50% slots from Andhra Pradesh to Telangana State.

Evaluation of awareness building measures

2213. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evaluated the performance of its awareness campaign initiated to create awareness among minority communities about the schemes/programmes meant for their welfare in the country, if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(b) whether there is no increase in beneficiaries of the said schemes/programmes after such awareness campaign, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and Scheme/Programme-wise during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the other steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) to (c) The awareness campaign is carried out under the Scheme of Research/ Studies, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Schemes including Publicity of this Ministry to create awareness among the six centrally notified minority communities, namely, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains, about the schemes/programmes implemented by this Ministry for their welfare in the country. An evaluation study of this scheme of awareness has been conducted in 2014 and a copy of this Study Report is available on the website of the Ministry at www.minorityaffairs.gov.in. Based on the recommendations of this Study, the scheme has been revised and approved for implementation during 2017-18 to 2019-20. A copy of the Guidelines of this scheme is also available on the website of the Ministry at www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

Awareness campaigns carried out by this Ministry have created positive impact on the targeted beneficiaries which has resulted in increase in the number of applications received in case of the three scholarship schemes, namely, Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-Means based scholarship schemes, of this Ministry. Similarly, other schemes of the Ministry have also been benefitted through positive impact on the targeted groups through the nationwide awareness campaigns. The State/UT-wise details of applications received and number of beneficiaries under the said three scholarship schemes are available on the website of the Ministry at www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

The Government has taken up multi-media campaign to spread awareness of welfare schemes meant for minorities through print and electronic media, All India Radio Network including FM Channels, and websites all over the country. Pocket booklets and pamphlets on various schemes/programmes of the Ministry are published

in Hindi, English, Urdu and other regional languages. In order to directly reach out to the public especially minority communities and spread awareness among them, 'Progress Panchayats' are organized in various places. Regional Coordination and Review Conferences are also held with State Governments from time to time where, *inter alia*, information about the Ministry's schemes is provided. In addition, outdoor publicity is also being done by organizing 'Hunar Haat'. Recently, Hunar Haats have been organized at (i) India International Trade Fair 2016, 2017 and 2018, (ii) Baba Khark Singh Marg, New Delhi in February, 2017 and 2018, (iii) Puducherry in September, 2017, and October, 2018, (iv) Allahabad in September, 2018, and (v) Mumbai in January, 2018 and December, 2018, to further promote traditional crafts/arts, generate employment and strengthen their market linkages.

Centre's share in Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme

†2214. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received a proposal from Madhya Pradesh for enhancing the Centre's share in Post-matric Scholarship Scheme; and

(b) if so, by when the amount would be enhanced and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) The Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for students belonging to the minority minorities is a Central Sector Scheme and 100% of funds for scholarship amount is disbursed by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. As such, no proposal has been received from the Madhya Pradesh Government with respect to enhancing the Central share in the scheme.

(b) Question does not arise.

Subsidy for solar products manufacturers

2215. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given any subsidy or implemented any scheme in order to incentivise the manufacturing of solar energy products;

(b) whether Government has provided any scheme in order to reduce the cost and insurance for solar energy products; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has considered including solar energy in Priority Sector Lending norms for banking institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Domestic manufacturing of solar cells and panels in India is being supported by the Government of India through Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) of Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. The scheme, *inter alia*, provides for:—

- (i) 20-25% subsidy for investments in capital expenditure for setting up of the manufacturing facility.
- (ii) Reimbursement of countervailing Duty (CVD)/Excise Duty for capital equipment for the units outside Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

Further, the solar power projects being implemented by the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) with financial support from the Government and those rooftop solar projects which are implemented with central financial assistance are mandated to source their requirement of solar cells and panels from domestic sources as per extant Guidelines, in a World Trade Organization (WTO) compliant manner.

(b) In order to make the solar energy products affordable, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing financial assistance as follows:

(I). Grid-connected Roof Top Solar Projects:—

Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of up to 30% of project cost/bench mark cost (whichever is lower) is being provided for installation of Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Projects in Residential, Institutional and Social sectors in General Category States and up to 70% of the project cost/benchmark cost (whichever is lower) in Special Category States (i.e. North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

For Government sector, achievement linked incentives are being provided. Subsidy/CFA is not applicable for commercial and industrial establishments in private sector.

(II). Off-Grid Solar Photovoltaic Applications:—

Item	Benchmark Cost	Central Financial Assistance (CFA)
1	2	3
Street Lights with Lead acid batteries	₹ 300/Wp:	₹ 90/Wp
Street lights with Lithium Ferro Phosphate batteries	₹ 435/Wp:	₹ 130.50/Wp

1	2	3
Power plants with 6 hours battery bank	₹ 100/Wp:	₹ 30/Wp
Solar Lamp	₹ 250/Wp:	₹ 212.50/Wp

Presently, under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy's Scheme Guidelines, there is no provision for subsidy for insurance of solar energy products.

(c) As per the Reserve Bank of India's circular no. RBI/2017-18/175DCBR. BPD(PCB).Cir.No 07/09.09.002 /2017-18 dated 10.05.2018, the priority sector lending for renewable energy includes bank loans up to a limit of ₹ 15 crore to borrowers for purposes like solar based power generators, biomass based power generators, wind mills, micro-hydel plants and for non-conventional energy based public utilities viz. street lighting systems, and remote village electrification, under priority sector lending. For individual households, the loan limit is ₹ 10 lakh per borrower.

Tenders for solar energy

2216. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) date-wise details of the tenders floated by Government for solar energy since 2014 till date along with the responses received;

(b) whether Government has not been able to fetch response to solar tenders, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has redrafted the solar tenders, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government had promised to expedite solar energy in India, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Date-wise details of tenders issued by Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd. (SECI) and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) alongwith the capacity of bids received are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No Sir. The response of the tenders for setting up of solar power projects has been encouraging. So far, SECI has issued bids for setting up of 23,540 MW capacity from Solar energy, and 1200 MW capacity from solar-wind hybrid projects. The participation of companies was lower in some recent tenders of new technologies issued by SECI viz. floating solar, solar projects linked with manufacturing facilities

and wind-solar hybrid projects, due to their newness and further due to prevailing market conditions such as rupee depreciation, increase in cost of borrowing, increase in input costs, order book positions of prospective developers etc.

(c) The Government have held various rounds of consultations with project developers, financing institutions etc. and the feedback received has been suitably incorporated into the tender documents to the possible extent.

(d) Yes Sir. The Government had, in 2015, set a target for installation of grid connected solar energy capacity of 100 GW in the country by 2022 in order to expedite deployment of solar energy in India.

Statement

*Details of tenders issued by Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd. (SECI)
and (NTPC) alongwith the capacity of bids received*

(I) DETAILS OF TENDERS BY SECI LTD.

1. 750 MW VGF scheme (NSM PH-II, Batch-I)

Sl. No.	States	Tender capacity (MW)	Date of Issue of RfS	Capacity of bids received (MW)
1	Pan-India (A)	750	28.10.2013	2170

2. 2000 MW VGF scheme (NSM PH-II, Batch-III)

Sl. No.	States	Tender capacity (MW)	Date of Issue of RfS	Capacity of bids received (MW)
1.	Maharashtra	450	27.08.2015	1350
2.	Maharashtra (Re-bidding)	50	25.02.2016	90
3.	UP Solar Park	440	25.09.2015	565
4.	UP Solar Park (Re-bidding)	315	19.04.2016	155
5.	Andhra Pradesh (Ananthapuramu Solar Park)	400	02.01.2016	600
6.	Chhattisgarh	100	17.03.2016	160
7.	Karnataka	1000	15.02.2016	1230
8.	UP Non Solar Park	160	29.04.2016	260
SUB-TOTAL (B)		2915		4410

3. Tenders issued under 5000 MW VGF Scheme

Sl. No.	States	Tender capacity (MW)	Date of Issue of RfS	Capacity of bids received (MW)
1.	Gujarat Solar Park	160	22.04.2016	725
		65	22.04.2016	
		25	22.04.2016	
2.	Odisha	300	11.05.2016	340
3.	Maharashtra	450	14.06.2016	1460
4.	Rajasthan Bhadla Phase-III (Saurya Urja)	500	08.11.2016	5500
5.	Rajasthan Bhadla Phase-IV (Adani)	250	08.11.2016	3250
6.	Rajasthan Bhadla Phase-III (Saurya Urja)	500	21.06.2017	4200
7.	Rajasthan Bhadla Phase-IV (Adani)	250	21.06.2017	2150
8.	UP Solar Park	275	04.01.2018	525
9.	Kadapa Solar Park, A.P	750	05.01.2018	1750
10.	Pavagada Solar Park, Karnataka	200	05.01.2018	400
SUB-TOTAL (C)		3725		20300

4. Solar Tenders under Standard Bidding Guidelines

Sl. No.	States	Tender capacity (MW)	Date of Issue of RfS	Capacity of bids received (MW)
1.	ISTS -I	2000	30.01.2018	3800
2.	ISTS -II	3000	27.02.2018	5100
3.	Rajasthan (non-solar park)	750	03.08.2018	Under progress
4.	Dondaicha Solar Park Maharashtra	250	17.08.2018	Under progress
SUB-TOTAL (D)		6000		8900

5. Other tenders

Sl. No.	States	Tender capacity (MW)	Date of Issue of RfS	Capacity of bids received (MW)
1	Floating Solar-Rihand (Uttar Pradesh)	150	17.04.2018	200
2	Manufacturing linked solar	10000	25.05.2018	2000
SUB-TOTAL (E)		10150		2200
TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)		23540		37980

(II) details of tenders by NTPC for solar energy since 2014

Sl. No.	Project	Capacity in MW	Date of NIT	No. of Bids received	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Under National Solar Mission					
1.	Kurnool Ultra Mega Solar Park Andhra Pradesh	500	29.04.2015	31	Commissioned
2.	Kurnool Ultra Mega Solar Park Andhra Pradesh	500	21.05.2015	12	
3.	Bhadla Solar Park Phase-II Rajasthan	420	21.05.2015	24	
4.	Non Solar Park in Rajasthan	100	03.07.2015	11	
5.	Non Solar Park in Rajasthan	130	03.07.2015	28	
6.	Non Solar Park in Uttar Pradesh	100	12.08.2015	10	
7.	Pavagada Solar Park Karnataka	100	16.06.2016	5	
8.	Pavagada Solar Park Karnataka	500	01.09.2015	15	
9.	Non Solar Park in Telangana	50	09.10.2015	5	
10.	Non Solar Park in Telangana	350	09.10.2015	13	
11.	Kadapa Ultra Mega Solar Park in Andhra Pradesh	250	27.10.2016	13	Under Construction
TOTAL		3,000			
B. Under EPC MODE (NTPC Owned)					
1.	Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh	250	26.09.2014	8	Commissioned
2.	Bhadla, Rajasthan	260	24.05.2015	12	
3.	Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh	250	24.05.2015	11	
4.	Mangalutan, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	10.03.2018	8	Yet to be awarded
5.	Chidiya Tapu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	10.03.2018	9	
6.	Bilhaur, Uttar Pradesh	140	14.09.2018	6	
7.	Auraiya, Uttar Pradesh	20	28.05.2018	6	
8.	Anta, Rajasthan	90	24.08.2018	3	
9.	Gandhar, Gujarat	20	08.06.2018	7	
10.	Kayamkulam Floating, Kerala	22	25.06.2018	11	
11.	Kayamkulam Floating, Kerala	70	15.10.2018	—	Bids yet to be opened

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Kudgi Hybrid, Karnataka	174	10.10.2018	—	
13.	Ramagundam, Telangana	15	15.06.2018	—	
14.	Ramagundam Floating, Telangana	100	19.12.2018	—	
15.	Simhadri Floating, Andhra Pradesh	25	18.12.2018	—	
16.	Auraiya Floating, Uttar Pradesh	20	17.12.2018		
TOTAL		1,481			
C. Under Developer Mode					
1.	2000 MW	2000	09.03.2018	16	Awarded
2.	Ananatpur	750	09.03.2018	12	Under Construction
3.	Solar projects near switchyards NTPC stations in WR	1200	10.11.2018	—	Bids yet to be opened
TOTAL		3,950			
GRAND TOTAL		8,431			

Share of solar power in power basket

2217. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of solar energy to the total installed capacity of power in the country;

(b) the rate of growth of solar energy over the last three years; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to accelerate deployment of solar energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) A grid connected capacity of 24,567.39 MW of solar energy has been installed out of total installed renewable energy capacity of 73,969.70 MW in the country as on 30.11.2018.

(b) The Compounded Annual Growth Rate of solar energy has been 78.9% over the last three years. The details of grid connected solar energy capacity installed are as under:—

Year	Cumulative Capacity installed (in MW) at the end of year
2015-16	6,763
2016-17	12,289
2017-18	21,652

(c) The Government has taken various measures to accelerate deployment of solar energy in the country. These *inter alia*, include the following:

- (i) Announcement of a target of installing 100 GW of solar energy capacity by March, 2022;
- (ii) Declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2021-22;
- (iii) Fiscal and financial incentives such as Capital Subsidy, Viability gap funding (VGF), accelerated depreciation benefits etc;
- (iv) Permitting 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under the automatic route in renewable energy sector;
- (v) Issued guidelines for procurement of solar and wind power through tariff based competitive bidding process;
- (vi) Waiving of Inter State Transmission System Charges and losses for inter-State sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned up to March, 2022;
- (vii) Raising funds from bilateral and multilateral finance and development institutions;
- (viii) Implementation of Green Energy Corridor project to facilitate integration of large scale renewable generation capacity addition.

