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Wednesday

12 December, 2018

21 Agrahayana, 1940 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 12th December, 2018/21st Agrahayana, 1940 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Mr. George H.W. Bush**, former President of the United States of America, on the 30th November, 2018, at the age of 94 years.

Born in June, 1924, **Mr. George H.W. Bush**, a World War-II veteran, was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1966. He served as the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations from 1971 to 1973. He also served as the Vice-President of U.S.A. twice, during the tenure of President Donald Reagan. Later on, Mr. Bush became the 41st President of the United States of America when he won the 1988 U.S. Presidential election.

A great admirer of Mahatma Gandhi, **Mr. Bush** had immense faith in the Indian democracy. As President, **Mr. Bush** set the stage for post-Cold War India-U.S. relations. It was under his administration that India and the United States of America signed the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA).

His demise is an irreparable loss to the United States of America and its people.

This House joins the bereaved family, the Government and the people of the United States of America in mourning the passing away of **Mr. George H.W. Bush** and conveys its heartfelt condolences to them in their hour of grief.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Mr. George H.W. Bush**.

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

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

FELICITATIONS BY THE CHAIR

- (i) **Felicitations to Shrimati M.C. Mary Kom and others for winning medals in the Women's World Boxing Championship, 2018**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on behalf of the whole House and on my own

behalf, I congratulate Shrimati M.C. Mary Kom, a nominated Member of this august House, for clinching the gold medal in the 48 kg. category in the Women's World Boxing Championship, held at New Delhi, in November, 2018. With this feat, Shrimati Mary Kom has become the most successful amateur woman boxer in the global history with six World Championships Gold Medals and one Silver Medal to her credit. She has made not only the whole country proud of her achievement, but even this House too and all us, being her colleagues.

Her meteoric rise from humble beginnings in a small village in Manipur, to the pinnacle of sporting glory stands testimony to her will power, passion, hard work, perseverance, unwavering dedication and commitment.

The fine balance, which she has struck among her multifarious roles as a sports person, a legislator, a mother and a home maker, as a shining example worth emulation for all of us, particularly the women of the country.

I also congratulate Ms. Sonia Chahal for winning the Silver Medal, Ms. Simranjit Kaur and Ms. Lovlina Borgohain for winning the Bronze Medals in their respective categories in the Women's World Boxing Championship.

I wish Shrimati M.C. Mary Kom, along with her fellow pugilists, success in their future endeavours and hope that they bring many more laurels to the country.

(ii) **Felicitations to Scientists, Engineers and Technicians of ISRO on successful launch of GSAT-11**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you might also be aware, India's heaviest and most-advanced communication satellite GSAT-11, weighing 5854 kg, built by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), was successfully launched from the Spaceport in French Guiana, on the 5th of December, 2018. GSAT-11 will be instrumental in providing high data rate connectivity to users of Indian mainland and islands. GSAT-11 is also poised to augment the Bharat Net Project, which envisages delivery of high-speed broadband services in over 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats in the country.

This achievement has added yet another precious milestone in the success story of Indian Space history.

On behalf of the House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the scientists, engineers and technicians of ISRO, who were associated with this project and do hope that they continue to scale greater heights and make the country proud of their achievements. We wish them all success for their future endeavours.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I rise to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Two Hundred and Forty-sixth Session of the Rajya Sabha and assented to by the President:—

1. The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018.
2. The Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018.
3. The Specific Relief (Amendment) Bill, 2018
4. The State Banks (Repeal and Amendment) Bill, 2018.
5. The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2018
6. The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 2018.
7. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2018.
8. The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 2018.
9. The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2018.
10. The National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2018.
11. The National Sports University Bill, 2018.
12. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2018.
13. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2018.
14. The Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2018.
15. *The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2018.
16. *The Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2018.
17. *The Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018.
18. *The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018.
19. *The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018.
20. *The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment Bill, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For 1 to 20 10721/16/19]

* The Bills could not be returned by the Rajya Sabha and were deemed to have been passed by both Houses under article 109(5) of the Constitution.

Reports and Accounts (2017-18) of various MSME Technology Centres and related papers

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME Technology Centre (Indo German Tool Room), Aurangabad, 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. 9885/16/18]
- (ii) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Centre (Indo German Tool Room), Ahmedabad, 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. 9878/16/18]
- (iii) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Centre (Indo German Tool Room), Indore, 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. 9886/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Centre (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Bhubaneswar, 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. 9883/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME- Technology Centre (Central Tool Room), Ludhiana, 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. 9879/16/18]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool

Room and Training Centre), Kolkata, 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. 9880/16/18]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, MSME-Technology Centre, Jalandhar, 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. 9882/16/18]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indo Danish Tool Room, (MSME-Tool Room), Jamshedpur, 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. 9884/16/18]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Centre (Tool Room and Training Centre), Guwahati, 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. 9877/16/18]

- (x) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Centre (Electronics Service and Training Centre), Ramnagar, Uttarakhand, 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. 9875/16/18]

- (xi) (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, MSME-Technology Centre Mumbai, 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. 9873/16/18]

(xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process and Product Development Centre), Agra, 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. 9876/16/18]

(xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process-cum-Product Development Centre), Meerut, 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. 9874/16/18]

(xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Centre for the Development of Glass Industry), Firozabad, 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. 9890/16/18]

(xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre), Kannauj, 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. 9889/16/18]

(xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Chennai, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Agra, 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. 9888/16/18]

(xviii) (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room, (Central Institute of Tool Design), Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2017-18, together with the Audtors Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9881/16/18]

Ordinances under Article 123 of the Constitution

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):
Sir, on behalf of my colleague Shri Vijay Goel, I lay on the Table, under sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of article 123 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Ordinances:—

(i) The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2018 (No. 7 of 2018), promulgated by the President on the 19th of September, 2018.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9827/16/18]

(ii) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No. 8 of 2018), promulgated by the President on the 26th of September, 2018.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9828/16/18]

(iii) The Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (No. 9 of 2018), promulgated by the President on the 2nd November, 2018.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9829/16/18]

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 11A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

(1) G.S.R. 927 (E), dated the 26th September, 2018, amending First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, thereby increasing the basic customs duty (BCD) on the goods falling under the specified tariff heads/sub-heads/tariff items as mentioned therein in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 8A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

- (2) G.S.R. 1027 (E), dated the 11th October, 2018, amending First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, thereby increasing the basic customs duty (BCD) on the goods falling under the specified tariff items as mentioned therein in exercise of power conferred by sub section (1) of Section 8A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 9859/16/18]

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

- (1) G.S.R. 929 (E), dated the 26th September, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 798 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 930 (E), dated the 26th September, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 787 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 1028 (E), dated the 11th October, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 798 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 1029 (E), dated the 11th October, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 122 (E), dated the 1st March, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 9860/16/18]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 928 (E), dated the 26th September, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and subsection (2) of Section 11A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9860/16/18]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home

Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 168, dated June 10 - June 16, 2018, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force, Engineering Officers (Group 'A' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 2018. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9929/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the AAI, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 28 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Airports Authority of India (AAI), 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. 9849/16/18]

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs:—

- (i) 214th Report of the Committee on 'Working Conditions in Border Guarding Forces (Assam Rifles, Sashastra Seema Bal, Indo-Tibetan Border Police and Border Security Force); and
- (ii) 215th Report of the Committee on 'Working Conditions in Non-Border Guarding Central Armed Police Forces (Central Industrial Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force and National Security Guard).

STATEMENT REGARDING ORDINANCE

**Promulgation of the Muslim Women
(Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2018**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) explaining the circumstances which had

necessitated immediate legislation by promulgation of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2018.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I make a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on 'The Cyclone Ockhi - its impact on Fishermen and Damage caused by it'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received notices under Rule 267 from Shri D. Raja, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, Shri Tiruchi Siva, Shri Anand Sharma, Shri Binoy Viswam, Shri K.K. Ragesh and Shri Derek O'Brien on various issues. I have not permitted them, but I will be allowing them through other notices. I will be allowing discussions under other provisions ...*(Interruptions)*... If this is the way, you do not want the House to run, then, I leave it to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we want the House to run. What is this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, just hear me. Day before yesterday, the people of India, in certain States have overwhelmingly participated in the elections and gave their verdict. That shows that they have confidence in the democratic system of the country. That being the case, we should respect the people's sentiments, allow the House to function and take up issues. I am willing to take up all the issues. I do not have any problem whatsoever. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. I am not going to be dictated by these ways. I am not going to be dictated by these ways. I appeal to the Members who are there in the Well of the House on Tamil Nadu floods, Kerala floods, all other issues, every issue will be taken up in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not good. The House is adjourned to meet at 12.00 noon.

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

The House reassembled at 12.00 noon,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**New Agricultural Export Policy**

*16. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on a new Agricultural Export Policy in order to contribute to doubling farmers' income by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India's agricultural goods exports have remained trapped in the US dollars 35-40 billion range while the share of exports too has been almost rigid, at 12.5-13 per cent; and

(d) if so, what steps Government is taking to improve in terms of its export promotion efforts?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Agriculture Export Policy has been approved by the Cabinet on 6th December 2018. The Agriculture Export Policy has the following vision:—

"Harness export potential of Indian agriculture, through suitable policy instruments, to make India a global power in agriculture, and raise farmers' income."

Inter-alia, the objectives of the Agriculture Export policy are as under:—

- (i) To diversify our export basket, destinations and boost high value and value added agricultural exports, including focus on perishables.
- (ii) To promote novel, indigenous, organic, ethnic, traditional and non-traditional Agri products exports.
- (iii) To provide an institutional mechanism for pursuing market access, tackling barriers and dealing with sanitary and phytosanitary issues.
- (iv) To strive to double India's share in world agri exports by integrating with global value chains.
- (v) Enable farmers to get benefit of export opportunities in overseas market.

The envisaged initiatives in the Agriculture Export Policy have been organised in two categories - Strategic and Operational - as detailed below:—

Strategic	Policy measures
	Infrastructure and logistics support
	Holistic approach to boost exports
	Greater involvement of State Governments in agri exports
Operational	Focus on Clusters
	Promoting value added exports
	Marketing and promotion of "Brand India"
	Attract private investments into production and processing
	Establishment of strong quality regimen
	Research & Development
	Miscellaneous

(c) and (d) Agricultural exports during the past few years have been as follows:—

Year	Agriculture exports (in USD million)	Total exports (in USD million)	Share of Agriculture exports in total exports
2013-14	42867.14	314415.73	13.63
2014-15	38706.20	310352.01	12.47
2015-16	32426.63	262291.09	12.36
2016-17	33283.41	275852.43	12.07
2017-18	38425.52	303526.16	12.66

Source: DGCIS

These exports have been impacted by factors like stagnant and falling global prices, the global economic slowdown, low crude oil prices impacting sugar, vegetable oils and other bio-fuels, subdued global demand, poor domestic crops (reduced acreage/poor yield/poor quality), lower international prices compared to domestic prices, currency movements in competing countries, international developments with respect to sanctions against Russia & Iran etc."

The Government has taken steps like removing ban on export of pulses and edible oils, removing export duty and minimum export price on export of certain commodities to boost agriculture exports. However, promotion of exports of agricultural products is an ongoing process. The Department of Commerce has several schemes to promote exports, including exports of agricultural products, viz. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) etc. In addition, assistance to the exporters of agricultural products is also available under the Export Promotion Schemes of Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Tobacco Board, Tea Board, Coffee Board, Rubber Board and Spices Board. These organisations also seek to promote exports through participation in international fairs & exhibitions, taking initiatives to gain market access for different products in different markets, dissemination Of market intelligence, taking steps to ensure quality of exported products etc.

To further consolidate their efforts, Government has now introduced the Agriculture Export Policy to increase agriculture exports from the country.

Unemployment Rate

*17. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country's unemployment rate is now at 6.9 per cent, the highest in two years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that the informal sector of labour is yet to recover from demonetisation effect and employment has fallen since demonetisation?

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 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. There is no data available on unemployment subsequent to the period of demonetisation.

With a view to measure changes in the labour market on more frequent basis, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has launched (during 2017 18)

Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS). The PLFS aims to provide quarterly changes of various indicators of the labour market for urban areas and the annual estimates of different labour force indicators for both rural and urban areas, at State/UT and all India level. The annual estimates of the parameters (both rural and urban areas) include (i) Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) & Unemployment Rate (UR), (ii) Distribution of workers by industry and occupation, and (iii) Average earnings of workers. The quarterly estimates of changes for urban areas include LFPR, WPR and UR.

Fall in export of textiles and allied products

*18. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether textiles and allied products export has fallen, if so, year-wise details from 2014 till date along with the reasons therefor;

(b) details of the exports of readymade garments from 2014 till date along with reasons for fall or rise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government fixed a target of export for textile and garment sectors for \$45 billion for Financial Year 2017-18, year-wise details of targets fixed and achieved; and

(d) whether Government is planning any scheme to enhance exports, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Textile and allied products exports have been reported at around USD 39-40 bn in last four years. As per DGCIS data, exports have been reported at USD 22.87 bn during April to October 2018 which is an increase of 2.5% over previous corresponding period. Year wise details are as follows:

(values US\$ mn)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total T&A (incl. handicrafts)	40,119	39,288	39,011	39,221

(b) Exports of readymade garments have remained stagnant at around USD 17 bn during last four years. Year wise details are as follows:—

(values US\$ mn)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Apparel	16,833	16,966	17,368	16,705

During April to October 2018, apparel exports have been reported at around USD 9 bn as compared to USD 10 bn in previous corresponding period. Various challenges contributing to stagnancy in textile and apparel exports are as follows:

- (i) India faces duty disadvantage of up to 9.6% in important consuming markets like the European Union as compared to competing countries viz. Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Turkey and Pakistan which have zero duty access.
- (ii) Demand in India's top exports markets have declined during 2014 to 2017. Global textile imports of countries like China and UAE have declined at 7% and 12% CAGR, respectively and global apparel imports of major consuming markets viz. UAE, EU and Saudi Arabia have declined at 6%, 0.4% and 0.6% CAGR respectively.
- (iii) Manufacturing costs of textile sector in India is higher due to fragmented structure of industry and presence of MSMEs.

(c) A target of US\$ 46.46 bn was fixed for exports of textile and apparel in 2017-18 against which exports were valued at US\$ 35.66 bn.

(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.

Incentives/credit rewards to service providers

*19. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government offers incentives/credit rewards to service providers on the basis of their performances in net foreign exchange earnings;

(b) whether Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) provides 3-5 per cent credit rewards to certain service providers that meet certain eligibility criteria on net foreign exchange earnings of accounting, auditing and book-keeping services;

(c) if so, the details thereof and data of total incentives provided and benefits thereunder; and

(d) what other steps Government has taken to service outsourcing activities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Yes Sir, under the Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20, Government of India offers rewards in the form of duty credit scrips to service providers of notified services on the basis of the net foreign exchange earned in a financial year. The duty credit scrips are freely transferable and can be used to pay certain central excise/ custom duties.

(b) and (c) Since 01.11.2017, the Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) provides rewards at 5% and 7% of the net foreign exchange earnings to service providers located in India for exports of notified services at notified rates. Earlier, for the period 01.04.2015 to 31.10.2017, the rates of rewards under this scheme were at 3% and 5%. The notified services include accounting, auditing and book-keeping services. The SEIS benefits granted to the service providers in the sectors of accounting, auditing and book-keeping services up to 8th December, 2018 are as below:

Sl. No.	Period	Rewards Granted in terms of scrips to accounting, auditing and book-keeping services (in ₹ Cr)	Number of firms which have claimed
1.	2015-16	295.8	145
2.	2016-17	261.2	149
3.	2017-18	367.3	48

Total rewards granted for the service providers for accounting, book-keeping and auditing Services is approx ₹ 924.36 Cr. up to 8th December 2018.

(d) Government has undertaken following key steps to promote India's services exports:

(i) An Action Plan on Champion Sectors in Services has been approved on 28th February 2018, whereby, nodal Ministries/Departments of the identified

12 champion services sectors have been directed to undertake sectoral initiatives aimed at, *inter alia*, enhancing services exports.

- (ii) Government has been organising various events including the Global Exhibition in Services, Advantage Health Care India, and Higher Education Summit etc. to showcase India's strength in services sector. Government has also been participating in international fairs/ exhibitions relating to services sector.
- (iii) In the various bilateral/ pluri-lateral/ multilateral trade negotiations, Government has been seeking commercially meaningful market access for India's services exports.
- (iv) At the time of mid-term review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, the rates for all the notified services under SEIS were increased by 2% for exports with effect from 01.11.2017, leading to additional estimated annual rewards of ₹ 1,140 crore to promote exports of notified services.
- (v) The 'Make in India' programme has identified twenty-five thrust areas from both manufacturing and services sectors to provide major push to both these sectors. Further, policy initiatives like Start-up India, Stand-up India, Digital India and Skill India, and efforts at improving the ease of doing business are also supporting both growth and exports in services sector.

Failure of PMEGP in achieving target

*20. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) has failed to meet the target during the year 2017-18;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has reduced the target by 50 per cent for the year 2018-19;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the banks have not approved new applications under the said programme; and
- (d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Margin Money of ₹ 1312.40 crore has been disbursed during 2017-18, as against the allocated target under Budget Estimates (BE) of ₹ 1004.49 crore.

(b) No, Sir. In fact the targets for the year 2018-19 have been increased by more than 50% due to increased budget allocation for Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). During the year 2017-18, ₹ 1024.49 crore under Budgetary Estimates (BE) had been allocated for PMEGP, which has been increased to ₹ 1800.64 crore for 2018-19. The targeted no. of units to be set up during 2018-19 is 66,700 as against the target of 50,784 in 2017-18.

(c) No, Sir. Banks have sanctioned 69,855 applications against the BE targets of 50,784 during 2017-18. 35,565 applications have been sanctioned during 2018-19 till 07.12.2018 as against the annual target of 66,700.

(d) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation and skill development of bonded labour

*21. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified regions in the country where bonded labour is still rampant;

(b) whether Government has taken measures for the rehabilitation of the bonded labour in these regions, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any initiative to connect skill development initiative with the rehabilitation of rescued bonded labourers to ensure that they find suitable employment and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Though the bonded labour system has been abolished by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, instances do come to notice.

The States from where bonded labour have been rescued and rehabilitated so far are: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand and West Bengal.

(b) In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of freed 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 into 'Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 2016' with effect from 17th May, 2016. Under the revamped Scheme, 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 organized & 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 marginalization 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. Rupees 20,000/- is provided as immediate assistance.

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 per district for evaluatory studies and ₹ 10 Lakhs per State per annum for awareness generation.

(c) As the States are mandated to provide for economic and social rehabilitation of the freed bonded labourers, the States have been requested to make use of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and other such schemes for skilling of the released bonded labourers. Under Skill India Mission, it has been decided to conduct in collaboration with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, a pilot project of Skill training for Bonded Labourers in selected 5 districts of Bihar namely Katihar, Samastipur, East Champaran, Nawada and Supaul.

Increase in terrorist incidents in J&K

†*22. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an increase has been registered in terror incidents in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years, if so, year-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of terrorists killed and number of civilians and security personnel martyred during this period;

(c) whether laxity and lack of coordination are seen from time-to-time in the mechanism meant for receiving terrorist linked information due to which anti-social elements succeed in executing the incidents; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that some anti-social elements are permeating in some other States?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) The State of Jammu and Kashmir has been affected by terrorist activities sponsored and supported from across the border. All Security agencies are working in close coordination, both at the ground level as well as in sharing of intelligence, to effectively deal with terrorist activities. The number of incidents in the State is linked to infiltration from across the border and includes acts committed by terrorists during anti-militancy operations conducted by the security forces. The details during the last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Incidents	2016	2017	2018 (upto 02.12.2018)
1.	No. of incidents	322	342	587
2.	No. of terrorists neutralized	150	213	238
3.	No. of civilians killed	15	40	37
4.	No. of security personnel martyred	82	80	86

As per reports, some arrested persons affiliated to terrorist outfits have revealed during interrogation that they intended to propagate anti-national activities in other parts of the country.

Disinvestment of Air India

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

(a) whether any proposal regarding disinvestment of Air India is pending with Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the roadmap for revival of Air India, if any; and

(d) the details of total outstanding of Air India dues and its payment plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EOI) for the Strategic Disinvestment of Air India (AI) including its shareholding in Air India Express and AI SATS was issued on 28th March, 2018. No EoI/ bid was received till the last date of receipt of bids. The Government remains committed to the disinvestment of Air India. In this regard, the Air India

Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) has, *inter-alia* decided that in view of volatile crude prices and adverse fluctuations in exchange rates, the present environment is not conducive to stimulate interest amongst investors for the strategic disinvestment of Air India in the near future. The issue would be revisited once global economic indicators including oil prices and forex conditions stabilize. AISAM has directed to separately decide the contours of the mode of disposal of the subsidiaries viz. Air India Engineering Services Limited (AIESL), Air India Air Transport Services Limited (AIATSL) and Airline Allied Services Limited (AASL). Further, AISAM has, *inter-alia*, approved the contours for sale of subsidiaries of AI and directed to expedite the sale of AIATSL.

Air India's Revival Plan is focused on building a competitive and profitable airline group. The Revival Plan comprises several major elements including:

- (i) A comprehensive financial package, as approved by Government of India - this includes transferring non-core debt and assets to a SPV,
- (ii) Higher levels of operational efficiency by strengthening management and implementing best practice business processes,
- (iii) Robust organizational and governance reforms to be implemented by an eminent Board,
- (iv) Differentiated business strategies for each Air India's core businesses,
- (v) World-class HR practices to ensure a talented and motivated workforce and
- (vi) Sale of non-core real estate assets and strategic disinvestment of subsidiaries such as Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.

(d) The total outstanding dues from various parties as on 31.03.2018 as per the audited statement of Accounts is ₹2815 crore. It includes a sum of ₹607 crore which is due from the various Ministries for Special Extra Section Flight (SESF) operations. Regular follow ups for the same are made by Air India and Ministry of Civil Aviation and normally such dues are cleared from time to time.

Modernisation of police infrastructure in Tamil Nadu

*24. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated funds for the development and modernisation of police infrastructure in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has taken any efforts to create more coastal police stations in the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu from Chennai to Kanyakumari; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's comments on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Modernization of Police is a continuous and ongoing process. Since 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Constitution, responsibility of equipping the State Police Forces with appropriate equipment and gadgets lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing central assistance under the scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police' [erstwhile scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces(MPF)] to strengthen police infrastructure. Under this scheme, State Governments formulate their State Action Plans(SAPs) every year as per their requirements and strategic priorities.

Under this scheme, the funds allocated and released in respect of the Government of Tamil Nadu during last three years and the current year, *i.e.*, 2018-19 are as below:

(in ₹ crore)				
Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 30-11-2018)
Allocation	32.31	32.31	42.54	37.70
Released	63.90	89.24	15.54	37.85

The above figures include release of ₹ 29.49 crore during 2015-16, ₹ 58.91 crore during 2016-17 for implementation of Mega City Plan of Chennai, as well as funds for implementation of Student Police Cadet programme. During the year 2017-18, allocated amount could not be released as the State Government had not furnished requisite utilization certificates.

(c) and (d) Under Phase-I of the Coastal Security Scheme (2005-2011) and ongoing Phase-II (2011-2020), 40 coastal police stations have been sanctioned for Tamil Nadu, out of which, 37 are operational.

Policy for development of SSIs

*25. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Small Scale Industries (SSIs) in creating employment opportunities and revenue earnings;

(b) details of the status of policy formulated for the development of Small Scale Industries; and

(c) the details of funds released and utilised under various schemes in the country including Uttar Pradesh during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) As per the 73rd Round of National Sample Survey (NSS) (July, 2015 - June, 2016), conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, there were 633.88 lakh unincorporated non-agricultural Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) (excluding construction). These MSMEs were providing employment to 1109.89 lakh persons.

According to Central Statistics Office (CSO), the contribution of MSME in the Total Gross Value Added (GVA) has been 31.8% during the financial year 2016-17.

(b) The Government emphasizes the promotion of ecosystem for development of MSMEs in the country. Accordingly, various programmes/schemes have been put in place with particular focus to develop and facilitate access to finance, skill development, infrastructure support, access to market, technology upgradation and ease of doing business.

(c) Funds budgeted for different schemes of the Ministry of MSMEs to support the development of MSMEs in the country (including Uttar Pradesh) for the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 have been ₹ 5462.71 crore and ₹ 6481.96 crore respectively, and the expenditure thereof during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 have been ₹ 3650.07 crore and ₹ 6213.60 crores respectively.

Devastation caused by Titli cyclone in Andhra Pradesh

*26. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the recent devastation caused by Titli cyclone in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has sent any team to assess the loss of property and crops caused in the areas to announce- the financial assistance, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) Whether Government has already announced any interim Financial assistance to the affected areas in Srikakulam district, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether any report has been received from State Government requesting for sanction of financial assistance, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) Yes Sir. As per the assessment of State Government, 16 human lives were lost and there was a loss of 5823 cattle. In addition, 46126 houses/huts damaged and 1.40 lakh hectare cropped areas have been reportedly affected due to cyclone 'Titli' in Andhra Pradesh during 2018.

Following the memorandum submitted by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh seeking assistance of ₹ 1330.67 crore for temporary measures for cyclone Titli of 2018, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) was deputed for on the spot assessment of damage. Based on the report of IMCT, the High Level Committee (HLC), in its meeting held on 06.12.2018 has approved the assistance of ₹ 539.52 crore from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for cyclone 'Titli' of 2018 as per prescribed norms and scale. This is in addition to ₹ 458.10 crore released by the Government of India to Government of Andhra Pradesh as Central share of SDRF for management of relief necessitated by natural disasters during 2018.

The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Government. The allocation in the SDRF of the State is made for the entire State towards notified disasters, and it is for the State Government concerned to undertake necessary relief measures to provide relief from SDRF already placed at their disposal in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms without any discrimination, to various districts through concerned administrative authority, in the wake of a natural disaster in accordance with the magnitude of the ground situation. When the available resources of States are inadequate, additional financial assistance is extended from the NDRF by following the laid down procedure.

Action against stone pelters

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that stone pelters gather in large numbers at certain

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

places in Jammu and Kashmir and start pelting stones at the Army and thereby creating a lot of difficulties for the Army to fight against terrorists;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken against stone pelters till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) There are instances of Stone pelting during anti-militancy operations in J&K. State Government has reported that 759 cases have been registered against stone pelters in 2018.

Passenger aircrafts flying beyond their flying life

*28. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are many passenger aircrafts engaged by different domestic airlines in the country which are flying beyond their flying life, if so, the details thereof, airlines-wise; and
- (b) what action Government proposes to take on these airlines keeping in view the safety of the passengers, the details thereof and if no action is taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) An aircraft is considered fit for flying if it is maintained in accordance with relevant maintenance program/guidelines specified by manufacturer and approved by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for that particular type of aircraft. There is no flying life (in years) of an aircraft specified by manufacturer or regulator of State of design of aircraft. However, some of the aircraft manufacturers have defined Design Economic Life (in terms of flying hours/cycles) in type certification document with the approval of Aviation Regulatory Authority of State of design of aircraft. An Aircraft may operate beyond Design Economic Life subject to compliance of additional modification/inspection/tasks laid down by the manufacturer after evaluating several factors like environment in which it has operated. The factors which limit the Design Economic Life are repetitive inspection requirements/corrosion, fatigue, metal fatigue, cracks etc. in areas which are normally accessible during even major checks. Any enhancement in Design Economic Life is done by manufacturer only after it is approved by its regulatory authority of the country of Design. Airworthiness

of each aircraft flying is reviewed annually and an 'Airworthiness Review Certificate' is issued/extended under the surveillance of DGCA.

Rise in price of petrol and diesel

*29. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that despite the general decrease in global oil prices, the price of fuel (petrol and diesel in particular) in the country has increased?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): 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. Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of petrol and diesel in the country are linked to the international prices of petrol and diesel.

The retail selling price of petrol and diesel has been decreasing in the domestic market since October, 2018. The price of petrol has come down from ₹84.00/litre (as on 4th October, 2018) to ₹70.31/litre (as on 10th December, 2018) in Delhi. Similarly the price of diesel has come down from ₹75.45/litre (as on 4th October, 2018) to ₹64.82/litre (as on 10th December, 2018) in Delhi.

Privatisation of Airports Authority of India

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

(a) whether Government has decided to privatise the Airports Authority of India (AAI) by adopting the Public Private Partnership (PPP) route;

(b) if so, justification for the same;

(c) whether national security clearance for this proposal has been taken from the Ministry of Home Affairs, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the recognised AAI Employees Union has opposed the proposal; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to deal with these objections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Presently no such proposal for privatization of Airports Authority of India (AAI) is under consideration with the Government.

(b) to (e) Does not arise in view of reply given in (a) above.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Permission to Kannur airport to operate flights to Gulf countries

161. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kannur airport in Kerala has been given permission to operate flights of Air India Express to Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Madurai airport has been neglected even though it has better infrastructure and international operations;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether there is any new domestic/ international flight service to and from Madurai airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Air India Express has been granted permission to operate following international flights from Kannur Airport to Gulf countries:

Kannur-Abu Dhabi & viceversa 3 weekly flights

Kannur-Riyadh & vice versa 3 weekly flights

Kannur-Sharjah & vice versa 4 weekly flights

Kannur-Doha & vice versa 4 weekly flights

(c) to (e) Start of operation from any airport depends upon the commercial judgement, route viability and availability of aircraft, equipment of airlines. Currently, Madurai Airport has international and domestic connectivity and Indian as well as foreign carriers are mounting flights from Madurai connecting various domestic and international points.

International flights from Vijayawada and Tirupati

162. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of handing over of 698 acres of land at Vijayawada and 732 acres of land at Tirupati by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to Airports Authority of India (AAI), no step has been taken by the Central Government so far to operate international flights from Vijayawada and Tirupati airports;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has fixed any tentative day to operate international flights from Vijayawada and Tirupati airports;

(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) Government of India has declared Tirupati and Vijayawada Airports as International Airports *w.e.f* 12.06.2017 and 01.08.2017 respectively. A new Integrated Terminal Building at Tirupati Airport, having 700 peak hour passengers capacity at a cost of ₹ 174 Crores, has been commissioned on 21.11.2015 for simultaneous operation of international and domestic flights. Further, a new Interim Terminal Building at Vijayawada Airport, with 500 peak hour passengers capacity at a cost of ₹ 161.35 Crores, has been completed in January, 2017.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) to (e) International flight operations from Vijayawada Airport have commenced *w.e.f* 04 December, 2018. As far as matter of operations of international flights from Tirupati Airport is concerned, Indian carriers are free to mount air services from any point in India to foreign destinations as per the respective bilateral air service agreements. However, actual operations are guided by traffic demand and commercial judgment of the airlines.

Impact assessment study of UDAN scheme

163. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken an impact assessment study of the Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN) Scheme since its inception;

(b) if so, when was it undertaken; and

(c) if not, why has the assessment not been undertaken and what has been the result of this exercise and whether there was any modification in the scheme thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) No Sir. However, learning from the experiences of the 1st and 2nd round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) and after extensive consultations with stakeholders, Ministry of Civil Aviation has released the revised RCS - UDAN 3.0 documents.

Delay in expansion works of airports in Andhra Pradesh

164. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been inordinate delay in completion of expansion works being undertaken at various airports in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no inordinate delay in completion of expansion work at any of the airports in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Major expansion works are in progress at Vijayawada, Tirupati, Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry and Kadappa airports. Though, there is some delay in completion of expansion works at the Vijayawada and the Rajahmundry airports due to heavy rains and its aftermaths, work at other airports is taking place as per the schedule.

Land for expansion of Tuticorin airport

165. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Airports Authority of India (AAI) has obtained/received required land for the expansion/modernisation of Tuticorin airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has obtained entire land measuring 600.97 acres from the State Government for expansion/modernisation of Tuticorin Airport. Out of this, 410.87 acres of land has been received formally and for remaining 190.10 acres land, the State Government has granted 'Enter-upon Permission' to AAI.

Development of airports through PPP model

166. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any decision has been taken recently by Government to develop, operate and manage some airports through the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether approval was given for investments for expansion and upgradation of integrated terminals at Chennai, Guwahati and Lucknow airports;
- (d) if so, the details of the amount to be invested for each airport and schedule of completion; and
- (e) the authority that would oversee and monitor these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government of India has accorded 'In-principle' approval for leasing out six airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) viz. Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram and Mangaluru for operation, management and development under Public Private Partnership (PPP) through the Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC). An Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) has been constituted under the chairmanship of CEO, NITI Aayog to decide on any issue falling beyond the scope of PPPAC.

(c) and (d) AAI has already planned capital expenditures of ₹8272 crore to upgrade these six airports to meet the service standards based on the traffic demand. The provisional capex planned, airport wise are (i) Ahmedabad (₹1647 crore), (ii) Jaipur (₹1441 crore), (iii) Lucknow (₹1533 crore), (iv) Guwahati (₹1697 crore), (v) Thiruvananthapuram (₹1200 crore) and (vi) Mangaluru (₹754 crore). Out of these,

contract for ₹ 2869 crore have already been awarded and work is in progress, mainly at Lucknow, Guwahati and Mangaluru airports. However, the proposed PPP will not affect the capex plans of AAI. Chennai airport doesnot figure in the present proposal for leasing out of airports.

(e) AAI is responsible to oversee and monitor these projects and has hired a consultant for preparation/finalization of bid documents.

Study on passenger handling capacity of airports

167. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY.

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any exercise is being carried out to study the growing passengers handling capacity of various airports and the need to have second airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) steps taken by Government to meet the increased number of aircrafts with scheduled airlines in India and the increased passengers capacity at major airports, especially in Mumbai, Delhi, Goa, Jaipur, Kolkata, Bengaluru, etc. over a period of next 10 years; and

(d) whether State Governments have been advised for identifying the land for new airports well in advance, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has awarded work to evaluate capacity of its 48 airports and to suggest ways and means to increase the capacity at these airports without altering the footprints of the terminal building. Further, Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for development of second airport at Navi Mumbai in Maharashtra, Mopa in Goa, Purandar in Pune and Jewar in Uttar Pradesh to cater the future traffic demands of Mumbai, Goa, Pune and Delhi Airports respectively. AAI has also requested concerned State Governments for identification of suitable sites for development of second airport at Kolkata, Chennai, Bhubaneswar and Ahmedabad.