Use of energy efficient pumps in agriculture

2218. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to make country more energy efficient in agriculture sector; and

(b) whether Government is OF collaboration with any of the PSUs, planning to launch energy efficient pumps for agriculture purpose, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency under its Standards and Labelling programme has introduced the voluntary labelling programme for agriculture pump-sets. Under this programme, the pump manufacturers can register their models to provide Star Labels (1 Star to 5 Star) based on the energy performance. Currently, 438 models from 8801 manufacturers are registered with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

On 25 July, 2018 an MoU was signed between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the Ministry of Agriculture and the Farmers Welfare, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and Ministry of Power, to create awareness for energy efficient pump-sets and operational practices so as to adopt energy and resource efficient approaches in agriculture sector.

(b) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a Joint Venture company of PSUs under the Ministry of Power is implementing the non-subsidized Agricultural Demand Side Management (AgDSM) Programme.

The programme was launched on 7th April, 2016 from Vijayawada in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Under this programme, EESL is distributing BEE 5-star energy efficient agricultural pumps to farmers which ensure a minimum of 30% reduction in energy consumption with smart control panels which can be remotely operated to enhance the ease of operation of pumps by the farmers.

Till date, EESL has installed 44,780 no. of pump sets in the State of Andhra Pradesh and over 750 no. of pump sets in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Pilot projects have been completed in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Rajasthan.

Use of solar water pumps

2219. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of solar water pumps that have been distributed to the farmers during the last three years and the per centage of land that was brought under irrigation by these pumps;

(b) whether solar water pumps are feasible to the farmers having small land holdings; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the use of solar water pumps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) During the period from 1 April, 2015 to 30 November, 2018, a total of 1,71,384 solar water pumps have been reported to be installed in the country.

The area of land irrigated depends upon several factors including capacity of pump, type of crop, ground water level, etc. In general a 5 HP capacity solar water pump linked with micro irrigation system covers an area of 2.5 hectares for irrigation.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. Central financial assistance combined with State Government support makes the solar water pumps feasible to the farmers having small land holdings.

To increase the use of solar water pumps. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has formulated a Scheme 'Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM)' which covers installation of standalone off-grid solar water pumps to fulfil irrigation needs of farmers not connected to grid and solarization of existing grid-connected agriculture pumps, also enabling sale of surplus electricity generated by solar panels. The Scheme is under the process of seeking approval.

Solar power generation by the farmers to operate water pumps

2220. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state: (a) whether Government is considering a plan to-extend necessary know-how and financial assistance to the farmers for settingup small solar power production units on fellow land and use that energy to run water pumps and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has formulated a Scheme 'Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM)' which, *inter alia*, provides for:—

- (i) installation of grid-connected solar power plants each of capacity up to 2 MW in the rural areas;
- (ii) installation of standalone off-grid solar water pumps to fulfil irrigation needs of farmers not connected to grid; and
- (iii) solarization of existing grid-connected agriculture pumps to make farmers independent of grid supply and also enable them to sell surplus solar power generated to DISCOM and get extra income.

The scheme is under the process of seeking approval.

Capacity addition in solar and wind energy sector

2221. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of capacity addition planned by Government in solar energy and wind energy sector during the current fiscal year;

(b) the details of target set by Government with regard to solar and wind energy generation respectively between 2018 and 2022;

(c) whether there is also a need for a increase in renewabe purchase obligation and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether at the moment overall renewable purchase obligation compliance levels remain very low at less than 60 per cent in many States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Based on tenders issued in previous years, 6 GW of solar and 2 GW of wind power capacity is expected to be commissioned in the current fiscal year.

(b) The Government has set a target of 100 GW for solar and 60 GW for wind energy capacity in the country by 2022. As on date, about 25 GW solar and 35 GW of wind energy capacity has been installed and the remaining capacity of 75 GW solar energy and 25 GW wind energy is targeted by 2022.

(c) No, Sir. The Ministry of Power on 14 June, 2018 have notified the long term Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) trajectory from 2019-20 to 2021-22 with the details as under:—

Long term RPO trajectory	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Non-Solar	10.25%	10.25%	10.50%
Solar	7.25%	8.75%	10.50%
TOTAL	17.50%	19.00%	21.00%

(d) The details of States/Union Territories having RPO compliance less than 60 per cent are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of States/Union Territories having RPO compliance less than 60 per cent

Sl. No.	States	Total Compliance %age	RPO Compliance Level
1	2	3	4
1.	Maharashtra	56.50%	Less than 60%
2.	Telangana	53.90%	
3.	Uttarakhand	50.20%	
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46.10%	
5.	Sikkim	44.20%	
6.	Punjab	34.30%	

1	2	3	4
7.	Meghalaya	30.90%	
8.	Chhattisgarh	29.40%	
9.	Uttar Pradesh	27.40%	
10.	Lakshadweep	26.70%	
11.	West Bengal	22.10%	
12.	Kerala	21.80%	
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.10%	
14.	Odisha	12.70%	
15.	Tripura	12.20%	
16.	Bihar	7.90%	
17.	Haryana	7.30%	
18.	Delhi	5.30%	
19.	Daman and Diu	5.10%	
20.	Chandigarh	3.40%	
21.	Assam	1.90%	
22.	Jharkhand	1.80%	
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.60%	
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.60%	
25.	Puducherry	0.30%	
26.	Manipur	0.10%	
27.	Goa		Not Available

Note: (i) Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands are standalone systems; power supply in these parts does not form part of regional req. and availability.

(ii) RPO compliance is calculated on power supplied in the State.

(iii) The data for power supply 2017-18 has been taken from CEA.

(iv) RE generation data has been taken from CEA monthly RE generation Reports.

(v) RPO levels are considered as per MoP trajectory.

Potential sites for wind power generation

2222. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measure to locate more places where the range of wind speed is conducive for power generation, if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to prescribe number of windmills that can be established on a piece of land to avoid excessive windmills being installed on a particular piece of land, if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. In order to identify areas where wind quality is conducive for power generation, the Government, through National Institute of Wind Energy, has issued wind potential map at 100m above ground level. The estimate indicates a gross wind power potential of 302.25 GW in the country as detailed below:—

State	Wind Power Potential at 100 mtr in GW
Andhra Pradesh	44.23
Gujarat	84.43
Karnataka	55.86
Madhya Pradesh	10.48
Maharashtra	45.39
Rajasthan	18.77
Tamil Nadu	33.80
Other States	9.28
TOTAL	302.25

(b) Yes Sir. The 'Guidelines for Development of Onshore Wind Power Projects' issued by the Government on 22 October, 2016, *inter alia*, prescribe micro-siting criteria to avoid excessive installation of windmills on a particular piece of land. The criteria includes optimisation of the wind turbine locations and maintaining appropriate distance from other wind turbines, boundary of adjoining land, public roads, railway tracks, highways, buildings, public institutions, etc.

Measures to reduce T&D losses

2223. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses of electricity in India are among the highest in the world;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government since 2015 to ensure proper infrastructure for power distribution, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government since 2015 to ensure that there is no theft of power leading to T&D losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses in India are generally higher than average in comparison with advanced countries, but have been on a decreasing trend.

(b) and (c) The responsibility of reduction of AT&C losses in the Distribution network rests with the State Power Departments/Utilities. However, Government of India has launched various schemes such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), National Electricity Fund (NEF) and Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to enable States to improve their Distribution infrastructure systems so that energy loss including those due to theft are reduced. Under IPDS/DDUGJY schemes, central support is provided for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the urban and rural areas including Metering of distribution transformer/feeders/consumers for reduction of T&D losses.

There are punitive provisions against power theft in the Electricity Act, 2003. Ministry of Power has facilitated several interventions such as IT enablement of distribution infrastructure, feeder metering, feeder segregation and progressive changeover to Smart Metering to improve the distribution systems so that energy loss including those due to theft are reduced.

Progress in rural electrification

†2224. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a marked progress has been made in the electrification of rural areas in the country during the last two and half years, if so, the comparative details thereof, year-wise during the period; and

(b) the details of progress made and targets achieved regarding electrification of rural areas in the country during last three years as well as details of future plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As reported by States, all inhabited census villages in the country stand electrified as on 28.04.2018. Number of villages electrified in last three and half years are as under:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 28.04.2018)
7108	6015	3736	1515

Since the launch of Saubhagya scheme *i.e.* 11.10.2017, electrification of more than 2.31 crore households have been done as on 26.12.2018 and the remaining households are targeted for electrification by March, 2019.

Proposed thermal power plant in Jaigad, Maharashtra

†2225. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a thermal power plant has been established or is proposed to be established at Jaigad in Ratnagiri, Konkan area, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the area of land acquired for this purpose;

(c) whether the compensation amount has been paid for land to respective land owners; and

(d) if so, the rate at which the compensation for land has been paid or is proposed to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) A 1200 MW (4x300 MW) Thermal Power Plant has been established in year 2010.

(b) Total Land area - 358 acres (including Plant, Coal Handling, Township and Misc.) was purchased from the respective land owners at mutually agreed rates. No land has been acquired under Land Acquisition Act.

(c) Full payment has been made for the land purchased.

(d) The said land was purchased during the years 1992-1995. The rate was mutually agreed based on the surrounding area land rate at the time of purchase.

Curbing pollution of thermal power plants

†2226. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on any special scheme to reduce the pollution level of coal based thermal power plants in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to modernise these thermal power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Government have taken the following steps to reduce the pollution level of coal based thermal power plants in the country:—

(i) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) notified following new environmental norms for Thermal Power Plants on 7th December 2015:—

Emission parameter	TPPs (units) installed before 31st December, 2003	TPPs (units) installed after 31st December 2003 and upto 31st December 2016	TPPs (units) to be installed from 1st January 2017
Particulate Matter	100 mg/Nm ³	50 mg/Nm ³	30 mg/Nm ³
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	600 mg/Nm ³ for units less than 500 MW capacity 200 mg/Nm ³ for units 500MW and above capacity	600 mg/Nm ³ for units less than 500MW capacity 200 mg/Nm ³ for units 500MW and above capacity	100 mg/Nm ³
Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx)	600 mg/Nm ³	300 mg/Nm ³	100 mg/Nm ³
Mercury	0.03 mg/Nm ³ (for unit size 500 MW and above)	0.03 mg/Nm ³	0.03 mg/Nm ³

To ensure uninterrupted power supply position in the country, a phased implementation plan (to be implemented before 2022) for installation of Flue Gas De-Sulphurization (FGD) in plants for a capacity of 1,61,402 MW (414 Units) and upgradation of Electrostatic Precipitator in plants for a capacity of 64,525 MW (222 units) was prepared by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in consultation with the stakeholders and this plan was submitted to MoEF&CC on 13.10.2017. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions to Thermal Power Plants to ensure compliance as per the plan prepared by CEA.

(ii) The Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme under National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) is being implemented by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE). Under this scheme, specific targets for improving energy efficiency are assigned to individual thermal power stations in the country. The incremental efficiency of these thermal power stations will lead to reduction in fossil fuel consumption thereby reducing CO₂ emissions.

Performance of hydro power project

†2227. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hydro power projects of central sector established in the country during the last three years;

(b) project-wise details of estimated power generation capacity and power actually being generated from these projects;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to establish more hydro power projects in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and places selected for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Five (5) [Central Sector] Hydro Power Projects (above 25 MW) of Central Sector aggregating to 1460 MW have been established in the country during the last 3 years and the current year. The Project-wise details along with the estimated power generation capacity and power actually being generated during last three years and the current year till Nov., 2018, are as under:—

Sl. No.	Hydro Power Station (Capacity in MW)	Design Energy (in MU)	Actual Generation (in MU)			
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1.	Kol Dam (800 MW)	3054.79	2308.60	3225.16	3313.62	2643.96
2.	Kishanganga (330 MW)	1705.62	-	-	1.68	407.13
3.	Teesta Low Dam IV (160 MW)	719.67	18.76	602.53	495.15	626.53
4.	Tuirial (60 MW)	250.63	-	-	78.37	137.32
5.	Pare (110 MW)	506.42	-	-	-	316.55

*- Tentative Generation in Million Units (MU) upto November, 2018.

(c) and (d) As per reassessment studies of hydroelectric potential carried out by the Central Electricity Authority during 1978-87, the hydropower potential in terms of Installed Capacity (I.C.) is estimated at 148701 MW, out of which 145320 MW of the potential consists of hydroelectric schemes having I.C. above 25 (MW). The details of Hydroelectric Potential and Development Status are given in Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Status of Hydro Electric Potential Development (In terms of Installed capacity-Above 25 MW)

Region/State	Identified Capacity as per reassessment study		Capacity in Operation	Capacity under Construction
	Total	Above 25 MW		
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)
1	2	3	4	5
Northern				
Jammu and Kashmir	14146	13543	3449.0	1935.5
Himachal Pradesh	18820	18540	9809.0	1885.0
Punjab	971	971	1096.3	206.0
Haryana#	64	64	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan##	496	483	411.0	0.0
Uttarakhand	18175	17998	3756.4	1490.0
Uttar Pradesh*	723	664	501.6	0.0
SUB TOTAL (NR)	53395	52263	19023.3	5516.5
Western				
Madhya Pradesh.	2243	1970	2235.0	400.0
Chhattisgarh	2242	2202	120.0	0.0
Gujarat###	619	590	550.0	0.0
Maharashtra	3769	3314	2647.0	0.0
Goa	55	55	0.0	0.0
SUB TOTAL (WR)	8928	8131	5552.0	400.0
Southern				
Andhra Pradesh	2366	2341	1610.0	960.0
Telangana	2058	2019	800.0	0.0
Karnataka	6602	6459	3644.2	0.0
Kerala	3514	3378	1856.5	100.0
Tamil Nadu	1918	1693	1778.2	0.0
SUB TOTAL (SR)	16458	15890	9688.9	1060.0

1	2	3	4	5
Eastern				
Jharkhand	753	582	170.0	0.0
Bihar####	70	40	0.0	0.0
Odisha	2999	2981	2142.3	0.0
West Bengal	2841	2829	441.2	120.0
Sikkim	4286	4248	2169.0	1133.0
SUB TOTAL (ER)	10949	10680	4922.5	1253.0
North Eastern				
Meghalaya	2394	2298	322.0	0.0
Tripura	15	0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	1784	1761	105.0	0.0
Assam	680	650	350.0	0.0
Nagaland	1574	1452	75.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	50328	50064	515.0	2744.0
Mizoram	2196	2131	60.0	0.0
SUB TOTAL (NER)	58971	58356	1427.0	2744.0
ALL INDIA	148701	145320	40613.6	10973.5

* Eastern Yamuna Canal project (35 MW) has been developed in 2 stages each having Installed Capacity below 25 MW

Western Yamuna Canal project (64 MW) has been developed in 4 stages each having Installed Capacity below 25 MW

Two schemes namely Mahi Bajaj Sagar I & II were identified for I.C. of 97 MW has been developed with I.C. of 140 MW. Gandhi Sagar (115 MW) scheme was identified in Rajasthan but has been developed in Madhya Pradesh with same capacity.

Two schemes namely Ukai Dam and Sardar Sarovar were identified for an I.C. of 590 MW. However as per actual, the I.C. is 550 MW.

Identified project namely East Gandak Canal has been developed with installed capacity below 25 MW.

Note: 1. Does not include pumped storage schemes

2. In some States the total of the capacity developed and balance capacity is different from the potential assessed. This is due to change in capacity of the schemes, addition/deletion of the schemes and merger of two schemes into one etc.

Non-functional gas-fired thermal power plants

2228. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified gas-fired thermal power plants which are idle and non-productive;

- (b) the key reasons behind the plants remaining idle;
- (c) whether Government has taken steps to overcome these constraints; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) A total of 14305 MW gas-based power generation capacity is stranded in the country due to non-availability of domestic gas. The details of these gas-based power plants are given in the Statement (*See below*). Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) have stated that domestic gas is being supplied to the power sector as per current production level and domestic natural gas supply to power sector can improve only in case production levels increase in the future and as per prevailing MoP&NG guidelines.

There is no Customs duty on import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Natural Gas (NG), if it is used for generation of electrical energy by a generating company as defined in section 2(28) of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003) to supply electrical energy or to engage in the business of supplying electrical energy to the grid. Gas based power plants are free to import the LNG, generate power and sell it to the consumers.

Statement

Stranded gas based capacity (All India)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Sector	Developer	Installed Capacity (MW)	State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gautami CCPP	P	GVK Gautami Power Ltd.	464	Andhra Pradesh
2.	GMR-Kakinada (Tanirvavi)	P	GMR Energy	220	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Jegurupadu CCPP	P	GVK Industries Ltd.	220.5	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Konaseema CCPP	P	Konaseema Power	445	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Kondapalli Extn CCPP	P	Lanco Power	366	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Vemagiri CCPP	P	GMR Energy	370	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Sriba Industries	P	PCIL Power and Holdings Limited	30	Andhra Pradesh
8.	RVK Energy	P	RVK Energy	28	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Silk Road Sugar	P	Silk Road Sugar	35	Andhra Pradesh
10.	LVS Power	P	LVS Power	55	Andhra Pradesh
11.	GMR Vemagiri Exp	P	GMR Energy	768	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Kondapalli Exp St-III	P	Lanco Power	742	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Samalkot Exp	P	Reliance Infra	2400	Andhra Pradesh
14.	CCGT By Panduranga	P	Panduranga Energy	116	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Pragati CCGT-III	S	Pragati Power Corporation Ltd.	750	Delhi
16.	Rithala CCPP	P	NDPL	108	Delhi
17.	Dhuvaran CCPP (GSECL)	S	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd.	112	Gujarat
18.	Utran CCPP (GSECL)	S	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd.	374	Gujarat
19.	Pipavav CCPP	S	GSPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	702	Gujarat
20.	Dhuvaran CCPP	S	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd.	376.3	Gujarat
21.	Hazira CCPP Ext	S	Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd.	351	Gujarat
22.	Vatwa CCPP*	P	Torrent Power	100	Gujarat
23.	Essar CCPP	P	Essar Power	300	Gujarat
24.	Unosugen CCPP	P	Torrent Power	382.5	Gujarat
25.	DGEN Mega CCPP	P	Torrent Power	1200	Gujarat
26.	Ratnagiri (RGPPL-Dhabhol)	C	NTPC	1967	Maharashtra
27.	CCGT by Pioneer Gas Power Ltd.	P	Pioneer Gas Power Ltd	388	Maharashtra
28.	Gas Engine by Astha	P	Astha Power	35	Telangana

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Kashipur Sravanthi ST-I & II	P	Sravanthi Energy	450	Uttarakhand
30.	Beta Infratech CCGT	P	Beta Infratech	225	Uttarakhand
31.	Gama Infraprop CCGT	P	Gama Infraprop	225	Uttarakhand
TOTAL				14305	

C: Central Sector; S: State Sector; P: Private Sector.

* Vatwa CCPP was retired in 2015-16.

Status of ultra super critical thermal power plant in Nagpur

2229. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposal for the first ultra super critical thermal power plant in Umrer tehsil of Nagpur district has been kept in abeyance; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited has proposed to obtain treated waste water from Nagpur Municipal Corporation (NMC) for cooling, ash handling coal washeries and NMC will supply 28 MCM water per annum to the thermal power plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As per Section 7 of the Electricity Act, 2003, setting up of a Thermal Power Plant is a delicensed activity. Maharashtra State Power Generation Company (MAHAGENCO) has informed that one Ultra Super Critical Thermal Power Plant (2X800 MW) at Umrer coal mine area (WCL) near Nagpur was proposed as replacement project. However, due to constraints like longer period of mine closure (4-5 years) and cost implication towards land development and foundations due to back filled land, they have decided to cancel the project. Backfilled land is the land reclaimed after fill-up back mine void after extraction of coal.

(b) MAHAGENCO has signed an agreement with Nagpur Municipal Corporation (NMC) to use 130 Million Litres water per day (MLD) of treated sewage water from Bhandewadi Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) for its Koradi Thermal Power Station, Nagpur. Presently, it is using 110 MLD of treated sewage water from existing Bhandewadi STP. An additional agreement for usage of 90 MLD STP water at Koradi TPS and 100 MLD STP water at Khaperkheda TPS from 200 MLD STP at Nagpur has been signed with NMC.

Supply of coal to thermal power plants

2230. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) total number of thermal power plants in the country and those which are in operation up to their full capacity;

(b) how many of them are being managed by each *i.e.*, the Centre, State and private companies, the details thereof;

(c) whether all these power plants are being supplied with required amount of coal for production of power up to their full capacity; and

(d) the coal requirement of each of these power plants for production of their full capacity and the actual amount of coal that is being provided to them, the details thereof, plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Sector-wise and fuel-wise list of thermal power stations as on 30.11.2018 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The utilization of capacity of thermal generating units is expressed in terms of Plant Load Factor (PLF). The PLF of the station depends on number of factors like outages for planned maintenance, forced outages, availability of required quality and quantity of fuel, availability of transmission network and actual dispatch to the station by the beneficiaries. The actual dispatch depends on the prevailing electricity demand, availability of electricity from other different sources like hydro, nuclear and renewable etc. and merit order dispatch.

The total number of Thermal Power Plants in the country as on 30.11.2018 are 266 out of which no project is running at its full load capacity. The PLF of the stations varies from 0 to 94.86%. Details of Sector-wise and Station wise generation and PLF for the year 2018-19 (upto Nov., 2018) is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Coal is supplied to power plants through long-term linkage, e-Auction and captive coal mines, in case a mine is allotted to a power plant. Apart from this, a consumer is free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty. Therefore, a plant may get coal as per their requirement based on their choice.

During this fiscal, upto November, 2018, against the total Coal based Power Generation program of 663.60 Billion units, actual generation has been about 658 Billion units, thereby achieving 99.2% materialization of programme.

(d) As per the generation target for 2018-19, the details of plant with their coal requirement and receipt of coal during April-November, 2018 are given in Statement-III (*See below*). There is no shortage of generating capacity in the country.

Statement-I

List of Thermal Power Stations in India as on 30.11.2018

Fuel	Sector	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
Coal	Central Sector	Barh II	1320
		Bhilai TPS	500
		Bokaro 'B' TPS	210
		Bokaro TPS 'A' Exp	500
		Bongaigaon TPP	500
		Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	630
		Dadri (NCTPP)	1820
		Durgapur Steel TPS	1000
		Durgapur TPS	210
		Farakka STPS	2100
		Indira Gandhi STPP	1500
		Kahalgaoon TPS	2340
		Kodarma TPP	1000
		Korba STPS	2600
		Kudgi STPP	2400
		Lara TPP	800
		Mauda TPS	2320
		Meja STPP	660
		Mejia TPS	2340
		Muzaffarpur TPS	610
		Nabi Nagar TPP	500
		Raghunathpur TPP	1200
		Ramagundem STPS	2600
		Rihand STPS	3000
		Simhadri	2000

Fuel	Sector	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
		Singrauli STPS	2000
		Sipat STPS	2980
		Solapur STPS	660
		Talcher (Old) TPS	460
		Talcher STPS	3000
		Tanda TPS	440
		Tuticorin (JV) TPP	1000
		Unchahar TPS	1550
		Vallur TPP	1500
		Vindhyachal STPS	4760
	TOTAL CENTRAL SECTOR		53010
	State Sector	Amarkantak Ext TPS	210
		Anpara TPS	2630
		Bakreswar TPS	1050
		Bandel TPS	330
		Barauni TPS	710
		Bellary TPS	1700
		Bhusawal TPS	1210
		Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS	2920
		Chhabra TPP	1660
		D.P.L. TPS	660
		Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	1600
		Dr. N.Tata Rao TPS	1760
		DSPM TPS	500
		Gandhi Nagar TPS	630
		GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	920
		Harduaganj TPS	605
		IB Valley TPS	420
		Kakatiya TPS	1100
		Kalisindh TPS	1200

Fuel	Sector	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
		Khaparkheda TPS	1340
		Kolaghat TPS	1260
		Koradi TPS	2400
		Korba-II	200
		Korba-III	240
		Korba-West TPS	1340
		Kota TPS	1240
		Kothagudem TPS	720
		Kothagudem TPS (New)	1000
		Marwa TPS	1000
		Mettur TPS	840
		Mettur TPS-II	600
		Nasik TPS	630
		North Chennai TPS	1830
		Obra TPS	1094
		Panipat TPS	920
		Paras TPS	500
		Parichha TPS	1140
		Parli TPS	1170
		Raichur TPS	1720
		Rajghat TPS	135
		Rajiv Gandhi TPS	1200
		Ramagundem-BTPS	62.5
		Rayalaseema TPS	1650
		Ropar TPS	840
		Sagardighi TPS	1600
		Sanjay Gandhi TPS	1340
		Santaldih TPS	500
		Satpura TPS	1330
		Shree Singaji TPP	1860

Fuel	Sector	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
		Sikka Rep. TPS	500
		Singareni TPP	1200
		Suratgarh TPS	1500
		Tenughat TPS	420
		Tuticorin TPS	1050
		Ukai TPS	1110
		Wanakbori TPS	1470
		Yamuna Nagar TPS	600
		Yermarus TPP	1600
TOTAL STATE SECTOR			62966.5
	Private Sector	Akaltara TPS	1800
		Amaravati TPS	1350
		Anpara CTPS	1200
		Anuppur TPP	1200
		Avantha Bhandar	600
		Balco TPS	600
		Bandakhar TPP	300
		Baradarha TPS	1200
		Barkhera TPS	90
		Bela TPS	270
		Bina TPS	500
		Binjkote TPP	600
		Budge Budge TPS	750
		Butibori TPP	600
		Chakabura TPP	30
		Dahanu TPS	500
		Derang TPP	1200
		Dhariwal TPP	600
		GEPL TPP Ph-I	120
		GMR Warora TPS	600

Fuel	Sector	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
		Goindwal Sahib	540
		Haldia TPP	600
		Hiranmaye TPP	300
		ITPCL TPP	1200
		Jojobera TPS	240
		JSW Ratnagiri TPP	1200
		Kamalanga TPS	1050
		Kasaipalli TPP	270
		Katghora TPP	35
		Kawai TPS	1320
		Khambarkhera TPS	90
		Kundarki TPS	90
		Lalitpur TPS	1980
		Mahadev Prasad STPP	540
		Mahan TPP	1200
		Mahatma Gandhi TPS	1320
		Maithon RB TPP	1050
		Maqsoodpur TPS	90
		Mihan TPS	246
		Mundra TPS	4620
		Mundra UM TPP	4000
		Muthiara TPP	1200
		Nasik (P) TPS	1350
		Nawapara TPP	600
		Nigri TPP	1320
		Niwari TPP	45
		OP Jindal TPS	1000
		Painampuram TPP	1320
		Pathadi TPP	600
		Prayagraj TPP	1980