(c) Development/upgradation of airports, to meet the increased number of aircrafts and 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 crores in next 4-5 years for development / modernisation / upgradation of terminal buildings of AAI airports in the country including Calicut, Port Blair, Agartala, Guwahati, Chennai, Lucknow, Dehradun, Jaipur, Srinagar, Tiruchirapalli, Pune, Patna, Jabalpur, Vijayawada, Leh, Agra and Kolhapur. 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 & Parallel Taxi Track at Delhi Airport and construction of 2nd Terminal Building & new runway at Bengaluru Airport.

(d) As per Greenfield airport policy of Government of India, for construction of new Greenfield airport the State Government/Airport Operator has to identify suitable site(s) and then send application to Ministry of Civil Aviation for site-clearance and in-principle approval.

Development of Chaudhary Charan Singh airport, Lucknow

168. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to develop and upgrade the Chaudhary Charan Singh airport in the city of Lucknow;

(b) whether there is any plan to increase the size of airstrips and develop the terminal building of the airport; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has awarded work for construction of a new integrated terminal building at Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport, Lucknow at an estimated cost of ₹ 1383 Crores, for enhancing the passenger handling capacity of the airport to 13.6 million passengers per annum (MPPA) from the existing

3 MPPA with the Probable Date of Completion (PDC) in August, 2021. Further, AAI has projected a land requirement of 67.59 acres to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for extension of runway to 3325m from the present 2742m.

Regular flights from airport in Ratnagiri

†169. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic airport in Ratnagiri in Konkan region is located in district headquarter itself and this terminal is only used occasionally;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government proposes to start regular flights from domestic airports located in Ratnagiri; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Ratnagiri Airport in Konkan region belongs to the Government of Maharashtra and the State Government has handed over the airport to Indian Coast Guard (ICG) for their airbase. The airport is located in district headquarters and is used occasionally for State VIP movements.

(c) and (d) The Government of Maharashtra has taken steps to acquire additional land for construction of Parallel Taxi Track (PTT) and Civil Terminal at the Airport to handle regular civil flights under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN of Government of India.

New embarkation point at Gannavaram airport for Haj Pilgrims

170. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any request from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for allotment of new embarkation point at Gannavaram airport for Haj pilgrims;

(b) if so, the status thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Ministry in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Airports under Regional Connectivity Scheme

171. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many airports have been established under the UDAN Regional Connectivity Scheme, details of the airports that are established but presently nonfunctional;

(b) what is the proportion of funds that have been allocated to each airport under the Regional Connectivity Scheme;

(c) whether there is any involvement of private companies in construction maintenance or supervision of these airports, if so, the type and details of contract and agreements signed with private agencies under the UDAN Scheme; and

(d) what is the average number of flights and passengers flying from these airports, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) 56 unserved airports have been identified in the 1st round and 2nd round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik). Out of these 21 unserved airports have been developed and operationalized for RCS flights *i.e.* Bhatinda, Nanded, Shimla, Kandla, Ludhiana, Mysore, Vidyanagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jalgaon, Nasik, Mundra, Salem, Pathankot, Kolhapur, Adampur, Jagdalpur, Kanpur Jharsuguda, Pakyong, Kishangarh. RCS flight operations at Jagdalpur and Jharsuguda have been stopped by M/s Air Odisha Aviation Private Limited.

(b) and (c) The details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) The total number of aircraft movements and total passengers handled during 2017-18 and April to October, 2018 by these airports are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I*Details of funds allocated to each airport under the Regional Connectivity Scheme*

Capital Expenditure Budget

(₹ in crores)

Profit Center	Commencement Year	Fund Centre Description	RE 2018-19	BE 2019-20
1	2	3	4	5
Durgapur	2018	Misc RCS works at Andal Airport	0.050	
Jameshedpur	2018	Misc. RCS works at Jameshedpur Airport	0.700	6.870
Jharsuguda	2014	Development of Jharsuguda Airport for ATR-72-500 aircrafts	26.440	0.100
Jharsuguda	2014	Construction of Residential Quarters	0.010	0.500
Jharsuguda	2018	C/o administrative block	0.010	0.010
Rourkella (Odisha) ER	2018	Misc. RCS works at Rourkella Airport	0.950	16.870
Raigarh	2018	Misc RCS works at Raigarh Airport	0.700	7.540
Cooch Behar	2018	Misc RCS works at Cooch Behar Airport	-	5.850
Burnpur (W.B)	2018	Misc RCS works at Burnpur Airport	1.640	12.870
Darbhunga	2018	Re-surfacing of runway at Darbhunga Airport	38.000	49.000
Darbhunga	2018	Misc RCS works at Darbhunga Airport	2.000	5.000
Bokaro	2018	Misc RCS works at Bokaro Airport	20.000	6.770
Dumka	2018	Misc RCS works at Dumka Airport	12.000	4.000
Dumka	2018	Misc RCS works at Dumka Airport	12.000	4.000
Pekyong-Sikkim	2008	C/o new airport.(C.S.G. Scheme 100%)	19.610	1.000
Pekyong-Sikkim	2011	C/o Residl Quarters at Pakyong Airport	0.001	0.050
Pekyong-Sikkim	2017	Stabilization of Hill Slope on the Western Side of the basic strip by soil nailing and finger drain method.	5.000	40.000

1	2	3	4	5
Pekyong-Sikkim	2017	Strengthening the base of RE wall by cemented rock hill over micro pile and pretensioned anchor.	2.000	15.000
Pekyong-Sikkim	2017	Providing Gio Synthetic clay layer over the filled up embankment of basic strip.	-	
Barapani (Shillong)		Extn& stren-R/w& allied work(BS)	2.230	10.000
Barapani (Shillong)	2015	C/o tecnical block (NEC supported)	-	
Barapani (Shillong)	2016	C/o perimeter road-newly acq.land	-	
Barapani (Shillong)	2016	C/o bal.B/wall&chainlink fencing-newly acqd land	-	
Barapani (Shillong)	2016	C/o watch tower	-	
Barapani (Shillong)		Construction of CISF Barracks	-	
Jorhat		C/o new car park.	-	
Jorhat		C/o NTB, apron, control tower	-	
Lilabar1		Const. of Residential Qtrs.	-	
Rupsi	2018	Strengthening and Re-carpeting of runway, taxiway, apron and allied works including Car park, RESA, approach road, boundary wall at Rupsi airpor	15.000	24.000
Rupsi	2018	Provision of Pre-Fab Porta Cabin Terminal Building, ATC Tower, Security hut and other allied works for RCS operations at Rupsi Airport, Assam	10.000	10.000
Zero		Dev.& oper. Along airport(BS)	-	
Zero		Dev. Ziro airport(Budgetary Support)	-	
Passighat		Dev.Passighat airport(Budgetary Support)	-	

1	2	3	4	5
Deparizo		Dev.&oper.-Daparizo airport(BS)	-	
Kanpur	2018	Development of Kanpur Civil Enclave Ph-1	0.001	0.001
Kanpur	2018	Construction of New Terminal Building at Kanpur Airport.	0.050	1.670
Kanpur	2018	Development of Kanpur (Chakeri) Airport	0.839	21.479
Kulu (Bhuntar)		Extn r/w & allied works i/c River Trg wrk	-	
Kulu (Bhuntar)		Expansion & realignment of apron	-	
Kulu (Bhuntar)	2018	Development of Kullu Airport	0.250	1.000
Ludhiana	2018	Resurfacing of Runway & Taxiway	0.100	1.000
Ludhiana	2018	Development of Ludhiana Airport	0.300	2.000
Pantnagar	2018	Construction of New Terminal Building.	0.001	0.001
Pantnagar	2018	Extn. of Runway	0.001	0.001
Pantnagar	2018	Development of Pant Nagar Airport for RCS operations	0.500	1.000
Pantnagar	2019	Reparing and raising of old boundary wall	-	0.100
Shimla		Restoration of basic strip	2.200	50.000
Shimla	2018	Misc. Electrical works	0.500	
Agra	2018	Development of New Civil Enclave at Agra Airport.	5.000	15.000
Allahabad Airport		Expansion & Modification of existing Terminal Building	-	
Allahabad Airport		Deleopment of New Civil Enclave	90.000	12.000
Bikaner	2018	Provision of sub station equipments i/c SITC of HT /LT panels, transformer, DG Sets etc.	0.050	1.000
Bikaner	2018	Misc Electrical works	0.520	
Bikaner	2018	Development of Bikaner (Nal) Airport	1.000	1.000

1	2	3	4	5
Gwalior		New Terminal Building at Gwalior	0.001	0.001
Gwalior	2018	Misc. Electrical works	0,350	
Gwalior	2018	Development of Gwalior Airport	0.200	0.200
Jaisalmer	2018	Augmentation of power supply system & Provision of high side air-conditioning plant chillers i/c associated works for addition / alteration of power supply for central plant for NTB	0.100	0.240
Jaisalmer	2018	Misc. Electrical works	0.250	
Jaisalmer	2018	Development of Jaisalmer Airport	0.200	0.200
Bhattinda Airport	2018	Development of Bhatinda Airport	0.250	0.250
Delhi (Palam)- RHQ NR	2018	C/o Pre-engineered Airport Terminal Building & associated works at Hindan - On Design & Build basis	15.000	20.000
Pathankot	2018	Develonment of Pathankot Airnort	0.540	1.480
Kargil	2018	Development of Kargil (J&K) Airport for RCS operations	0.200	0.200
Ajmer (Kishangarh)	2013	C/o boundary wall-Kishangarh	-	
Ajmer (Kishangarh)	2015	C/o NITB	0.160	
Ajmer (Kishangarh)	2017	C/o drain	0.040	0.980
Aimer (Kishangarh)	2018	Misc, Electrical works	0.250	3.000
Adampur		Interim Works for commencement of RCS flights	1.172	
Adampur	2018	Establishment of Civil Enclave at Adampur	4.548	51.720
Bareilly	2017	Development of Bareilly Airport. SH: Earth filling	0.033	

1	2	3	4	5
Bareilly	2017	Development of Civil enclave at Bareilly.	9.723	31.030
Uterlai	2018	Development of Uterlai Airport for RCS operations	1.000	4.000
Chitrakoot	2018	Development of Airport at Chitrakoot for RCS operations	4.000	7.000
Muirpur (Korba)	2018	Development of Airport at Muirpur	4.000	7.000
Cuddapah	2012	Extension and strengthening of existing Runway, Taxiway and Apron along with const, of Isolation bay, pavement against blast erosion etc. including electrical works.	24.000	25.000
Cuddapah	2014	C/o Canopy Airside and City side	-	
Cuddapah	2019	Provision of 6 MWP power plant at Kadapa Airport	-	1.000
Cuddapah	2019	C/o additional parking Bays ay Kadapa Airport	0.500	11.500
Cuddapah	2017	Providing perimeter roa and lighting	-	0.000
Hubli	2013	C/o NTB, ATC Tower Cum Tech. block, Fire Stn, Substn and other ancillary bldgs and services and other Misc. works.	0.511	0.210
Hubli	2012	Extn of Rwy work,RCC drain, Road, inspection chamber for cable crossings, Hard standing with paver block near PAPI, ARP, Wind sock, Cooling pit, Localizer, Glide path bldgs and other asso. works. Perimeter lighting, SITC of LED light fitting, SI of poles	4.280	
Hubli	2018	Provision of 8 MWp solar power plant at Hubli Airport	1.000	1.000
Hubli	2018	Construction of Staff Quarters (A, B & C) at Hubli.	0.010	0.010
Hubli	2018	Wall to Wall grading, Construction of operational Fencing, Perimeter Road, SW drain and other Ancilliary Works	0.010	0.010

1	2	3	4	5
Mysore	2014	Strengthening of Runway Shoulders-Airbus 320 operations	-	0.010
Mysore	2017	Widening of side strip from 75m to 150m and levelling & grading of operational area	-	0.001
Vellore	2018	Development of Vellore Airport under RCS UDAN-2 SH: Construction of Apron,Taxiway and Apron vellore Airport	12.000	3.000
Vellore	2018	Development of Vellore Airport under RCS UDAN-2 SH: Construction of Prefab Terminal building,Substation i/c electrical works	7.000	4.000
Vellore	2018	Provision of chain link fencing, construction of operational compound wall,Retaining wall, RCC drain making foundation mobile tower and construction of fire station & providing navigational aids including electrical associated works	3.600	6.060
Puducherry	2014	Acquisition of land	-	0.001
Puducherry	2014	Acquisition of land and upgrade culvert by State Govt.	-	0.001
Puducherry	2013	RES A at both ends of RUNWAY	0.150	
Puducherry	2017	Extension of existing runway, construction of isolation bay etc.	-	0.001
Puducherry	2012	Construction of new ATC tower cum technical block cum Fire station building at puducherry Airport	4.000	2.000
Salem	2015	Re-carpetting of Runway	0.100	
Chennai-RHQ-SR	2018	Total RCS SR works-Below 5 crores excluding Salem, Pondicheery, Mysore, Kadappa for which provision has been made in RHQ/CHQ Schemes	4.500	8.000
Thanjavur	2018	Construction of Prefab terminal building, Substaion building including Civil & Electrical works	6.000	5.000

1	2	3	4	5
Thanjavur	2018	Construction of Taxiway, Apron and GSE area (Civil works)	1.500	7.000
Thanjavur	2018	Development works (Approach road, Car park, Water supply, Drainage lines & major electrical works etc.)	0.500	10.000
Bhavnagar		Development of Bhavnagar Airport (RCS)	2.400	1.800
Bhavnagar	2018	Misc works under RCS-RHQ	0.660	0.140
Kandla	2017	Development of Kandla Airprort (RCS)	0.920	1.000
Kandla	2018	Development of Kandla Aiport (RCS-RHQ)	0.460	1.900
Keshod	2018	Development of Keshod Airport (RCS-RHQ)	-	0.300
Keshod	2018	Development of Keshod Airport (RCS)	3.600	0.221
Kolhapur		Consultancy Services & ass	-	
Kolhapur	2016	Extn & Stren-RWY, Apron & assoc. work	5.348	29.500
Kolhapur	2016	C/o NTB i/c associated buildings etc.	0.674	0.499
Kolhapur		C/o Residl Staff Quarters	-	0.001
Kolhapur	2018	Development of Kolhapur Airport (RCS - RHQ)	1.403	0.490
Kolhapur	2018	C/o New DVOR, CAT-I lighting, Glidepath, Localizer, Simple approach lighting & other associated electrical works etc. (RHQ-RCS)	0.001	0.001
Kolhapur	2016	C/o perimeter wall	5.652	3.000
Kolhapur		C/o Perimeter road & associated works	-	
Porbandar	2016	Recarpetting of runway, shoulder, stopway at C.A. Porbandar	9.900	0.450
Porbandar	2017	Development of Porbandar Airport (RCS)	1.100	0.050
Porbandar	2018	Development of Porbandar Airport (RCS - RHQ)	0.011	0.301
Sholapur	2015	Development of Solapur Airport (RCS)	0.525	
Sholapur	2018	Development of Sholapur Airport (RCS - RHQ)	3.423	0.760

1	2	3	4	5
Sholapur	2018	Construction of Hard Stand, Approach Roads and Signal Square at Solapur Airport (RHQ-RCS)	0.200	
Sholapur	2018	Misc. works for Navigational Aids (RHQ-RCS)	0.010	0.140
Sholapur		C/o Perimeter road & associated works	-	-
Jamnagar		C/o Terminal bldg, Hangers & expn. Apron-Jamnagar	0.739	0.490
Jamnagar		Development of Jamnagar Airport (RCS)	0.011	0.010
Jamnagar	2018	Development of Jamnagar Airport (RCS - RHQ)	1.000	3.000
Nanded	2017	Development of Nanded Airport (RCS)	-	
Diu	2015	Development of Diu Airport (Deposit work)	11.500	3.100
Diu	2017	Development of Diu Airport (RCS)	4.500	0.900
Diu	2018	Misc civil works RCS-RHQ	0.010	0.010
Mumbai-RHQ-WR	2017	Development of Amravati Airport (RCS)	-	
Jalgaon	2018	Development of Jalgaon Airport (RCS-RHQ)	0.350	0.500
Jalgaon	2018	C/o Perimeter road & B/Wall in ops area and other works under RCS	3.507	1.800
Jalgaon	2018	MISC WORKS under RHQ-RCS	0.010	0.100
Jalgaon	2018	Construction of cooling pit with approach path in operatinal area at Jalgaon Airport. (RHQ-RCS)	0.083	
Jalgaon	2018	Providing pre-cast panel at required location of boundary at Jalgaon Airport (RHQ-RCS)	0.400	0.100
CHQ	2016	Development of regional Airports under RCS	0.643	
Utkela	2018	Misc. RCS works at Utkela Airports (State Government)	11.950	40.870

1	2	3	4	5
Jeypore	2018	Misc. RCS works at Jeypore Airports (State Government)	11.620	58.870
Jagdapur	2018	Misc. RCS works at Jagdalpur Airports (State Government)	11.460	11.900
Ambikapur	2018	Misc. RCS works at Ambikapur Airports (State Government)	11.520	25.120
Bilaspur	2018	Misc. RCS works at Bilaspur Airports (State Government)	15.810	30.100
Hissar	2018	Provsion of PAPI	0.350	
Hissar	2018	Development of Hissar Airport for RCS operations (State Government)	14.600	7.370
Aligarh	2018	Development of Aligarh Airport for RCS operations (State Government)	8.970	7.140
Azamgarh	2018	Development of Azamgarh Airport for RCS operations (State Government)	8.970	11.810
Jhansi	2018	Development of Jhansi Airport for RCS operations (State Government)	3.940	6.030
Moradabad	2018	Development of Moradabad Airport for RCS operations (State Government)	9.470	10.880
Shravasti	2018	Development of Shravasti Airport for RCS operations (State Government)	8.970	11.810
Pithoragarh (Heliport)	2018	Development of Pithoragarh Airport for RCS operations (State Government)	7.470	2.450
Bidar	2019	Development of Bidar RCS Airport (State Government)	-	5.350
Nanded	2018	Development of Nanded Airport (RCS) (State Government)	0.650	
Mundra	2018	Development of Mundra Airport (RCS) (State Government)	0.730	4.870
Mithapur	2018	Development of Mithapur Airport (RCS) (State Government)	8.790	4.870

1	2	3	4	5
Ozar (Nasik)	2018	Development of Ozar (Nasik) Airport (RCS) (State Government)	17.670	
RCS Other Dte.			9.440	153.000
GRAND TOTAL			602.751	980.790

Statement-II*Details of aircraft movements and total passengers handled.*

Sl. No.	Airport	2018-19 (Apr. To Oct.)		2017-18	
		Aircraft Movements (In Nos.)*	Passengers (In Nos)#	Aircraft Movements (In Nos.)*	Passengers (In Nos)#
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Adampur (Jalandhar)	362	23631		
2.	Bhatinda	616	25466	376	18332
3.	Bikaner	816	34182	880	23195
4.	Jagdarpur	244	772	-	
5.	Jaisalmer	570	29477	635	35896
6.	Jalgaon	194	1499	56	563
7.	Jharsuguda	44	180	-	
8.	Kandla	428	27866	534	37407
9.	Kanpur (Chakeri)	338	23084	56	1915
10.	Kishangarh	0	0	30	160
11.	Kolhapur	112	1433	6	14
12.	Ludhiana	266	10288	232	10521
13.	Mundra	174	1111	20	124
14.	Mysore	488	26589	473	19829
15.	Nanded	992	62076	990	49192
16.	Nasik (Hal Ozar)	383	16188	233	2248
17.	Pakyong	44	2771	-	-
18.	Pathankot	172	7217	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Salem	430	24429	18	998
20.	Shimla	350	5357	526	9984
21.	Vijayanagar (Vidya Nagar) 850		44592	426	18171

* Aircraft Movements consisting of one landing and one take-off.

Passengers are consisting of embarking and disembarking.

Finalisation of Regional Connectivity Scheme

172. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalised Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof particularly with regard to Assam and other North Eastern States and financial allocation made for the scheme;

(c) whether some helicopter operators have been associated for proper implementation of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Civil Aviation launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme on 21-10-2016 for providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. RCS-UDAN is a demand-driven scheme, where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on particular routes.

The Ministry of Civil Aviation has recently launched UDAN-International, after extensive consultation with the stakeholders for the Government of Assam. However, this template would be applicable for other States too and whenever Ministry of Civil Aviation receives the proposals, subsequent biddings may be conducted or the state governments can go ahead on its own, with this template. The Government of Assam has agreed to provide Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to the Selected Airline Operators (SAO) under UDAN International. Only eligible Scheduled Operators of fixed wing aircrafts were eligible to submit their proposals under UDAN International.

Disinvestment of Air India

173. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of subsidiaries of Air India together with their functions;
- (b) the details of their physical and financial performance during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has taken a decision to sell total stakes in Air India, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether disinvestment of Air India would also include disinvestment of all its subsidiaries, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of subsidiaries of Air India along with their functions are as under:

1. Air India Air Transport Services Ltd - Air India Air Transport Services Limited (AIATSL) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Air India Limited, performing ground handling activities upon hiving off ground handling activities by Air India. It was operationalized on 1st February, 2013 and started autonomous functioning with effect from 1st April 2014. AIATSL is performing ground handling presently at 75 Airports in India and is offering a comprehensive range of services such as station management, passenger handling, ramp handling, aircraft cabin cleaning services, VIP/VVIP flight handling, cargo and mail handling, load control, flight operations and cargo warehouse handling.
2. Air India Express Limited-Air India Express Limited (AIXL) is an Indian low cost airline which started its operations from 29th April 2005. It operates around 593 flights per week to 31 destinations including the Middle East and Southeast Asia.
3. Air India Engineering Services Limited-Air India Engineering Services Limited (AIESL) caters to engineering maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO) service to the aircraft of Air India, AASL (Airline Allied Services Limited) and AIXL (Air-India Express Limited). It offers line maintenance facility to around 78 domestic stations.

4. Airline Allied Services Limited - Airline Allied Services Limited (AASL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Air India Limited, is a scheduled regional airline operating passenger flights under the brand name of Alliance Air. Alliance Air primarily provides connectivity to Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities and a feeder airline to the network & in complete synergy with Air India Limited.
5. Hotel Corporation of India Ltd (HCI)- HCI has four units viz. Centaur Hotel, Delhi, Chefair Delhi, Chefair Flight Catering, Mumbai and Centaur Lake View Hotel, Srinagar. It also operates the T3 lounge at IGI Airport.
- (b) The details of physical and financial performance during the last three years of subsidiaries of Air India are given in the statement (*See below*)
- (c) The Government has no plan to exit Air India by offering sale of 100 per cent stake.
- (d) The Preliminary Information Memorandum (PIM) for inviting Expression of Interest (EOI) for the Strategic Disinvestment of Air India including its shareholding in Air India Express and AI SATS was issued on 28th March, 2018. No EoI/ bid was received till the last date of receipt of bids. The Government remains committed to the disinvestment of Air India. In this regard, the Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM) has decided as follows:
- (i) In view of volatile crude prices and adverse fluctuations in exchange rates, the present environment is not conducive to stimulate interest amongst investors for strategic disinvestment of Air India in immediate near future. The issue would be revisited once global economic indicators including oil prices and forex conditions stabilize,
- (ii) To separately decide the contours of the mode of disposal of the subsidiaries viz. Air India Engineering Services Limited (AIESL), Air India Air Transport Services Limited (AIATSL) and Airline Allied Services Limited (AASL).

Statement

Details of physical and financial performance of subsidiaries of Air India

1. Air India Air Transport Services Limited:

Physical & Financial Performance of AIATSL during the last three years -

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov.)
Manpower Data	9001	11526	12992
Number of flights handled	1,19,218	1,31,205	1,43,470

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov.)
Total Revenue (₹ in crores)	636.90	618.72	667.96 (Prov)
Profit before tax (₹ in crores)	104.77	51.78	122.15(Prov.)

2. Air India Express Limited:

Physical and Financial Performance of Air India Express Limited during the last three years:

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov.)
Available Seat Kms (Ask) - Million	8730	11574	13195
Revenue Passenger Kms (Rpk) - Million	7189	8786	10051
Passenger Load Factor - %	82.3	75.9	76.2
No. of Passengers Carried (Million)	2.8	3,42	3.89
Aircraft Utilization - Hrs/Day (On Total Fleet)	11.3	12.2	12.7
On-Time Performance (Otp) - %	82.3	78.6	85
Operating Revenue (₹ in crores)	2910	3330	3546
Total Revenue (₹ in crores)	2918	3356	3620
Operating Profit / Loss (₹ in crores)	682	565	473
Net profit / Loss (₹ in crores)	362	297	262

3. Air India Engineering Services Limited:

Physical and Financial Performance of Air India Engineering Services Limited for past three years:

Particulars	(Rupees in crores)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov.)
Operating Income	620.27	740.45	783.26
Operating Expenses	1174.37	1251.36	1180.23
Operating Profit	-554.10	-510.91	-396.97
Total Revenue	620.27	740.48	794.43
Total Expenditure	1178.89	1251.36	1290.09

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov.)
Profit / (Loss) before Other Comprehensive Income		-510.88	-495.66
Other Comprehensive Income	0.00	-7.01	51.22
Total Comprehensive Income	-558.62	-517.89	-444.44

4. Airline Allied Services Limited :

Physical and Financial Performance of AASL during the last three years -

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov.)
ASKM (Million)	342.639	470.589	729.714
RPKM (Million)	227.984	323.771	570.335
Seat Factor (%)	66.5	68.8	78.2
Passengers carried (Million)	0.400	0.625	1.281
Total Revenue (₹ crore)	273.86	398.17	602.19
Total Expenses (₹ crore)	472.61	684.87	865.95
Profit/(Loss) (₹ crore)	(198.75)	(286.70)	(263.76)

5. Hotel Corporation of India Ltd:

Physical and financial performance of Hotel Corporation of India Limited is during the last three years -

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Prov.)
Income (₹ In Lakhs)	4751.29	5255.99	5512.71
Expenditure ₹ In Lakhs)	8178.45	9348.99	9046.18
Gross Operating (Loss) (₹ In Lakhs)	(3427.16)	(4093.00)	(3533.47)
Net Profit/(Loss) after adjustment	(5775.67)	(6176.98)	(5528.86)
No.of Room nights sold	53573	52301	68615
No. of Flights Catered	6662	14741	16363

Water aerodromes in the country

174. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of water aerodromes to be set up across the country;

(b) the details of criteria for choosing places for water aerodromes to be set up across the country; and

(c) whether Government plans to include seaplane operations under the Phase III of UDAN scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Based on the pre-feasibility study carried out by multi-disciplinary team of Airports Authority of India (AAI), the Government of India has included following sites for Water Aerodromes in 3rd round of bidding under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik):

1. Statue of Unity, Sardar Sarovar Dam, Gujarat
2. Sabarmati River Front, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
3. Dharoj Dam, Gujarat
4. Shatrunjay Dam, Gujarat
5. Umrangso Reservoir, Assam
6. Guwahati River Front, Assam
7. Tehri Dam, Uttarakhand
8. Erai Dam, Distt. Chandarpur, Maharashtra
9. Khindsi Dam, Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra
10. Nagarjuna Sagar, Telangana

Sanctioning of second airport in major cities

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

(a) whether Government is considering for sanctioning second airport in the major cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the cities wherein second airport is planned for; and

(c) the time by when the second airport in these cities will be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Sir. At present, no such proposal to sanction second

airport in major cities of the country is under consideration in the Ministry. However, Government of India has granted approval to greenfield airport projects at Navi Mumbai, Mopa in Goa, Purandar in Pune and Jewar in Uttar Pradesh to cater to the future traffic demands of Mumbai, Goa, Pune and Delhi-airports respectively. The anticipated date of completion of Navi Mumbai Airport project is December, 2021 and that of Mopa, Goa airport project is September, 2020. Whereas, in case of Purandar, Pune and Jewar airport project in UP, approval to the projects were conveyed only in May, 2018. 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.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Issues in UDAN regional connectivity scheme

176. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the UDAN Scheme licenses for regional connectivity were given to private operators, for example Mumbai - Kolhapur - Mumbai sector was given to M/s Air Deccan, and Air Deccan could not successfully operate flights on the sector apparently due to many technical issues such as services and support; and

(b) whether Government is taking adequate steps to address these issues in order to ensure regional connectivity under UDAN scheme remains successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) is a demand-driven scheme, where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on particular routes and interested eligible Airline Operators participate in the e-bidding to be held time to time for award of routes/networks. The Mumbai-Kolhapur Sector was awarded to M/s Air Deccan by the Implementing Agency but the Selected Airline Operator could not operate successfully on the said Sector and therefore, the awarded network has been cancelled. The cancelled network has been included in the 3rd round of bidding under RCS-UDAN.

Recovery of outstanding amount of DIAL

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

(a) whether Government has to recover any outstanding amount from DIAL for security services provided at Delhi International Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) details regarding action taken for recovery of the said amount;

(d) whether there has been any delay in deputing more security personnel at Delhi International Airport due to monetary reasons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Central Industrial Security Force(CISF), which provides security at IGI Airport, Delhi, has reported that an amount of Rs 707.31 cr., which includes the penal interest, stands outstanding against Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL).

(c) The cost of deployment of CISF personnel at airport is met out of PSF collected from embarking passengers. DIAL has highlighted the issue of deficit of PSF(Security Component) funds as the reason for the outstanding dues payable to CISF. Ministry of Civil Aviation has taken all necessary steps to address this issue including setting up of a Committee headed by Secretary, Department of Expenditure to determine the rate of PSF to be collected by Airport Operators.

(d) and (e) The requirement of manpower for security at airports is decided by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), the regulatory authority for civil aviation security in the country, by way of conducting survey/re-survey. The CISF and Airport Operators are also involved in the survey/re-survey and assessment. On the basis of the assessment, BCAS recommends the manpower requirement to Ministry of Home Affairs for sanction of manpower deployment. As on 31.10.2018 4563 CISF personnel are deployed as against sanctioned strength of 4653, which includes 28% of reserve.

Pressure on financials of airlines

178. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite growth momentum, the airlines financials continue to remain under pressure;

(b) whether it is also a fact that yields have been flat for all carriers;

(c) whether rising fuel costs and rupee depreciation has increased input costs for carriers;

- (d) whether it has not been passed on to customers entirely; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (e) The spiraling cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), the global economic slow down, low yields due to intense competition and the consequent widening gap between revenue and expenses have contributed to a downturn in the airline industry. Over the years, the operational costs for airlines have gone up mainly due to the increase in fuel prices and the depreciation of Rupee. The pricing of ATF was deregulated with effect from 1st April, 2001 and the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decisions on pricing of ATF in line with its international price and other market conditions.

Inspection of AAI's ATCO certification process

179. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the regulator inspecting AAI's ATCO certification process and issuance of fresh licenses to the 3,100 air traffic controllers will be concluded by March, 2019 when the ICAO has been invited again to validate India's effective implementation of the licensing parameters;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the global watchdog raised the ATCO licensing suggesting that there was a conflict of interest in AAI being a service provider as well as the regulator of air traffic controller; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The task of licensing of Air Traffic Controllers (ATCOs) has been bestowed upon the Directorate General of Civil Aviation. The process may not conclude by March, 2019 as it requires formulation of regulations, guidance material and office set unjncluding technical manpower and training etc.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), in its report of April, 2018 had advised to avoid perceived or potential conflict of interest of inspectorate staff performing certification and oversight of functions and responsibilities of ATCOs at the Airports Authority of India.

Increase in airlines passengers

180. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for air travel continues to be high as airlines reported over 18 per cent jump in passengers traffic in June, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that domestic passengers increased to 11.32 million in June, 2018 as compared with 9.56 million in June, 2017; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) All airports taken together in India handled 22.28 million domestic passengers (sum of embarked and disembarked passengers) in June 2018 as compared to 18.92 million domestic passengers in June 2017, registering a growth of about 18 percent. Month-wise domestic passengers handled during June-October 2018 *vis-a-vis* June-October 2017 (in million) is given as under:

Month	2018	2017	% Change
June	22.28	18.92	17.8%
July	22.94	18.86	21.6%
August	22.34	19.12	16.9%
September	22.26	18.86	18.0%
October	23.25	20.56	13.1%

(c) and (d) All airports taken together in India handled 11.08 million embarked domestic passengers in June 2018 as compared to 9.48 million embarked domestic passengers in June 2017, registering a growth of 16.9 percent.

Proposal for clearance of new airport terminal at Vijayawada

181. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) when was the proposal submitted for the Environment, Forest and Climate Change clearance of new terminal at Vijayawada with an estimated cost of ₹ 500 crores;

(b) what are the reasons for delay in getting approval from the Expert Appraisal Committee of that Ministry; and

(c) by when the approval of AAI is going to be acquired and by when the project would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has submitted the proposal to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) on 27th June, 2018.

(b) The approval from the MoEF&CC involves examination of proposal by the Expert Appraisal Committee, granting of Terms of Reference, preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environment Management Plan (EMP) report, public hearing etc. The proposal for clearance in respect of new terminal building at Vijayawada airport has already been examined by the Expert Appraisal Committee, which has granted Terms of Reference and has issued directions to prepare EIA-EMP report on the subject along with the public hearing.

(c) The whole process of obtaining clearance/approval as mentioned above, takes about 9 to 12 months. AAI is likely to receive the EIA report by March, 2019 and the project is expected to be completed by March, 2022.

Shortage of pilots/air traffic controllers

†182. SHRI LAL SINGH VADODIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of trained pilots and air traffic controllers is being felt for safe aviation service in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating on taking any step to address such shortcomings; and

(c) 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) There is a shortage of type rated Pilots-in-Command in the country. To cover the shortage of type rated Pilots-in-command, the validation of foreign licenses is done by DGCA under the provisions contained in Rule 45 of Aircraft

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rules, 1937 and the procedures laid down in CAR(Civil Aviation Requirement) Section 7, Series G Part II. For, Air Traffic Controllers, there is no shortage for safe aircraft operations and the number of officers posted are as per norms of staffing policy.

(b) and (c) All schedule and Non-schedule airlines have been advised to develop their own in-house strength to reduce the dependency on the foreign pilots. Airlines are required to submit their phase out plan for foreign pilots periodically. Further, the Government has extended the use of foreign pilots by Indian Carriers upto 31.12.2020 in view of shortage of type rated Pilots-in-command.