Fuel	Sector	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
		Raikheda TPP	1370
		Rajpura TPP	1400
		Ratija TPS	100
		Rosa TPP Ph-I	1200
		Sabarmati (C Station)	60
		Sabarmati (D-F Stations)	362
		Salaya TPP	1200
		Salora TPP	135
		Sasan UMTTP	3960
		Seioni TPP	600
		SGPL TPP	1320
		Shirpur TPP	150
		Simhapuri TPS	600
		Southern Repl. TPS	135
		Sterlite TPP	1200
		SVPL TPP	63
		Swastik Korba TPP	25
		Talwandi Sabo TPP	1980
		Tamnar TPP	2400
		Thamminapatnam TPS	300
		Tirora TPS	3300
		Titagarh TPS	240
		Torangallu TPS (SBU-I)	260
		Torangallu TPS (SBU-II)	600
		Trombay TPS	1250
		Tuticorin (P) TPP	300
		Uchpinda TPP	1080
		Udupi TPP	1200
		Utkal TPP (Ind Barath)	350
		Utraula TPS	90

Fuel	Sector	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
		Vizag TPP	1040
		Wardha Warora TPP	540
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR			74316
TOTAL COAL			190292.5
Lignite	Central Sector	Barsingsar Lignite	250
		Neyveli (Ext) TPS	420
		Neyveli TPS-I	600
		Neyveli TPS-II	1470
		Neyveli TPS-II Exp	500
TOTAL CENTRAL SECTOR			3240
	State Sector	Akrimota Lig TPS	250
		Bhavnagar CFBC TPP	500
		Giral TPS	250
		Kutch Lig. TPS	290
TOTAL STATE SECTOR			1290
	Private Sector	Jalipa Kapurdi TPP	1080
		Neyveli TPS(Z)	250
		Surat Lig. TPS	500
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR			1830
TOTAL LIGNITE			6360
Diesel	State Sector	And. Nicobar DG	40.048
		Bramhapuram DG	63.96
		Kozhikode DG	96
		Leimakhong DG	36
		Yelhanka (DG)	127.92
TOTAL STATE SECTOR			363.928
	Private Sector	B. Bridge DG	200
		Bellary DG	25.2
		Lvs Power DG	36.8
		Samalpatti DG	105.7

Fuel	Sector	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
		Samayanallur Dg	106.001
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR			473.701
TOTAL DIESEL			837.629
Gas	Central Sector	Agartala GT	135
		Anta CCPP	419.33
		Auraiya CCPP	663.36
		Dadri CCPP	829.78
		Faridabad CCPP	431.59
		Gandhar CCPP	657.39
		Kathalguri CCPP	291
		Kawas CCPP	656.2
		Monarchak CCPP	101
		R. Gandhi CCPP (Liq.)	359.58
		Ratnagiri CCPP	1967.08
		Tripura CCPP	726.6
TOTAL CENTRAL SECTOR			7237.91
	State Sector	Baramura GT	58.5
		Basin Bridge GT (Liq.)	120
		Dholpur CCPP	330
		Dhuvaran CCPP	594.72
		Haldia GT (Liq.)	40
		Hazira CCPP	156.1
		Hazira CCPP Ext.	351
		I.P. CCPP	270
		Jegurupadu CCPP Ph-I	235.4
		Karaikal CCPP	32.5
		Kasba GT (Liq.)	40
		Kovikalpal CCPP	107.88
		Kuttalam CCPP	100
		Lakwa GT	97.2

Fuel	Sector	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
		Lakwa Replacement Power Project	69.755
		Namrup CCPP	161.25
		Narimanam GPS	10
		Pampore GPS (Liq.)	175
		Pipavav CCPP	702
		Pragati CCGT-III	1500
		Pragati CCPP	330.4
		Ramgarh CCPP	273.8
		Rokhia GT	111
		Siliguri GPS	20
		Uran CCPP	672
		Utran CCPP	374
		Valuthur CCPP	186.2
TOTAL STATE SECTOR			7118.705
	Private Sector	Adamtilla CCPP	9
		Baroda CCPP	160
		Baskhandi CCPP	15.5
		Cochin CCPP (Liq.)	174
		DGEN Mega CCPP	1200
		Essar CCPP	515
		Gama CCPP	225
		Gautami CCPP	464
		GMR Energy Ltd.-Kakinada	220
		Goa CCPP (Liq.)	48
		Godavari CCPP	208
		GREL CCPP (Rajahmundry)	768
		Jegurupadu CCPP Ph-II	220
		Karuppur CCPP	119.8
		Kashipur CCPP	225
		Konaseema CCPP	445

Fuel	Sector	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
		Kondapalli Extn. CCPP	366
		Kondapalli CCPP	350
		Kondapalli St-3 CCPP	742
		Mangaon CCPP	388
		P. Nallur CCPP	330.5
		Peddapuram CCPP	220
		Peguthan CCPP	655
		Rithala CCPP	108
		Sugen CCPP	1147.5
		Trombay CCPP	180
		Unosugen CCPP	382.5
		Valantarvy CCPP	52.8
		Vemagiri CCPP	370
		Vijjeswaram CCPP	272
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR			10580.6
GAS TOTAL			24937.215
GRAND TOTAL			222427.344

Statement-II

*Sector-wise and station-wise generation and PLF of Thermal Stations
for the year 2018-19 (up to Nov., 18)*

Fuel	Sector	Name of the Station	Monitored Capacity (MW) as on 30.11.2018	2018-19 (upto-Nov. 18)*	
				Generation (MU)	% PLF
1	2	3	4	5	6
Coal	Central	Badarpur TPS \$	0	1400.33	0
		Barh II	1320	6597.04	85.34
		Bhilai TPS	500	2436.33	83.21
		Bokaro 'B' TPS	210	486.66	39.57
		Bokaro TPS 'A' Exp	500	2042.85	69.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Bongaigaon TPP	500	1885.33	64.39	
	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	630	2636.56	71.47	
	Dadri (NCTPP)	1820	7525.63	70.61	
	Durgapur Steel TPS	1000	4013.07	68.53	
	Durgapur TPS	210	605.1	49.2	
	Farakka STPS	2100	9697.05	78.85	
	Indira Gandhi STPP	1500	4882.06	55.58	
	Kahalgaon TPS	2340	10823.1	78.98	
	Kodarma TPP	1000	4138.19	70.67	
	Korba STPS	2600	13322.78	87.5	
	Kudgi STPP	2400	3495.54	32.99	
	Lara TPP	800	45.3	0	
	Mauda TPS	2320	8070.07	59.4	
	Meja STPP	660	0	0	
	Mejia TPS	2340	8015.88	58.5	
	Muzaffarpur TPS	610	1814.5	50.8	
	Nabi Nagar TPP	500	1376.69	47.02	
	Raghunathpur TPP	1200	1837.29	26.15	
	Ramagundem STPS	2600	12467.89	81.89	
	Rihand STPS	3000	14986.77	85.31	
	Simhadri	2000	7760.38	66.26	
	Singrauli STPS	2000	9466.68	80.83	
	Sipat STPS	2980	16066.36	92.07	
	Solapur	660	1783.68	46.15	
	Talcher (Old) TPS	460	2352.04	87.31	
	Talcher STPS	3000	13947.09	79.39	
	Tanda TPS	440	1767.6	68.6	
	Tuticorin (JV) TPP	1000	3907.06	66.72	
	Unchahar TPS	1550	4450.88	72.39	
	Vallur TPP	1500	4880.55	55.56	
	Vindhyachal STPS	4760	25225.87	90.5	
TOTAL CENTRAL			53010	216210.2	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	State	Amarkantak Ext. TPS	210	1049.44	85.34
		Anpara TPS	2630	13342.85	86.63
		Bakreswar TPS	1050	4620.98	75.15
		Bandel TPS	330	976.81	48.38
		Barauni TPS	710	44.85	3.65
		Bellary TPS	1700	2153.97	21.64
		Bhusawal TPS	1210	4407.17	62.2
		Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS	2920	9599.16	56.14
		Chhabra TPP	1660	6503.96	82.35
		D.P.L. TPS	660	1739.93	45.02
		Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	1600	4860.29	51.87
		Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS	1760	7525.46	73.02
		DSPM TPS	500	2684.01	91.67
		Gandhi Nagar TPS	630	2689.84	72.91
		GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	920	2149.14	39.89
		Harduaganj TPS	605	2205.42	62.25
		IB Valley TPS	420	2030.58	82.56
		Kakatiya TPS	1100	5699.77	88.48
		Kalisindh TPS	1200	2772.15	39.45
		Khaparkheda TPS	1340	4543.01	57.89
		Kolaghat TPS	1260	3083.49	41.79
		Koradi TPS	2400	4987.95	35.49
		Korba-II	200	226.1	19.3
		Korba-III	240	878.6	62.51
		Korba-West TPS	1340	6450.48	82.2
		Kota TPS	1240	5315.99	73.21
		Kothagudem TPS	720	2602.63	61.73
		Kothagudem TPS (New)	1000	5076.8	86.69

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Marwa TPS		1000	4802.09	82
	Mettur TPS		1440	5559.99	65.93
	Nasik TPS		630	1689.62	45.8
	North Chennai TPS		1830	6949.2	64.85
	Obra TPS		1094	2306.03	36
	Panipat TPS		920	2379.32	44.16
	Paras TPS		500	2001.25	68.35
	Parichha TPS		1140	3615.28	54.15
	Parli TPS		1170	2498.6	36.47
	Raichur TPS		1720	5661.22	56.21
	Rajghat TPS		135	0	0
	Rajiv Gandhi TPS		1200	3064.91	43.61
	Ramagundem - B TPS		62.5	261.55	71.46
	Rayalaseema TPS		1650	4259.42	44.08
	Ropar TPS		840	1674.52	25.92
	Sagardighi TPS		1600	4133.62	55.19
	Sanjay Gandhi TPS		1340	5782.64	73.69
	Santaldih TPS		500	2326.8	79.47
	Satpura TPS		1330	4739.81	60.86
	Shree Singhaji TPP		1860	4104.13	56.41
	Sikka Rep. TPS		500	1882.82	64.3
	Singareni TPP		1200	5697.75	81.08
	Suratgarh TPS		1500	5505.51	62.68
	Tenughat TPS		420	1135.64	46.17
	Tuticorin TPS		1050	4303.45	69.99
	Ukai TPS		1110	4599.93	70.77
	Wanakbori TPS		1470	6104.14	70.91
	Yamuna Nagar TPS		600	1946.32	55.39
	Yermarus TPP		1600	790.93	8.44
TOTAL STATE			62966.5	209997.32	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Private	Akaltara TPS	1800	5591.38	53.05
		Amaravati TPS	1350	3620.66	45.8
		Anpara C TPS	1200	5669.07	80.67
		Anuppur TPP	1200	4576.98	65.13
		Avantha Bhandar	600	0	0
		Balco TPS	600	1733.61	49.34
		Bandakhar TPP	300	1509.58	85.93
		Baradarha TPS	1200	4649.32	66.16
		Barkhera TPS	90	148.7	28.21
		Bela TPS	270	149.37	9.45
		Bina TPS	500	1670.79	57.06
		Binjkote TPP	600	969.34	27.59
		Budge Budge TPS	750	4166.18	94.86
		Butibori TPP	600	1847	52.57
		Chakabura TPP	30	161.74	92.07
		Dahanu TPS	500	2619.5	89.46
		Derang TPP	1200	2833.57	40.32
		Dhariwal TPP	600	2359.51	67.15
		GEPL TPP Ph-I	120	0	0
		GMR Warora TPS	600	2504.79	71.29
		Goindwal Sahib TPP	540	1376.78	43.54
		Haldia TPP	600	3282.88	93.43
		Hiranmaye TPP	300	0	0
		ICCL (Imfa) Imp	0	80.56	0
		ITPCL TPP	1200	3879.34	55.2
		Jojobera TPS	240	1068.24	76.01
		JSW Ratnagiri TPP	1200	5478.12	77.96
		Kamalanga TPS	1050	4613.42	75.03
		Kasaipalli TPP	270	1465.37	92.68
		Katghora TPP	35	0	0
		Kawai TPS	1320	4673.81	60.46