The details of the Indian Pilots upgraded as Pilots-in-Command and Phase out of Foreign Pilots by domestic airlines in the Year 2018 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Indian pilots upgraded as Pilots in command and Phasingout of Foreign Pilots by domestic airlines

Sl. No.	Operator	No. of Indian pilots	No. of Foreign Pilots	No. of Indian Pilots upgraded as Pilot-in-Command	Phased out foreign pilots from period Jan., 2018 to Sept., 2018
2018					
1.	Alliance Air	84	45	02	00
2.	Air India Express Ltd.	334	14	16	11
3.	Air Asia	269	09	41	07
4.	Blue Dart	56	02	04	04
5.	Go Airlines	400	43	19	10
6.	INDIGO	2697	81	198	06
7.	Jet Airways	1620	28	150	12
8.	Spice Jet	845	34	62	02
9.	Vistara	253	04	17	01

Operation of flights under UDAN scheme

183. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether flight from Mysore to Chennai by Air Odisha was to be operated under UDAN scheme;

(b) whether flight from Baldota/Koppal to Goa, and Hyderabad has to be commenced under the UDAN scheme;

(c) whether flight from Hubli to Chennai, Hindon, Hyderabad, Kannur, Pune and Ahmedabad were to start under the UDAN scheme;

(d) if so, reasons for delay in operation of the above destinations under the UDAN scheme; and

(e) by when they are going to start their operations to above destinations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Mysuru - Chennai route/network was awarded to M/s Air Odisha Aviation Private Limited under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) by the Implementing Agency. However, Network of M/s Air Odisha Aviation Private Limited has been terminated due to non-operation of flights. The route/network have been opened for 3rd round of bidding under RCS - UDAN.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir.

(d) Flight from Baldota/Koppal to Goa, Hyderabad awarded to M/s Turbo Aviation Private Limited is likely to commence on receipt of consent of the Airport Operator.

(e) RCS flights from Hubli to Chennai, Hindon, Hyderabad, Kannur, Pune and Ahmedabad are likely to start from January, 2019.

Help to ailing airline industry

184. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from the airline industry to resolve the crisis of heavy losses by helping them secure credit from other sources and if so, details thereof;

(b) the action plan by Government in helping the ailing airline industry; and

(c) whether Government has sought help from private players for haircuts to help certain ailing airlines and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) A representation has been received from Federation of Indian Airlines (FIA), recently, for helping the industry by allowing an additional one month unsecured credit on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) and Airport Charges. Government has taken several measures to revive the airline industry and ensure long term viability of the sector. The airline industry is a dynamic industry which requires continuous adjustment according to global and domestic needs. The Government has constantly been responding to industry conditions and undertaking specific measures to facilitate and enable growth of the sector. Steps also include reduction of Central Excise Duty applicable on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) from 14% to 11% w.e.f. 11th October 2018 and rationalization of GST provisions, with a view to revive the airline industry.

Non-operation of air india flights

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

(a) the total number of aircrafts with Air India and number of aircrafts out of them which have been grounded due to want of machine parts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 19 more aircrafts of Air India have also been grounded due to want of machine parts, recently;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on purchase of these parts and reasons for not making any arrangement to purchase the same; and

(d) the per day loss accruing to Air India due to non-operationlization of these aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The total number of Aircraft in Air India fleet are 123 (four B747, eighteen B777, twenty seven B787, twenty two A319, thirty two A320 and twenty A321). As on 6th December 2018, five Boeing fleet aircraft (Two B787 and three B777) and ten Airbus fleet aircraft (five A319 and five A320) were on ground for want of Engines and Spares.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) An amount of approx. ₹ 1525 crore are required for the spares and recovery of un-serviceable engines to make these aircraft operational. Because of grounding of these aircraft, Air India has not been able to add more routes and hence Air India has been constrained to re-schedule and combine some flights. Due to re-scheduling and combination of flights, the accrual of exact loss per day due to non-operational of grounded aircraft is not available.

Concession sought by FIA

186. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Airlines (FIA) has sought concessions from the Ministry, including additional time to pay oil companies and airport operators;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the airlines industry has been pitching for bringing aviation fuel under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bail-out airline industry facing challenging times and substantial losses in the domestic environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Government constantly responds to the needs and challenges faced by the airline industry from time to time and has taken several measures, including reduction of Central Excise Duty applicable on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) from 14% to 11% w.e.f. 11th October 2018 and rationalization of GST provisions, with a view to revive the airline industry and ensure the long term viability and health of the industry.

Use of National Emblem on visiting cards

187. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of National Emblem on visiting cards by Executives of private commercial organizations is an offence under the State Emblem of India (Prohibition of Improper Use) Act, 2005;

(b) if so, the details in this regard along with penalties etc. for violation of above act;

(c) whether Members of Parliament/ MLAs who are also Directors/Executives of listed private companies are permitted to use the Emblem on their visiting cards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Section 3 of the State Emblem of India (Prohibition of Improper Use) Act, 2005 prohibits the unauthorized or improper use of the Emblem of India. As per Rule 10(3) of the State Emblem of India (Regulation of Use) Rules, 2007, "No association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not, shall use the emblem on their letter-heads, brochures, seats, crests, badges, house flags or for any other purpose in any manner".

As per Section 7 (1) of the State Emblem of India (Prohibition of Improper Use) Act, 2005, "Any person who contravenes the provisions of Section 3 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both or, if having been previously convicted of an offence under this Section, is again convicted of any such offence, he shall be punishable for the second and for every subsequent offence with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months, which may extend to two years and with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees".

(c) and (d) As per Schedule-I (read with Schedule-III) to the State Emblem of India (Regulation of Use) Rules, 2007, the Constitutional or Statutory Authorities, Ministries or Departments of the Central Government, State Governments or Union Territory Administrations, Members of Parliament/MLAs may use the Emblem of India on their visiting card for legitimate representational purpose.

Provision of old airport terminals on rental basis

188. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to provide old airport terminals for events on rental basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this will fetch for Government a good amount of revenue from many parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Need for comprehensive aviation infrastructure plans

189. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India needs a comprehensive aviation infrastructure plans as air traffic is booming;

(b) whether it is also a fact that developing airports like real estate business is doomed to fail;

(c) whether the airports need to be developed first and foremost as a catalyst for economic development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A comprehensive aviation capacity expansion program, NABH (NextGen Airports for Bharat) Nirman, as announced in the Union Budget 2018, is intended to develop sufficient airport and air space capacity. NABH Nirman, a multi-year program, envisages to expand India's aviation capacity 4 to 5 times to serve a billion passenger trips a year. This program includes overall passenger growth projections, detailed passenger forecasts for all major airports, new regulatory approaches for greenfield and brownfield airports, collaborative urban and land planning frameworks with various states, and necessary financing to build out aviation capacity. Various experts have estimated that aviation capacity expansion to reach a billion trips will require between ₹ 3 lakh crores and 4 lakh crores. Airport investments are required in both commercially viable major airports, minor airports operated as a public service and wide range of other landing facilities such as no-frills, airports, helipads, and water-based ports for seaplanes. Significant investments are also required in managing air space and in digitizing air traffic management.

(b) India has witnessed double digit passenger growth at airports for 50 consecutive months and the trend is likely to continue. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has a CAPEX plan of ₹ 25000 crores for next five years. Further, a total investment of ₹ 1 Lakh crores is expected in aviation sector of India in next five years, which includes CAPEX of AAI, airport expansion plans of Joint Venture (JV) Airports, development of Greenfield airports, development of airports under UDAN, purchase of aircraft by airlines etc.

(c) and (d) The development of airports provides fast and safe connectivity to remote places with rest of the country and brings business opportunities closer to people giving an impetus to economic development in the respective regions.

Retrofitting of Boeing 777

190. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India had to send two brand new Boeing 777 to the US for being retrofitted with the latest security and communication systems so that they can replace 25 year old jumbo jets used by the President, Vice President and the Prime Minister for long international flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said aircraft will be back to India after two years as retrofitting will take a minimum of two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The two new B777 aircraft were sent to US for retrofitting on 01.06.2018 and 30.06.2018 respectively. These two B777 aircraft bearing registration No.VT-ALV and VT-ALW have been positioned in US for retrofit with the latest Security and Communication Systems so that they can replace 22-25 years old B 747 Jets used by the President, Vice President and the Prime Minister for long international flights.

(c) and (d) The expected date of arrival of the two B777 aircraft after retrofitting are as follows:

Aircraft Registration No.	Date of Arrival
VT-ALV	01.12.2019
VT-ALW	30.12.2019

Fall in safety audit score

191. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has decided to regulate air traffic controllers as demanded by International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India's safety audit score has fallen to 57.44 per cent from previous 65.82 per cent; and

(d) whether there was no safety concern red flagged by ICAO during their audit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Based on the observation made by the ICAO in their audit report, this Ministry has decided that the regulation and oversight of Air Traffic Controllers shall be done by DGCA.

(c) ICAO conducted an audit of India in November 2015 and November 2017 wherein 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 risen approximately to 73.6%.

(d) The purpose of the ICAO audit is to ascertain that the country has an effective safety oversight system to meet its obligation as a signatory to the Chicago Convention, 1944.

Policy for e-commerce regulatory body

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

(a) whether any step has been taken to regulate e-commerce platforms by Government, till date;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is planning to set up any e-commerce regulatory body;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) details of the complaints received since 1st January, 2014 by Government regarding e-commerce platforms and details of the action taken on the same; and
- (f) what steps have been taken by Government for 'quality assurance mechanism' in e-commerce platforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) E-commerce activities are governed by a number of Regulations/ Acts of the Government. Information Technology Act 2000 provides legal recognition for the transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange and other means of electronic communication, commonly referred to as "Electronic Commerce", which involve the use of alternatives to paper based methods of communication and storage of information. Ecommerce companies have to comply with the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable laws of the country. Such companies with FDI can operate only in activities which are specifically permitted as per the 'Consolidated FDI Policy Circular of 2017', which is available at the website of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion at www.dipp.nic.in. Any violation of FDI regulations are covered by the penal provisions of the FEMA. Reserve Bank of India administers the FEMA and Directorate of Enforcement under the Ministry of Finance is the authority for the enforcement of FEMA. Further, activities of e-commerce companies inter alia involve compliance of Shops and Establishments Act of the State concerned.

- (c) There is no proposal at present for setting up a regulator for e-commerce.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) National Consumer Helpline (NCH) has been set up by the Department of Consumer Affairs to receive complaints from consumers. The details of complaints received at NCH in e-commerce sector are tabulated below:

Sector -E-commerce

Year	No. of Grievances received in sector	Complaints sent to convergence companies	Redressal Received	Response%
May 2014-March 2015*	15168	5806	4510	77.7
April 2015-March 2016	28331	13959	11585	83
April 2016- Mar 2017 **	54872	38315	34852	91
April 2017- March 2018	78562	50820	48043	94.5
April 2018-30 Nov 2018	68506	40669	33612	82.6***

* In April 2014, NCH was not operational due to re-location from DU to IIPA

** Inception of INGRAM from 11 Aug. 2016

*** Response are still on progress for Sep. 18, Oct. 18, Nov. 18

(f) Consumer Protection Act, 1986 has been enacted to better protect the interests of the consumers. It covers all goods and services and all mode of transactions including e-commerce. Under the provision of the said Act, a three tier quasi-judicial mechanism, called Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission/ Forum, has been set up at the district, State and National levels to provide simple, quick and inexpensive redressal to consumer disputes. From August 2016, the portal www.consumerhelpline.gov.in has been developed to provide a platform to consumers to register their complaints.

National Consumer Helpline (NCH) had partnered with some companies to resolve their customer complaints received by NCH. This is the alternate grievance redressal method, and is a completely voluntary initiative taken up by these companies. As part of this 'Convergence' programme, NCH forwards/gives access to the individual Convergence Company to address/redress these complaints as per the Company's own internal grievance handling system. Companies which have voluntarily partnered with NCH as part of the 'Convergence' programme, directly respond to these complaints according to their redressal process and revert by providing a feedback to the complainant on the portal directly. Complaints regarding those companies which have not partnered with National Consumer Helpline are forwarded by NCH to the company for redressal.

Further, the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has a Consumer Affairs Department to provide consumers with prompt attention and speedy redressal of their grievances/complaints lodged regarding quality of BIS certified products.

Trade with Pakistan

†193. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) the quantity-wise details of commodities imported from Pakistan and exported to Pakistan during the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 and the current year so far;

(b) the details of revenue earned by India from above exports, item-wise and year-wise, since 2014, till date; and

(c) the amount of Indian currency spent on the commodities imported from Pakistan, item-wise and year-wise, since 2014, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The quantity-wise details of top 25 commodities imported from Pakistan and exported to Pakistan, the item-wise details of revenue earned by India from these exports and the item-wise amount of Indian currency spent on the commodities imported from Pakistan, during the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 and the current year so far, are given in the Statement (*See* below). As the data indicates, the top 25 commodities constitute a majority of total imports from Pakistan and exports to Pakistan, respectively in the said years.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

The quantity-wise and item-wise details of revenue earned by India from export and amount of Indian currency spent on the commodities imported from Pakistan during 2014 to 2018

(A) Quantity and value of top 25 commodities imported by India from Pakistan, and the amount of Indian currency spent thereon, in 2014-15

Sl. No.	HS Code (6 Digit)	Commodity	Unit	Quantity in thousands	Values in ₹ lacs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	80410	Dates Fresh or Dried	KGS	1,31,769.18	60,350.01
2.	271012	Light Oils and Preparations:	TON	93.61	46,234.54
3.	252329	Other Portland Cement	KGS	7,91,520.39	27,102.15
4.	520100	Cotton, Not Carded or Combed	KGS	25,307.08	22,621.87
5.	271019	Other Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from bituminous minerals etc	TON	41.25	18,705.02
6.	252010	Gypsum; Anhydrite	KGS	9,05,197.03	12,819.90
7.	700529	Other N-Wird, Float and SRFC Ground/Polished Glass	SQM	3,527.31	8,839.05
8.	410719	Other Whole Hids/Skins	KGS	447.61	6,993.52
9.	283620	Sodium Carbonate	KGS	37,495.00	6,629.13
10.	390421	Other Polyvinyl Chloride Non-Plasticised	KGS	9,235.00	5,849.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	290321	Vinyl Chloride (Chloroethylene), Unsaturated	KGS	10,652.00	5,769.71
12.	520942	Denim	SQM	2,725.52	4,907.82
13.	80280	Areca Nuts:	KGS	3,538.00	4,125.35
14.	521142	Denim of Yarns of Different Colour of Mixed Cotton Fabrics Weighing >200 GSM	SQM	2,157.75	4,037.07
15.	260600	Aluminium Ores and Concentrates	KGS	72,912.13	4,000.92
16.	410419	Other Grain of Bovine in Wet State Including Wet-Blue	KGS	241.70	3,909.05
17.	410799	Other, Hides/ Skins including Sides	KGS	161.46	3,482.83
18.	510129	Other Decreased Wool Not Carbonised Nor Carded or Combed	KGS	3,723.37	2,930.08
19.	901890	Other Instruments and Appliances of Medical Science	NOS	1,092.14	2,925.87
20.	510119	Other Wool, Greasy, Including Fleece-Washed	KGS	4,080.67	2,793.28
21.	390410	Poly (Vinyl Chloride), Not Mixed With Other	KGS	4,826.43	2,730.43
22.	631090	Other Rags, Scrap Twine. Cordage. Rope etc.	KGS	12,338.06	2,702.85
23.	121190	Other: Seeds:	KGS	1,879.34	1,899.64
24.	400400	Waste, Parings and Scrap of Rubber (Besides Hard Rubber) and Powder and Granules	KGS	5,283.13	1,662.75
25.	410449	Other Grain of Bovine in Dry State (Crust)	KGS	61.73	1,598.22

TOTAL (value of top 25 commodities imported from Pakistan in 2014-15)	2,65,620.69
TOTAL (value of all commodities imported from Pakistan in 2014-15)	3,04,066.81

Source: DGCI&S

(B) *Quantity and value of top 25 commodities imported by India from Pakistan, and the amount of Indian currency spent thereon in 2015-16*

Sl. No.	HS Code (6 Digits)	Commodity	Unit	Quantity in thousands	Values in ₹ lacs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	271012	Light Oils and Preparations:	TON	166.97	58913.27
2.	80410	Dates Fresh or Dried	KGS	115400.98	57761.02
3.	252329	Other Portland Cement	KGS	858272.19	31874.26
4.	271019	Other Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained from bituminous Minerals etc.	TON	46.03	17142.07
5.	520100	Cotton, Not Carded or Combed	KGS	16109.57	14186.97
6.	270900	Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained From Bituminous Minerals Crude	TON	45.71	13188.31
7.	252010	Gypsum; Anhydrite	KGS	804210.49	11869.44
8.	260600	Aluminium Ores and Concentrates	KGS	124186.81	8087.14
9.	283620	Sodium Carbonate	KGS	39910.00	7213.21
10.	520942	Denim	SQM	3156.27	5128.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	631090	Other Rags, Scrap Twine, Cordage, Rope etc.	KGS	17597.23	4089.46
12.	410799	Other/Hides/ Skins Including Sides	KGS	190.15	3601.50
13.	700529	Other N-Wired, Float and Surface Ground or Polished Glass	SQM	866.67	3040.11
14.	510129	Other Degreased Wool Not Carbonised Nor Carded or Combed	KGS	4451.38	3015.08
15.	521142	Denim of Yarns of Different Colour of Mixed Cotton Fabrics Weighing 200 GSM	SQM	1547.55	2499.60
16.	390410	Poly (Vinyl Chloride), Not Mixed With Other	KGS	4284.00	2345.32
17.	220720	Ethyl Alcohol and Other Spirits Denatured of Any Strength	LTR	3994.14	2141.35
18.	400400	Waste, Parings and Scrap of Rubber (Besides Hard Rubber) and Powder and Granules Obtained therefrom	KGS	6584.37	2055.16
19.	390421	Other Polyvinyl Chloride Non-Plasticised	KGS	3196.00	1782.25
20.	901890	Other Instruments and Appliances of Medical Science	NOS	676.65	1749.57
21.	510119	Other Wool, Greasy, Including Fleece-Washed	KGS	2692.92	1674.91
22.	91099	Other : Seed:	KGS	3272.00	1604.51
23.	250100	Salt (Including Table Salt and Denatured Salt) and Pure Sodium Chloride Whether or Not in Aqueous Solution Sea Water	KGS	56114.21	1602.24
24.	410719	Other Whole Hides or Skins	KGS	101.96	1554.87

25.	410449	Other Grain of Bovine in Dry State (Crust)	KGS	85.45	1505.30
		TOTAL (value of top 25 commodities imported from Pakistan in 2015-16)			2,59,625.52
		TOTAL (value of all commodities imported from Pakistan in 2015-16)			2,88,450.27

Source: DGCI&S

(C) Quantity and value of top 25 commodities imported by India from Pakistan, and the amount of Indian currency spent thereon, in 2016-17

Sl. No.	HS Code (6 Digit)	Commodity	Unit	Quantity in thousands	Values in ₹ lacs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	80410	Dates Fresh or Dried	KGS	1,65,496.47	84,851.43
2.	252329	Other Portland Cement	KGS	14,52,506.36	55,939.24
3.	271012	Light Oils and Preparations:	TON	135.80	45,726.52
4.	260600	Aluminium Ores and Concentrates	KGS	1,79,832.90	11,082.07
5.	252010	Gypsum; Anhydrite	KGS	7,25,790.83	11,008.48
6.	520100	Cotton, Not Carded or Combed	KGS	7,297.02	8,284.54
7.	271019	Other Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained From bituminous Minerals etc.	TON	22.78	7,074.57
8.	283620	Sodium Carbonate	KGS	40,873.10	6,745.95
9.	410799	Other/Hides/Skins including Sides	KGS	292.87	6,421.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	631090	Other Rags, Scrap Twine, Cordage, Rope etc.	KGS	20,514.65	5,052.68
11.	700529	Other N-Wired, Float and Surface Ground or Polished Glass	SQM	1,086.52	4,307.06
12.	901890	Other Instruments and Appliances of Medical Science	NOS	1,166.38	4,203.53
13.	410719	Other Whole Hides or Skins	KGS	258.67	3,709.26
14.	91099	Other: Seed:	KGS	5,317.33	3,541.33
15.	520942	Denim	SQM	1,799.72	2,893.60
16.	281512	Sodium Hydroxide in Aqueous Solution (Soda Lye)	KGS	9,717.00	2,576.91
17.	400400	Rubber and Powder and Granules obtained therefrom	KGS	8,734.31	2,534.07
18.	220720	Ethyl Alcohol and Other Spirits Denatured of Any Strength	LTR	4,260.00	2,326.90
19.	510129	Carded or Combed	KGS	2,621.26	1,946.84
20.	521142	Denim of Yarns of Different Colour of Mixed Cotton Fabrics Weighing >200 GSM	SQM	1,116.11	1,715.64
21.	510119	Other Wool, Greasy. Including Fleece-Washed	KGS	2,587.48	1,637.71
22.	250100	and Pure Sodium Chloride Whether or Not in Aqueous Solution Sea Water	KGS	53,785.49	1,589.05
23.	901849	Other Instruments and Appliances, Used in Dental	NOS	532.94	1,426.76

24.	30617	Other Shrimps and Prawns: Frozen	KGS	406.68	1,385.83
25.	410449	Other Grain of Bovine in Dry State (Crust)	KGS	65.31	1,277.24
TOTAL (value of top 25 commodities imported from Pakistan in 2016-17)					
2,79,258.99					
TOTAL (value of all commodities imported from Pakistan in 2016-17)					
3,04,877.05					

Source: DGCI&S

(D) Quantity and value of top 25 commodities imported by India from Pakistan, and the amount of Indian currency spent thereon, in 2017-18

Sl. No.	HS Code (6 Digit)	Commodity	Unit	Quantity in thousands	Values in ₹ lacs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	80410	Dates Fresh or Dried	KGS	151736.70	72598.92
2.	252329	Other Portland Cement	KGS	1272542.00	49932.35
3.	271019	Other Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained From bituminous Minerals etc.	TON	90.26	35166.55
4.	310210	Urea Whether or Not in Aqueous Solution	KGS	131852.00	22385.31
5.	271012	Light Oils and Preparations:	TON	58.41	18317.09
6.	260600	Aluminium Ores and Concentrates	KGS	219417.00	13039.99
7.	252010	Gypsum; Anhydrite	KGS	793211.00	11558.00
8.	631090	Other Rags, Scrap Twine, Cordage, Rope etc.	KGS	35045.55	8803.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	410799	Other/ Hides/Skins Including Sides	KGS	295.63	5945.92
10.	281512	Sodium Hydroxide in Aqueous Solution (Soda Lye or Liquid Soda)	KGS	12645.56	4319.19
11.	283620	Sodium Carbonate	KGS	24040.00	3993.87
12.	901890	Other Instruments and Appliances of Medical Science	NOS	1678.32	3518.54
13.	400400	Waste, Parings and Scrap of Rubber (Besides Hard Rubber) and Powder and Granules Obtained Therefrom	KGS	10629.04	3289.18
14.	390769	Other: Polyethyleneterephthalate)	KGS	7495.67	2694.88
15.	410449	Other Grain of Bovine in Dry State (Crust)	KGS	146.14	2672.80
16.	170199	Sugar Refined Not Containing Flavouring or Colouring Matter	KGS	11290.00	2548.48
17.	410719	Other Whole Hides or Skins	KGS	119.17	2453.31
18.	520942	Denim	SQM	1466.48	2206.00
19.	521142	Denim of Yarns of Different Colour of Mixed Cotton Fabrics Weighing >200 GSM Salt (Including Table Salt and Denatured Salt)	SQM	1442.39	2126.59
20.	250100	and Pure Sodium Chloride Whether or Not in Aqueous Solution Sea Water	KGS	68649.25	2090.86
21.	320415	Vat Dyes (Including Those Usable in That State As Pigments) and Preparations Based Thereon	KGS	1286.64	2056.36

22.	700529	Other N-Wired, Float and Surface Ground or Polished Glass	SQM	597.32	1926.95
23.	510129	Other Decreased Wool Not Carbonised Nor Carded or Combed	KGS	2875.59	1888.37
24.	120770	Melon Seeds:	KGS	3853.29	1790.19
25.	251910	Natural Magnesium Carbonate (Magnesite)	KGS	42847.21	1725.43
TOTAL (value of top 25 commodities imported from Pakistan in 2017-18)					2,79,048.37
TOTAL (value of all commodities imported from Pakistan in 2017-18)					3,15,030.13

Source: DGCI&S

(E) Quantity and value of top 25 commodities imported by India from Pakistan, and the amount of Indian currency spent thereon in 2018-19 (April-October) (P)*

Sl. No.	HS Code (6 Digit)	Commodity	Unit	Quantity in thousands	Values in ₹ lacs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	80410	Dates Fresh or Dried	KGS	92,872.12	48,453.67
2.	271012	Light Oils and Preparations:	TON	85.33	44,063.04
3.	271019	Other Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained From Bituminous Minerals etc.	TON	57.15	32,761.13
4.	252329	Other Portland Cement	KGS	6,70,440.00	27,041.32
5.	260600	Aluminium Ores and Concentrates	KGS	1,38,506.83	8,707.22
6.	252010	Gypsum; Anhydrite	KGS	5,02,194.00	7,832.11

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	631090	Other Rags, Scrap Twine, Cordage, Rope etc.	KGS	21,416.22	5,528.72
8.	283620	Sodium Carbonate	KGS	30,720.00	5,448.25
9.	320415	Vat Dyes (Including Those Usable in That State As Pigments) and Preparations Based Thereon	KGS	1,603.74	3,703.33
10.	901890	Other Instruments and Appliances of Medical Science	NOS	1,023.62	2,926.01
11.	400400	Waste, Parings and Scrap of Rubber (Besides Hard Rubber) and Powder and Granules Obtained Therefrom	KGS	7,866.32	2,708.77
12.	390769	Other: Poly(Ethylene Terephthalate)	KGS	6,475.14	2,507.93
13.	410799	Other/ Hides/ Skins Including Sides	KGS	145.68	2,400.72
14.	410719	Other Whole Hides or Skins	KGS	95.75	2,272.39
15.	251910	Natural Magnesium Carbonate (Magnesite)	KGS	50,294.18	2,132.73
16.	520942	Denim	SQM	1,286.69	1,848.26
17.	252100	Limestone Flux; Limestone and Other Calcareous Stone Used For Manufacture of Lime or Cement	KGS	70,185.00	1,769.53
18.	521142	Denim of Yarns of Different Colour of Mixed Cotton Fabrics Weighing >200 GSM	SQM	1,067.76	1,664.12
19.	520931	Dyed Plain Weave Cotton Fabrics Weighing More Than 200 GM Per SQM	SQM	1,066.63	1,598.82

20.	250100	Salt (Including Table Salt and Denatured Salt) and Pure Sodium Chloride Whether or Not in Aqueous Solution Sea Water	KGS	44,954.27	1,544.26
21.	510129	Other Decreased Wool Not Carbonised Nor Carded or Combed	KGS	2,110.57	1,323.02
22.	410449	Other Grain of Bovine in Dry State (Crust)	KGS	78.09	1,243.39
23.	901849	Other Instruments and Appliances, Used in Dental Science	NOS	318.66	1,107.57
24.	510119	Other Wool, Greasy, Including Fleece-Washed	KGS	1,907.89	916.61
25.	170114	Other Cane Sugar:	KGS	3,590.00	826.22
TOTAL (value of top 25 commodities imported from Pakistan in 2018-19) (April-October)(P)					
2,12,329.14					
TOTAL (value of all commodities imported from Pakistan in 2018-19) (April-October)(P)					
2,36,626.87					

*Figures for the period 2018-19 (April - October) are Provisional (P)

Source: DGCI&S

(F) Quantity and value of top 25 commodities exported from India to Pakistan, and the details of revenue earned therefrom, in 2014-15

Sl. No.	HS Code (6 Digit)	Commodity	Unit	Quantity in thousands	Values in ₹ lacs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	230400	Oil-Cake and Other Solid Residue Whether or Not Ground or in Pellets Form Obtained From Soya-bean Oil Extraction	KGS	2,73,056.90	90,116.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	520100	Cotton, Not Carded or Combed	KGS	63,393.32	64,388.37
3.	390210	Polypropylene	KGS	65,821.74	58,195.65
4.	290243	P-Xylene	KGS	71,950.00	49,392.47
5.	70200	Tomatoes Fresh or Chilled	KGS	1,74,501.05	33,836.82
6.	540710	Woven Fabrics Obtained From High Tenacity Yarn of Nylon or Other Polyamides or of Polyesters	SQM	62,061.33	33,589.08
7.	70190	Potatoes Fresh or Chilled Other Than Seeds	KGS	1,28,924.10	30,150.24
8.	71320	Chickpeas (Garbanzos) Dried and Shelled	KGS	62,883.94	28,298.52
9.	520527	Single Yarn of Combed Fibres Measuring Between 83.33 and 106.38 Decitex and 94 To 120 Metric Number	KGS	7,543.48	21,737.06
10.	320416	Reactive Dyes and Preparations Based Thereon	KGS	7,101.56	21,681.01
11.	550410	Viscose Rayon Staple Fibres Not Carded or Combed	KGS	20,121.20	20,474.89
12.	80119	Other Coconuts	KGS	15,524.11	19,949.43
13.	40210	Milk and Cream in Powder, Granules or Other Solid Forms Containing Fat Not Exceeding 1.5% By Weight	KGS	7,875.90	17,521.20
14.	401120	New Pneumatic Tyres Used On Buses/Lorries	NOS	142.98	15,787.25

15.	294200	Other Organic Compounds : Cefadroxil and its Salts, Ibuprofane, Nifedipine, Ranitidine, Danes Salt of D(-) Phenyl Glycine, D(-) Para Hydroxy Dane' s Salts	KGS	569.31	15,768.11
16.	381700	Mixed Alkylbenzenes and Mixed Alkylinaphthalenes Other Than Those of Heading 2707 or 2902	KGS	14,980.00	14,984.73
17.	390120	Polyethylene having a Specific Gravity 0.94 or More	KGS	15,933.78	14,620.43
18.	300490	Other Medicine put up for Retail Sale	KGS	695.86	14,594.40
19.	271019	Other Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained From Bituminous Minerals etc.	TON	24.91	12,681.01
20.	540772	Woven Fabrics. Containing 85% or More By Weight of Other Synthetic Filaments, Dyed	SQM	24,546.22	12,285.60
21.	90240	Other Black Tea (Fermented) and Other Partly Fermented Tea:	KGS	14,983.45	12,048.30
22.	520528	Single Yarn of Combed Fibres Measuring <83.83 Decitex and > 120 Metric Number	KGS	3,567.20	11,775.45
23.	551512	Fabrics of Polyester Staple Fibres Mixed Mainly or Solely With Man-Made Filaments	SQM	19,324.39	11,244.12
24.	290241	O-Xylene	KGS	16,800.00	11,176.24
25.	121190	Other : Seeds:	KGS	8,848.15	11,025.85
TOTAL (value of top 25 commodities exported to Pakistan in 2014-15)					6,47,322.80
TOTAL (value of all commodities exported to Pakistan in 2014-15)					11,35,211.32

Source: DGCI&S

(G) Quantity and value of top 25 commodities exported from India to Pakistan, and the details of revenue earned therefrom in 2015-16

Sl. No.	HS Code (6 Digit)	Commodity	Unit	Quantity in thousands			Values in ₹ lacs		
				4	5	6	4	5	6
1.	520100	Cotton, Not Carded or Combed	KGS	4,51,040.02	4,31,059.84	4,31,059.84			
2.	390210	Polypropylene	KGS	81,053.65	55,035.70	55,035.70			
3.	71320	Chickpeas (Carbanzos) Dried and Shelled	KGS	77,226.00	40,964.01	40,964.01			
4.	540710	Woven Fabrics Obtained From High Tenacity Yarn of Nylon or Other Polyamides, or of Polyesters	SQM	53,255.62	30,017.74	30,017.74			
5.	520527	Single Yarn of Combed Fibres Measuring Between 83.33 and 106.38 Decitex and 94 To 120 Metric Number	KGS	10,230.25	27,624.34	27,624.34			
6.	170199	Sugar Refined Not Containing Flavouring or Colouring Matter	KGS	1,12,470.00	26,934.87	26,934.87			
7.	70200	Tomatoes Fresh or Chilled	KGS	1,18,360.27	25,232.82	25,232.82			
8.	320416	Reactive Dyes and Preparations Based Thereon	KGS	7,901.45	21,700.48	21,700.48			
9.	401120	New Pneumatic Tyres Used On Buses or Lorries	NOS	187.02	21,117.14	21,117.14			
10.	551512	Fabrics of Polyester Staple Fabrics Mixed Mainly or Solely With Man-Made Filaments	SQM	38,263.18	20,499.14	20,499.14			
11.	90240	Other Black Tea (Fermented) and Other Partly Fermented Tea :	KGS	19,375.81	19,699.09	19,699.09			

12.	550410	Viscose Rayon Staple Fibres Not Carded or Combed	KGS	16,777.22	18,961.59
13.	80119	Other Coconuts	KGS	18,646.55	17,796.07
14.	290243	P-Xylene	KGS	31,500.00	16,831.38
15.	520528	Single Yarn of Combed Fibres Measuring <83.83 Decitex and > 120 Metric Number	KGS	4,502.24	15,695.75
16.	294200	Other Organic Compounds : Cefadroxyl and its Salts, Ibuprofane, Nifedipine, Ranitidine, Danes Salt of D(-) Phenyl Glycine, D(-) Para Hydroxy Dane' s Salts	KGS	562.64	15,233.89
17.	711719	Other Imitation Jewellery of Base Metal Whether or Not Plated With Precious Metal	KGS	546.10	15,098.77
18.	520513	Single Yarn of Uncombed Fibres Measuring<232.56 But >=192.31 Decitex (>43 But <=52 Metric Number)	KGS	9,356.50	14,694.90
19.	520524	Single Yarn of Combed Fibres Measuring< 192.31 But >= 125 Decitex (>52 But <=80 Metric Number)	KGS	6,990.77	13,954.71
20.	120242	Ground-Nut, Not Roasted or Otherwise Cooked, Whether or Not Shelled or Broken-in Shelled Whether or Not Broken	KGS	20,182.39	12,498.97
21.	540772	Woven Fabrics, Containing 85% or More By Weight of Other Synthetic Filaments, Dyed	SQM	23,810.99	12,144.76
22.	40210	Milk and Cream in Powder, Granules or Other Solid Forms Containing Fat Not Exceeding 1.5% By Weight	KGS	6,227.03	12,122.19
23.	711790	Other Imitation Jewellery	KGS	410.56	11,225.83
24.	121190	Other: Seeds:	KGS	3,601.24	1 1,143,09