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Khambarkhera	TPS	90	141.19	26.79
	Kundarki	TPS	90	203.68	38.65
	Lalitpur	TPS	1980	5144.32	44.37
	Mahadev Prasad	STPP	540	2088.11	66.03
	Mahan	TPP	1200	2324.44	59.89
	Mahatma Gandhi	TPS	1320	4279.8	55.37
	Maithon Rb	TPP	1050	4742.55	77.13
	Maqsoodpur	TPS	90	141.27	26.8
	Mihan	TPS	246	0	0
	Mundra	TPS	4620	12991.44	48.02
	Mundra	UMTPP	4000	16405.47	70.04
	Muthiara	TPP	1200	2050.63	29.18
	Nalco Imp		0	150.28	0
	Nasik (P)	TPS	1350	0	0
	Nawapara	TPP	600	2156.79	61.38
	Nigri	TPP	1320	5391.6	69.75
	Niwari	TPP	45	76.15	28.9
	OP Jindal	TPS	1000	2501.43	42.72
	Painampuram	TPP	1320	6257.43	80.95
	Pathadi	TPP	600	2890.62	82.27
	Prayagraj	TPP	1980	5176.63	44.65
	Raikheda	TPP	1370	2135.33	52.49
	Rajpura	TPP	1400	6243.36	76.15
	Ratija	TPS	100	543.08	94.23
	Rosa	TPP Ph-I	1200	3912.04	55.67
	Sabarmati (C Station)		60	0	0
	Sabarmati (D-F Stations)		362	1936.85	91.37
	Salaya	TPP	1200	0	0
	Salora	TPP	135	0	0
	Sasan	UMTPP	3960	21657.17	93.39
	Seioni	TPP	600	1526.83	43.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
		SGPL TPP	1320	6577.97	85.1
		Shirpur TPP	150	0	0
		Simhapuri TPS	600	99.46	2.83
		Southern Repl. TPS	135	236.25	29.88
		Sterlite TPP	1200	352.81	5.02
		SVPL TPP	63	0	0
		Swastik Korba TPP	25	0	0
		Talwandi Sabo TPP	1980	7247.23	62.5
		Tamnar TPP	2400	4561.06	39.16
		Thamminapatnam TPS	300	36.59	2.08
		Tirora TPS	3300	13516.2	69.94
		Titagarh TPS	240	0	0
		Torangallu TPS (Sbu-I)	260	941.62	61.84
		Torangallu TPS (Sbu-II)	600	1955.88	55.67
		Trombay TPS	1250	3566.03	48.72
		Tuticorin (P) TPP	300	0	0
		Uchpinda TPP	1080	1427.62	33.86
		Udupi TPP	1200	3697.6	52.62
		Utkal TPP (Ind Barath)	350	0	0
		Utraula TPS	90	196.09	37.21
		Vizag TPP	1040	582.27	9.56
		Wardha Warora TPP	540	1028.6	32.53
TOTAL PRIVATE			74316	231791.38	
TOTAL COAL			190292.5	657998.9	61.1
Lignite	Central	Barsingsar Lignite	250	849.7	58.04
		Neyveli (Ext.) TPS	420	1751.47	71.21
		Neyveli TPS- I	600	2098.72	59.73
		Neyveli TPS-II	1470	6995.67	81.27
		Neyveli TPS-II Exp	500	1032.57	35.27
TOTAL CENTRAL			3240	12728.13	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	State	Akrimota Lig TPS	250	846.07	57.79
		Bhavnagar CFBC TPP	500	234.62	0
		Giral TPS	250	0	0
		Kutch Lig. TPS	290	764.25	45
TOTAL STATE			1290	1844.94	
	Private	Jalipa Kapurdi TPP	1080	4683.51	74.05
		Neyveli TPS(Z)	250	836.93	57.17
		Surat Lig. TPS	500	2272.97	77.63
TOTAL PRIVATE			1830	7793.41	
TOTAL LIGNITE			6360	22366.48	64.98
Natural Gas	Central	Agartala GT	135	407.01	51.48
		Anta CCPP	419.33	415.14	16.91
		Auraiya CCPP	663.36	522.72	13.46
		Dadri CCPP	829.78	1104.71	22.73
		Faridabad CCPP	431.59	270.98	10.72
		Gandhar CCPP	657.39	1263.85	32.83
		Kathalguri CCPP	291	1058.15	62.09
		Kawas CCPP	656.2	1733.26	45.11
		Monarchak CCPP	101	441.02	74.57
		Ratnagiri CCPP	1967.08	3042.08	26.41
		Ratnagiri CCPP I			
		Ratnagiri CCPP II			
		Ratnagiri CCPP III			
		Tripura CCPP	726.6	3016.05	70.88
TOTAL CENTRAL			6878.33	13274.97	31.32
	State	Baramura Gt	58.5	114.79	33.51
		Dholpur CCPP	330	20.92	1.08
		Dhuvaran CCPP	594.72	573.06	16.45
		Hazira CCPP	156.1	24.22	2.65
		Hazira CCPP Ext.	351	341.82	16.63
		I.P. CCPP	270	447.68	28.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Jegurupadu Phase-I CCPP	235.4	559.95	40.62	
	Karaikal CCPP	32.5	166.87	87.68	
	Kovikalpal CCPP	107.88	219.12	34.68	
	Kuttalam CCPP	100	259.52	44.32	
	Lakwa GT	97.2	300.63	47.36	
	Lrpp GT	69.76	115.4	75.75	
	Namrup CCPP	161.25	204.36	21.64	
	Pipavav CCPP	702	493.77	12.01	
	Pragati CCGT-III	1500	2646.43	30.13	
	Pragati CCPP	330.4	1177.55	60.86	
	Ramgarh CCPP	273.8	762.77	47.57	
	Rokhia GT	111	280.03	43.08	
	Uran CCPP	672	1741.64	44.26	
	Utran CCPP	374	404.13	18.45	
	Valuthur CCPP	186.2	757.9	69.51	
TOTAL STATE		6713.71	11612.56	28.10	
Private	Baroda CCPP	160	0	0	
	DGEN Mega CCPP	1200	0.08	0	
	Essar CCPP	515	0	0	
	Gama CCPP	225	265.65	20.16	
	Gautami CCPP	464	0	0	
	GIPCL GT Imp	0	129.64	0	
	GMR Energy Ltd.-Kakinada	220	0	0	
	Godavari CCPP	208	849.03	69.7	
	GREL CCPP (Rajahmundry)	768	0	0	
	Jegurupadu Phase-II CCPP	220	0	0	
	Karuppur CCPP	119.8	422.65	60.25	
	Kashipur CCPP	225	533.05	40.46	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Konaseema CCPP	445	0	0
		Kondapalli Extn. CCPP	366	0	0
		Kondapalli CCPP	350	1240.37	60.52
		Kondapalli ST.-3 CCPP	742	0	0
		Mangaon CCPP	388	0	0
		P.Nallur CCPP	330.5	0	0
		Peddapuram CCPP	220	0	0
		Peguthan CCPP	655	284.99	7.43
		Rithala CCPP	108	0	0
		Sugen CCPP	1147.5	4414.64	65.7
		Trombay CCPP	180	897.63	85.16
		Unosugen CCPP	382.5	0	0
		Valantarvy CCPP	52.8	239.56	77.48
		Vemagiri CCPP	370	0	0
		Vijjeswaram CCPP	272	789.5	49.57
TOTAL PRIVATE			10334.1	10066.79	15.09
TOTAL NATURAL GAS			23926.14	34954.32	24.02
Naptha	Central	R. Gandhi CCPP (Liq.)	359.58	0	0
TOTAL CENTRAL			359.58	0	0
	State	Basin Bridge GT (Liq.)	120	0.05	0.01
TOTAL STATE			120	0.05	0.01
	Private	Cochin CCPP (Liq.)	174	0	0
		Goa CCPP (Liq.)	48	0	0
TOTAL PRIVATE			222	0	0
TOTAL NAPHTHA			701.58	0.05	0
High Speed Diesel	State	Haldia GT (Liq.)	40	0	0
		Kasba GT (Liq.)	40	0	0
		Pampore GPS (Liq.)	175	0	0
TOTAL STATE			255	0	0
TOTAL HIGH SPEED DIESEL			255	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Diesel	State	And. Nicobar DG	40.05	97.38	#
		Bramhapuram DG	63.96	0.13	#
		Kozhikode DG	96	1.13	#
		Leimakhong DF	36	0	#
		Yelhanka (DG)	127.92	0	#
TOTAL STATE			363.93	98.64	#
	Private	B. Bridge DG	200	0	#
		Bellary DG	25.2	0	#
		LVS Power DG	36.8	0	#
		Samalpatti DG	105.7	0	#
		Samayanallur DG	106	0	#
TOTAL PRIVATE			473.7	0	#
TOTAL DIESEL			837.63	98.64	#
TOTAL THERMAL			222372.85	715418.39	

* Provisional based on actual-cum-assessment

PLF for Diesel based Stations is not available

\$ Badarpur TPS has been retired on 30.10.2018

Note: 1. Gross Generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) stations of 25 MW and above only.

2. PLF for Thermal Stations of 25 MW and above only after declaration of COD.

3. 54.5 MW of Diesel capacity (below 25 MW) is not monitored and not included in this list.

Statement-III

List of Coal based power plants with their coal requirement and receipt of coal during April-November, 2018

Figures in '000 Tonnes

State	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Coal Requirement for 2018-19 based on Generation Target	Coal Requirement during April-Nov., 2018 based on Generation Target	Receipt of Coal (April-Nov., 2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	1600.00	4626	3092	3183
	Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS	1760.00	8704	5651	6262

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Painampuram TPP	1320.00	5261	3575	3360
	Rayalaseema TPS	1650.00	6910	4296	3148
	SGPL TPP	1320.00	5681	3759	3272
	Simhadri	2000.00	9181	6193	5661
	Simhapuri TPS	600.00	0	0	0
	Thamminapatnam TPS	300.00	392	262	15
	Vizag TPP	1040.00	4815	3265	211
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	500.00	1543	984	1004
Bihar	Barauni TPS	710.00	459	109	0
	Barh II	1320.00	5637	3955	3850
	Kahalgaoon TPS	2340.00	11583	7613	7859
	Muzaffarpur TPS	610.00	2130	1425	1271
	Nabi Nagar TPP	500.00	2215	1317	803
Chhattisgarh	Akaltara TPS	1800.00	4402	2661	3405
	Avantha Bhandar	600.00	0	0	0
	Balco TPS	600.00	2182	1479	1172
	Bandakhar TPP	300.00	1671	1118	876
	Baradarha TPS	1200.00	5025	3358	3364
	Bhilai TPS	500.00	2269	1489	1622
	Binjkote TPP	600.00	0	0	721
	Chakabura TPP	30.00	0	0	-
	DSPM TPS	500.00	2506	1675	1724
	Kasaipalli TPP	270.00	0	0	-
	Katghora TPP	35.00	0	0	-
	Korba STPS	2600.00	11980	8017	8907
	Korba-II	200.00	533	351	1118
	Korba-III	240.00	1302	898	
	Korba-West TPS	1340.00	6239	4147	4731
	Lara TPP	800.00	689	461	-
	Marwa TPS	1000.00	4296	2972	2997
	Nawapara TPP	600.00	3024	1961	1759

1	2	3	4	5	6
	OP Jindal TPS	1000.00	2839	1906	1943
	Pathadi TPP	600.00	2545	1700	1806
	Raikheda TPP	1370.00	0	0	1216
	Ratija TPS	100.00	0	0	-
	Salora TPP	135.00	0	0	-
	Sipat STPS	2980.00	12898	8619	9608
	SVPL TPP	63.00	0	0	-
	Swastik Korba TPP	25.00	0	0	-
	Tamnar TPP	2400.00	6667	4377	3365
	Uchpinda TPP	1080.00	2686	1641	979
Delhi	Rajghat TPS	135.00	0	0	0
Gujarat	Gandhi Nagar TPS	630.00	2129	1362	1714
	Mundra TPS	4620.00	16271	10550	7477
	Mundra UMTTPP	4000.00	10835	7357	6851
	Sabarmati (C Station)	60.00	0	0	1097
	Sabarmati (D-F Stations)	362.00	1558	1041	
	Salaya TPP	1200.00	956	763	0
	Sikka Rep. TPS	500.00	1300	881	1020
	Ukai TPS	1110.00	4386	3016	2743
	Wanakbori TPS	1470.00	4010	2661	3860
Haryana	Indira Gandhi STPP	1500.00	5088	3344	3276
	Mahatma Gandhi TPS	1320.00	3082	2097	2548
	Panipat TPS	920.00	1082	715	1583
	Rajiv Gandhi TPS	1200.00	3540	2367	1932
	Yamuna Nagar TPS	600.00	2433	1537	1068
Jharkhand	Bokaro 'B' TPS	210.00	0	0	1592
	Bokaro TPS 'A' Exp	500.00	1943	1299	
	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	630.00	2118	1396	1433
	Jojobera TPS	240.00	1115	745	689
	Kodarma TPP	1000.00	3710	2417	2587
	Mahadev Prasad STPP	540.00	2052	1397	1366

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	Maithon RB TPP	1050.00	4335	2830	2900
	Tenughat TPS	420.00	1468	943	512
	Bellary TPS	1700.00	3089	2062	1463
	Kudgi STPP	2400.00	5937	4089	1759
	Raichur TPS	1720.00	6074	3940	4389
	Torangallu TPS (SBU-I)	260.00	593	395	262
	Torangallu TPS (SBU-II)	600.00	1187	792	841
	Udupi TPP	1200.00	2504	1624	1693
	Yermarus TPP	1600.00	2891	1932	445
Madhya Pradesh	Amarkantak Ext. TPS	210.00	841	542	540
	Anuppur TPP	1200.00	4136	2767	2662
	Bina TPS	500.00	1973	1288	1071
	Mahan TPP	1200.00	2030	1359	1697
	Nigri TPP	1320.00	4585	2994	3216
	Niwari TPP	45.00	0	0	-
	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	1340.00	4856	3170	3697
	Sasan UMTTP	3960.00	17455	11406	11463
	Satpura TPS	1330.00	3381	2217	3232
	Seioni TPP	600.00	1800	1201	1127
	Shree Singaji TPP	1860.00	4245	2593	3213
	Vindhyachal STPS	4760.00	21075	13923	16278
Maharashtra	Amaravati TPS	1350.00	3000	1987	2089
	Bela TPS	270.00	328	218	-
	Bhusawal TPS	1210.00	5092	3295	3372
	Butibori TPP	600.00	2228	1570	1220
	Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS	2920.00	11635	7661	6591
	Dahanu TPS	500.00	2374	1674	1388
	Dhariwal TPP	600.00	1240	830	974
	GEPL TPP Ph-I	120.00	0	0	-
	GMR Warora TPS	600.00	2447	1607	1594

1	2	3	4	5	6
	JSW Ratnagiri TPP	1200.00	2870	1870	2291
	Khaparkhedha TPS	1340.00	6025	3893	3915
	Koradi TPS	2400.00	8613	5625	4017
	Mauda TPS	2320.00	5617	3762	5379
	Mihan TPS	246.00	0	0	-
	Nasik (P) TPS	1350.00	0	0	-
	Nasik TPS	630.00	2605	1720	1351
	Paras TPS	500.00	2482	1629	1535
	Parli TPS	1170.00	2602	1697	1800
	Shirpur TPP	150.00	0	0	-
	Solapur STPS	660.00	2017	1140	1285
	Tirora TPS	3300.00	11400	7696	8659
	Trombay TPS	1250.00	2420	1721	1764
	Wardha Warora TPP	540.00	824	533	754
Odisha	Derang TPP	1200.00	4146	2766	2186
	Ib Valley TPS	420.00	3538	1984	1691
	Kamalanga TPS	1050.00	4266	2785	3325
	Sterlite TPP	1200.00	756	505	60
	Talcher (Old) TPS	460.00	2475	1643	1836
	Talcher STPS	3000.00	17025	11189	11386
	Utkal TPP (Ind Barath)	350.00	0	0	-
Punjab	GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	920.00	1832	1205	1369
	Goindwal Sahib	540.00	1228	862	984
	Rajpura TPP	1400.00	5286	3606	3439
	Ropar TPS	840.00	2159	1465	944
	Talwandi Sabo TPP	1980.00	7499	5009	4396
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPP	1660.00	7797	4725	4098
	Kalisindh TPS	1200.00	4041	2614	1682
	Kawai TPS	1320.00	4047	2648	2800
	Kota TPS	1240.00	5127	3317	3974
	Suratgarh TPS	1500.00	5345	3197	3430

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	ITPCL TPP	1200.00	3570	2440	2252
	Mettur TPS	840.00	6014	3911	2640
	Mettur TPS-II	600.00	0	0	
	Muthiara TPP	1200.00	3322	1979	1297
	North Chennai TPS	1830.00	8472	5424	5148
	Tuticorin (JV) TPP	1000.00	4497	2937	2336
	Tuticorin (P) TPP	300.00	0	0	-
	Tuticorin TPS	1050.00	4417	2898	3183
	Vallur TPP	1500.00	6808	4391	2921
Telangana	Kakatiya TPS	1100.00	4746	3173	3248
	Kothagudem TPS	720.00	2079	1399	2920
	Kothagudem TPS (New)	1000.00	5972	3716	3576
	Ramagundem-B TPS	62.50	314	206	188
	Ramagundem STPS	2600.00	11650	7666	7547
	Singareni TPP	1200.00	5405	3479	3466
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara C TPS	1200.00	4848	3167	3589
	Anpara TPS	2630.00	12915	8977	8391
	Barkhera TPS	90.00	163	163	94
	Dadri (NCTPP)	1820.00	4980	3282	4822
	Harduaganj TPS	605.00	2148	1575	1283
	Khambarkhera TPS	90.00	163	163	98
	Kundarki TPS	90.00	153	153	150
	Lalitpur TPS	1980.00	6537	4540	3255
	Maqsoodpur TPS	90.00	164	164	84
	Meja STPP	660.00	655	219	-
	Obra TPS	1094.00	3444	2246	1196
	Parichha TPS	1140.00	4403	2965	2503
	Prayagraj TPP	1980.00	5740	3866	3345
	Rihand STPS	3000.00	13101	9004	8684
	Rosa TPP Ph-I	1200.00	4785	3343	2365
	Singrauli STPS	2000.00	9577	6234	5819

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tanda TPS	440.00	1873	1234	1207
	Unchahar TPS	1550.00	5157	3010	2314
	Utraula TPS	90.00	158	158	136
West Bengal	Bakreswar TPS	1050.00	4628	3043	2539
	Bandel TPS	330.00	1274	830	802
	Budge Budge TPS	750.00	3619	2444	2451
	D.P.L. TPS	660.00	1522	984	1054
	Durgapur Steel TPS	1000.00	4080	2673	2599
	Durgapur TPS	210.00	0	0	486
	Farakka STPS	2100.00	8163	5383	6236
	Haldia TPP	600.00	2959	2019	2088
	Hiranmaye TPP	300.00	0	0	-
	Kolaghat TPS	1260.00	3331	2232	2666
	Mejia TPS	2340.00	8663	5824	5222
	Raghunathpur TPP	1200.00	2032	1359	1139
	Sagardighi TPS	1600.00	4572	3073	2489
	Santaldih TPS	500.00	2329	1517	1497
	Southern Repl. TPS	135.00	157	108	128
	Titagarh TPS	240.00	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL (COAL BASED POWER PLANTS)		190292.50	652899	430554	415543

NPAs in coal power plants

2231. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are high amount of Non-Performing and Stressed Assets in Thermal Power Sector, particularly in Coal Power Plants;

(b) the steps Government has taken in order to reduce NPAs and Stressed Assets in Thermal Power Sector;

(c) in what manner average per unit cost of coal-based energy differs from the per-unit cost of wind and solar energy; and

(d) whether Government plans to expand or reduce the number of coal-based thermal power plants and reasons for the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has reviewed the status of 34 stressed Thermal Power Projects, as per the list provided by Department of Financial Services.

Government of India has taken following steps to resolve the issues related to stress in power projects:—

- I. Fuel Linkages under SHAKTI: The Government has approved a new coal linkage allocation policy on May 17, 2018 named SHAKTI (Scheme for harnessing and allocating koyla transparently in India). Under the scheme, auction of coal linkages for Independent Power Producers (IPPs) with PPAs based on domestic coal has been conducted on September 12, 2017. IPPs having PPA but no coal linkages have participated in the auction and linkages have been granted to 11549 MW capacity (10 projects) including five stressed projects of total 8490 MW capacity, and these projects have been resolved. Under B (i) provision of SHAKTI scheme, linkages have been granted to States/Central Gencos for 8870 MW for 10 projects.
- II. Pilot project for procurement of 2500 MW: In order to address the problem of lack of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in the country, the Ministry of Power has notified a scheme for procurement of 2500 MW on competitive basis for a period of 3 years from the generators with commissioned projects having untied capacity. Under the scheme, PFC Consulting Ltd. invited bids for 2500 MW of power wherein PTC India Limited acted as an aggregator of demand for purchase of power from the power projects and sell that power to States utilities. Bids have been received from 7 (seven) projects for aggregate power of 1900 MW. Letter of Award (LOA) has been issued to all the successful bidders (1900 MW).
- III. DISCOM Payment Monitoring App PRAAPTI: A new App PRAAPTI (Payment Ratification and Analysis in Power Procurement for Bringing Transparency in Invoicing of generators) has been launched by the Ministry of Power to bring more transparency in the payment system by DISCOMs. The generators are being actively encouraged to feed in their invoicing and payments data in the portal.
- IV. Steps taken to reduce the cost of generation: Reduction in the generation cost is likely to improve the ability of DISCOMs to purchase more power and thus create more demand for power generators. The Government has taken various steps to reduce the cost of generation, which are as under:—

- a. The introduction of third party sampling by Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR): The Government has started third party sampling of coal at both loading and unloading end of coal supply from CIL to Generators.
- b. Coal linkage rationalization:
 - Ministry of Power *vide* letter No. 5/3/2015-OM dated 10.06.2016 had issued the policy on flexibility in utilisation of domestic coal for reducing the cost of power generation for central generating companies and State power utility.
 - MoP *vide* letter No. 5/3/2015-OM dated 20.02.2017 issued the methodology for use of coal by state in private generating stations.

A High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) was constituted by the Government on 29.07.2018 to examine the issues of Stressed Thermal Power Projects, headed by Cabinet Secretary with representatives from Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and the lenders having major exposure to the power sector. The HLEC have given their recommendations. The report of the HLEC has also been published on the website of the Ministry.

(c) Determination of the per-unit cost for the Coal based Thermal Power Project is entirely different for the Renewable Energy Sources. Tariff in the coal based TPPs is comprises (i) Fixed charges comprising mainly of Capex cost and Operational expenses etc. and (ii) Variable Charges *i.e.* Coal Cost which plays a significant role and largely depends on the availability and sourcing of coal. Coal based TPP can work as the 'Base Load Power Stations'.

The renewable energy systems, such as solar and wind are most suitable for intermediate load plants, with their output depending on weather conditions. So, they cannot be relied upon to meet constant electricity supply needs, nor can they be immediately deployed to respond to peak demands. However, as intermediate sources, solar and wind systems can be efficient and can help reduce dependence on fossil fuels. In recent times, the tariff for Solar/Wind has significantly reduced. In view of the above, the comparison between Coal based TPPs and Solar/Wind Power Projects is practically not possible.

(d) After the enactment of Electricity Act, 2003: power generation activity has been delicensed. Therefore, the decision to set up generating station is left to the judgement/wisdom of the developers/investors.

Decision to retire units are taken by respective power utility after due consultation with various stake holders such as DISCOMS, Transmission utilities etc. keeping in view grid stability, alternative source of power among other aspects. There is no shortage of generating capacity in the country.

Electrification under Saubhagya

2232. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 30 per cent of households targeted for electrification under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) are still without electricity as on date;

(b) the number of households targeted for electrification and households successfully electrified under Saubhagya since its inception, year- wise and State-wise;

(c) the number of households connected to the grid and receiving uninterrupted power under Saubhagya since its inception; and

(d) whether there is any provision for validation of data regarding the number of households in a village?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-“ Saubhagya” with the objective to achieve universal household electrification by providing electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas by March, 2019

As reported by the States, 2.31 crore un-electrified household had been electrified as on 26.12.2018, since launch of the Saubhagya scheme on October, 11, 2017, and remaining un-electrified households are aimed for electrification by 31st March, 2019. State-wise and year-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*). Providing uninterrupted power supply to households connected to the grid under Saubhagya, falls under the purview of respective State Power Utilities.

(d) The data of household electrification is validated by the respective State Discoms after conducting the field visits. A web-enabled Saubhagya portal (<http://saubhagya.gov.in/>) has been developed in order to assist concerned State DISCOMS /Power Department wherein household data is updated by the State DISCOM.

Statement*Status of Household Electrification under Saubhagya*

Sl. No.	State	Total Households	Electrified Households as on 10th Oct., 2017	Household Electrified w.e.f. 11th Oct., 2017	
				2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,14,36,744	1,12,81,072	81,949	73,723
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,09,024	2,55,185	0	24,539
3.	Assam	66,74,071	47,90,245	1,10,836	11,33,869
4.	Bihar	1,39,73,122	1,07,14,081	4,49,016	28,10,025
5.	Chhattisgarh	56,74,745	49,55,330	1,55,490	5,25,800
6.	Goa	1,28,208	1,28,208	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1,14,14,532	1,13,73,215	15,748	25,569
8.	Haryana	34,68,065	34,15,291	3,497	49,277
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18,55,666	18,42,778	1,943	10,945
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	24,40,128	20,72,861	0	3,67,267
11.	Jharkhand	67,12,648	51,71,500	1,25,389	12,23,812
12.	Karnataka	1,02,10,773	98,62,192	59,709	2,21,707
13.	Kerala	98,13,032	98,13,032	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,26,21,007	1,06,36,743	11,49,748	8,34,516
15.	Maharashtra	2,43,89,845	2,33,03,595	1,82,896	9,00,852
16.	Manipur	4,53,055	3,50,925	746	1,01,384
17.	Meghalaya	6,21,052	4,35,963	0	51,621
18.	Mizoram	2,41,712	2,13,909	0	27,803
19.	Nagaland	4,42,842	3,00,305	473	1,05,272
20.	Odisha	96,26,175	72,19,339	1,35,348	22,57,581
21.	Puducherry	95,616	94,704	0	912
22.	Punjab	36,89,970	36,89,584	0	386
23.	Rajasthan	1,29,48,577	1,08,59,210	2,12,555	13,16,991
24.	Sikkim	98,572	83,868	0	14,704
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,02,85,848	1,02,83,678	2,170	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Telangana	65,28,759	60,84,656	23,803	4,20,300
27.	Tripura	7,88,863	6,52,463	1,882	1,34,518
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2,82,28,779	2,11,92,287	11,33,002	57,58,307
29.	Uttarakhand	20,60,776	18,44,305	4,960	2,11,511
30.	West Bengal	1,50,57,882	1,43,25,592	1,94,153	5,38,137
TOTAL		21,22,90,088	18,72,46,116	40,45,313	1,91,41,328

Funds for Saubhagya scheme

2233. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding targets set for rural electrification under Saubhagya Scheme, State-wise;

(b) the details regarding allocation of funds for the scheme by Central Government;

(c) the details regarding shares of Centre and States in funds required for the said scheme;

(d) the details regarding target dates set for achievement of objectives of the scheme; and

(e) the details regarding monitoring mechanism to ensure timely achievement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-“Saubhagya” with an outlay of ₹ 16,320 crore including Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of ₹ 12,320 crore with the objective to achieve universal household electrification by providing electricity connections to all households in rural and all poor households in urban areas by March, 2019. Under Saubhagya, Government of India provides funds to the States to the extent of 60% (85% for special category states) as grant. An additional grant of 15% (5% for special category states) is also available subject to achievement of 100% household electrification by 31st December 2018. As on 26.12.2018, 2.31 crore Households have been electrified since launch of Saubhagya on 11th October, 2017. The State-wise household electrification progress under Saubhagya is given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) The Saubhagya scheme is being reviewed at the following levels:—

- (i) Apart from DISCOM/State Power Department, REC Limited, the nodal agency, monitors implementation of scheme through its State/Regional offices at field level.
- (ii) At State level, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary is in place to monitor progress and resolve issues relating to implementation the scheme.
- (iii) At Central level, an inter-ministerial Monitoring Committee on Saubhagya headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Power, monitors the implementation of the scheme. Besides, the progress is reviewed with States/Power Utilities in Review, Planning and Monitoring (RPM) meeting of Ministry of Power on a monthly basis.