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	720230	Ferro-Silico-Manganese	KGS	24,645.00	11,031.08
TOTAL (value of top 25 commodities exported to Pakistan in 2015-16)					
9,18,318.15					
TOTAL (value of all commodities exported to Pakistan in 2015-16)					
14,28,653.29					

Source: DGCI&S

(H) Quantity and value of top 25 commodities exported from India to Pakistan, and the details of revenue earned there from, in 2016-17

Sl. No.	HS Code (6 Digit)	Commodity	Unit	Quantity in thousands	Values in ₹ lacs
1.	520100	Cotton, Not Carded or Combed	KGS	1,49,480.63	1,68,748.42
2.	290243	P-Xylene	KGS	1,09,099.00	59,272.48
3.	390210	Polypropylene	KGS	74,437.20	52,037.96
4.	520524	Single Yarn of Combed Fibres Measuring < 192.31 But >=125 Decitex (>52 But <=80 Metric Number)	KGS	20,219.40	42,552.06
5.	70200	Tomatoes Fresh or Chilled	KGS	1,90,739.69	36,845.47
6.	520527	Single Yarn of Combed Fibres Measuring Between 83.33 and 106.38 Decitex and 94 To 120 Metric Number	KGS	12,148.41	33,026.68

7.	170199	Sugar Refined Not Containing Flavouring or Colouring Matter	KGS	90,055.00	28,406.31
8.	320416	Reactive Dyes and Preparations Based Thereon	KGS	9,352.56	24,725.78
9.	520513	Single Yarn of Uncombed Fibres Measuring <232.56 But = 192.31 Decitex (>43 But <=52 Metric Number)	KGS	13,403.21	23,277.90
10.	520528	Single Yarn of Combed Fibres Measuring <83.83 Decitex and > 120 Metric Number	KGS	5,736.52	19,583.50
11.	291736	Terephthalic Acid and its Salts	KGS	46,708.00	19,294.44
12.	550410	Viscose Rayon Staple Fibres Not' Carded or Combed	KGS	13,231.12	17,238.76
13.	720230	Ferro-Silico-Manganese	KGS	30,519.00	16,372.30
14.	294200	Other Organic Compounds : Cefadroxil and its Salts, Ibuprofane, Nifedipine, Ranitidine, Danes Salt of D(-) Phenyl Glycine, D(-) Para Hydroxy Dane' s Salts	KGS	560.11	15,818.55
15.	330290	Other/ Mixtures of Aromatic Chemicals and Essential Oils As Perfume Base:	KGS	1,658.21	14,614.10
16.	71320	Chickpeas (Garbanzos) Dried and Shelled	KGS	18,934.90	14,492.63
17.	540710	Woven Fabrics Obtained From High Tenacity Yarn of Nylon or Other Polyamides, or of Polyesters	SQM	33,629.89	14,091.37
18.	300220	Vaccines For Human Medicine	KGS	153.13	14,082.83
19.	300490	Other Medicine put up for Retail Sale	KGS	441.27	12,489.47
20.	290241	O-Xylene	KGS	24,678.00	12,090.25
21.	551512	Fabrics of Polyester Staple Fabrics Mixed Mainly or Solely With Man-Made Filaments	SQM	23,363.15	11,541.22

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	90240	Other Black Tea (Fermented) and Other Partly Fermented Tea:	KGS	11,580.22	11,502.11
23.	120242	Ground-Nut, Not Roasted or Otherwise Cooked, Whether or Not Shelled or Broken-in Shelled Whether or Not Broken	KGS	17,029.34	10,439.84
24.	844520	Textile Spinning Machines	NOS	0.09	10,220.36
25.	120241	Ground-Nut, Not Roasted or Otherwise Cooked, Whether or Not Shelled or Broken-in Shell	KGS	18,886.30	9,551.02
TOTAL (value of top 25 commodities exported to Pakistan in 2016-17)					6,92,315.81
TOTAL (value of all commodities exported to Pakistan in 2016-17)					12,22,235.18

Source: DGCI&S

(1) Quantity and value of top 25 commodities exported from India to Pakistan, and the details of revenue earned therefrom in 2017-18

Sl. No.	HS Code (6 Digit)	Commodity	Unit	Quantity in thousands	Values in ₹ lacs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	520100	Cotton, Not Carded or Combed	KGS	1,51,391.21	1,75,673.46
2.	520524	Single Yarn of Combed Fibres Measuring < 192.31 But >= 125 Decitex (>52 But <= 80 Metric Number)	KGS	25,919.02	56,540.63

3.	290243	P-Xylene	KGS	93,751.00	53,015.13
4.	390210	Polypropylene	KGS	54,932.00	40,554.10
5.	520513	Single Yarn of Uncombed Fibres Measuring <232.56 But >=192.31 Dectex (>43 But <=52 Metric Number)	KGS	19,104.65	34,414.59
6.	720230	Ferro-Silico-Manganese	KGS	47,844.00	30,895.07
7.	291736	Terephthalic Acid and its Salts	KGS	59,154.00	25,135.79
8.	520527	Single Yarn of Combed Fibres Measuring Between 83.33 and 106.38 Dectex and 94 To 120 Metric Number	KGS	8,543.22	23,754.02
9.	320416	Reactive Dyes and Preparations Based Thereon	KGS	9,831.20	22,934.10
10.	294200	Other Organic Compounds : Cefadroxil and its Salts, Ibuprofane, Nifedipine, Ranitidine, Danes Salt of D(-) Phenyl Glycine, D(-) Para Hydroxy Dane' s Salts	KGS	780.27	19,014.39
11.	330290	Other: Mixtures of Aromatic Chemicals and Essential Oils As Perfume Base:	KGS	2,059.39	17,314.44
12.	844520	Textile Spinning Machines	NOS	0.17	16,980.21
13.	300220	Vaccines For Human Medicine	KGS	227.59	16,830.95
14.	520512	Single Yarn of Uncombed Fibres Measuring <714.29 But >= 232.56 Dectex (> 14 But <=43 Metric Number)	KGS	11,689.47	16,501.12
15.	300490	Other Medicine put up for Retail Sale	KGS	496.93	15,179.15
16.	90240	Other Black Tea (Fermented) and Other Partly Fermented Tea :	KGS	16,286.31	14,902.22

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	630790	Other Made up Articles	KGS	1,046.58	14,120.77
18.	71320	Chickpeas (Garbanzos) Dried and Shelled	KGS	21,040.52	14,024.13
19.	711719	Other Imitation Jewellery of Base Metal Whether or Not Plated With Precious Metal	KGS	569.44	13,357.03
20.	520528	Single Yarn of Combed Fibres Measuring <53.83 Decitex and > 120 Metric Number	KGS	3,470.41	12,844.68
21.	271019	Other Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained From Bituminous Minerals etc.	TON	31.29	11,943.45
22.	292142	Aniline Derivatives and Their Salts	KGS	10,392.55	11,515.91
23.	550410	Viscose Rayon Staple Fibres Not Carded or Combed	KGS	7,586.93	10,496.51
24.	540710	Woven Fabrics Obtained From High Tenacity Yarn of Nylon or Other Poly Amides, or of Polyesters	SQM	24,678.88	10,209.29
25.	290241	O-Xylene	KGS	21,366.90	9,765.15
TOTAL (value of top 25 commodities exported to Pakistan in 2017-18)			6,87,916.29		
TOTAL (value of all commodities exported to Pakistan in 2017-18)			12,39,710.81		

Source: DGCI&S

(J) Quantity and value of top 25 commodities exported from India to Pakistan, and the details of revenue earned therefrom in 2018-19 (April-October) (P)*

Sl. No.	HS Code (6 Digit)	Commodity	Unit	Quantity in thousands	Values in ₹ lacs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	520100	Cotton, Not Carded or Combed	KGS	87,152.46	1,06,399.92
2.	290243	P-Xylene	KGS	1,00,739.83	87,039.06
3.	520524	Single Yarn of Combed Fibres Measuring <192.31 But >=125 Decitex (>52 But <=80 Metric Number)	KGS	10,209.43	25,183.68
4.	390210	Polypropylene	KGS	26,504.00	23,255.19
5.	320416	Reactive Dyes and Preparations Based Thereon	KGS	7,257.59	19,857.99
6.	300220	Vaccines For Human Medicine	KGS	111.55	18,614.47
7.	520513	Single Yarn of Uncombed Fibres Measuring <232.56 But >= 192.31 Decitex (>43 But <=52 Metric Number)	KGS	8,864.35	17,990.29
8.	291736	Terephthalic Acid and its Salts	KGS	28,384.00	16,560.76
9.	720230	Ferro-Silico-Manganese	KGS	21,271.00	14,321.91
10.	520527	Single Yarn of Combed Fibres Measuring Between 83.33 and 106.38 Decitex and 94 To 120 Metric Number.	KGS	3,988.69	12,546.72

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	290241	O-Xylene	KGS	20,937.00	11,546.78
12.	330290	Other: Mixtures of Aromatic Chemicals and Essential Oils As Perfume Base;	KGS	1,271.97	11,411.15
13.	292142	Aniline Derivatives and their Salts	KGS	8,988.31	11,257.54
14.	90931	Seeds of Cumin: Neither Crushed Nor Ground	KGS	7,199.39	10,881.21
15.	844520	Textile Spinning Machines	NOS	0.08	10,223.70
16.	294200	Ibuprofane, Nifedipine, Ranitidine, Danes Salt of D(-) Phenyl Glycine, D(-) Para Hydroxy Dane's Salts	KGS	360.94	10,168.43
17.	520528	Single Yarn of Combed Fibres Measuring <83.83 Decitex and> 120 Metric Number	KGS	2,189.03	10,149.01
18.	300490	Other Medicine put up for Retail Sale	KGS	259.04	10,036.92
19.	90240	Other Black Tea (Fermented) and Other Partly Fermented Tea:	KGS	9,145.57	9,225.01
20.	271019	Other Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained From Bituminous Minerals etc.	TON	22.59	8,719.09
21.	390110	Polyethylene having A Specific Gravity Below 0.94	KGS	9,589.17	7,799.75
22.	520512	Single Yarn of Uncombed Fibres Measuring <714.29 But >= 232.56 Decitex (> 14 But <=43 Metric Number)	KGS	4,863.80	7,057.22

23.	320411	Disperse Dyes and Preparations Based Thereon	KGS	1,815.35	6,506.43
24.	630790	Other Made Up Articles	KGS	934.08	6,415.15
25.	100510	Maize Seed	KGS	4,331.41	6,171.45
TOTAL (value of top 25 commodities exported to Pakistan in 2018-19) (April-October)(P)					4,79,338.83
TOTAL (value of all commodities exported to Pakistan in 2018-19) (April-October)(P)					8,14,422.38

*Figures for the period 2018-19 (April - October) are Provisional (P)

Source: DGCI&S

Increase in export of agricultural products

‡194. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) the details of increase in quantum of export of agricultural products due to increase in import duty by US and China on each others products and whether Government proposes to encourage more export of agricultural products for the benefit of farmers;

(b) the year-wise details of increase in export of agricultural products during the last three years; and

(c) the action plan of Government to boost the export of agricultural products in view of increasing agriculture production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The exports of agricultural products depend on several factors such as international & domestic demand & supply situation, international and domestic prices, concerns of food security, diplomatic and humanitarian considerations etc. and it is not possible to quantify the increase in exports due to increase in import duties by US and China on each other's agricultural products. However, the Government and Indian exporters are aware of the opportunity and are taking necessary steps to increase exports of agricultural products to these countries.

(b) The year-wise details of export of agricultural products during the last three years are as under:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Agricultural Exports (USD Billion)	38.71	32.43	33.28	38.43
Increase in Agricultural Exports (%)		-16.22	2.64	15.45

Source: DGCI&S

(c) The Government has come up with a comprehensive Agriculture Export Policy to consolidate the efforts of export of agricultural products. The Department of Commerce also has several schemes to promote exports, including exports of agricultural

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

products, viz. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) etc. In addition, assistance to the exporters of agricultural products is also available under the Export Promotion Schemes of Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Tobacco Board, Tea Board, Coffee Board, Rubber Board and Spices Board. These organisations also seek to promote exports through participation in international fairs & exhibitions, taking initiatives to gain market access for different products in different markets, dissemination of market intelligence, taking steps to ensure quality of exported products etc.

Companies registered under 'Make in India' programme

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

(a) State/UT/sector-wise details of the companies which have been registered under the 'Make in India' scheme since 2014, till today;

(b) whether it is a fact that some companies have been deregistered, if so, State/UT/sector-wise details thereof with reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has any guideline for the registration of a company under this scheme, if so, the details thereof and whether there has been an amendment in the guidelines, 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) to (c) 'Make in India' is not a scheme but is an initiative which was launched on September 25, 2014 with the objective of facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building best in class manufacturing infrastructure, making it easy to do business and enhancing skill development. Action Plans for 21 key sectors were identified for specific actions under (i) Policy Initiatives (ii) Fiscal incentives (iii) Infrastructure Creation (iv) Ease of Doing Business (v) Innovation and R&D (vi) Skill Development areas.

Investment promotion activities under the Make in India initiative are being undertaken by several Central Government Ministries/Departments and various State Governments from time to time. There is no provision for registration of companies specifically under 'Make in India' initiative.

Revival of exports

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

- (a) whether there are any signs of revival of exports that had been adversely affected by the financial crisis and economic slowdown noticed by Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken by Government during the last three years to boost the dwindling exports and the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) India's overall exports (merchandise and services) have increased since 2016-17. During the current period 2018-19 (Apr-Sept), India's overall exports registered a positive growth of 17.01% as compared to the corresponding period of previous year. The details of India's overall exports for last three years and the current year are as follows:

Years	Value of Exports (US\$ billion)	% Change
2015-16	416.60	–
2016-17	440.05	5.63
2017-18	498.63	13.31
2017-18 (Apr-Sept)	226.08	–
2018-19 (Apr-Sept)*	264.54	17.01

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

(c) In order to boost India's exports, the Government has taken several measures through new Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 launched on 1st April 2015, its Mid-term Review released on December 5, 2017 and other policy measures taken from time to time. The key measures include:

- (i) FTP 2015-20 provides a framework for increasing exports of goods and services as well as generation of employment and increasing value addition in the country, in line with the 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Skills India', 'Startup India' and 'Ease of doing business' initiatives.
- (ii) The main policy objective is to enable India to respond to the challenges of the external environment keeping in view the rapidly evolving international

trading architecture and make trade a major contributor to the country's economic growth and development.

- (iii) The policy provides the framework for promotion of exports through schemes of incentives on exports and duty remission/exemption on inputs for export production.
- (iv) The policy introduces two new schemes, namely 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)' for improving export of specified goods by merging five earlier schemes for better coherence and 'Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) for increasing exports of notified services. Duty credit scrips issued under MEIS and SEIS and the goods imported against these scrips are fully transferable. The MEIS scheme now covers 8057 tariff lines at 8 digits level to all countries.
- (v) The policy includes measures to nudge procurement of capital goods from indigenous manufacturers under the EPCG scheme by reducing specific export obligation from 90 per cent to 75 per cent of the normal export obligation.
- (vi) The policy provides issue of Advance Authorisation to allow duty free import of inputs, which is physically incorporated in export product within a specified timeline.
- (vii) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit has been introduced from 1.4.2015 to help exporters in accessing credit at reduced rates.
- (viii) 'Niryat Bandhu Scheme' has been galvanised and repositioned to achieve the objectives of Skill India' and trade promotion/awareness.
- (ix) Trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business measures have been taken with special focus on moving towards paperless working. The Government has launched a Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) clearances project with effect from 1st April, 2016. The scheme enables the importers/exporters to file a common electronic 'Integrated Declaration' on the Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) Gateway *i.e.* ICEGATE portal. India also ratified the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation (TFA) in April 2016 for enhancing trade facilitation.

- (x) A new scheme called "Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)" has been launched from 1st April 2017 to address the export infrastructure gaps in the country.
- (xi) The Mid-term Review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 launched on 5th December 2017 provides more incentives for export promotion.

Due to the above mentioned steps taken by the Government, there has been a revival of exports and the results achieved there from are reflected in para (a) and (b) above.

Development of industrial corridors in Andhra Pradesh

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has embarked on the establishment of Industrial Corridors in the State of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the quantum of funds allocated and released/being released in the present financial year, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether these projects are being taken up in the coming financial year, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) Government is undertaking development of Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) and East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) with Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) as Phase-1 which also cover Andhra Pradesh.

(b) An amount of ₹2.5 crore has been allocated and released by Government of India towards initial equity contribution in the project Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for Krishnapatnam node in CBIC.

(c) For CBIC, Krishnapatnam node has been identified as the priority node and detailed master planning and preliminary engineering activities are going on.

Further, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has carried out the initial project development activities for VCIC and four nodes namely, (i) Visakhapatnam, (ii) Kakinada, (iii) Kankipadu-Gannavaram and (iv) Yeperdu-Srikalahasti of Andhra Pradesh were identified in conceptual development plan for development. Amongst these, ADB

prioritized two nodes namely Vishakhapatnam and Srikalahasti-Yerpedu for master planning for which comprehensive integrated master plan has been submitted to Government of Andhra Pradesh in June, 2018 by ADB.

Import and export of farm produce

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has come out with a well laid policy for import and export of farm produce, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the plans of Government to protect the farmers from ups and downs in global food grains market; and

(c) whether these plans are a part of the farm produce import and export policy?

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

"Harness export potential of Indian agriculture, through suitable policy instruments, to make India a global power in agriculture and raise farmers' income."

Inter-alia, the objectives of the Agriculture Export policy are as under:

- i) To diversify our export basket, destinations and boost high value and value added agricultural exports including focus on perishables.
- ii) To promote novel, indigenous, organic, ethnic, traditional and non-traditional Agri products exports.
- iii) To provide an institutional mechanism for pursuing market access, tackling barriers and deal with sanitary and phytosanitary issues.
- iv) To strive to double India's share in world agri exports by integrating with global value chain at the earliest.
- v) Enable farmers to get benefit of export opportunities in overseas market.

The envisaged initiatives in the Agriculture Export Policy have been organised in two categories —Strategic and Operational —as detailed below:

Strategic	Policy measures
	Infrastructure and logistics support
	Holistic approach to boost exports

Greater involvement of State Governments in agri exports

Operational Focus on Clusters

Promoting value added exports

Marketing and promotion of "Brand India"

Attract private investments into production and processing

Establishment of strong quality regimen

Research & Development

Miscellaneous

Agriculture imports are constantly monitored and appropriate decisions are taken as per the prevailing situation.

(b) The prices in global food grains market sometime influence domestic prices.

Government announces Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated crops and Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane to ensure that the farmers get remunerative price for their produce.

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

National Mission on Government e-Market (GeM) portal

199. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Mission on Government e-Market (GeM) portal;

(b) the details of transactions in terms of volume and value through the Government e-Market platform during the last three years; and

(c) whether the portal has had any impact on the annual procurement costs of Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The National Mission on GeM (NMG) was launched on 5th September 2018 till 17th October 2018. The objective of the Mission was to accelerate the adoption and use of Procurement by Major Central Ministries, States/UTs and their agencies (including CPSUs/PSUs, Local Bodies) on the GeM platform. The objectives of the NMG were to:

- Promote inclusiveness by catapulting various categories of sellers and service providers

- Highlight and communicate 'value add' by way of transparency and efficiency in public procurement, including corruption free governance.
- Achieve cashless, contactless and paperless transaction, in line with Digital India objectives.
- Increase overall efficiency leading to significant cost saving on government expenditure in Procurement.
- Maximizing ease in availability of all types of products and services bought by Government buyers.

During the mission, 315 events and training programs conducted across 31 States in which there were 22,838 participants. For central Ministries and CPSUs 106 events were conducted in which there were 5,990 participants. In addition to this, there were 18 theme based events organized at National Level covering critical areas of intervention like GeM design and architecture, Localization, Quality assurance, Legal Frameworks GeM payments, Credit facility, OEMs, Education, Health, Power etc. in which there were 2,222 participants.

(b) The portal was launched on 9th August 2016 as a pilot and gradually scaled up. During the last 2 years and 4 months (till 2nd December 2018),

- Number of orders placed-1,015,519
- Value of orders placed - ₹14,959 Crore

(c) Yes, GeM has brought transparency, efficiency, and inclusiveness in public procurement. It has reduced the time of procurements, reduced the process and enabled ease of doing business for both buyers and vendors. There is huge savings in the cost of procurement, ranging from a minimum of 10% to 45% in different categories. The average saving based on the MRP/Listed price is about 28%.

India's objections regarding proposal made by Singapore at WTO

200. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has objected to a proposal made by Singapore at the WTO to exempt food purchases made for humanitarian purposes from export restriction arguing that such a move could limit its policy space;

(b) whether other nations like Jamaica representing the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States and Egypt on behalf of the African group joined India in chorus;

(c) whether India contended that export restrictions were a vital policy for handling sudden fluctuations in domestic food supply chain; and

(d) whether the issue is likely to be resolved before the June-2020 Astana Ministerial Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Singapore proposal was one of the various other proposals related to additional disciplines on export restrictions on agricultural products on which an outcome was being discussed at the eleventh Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization held at Buenos Aires in December 2017. The proposals mainly focused on the requirement to notify such measures well in advance of their implementation. The proponents included, *inter alia*, Singapore, Switzerland, Japan, Chinese Taipei, Israel and Korea. This is supported by USA, EU, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Norway-Australia, Canada and several Latin American countries. Various other proposals on agriculture including a permanent solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes, were being discussed for outcome and India did not favour a standalone outcome on the issue of export restrictions. Many members, including the African group strongly opposed any disciplines on export restrictions. The issue is still under discussion among other issues. Any decision at the WTO is based on consensus among the members.

WTO objections on assistance to domestic sugar industry

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

(a) whether any member of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) has objected to Government move to provide assistance to domestic sugar industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding action taken by Government to counter such objections at the WTO;

(d) whether such objections are likely to scuttle Government initiatives to support domestic sugar industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) A number of questions on India's sugar policies have been raised in the WTO Committee on Agriculture from time to time by various members including the European Union, Australia, New Zealand, Brazil, Canada, Russian Federation, etc. Recently, Australia submitted a communication under Article 18.7 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) on India's measures to provide Market Price Support (MPS) to sugarcane stating that India has provided MPS to sugarcane vastly in excess of the limits allowable under the WTO rules. In the meeting of WTO Committee on Agriculture held on 27 November 2018, India informed members that various measures by the Government of India have been taken to address the concerns related to unpaid sugarcane dues of farmers and the liquidity crisis affecting sugar mills. It was further clarified that India's sugar package is purely a domestic issue and has, in no way, distorted international trade in sugar as it is compliant to India's obligations in WTO.

Signing of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

202. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the signing of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) will place India at a disadvantageous position as compared to other signatories, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) since the deal focuses on tariff cuts on tradeable goods, thus, whether the lack of market access to Indian companies for services is hindering the signing of the deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is a proposed comprehensive Free Trade Agreement which is being negotiated between ten ASEAN member states and their six FTA partners namely India, Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand and Republic of Korea. Two Leader's Summit Meetings, 12 Minister's Meetings and 24 Rounds at the experts' level have been taken place so far. The RCEP is intended to deepen economic engagement comprehensively amongst the participating countries. RCEP negotiation is a multi track negotiation with several Working/Sub - Working Groups including goods, services, investment etc. Under the Services track, India has sought access in its key areas of interest from RCEP partner countries in consultations with stakeholders.

Initiatives taken to boost exports

203. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the latest initiatives that have been taken by Government for revival and boosting of exports of the country as well as to generate employment through export industries of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the achievement made by Government in this regard, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Sir, in order to boost India's exports, the Government has taken several measures through the new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 launched on 1st April 2015, its mid-term review released on December 5, 2017 and other policy measures taken from time to time. The key measures include:

- (i) FTP 2015-20 provides a framework for increasing exports of goods and services as well as generation of employment and increasing value addition in the country, in line with the 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Skills India', 'Startup India' and 'Ease of doing business' initiatives. The main policy objective is to enable India to respond to the challenges of the external environment keeping in view the rapidly evolving international trading architecture and make trade a major contributor to the country's economic growth and development.
- (ii) The policy provides a framework for promotion of exports through duty remission/exemption on inputs for export production. The Government announced a major relief package for exporters in October 2017 by extending the Advance Authorization (AA)/Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG)/100% EOU schemes to sourcing inputs etc. from abroad as well as domestic suppliers. Holders of AA/EPCG and EOUs would not have to pay Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST), Cess etc. on imports. Also, domestic supplies to holders of AA/EPCG and EOUs would be treated as deemed exports.
- (iii) The policy introduced two new schemes, namely 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)' for improving export of specified goods by merging five earlier schemes for better coherence and 'Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)' for increasing exports of notified services. Duty credit scrips

issued under MEIS and SEIS and the goods imported against these scrips are fully transferable. The MEIS scheme now covers 8057 tariff lines at 8 digits level to all countries. At the time of mid-term review of the FTP in Dec. 2017, export incentives under MEIS were increased by 2% across the board for labor intensive, MSME sectors, ready-made garments and made ups, leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 7,310 Cr. In addition, incentives under SEIS were also increased at the time of mid-term review of FTP by 2% leading to additional annual incentive of Rs 1,140 cr. Later, rewards to some agricultural products such as Bengal Gram, Milk and Milk Products, Soya de-oiled cake and Non Basmati rice have been provided/enhanced under MEIS for a limited period in the year 2018-19 to boost the exports of these agriculture sector items. Further, in order to enhance the ease of doing business, an online module to process MEIS benefit without any manual intervention under a system authenticated mechanism for most HS Codes of the MEIS schedule was launched in Sept 2018, with a facility to track the dispatch of the authorization.

- (iv) The policy includes measures to nudge procurement of capital goods from indigenous manufacturers under the EPCG scheme by reducing specific export obligation from 90 percent to 75 percent of the normal export obligation. Provisions under the EPCG scheme have been recently relaxed on matters related to installation certificate and Export obligation and validity period of EPCG authorisation has been increased from earlier 18 months to 24 months.
- (v) Under the Interest Equalization Scheme (IES) pre and post Shipment Rupee Export Credit @ 3% per annum was made available to all exports under 416 tariff lines [at ITC (HS) code of 4 digits] and exports made by Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across all ITC (HS) codes from 01.04.2015. However the Interest Equalization rates have been increased w.e.f. November 02, 2018 from 3% to 5% in respect of exports by the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector manufacturers.
- (vi) 'Niryat Bandhu Scheme' has been galvanised and repositioned to achieve the objectives of 'Skill India' and trade promotion/awareness.
- (vii) To boost exports of gems and jewellery sector, suitable amendments in FTP has been made to allow export of gold findings with gold content of 3k and above (earlier minimum purity level for gold content was 8k). Further, export

of religious gold idols of gold content above 22k has been allowed subject to certain conditions. The job-work period for SEZ units has been increased from 28 days to 45 days for studded/silver/imitation jewellery.

- (viii) Trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business measures have been taken with special focus on moving towards paperless working. The Government has launched a Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) clearances project with effect from 1st April, 2016. The scheme enables the importers/exporters to file a common electronic 'Integrated Declaration' on the Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) Gateway i.e. ICEGATE portal. India also ratified the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation (TFA) in April 2016 for enhancing trade facilitation.
- (ix) A new scheme called "Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)" has been launched from 1st April 2017 to address the export infrastructure gaps in the country.

India's overall exports (merchandise and services) have increased since 2016-17. During the current period 2018-19 (Apr-Sept), India's overall exports registered a high positive growth of 17.01% as compared to the corresponding period of previous year. The details of India's overall exports for last three years and the current year are as follows:

Years	Value of Exports (US\$ billions)	% Change
2015-16	416.60	—
2016-17	440.05	5.63
2017-18	498.63	13.31
2017-18 (Apr-Sept)	226.08	—
2018-19 (Apr-Sept)*	264.54	17.01

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

Royalty payments on technology transfer and trademark usages

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

- (a) whether Government is planning to cap the royalty payments on sales and

exports with regard to technology transfer and to usage of trademarks and brand names, if so, what is the rationale behind such a strategy and the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government after setting up an inter-ministerial group to analyse the same last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) set up on the subject "Outflow of Royalty" has submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government.

Agricultural imports in the country

205. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agricultural crops imported in the country during 2014-18 and at what rate; and

(b) names of the importers and quantum of imports, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) The value of imports of agricultural commodities was US\$ 17.81 billion in 2014-15 which was increased to US\$ 19.47 billion during 2015-16 and US\$ 21.82 billion during 2016-17. Further, it was declined to US\$ 20.70 billion during 2017-18. The details of quantity and value of import of agriculture commodities for the period 2014-15 to 2017-18 and for 2018-19 (Apr-Oct) along with growth (-20.95%) over the corresponding period of 2017-18 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) In view of commercial confidentiality, names of importers are not disseminated by the Government. Due to different units of measurement, the country-wise quantity of imports of agricultural commodities is not additive. However, the details of country-wise values of imports of agricultural commodities are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I*India's import of agricultural commodities*

Agricultural Commodities	Unit of Quantity	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Quantity	Value (Mill. US \$)	Quantity	Value (Mill. US \$)	Quantity	Value (Mill. US \$)
Tea	KGS	28390469	63.57	23722240	58.04	24893012	50.45
Coffee	KGS	74884576	152.20	65612802	122.59	78041344	138.20
Rice (Other than Basmati)	TON	1958	1.77	1021	0.91	1144	1.08
Wheat	TON	29493	9.95	517667	135.45	5749434	1268.64
Other cereals	TON	23397	10.03	206144	51.84	311367	73.30
Pulses	TON	4584852	2786.11	5797706	3902.22	6609487	4244.13
Spices	KGS	163094896	717.78	197058873	823.79	242293682	858.95
Cashew	TON	933190	1087.16	961665	1339.34	774513	1346.58
Sesame seeds	KGS	34767785	62.67	23597101	27.59	69028834	65.88
Niger seeds	KGS	703000	0.60	5780000	6.76	10656000	12.38
Groundnut	TON	127	0.08	107	0.05	325	0.21
Other oil seeds	TON	51561	26.59	62505	32.99	116642	58.55

Vegetable oils	TON	12731595	10621.48	15643735	10492.08	14007391	10892.75
Castor oil	KGS	52363	0.30	31759	0.17	107211	0.22
Sugar	TON	1538635	601.17	1943125	612.24	2146153	1021.81
Mollases	TON	60281	4.93	17267	1.16	13838	1.35
Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	KGS	14012277	100.48	14328066	107.57	14073873	97.42
Fresh fruits	TON	900984	1565.20	857898	1694.84	1057513	1632.88
Fresh vegetables	TON	8244	1.82	140728	59.78	8552	1.66
TOTAL			17813.89		19469.41		21816.42

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Agricultural Commodities	Unit of Qty	2017-18		2017-18 (upto October, 2017)		2018-19 (upto October, 2018)*		% Growth rate in 2018-19 (Apr-Oct) over 2017-18 (Apr-Oct)	
		Quantity	Value (Mill. US \$)	Quantity	Value (Mill. US \$)	Quantity	Value (Mill. US\$)	Quantity	Value (Mill. US\$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tea	KGS	24938766	55.39	15308244	34.72	12751815	26.42	-16.70	-23.89
Coffee	KGS	77217054	154.73	45329709	93.95	53584466	91.64	18.21	-2.46
Rice (other Than Basmati)	TON	2122	1.89	1100	0.98	2038	1.63	85.27	66.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wheat	TON	1649725	364.50	1151989	255.04	2746	0.72	-99.76	-99.72
Other cereals	TON	265128	67.27	219641	50.65	94643	25.85	-56.91	-48.97
Pulses	TON	5607532	2908.33	3840480	2085.64	1313696	558.12	-65.79	-73.24
Spices	KGS	222325653	990.70	128105498	554.77	148545930	622.02	15.96	12.12
Cashew	TON	654024	1418.63	492278	1030.18	678281	1338.50	37.78	29.93
Sesame seeds	KGS	26269590	27.40	16492002	15.99	20005531	25.15	21.30	57.22
Niger seeds	KGS	5332804	4.49	3167100	2.87	3630000	2.38	14.62	-17.09
Groundnut	TON	1719	2.02	1391	1.61	549	0.59	-60.53	-63.35
Other oil seeds	TON	127350	56.47	68773	29.79	149382	72.31	117.21	142.73
Vegetable oils	TON	15361016	11637.48	9531029	7234.08	8750466	6080.12	-8.19	-15.95
Castor oil	KGS	38366	0.40	22681	0.17	157045	0.48	592.41	183.22
Sugar	TON	2402978	936.52	1562923	631.16	1134428	344.85	-27.42	-45.36
Mollases	TON	72848	10.76	64494	9.58	3254	0.15	-94.95	-98.42
Fruits/vegetable seeds	KGS	16051463	119.19	14047881	82.33	15327494	84.48	9.11	2.62
Fresh fruits	TON	994702	1942.92	557787	1075.44	671400	1150.99	20.37	7.02
Fresh vegetables	TON	15656	3.98	14010	3.00	5996	1.53	-57.20	-48.87
TOTAL			20703.08		13191.93		10427.92		-20.95

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

Statement-II*India's import of agricultural commodities (country-wise)**(value in US\$ million)*

Sl. No.	Countries	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (Apr-Oct)	2018-19 (Apr-Oct)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Indonesia	4001.57	3824.99	4388.96	5166.28	3227.18	2138.64
2.	Argentina	1595.89	2275.46	2344.06	2116.95	1575.98	1173.71
3.	Ukraine	1605.63	1342.06	2089.51	2029.65	1084.68	1149.08
4.	Malaysia	2589.79	2298.61	1935.70	1597.40	1019.19	835.71
5.	Brazil	1012.10	1188.98	1412.79	1362.23	919.56	764.43
6.	USA	746.06	901.72	868.71	973.58	472.60	476.53
7.	U Arab Em'ts	233.98	233.93	329.11	332.17	185.93	312.48
8.	Cote D' Ivoire	354.27	424.01	324.73	295.98	276.45	289.42
9.	Singapore	9.85	3.42	4.21	1.48	0.76	272.66
10.	Benin	143.25	193.61	141.01	136.28	129.78	270.31
11.	Afghanistan	240.26	290.72	278.76	392.94	211.45	194.52
12.	Myanmar	829.18	848.99	839.21	440.99	417.54	188.69
13.	Vietnam Soc Rep	258.48	220.10	246.42	278.16	167.79	176.77
14.	Ghana	85.88	103.75	78.02	108.37	80.73	164.27
15.	Nigeria	40.60	75.42	75.92	78.80	73.47	117.83
16.	Australia	307.26	912.45	1543.68	1189.33	835.27	112.86
17.	Thailand	107.76	37.90	30.49	318.44	67.22	107.59
18.	Guinea Bissau	157.92	197.66	210.17	255.42	231.11	104.85
19.	Sri Lanka Dsr	202.32	213.23	131.63	175.98	125.14	98.47
20.	Chile	73.86	43.01	52.24	73.58	65.28	95.45
21.	China P Rp	212.46	177.67	313.04	233.92	168.27	83.55
22.	Pakistan Ir	116.85	95.55	134.33	124.75	72.77	74.42
23.	Mozambique	79.47	106.58	213.38	106.54	66.94	74.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Canada	1084.18	1416.68	1185.32	707.87	559.45	71.36
25.	Burkina Faso	5.74	1,5.76	39.54	45.47	44.00	64.91
26.	Turkey	37.64	27.93	51.29	24.29	6.27	54.43
27.	Netherland	1.66	3.64	5.66	8.67	4.44	50.80
28.	Togo	8.39	13.63	10.31	29.31	26.71	49.91
29.	Egypt A Rp	41.48	45.56	42.66	43.65	35.83	47.18
30.	New Zealand	26.71	34.00	34.14	25.42	22.85	47.01
31.	Madagascar	70.75	119.15	79.40	97.14	39.86	43.26
32.	Tanzania Rep	381.25	365.57	541.84	352.70	71.50	42.76
33.	Iran	124.50	110.82	141.76	162.68	54.19	40.57
34.	Nepal	88.93	87.93	72.51	85.93	43.68	40 39
35.	Sudan	31.00	23.50	108.18	58.72	39.01	40 14
36.	Spain	62.29	56.41	35.13	47.50	27.52	37.56
37.	Ethiopia	32.66	50.54	62.00	39.78	21.71	34.48
38.	Gambia	33.11	27.59	39.72	51.00	44.94	33.57
39.	Russia	155.94	234.09	258.62	302.03	176.60	33.37
40.	Guinea	18.09	23.05	25.32	31.20	29.71	32.33
41.	Kenya	35.47	72.27	49.98	13.00	7.73	31.22
42.	South Africa	13.11	18.24	15.95	26.55	21.57	28.64
43.	Germany	9.67	13.91	29.33	28.51	19.71	28.15
44.	Switzerland	0.43	0.20	0.24	0.29	0.14	27.31
45.	Senegal	39.08	29.63	51.31	35.88	34.68	23.33
46.	Iraq	58.62	58.03	64.47	64.43	12.24	20.83
47.	Italy	43.77	45.52	51.17	45.71	29.98	19.37
48.	Comoros	10.69	14.97	25.45	31.99	7.42	17.18
49.	Malawi	34.21	63.34	40.50	12.39	7.69	16.46
50.	Hong Kong	0.52	2.92	0.70	0.42	0.00	15.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
51.	Lithuania		30.72	108.46	28.43	8.31	12.64
52.	Japan	1.76	2.31	1.85	2.00	1.02	11.06
53.	Philippines	26.61	19.58	15.53	22.14	11.76	10.69
54.	Saudi Arab	7.06	3.56	21.45	3.74	1.35	10.54
55.	Greece	0.28	1.06	4.08	2.96	0.52	10.18
56.	Papua N Gna	0.02	1.61	7.54	17.20	12.52	8.74
57.	Bangladesh Pr	78.94	67.95	17.20	4.54	3.79	8.05
58.	UK	1.64	1.86	1.49	2.44	1.48	7.67
59.	France	6.43	91.51	128.04	39.85	35.73	7.49
60.	Mauritius	0.04	0.04	0.26	0.01	0.01	6.77
61.	Djibouti	0.38	0.11	2.03	3.82	1.94	5.64
62.	Korea Rp	5.12	5.13	4.97	4.95	3.07	5.01
63.	Taiwan	6.11	5.91	6.14	4.74	3.33	4.33
64.	Guatemala	11.52	5.49	15.12	5.57	4.20	4.12
65.	Paraguay	83.99	104.14	147.57	153.08	82.77	3.80
66.	Somalia	35.85	13.78	16.31	0.79	0.79	3.42
67.	Syria	7.09	14.40	15.89	18.88	14.97	2.80
68.	Mali	0.04	0.24	2.25	2.94	2.74	2.74
69.	Uganda	15.56	25.91	36.36	24.73	13.59	2.55
70.	Austria	0.08	0.17	0.00	0.11	0.11	2.49
71.	Bhutan	0.81	0.40	0.59	4.90	2.74	2.49
72.	Oman	5.46	7.10	5.88	10.41	0.75	2.39
73.	Cambodia	0.27	0.93	0.89	0.70	0.47	2.26
74.	Poland	0.32	1.32	3.62	3.48	1.89	2.24
75.	Uzbekistan	20.19	22.71	22.74	15.19	10.67	2.03
76.	Ecuador		0.14	1.36	2.79	0.93	1.80
77.	Morocco	1.13	1.89	1.85	1.73	0.69	1.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
78.	Belgium	1.90	5.95	12.59	7.76	7.01	1.36
79.	Tunisia	2.45	2.13	2.41	3.67	2.68	1.35
80.	Unspecified	0.14	1.20	0.30	21.73	11.30	1.24
81.	Israel	1.14	1.10	1.23	2.01	0.74	1.09
82.	Mexico	20.52	16.32	7.77	5.53	5.14	0.99
83.	Algeria	1.22	1.24	1.34	2.46	1.30	0.98
84.	Denmark	0.73	0.92	0.31	0.62	0.25	0.96
85.	Qatar	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.82
86.	Peru	2.83	3.38	4.77	4.85	3.02	0.74
87.	Finland	0.72	0.46	0.81	1.23	0.27	0.64
88.	Portugal	0.04	0.11	0.44	0.14	0.07	0.44
89.	Costa Rica	0.29			0.04		0.41
90.	Br Virgn Is						0.29
91.	Latvia	0.01	0.45	0.46	0.02		0.29
92.	Cyprus						0.25
93.	Kuwait	0.07			0.17	0.17	0.21
94.	Bulgaria	4.00	1.53	70.88	19.59	12.46	0.20
95.	Bolivia		0.19	0.35	0.94	0.94	0.17
96.	El Salvador	0.09	0.15	0.1!	0.15	0.15	0.16
97.	Croatia	0.05	0.17	0.20	0.27	0.20	0.16
98.	Sweden	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.16	0.04	0.15
99.	Honduras	1.16	0.20	13.22	1.09	0.96	0.13
100.	Moldova	1.25	1.00	11.62	1.45	0.79	0.13
101.	Kyrghyzstan	0.39	1.46	1.04	0.70	0.67	0.13
102.	Libya						0.11
103.	Colombia	0.25	0.37	6.50	0.85	0.63	0.11
104.	Niger						0.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
105.	Jamaica	0.52	0.81	0.78	0.34	0.25	0.09
106.	Chad				0.12	0.06	0.08
107.	Sierra Leone						0.08
108.	Baharain Is	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.07
109.	Venezuela		0.06	0.21	0.43	0.37	0.07
110.	Zimbabwe	0.50	0.24	0.27	1.40	0.61	0.05
111.	Slovenia						0.05
112.	Jordan	0.00	0.01		0.12	0.02	0.03
113.	Cameroon		0.05	0.20	0.09	0.09	0.03
114.	Czech Republic	0.57	0.80	0.56	4.06	2.64	0.03
115.	Slovak Rep	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
116.	Norway						0.02
117.	Liberia						0.01
118.	Hungary	0.06	0.25	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01
119.	Rwanda	0.51	0.10		0.01	0.00	0.00
120.	Estonia		2.80	18.50	0.77	0.77	0.00
121.	Albania			0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00
122.	Uruguay			0.03	13.10	13.05	0.00
123.	Ireland	0.18	0.06	0.00	0.00		0.00
124.	Lebanon	0.00	0.01	0.29	0.09	0.02	0.00
125.	Antigua	0.26					
126.	Armenia				0.00		
127.	Barbados		0.01				
128.	Belarus	0.00					
129.	Belize			0.13			
130.	Congo P Rep			0.51			
131.	Dominic Rep	0.00					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
132.	Fiji Is			0.00			
133.	Fr Guiana			0.11			
134.	Gabon	0.07					
135.	Georgia		0.00		0.03	0.03	
136.	Haiti	0.11	0.11	0.50			
137.	Kazakhstan	0.00	1.96	0.93	0.19	0.19	
138.	Korea Dp Rp	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	
139.	Lao Pd Rp			0.62	1.63	1.05	
140.	Netherlandantil	0.07	0.07		0.00	0.00	
141.	Nicaragua				1.36	1.05	
142.	Panama Republic	0.06		0.04	0.10	0.08	
143.	Pitcairn Is.				0.12	0.12	
144.	Romania	0.03	8.37	17.04	59.26	35.86	
145.	Serbia		0.02		0.00	0.00	
146.	Swaziland		0.17				
147.	Tajikistan		0.20	0.07	0.07	0.07	
148.	Timor-Leste			0.17	0.07	0.07	
149.	Virgin Is Us		0.21		0.00	0.00	
150.	Yemen Republic	0.13			0.15		
151.	Zambia				0.02	0.02	
India's total import from above countries		17813.89	19469.41	21816.42	20703.08	13191.93	10427.92

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (* Provisional)

Policy of FDI in e-commerce sector

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

(a) whether the policy of Government on the FDI in e-commerce sector is hampering the lives of small businessmen in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are large scale protests in the country on the Walmart-Flipkart deal; and

(c) how Government is planning to protect the interests of small traders losing their livelihood due to invasion of international e-commerce companies into domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) FDI policy on different sectors including on e-commerce sector has been formulated with a view to attract foreign investment, technology collaboration and global best practices so as to generate employment and achieve growth in the economy. Further, to safeguard interest of brick and mortar stores, only single brand retail trading entity operating through brick and mortar stores and entities engaged in retail trading of food products produced and/ or manufactured in 'India' have been allowed to undertake retail trading through e-commerce. In multi-brand retail, FDI is not permitted through e-commerce.

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

Opening of new industries in the country

207. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many new industries have been opened in the country since 2014;

(b) in which sector maximum number of new industries were opened in this period;

(c) how many industries have been shut down in the country since 2014, the yearwise details thereof;

(d) how many employees have lost their jobs because of the shut down of the industries during this period; and

(e) whether Government has taken any action for rehabilitation of employees who lost their jobs due to the shut down of the industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) Sir, No such data on industries opened/shut down and loss of employment/rehabilitation of employees is maintained by this Department. However, the information on Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM), Industrial Licence (IL), Registration on Udyog Aadhaar (UA) Portal and opening and closure of Central Public Sector Enterprises are given in the Statement.

Statement

Information of IEM, IL, Registration on Udyog Aadhaar Portal and opening and closure of Central Public Sector Enterprises

Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP)

(I) Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM)

DIPP has acknowledged 9635 IEM indicating the investment intention of entrepreneurs during January, 2014 to October, 2018.

(II) Industrial Licence

A total of 282 licences have been granted by DIPP for manufacturing activities since 2014. Out of that 242 licences have been issued under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and 40 licences have been issued under the powers delegated to Secretary, DIPP under Arms Act, 1959/Arms Rules, 2016.

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

Under the Udyog Aadhaar (UA) portal launched by M/o MSME the number of MSMEs registered is as under:

Year/Category	2015-16*	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19#	Total
Micro	4,22,922	21,50,052	13,47,532	7,79,581	47,00,087
Small	70,542	2,15,078	1,64,717	96,351	5,46,688
Medium	2,588	8,420	6,506	3,905	21,419
TOTAL	4,96,052	23,73,550	15,18,755	8,79,837	52,68,194

*From October 2015 to March 2016, # From April 2018 to September, 2018.

Department of Public Enterprises (DPE)

As per Public Enterprises Surveys laid in the Parliament in the respective years, 51 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have been added during 2013-14 to 2016-17.

Year-wise list of CPSEs closed is as follows:

Sl. No. Name of the CPSEs

2016-17

- 1 Baira Siul Sarna Transmission Ltd.
- 2 Nellore Transmission Ltd.

2015-16

- 1 SAIL Jgdishpur Power Plant Ltd.
- 2 SAIL Sindri Projects Ltd.

2014-15

- 1 Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.
 - 2 Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.
 - 3 Power Equity Capital Advisors Ltd.
 - 4 Triveni Structural Ltd.
-

During 2013-14 - (No CPSE Closed Down)

There were 378 employees working in these closed CPSEs.

DPE is implementing Counselling, Retraining & Redeployment (CRR) Scheme as a social safety net to provide opportunities of self/wage employment to the employees or dependents of CPSEs separated under Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)/ Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS). CRR aims to reorient VRS/VSS optees/dependents through short duration skill training to enable them to adjust to the new environment and adopt new avocations after their separation from the CPSEs. CRR Scheme is being implemented in association with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE).

SEZ Policy Review Committee report

208. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SEZ Policy Review Committee, headed by Baba Kalyani constituted to evaluate the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy and suggest measures to make the policy WTO compatible has submitted its report;

(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) and (b) Sir, the Government had constituted a Group of eminent persons under the Chairmanship of Shri Baba Kalyani, Chairman M/s. Bharat Forge to study the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) 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 as under:

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 *e.g.* 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.
- (c) In view of above, question does not arise.

Mini-ministerial conference of WTO member nations

209. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India hosted the mini-ministerial conference of WTO member nations in 2018;
- (b) if so, what was the action agenda of this conference;
- (c) what were the decisions taken in this conference with respect to global trade and India's part in the same; and

- (d) the details of implementation of all the resolutions passed, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Informal WTO Ministerial Gathering was organized by India in New Delhi on 19-20 March 2018. The meeting was structured in an informal interactive format to provide an opportunity for Ministers and other participants to discuss various issues under discussion in the WTO and the way forward.

(c) and (d) As this was an informal meeting organised with a view to continue engagement on the WTO issues, discussions took place on the issues facing the WTO. Members made interventions on various issues which included a call for cessation of unilateral measures, strengthening of multilateralism, special and differential treatment for developing countries and LDCs, importance of progressing the Doha issues, agriculture including public stockholding for food security purposes, fisheries subsidies, etc. Some interventions sought for inclusive and transparent discussions on various issues such as Electronic Commerce MSME, Investment Facilitation, Gender, etc. Resolution of impasse in appointment of members to the Appellate Body and other institutional issues were also raised by some of the members. India as chair of the informal gathering issued concluding remarks, in its own responsibility, summarizing the discussions held in the meeting. The details of the discussions are given in the statement.

Statement

*Details of informal WTO Ministerial Gathering, New Delhi, 20 March 2018
Concluding Remarks, on his own responsibility, by the Chair, Shri Suresh
Prabhu, Minister of Commerce & Industry and Civil Aviation, India*

In concluding this Informal World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Gathering, attended by Ministers and high-level officials from 53 Members representing a broad spectrum of the WTO membership, and with warm thanks to all participants for their contributions, I would like to summarize my impressions from our discussion as follows:

1. Participants expressed their thanks and appreciation to the Government of India for organizing the informal gathering of trade ministers to discuss the current challenges facing the WTO and the way forward.
2. Participants welcomed the fact that, in spite of challenging circumstances, some positive results were achieved at MC1 1. At the same time, disappointment was voiced about the lack of further convergence and outcomes.

3. In almost all interventions, a need to preserve and enhance the functioning and credibility of the rules-based multilateral trading system as embodied in the WTO was emphasized. In particular, almost all the participants sought expeditious and immediate resolution of the impasse in the appointment of Appellate Body members - an issue that was viewed to be adversely affecting the credibility and functioning of the WTO. In this context, in some interventions the utility of negotiating multilateral trade rules, at a time when WTO members are unable to enforce existing rules due to the impasse in the Appellate Body, was questioned.
4. In many interventions deep concern was expressed at the serious threat posed to the credibility of the WTO rules and some of its cardinal principles, such as non-discrimination, by the cycle of recent unilateral trade measures and proposed counter-measures. In some interventions the need for WTO members taking urgent and coordinated action to address the underlying issues was highlighted.
5. The need for all developing countries, including LDCs, to benefit from Special and Differential Treatment (S&DT) provisions in future trade agreements was emphasised in many interventions. While this was contested in some interventions, the need to find ways of addressing the issue in a balanced and unemotional manner acceptable to all was emphasized by some participants. Many suggestions including developing countries selectively opting out of S&DT, and adopting a case-by-case approach to S&DT, were made in a few interventions. However, it was the view of some participants that implementing these suggestions would further exacerbate the differences between members and therefore be futile.
6. In many interventions, the importance of achieving progress on the Doha issues, especially agriculture, fisheries subsidies and domestic regulation in services, while seeking to address the differences on the basis of pragmatic and flexible options, was emphasised.
7. With reference to agriculture, issues related to reforms in domestic support, a permanent solution on public stockholding for food security purposes, cotton and an agriculture special safeguard mechanism were identified as areas of priority in some interventions. Further, the need to address historical asymmetries and imbalances in the Agreement on Agriculture was also highlighted.
8. With reference to the decision on Fisheries Subsidies, the importance of concluding negotiations by 2019, was voiced by several countries. It was highlighted that this would also help in achieving SDG 14.6.

9. In many interventions, it was emphasised that open, transparent and inclusive discussions within the joint initiatives by the proponents of issues such as Electronic Commerce, Investment Facilitation, Gender, MSME etc., would deepen the understanding of issues and benefit all members. However, this was questioned in some other interventions, wherein it was reiterated that all negotiations at the WTO must follow the fundamental principle of multilateralism and that any other approach represents a threat to the multilateral trading system.
10. In some interventions the importance of enhancing the work of the regular WTO bodies and the need for a renewed focus on transparency and notifications was highlighted.
11. Ministers reaffirmed that the WTO plays an important role by bringing stability and predictability to the multilateral trading system. It was recognised by almost all the participants that it is the collective responsibility of WTO Members to address the challenges facing the system and putting it back on a steady and meaningful way forward so that it continues to serve the people of our countries.

Terrorist violence and infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir

210. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is spurt in the incidents of terrorist violence and infiltration during the last four years in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is aware of growing attempts to radicalize the youth through social media and internet;
- (d) if so, what social welfare measures and awareness programmes are being taken to win the confidence of the people of the State, especially the younger generation; and
- (e) the series of measures being taken by Government to contain violence in the State and to bring normalcy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The State of Jammu and Kashmir has been

affected by terrorist violence that is sponsored and supported from across the border. The level of terrorist violence in the hinterland of Jammu and Kashmir is linked to infiltration from across the border and action against terrorists. The number of incidents includes the violence committed by terrorists during anti militancy operations. The details during the last four years are as under:

Sl. No.	Incidents	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017 (upto 02.12.2017)	2018 (upto 02.12.2018)
1.	No of incidents	222	208	322	342	329	587
2.	Infiltration attempts	222	121	371	419	378 (upto October)	284 (upto October)
3.	Net estimated Infiltration	65	33	119	136	113 (upto October)	128 (upto October)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The Government has continuously encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy. Various sports tournaments and cultural programmes are organized at District as well as State level to win the confidence of the people of the State, especially the younger generation. Youth clubs have also been opened to keep the youth engaged. ₹80,068 crore has been announced under the PM Development Package, 2015. Besides, the following schemes are also under implementation.

- Special Industry Initiative (SII) -Udaan to enhance skill and employability of Graduates and three-year Engineering Diploma holders and offer of jobs in the Private Sector.
- Skill Empowerment & Employment Scheme (Himayat) - to provide options and opportunities to School/college dropouts for salaried jobs in the private sector or self-employment.
- Special Scholarship Scheme (SSS) - to provide financial assistance to students having passed Class 12th or equivalent exams for studying in colleges and institutions outside Jammu and Kashmir.

Coastal Security Scheme

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

- (a) the State-wise and year-wise details of financial and physical targets set and achieved under Phase-I and Phase-II of Coastal Security Scheme;
- (b) whether some targets are yet to be achieved, if so, the reasons for delay;
- (c) the number of coastal police stations established and manpower deployed in each coastal State and UT and details of percentage shortage of manpower in coastal police in each State and UT;
- (d) details of functional and non-functional Coastal Patrolling Boats in each coastal State and UT; and
- (e) details of other measures taken to strengthen coastal security in Maharashtra and other coastal States and UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) The State-wise details of financial and physical targets set and achieved under Phase-I and Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II, respectively (*See below*).

The manpower and maintenance of boats under the Coastal Security Scheme are under the jurisdiction of respective States/UTs.

Coastal areas of the country are safeguarded by the police forces of the respective coastal States/UTs, which have jurisdiction up to 12 nautical miles from the coast; and by the Indian Coast Guard and the Indian Navy, with jurisdiction over the entire maritime zone up to 200 nautical miles, including the territorial waters. Thus, there is three-tier security for the coast areas of the country.

The coastal police is also equipped with navigation/communication equipment, card readers, equipment enhancing night operation capabilities of boats, computer systems etc.

Coastal security is reviewed periodically with all stakeholders by National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against threats from the Sea (NCSMCS) constituted under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary.

Statement-I*Details of Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I)*

Implementation period		:	2005-2011						
Total financial outlay		:	₹646.00 crore						
Status		:	Completed						
Sl. No.	State/UT	Coastal police stations	Boats	Jeeps	Motor Cycles	Check Posts	Out Posts	Barracks	Rigid Inflatable Boats
1.	Gujarat	10	30	20	101	25	46	-	-
2.	Maharashtra	12	28	25	57	32	-	24	-
3.	Goa	3	9	6	9	-	-	-	10
4.	Karnataka	5	15	9	4	-	-	-	-
5.	Kerala	8	24	16	24	-	-	-	-
6.	Tamil Nadu	12	24	12	36	40	12	-	-
7.	Andhra Pradesh	6	18	12	18	-	-	-	-
8.	Odisha	5	15	10	15	-	-	-	-
9.	West Bengal	6	18	12	12	-	-	6	-
10.	Daman and Diu	1	4	2	3	-	-	-	-
11.	Puducherry	1	3	3	5	-	-	-	-
12.	Lakshadweep	4	6	8	8	-	-	-	-
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	10	18	20	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		73	204	153	312	97	58	30	10

Statement-II
Details of Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II)

Implementation period : 2011-2020

Sl. No.	State/UT	Coastal Police Stations		Jetties		Four-wheelers	Two-wheelers	Marine Operation Centres	Financial outlay (₹ in crore)	
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Constructed/ upgraded				Sanctioned & purchased	Sanctioned & operational
1.	Gujarat	12	12	5	0	12	24	0	11.04	11.04
2.	Maharashtra	7	7	3	14	7	14	0	6.48	7.13
3.	Goa	4	4	2	2	4	8	0	3.85	3.28
4.	Karnataka	4	4	2	0	4	8	0	3.85	3.85
5.	Kerala	10	6	4	1	10	20	0	9.12	9.12
6.	Tamil Nadu	30	25	12	0	30	60	0	27.36	26.25
7.	Andhra Pradesh	15	15	7	0	15	30	0	14.18	13.92
8.	Odisha	13	13	5	0	13	26	0	11.76	11.76
9.	West Bengal	8	8	4	0	8	16	0	7.70	7.70

10.	Daman and Diu	2	1	2	2	2	4	0	2.42	2.42
11.	Puducherry	3	3	2	2	3	6	0	3.50	3.50
12.	Lakshadweep	3	3	2	1	3	6	0	3.14	2.94
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	20	10	8	20	20	10	27.02	27.02
TOTAL		131	121	60	30	131	242	10	131.41	129.93

Measures to reduce cyber crimes

212. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of measures taken by Government to reduce cyber crimes;
- (b) how many cases of child pornography has been registered so far, State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) whether there is any plan to start a cyber crime institute in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and Government of India helps States in combating cyber-crimes by assisting them through advisories and funds under various schemes. The Law Enforcement Agencies take legal action as per the relevant sections of the Indian Penal Code and the Information Technology Act, 2000 against the cyber crime offenders.

As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data a total of 5, 8 and 17 cases were registered during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively under section 67B of Information Technology Act, 2000 pertaining to publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act etc., in electronic form. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Further, a total of 40, 94 and 47 cases were registered during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively under section 14 (using child for pornographic purposes) and section 15 (storage of pornographic material involving child) of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Under the Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) scheme, the Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the Government of Kerala for setting up of a cyber forensic training laboratory.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	5	5	0	13	8	8	0	19	19	3	36	6	32	6	2	2	1	4	4	1
28. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. West Bengal	4	3	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	18	18	0
TOTAL STATE(S)	40	33	0	47	41	41	0	94	82	20	102	95	23	47	33	2	65	51	2	2
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(S)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	40	33	0	47	41	41	0	94	82	20	107	95	23	47	33	2	65	51	2	2

Source: Crime in India

Raising more battalions of BSF for borders

213. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved the proposal to raise more battalions of Border Security Force for Pakistan and Bangladesh borders;
- (b) what is the total amount involved therein;
- (c) the time by when these new battalions will be ready for action, especially on the Punjab borders;
- (d) whether more battalions of Indo-Tibetan Border Police are also to be raised; and
- (e) if so, by when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (e) The Government has sanctioned raising of 6 additional battalions to BSF on 19.01.2018 having total financial implication of ₹ 2090.94 crore. All these battalions have since been raised for deployment. A proposal for raising some additional battalions in ITBP is also under consideration.

Paramilitary personnel martyred in the country

214. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that nearly 400 paramilitary personnel were killed due to firing from across the Indo-Pak border, terrorist and insurgency violence in the country during the last three years; and
- (b) if so, the number of personnel of BSF, SSB, CRPF, and ITBP martyred during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The details of the paramilitary personnel killed due to firing from across the Indo-Pakistan Border and terrorist and insurgency violence in

the country during the last three years are as under:-

Name of Paramilitary Force	2015	2016	2017	2018(till 30.11.2018)	Total
BSF	10	17	6	22	55
CRPF	09	43	52	26	130
ITBP	-	-	-	-	00
SSB	01	01	02	01	05
Assam Rifles	18	09	08	06	41
TOTAL	38	70	68	55	231

Relief fund for victims of cyclone Gaja

215. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY:

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a central team which visited Tamil Nadu for three days from 24th November, 2018 has submitted its report with suggestion, if any, to release amount for relief and rehabilitation measures for Gaja cyclone victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has released any amount to State Government of Tamil Nadu pursuant to meeting of Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu with the Prime Minister of India to release immediate relief fund of ₹1,500 crore;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (e) Based upon interim memorandum submitted by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) was deputed for on the spot assessment of damages caused by the cyclone Gaja. Upon receipt of the IMCT report (pending for want of specific information awaited from Tamil Nadu), it will be placed before the High Level Committee (HLC) for consideration as per established procedure.

As per the National Disaster Management Policy, the primary responsibility for disaster management relief and rehabilitation rests with the States. The rehabilitation of people due to cyclone is required to be undertaken by the concerned State Government from its own resources, as per its existing rehabilitation policy, since execution of relief & rehabilitation measures on the ground is the responsibility of the concerned State.

Financial assistance is provided through State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in accordance with the established procedure. Assistance from SDRF/NDRF is provided only for immediate relief as per 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 necessitate by notified natural calamities during 2018.

Electricity fixed charges in NDMC area of Delhi

†216. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the NDMC area of Delhi, per-kilowatt meter load fixed charge has been increased exorbitantly, causing consumers to pay more without consuming any units;
- (b) the rate of the same in January, 2018 and percentage increase effected after April, 2018;
- (c) whether it is a fact that to show less charges or power units, so much increase has been effected on meter load fixed charges; and
- (d) the aspects which have been examined before effecting so much increase on meter load fixed charge at once?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The electricity tariff for New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) area is decided by Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) which is constituted under the Electricity Regulatory Commission Act, 1998. The fixed electricity charges for domestic category in year 2017-2018 were levied at uniform rate of ₹35/- per Kilo Watt (kw) sanctioned load/maximum load per month. Whereas, the fixed electricity charges in year 2018-2019 are differential starting from ₹125/- per kW sanctioned load/maximum load per month for load below 2 kW and maximum of ₹ 250 per kW per month for load above 25 KW.

(b) and (c) The variation in fixed charges in April 2018 as compared to January 2018 is between 3.57 times for less than 2 KW load to 7.14 times for load more than 25 KW. However, the variable charges (energy charges) are reduced in April 2018 as compared to January 2018 as detailed below:-

Energy Consumption slab (in units)	Energy Charges (variable charges) ₹/Kilo Watt hour (kwh)		% decrease
	2017-18	2018-19	
0 - 200	4.00	3.00	25.00
201 - 400	5.95	4.50	24.36
401 - 800	7.30	6.50	10.95
801 - 1200	8.10	7.00	13.58
>1200	8.75	7.75	11.42

(d) The authority for decision of tariff is DERC for all discoms in Delhi including NDMC. Further, the structuring of fixed and variable charges of electricity tariff is the mandate of DERC.

Heavy rains and floods in Kerala

217. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy rains and floods during the recent monsoon have devastated the State of Kerala resulting in heavy loss of lives, properties and infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what relief and rehabilitation measures have been extended by the Centre to the State Government of Kerala; and

(d) what action Government proposes to take to bring back the economy of the State on track?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) In the instant case, based on the memoranda submitted by the State Government of Kerala, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) was deputed to assess the damages in the calamity affected areas. As per assessment made by central Team, 477 human lives were lost, 76,830 cattle were lost and 6.54 lakh houses were damaged and 0.94 lakh ha. cropped area has been reported affected due to floods/landslides in Kerala during 2018.

The primary responsibility of disaster management rests with the State Government. To supplement the efforts, financial assistance is provided by the Centre to the affected States from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per laid down procedure for immediate relief. With regard to rehabilitation measures, these have to be undertaken by the concerned State Governments from their own resources/Plan funds, and also based on the availability of Government land as per their existing land policy, since execution of rehabilitation measures on the ground is the responsibility of the concerned State. The High Level Committee (HLC), in its meeting held on 06.12.2018 has approved the assistance of ₹ 3048.39 crore from NDRF for floods and landslides of 2018.

In order to support the affected people of the State Government of Kerala, the Government of India (GOI) has released both the installments of Central Share of SDRF amounting to ₹ 192.60 crore and ₹ 600.00 crore, released 'on account' basis from NDRF to Government of Kerala for immediate relief measures. Further, GOI provides all possible support to State Governments for bringing back the economy of the State on track on need basis, which is a continuous process of governance.

Fencing on border

†218. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of border in kilometer on which fencing had been installed in the States of Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir located at western border of the country before 2014;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the length of border in kilometer on which fencing has been installed during last three years till date, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the amount of money spent on this work during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The fencing in Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir along Indo-Pakistan Border has been completed before 2014. Only maintenance and repair works are being carried out post 2014. The details are as under:

State	(Length in Kms)				
	Before 2014	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018(Till Oct,2018)
Jammu and Kashmir (International Border)	186.00	Repair & maintenance			
Rajasthan	1049.87				

Financial package for flood relief in Kerala

219. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala had sought financial package from the Union Government for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the areas destroyed by the recent unprecedented flood in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether Government has made arrangement to disburse the package, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government to allow the financial assistance from foreign countries including UAE for the relief and reconstruction of flood affected areas; and

(d) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government of Kerala has submitted memoranda for seeking an assistance of ₹ 5596.77 crore for the recent unprecedented flood in Kerala, 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), in its meeting held on 06.12.2018 has approved the assistance of ₹ 3048.39 crore from NDRF for floods and landslides 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 financial package, it is stated that under the SDRF/NDRF, there is no provision to provide any special financial assistance/package for the affected State. With regard to rehabilitation it is stated that the rehabilitation and reconstruction measures is required to be undertaken by the concerned State Government from its own resources, as per its existing rehabilitation policy, since execution of rehabilitation & reconstruction measures on the ground is the responsibility of the concerned State.

However, in order to support the affected people of the State Government of Kerala, the Government of India has released both the installments of Central Share of SDRF amounting to ₹ 192.60 crore and ₹ 600.00 crore, released on account, basis from NDRF to Government of Kerala for immediate relief measures.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of External Affairs has informed that in the wake of Kerala floods, some foreign countries expressed their sympathies and their willingness to assist in the relief and rehabilitation efforts. In response, Government expressed deep appreciation for such offers and conveyed that in line with existing policy, it is committed to meeting requirements for relief and rehabilitation through domestic efforts. It was further conveyed that contributions to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund and the Chief Minister's Relief Fund from NRIs, PIOs and international entities such as Foundations would however, be welcome.

Contractor selection under CIBMS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the tender for the Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) included a proposal where contractors were asked to submit their own vision and solutions for the project;

(b) if so, the reasons as to why the BSF could not provide the same for the CIBMS;

(c) how was the final contractor selected, in terms of criteria, cost and the selection committee involved;

(d) whether there will be regular effectiveness reviews of contractors selected under the CIBMS; and

(e) if so, the details of the timeline for review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The scope of the work, Qualitative Requirements/Specifications and Trial Directives were issued to 65 Firms offline due to security reasons after obtaining undertaking of confidentiality and a Pre-bid meeting was held by a high level Committee comprising of BSF/MHA Officials and representatives of Firms.

(c) The contractor was selected based on qualifying the prescribed technical parameters for providing Technological Solution and lowest Finance Bid given by the technically qualified Firm. The final selection of the contractor was done with weightage of 70: 30% of Technical and Financial competence.

Weightage of 70% was given to Technical Competence and 30% to the lowest fee quoted in the financial proposal. The weighted total score of both the Technical and Financial proposal was used to select the bidder.

There were different selection committees involved in selection of the Contractor *i.e.* pre-bid meeting Committee comprising of BSF/MHA Officials and representatives of the participating firms, Technical Evaluation Committee for ascertaining the Technical Competence of the Firm and Financial Bid opening Committee to ascertain the reasonableness of the Financial fees quoted.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The contractor selected under CIBMS in Jammu are being reviewed for effectiveness from time to time by conducting joint receipt inspection (JRI).