Statement

Household electrification status

As on 26.12.2018

Sl. No.	State	Households electrified <i>w.e.f.</i> 11.10.2017 (Since launch of Saubhagya)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,55,672
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24,539
3.	Assam	12,44,705
4.	Bihar	32,59,041
5.	Chhattisgarh	6,81,290
6.	Gujarat	41,317
7.	Haryana	52,774
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12,888
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,67,267
10.	Jharkhand	13,49,201
11.	Karnataka	2,81,416
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19,84,264
13.	Maharashtra	10,83,748
14.	Manipur	1,02,130
15.	Meghalaya	51,621

1	2	3
16.	Mizoram	27,803
17.	Nagaland	1,05,745
18.	Odisha	23,92,929
19.	Puducherry	912
20.	Punjab	386
21.	Rajasthan	15,29,546
22.	Sikkim	14,704
23.	Tamil Nadu	2,170
24.	Telangana	4,44,103
25.	Tripura	1,36,400
26.	Uttar Pradesh	68,91,309
27.	Uttarakhand	2,16,471
28.	West Bengal	7,32,290
TOTAL		2,31,86,641

Development of tourism infrastructure in Gujarat

†2234. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the works executed by Government at Central level for development of tourism infrastructure in the State of Gujarat;

(b) the amount allocated/used by Government for these works during the last three years; and

(c) the details of progress made in these works with the help of the said amount so far and details thereof, place-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) Execution of Tourism Infrastructure is the responsibility of respective State Governments/Union Territories. Ministry of Tourism, under the schemes *viz.*, Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and “Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuit in the Country, Swadesh Darshan (SD)” provides only Central Financial Assistance for infrastructure development and beautification of tourist spots on receipt of suitable

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

DPRs submitted by State Governments/Union Territories, subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilisation certificate against the fund released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

Under these schemes the details of the funds allocated and released so far for the various projects in Gujarat are as under:—

- (i) “Development in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat” was approved at the cost of ₹ 93.48 crore in 2016-17 under Swadesh Darshan scheme as Heritage Circuit. The amount ₹ 42.13 Crore has been released for this project so far.
- (ii) “Development in Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan” was approved at the cost of ₹ 99.81 crore in 2016-17 under Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Heritage Circuit. The amount ₹ 79.85 Crore has been released for this project so far.
- (iii) “Development of Buddhist Circuit” was approved at the cost of ₹ 35.99 Crore in 2017-18 under Swadesh Darshan Scheme as Buddhist Circuit. The amount ₹ 7.20 crore has been released for this project so far.
- (iv) “Development of Dwarka” was approved at the cost of ₹ 26.23 crore in 2016-17 under PRASHAD Scheme. The amount ₹ 6.85 Crore has been released for this project so far.
- (v) “Development of Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath” was approved at the cost of ₹ 37.44 Crore in 2016-17 under PRASHAD Scheme. The amount ₹ 19.96 Crore has been released for this project so far.
- (vi) “Development of Promenade at Somnath” has been approved at the cost of ₹ 44.59 Crore in 2018-19 under PRASHAD Scheme. As per guideline the 1st instalment of 30% will be release after completing the tendering process by the State Government of Gujarat.

The projects mentioned above are to be executed during a period of 24 to 36 months.

India's share in global tourism market

†2235. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the participation of India in global tourism market during the next two years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the consequential increase expected in existing participation; and

(c) the details of places to be developed by Government from the tourism point of view in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism through India Tourism Offices, overseas regularly participates in all major international travel and tourism fairs and exhibitions in the overseas markets. This includes, World Travel Market (WTM) in London, Internationale Tourismus Borse (ITB) in Berlin, FITUR in Madrid, etc. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism plays a proactive role in various multilateral tourism fora including the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), etc. for promotion of tourism to the country. Participation in various global tourism events are done on case to case basis based on their merit and effectiveness.

(c) Development of tourism destinations is primarily the responsibility of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, however extends financial assistance to States and Union Territories through its various schemes including Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD for augmenting tourism infrastructure in the country. A list of projects sanctioned under the said Schemes to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh is given in Statement.

Statement

List of projects sanctioned for the State Government of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Scheme/Sanction Year	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Swadesh Darshan (2016-17)	Development of Ramayana Circuit in Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
2.	Swadesh Darshan (2016-17)	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Srawasti, Kushinagar, Kapilvastu	99.97
3.	Swadesh Darshan (2016-17)	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	68.39
4	Swadesh Darshan (2016-17)	Development of Spiritual Circuit II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur-Kanpur Dehat-Banda-Ghazipur-Salempur-Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba-Sonbhadra-Chandauli-	63.77

1	2	3	4
		Mishrikh-Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	
5.	Swadesh Darshan (2016-17)	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-MarharDham (SantKabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)-MavaharSthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut)	34.82
6.	Swadesh Darshan (2017-18)	Development in Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit Theme	133.3
7.	Swadesh Darshan (2018-19)	Development of Spiritual-III (Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda)	14.52
8.	Prashad (2014-15)	Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II)	14.93
9.	Prashad (2014-15)	Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura	9.36
10.	Prashad (2015-16)	Development of Varanasi-I	20.4
11.	Prashad (2017-18)	Cruise Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	10.72
12.	Prashad (2017-18)	Development of Varanasi Under PRASHAD Scheme-II	62.82
TOTAL			602.45

Development of Ahilya Sthan

†2236. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on a scheme named as 'Ramayan Circuit' to develop the sites connected with the lives of Lord Rama and Mata Sita as modern and world class tourist destinations, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether 'Ahilya Sthan' situated in Mithila region is also being developed under the Ramayan Circuit and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Ramayana Circuit is one of the fifteen thematic circuits identified for development under the Swadesh Darshan scheme of Ministry of Tourism. The Ministry has initially identified fifteen destinations for development under the Ramayana Circuit theme namely Ayodhya, Nandigram, Shringverpur and Chitrakoot (Uttar Pradesh), Sitamarhi, Buxar and Darbhanga (Bihar), Chitrakoot (Madhya Pradesh),

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Mahendragiri (Odisha), Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh), Nashik and Nagpur (Maharashtra), Bhadrachalam (Telangana), Hampi (Karnataka) and Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu).

The projects for development under the scheme are identified in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

The Ministry of Tourism has not sanctioned any project for the development of tourism infrastructure at Ahilya Sthan in Bihar under the scheme.

Central financial assistance for tourism projects

2237. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any Central financial assistance for tourism projects in several places of tourist interest in the country even though it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territories concerned;

(b) if so, the total amount spent on tourism projects by Government across India since last three years; and

(c) whether any of the tourist spots such as Darjeeling Hills or Places of historical importance in the State of West Bengal received any such Central financial assistance, since the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism under the schemes of Swadesh Darshan—Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuits and PRASHAD (National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive), provides Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure in the country.

The details of projects sanctioned under the above schemes during the last three years and the current financial year including the State of West Bengal are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of projects sanctioned under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes during the last three years and the current year

		Swadesh Darshan Scheme				(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Year 2015-16						
1.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Khongjom.	72.23	61.32	
2.	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-T-umin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05	78.44	
3.	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.	70.92	64.3	
4.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96	46.99	
5.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland	97.36	72.05	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22	73.78	

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.7	44.3
8.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62	67.09
9.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	76.55	61.24
10.	Mizoram	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zone, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91	75.92
11.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67	47.84
12.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit).	85.28	38.43
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh.	97.14	77.71
14.	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	49.79
15.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakkhilai-Henry Island in West Bengal.	85.39	42.69

16. Chhattisgarh Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar-Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathiya Nawagaon-Jagdulpur-Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.21	49.97
17. Maharashtra Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	12.79
TOTAL OF 2015-16		1461.97	964.65
Year 2016-17			
18. Goa Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa.	99.99	79.99
19. Jammu and Kashmir Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	41.48
20. Telangana Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.4	42.2
21. Meghalaya North-East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	73.69
22. Madhya Pradesh Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	37.47
23. Kerala Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala -Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99	20.00
24. Manipur Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur.	53.8	40.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48	42.13
26.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35	48.67
27.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45	45.72
28.	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	47.66
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh.	99.77	49.89
30.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala.	92.44	44.75
31.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit	Development of Tirthankar Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri in Bihar.	52.39	26.19
32.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35	26.17
33.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49	15.3

34.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland.	99.67	49.83
35.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Bajjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94	40.97
36.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in J&K.	96.38	48.19
37.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for J&K	98.7	74.7
38.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82	19.56
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.39	48.19
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	96.93	19.38
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit – Strawasti, Kushinagar, Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97	19.99
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.	69.45	31.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal thematic circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	42.19	8.44
44.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.92	45.24
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorapur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh).	68.39	33.86
46.	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.	63.77	50.33
47.	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.	34.82	18.76
48.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit-Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar.	98.73	19.75

49.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	98.35	19.67
50.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	99.76	19.95
51.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl-Rawpuichhip-Khawhphawp-Lengpui-Durtlang-Chatlang-Sakawrhmutitlang-Muthee- Beratlawnng-Tuirial Airfield-Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.07	49.53
52.	Rajasthan	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit-Churu (Salasar Balaji)-Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)-Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)-Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)-Bharatpur (Kaman Region)-Dholpur (Muchkund)-MehandipurBalaji-Chittorgarh (Sanwalyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	93.9	43.69
53.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar-Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.81	79.85
TOTAL OF 2016-17				3082.22	1422.71
Year 2017-18					
54.	Bihar	Rural Circuit	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	44.65	8.93
55.	Goa	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit II: Rua De Orum Creek-Don Paula -Colva -Benaulim in Goa under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.35	19.87

1	2	3	4	5	6
56.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh-Gir Somnath-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme.	35.99	7.2
57.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35	13.27
58.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	40.68	8.14
59.	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 (JaisalmerFort) 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.	99.6	49.8
60.	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	44.83
61.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49	10.7
62.	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	49.81

63.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	133.31	63.2
64.	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	10.47
TOTAL OF 2017-18				824.8	286.22

Year 2018-19

65.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki-Adasa-Dhapewada-Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh-Telankhandi-Girad in Maharashtra.	54.01	0.00
66.	—	Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit	Development of Wayside Amenities in Buddhist Circuit and Ramayana Circuit: Varanasi-Gaya; Lucknow-Ayodhya-Lucknow; Gorakhpur-Kushinagar; Kushinagar-Gaya-Kushinaga.	18.1	0.00
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda in Uttar Pradesh.	14.52	0.00
68.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco Circuit: Dalma-Chandil-Getalsud-Betla national park-Mirchaia-Netarhat in Jharkhand.	52.72	0.00
69.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East circuit: Surma Cherra-Unakoti-Jampui Hills-Gunabati-Bhuneshwari-Matabari-Neermahal-Boxanagar-Chotta khola-Pilak-Avangchaarra in Tripura.	65	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
70.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Anandpur Sahib-Fatehgarh Sahib-Chamkaur Sahib-Ferozpur-Amritsar-Khatkar Kalan-Kalanour-Patiala in Punjab.	99.95	0.00
71.	Kerala	Rural Circuit	Development of Rural Circuit: Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project in Kerala.	80.37	0.00
TOTAL of 2018-19				384.67	0.00
GRAND TOTAL				5753.66	2673.58
PRASHAD Scheme					
(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the project		Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3		4	5

4.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45	6.40
5.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44	19.41
6.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78	27.83
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.4	16.32
TOTAL OF 2015-16			205.95	142.87
Year-2016-17				
8.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23	6.85
9.	Gujarat	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44	19.96
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	42.02	19.92
11.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14	12.06
12.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48	8.24
13.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.6	2.59
14.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03	23.39
TOTAL OF 2016-17			203.94	93.01
Year-2017-18				
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailem Temple	47.45	33.79
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67	18.76
17.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81	0