Review of gun licence policy

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

(a) whether Government has any proposal to review gun licence policy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons holding gun licence in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether many of these guns are procured from illegal gun factories in the country; and

(e) the action taken against illegal gun factories in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) This Ministry is maintaining the database of Arms licences in the country, in its portal-NDAL/ALIS. As on 04.12.2018, total 35,87,016 licences were registered on this portal for which Unique Identification Numbers were generated. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) State Governments are responsible for taking action against illegal manufacturing and possession of guns.

Statement

State-wise details of number of persons registered on the Portal - NDAL/ALIS holding gun licences in the country

		Application Entered in NDAL With UIN	Application Entered in ALIS With UIN	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	283	4	287
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5722	293	6015
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	34919	487	35406
4.	Assam	18929	688	19617
5.	Bhutan	0	0	0
6.	Bihar	79065	1793	80858
7.	Chandigarh	6413	206	6619
8.	Chhattisgarh	7906	272	8178
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	129	1	130
10.	Daman and Diu	128	6	134
11.	Delhi	38969	1651	40620

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Goa	3426	157	3583
13.	Gujarat	59798	3340	63138
14.	Haryana	145690	6474	152164
15.	Himachal Pradesh	82712	8668	91380
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	445464	38563	484027
17.	Jharkhand	16771	522	17293
18.	Karnataka	115543	1967	117510
19.	Kerala	10210	390	10500
20.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
21.	Madhya Pradesh	247107	11478	258585
22.	Maharashtra	86265	1753	88018
23.	Manipur	26499	2775	29274
24.	Meghalaya	19324	658	19982
25.	Mizoram	15555	648	16203
26.	Nagaland	38237	729	38966
27.	Odisha	20626	512	21138
28.	Puducherry	288	10	298
29.	Punjab	352490	33181	385671
30.	Rajasthan	138484	1874	140358
31.	Sikkim	2450	39	2489
32.	Tamil Nadu	22454	1161	23615
33.	Telangana	8617	453	9070
34.	Tripura	364	2	366
35.	Uttar Pradesh	1272896	15563	1288459
36.	Uttarakhand	62358	3981	56339
37.	West Bengal	59399	1227	50626
	TOTAL	3445490	141526	3587016

Improving conviction rate in crimes against children

222. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) that regularly monitors and tracks crimes against children does not report all incidents of violence against children;

(b) whether, despite the increase in the number of reported cases of child rape, conviction and disposal rate remains low;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to include all incidents of violence against children in National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and to improve conviction rate in reported cases of crimes against children; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) only collect and collates data received from States/UTs (Police registered cases) and publishes the same in its publication "Crime in India".

(b) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of cases registered and conviction rate under section 4 & 6 of Prevention Of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 read with section 376 of India Penal Code are as below:

	2014	2015	2016
Cases registered	18,661	19,654	19,765
Conviction rate	30.7	35.2	28.2

NCRB does not maintain information on disposal rate. The latest data pertains to 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 Union Government, however, attaches highest importance regarding the crime against children and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention towards measures to be taken in this regard. Accordingly, Advisories dated 14.07.2010 and 25.06.2013 have been issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, which are also available on the website *www.mha.gov.in*.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 has put in place a regime which prescribes stringent punishment for the offence of rape including death penalty where the victim is a girl below the age of 12 years, and time bound investigation and trial, Further in order to strengthen investigation, Government has *inter-alia* taken up modernization and capacity building of Forensic Science Laboratories.

Greyhounds Training Centre in AP

223. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that inspite of explicit provision of Section 9 (3) G of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, Government had not yet extended any financial assistance to the State of Andhra Pradesh for setting up Greyhounds Training Centre in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government is also aware of the fact that the existing training centre at Hyderabad had become an exclusive training centre for the State of Telangana since July 2, 2017 thereby depriving the State of Andhra Pradesh of its legitimate entitlement of having exclusive Greyhounds Training Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Government has already approved proposal for setting up of State-of-the-art Greyhounds Training Centre in Andhra Pradesh at a cost of ₹ 219.16 crore in April, 2018. The details of possession of encumbrance free land have been requested from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for release of funds for setting-up of the said Centre.

Measures to stop violence against women

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of reported crimes against women have risen during the last three years, if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the details of the measures taken to stop violence against women;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to establish exclusive forensic laboratories for investigation of cases related to rape so as to speed up the large number of pending rape cases;
- (d) the number of foreign tourists raped in the country during the last three years; and
- (e) the steps being taken to strengthen security of foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 3,39,457, 3,29,243 and 3,38,954 cases were registered in the country under "Total Crime Against Women" during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively, showing a mixed trend.

- (b) The following measures have been taken to deal with violence against women:
 - (i) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 has put in place a regime which prescribes stringent punishment for the offence of rape including death penalty where the victim is a girl below the age of 12 years, and time bound investigation and trial.
 - (ii) Government has undertaken a project for developing an Emergency Response Support System based on a Pan-India 24X7 Helpline Number 112, and accessible through call/SMS/email/panic button etc.
 - (iii) A separate portal for Cyber-Crime against women and children has been commenced.
 - (iv) In order to facilitate better investigation and prosecution in rape cases, modernization and capacity building of forensic labs has been undertaken.
 - (v) Government has approved safe-city projects for 8 cities to put in place comprehensive infrastructure, technological and community based interventions for women safety.
 - (vi) Government has developed a National Database on Sexual Offenders to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country.

(vii) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories to States/UTs to take measures for prevention of crimes against women, stressing on mandatory registration of FIRs, providing on-line complaint filing system, increasing representation of women in Police, gender sensitization of police, deployment of Special Mahila Police Volunteers, activating victim compensation fund, setting up of Anti-Human Trafficking units, etc. Details of these advisories issued are available on website of Ministry of Home Affairs at <https://mha.gov.in>.

(c) Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing assistance under the centrally sponsored umbrella scheme of 'Modernization of Police Forces'. Under this Scheme, funds are utilized to strengthen police infrastructure by way of equipping the police stations with the required weaponry, and all types of police equipments, which include equipment related to communications, forensic labs, and intelligence as well as training. Government has approved setting up of State of art DNA Forensic Laboratory at Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh.

(d) A total of 17, 7 and 14 cases of rape were registered under "Crime committed against Foreign Tourists" during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

(e) Following steps have been taken to ensure safety and security of tourists:

- (i) The Ministry of Tourism is running the Social Awareness campaign on television to sensitize the masses and the stakeholders on the traditional Indian values and the concept 'Atithi Devo Bhava.' The campaign inter-alia includes a commercial on sensitizing against misbehavior with tourists.
- (ii) The Stake holders have identified focal points in their respective organizations to implement the 'Code of Conduct for Safe and Honorable Tourism'.
- (iii) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Multi-Lingual Tourist Info-Helpline on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 in 12 languages including 10 international languages and in Hindi and English in February 2016, for domestic and foreign tourists to provide support service in terms of information relating to Travel in India and also offers appropriate guidance to tourists in distress while travelling in India.
- (iv) The Security of tourists is a State Government subject. However, with efforts of Ministry of Tourism, several State Governments/UT Administrations have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.

- (v) The Ministry of Tourism conducts a constant dialogue with State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, various tourism related institutions and stakeholders for drawing up strategies for development and promotion of tourism in the country including safe and honourable Tourism.
- (vi) The Ministry of Tourism from time to time issues advisory to various State Governments and UT Administrations to ensure safety and security of the tourist.

Low conviction in rape cases due to non-availability of DNA tests

225. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether conviction in rape cases is getting delayed due to non-availability of DNA tests from the Central Forensic Labs; and
- (b) if so, what steps Government is taking to augment the staff strength in the Central Forensic Labs so that conviction cases could be expedited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Forensic analysis report is a critical supporting evidence in investigations in sexual assault cases, including rape cases. Delay in convictions may occur due to various factors including non-availability of forensic analysis reports, timely completion of investigation and filing of charge sheet, witnesses turning hostile and victims consistency during trials.

(b) In order to ensure timely conviction in sexual assault cases including rape cases, Government has taken various steps including grant of approval to 48 new scientific and administrative posts and hiring of manpower through Forensic Aptitude and Caliber Test 2018 (FACT & FACT Plus).

Implementation of New Prison Manual, 2016

226. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the policies that Ministry had undertaken in the past to overcome the problem of overcrowding, delay in trial, inadequate food and clothing and deficiency in communication of prisoners;

(b) how many legal aid clinics had been established and advocates been appointed as proposed in the New Prison Manual of 2016, the State-wise details of prison and legal aid clinics;

(c) how many cases have been settled using the provision of CrPC 436 and 436A to rectify the issue of undertrials in prison; and

(d) whether Government has any provision to facilitate the voting rights of prisoners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) "Prisons" and 'persons detained therein' 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. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has undertaken various initiatives to address the issue of overcrowding in prisons. Section 436A was inserted in Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr. PC) which provides for release of an undertrial prisoner on bail on undergoing detention for a period extending up to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for an offence under any law (not being an offence for which the punishment of death has been specified as one of the punishments under that law). An advisory forwarding the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court to the States was issued on 27.9.2014 requesting them to put in place a permanent mechanism for providing relief to undertrial prisoners. The Government of India has also introduced the concept of plea bargaining through Section 265 of CrPC.

In addition, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories to the States and UTs from time to time advising on various measures to address the issue of overcrowding in jails and to ensure that funds allotted for food, clothing and welfare of prison inmates are diligently and optimally utilized for the purpose for which the same have been earmarked. These advisories are available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs at the following link: <https://mha.gov.in/MHA1/PrisonReforms/advisory.html>

(b) The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been providing free legal services to all under trial prisoners and convicts through its 1126 legal service clinics running in jails. State-wise details of such Legal Services Clinics are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). In addition, 9563 Remand Advocates are providing legal services to arrested persons in criminal courts. The National Legal Services Authority had also launched a web application on 29.6.2017 with a view to facilitating the under trial prisoners for providing them free legal services.

(c) As per the latest data provided by the National Crime Records Bureau, State/UT wise details of undertrial inmates released under Section 436A of Cr PC during the year 2016 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The Election Commission of India has informed that the existing law does not provide voting rights to prisoners.

Statement-I

Statistical Information in respect of Legal Services Clinics in Jails

Sl. No.	States-SLSA	Jails
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	86
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
4.	Assam	15
5.	Bihar	57
6.	Chhattisgarh	34
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
8.	Daman and Diu	1
9.	Delhi	17
10.	Goa	1
11.	Gujarat	51
12.	Haryana	19
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	15
15.	Jharkhand	28
16.	Karnataka	70
17.	Kerala	51
18.	Lakshadweep	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	98
20.	Maharashtra	38
21.	Manipur	2

Sl. No.	States-SLSA	Jails
22.	Meghalaya	4
23.	Mizoram	9
24.	Nagaland	11
25.	Odisha	84
26.	Puducherry	4
27.	Punjab	26
28.	Rajasthan	97
29.	Sikkim	2
30.	Tamil Nadu	120
31.	Telangana	39
32.	Tripura	13
33.	U. T. Chandigarh	1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	42
35.	Uttarakhand	15
36.	West Bengal	58
TOTAL		1126

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Status of undertrial Inmates under Section 436A of CrPC during the year 2016 (Provisional)

Sl. No	States/UTs	Number of inmates released under Section 436A of CrPC		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	43	0	43
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2	0	2
8.	Haryana	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	4
11.	Jharkhand	17	0	17
12.	Karnataka	17	0	17
13.	Kerala	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	11	1	12
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	32	0	32
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	722	2	724
28.	Uttarakhand	34	0	34
29.	West Bengal	19	0	19
TOTAL (STATES)		901	3	904
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	3	22	25
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		3	22	25
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		904	25	929

Source: Prison Statistics India

Suicide deaths in India

227. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the 'Gender differentials and State variations in suicide deaths in India' the Global Burden of Disease Study 1990-2016, indicates Andhra Pradesh is one of the top five States where there is more number of suicides at 20 per cent between 1990 and 2016;

(b) if so, other findings of the Report, particularly relating to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(c) whether 24 per cent of men committed suicide all over the world are from India;

(d) if so, the details thereof, with reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Ministry to reverse this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Global Burden of Disease Study 1990-2016 published in the Lancet in October, 2018, mentions Andhra Pradesh to be one of the five States having the highest suicide rate between 1990 and 2016. The Andhra Pradesh State had a crude Suicide Death Rate (SDR) of 28.8 per lakh men and 21.0 per lakh women in 2016. The Telangana State had a crude Suicide Death Rate (SDR) of 24.8 per

lakh men and 19.8 per lakh women in 2016. The said Report also states that out of all the men who committed suicide, 24.30% were from India.

(e) The above data should be seen in the light of the fact that about 18% of the world population live in India. However, to address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. The Government is supporting implementation of the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) under NMHP in 517 districts of the country with the objectives to:

- (i) Provide mental health services including prevention, promotion and longterm continuing care at different levels of district healthcare delivery system.
- (ii) Augment institutional capacity in terms of infrastructure, equipment and human resource for mental healthcare.
- (iii) Promote community awareness and participation in the delivery of mental healthcare services.
- (iv) Provide suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges.

Further, in order to address the shortage of mental health professionals in the country and to increase the Post Graduate (PG) training capacity in mental health as well as improving the tertiary care treatment facility, establishment of 25 Centres of Excellence in Mental Health and strengthening/establishment of 47 PG training departments in mental health specialties have been funded.

Crimes against women in Andhra Pradesh

228. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the NCRB data of 2015 and 2016, the number of cases of rape, assault/molestation and murder of women in Andhra Pradesh have gone up from about 6,100 in 2015 to about 6,500 in 2016 and have further gone in subsequent years;

(b) if so, the reasons for such unacceptable increase in the number of cases of rape, assault and murder of women in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to contain this onslaught on women in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of cases of rape assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and murder, during the years 2015 and 2016 in the State of Andhra Pradesh are as under:

Crime Head	Year 2015	Year 2016
Rape	1027	994
Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	4616	4829
Murder	428	411
TOTAL	6071	6234

(b) The above data shows a mixed trend. '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 State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that although there is a marginal increase in the crime against women in 2016 as compared with 2015, there is a decrease in rape cases during the year 2016. The marginal increase in overall crime is due to increased awareness, prompt registration of cases and swift action against the perpetrators of crime relating to assault/molestation.

(c) The State Government has informed that *inter-alia*, they have taken measures such as Manila Rakshak, Mahila Mitra, 1-click (instant complaint lodging internet KIOSK), Abhayam, Dial 100, CARAVAN (Prachara Radham), Sakshi, Sakthi etc. in this regard. Central Government has enacted the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 which provides for enhanced punishment for crimes such as rape including provision of death penalty for the offence of rape on women below 12 years; completion of investigation, filing of charge sheet and trial in rape cases in 2 months and appeals against conviction or acquittal to be disposed of within 6 months. The other steps taken in this regard include modernization and capacity building of forensic labs for facilitating timely investigation, development of a National Database on Sexual Offenders to facilitate investigation and tracking of Sexual offenders across the country, a project for developing an Emergency Response Support System based on a Pan-India 24x7 Helpline Number 112 and a scheme for setting up One Stop Centre in every district across the country.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories to States/UTs to take measures for prevention of crimes against women, stressing on mandatory registration of FIRs, providing on-line complaint filing system, increasing representation of women in Police, gender sensitization of police, deployment of Special Mahila Police Volunteers, activating victim compensation fund, setting up of Anti-Human Trafficking Units, etc. Details of these advisories issued are available on website of Ministry of Home Affairs at <https://mha.gov.in>.

Cyber cases reported in the capital

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

(a) the number of cyber cases registered in the capital during the last two years and in how many cases, investigation have been completed;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of qualified officers with technical qualification like MCA and B. Tech in Computer Science and as a result thereof a large number of cases are pending; and

(c) by when the qualified persons are likely to be inducted in Delhi Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The details of cyber cases registered and investigation completed by Cyber Crime Cell of Delhi Police during the last two years and the current year (up to 30.11.2018) are as under:-

Year	No. of cases Registered	Cancelled/ Untraced	Investigation completed
2016	138	18	31
2017	167	09	45
2018 (upto 30.11.18)	160	05	26

(b) and (c) Delhi Police has reported that Cyber Crime Cells are functioning in all the 14 districts as well as in Crime Branch and Special Cell. The staff posted in Cyber Crime Cell is well qualified with technical qualification like MCA and B. Tech in Computer Science. Moreover, 20 training programmes have been conducted by Cyber Crime Cell of Delhi Police in which 1323 Delhi Police officials have been trained for the investigation in Cyber related crimes.

Rohingyas settled in various parts of the country

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Rohingyas have settled in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof in each State; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that many of them have managed to obtain Voter ID cards, Aadhaar card and PAN number and Indian Passports also and if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) As per reports illegal Rohingya immigrants are presently staying in India mostly in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Telangana, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Assam, Karnataka and Kerala. Since illegal immigrants enter into the country without valid travel documents in clandestine and surreptitious manner, there is no accurate data regarding number of such migrants living in the country.

(c) Some Rohingyas have fraudulently obtained Indian identity documents like Aadhar Card, Pan Card, Passport etc. Necessary instructions have been issued to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to ensure that no Aadhaar Card is issued to illegal immigrants. State Governments have also been instructed for cancelling such documents obtained fraudulently by illegal Rohingya immigrants.

Terror incidents in Jammu and Kashmir

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

(a) whether it is a fact that terror incidents in Jammu and Kashmir have increased as compared to previous years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The State of Jammu and Kashmir

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has been affected by terrorist violence that is sponsored and supported from across the border. The level of terrorist violence in the hinterland of Jammu and Kashmir is linked to infiltration from across the border and action against terrorists. The number of incidents includes the violence committed by terrorists during anti militancy operations. The details during the last two years are as under:

Sl. No.	Incidents	2016	2017	2017 (upto 02.12.2017)	2018 (upto 02.12.2018)
1.	No of incidents	322	342	329	587
2.	No. of terrorists neutralized	150	213	200	238
3.	No. of civilians killed	15	40	36	37
4.	No. of security personnel martyred	82	80	74	86

(c) The Government regularly reviews the security situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In order to prevent activities of militants, numerous steps have been taken including strengthening of operational grid with enhanced human intelligence and use of technical intelligence grid. The Government has also continuously encouraged policies to mainstream the youth, including providing employment opportunities to wean them away from militancy.

Enhancement of SDRF allocation

232. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether States, including Karnataka, have requested for enhancement of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) allocation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken action for enhanced SDRF allocation to States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. A few States including Karnataka have requested for enhancement of SDRF allocation. In this regard, it is stated that the successive

Finance Commissions (set-up under the Article 280 of Constitution from time-to-time), determine the amount of annual allocation to the SDRF of each State for each of the financial years for the entire Award period. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended an allocation of ₹ 61,220 crore in SDRF to all the States for the Award Period (i.e. 2015-16 to 2019-20) against ₹ 33,580.93 crore recommended by the 13th Finance Commission.

In the instant case, the Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended an allocation of ₹ 1527 crores under SDRF for Karnataka for the Award Period (i.e. 2015-16 to 2019-20), which is an increase of 71.69% against ₹ 889.41 crore recommended by the 13th Finance Commission for the years 2010-11 to 2014-15. The year-wise details of allocation of SDRF is given as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	2015-16	276.00
2.	2016-17	290.00
3.	2017-18	305.00
4.	2018-19	320.00
5.	2019-20	336.00
TOTAL		1527.00

Inquiry into police encounters

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

(a) the total number of inquiries initiated *suo motu* by the National Human Rights Commission into deaths in police encounters in the last three years, State and district-wise;

(b) whether every State Government is required to appoint officers to investigate cases of police encounters;

(c) if so, the State-wise list of districts which have appointed nodal officers, and State-wise list of districts where nodal officers have not been appointed so far and the reasons for the same; and

(d) the State-wise list of number of cases where *suo motu* inquiries were initiated by NHRC before the case was reported by Superintendent of Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Particulars furnished by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) indicating details of cases of deaths in police encounters in which NHRC initiated *suo-motu* inquiries during the last three years, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Criminal Appeal No. 1255, 1256 and 1367 of 1999 titled People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) & Anr. Vs. State of Maharashtra & Ors., issued directive to all States/UTs wherein it directed that an independent investigation into the incident/encounter shall be conducted by the CID or police team of another police station under the supervision of a senior officer. As per the guidelines of NHRC, all cases of deaths in police action in the States/UTs shall be reported to NHRC by the Superintendent of Police of the District within 48 hours of such death.

(d) The details are given in the Statement (*See* below). Except these four cases where *suo-motu* cognizance was taken by NHRC, State Governments reported to NHRC all cases of police encounter deaths.

Statement

*Details of total no. of cases of deaths in police encounters in which the Commission initiated suo-motu inquiries during the last three years
State and District-wise*

Sl. No.	State	District	Victims
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittor	20 Red Sandal Wood Smugglers
2.	Jharkhand	Palamu	12 Maoists
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	8 SIMI Activists
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Budh Nagar	Sumit Gujjar

Review of implementation of AP Reorganisation Act

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

(a) whether Government has recently reviewed the implementation of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that several provisions of the Act are still to be implemented;

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

(d) funds released to successor States as per the provisions made in the Act during last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs reviews the progress of implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 from time to time with the Ministries/Departments concerned. Last such meeting was held on 15.10.2018.

(b) and (c) Large number of the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 have been implemented. The remaining provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, including Thirteenth Schedule projects, are at various stages of implementation. Some of these projects have long gestation period. Section 93 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 provides that the Central Government shall take all necessary measures as enumerated in the Thirteenth Schedule for the progress and sustainable development of the successor States within a period of ten years from the appointed day.

(d) So far, concerned Ministries have released a total amount of ₹14310.01 crore to Andhra Pradesh and ₹1,800 crore to Telangana under different provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. This does not include expenditure incurred by different Ministries in setting up of institutions and infrastructural projects specified in Thirteenth Schedule of the Act in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Punchhi Commission recommendations

235. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punchhi Commission set up by Government on Centre-State relations had submitted its recommendations in year, 2010;

(b) if so, whether Government has received comments from all States;

(c) whether it was decided by Inter-State Council (ISC) on 16th July, 2016 to consider said recommendation of Punchhi Commission first in the standing committee of ISC and then to place before ISC for finalising the recommendations;

(d) if so, whether the process decided upon by ISC on 16th July, 2016 has been completed;

(e) if not, the detailed reasons therefor; and

(f) how soon Government will finalise the recommendation which was submitted eight years back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Comments of most of the States have been received on various recommendations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f) The Standing Committee of ISC has examined all the Punchhi Commission's recommendations in its meetings held on 09.04.2017, 25.11.2017 and 25.05.2018. The same are now to be considered by the ISC in its next meeting/meetings. Draft Agenda Notes have been prepared for placing these recommendations before the ISC for decision. The date for holding the meeting of ISC has not been decided.

Terrorist attacks

236. SHRI SUKHEKDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many terrorist attacks were reported in the country during 2015, 2016, 2017 and upto June, 2018, year-wise breakup thereof;

(b) how many civilians, security forces personnel and terrorists were killed during the aforesaid period, year-wise details thereof; and

(c) how much amount of compensation has been paid by Government to the next of kin of the civilians and security forces killed in terrorist attacks during the aforesaid period, the year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The details of the terrorist/insurgent/extremist incidents during the last three years and the current year and the number of civilians, security forces personnel and terrorists killed in the country are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Central Government administers a Scheme titled "Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims of Terrorists/ Communal/ Left Wing Extremism Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/IED Blasts on Indian Territory". According to the said Scheme, the State Government concerned initially gives financial relief to the civilian victim/next of kin of victim, which is ₹ 5 lakh in case of death/permanent incapacitation (50% and above) and then seeks reimbursement of the expenditure from the Government of India. Apart from it, the concerned State Governments also provide assistance to the victims as per their policy.

The *ex-gratia*/compensation is paid to the families of security personnel as per the extant guidelines of CAPFs/Army/State Governments and under the 'Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme' for the State Police/Security Personnel/civilian victims.

Statement

*Year-wise details of terrorist attacks in the country and
number of persons killed*

(1) Hinterland of the country

Year	No. of terrorist attack	No. of civilian killed	No. of Security Force personnel killed	No. of terrorist killed
2015	01	03	04	03
2016	01	01	07	04
2017	-	-	-	-
2018 (upto June)	-	-	-	-

(2) Jammu and Kashmir

Year	No. of terrorist attacks	No. of civilians killed	No. of Security Force personnel killed	No. of terrorists killed
2015	208	17	39	108
2016	322	15	82	150
2017	342	40	80	213
2018 (upto June)	231	16	42	100

(3) North Eastern Region

Year	Number of incidents relating to insurgency in the North East	No. of civilians killed	No. of Security Force personnel killed	No. of extremists killed
2015	574	46	46	149
2016	484	48	17	87
2017	308	37	12	57
2018 (upto June)	134	15	10	13

(4) Left Wing Extremism (LWE)

Year	Number of incidents relating to Left Wing Extremism	No. of civilians killed	No. of Security Force personnel killed	No. of Left Wing extremists killed
2015	1089	171	59	89
2016	1048	213	65	222
2017	908	188	75	136
2018 (upto June)	476	90	47	135

Convicts in correctional homes

237. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that after serving 14 years of life term, a number of convicts are still in different correction homes of the country;

(b) if so, the details of imprisoned convicts completed 14 years of life term in correction homes therein, State-wise;

(c) the proposal and decision of Government to release them upon remission of their punishment thereof; and

(d) report on the prisoners whether they are ready to be assimilated in the society therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The details of convicts who have completed 14 years of life term in correction homes is not maintained centrally.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

(c) and (d) 'Prisons' and persons detained therein' 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 States and UTs have to take appropriate decisions under the provisions of law for release of prisoners prematurely, and for their assimilation in the society.

Cases of theft in Delhi

238. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 856 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25th July, 2018 and state:

- (a) the details of cases of theft reported in Delhi during 2018 till date month-wise;
- (b) the details of the cases of theft in which recovery has been made by Delhi Police month-wise, during 2018 till date;
- (c) the details of recoveries made in FIR No. 04/2018 registered at Barakhamba Road Police Station so far;
- (d) whether connivance of police officials with thieves is the main reasons for non-recovery in most of the cases; and
- (e) if so, the action Government would take to identify and penalise those officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Police, details of cases of theft registered during January to November, 2018, month-wise, and recovery made thereon by Delhi Police, are as under:

Month	No. of cases registered	No. of cases wherein recovery has been made
January	14886	915
February	13028	787
March	13979	764
April	15092	745
May	16095	774
June	12698	462
July	14692	742
August	14831	674
September	16080	742
October	18560	768
November	15355	479

(c) Delhi Police has reported that the Case FIR No. 04/2018, u/s 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 the accused persons through technical and local surveillance. No accused person has been arrested and no recovery has been made.

(d) and (e) As reported by Delhi Police, no complaint regarding connivance of police officials with thieves has been received by them.

Collection of data on OBCs in Census, 2021

239. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to collect data on OBCs for the first time in Census, 2021;

(b) the measures taken/will be taken to ensure that the parameters which will be used for collecting OBC data will give an accurate picture of the status of OBCs in the country;

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that the Census data is finalised and released sooner, given that currently it takes 7-8 years for the data to be released after Census completion; and

(d) whether the Census, 2021 data will be stored electronically, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Sir, in Census, data has been collected on Demographic, Socio-Cultural, Economic, Migration and Fertility status of the individuals. The process of consultation with all stakeholders including Central Ministries to finalize the Questionnaires for Census 2021 has been initiated.

Special emphasis is given on scientifically designing the Census questions for faster processing and early release of data.

(d) Office of Registrar General, India has been storing processed Census data electronically at its own National Data Centre since 2001.

Establishment of new IRB in Karnataka

240. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the constraints that Government is facing to establish two new India Reserve Battalions (IRBs) at Tumkur and Davanagere districts in Karnataka;

(b) whether Government is aware that due to insufficient battalions, the State is finding it difficult to control law and order, naxalism and terrorist activities; and

(c) by what time Government would approve the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Two India Reserve Battalions have already been sanctioned to Karnataka. At present there is no proposal to sanction India Reserve Battalions to Karnataka. The India Reserve Battalions are sanctioned to the States based on the internal security scenario and threat perception.

Services of retired BSF and CISF personnel for strengthening borders

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

(a) whether Government proposes to take the services of retired BSF and CISF personnel to further strengthen the borders touching Pakistan especially on Indo-Pak border in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) At present, there is no such proposal in this Ministry.

Vacancy of posts in forensic labs

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

(a) the details of vacancy of posts in forensic labs of the country, vacancy-wise details in Central and State forensic labs;

(b) whether any study has been made with regard to relation of acquittal rate with lack of forensic evidences or shoddy forensic investigation;

(c) if so, steps taken for proper investigation and whether Government proposes to make forensic investigation in crimes mandatory by involving private sector participation; and

(d) whether there is any action plan to fill up all vacancies in forensic labs, if so, details thereof and steps taken to ensure implementation of action plan in an efficient and proper way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The data regarding vacancy position in States/Union Territories (UTs) is not maintained at Central level. However, as per the vacancy position, furnished by States/UTs pursuant to the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) 749/2018 as on 28.11.2018, there were 4047 vacancies in the State/UT Forensic Science Laboratories and 114 vacancies in the Central Forensic Science Laboratories.

(b) No such study has been undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs specifically on this aspect.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply at (b) above.

(d) The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has undertaken a review of the vacancy position in six Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) under the Directorate of Forensic Sciences Services (DFSS) and Central Forensic Science Laboratory (Central Bureau of Investigation) and has identified action points, which include filling up the posts and streamlining the Recruitment Rules. In the interim in order to make available the required scientific manpower, the Ministry of Home Affairs through Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences (LNJN NICFS) has undertaken a Forensic Aptitude and Caliber Assessment Test in September, 2018 and a total of 354 candidates have been identified. These candidates can be hired as per requirement.

Red corner notice issued by INTERPOL

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

(a) the number of Indians against whom Red Corner Notice have been issued by INTERPOL in the last three years;

(b) the number of Indians in India and abroad against whom Red Corner Notice have been issued by INTERPOL;

(c) the person-wise, State-wise and country-wise details of action taken in respect of Red Corner Notice issued by INTERPOL during the last three years; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) the person-wise details of property seized through the above action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Decline in naxal violence

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

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the claim about decline in naxal violence, naxalites are still being considered a threat to security of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any concrete step to eradicate it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Left Wing Extremism (LWE) scenario, continues to remain an area of concern for internal security of the country- However, the overall scenario has exhibited significant improvement over the years due to resolute implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan by the Government. Both the level of violence and the geographical spread continue to decline consistently. State-wise violence data from 2011-2018 (upto 15.11.2018) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of measures. A National Policy and Action Plan has been put in place that envisages a multi-pronged strategy involving security related measures, developmental interventions and ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc. Security related measures include assistance to LWE affected States by providing CAPF Bns, helicopters, UAVs, construction of fortified police stations, arms and equipment, training assistance, sharing of intelligence etc. On development side, apart from flagship schemes of the Central Government in various sectors, several initiatives have been taken for development of roads, installation of mobile towers, skill development, improving network of banks and post offices, health and education facilities.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise extent of LWE violence during 2011 to 2018 (upto 15.11.2018)

State	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018 (upto 15.11.2018)	
	Inci- dents	Deaths	Inci- dents	Deaths	Inci- dents	Deaths	Inci- dents	Deaths	Inci- dents	Deaths	Inci- dents	Deaths	Inci- dents	Deaths	Inci- dents	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	54	9	67	13	28	7	18	4	35	8	17	6	26	7	10	3
Bihar	316	63	166	44	177	69	163	32	110	17	129	28	99	22	53	14
Chhattisgarh	465	204	370	109	355	111	328	112	466	101	395	107	373	130	355	138
Jharkhand	517	182	480	163	387	152	384	103	310	56	323	85	251	56	184	40
Madhya Pradesh	8	0	11	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	12	2	3	1	3(1)	0(0)
Maharashtra	109	54	134	41	71	19	70	28	55	18	73	23	69	16	66	11
Odisha	192	53	171	45	101	35	103	26	92	28	86	27	81	29	73	12
															(69)	(25)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	4	14	5	11	2	7	0	5	2	11	2
															(2)	(1)
Uttar Pradesh	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0(0)	0(0)
West Bengal	92	45	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0(0)	0(0)
Others	6	1	8	0	7	0	8	0	10	0	6	0	1	0	0(1)	0(0)
TOTAL	1760	611	1415	415	1136	397	1091	310	1089	230	1048	278	908	263	755	220
															(772)	(232)

* Figures in bracket show details of the corresponding period of 2017

Modernisation of jails in the country

245. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any plan to modernise the jails in the country especially in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) 'Prisons' is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of respective State Government. No proposal for modernization of Jails in the country is under consideration of the Government at present.

Policy for foreign nationals/refugees

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

(a) Government's policy with regard to foreign nationals/refugees illegally staying in the country;

(b) the number of Rohingyas who have illegally migrated to Ladakh till the end of November, 2018 and the impact of it on country's security;

(c) whether displaced Rohingyas from Myanmar are also staying in other States of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to deport them back to Myanmar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) All foreign nationals including refuge seekers are governed by the provisions contained in The Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India), Act, 1920 and rules and orders made thereunder.

(b) to (d) Rohingya immigrants are presently staying in India mostly in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Telangana, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Assam, Karnataka and Kerala. Since illegal immigrants enter into the country without valid travel documents in clandestine and surreptitious manner, there is no accurate data regarding number of such migrants living in the country. There are reports of some Rohingyas indulging in illegal activities.

(e) Detection and deportation of illegal immigrants is a continuous process. Instructions have been issued to State Governments for taking appropriate and prompt steps for identification of illegal migrants (including Rohingyas), their restriction to specified locations as per provisions of law, capturing their biographic and biometric particulars, and initiation of legal proceeding including deportation proceedings as per provisions of Law.

Permanent Residency Status Scheme

247. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two years after it was launched by Government, the Permanent Residency Status Scheme providing a host of facilities for foreigners who invest at least ₹10 crore under the Foreign Direct Investment route is yet to find a single applicant;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no foreigner had applied under the said scheme;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there will be no requirement of registration with the Foreigners Regional Registration Office (FRRO); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) As on date, no application has been received for grant of Permanent Residency Status.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

Fast tracking of projects on Bangladesh and Nepal borders

248. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has put Bangladesh and Nepal border projects on fast track;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is also expediting fencing of Bangladesh border due to increase in the number of illegal migrants crossing over to India in recent times; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The timeline for completion of fencing and roads along Indo-Bangladesh Border is December, 2020 and for BOPs is March, 2020. Along Indo-Nepal Border, the completion time for encumbrance free roads is December, 2019 and with encumbrance is December, 2022.

Crimes committed against persons belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs

249. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total crimes committed against persons belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs, State-wise during the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018;

(b) the crime rate against persons belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs, Statewise in the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018;

(c) whether it is a fact that crime rate against SC and ST communities has increased during the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure protection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per the latest available published information with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details regarding number of cases registered under Total Crime Against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 are as under:

Sl. No.	Year Crime Head	2014	2015	2016
1.	Total Cases registered under Crime against Scheduled Castes	40,401	38,670	40801
2.	Total Cases registered under Crime against Scheduled Tribes	6,827	6,276	6,568
3.	Crime rate for Crime against Scheduled Castes	20.1	19.2	20.3
4.	Crime rate for Crime against Scheduled Tribes	6.5	6.0	6.3

The data shows a mixed trend. The latest data pertains to the year 2016. NCRB, however, does not maintain information on crimes committed against persons belonging to OBC separately.

(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. However, the Government is committed to ensure protection of Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (PoA Act) has been amended in 2015 to make it more effective. The amendments include new offences, expanded scope of presumptions, institutional strengthening, which *inter-alia* includes establishment of Exclusive Special Courts and specification of Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors to exclusively try the offences under the PoA Act to enable expeditious disposal of cases, power of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts to take direct cognizance of offence and as far as possible, completion of trial within two months from the date of filing of the charge sheet, establishing rights of victims and witnesses, and strengthening preventive measures. Further, Section 18 Of the Act, the PoA Act was amended by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018 (No. 27 of 2018) and enforced on 20.08.2018, and now conduct of a preliminary enquiry before registration of an FIR, or to seek approval of any authority prior to arrest of an accused, is no longer required. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory dated 26.09.2018 requesting all States/UTs for the implementation of these provisions in letter and spirit.

Infiltration along India-Bangladesh border

250. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether series of measures taken by Government to curb the problem of infiltration into India from Bangladesh such as construction of border roads, border fencing, raising of additional battalions of BSF, reduction of gaps between Border Outposts, intensification of patrolling booth on land and riverine border, increase in number of outposts towers, provision of surveillance equipment including night vision devices, etc. has helped in reducing infiltration;

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

(c) the expenses incurred by Government in constructions and such other measures taken to stop infiltration along India-Bangladesh Border during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of infiltrators apprehended and killed by BSF during the last three years, the current year and State-wise are as under:

State	2015			2016			2017			2018 (Upto 28.11.2018)		
	Cases	Apprehension	Killed	Cases	Apprehension	Killed	Cases	Apprehension	Killed	Cases	Apprehension	Killed
West Bengal	01	01	-	-	02	03						
Assam												
Meghalaya	01	08	-	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram												
Tripura												
TOTAL	02	09	-	03	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(c) The fund released under budget head Indo-Bangladesh Border Works for creation of border infrastructure and for raising 06 battalions is as under:-

Sl. No.	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Upto 07.12.2018)
Expenditure*	659.69	296.30	1194.92	664.09
Sl. No.	Recurring	Non-recurring	Total	
06 Battalions	390.54	1700.40	2090.94	

Anti human trafficking units

251. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided financial assistance to States for setting up Anti Human Trafficking Units in various districts of the States;

(b) if so, the details and mechanism under which such financial assistance has been provided;

(c) the details of Anti Human Trafficking Units set up by such financial assistance from Government along with the list thereof; and

(d) whether Government keeps records of the activities and functionalities of these Anti Human Trafficking Units set up with financial assistance from Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has provided financial assistance to State Governments for setting up 270 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in various districts of the States. The details of AHTUs set up in various States are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Ministry of Home Affairs holds meetings of the Nodal Officers of Anti Human Trafficking Units of the States to review the functioning of AHTUs and measures taken by them to prevent and counter human trafficking.

Statement

Details of Anti Human Trafficking Units in States for which funds were released by MHA

State	Number of AHTUs for which funds were released by MHA
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	7
Arunachal Pradesh	8
Assam	10
Bihar	14
Chhattisgarh	8
Goa	2
Gujarat	15
Haryana	10
Himachal Pradesh	4
Jammu and Kashmir	7
Jharkhand	8
Karnataka	9
Kerala	9
Madhya Pradesh	24

1	2
Maharashtra	12
Manipur	5
Meghalaya	3
Mizoram	4
Nagaland	6
Odisha	17
Punjab	8
Rajasthan	12
Sikkim	2
Tamil Nadu	12
Tripura	2
Telangana	3
Uttar Pradesh	35
Uttarakhand	7
West Bengal	7
TOTAL	270

Unemployment in the country

252. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per the State of Working India 2018 report, the rate of unemployment in country is highest ever in Bast 20 years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and sector-wise;
- (c) the reasons for such a massive failure on the part of Government;
- (d) the details of measures Government would take to ameliorate the condition of unemployment in country during last few months of its tenure in view of alarming level of unemployment and resultant large scale depression among youths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The State of Working India 2018 report is published by Azim Premji University. The data on unemployment used in this report is sourced from NSSO and Labour Bureau. As per the results of available labour force survey on Employment-Unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the State-wise estimated unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis in the country from 1993-1994 to 2015-16 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps towards 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).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana 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.

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 setup or expand their business activities.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

Statement
State-wise Unemployment Rate for persons aged 15 years and above according to Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status Approach

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Unemployment Rate (in %)												
		NSSO						Labour Bureau						
		1993-94		1999-2000		2004-05		2009-10	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16		
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.4	3.0	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.6	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.5		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.0	2.6	0.5	2.9	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.2	10.2	6.7	3.9		
3.	Assam	5.2	8.9	3.9	9.7	2.6	7.2	4.0	4.6	4.3	2.9	4.0		
4.	Bihar	1.6	7.1	1.8	7.4	1.5	6.4	2.6	3.4	5.8	5.6	4.4		
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	0.6	3.5	0.9	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.2		
6.	Delhi	0.0	1.5	4.7	3.3	1.9	4.8	2.6	3.8	5.3	4.4	3.1		
7.	Goa	9.0	10.1	9.3	18.5	11.1	8.7	4.6	4.9	9.9	9.6	9.0		
8.	Gujarat	0.9	3.3	0.4	2.0	0.5	2.4	1.1	0.5	2.3	0.8	0.6		
9.	Haryana	1.1	2.6	0.8	2.7	2.2	4.0	2.0	2.9	4.3	2.9	3.3		
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.5	2.6	1.2	6.6	1.8	3.8	1.8	1.3	2.8	1.8	10.2		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.7	6.6	1.1	5.0	1.5	4.9	3.2	3.4	8.2	8.2	6.6
12.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	1.4	6.5	4.3	2.6	5.9	1.8	2.2
13.	Karnataka	0.7	3.6	0.7	3.3	0.7	2.8	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4
14.	Kerala	6.9	10.3	8.2	10.2	10.7	15.6	7.4	6.6	9.6	9.3	10.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.5	5.0	0.5	3.5	0.5	2.8	1.1	0.9	1.8	2.3	3.0
16.	Maharashtra	0.8	4.4	1.4	5.8	1.0	3.6	1.5	1.3	3.2	2.2	1.5
17.	Manipur	1.0	4.2	1.9	6.7	1.1	5.5	4.0	3.7	2.2	3.4	3.4
18.	Meghalaya	0.2	1.7	0.4	4.6	0.3	3.5	1.0	0.8	3.5	2.6	4.0
19.	Mizoram	1.0	0.5	0.9	3.0	0.3	1.9	1.9	3.2	2.2	2.0	1.5
20.	Nagaland	1.4	6.8	2.4	9.1	1.8	5.5	10.3	17.7	6.2	6.7	5.6
21.	Odisha	1.4	6.5	1.9	6.7	5.0	13.4	3.1	2.4	5.1	4.3	3.8
22.	Punjab	1.3	3.4	1.8	2.7	3.8	5.0	3.3	2.2	4.7	5.4	5.8
23.	Rajasthan	0.3	1.4	0.4	2.5	0.7	2.9	0.7	1.2	2.3	3.1	2.5
24.	Sikkim	0.7	3.1	2.8	7.5	2.4	3.7	3.9	1.2	12.2	7.1	8.9
25.	Tamil Nadu	1.3	5.0	2.0	4.0	1.2	3.5	2.2	2.3	3.6	3.3	3.8
26.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	3.1	2.7

27.	Tripura	2.3	8.5	1.2	5.8	13.3	28.0	10.4	12.8	8.4	6.2	10.0
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	1.3	5.4	1.9	3.1	4.5	5.5	6.1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	0.7	2.9	0.8	4.1	0.6	3.3	1.4	1.6	4.9	4.0	5.8
30.	West Bengal	1.8	7.9	2.8	7.6	2.5	6.2	2.4	3.3	5.9	4.2	3.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.1	5.4	3.4	6.9	6.2	8.8	8.2	6.5	9.8	13.0	12.0
32.	Chandigarh	2.9	7.2	0.7	4.8	2.6	4.0	8.0	6.0	5.6	2.8	3.4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.4	3.3	3.0	5.0	0.0	1.2	4.6	2.7
34.	Daman and Diu	1.2	5.8	1.0	3.0	0.3	3.0	5.0	0.1	1.2	6.6	0.3
35.	Lakshadweep	16.9	20.0	19.4	10.0	7.5	25.0	7.9	13.8	10.2	10.5	4.3
36.	Puducherry	2.4	6.8	4.0	4.1	7.0	8.1	3.1	2.1	.10.1	8.8	4.8
	ALL INDIA	1.2	4.5	1.5	4.7	1.7	4.5	2.0	2.2	4.0	3.4	3.7

Source: NSSO survey report and Labour Bureau E&U Surveys

Measures to contain unemployment

253. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 12 million people enter the labour market on an annual basis;

(b) whether the mismatch between the job seekers and the jobs created is due to the subdued performance of the core sectors like the power and the infrastructure in the country; and

(c) what measures Government would take to boost the core sectors like the power and the infrastructure so that the mismatch between the job seekers and the jobs created is minimised and unemployment is contained to some extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results of available labour force surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for persons aged 15 years and above based on Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) basis in the country during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 was 53.1 %, 55.6% and 52.4% respectively.

(b) and (c) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in eight sectors namely Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Accomodation and Restaurant, IT/BPO, Education and Health. The job growth in these 8 sectors from July 2016 to October 2017 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Overall growth of the infrastructure industries is interplay of many factors such as capacity utilisation, investment cycle, seasonal factors, policy interventions, domestic and global growth outlook etc. The Government is continuously taking steps to boost industrial growth including infrastructure sector which *inter alia*, includes putting in place a policy framework to create conducive business environment, strengthening infrastructure network and ensuring availability of required inputs. The emphasis has been on simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective.

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 Jul'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 & 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

Educated and trained unemployed youths

†254. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to find out the number of educated and trained unemployed youths in the country;

(b) whether efforts are being made by Government to provide employment to unemployed persons; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) To ascertain employment and unemployment situation in the country, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducts quinquennial labour force surveys on employment and unemployment in the country. Now, Ministry has launched (during 2017-18) Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS). In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment conduct Employment-Unemployment Surveys annually. The last such survey was conducted during 2016-17.

(b) and (c) 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 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).

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

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 three years.

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 setup or expand their business activities.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Drop-out of women labour

255. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a significant drop-out of women labours and/ or senior workers during the last four years;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the same; and
- (c) the proposal of Government in this regard, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the results of last four available surveys on Employment and Unemployment Surveys (EUS) conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) based on Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status (UPSS) approach for persons aged 15 years and above which indicates the level of employment are as follows:

Year	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) under UPSS approach for persons aged 15 years and above		
	Male	Female	Persons
2011-12	77.9	30.0	55.4
2012-13	77.2	26.5	53.1
2013-14	75.7	31.1	55.6
2015-16	75.5	27.4	52.4

Data for senior workers is not maintained separately.

The decline in female work force participation rate may be attributed to factors like increased educational attendance and higher level of participation in education and insufficient formal wage employment opportunities etc. Government has been targeting this issue by taking up 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. Government has also implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

In order to encourage the employment for women, statutory provisions have been made in certain Labour laws for organizing child care centers for the benefit of women workers, Factories Act 1948, the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act 1966 and the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and conditions of Service) Act 1996. The Mines Creche Rules 1966 provide for establishment of creches for the benefit of women workers. The Plantation Labour Act 1951 provides that the women workers be provided time-off for feeding children. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 also provides for child care facilities at worksite.

Central Government has targeted the issue by taking various prominent steps to increase female labour participation rate which includes the enactment of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 which provides for enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks and provisions for mandatory creche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees; issue of an advisory to the States under the Factories Act, 1948 for permitting women workers in the night shifts with adequate safety measures.

Further, in order to enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women industrial Training institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers.

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. Further, under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate Government are equally applicable to both male and female workers without any gender discrimination.

Discussion with trade unions regarding ease of doing business

256. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether initiatives have been taken by Government regarding the ease of doing business, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any discussion has been taken with trade unions and other stakeholders regarding ease of doing business, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of amendments including in the relevant labour laws regarding ease of doing business, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Labour and Employment has taken various legislative and governance reforms to make them more effective, flexible and in sync with emerging economic, industrial and business scenario. The process of Legislative reforms on Labour includes consultation with stakeholders including Central Trade Unions, Employers' Association and State Governments in the form of tripartite consultation. Suggestions/comments received during the tripartite consultations are taken into account/considered while finalizing the amendment in various Acts/Rules.

The important initiatives taken by the Government during the last four years are as under:-

- The Ministry has notified "Ease of Compliance to maintain Registers under various Labour Laws Rules, 2017" on 21 February 2017 which has in effect replaced the 56 Registers/Forms under 9 Central Labour Laws and Rules made thereunder into 5 common Registers/Forms.
- A Model Shops and Establishments (RE&CS) Bill, 2016 has been circulated to all States/UTs for adoption with appropriate modification. The said Bill inter alia, provides for freedom to operate an Establishment for 365 days in a year without any restriction on opening/closing time and enables employment of women during night shifts if adequate safety provisions exist.
- Under Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the category *i.e.* Fixed Term Employment, with all Statutory Benefits, has been extended to all Sectors to impart flexibility to an establishment to employ people to meet the fluctuating demands, vide the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 2018.
- State/UT Governments and Central Labour Enforcement Agencies have been advised to regulate the inspections under 6 Labour Laws for the Start-Ups, wherever applicable and extend the self-certification compliance regime from 3 years to 5 year.
- Shram Suvidha Portal has been launched by the Government on 16.10.2014 catering to four major Organizations under the Ministry of Labour and

Employment, namely Office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), Directorate General of Mines Safety, Employees' Provident Fund Organization and Employees' State Insurance Corporation. The main features of the Portal inter-alia includes allotment of Unique Identity *i.e.* Labour Identification Number (LIN) for effective, efficient and real-time governance in Labour administration; enforcement of labour laws through online inspection scheme and filing of online inspection report to bring transparency; online registration under five Central Acts, namely EPF, ESI, Contract Labour Act, 1970, Building & Other Construction Workers Act, 1996 and Inter State Migrant Workers Act, 1979; Unified Electronic Challan-cum-Return under EPFO/ESIC to encourage compliance by reducing transaction costs and promoting ease of business.

- In addition, Advisory has been issued to all States/UT Governments to develop and launch an Online Platform Portal for industries and Workers operating in the State to offer various services such as on Inspection System, Registration, Licenses, Renewal of Licenses, filing of Returns etc. In addition, States/UTs have also been advised to provide for submission of online inspection report within 48 hours on the State Portal.

Besides, Government has taken steps to rationalize, simplify and amalgamate various Central Labour Laws into 4 Codes.

Exploitation and crimes against domestic workers

257. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any step in order to enhance condition of work and provide social security to the domestic workers;
- (b) if so, the details of initiatives taken by Government during the last three years; and
- (c) whether any mechanism has been introduced by Government to check involvement of placement agencies, employer and individual in human trafficking, child labour and forced labour in the name of providing services related to domestic work, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Central Government has not enacted any separate law to protect the interest of domestic workers. A draft National Policy on domestic workers is under consideration of the Central Government. However the central Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for providing social security to all unorganized workers including domestic workers. The Act provides formulation of social security schemes *viz.* life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits & old age protection by the Central Government. The State Government are mandated under the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to formulate suitable welfare schemes for unorganized sector workers including domestic workers relating to provident fund, employment injury benefits housing, education schemes for children, skill up gradation of workers, financial assistance & old age homes.

The Central Government in 2017 converged the social security scheme of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers, depending upon their eligibility. The converged PMJJBY/PMSBY scheme is for the beneficiaries in the age group 18-50 years and provides for coverage of ₹ 2 lakh, in case of natural death and ₹ 4 lakh, in case of accidental death. The converged schemes are being implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India. A premium of ₹ 342 (330+12) per annum would be required for the converged schemes. The premium would be shared between the State Government and the Central Government in the ratio of 50:50. This Ministry has urged all the State/UTs Governments to give their financial concurrence to cover 50 percent of the premium for all eligible unorganised workers. Around 2.83 crore beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme. The Central Government has also launched the National Health Protection Scheme will cover 10 crore poor and vulnerable families providing coverage up to ₹ 5 Lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. This scheme will also cater to eligible domestic workers.

(c) Discussion are under way regarding a National Policy for domestic workers to protect them from exploitation. An advisory has also been issued to the State Government/UTs requesting them to take necessary steps for making legislation/policies for protection of domestic workers from exploitation by unscrupulous agents/unregistered placement agencies, if necessary, by making their own Policy/Act.

Social security for unorganised workers

258. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has amended Schedule-I of the Unorganised Worker's Social Security Act, 2008 in order to add more social security schemes to the unorganised workers as per the Act; and

(b) if so, the details of newly introduced schemes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of the (a) above, does not arise.

Standard operating procedure for bonded labour cases

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

(a) whether Government has a Standard Operating Procedure to take uniform measures towards identification, rescue, release, rehabilitation and prosecution in bonded labour cases;

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

(c) whether measures have been taken by Government to inform and educate State officials of such Standard Operating Procedure to be followed in bonded labour cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) devised by this Ministry to take uniform measures towards identification, rescue, release, rehabilitation and prosecution in bonded labour cases is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) A detailed Manual for the Identification rescue, release, rehabilitation and prosecution in bonded labour cases was already in place before the formulation of Standard Operating Procedure. However, Standard Operating Procedure has been

devised as a gist of already existing manual so as to further help the DMs/SDMs and related authorities to make implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 more effective. This SOP was made available to all the States/UTs in August, 2017.

Statement

Standard Operating Procedures

1. **Complaint**

- 1.1 The DM, SDM or police on receipt of a complaint, whether oral or written, by any person or facts constituting the commission of an offence under the Act, shall reduce it to writing and record, in writing, the time and date of receipt of such a complaint.
- 1.2 The DM, SDM or police shall issue a receipt to the complainant acknowledging that the complaint was recorded.
- 1.3 The DM, SDM or police shall ensure that there is no tip-off or leak of information regarding the rescue, informant or complainant at any stage.

2. **Rescue**

The DM, SDM or police shall rescue the labourer as soon as possible within 24 hours from the time of complaint received.

The DM, SDM or police shall ensure that the Rescue Team shall be multi-disciplinary and shall be comprised of the following members:

- (a) one representative of the District Magistrate (DM) having jurisdiction not below the rank of Tehsildar to enable such representative to fulfil such duties as provided under BLSA and Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour - 2016;
- (b) one police officer nominated by the Superintendent of Police;
- (c) the Labour Officer (LO) having jurisdiction to inquire into, enforce and compensate under various labour laws including Minimum Wages;
- (d) adequate number of police officers to secure the premises;
- (e) two or more women officers;

- (f) one police photographer;
- (g) two independent witnesses, at least one of whom should be a woman;
- (h) the complainant;
- (i) members of a civil society organisation or social workers for rescued labourer support including counselling and other roles; and
- (j) any other necessary person.

If the DM, SDM or police has reason to believe that it is necessary to conduct the search and rescue operation without delay for any reason, including danger to the rescued labourer and likelihood of interference with potential evidence, notwithstanding that any member of the rescue team may be unavailable, the DM or SDM shall carry out the search and rescue operation, and intimate any missing member without delay.

The DM or SDM in coordination with the police shall ensure that the rescue location is secured, and separate and protect the labourer from the offender and his associates.

The DM or SDM shall ask brief questions to the labourer in the absence of the offender and in the presence of a member of a civil society organisation or a social worker to determine whether there are indications of bonded labour. Such brief questions should include questions regarding nature of the advance or other obligation, wage payments and ability of the labourer to leave or work elsewhere.

The DM or SDM shall ensure that the all relevant evidence, such as phone books (directories with the numbers of other traffickers or accomplices), mobile phones, travel tickets and documents, accommodation receipts, bank statements, wage receipts slips and registers, muster rolls, ledger books, bond agreements, notebooks, cash, weapons, locks, ownership documents, lease, license are photographed and seized by the police, and the offender is arrested as per the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973("CRPC").

The DM or SDM shall ensure that the police prepare a seizure list and rescue memo detailing the identities of the rescued labourer and his contact details, and cause it to be signed by independent and local witnesses.

All police officers and Executive Magistrates shall be competent to make arrest without warrant in accordance with Section 41 and 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ("CrPC").

The DM or SDM shall ensure that the labourer are removed from the rescue location, are separated and given adequate protection from the offender and his associates, and are brought to a safe location. The DM or SDM shall also ensure that no bonded labourer is left behind.

3. Inquiry

- 3.1 The DM or SDM shall provide the labourer with immediate assistance, including food, shelter and protection;
- 3.2 The DM or SDM shall ensure that the labour officer initiates proceedings under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 where applicable.
- 3.3 In order to issue a release certificate, the DM or SDM shall conduct an inquiry in a free and fair environment, in respect of each labourer separately or with his family, in the absence of the offender and in the presence of a member of a civil society organisation or a social worker as soon as possible but definitely within 24 hours of the rescue. The questions to be asked the labourer should include questions regarding advance or other obligations, wage payments, freedom to travel, seek alternative employment, and sell or purchase goods at market value, and questions regarding other offences against schedule castes or tribes, offenses against children, etc. It shall not be necessary to question the offender or any of his associates. Such an inquiry is not an adversarial inquiry, and the procedures for criminal trials do not apply to such an inquiry.
- 3.4 The DM or SDM shall issue immediately and definitely within 24 hours, a release Certificate to each rescued labourer, including children, found to be bonded labourer even if they are accompanied by families.
- 3.5 The DM or SDM shall provide each rescued labourer, including children, found to be bonded labourer even if they are accompanied by families, with immediate cash assistance.
- 3.6 The DM or SDM shall take necessary action for the medical examination of the victim by a registered medical practitioner for the purposes of determination of age, injury or disease incidental to the exploitation and occupational health hazards.

4. First Information Report

- 4.1 If the DM or SDM prima facie finds that offences under laws other than the BLSA have also been committed, he shall ensure that a complaint is made to the police for the registration of a First Information Report ("FIR"), under all relevant sections and laws for the time being in force, including relevant sections under the BLSA, within 24 hours of the date of rescue.
- 4.2 A complaint to the police alleging offences under the BLSA and other laws for the time being in force may be made by any person, including but not limited to the DM or SDM, the victim, family of the victim, NGO or any other person. Further, on receipt of such a complaint, Section 154 CrPC to apply.
- 4.3 Upon a complaint being made to the police, the DM or SDM shall ensure that all relevant documents in his custody, including the Inquiry Form, Release Certificate and Medical Examination Reports, are supplied to the police at the earliest for effective investigation.
- 4.4 The DM or SDM shall ensure that the police complete all the necessary procedure under the CrPC, the BLSA and herein in relation to the labourer, such as taking of statements under Section 161 CrPC, if applicable, as soon as possible, and before the labourer are repatriated/moved beyond the jurisdiction of the said police.

5. Prosecution of Offences

- 5.1 The DM or SDM shall communicate any judgement and sentence along with certified copies of the same to the relevant officials of the DA, including the DM, of the rescue location and rehabilitation location.

6. Summary Trial

- 6.1 The procedure for Summary Trial of Offences under the BLSA is clarified as under:
 - (i) Executive Magistrates conferred by the State Government with the powers of a Judicial Magistrate of the first class to try offences under the BLSA under Section 21(1) of the BLSA ("Designated Magistrate") are empowered to try offences under the BLSA summarily [S. 21(2)].
 - (ii) The commencement of Summary Trial of offences under the BLSA shall be not later than 24 hours from the date of identification or

rescue, whichever is later. In neither case shall the commencement of Summary Trial be delayed for want of registration of an FIR.

- (iii) If at any stage during the Summary Proceedings, it appears to the Designated Magistrate that the accused is also chargeable for offences under some other law for the time being in force, other than the BLSA, the Designated Magistrate shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of Section 322 or 323 CrPC, as the case may be.
- (iv) If upon police report, it appears to the Designated Magistrate that the accused is also chargeable for offences under some other law for the time being in force, other than the BLSA, the Designated Magistrate shall commit the entire case along with the case records to the competent court.

The procedure specified in CrPC shall be followed except as stated otherwise in the BLSA.

- 6.2 The Designated Magistrate should conclude the Summary Trial within three months.

7. Trial Proceedings

- 7.1 The Designated Magistrate shall ensure that the victim, labourer or any witness to the commission of any offence under the BLSA shall be provided with protection during the pendency of the trial.
- 7.2 Any complaints raised by the labourer, victim or witness in relation to harassment by the accused or his associates shall be acted upon urgently and the Designated Magistrate shall make orders for the protection of the labourer, victim or witness, such as cancellation of bail, or other appropriate orders.
- 7.3 In case the accused is absconding from trial, proclamation and attachment of property may be initiated.
- 7.4 Copies of case documents shall be made available on application.

8. Evidence

- 8.1 In all proceedings herein, the Designated Magistrate shall record the substance of evidence and particulars as per Section 262(1) CrPC. Such

evidence may include documentary evidence, and when necessary, oral evidence.

8.2 The Designated Magistrate must make the record of the case in the appropriate form as per Section 263 CrPC.

9. Judgment and Sentence in Summary Trial

9.1 The Designated Magistrate shall record a judgement including a brief statement of the reasons for the finding.

9.2 Punishment under this procedure shall be as per S. 9,16-20 of the BLSA.

9.3 Essential elements of a judgment upon Summary Trial under the BLSA shall be the following:—

- (a) Serial number of the case;
- (b) Date of the commission of the offence;
- (c) Date of the report or complaint;
- (d) Name of the complainant (if any);
- (e) Name, parentage and residence of the accused;
- (f) The offence complained of and the offence (if any) proved;
- (g) Plea of the accused and his/her examination (if any);
- (h) The finding with reasoning;
- (i) Sentence or other final order with reasons (Sec 9, 16-20 of the BLSA);
- (j) Amount of debt extinguished (if any) (Sec. 6 of BLSA);
- (k) Extent of mortgage freed (if any) (Sec.7 of BLSA);
- (l) Date on which proceedings concluded/terminated;
- (m) Order of committal (if any).

9.4 Proceedings shall be in addition to other civil and criminal proceedings, such as but not limited to proceedings under Minimum Wages Act.

9.5 In addition, the DM or SDM shall ensure that the rescued labourers are provided with other benefits and are repatriated as stated below:

10. Benefits to Labourer

10.1 The DM or SDM shall coordinate with relevant authorities to expedite provision of existing benefits due to the labourer such as benefits under central or state schemes including issuance of the following to the labourer,

- (a) Aadhar Card,
- (b) Ration Card,
- (c) Caste Certificate,
- (d) Voter ID,
- (e) MNREGA Card
- (f) Land patta
- (g) Government Health Insurance and
- (h) Any other relevant or required document.

10.2 Release Certificates shall be considered as Identity Proof for the labourer.

10.3 The DM or SDM shall provide the labourer or their representative with receipt of any application for provision of any benefit due to the labourer including benefits not included under the BLSA, herein or benefits that are specific to bonded labourer.

10.4 The DM or SDM shall ensure that the local primary health centre of the rehabilitation location medically screens the labourer.

11. Repatriation

11.1 Repatriation shall be subject to the consent of the labourer. The rescuing DM or SDM shall be responsible for repatriation, which must be done at the earliest possible time and in any case, no later than 24 hours from the date of rescue.

11.2 The DM or SDM shall coordinate with both rehabilitation and rescue location's police and District Administration ("DA") for quick and safe transfer, protection and rehabilitation, including,

- (a) fooding, shelter, transport and protection,

- (b) sending a written request to the local police of the rehabilitation location for protection of the rescued labourer against possible harassment and intimidation by the offender or his associates, and
- (c) sending a written request for rehabilitation of the rescued labourer to the relevant officials of the DA, including the DM, of the rehabilitation location, including,
- name(s), final address(s), contact detail(s) of the labourer(s),
 - name(s) of the offenders), if available
 - certified copies of the Identification Form(s) and Release Certificate(s),
 - identity card(s) of the labourer(s), and
 - receipt(s) of any rehabilitation given to the labourer(s).
- 11.3 DM or SDM shall ensure that his representative along with the police accompanies the labourer during such repatriation. At all times, the DM or SDM shall ensure that the offender is not allowed to come into contact with the labourer.
- 11.4 The pendency of investigation or trial in relation to commission of offences under the BLSA shall not stand in the way of repatriation of the labourer and/or his family at any stage.
- 11.5 Where a labourer has been repatriated but, in the opinion of the Designated Magistrate, is later required to be summoned for evidence, the Designated Magistrate should ensure that any expenses incurred by the labourer or witness in this regard are met and that such labourer or witness is given adequate protection during and post trial.
- 11.6 For offences under laws other than BLSA, where statements under Section 161 CrPC are required to be recorded, the DM or SDM shall ensure that the same is done at the earliest, prior to repatriation.

Employment Creation Rate

260. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the employment creation rate during the last four years has drastically come down resulting in growth of unemployment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of jobs created during the last four years; age-group wise with urban-rural and formal-informal sector breakup, State-wise against the actual number of employment seekers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the results of last four available surveys on Employment and Unemployment Surveys (EUS) conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) based on Usual and Principal Subsidiary Status (UPSS) approach for persons aged 15 years and above which indicates the level of employment are as follows:

Year	Worker Population Ratio under UPSS approach for persons aged 15 years and above		
	Rural	Urban	(Rural* Urban) Total
2011-12	56.3	45.8	53.6
2012-13	53.6	44.2	51.0
2013-14	57.1	45.5	53.7
2015-16	53.9	41.8	50.5

State/UT wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Worker Population Ratio for persons aged 15 years and above according to Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status Approach

(in %)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.4	60.6	64.8	61.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.7	58.4	63.4	62.1
3.	Assam	55.0	54.5	59.3	50.6
4.	Bihar	49.0	44.1	48.0	48.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	68.3	61.9	65.6	67.3

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
6.	Delhi	45.3	41.8	40.2	40.8
7.	Goa	43.0	43.7	47.9	44.7
8.	Gujarat	54.6	48.1	52.9	49.0
9.	Haryana	43.4	44.3	45.5	44.7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	71.3	67.0	68.4	40.8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	44.0	42.5	43.3	36.7
12.	Jharkhand	60.7	53.9	64.8	65.2
13.	Karnataka	57.7	55.1	56.8	55.5
14.	Kerala	44.7	40.6	48.0	45.2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	57.4	57.5	59.2	44.8
16.	Maharashtra	57.3	53.4	55.2	52.2
17.	Manipur	62.4	54.7	61.2	59.9
18.	Meghalaya	68.0	58.9	68.7	62.8
19.	Mizoram	64.4	63.7	71.2	67.4
20.	Nagaland	59.2	48.1	49.8	63.5
21.	Odisha	52.2	52.3	54.0	51.2
22.	Punjab	42.6	43.3	41.1	40.2
23.	Rajasthan	53.1	51.2	54.5	53.7
24.	Sikkim	62.6	57.8	64.8	61.4
25.	Tamil Nadu	59.2	55.4	58.3	56.3
26.	Telangana	0.0	0.0	65.1	56.6
27.	Tripura	56.3	53.6	54.9	61.9
28.	Uttarakhand	45.1	44.7	46.9	44.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	46.3	45.5	48.1	43.7
30.	West Bengal	51.1	50.3	48.7	50.7
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51.5	37.6	53.7	54.1

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
32.	Chandigarh	44.2	39.0	39.7	37.1
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60.5	48.2	42.1	45.4
34.	Daman and Diu	50.3	53.3	43.2	50.1
35.	Lakshadweep	36.8	40.0	42.8	34.6
36.	Puducherry	52.1	46.4	44.2	50.9
	ALL INDIA	53.6	51.0	53.7	50.5

Source: Employment and Unemployment Surveys of Labour Bureau

Jobs to educated youth and skilled labour force

261. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of the educated youth and skilled labour force got jobs in different fields during the last three years and steps taken by Government to generate more jobs, the details thereof; and

(b) how many skilled labour force left the country and got job in different parts of the world specially Gulf countries, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per the results of available labour force surveys on employment-unemployment conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the distribution of persons by educational classification based on usual principal status approach for the age group 18-29 years is given below:

Educational Classification	Employed (in %)		
	2012-13	2013-14	2015-16
Primary	47.8	56.2	47.2
Middle/Secondary/Higher Secondary	30.5	40.5	28.3
Certificate Course at Under-Graduate Level	27.3	32.3	29.3
Diploma at Graduate Level	-	-	35.1 *
Graduate and above	34.3	40.4	34.5

Employment generation coupled with improving employ-ability is the priority of the Government. Government has taken various steps towards 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).

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana 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.

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 setup or expand their business activities.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

(b) The Ministry of External Affairs maintains the data only of Emigration Clearance granted to migration Check Required (ECR) passport holding Indian workers, who emigrate legally for overseas employment to any of the 18 ECR countries. No specific data on the number of youth going abroad for employment is maintained. The number of ECR passport holding Indian workers who obtained Emigration Clearance for employment in the 18 ECR countries is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Country	2018 (till date)
1.	Afghanistan	0
2.	Bahrain	8522
3.	Indonesia	10
4.	Iraq	0
5.	Jordan	1681

Sl. No.	Name of Country	2018 (till date)
6.	Kuwait	52245
7.	Lebanon	100
8.	Libya	0
9.	Malaysia	15645
10.	Oman	32316
11.	Qatar	32492
12.	S. Arabia	65542
13.	Sudan	0
14.	South Sudan	0
15.	Syria	0
16.	Thailand	6
17.	U. A. E.	103720
18.	Yemen	0
TOTAL		312279

Source: e-Migrate portal.