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruse Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	10.72	2.14
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme-II	62.82	0.00
		TOTAL OF 2017-18	199.47	54.69
Year-2018-19				
20.	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand) under PRASHAD Scheme.	39.24	11.77
		TOTAL OF 2018-19	39.24	11.77
		GRAND TOTAL	648.6	302.34

**Agreements with technology driven hospitality
service providers**

2238. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government encourages States to enter into revenue sharing agreement with technology driven hospitality service providers in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the benefits likely to be earned by Government and State Governments as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to deal with the Web/App based and digitalised service providers in order to boost tourism and earning of revenue therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) The Ministry of Tourism has no scheme to encourage States to enter into revenue-sharing agreement with Technology driven hospitality service providers in the country.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Bright future of Indian tourism sector

2239. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tourism sector of country is booming and it is expected that India will become the fourth-largest travel and tourism economy within a span of forthcoming ten years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has identified the places having tourism potential in the country for installing full-fledged infrastructure in those places to meet the future demand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) The Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India has registered a double digit growth of 14.0% in 2017 over 2016. Ministry of Tourism has not done any study for assessing the size of Indian travel and tourism industry in forthcoming ten years.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Tourism has identified following 17 sites in the country for development as iconic tourist sites in collaboration with other stakeholders:—

1. Taj Mahal (Uttar Pradesh)
2. Fatehpur Sikri (Uttar Pradesh)
3. Ajanta (Maharashtra)
4. Ellora (Maharashtra)
5. Humayun Tomb (Delhi)
6. Qutub Minar (Delhi)
7. Red Fort (Delhi)
8. Colva Beach (Goa)
9. Amer Fort (Rajasthan)
10. Somnath (Gujarat)
11. Dholavira (Gujarat)
12. Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh)
13. Hampi (Karnataka)
14. Mahablipuram (Tamil Nadu)
15. Kaziranga (Assam)
16. Kumarakom (Kerala)
17. Mahabodhi Temple (Bihar)

Development of iconic tourist sites in the country has been initiated with the following objectives:—

- Holistic development of selected iconic sites to global standards.
- Develop sustainable tourism infrastructure.
- Robust operations and maintenance plan.
- Publicity and promotion of iconic sites.
- Employment generation through community participation.

Beach tourism development

2240. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place a roadmap for the development of beach tourism along 7517 km. coastline of the country, particularly in Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K. J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Identification and development of tourist sites/destinations including development of beach tourism is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the development of tourism related infrastructure and facilities under various schemes.

The Ministry of Tourism has so far sanctioned 11 projects for development of Coastal Circuits in the country for ₹ 800.31 crore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme which includes Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra for ₹ 82.17 crore sanctioned in 2015-2016.

Further, the Ministry of Tourism under the Assistance to Central Agencies Scheme has sanctioned the following projects to Mumbai Port Trust in Maharashtra:

- (i) Upgradation/modernization at International Cruise Terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai for ₹ 1250.00 Lakh during 2017-2018.
- (ii) Development of Kanoji Angre Lighthouse for ₹ 1500.00 Lakh during 2016-2017.

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

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REQUEST TO ALLOW THE MINISTER TO MAKE A STATEMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... As per the Agenda, we wanted to take up the Resolution under Article 356 in respect of Jammu and Kashmir but still, keeping in view the prevailing situation in the House this morning, I decided that I will call the Minister of Water Resources and also see to it that the Minister of Water Resources meets Members of different parties of Tamil Nadu. I have also received a note from some of the Members of Parliament from Karnataka. After that, I have decided to call the Minister. Now, the Minister will make a brief statement. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... What I should do is left to me. ...(Interruptions)... You go to your seats, hear the Minister and then whatever you want to say, do it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... We are not agreeable to that. ...(Interruptions)... We are not agreeable. ...(Interruptions)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is acceptable or not, that can be discussed. *...(Interruptions)...* In the morning, you said that I should call the Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing is going on record.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not fair. *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister has come on our request. *...(Interruptions)...* He wants to clarify the position. *...(Interruptions)...* You don't want the situation to be resolved. *...(Interruptions)...* I would like to request all the Members, who are in the Well of the House, on both sides, to go to their seats. Allow the Minister to make a statement. No discussion on that. If you are not satisfied, then you can say whatever you want. This is what I am saying. *...(Interruptions)...* The matter is in the Supreme Court. *...(Interruptions)...* I am aware of it. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Hariprasad, I have also taken note of your concern. *...(Interruptions)...* We are not having a discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* He is going to make the position clear. *...(Interruptions)...*

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, it is not fair. *...(Interruptions)...* They are not allowing the Minister to make his statement. *...(Interruptions)...* At least, they should allow the Minister to make a statement. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you don't want to discuss the statement of the Minister, then go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* We will take up the Resolution relating to Jammu and Kashmir. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Siva, please go back to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Siva, Shrimati Kanimozhi and other DMK and AIADMK Members, all of you, please go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't create a situation. *...(Interruptions)...* No slogan will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Right! no statement from the Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* What can we do? *...(Interruptions)...* You ask your friends. *...(Interruptions)...* You are asking me. *...(Interruptions)...* He is not making a statement. Please go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* He is not making a statement as per your wish, from both sides. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* That is subsequent to this. *...(Interruptions)...* First, this is the issue. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go to your seats; otherwise, I will have to name

you. You are all in the Well. *...(Interruptions)...* The country is being shamed. You have to understand that. *...(Interruptions)...* Our parliamentary system is being shamed. *...(Interruptions)...* Please understand this. *...(Interruptions)...* Do not make unnecessary statement, Mr. Maitreyan. You know what the rule position of the House is and what the conduct of the Members is. *...(Interruptions)...* You know Tamil Nadu Assembly rules also. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, the Home Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* गृह मंत्री जी। *...(व्यवधान)...*

STATUTORY RESOLUTION

Approving Proclamation issued on 19th December, 2018 in relation to State of Jammu and Kashmir

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): सभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प उपस्थित करता हूँ—

“कि यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 19 दिसम्बर, 2018 को जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य के संबंध में भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के अंतर्गत जारी की गई उद्घोषणा का अनुमोदन करती है।”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except the Home Minister, nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: चेयरमैन सर, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय द्वारा जारी जम्मू एवं कश्मीर राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के proclamation की कॉपीज़, माननीय राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट के साथ इस सदन के पटल पर 21, दिसंबर 2018 को रख दी गई है। *...(व्यवधान)...* मैं अपने द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए इस resolution के संबंध में सदन को संक्षेप में अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू एवं कश्मीर के राज्यपाल ने, भारत के राष्ट्रपति की consent से, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर के संविधान के सेक्शन 92 के अंतर्गत 20.06.2018 को एक proclamation जारी करते हुए राज्य सरकार और विधान मंडल के कार्यों को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* राज्यपाल को ऐसा वहां पर तत्कालीन सरकार के अल्पमत में आ जाने एवं वैकल्पिक सरकार का गठन न हो पाने के कारण करना पड़ा। *...(व्यवधान)...* तत्पश्चात्, राज्य विधान सभा को suspended animation की स्थिति में रखा गया था। *...(व्यवधान)...* भारत के राष्ट्रपति को भेजी गई अपनी दिनांक 28 नवंबर, 2018 की रिपोर्ट में जम्मू एवं कश्मीर के राज्यपाल ने इस बात का उल्लेख किया था कि विधान सभा को 21 नवंबर, 2018 को भंग कर दिया गया है तथा इस संबंध में भारत निर्वाचन आयोग को भी सूचित कर दिया गया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* सभापति महोदय, राज्यपाल द्वारा 20.06.2018 को जारी किए गए proclamation की 6 माह की अवधि 19.12.2018 को समाप्त होनी थी। *...(व्यवधान)...* जम्मू एवं कश्मीर के संविधान के अंतर्गत, राज्यपाल द्वारा proclamation जारी किए जाने की तारीख से 6 माह की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद इस उद्घोषणा को आगे जारी

रखे जाने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अतः इसके उपरांत, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर के संविधान के अनुसार राज्य की सरकार चलाना संभव नहीं होगा तथा भारत निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा चुनाव कराए जाने तथा नई निर्वाचित सरकार का गठन होने तक, राज्य की सरकार को चलाने के लिए कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करनी होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति महोदय, इस परिस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राज्यपाल ने यह अनुरोध किया था कि राष्ट्रपति जी, भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 356 के अंतर्गत एक proclamation जारी करने पर विचार करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... केन्द्र सरकार, राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट तथा जम्मू एवं कश्मीर की स्थिति पर पूरी तरह से विचार करने के उपरांत इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है कि जम्मू एवं कश्मीर राज्य में भारत के संविधान के Article 356 के अंतर्गत राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाने का proclamation जारी करने के सिवाय कोई alternative शेष नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अतः संविधान के Article 356 के अंतर्गत महामहिम राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 19 दिसम्बर, 2018 को proclamation जारी किया गया और राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन दिनांक 20 दिसम्बर, 2018 से लागू हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन को यह भी अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्व में भी दो बार, एक बार 1986 एवं एक बार 1990 में, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर राज्य में संविधान के Article 356 के अंतर्गत proclamation, राज्यपाल शासन की 6 माह की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद जारी किया जा चुका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति महोदय, इस proclamation को लोक सभा द्वारा दिनांक 28 दिसम्बर, 2018 को पारित किया जा चुका है। अब मैं इस सम्मानित सदन से, मेरे द्वारा अभी स्पष्ट की गई जम्मू एवं कश्मीर राज्य की परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह प्रस्ताव व अनुरोध करता हूँ कि जम्मू एवं कश्मीर राज्य के संबंध में संविधान के Article 356 के अंतर्गत दिनांक 19.12.2018 को जारी किए गए proclamation का इस सदन के द्वारा approval किया जाए, धन्यवाद।

The question was proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Resolution moved. ...**(Interruptions)**... Any Member desire to speak will do so after which the Minister will reply. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...**(Interruptions)**...

WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members. ...**(Interruptions)**... One minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. Members, you are forcing me to take action. Please understand, under the rules, there is a provision under Rule 255, Withdrawal of Members and Suspension of Members under Rule 256. "The Chairman may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting." I am forced to take the names of the following Members:- Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan, Shri Muthukaruppan, Shri N.

Gokulakrishnan, Shri A.K. Selvaraj, Dr. R. Lakshmanan, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam, Shri A. Vijayakumar and also Shri R.S. Bharathi, Shri Tiruch Siva, Shrimati Kanimozhi and Shri T.K.S. Elangovan. I suggest to all these Members to immediately withdraw from the House as per the traditions and customs of the House. The House is adjourned to meet after fifteen minutes.

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

The House reassembled at twenty-eight minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a small request. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a small request from the Chair again that since you have been named, kindly withdraw and go outside. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... सदन को चलाने की हर मुमकिन कोशिश के बाद अगर यह स्थिति है तो मैं पुनः आधे घण्टे के लिए सदन को 3 बजे तक स्थगित करता हूँ।

The House then adjourned at twenty-eight minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REQUEST TO ALLOW THE HOUSE TO FUNCTION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have just a small request... *(Interruptions)* Just wait for a minute. Kindly allow me to speak..... Please go back to your seats and allow the House to function ...*(Interruptions)*... यह उच्च सदन है। सदन में अनेक महत्वपूर्ण काम पड़े हुए हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर से लेकर there are several important issues pending before us. So, my request is, please go back to your seats. I am just requesting you to go back to your seats. There are several important works to do ...*(Interruptions)*... मेरे सामने कोई विकल्प नहीं है कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण काम होने के बाद भी उच्च सदन में जहां और गरिमा की अपेक्षा की जाती है ...*(व्यवधान)*... लोक सभा चल रही है और हम कोई काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मैं आपसे पुनः अनुरोध करूंगा कि प्लीज अपनी जगह पर जाएं और राज्य सभा में काम होने दें। प्लीज ...*(व्यवधान)*...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): सर, मैं सरकार की तरफ से यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि स्वयं जल परिवहन मंत्री जी यहां पर आए और उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इनकी समस्या पर अपना वक्तव्य देना चाहता हूँ। यह वक्तव्य वह है, जिससे कि सदस्यों की संतुष्टि हो सकती है, लेकिन यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि आप लोगों ने और कुछ पार्टी के सदस्यों ने श्री नितिन

जयराम गडकरी जी, जो Minister of Water Resources हैं, उनको अपनी बात इस सदन में नहीं रखने दी। सरकार यह चाहती है ...(व्यवधान)... हम किसी भी विषय के ऊपर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, I want to ask why they have not allowed Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari, the Water Resources Minister, to give his statement about the problems they are raising..(Interruptions).. Therefore, I am requesting all of them to go to their seats. The Government is ready to discuss each and every issue, and we have very important Agenda with us, including the Proclamation of President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir under Article 356 of the Constitution. Please pass that Statutory Resolution also ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Again, I will request you to go back to your seats and allow the House to function. ...(Interruptions)... Then, there is no option.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, you bring the House in order ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: हम तो हमेशा से चाहते हैं कि हाउस ऑर्डर में चले, पर यह नहीं हुआ। आज माननीय चेयरमैन ने कहा और मैं रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं कि उनके आदेश के अनुरूप आप बाहर जाएं। Let the House function. प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)... मेरे पास इसके अलावा कोई विकल्प नहीं है कि मैं हाउस को स्थगित करूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 3rd January, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at four minutes past
three of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 3rd January, 2019.*