Review of existing labour laws

262. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the labour laws in the country have become archaic, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to constitute a high level committee consisting of eminent trade union leaders, labour leaders and other stakeholders who have expertise in labour interest to review the existing labour laws in a time-bound manner, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Ministry of Labour and Employment takes steps on regular basis to update the Labour Laws to address the need of the hour so as to make them more effective, flexible and in sync with emerging economic and industrial scenario.

(b) There is no such proposal at present. However, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security; and Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Out of these, the Labour Code on Wages has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 10.08.2017. The rest of the codes are at pre-legislative stage. The Codes have been discussed in the tripartite meetings comprising representatives of Central Trade Unions, Employers' Association and State Governments.

Unemployment of engineers

263. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to skill shortage, B.Tech graduates from India are not considered fit for hiring by IT firms;
- (b) if so, whether Government has received any report on the issue therefor;
- (c) whether Government has received any complaint of learn ability and/or skill development deficiency therein; and
- (d) if so, proposal of Government to tackle the problems of unemployment of the engineers of the country thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Question do not arise.

National Career Service portal

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

- (a) the number of job postings advertised on the National Career Service (NCS) portal during the past three years, the year-wise details thereof;
- (b) the total number of registered job seekers on the National Career Service portal during the past three years, year-wise details thereof; and
- (c) percentage of job seekers who have secured a job successfully from the National Career Service portal during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The year-wise vacancies posted and the number of job seekers registered on the NCS portal in the past three years is as under:

Particular	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Job vacancies	1,48,075	12,90,264	9,21,193
Jobseekers*	37,45,331	14,78,146	23,10,241

*Jobseeker data post-cleansing exercise done in August, 2018.

(c) The functionality for tracking the jobseekers who have secured a job has been recently added on NCS Portal and the employers are being sensitized to provide information.

Protection of rights of gig economy workers

265. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rights of gig economy workers like minimum wage/and health insurance are protected under any law, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, what measures have been taken by Government for the protection of their rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Government 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 Governments and accordingly State Government wages are applicable in such payments. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 does not provide for any discrimination between regular and contract workers with regard to the minimum wages paid to them.

In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted to provide

welfare schemes in matters relating to (a) life and disability cover (b) health and maternity benefits (c) old age protection and (d) any other benefits to the unorganised workers. Various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are implementing such social security schemes like Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development); health and maternity schemes (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare). The Central Government has also converged the social security scheme of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers depending upon their eligibility. The annual premium is shared on 50:50 basis by the Central Government and the State Governments. Government has recently launched of Ayushman Bharat - National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM) during the year 2018-19 to cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore beneficiaries) based on deprivation and occupational criteria.

Female workforce at risk of job displacement

266. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that a disproportionately large share of the female workforce is at risk of job displacement due to automation;

(b) whether Government is planning to undertake steps to equip women with required skills to bridge the digital divide and ease the transition for female workers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The decline in female work force participation rate may be attributed to factors like increased educational attendance and higher level of participation in education and insufficient formal wage employment opportunities etc. Government has been targeting this issue by taking up 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. Government has also implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a

nation-wide online platform for jobseekers and employers for job matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content.

Central Government has targeted the issue by taking various prominent steps to increase female labour participation rate which includes the enactment of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 which provides for enhancement in paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks and provisions for mandatory creche facility in the establishments having 50 or more employees; issue of an advisory to the States under the Factories Act, 1948 for permitting women workers in the night shifts with adequate safety measures. Further, in order to enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers.

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. Further, under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wages fixed by the appropriate Government are equally applicable to both male and female workers and the Act does not discriminate on the basis of gender.

Schemes for benefit of migrant labourers

267. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any schemes for the benefit of labourers who have migrated to other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to introduce any policy measure to remove the requirement of domicile status for certain jobs to avoid discrimination of migrant labourers; 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) In order to safeguard the interest of the Migrant workers the Central Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1979 which,

inter alia, provides for payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc. The Government has also enacted the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for the welfare of unorganized workers (including migrant workers) on matters relating to: life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits; old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined. Under the Right to Education Act, all children below the age of fourteen years have a right to compulsory free education. The Central Government has launched the National Health Protection Scheme (Ayushman Bharat) which will cover 10 crore poor and vulnerable families providing coverage up to 5 Lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. These schemes will also cater to the eligible migrant workers.

The Central Government in 2017 converged the social security scheme of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) with Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) to provide life and disability coverage to the unorganised workers, depending upon their eligibility. The converged PMJJBY/PMSBY scheme is for the beneficiaries in the age group 18-50 years and provides for coverage of ₹ 2 lakh, in case of natural death and ₹ 4 lakh, in case of accidental death. The converged schemes are being implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India. A premium of ₹ 342 (330+12) per annum would be required for the converged schemes. The premium would be shared between the State Government and the Central Government in the ratio of 50:50. This Ministry has urged all the State/UTs Governments to give their financial concurrence to cover 50 percent of the premium for all eligible unorganised workers. Around 2.83 crore beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme, as per data furnished by LIC.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under consideration to introduce any policy measure to remove the requirement of domicile status for certain jobs to avoid discrimination of migrant labourers. As per the Unorganized Social Security Act, 2008, the State/District administrations are mandated to issue identity card to unorganised workers including migrant workers.

Loss of jobs in formal sector

268. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 10 million people have lost jobs in the formal sector in the country between September, 2017 and August, 2018;

- (b) whether these figures are way higher than the corresponding figures for previous ten years, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for large population leaving the formal workforce;
- (d) whether Government has conducted or is aware of any studies on the quality of jobs and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to uplift the quality of jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (e) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in eight sectors namely Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Accommodation and Restaurant, IT/BPO, Education and Health. The job growth in these 8 sectors from July 2016 to October 2017 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

As per the results of last three available surveys on Employment and Unemployment Surveys (EUS) conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) based on Usual and Principal Subsidiary Status (UPSS) approach for persons aged 15 years and above which indicates the level of employment are as follows:

Year	Worker Population Ratio under UPSS approach for persons aged 15 years and above		
	Rural	Urban	(Rural+ Urban) Total
2012-13	53.6	44.2	51.0
2013-14	57.1	45.5	53.7
2015-16	53.9	41.8	50.5

Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. The Government is implementing various programs 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 Protshan Yojana (PMRPY) has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivizing employers by paying their entire contribution of 12% (or as admissible) towards the EPS and EPF for all sectors w.e.f. 01.04.2018 to all eligible new employees and is applicable for all sectors for the three years, till 26.11.2018 more than 91 lakh employees have been benefitted through 1.12 lakh establishments under PMRPY.

Ministry of Labour and Employment is also implementing National Career Service (NCS) Project for transforming the employment services in the country using technology to bring more employment opportunities to jobseekers.

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 Jul	1st Oct	1st Jan'	1st Apr'	1st Jul'	1st Oct.'
		16 over	16 over	17 over	17 over	17 over	17 over
		1st Apr'	1st Jul'	1st Oct'	1st Jan'	1st Apr'	1st July'
		16	16	16	17	17	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 & 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

Employees contribution to ESI

269. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total accumulated and the last three years' year-wise employees contribution to the ESI;

(b) what is the year-wise expense of ESI on health coverage to employees; and

(c) what is the accumulated, fund surplus over expenses of ESI during the above period and till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The contributions received during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)			
Financial Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total Contribution	11429.23	13638.39	20052.52

The contributions are not accumulated and they are received on year to year basis. Excess of income over expenditure is retained in ESIC Fund. The retained funds during the last three years from 01.04.2015 to 31.03.2018 is ₹ 31580.93 crore.

(b) The ESIC incurs expenditure on health coverage to employees covered under the ESI Act in a number of ways as mentioned below:

(₹ in crore)			
Heads of expenditure	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
(i) Bearing proportionate share of expenditure incurred by the State Government in providing medical care to the employees.	2711.79	2442.31	2906.66
(ii) Bearing expenditure in running ESIC hospitals directly and expenditure on Super specialty Treatment through tie-up hospitals	3283.89	3681.89	3718.61
(iii) Bearing expenditure on providing cash benefits to employees covered under the Act in certain eventualities of sickness, confinement, employment injuries and unemployment assistance.	867.00	912.20	1037.00
(iv) Bearing cost of repairs and renovations of all ESI establishments.	21.17	18.95	27.37

Heads of expenditure	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
(v) Bearing cost of expenditure in administering the ESI scheme.	1369.46	1713.09	1003.69
(vi) Bearing cost of acquisition of land and cost of construction of new ESI dispensaries and offices administering the entire ESI Scheme	853.43	749.88	704.25
TOTAL	9106.74	9518.32	9397.58

(c) The excess of Income over Expenditure is transferred to ESIC fund and is apportioned into "Earmarked" and "Non Earmarked" funds as per actuarial valuation except Depreciation Reserve Fund and ESIC Provident Fund, which is as per actual. These funds have specific purposes for discharging long term liabilities towards beneficiaries of ESI Scheme and employees.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Funds	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Earmarked Funds	17,459.75	20,639.93	21,624.05
2.	Non-Earmarked Funds	31,897.88	38,743.06	52,724.38
	TOTAL	49357.63	59382.99	74348.43

Increase in number of unemployed youth

270. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of unemployed youth in the past three years, as per the data available with the employment exchanges all over the country;

(b) the number of unemployed youth in the country as on date and how many jobs have been facilitated for the youth registered with the employment exchanges; and

(c) the steps, if any, Government is contemplating for ensuring/facilitating employment to the educated unemployed youth, especially in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) As per the information received

from the States/UTs, the number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered in employment exchanges and job-seekers placed through employment exchanges in the country are given below. Data after the year 2015 is not available.

Year	Job-seekers registered on live register of Employment Exchanges (in Lakh)	Job-seekers placed through Employment Exchanges (in Lakh)
2013	468.03	3.49
2014	482.61	3.39
2015 [#]	435.03	3.95

[#]Provisional

(c) 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). Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content. National Career Service (NCS) Portal facilitates organization of job fairs where both employers and job seekers can interact. Ministry has engaged with several institutions and organisations to bring more and more job opportunities to workforce.

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 setup or expand their business activities.

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 three years.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

Implementation of PMRPY

‡271. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is operating a scheme called Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) aimed at encouraging employers to provide employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said yojana is being implemented smoothly and whether the outcomes of the Yojana till now, have been positive and as expected; 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) Yes, Sir. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) was launched on 9th August, 2016 with the objective to incentivise employers for creation of new employment. Under the scheme, Government of India is paying Employer's full contribution *i.e.* 12% towards EPF and EPS both (as admissible from time to time) w.e.f. 01.04.2018 for a period of three years to the new employees and to the existing beneficiaries for their remaining period of three years through EPFO. The terminal date for registration of beneficiary through establishment is 31st March, 2019. The scheme is targeted for employees earning upto ₹ 15,000 per month. This scheme has a dual benefit, where, on the one hand, the employer is incentivised for increasing the employment base of workers in the establishment, and on the other hand, a large number of workers will find jobs in such establishments. A direct benefit is that these workers will have access to social security benefits of the organized sector.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) PMRPY has been running smoothly. The details of benefits under the scheme is as under as on 05.12.2018 (as reflected on PMRPY Portal):

1. Total No. of Employee beneficiaries - 91,85,937
2. Total No. of Establishments benefitted -1,14,145
3. Total payment disbursed - ₹2,870.72 Cr.

Cess fund for welfare of building and other construction workers

†272. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cess fund has been created in States for welfare of labourers engaged in building and other construction works;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the above cess fund is being fully utilised in States and whether cent per cent registration of labourers engaged in building and other construction works is being done by States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any concern has been expressed in this regard by Supreme Court recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Fund is constituted by the State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards under Section 24 of the Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. The States collect BOCW welfare cess at the rate of 1% of the cost of construction as stipulated under section 3 of the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 and rule 3 of the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Rules, 1998. The State-wise details of cess fund is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Utilisation of Cess Fund under Section 22 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996 Act and the registration of building and other construction workers as beneficiary under section 12 of the said Act is done by the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The State-wise details of number of workers registered and amount of cess spent is enclosed as Statement.

(e) Yes, Sir. Implementation of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996 and the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 was under close scrutiny of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 318 of 2006. The registration of BOC workers and utilization of cess fund for their welfare were the major area of concern of the Hon'ble Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has disposed of the case *vide* order dated 04.10.2018.

Statement

State-wise number of Workers Registered, Cess Collected and Amount Spent under the Building and Other Construction Workers Acts, 1996

As on 30.09.2018 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of workers registered with the Board	Amount of cess collected (₹ in Crore)	Amount of cess spent (₹ in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,815,889	2374.71	519.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30,841	120.36	115.16
3.	Assam	143,574	857.29	184.79
4.	Bihar	828,451	1181.86	147.68
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,574,790	1035.85	885.12
6.	Goa	3,738	147.46	1.22
7.	Gujarat	654,550	2097.62	197.19
8.	Haryana	763,373	2253.98	425.24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	147,932	415.13	96.33
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	342,295	711.53	301.97
11.	Jharkhand	796,146	444.91	236.81
12.	Karnataka	1,542,432	5071.04.	4519.52
13.	Kerala	1,491,300	1654.38	1886.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,996,227	2513.31	1300.45

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	989,018	6462.23	402.57
16.	Manipur	118,332	89.19	74.35
17.	Meghalaya	24,032	131.79	3.38
18.	Mizoram	21,865	40.37	21.95
19.	Nagaland	11,912	42.8	13.17
20.	Odisha	2,234,569	1403.82	816.91
21.	Punjab	746,102	1191.94	628.37
22.	Rajasthan	2,049,258	2057.25	1162.88
23.	Sikkim	36,236	100.21	29.27
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,853,544	2517.32	787.04
25.	Telangana	1,175,531	1210.12	262.92
26.	Tripura	99,762	170.72	22.618
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4,208,744	3895.14	1050.9
28.	Uttarakhand	232,627	251.11	68.39
29.	West Bengal	3,101,362	2138.53	956.75
30.	Delhi	539,421	2547.94	393.66
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	14,392	55.28	8.13
32.	Chandigarh	19,813	113.73	6.56
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,176	29.61	0.0044
34.	Daman and Diu	5,149	37.17	0.57
35.	Lakshadweep	179	7.24	0
36.	Puducherry	41,224	100.16	63.92
TOTAL		31,656,786	45473.1	17591.592

Plan to overhaul EPFO

273. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to overhaul the EPFO;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in this move, a cadre is being created to manage social security schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) of the Question above.

Poor working condition of workforce

274. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the poor working condition of the workforce in the country;

(b) whether Government is considering reforms in labour laws in the wake of the changing employment scenario in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; 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) Reforms in labour laws are an on-going process to update the legislative system to address the need of the hour so as to make them more effective, flexible and in sync with emerging economic and industrial scenario. As a result, the process of reforms in labour laws take care of working conditions of the workforce as well as of change in employment scenario. In line with the recommendations of the Second National Commission on Labour, the Government has taken initiatives to rationalize, simplify and amalgamate various Central Labour Laws into 4 Codes *i.e.* Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions respectively. Out of the 4 Codes, the Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions has provision relating to safety standards, working hours and leave, welfare and working conditions of the workers.

Schemes for beedi workers

275. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of employed women Beedi workers in the country, State-wise, district-wise, in 2018;

(b) the steps Government has undertaken to provide alternate sources of livelihood to people engaged in Beedi manufacturing, gender-wise, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has conducted any analysis to evaluate their incomes after shifting to other means of livelihood;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) in case of rehabilitated Beedi workers, how the Revised Integrated Housing Scheme of Government will be implemented, as the workers will lose their categorical identification provided under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) 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. Gender/State-wise details of workers who have been shifted to alternative jobs are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) This Skill Development Programme for beedi rollers has recently been launched by this Ministry and it is still in the initial phase. Therefore, such an analysis has not yet been done.

(e) Steps are being taken to converge the Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment with the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Rural) of the Ministry of Rural Development. Rehabilitated beedi workers will be covered under the Housing subsidy under PMAY (U) and PMAY (R) in accordance with the eligibility criteria of the schemes.

Statement-I*Gender-wise details of registered beedi workers*

Sl. No.	Name of the LWO Region	Name of State/ UT Covered	Male	Female	Total
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	22324	19684	42008
2.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	3854	38959	42813
3.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	90046	360182	450228
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	30975	213437	244412
5.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	39439	118314	157753
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh/ Telangana	41298	371686	412984
7.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	632791	421861	1054652
8.	Kolkata	West Bengal	363581	1294820	1658401
		Tripura	3132	10253	13385
9.	Guwahati	Assam	4010	5144	9154
10.	Kannur	Kerala	2005	30027	32032
11.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	16945	171605	188550
		Goa			
		Daman (UT)			
		Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)			
12.	Patna	Bihar	92913	201003	293916
13.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	6776	11981	18757
14.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	5967	73938	79905
15.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	48213	65195	113408
		TOTAL	14,04,269	34,08,089	48,12,358

Statement-II*Status of skill development of beedi workers as on 30-04-2018*

Region	Training Started							Placement Provided							
	No. of Batches			No. of Trainees				Till Dec'17			2018			Total	
	Till Dec'17	2018	Total	Till Dec'17	2018	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Ahmedabad	1	5	6	20	80	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ajmer	0	1	1	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Allahabad	7	7	14	51	103	164	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	
Bengaluru	5	2	7	129	51	180	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	25	
Bhubaneswar	26	27	53	377	133	510	10	64	39	35	49	99			
Guwahati	1	2	3	36	35	71	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Hyderabad	6	15	21	41	164	205	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jabalpur	18	6	24	436	29	465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kannur	3	0	3	35	0	35	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	3	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kolkata	14	1	15	292	221	513	0	12	4	6	4	18
Nagpur	3	10	13	63	238	301	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patna	7	10	17	48	74	122	2	1	0	4	2	5
Raipur	8	0	8	175	0	175	34	0	9	51	43	51
Ranchi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tirunelveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	99	86	185	1703	1158	2871	49	81	53	124	102	205

Connections and subsidies provided under PMUY

276. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) number of new LPG connections provided under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), State-wise, since the launch of scheme;

(b) number of LPG refills bought since launch of the scheme, State-wise, year-wise details thereof;

(c) total quantum of subsidy provided to oil and natural gas companies for establishing new connections;

(d) total quantum of subsidy provided to oil and natural gas companies for providing regular refills of LPG;

(e) State-wise annual average number of cylinders used per household during 2015-18; and

(f) whether Government has taken concrete steps to ensure repeat usage of LPG in first-time household connection, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 10.12.2018, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released more than 5.84 crore LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY) since inception of the Scheme. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Year and State/UT-wise details of LPG refills bought by PMUY beneficiaries since launch of the scheme are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Under the PMUY Scheme, a deposit free LPG connection is provided to the woman member of a BPL family with cash assistance upto ₹ 1600 per connection. Till date, the Government has released ₹7680 crore to OMCs in lieu of release of LPG connections under PMUY.

(d) Details of average subsidy per cylinder on domestic LPG during the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (up to 1st half) are as under:

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (up to 1st half)
Average Subsidy (₹ per cylinder)	₹108.78	₹173.41	₹ 219.12

(e) State/UTs-wise details of annual average of number of LPG refills used by LPG consumers during the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the Statement-III (See below).

(f) The following steps have been taken by OMCs to encourage the LPG usage among the PMUY beneficiaries:-

- (i) OMCs conduct Pradhan Mantri LPG Panchayat.
- (ii) OMCs have deferred the recovery of subsidy amount from beneficiaries.
- (iii) PMUY beneficiaries have been offered swap facility *i.e.* to avail small package 5 kg refill against 14.2 kg refill as per their requirement.
- (iv) Use of print and electronic media for enhancing awareness among PMUY customers.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of LPG connections released under PMUY as on 10.12.2018.

Sl. No.	State/UT	connections released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,240
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,89,633
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	35,968
4.	Assam	23,51,483
5.	Bihar	69,57,982
6.	Chandigarh	46
7.	Chhattisgarh	26,49,665
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13,063
9.	Daman and Diu	410
10.	Delhi	62,806
11.	Goa	1,048
12.	Gujarat	18,84,966

Sl. No.	State/UT	connections released
13.	Haryana	6,07,407
14.	Himachal Pradesh	87,034
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	8,08,006
16.	Jharkhand	25,52,380
17.	Karnataka	18,10,048
18.	Kerala	1,51,990
19.	Lakshadweep	286
20.	Madhya Pradesh	52,33,444
21.	Maharashtra	34,01,996
22.	Manipur	97,787
23.	Meghalaya	1,31,597
24.	Mizoram	25,051
25.	Nagaland	45,507
26.	Odisha	35,16,384
27.	Puducherry	12,716
28.	Punjab	11,34,504
29.	Rajasthan	43,10,837
30.	Sikkim	5,152
31.	Tamil Nadu	27,44,949
32.	Telangana	5,14,389
33.	Tripura	1,87,647
34.	Uttar Pradesh	98,52,384
35.	Uttarakhand	2,65,444
36.	West Bengal	67,89,925
	TOTAL	584,41,174

Statement-II

Year and State/UT-wise details of LPG refills bought by PMUY beneficiaries since launch of the scheme

State/UT	PMUY refill 2016-17	PMUY refill 2017-18	PMUY refill 2018-19 (upto 30.11.18)
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar	1,324	3,640	18,445
Andhra Pradesh	80,200	2,48,306	3,29,612
Arunachal Pradesh	-	13,861	71,391
Assam	3	16,18,168	32,47,569
Bihar	51,26,452	145,92,618	126,01,095
Chandigarh	-	-	118
Chhattisgarh	12,96,943	25,71,720	21,26,067
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,875	24,558	18,479
Daman and Diu	101	829	994
Delhi	1,550	3,913	2,32,074
Goa	1,919	3,296	2,652
Gujarat	18,49,405	43,39,529	39,93,112
Haryana	8,42,541	17,87,831	16,98,962
Himachal Pradesh	3,068	74,997	1,90,402
Jammu and Kashmir	4,18,248	9,55,437	11,45,327
Jharkhand	5,84,827	23,62,525	30,39,691
Karnataka	13,702	19,94,642	32,83,984
Kerala	17,772	92,827	2,83,914
Madhya Pradesh	36,11,733	65,34,060	67,41,759
Maharashtra	10,80,596	46,87,569	55,96,182
Manipur	45	81,606	2,08,490
Meghalaya	-	64,059	1,97,882

1	2	3	4
Mizoram	-	1,474	56,821
Nagaland	-	22,091	85,903
Odisha	18,57,228	52,29,252	48,94,701
Puducherry	1,478	7,429	33,413
Punjab	4,20,682	14,19,885	23,45,215
Rajasthan	39,13,160	75,39,707	74,79,579
Sikkim	-	1,793	9,629
Tamil Nadu	3,77,491	23,90,226	49,05,400
Telangana	73	159	7,58,333
Tripura	-	67,021	2,62,924
Uttar Pradesh	128,34,143	213,12,057	190,24,270
Uttarakhand	2,68,166	5,96,401	6,44,382
West Bengal	40,39,948	133,50,643	109,97,084
GRAND TOTAL	386,46,673	939,94,129	965,25,855

Statement-III

*Domestic Per Capita LPG Consumption of Active Customers of OMCs
(Average no. of 14.2 kg cylinders per year per customer)*

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Chandigarh	9.2	9.8	9.7	9.7
Delhi	10.2	10.9	10.8	10.5
Haryana	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.5
Himachal Pradesh	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.2
Jammu and Kashmir	7.2	7.2	6.4	5.9
Punjab	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.0
Rajasthan	8.2	8.0	7.3	6.7
Uttar Pradesh	8.7	8.6	7.7	6.8
Uttarakhand	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.6
SUB TOTAL NORTH	8.6	8.7	8.0	7.3

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Andaman and Nicobar	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4
Arunachal Pradesh	5.6	6.1	6.3	6.6
Assam	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.3
Bihar	8.5	8.4	7.7	6.7
Jharkhand	7.5	7.7	7.1	6.4
Manipur	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.2
Meghalaya	7.8	7.5	7.9	7.5
Mizoram	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.0
Nagaland	6.3	7.2	7.5	7.8
Odisha	7.3	7.2	6.7	5.8
Sikkim	6.5	7.3	7.2	7.5
Tripura	5.9	6.4	6.1	6.5
West Bengal	7.7	7.8	7.3	6.5
SUB TOTAL EAST	7.6	7.7	7.2	6.5
Chattisgarh	7.4	7.2	6.0	4.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.7
Daman and Diu	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2
Goa	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0
Gujarat	8.5	8.6	8.2	7.7
Madhya Pradesh	7.7	7.7	6.8	5.9
Maharashtra	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.1
SUB TOTAL WEST	7.9	7.8	7.4	6.7
Andhra Pradesh	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.7
Karnataka	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.3
Kerala	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.6
Lakshadweep	4.5	4.8	5.6	4.7

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Puducherry	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1
Tamil Nadu	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.6
Telangana	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5
SUB TOTAL SOUTH	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4
ALL INDIA	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.8

Composite Scheme for GST

277. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that small scale ice-cream manufacturers with annual turnover of 30-40 lakhs have not been included in composite scheme for GST;

(b) whether Government is also aware that because of exclusion of these manufacturers from composite scheme, they are required to pay taxes at 18 per cent GST as opposed to 1 per cent VAT earlier;

(c) if so, whether Government has made any petition to Ministry of Finance to include these manufacturers in composite GST scheme;

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

(e) details of steps Government will take to provide relief to these manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Ice cream Manufacturers have not been included in the composition scheme by the GST Council.

(b) The GST rate on ice cream is 18%. Therefore, a manufacturer of ice cream having turnovers above the threshold turnover limit of ₹ 20 Lakhs in a year has to pay GST at the rate of 18%. Such ice cream manufacturers are entitled to claim input tax credit of GST paid on inputs, input services and capital goods which could be used for payment of taxes on ice-cream manufactured by them. Composition dealer on the other hand does not get input tax credit.

(c) to (e) The inclusion of any item under Composition Scheme is under the purview of GST Council.

Concerns of MSME sector due to GST and demonetization

278. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether industry bodies representing the small and medium sector have expressed concerns of falling industrial production, lay-off and related issues caused by uncertainty on economic front, improper implementation of GST and after-effects of demonetisation;

(b) whether there have been inordinate delays in the release of refunds under GST despite being run on an online system; and

(c) whether this recession has gripped all sectors including textiles, plastics, engineering, chemicals and dyes and the steps being taken to put back the MSME sector back on track?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Based on the feedback received from Industry bodies representing the small & medium sector, GST Council has taken several steps from time to time to address their concerns.

(b) As per information of the Department of Revenue, refunds have been processed in a timely manner with an overall disposal rate of 93.8%.

(c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (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 Centers.
- 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 enhancing the collateral free loan to MSEs.

Beneficiaries under PMEGP

279. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries assisted under the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since its inception, the year-wise details thereof;

(b) total number of application received under PMEGP for assistance in the last three years, the State-wise details thereof, and;

(c) the percentage of pending applications, rejected applications and sanctioned projects in the past three years, the year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI GIRIRAJ SINGH): (a) Since its inception in 2008-09 and up to 30.11.2018, 5, 02,085 numbers of beneficiaries/projects have been assisted under the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). The year-wise details are given below:

Year	No. of Beneficiaries/ projects assisted under PMEGP
1	2
2008-09	19166
2009-10	40918
2010-11	49064
2011-12	55135
2012-13	57884

1	2
2013-14	50493
2014-15	48168
2015-16	44340
2016-17	52912
2017-18	48398
2018-19 (As on 30.11.2018)	35607
TOTAL	5,02,085

(b) The State-wise details of number of applications received under PMEGP for assistance in the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Percentage of pending applications, rejected applications and sanctioned projects against the applications recommended by DLTFC and forwarded to bank in the last three years under PMEGP is given below:

Year	Applications forwarded to Banks		Applications sanctioned by Banks		Applications rejected by Banks		Applications pending at Banks	
	Nos.	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	% ^18.44	
2015-16	127423	67839	53.24	36085	28.32	23499	18.44	
2016-17	171505	77531	45.21	77145	44.98	16829	9.81	
2017-18	292238	70585	24.15	127831	43.74	93822	32.11	
2018-19 (as on 30.11.2018)	173386	29156	16.82	33213	19.16	111017	64.02	

Statement

State-Wise No. of applications received under PMEGP during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (as on 30.11.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	304	326	324	245

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Andhra Pradesh	10347	13263	13355	9642
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1689	1201	503
4	Assam	37162	55383	28385	15981
5	Bihar	11650	21680	21171	12823
6	Chandigarh	197	223	177	117
7	Chhattisgarh	4072	8324	11934	6744
8	Delhi	1230	8299	13771	5082
9	Goa	67	125	121	114
10	Gujarat	4295	6776	9687	7242
11	Haryana	3416	12557	18751	14011
12	Himachal Pradesh	3666	4666	3867	2912
13	Jammu and Kashmir	4995	8296	16702	13349
14	Jharkhand	8700	13170	9863	6712
15	Karnataka	23341	27369	29968	30951
16	Kerala	3498	3757	7022	4267
17	Lakshadweep	0	7	7	4
18	Madhya Pradesh	4372	6047	9738	5118
19	Maharashtra	4379	40166	37518	27365
20	Manipur	22282	11708	11240	18
21	Meghalaya	2713	1410	995	917
22	Mizoram	5632	3272	1806	2245
23	Nagaland	1569	2505	1578	2859
24	Odisha	25577	20102	16197	10611
25	Puducherry	267	173	277	167
26	Punjab	6106	10087	12394	9667
27	Rajasthan	9132	13768	17213	9373
28	Sikkim	222	262	157	82

1	2	3	4	5	6
29	Tamil Nadu	10741	19637	21638	16996
30	Telangana	10665	11865	17033	11315
31	Tripura	6436	6574	6375	4867
32	Uttar Pradesh	37657	46235	73405	18858
33	Uttarakhand	2553	4214	7636	3957
34	West Bengal	29178	21120	20503	10010
TOTAL		296421	405055	442009	265124

Decline in performance of MSME sector after demonetisation

280. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of MSME sector has declined after the demonetisation and introduction of GST; 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) As per the Paper on preliminary assessment of the impact of demonetisation brought out by the RBI in March, 2017, demonetisation had impacted various sectors of the economy in varying degrees; however, in the affected areas, the adverse impact had been only transient.

Skill Training Centres in Unnao, UP

281. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of skill development/training centres present and functional in the district of Unnao, Uttar Pradesh under various skill development schemes;

(b) the statistics of the total number of students trained and placed by these institutions in Unnao, UP;

(c) whether any of the skill development programmes envisage short training camps in collaboration with local colleges and inter colleges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship along with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is implementing flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan India basis.

Under PMKVY, as on 30.11.2018, 32.99 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained in the country including State of Uttar Pradesh. As on 30.11.2018, 3,812, 2826 and 1730 candidates have been trained, certified and placed, respectively under Short Term Training in the district of Unnao, Uttar Pradesh.

Under PMKK, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) implements scheme for setting up of Model aspirational Skill Centers in every District of the Country. Such centre demonstrates aspirational value for competency based skill development training at district level to ensure wider reach of program. The PMKK in the district of Unnao has been established by Training Provider (TP) Care Educational & Welfare Society which has been allocated the total target of 5,780 for imparting Skill Development Training from the centre.

(c) and (d) Under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) component of PMKVY, candidate with prior learning experience or skills shall be assessed and certified. RPL aims to align the competencies of the unregulated workforce of the country to the NSQF. Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs), such as Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) or any other agencies designated by MSDE/NSDC, shall be incentivized to implement RPL projects in any of the three Project Types (RPL Camps, RPL at Employers Premises and RPL centres). A new mode of RPL training known as 'RPL with Best Class Employers' was introduced for imparting training across various sector by reputed employers through utilizing their existing infrastructure. Under RPL-PMKVY, till now, about 9 lakh candidates have been certified.

For imparting skill development in educational institutes, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is supporting UGC for three schemes namely Community College, Bachelor of Vocational course (BVOC) & DDU Kaushal Kendras which are being introduced in different colleges and universities. Currently there are 429 colleges/universities under these schemes. NSDC also has collaboration with Public and Private Universities to skill the students of the colleges who are undergoing UG and or PG program only.

Approximately, 1 lakh students are covered under 165 BVOC colleges, 223 Community Colleges and 64 DDU Kaushal Kendra Colleges.

Closure of MSMEs

282. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) how many MSMEs were closed in the country during last three years, the year-wise details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that demonetisation and GST have affected the MSMEs adversely and led to the closure of them; and

(c) whether Government is ready to bear the loss of income and jobs in this sector due to the policies of Government?

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.

(c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (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 Centers.
- 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.

Natural gas connections to households

283. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan by Government to provide households natural gas connection in all the major cities of the country;
- (b) if so, the time limit and expenditure of the project; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for cosmopolitan cities not been provided with gas line?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to grant authorization to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs) as per PNGRB Act, 2006. Providing PNG connections for domestic households is part of development of the CGD network which is being carried out by the authorized CGD entity in its authorized GA.

PNGRB has granted authorization for 84 GAs in 9th CGD Bidding Round. With the completion of 9th CGD Bidding Round, CGD would be accessible in 178 GAs covering approximately 280 districts (263 complete and 17 part) spread over 26 States and UTs.

(b) The authorized entity execute work as per their work plan for the GA. The expenditure varies as per the size of the GA and averages around ₹ 400 crore per district over the work plan period.

(c) PNGRB identifies the GAs for the development of CGD network depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and techno-commercial viability.

Impact of US sanctions on oil imports from Iran

284. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) quantum of crude oil imported from Iran during last three years and the expenditure incurred thereon as compared to other Middle-Eastern countries;

(b) whether Government has asked refiners to prepare for a drastic reduction or zero imports of oil from Iran on the call by the US for curtailing trade ties/stop crude oil import from Iran and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has asked refiners to find out alternative to oil from Iran and ensure energy security and also initiated negotiation with other countries for import of crude oil and if so, trie details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of quantum of crude oil (in MMT) imported from Iran and other Middle-East countries during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 is as below:

Country	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (MMT)
Iran	12.7	27.2	22.6
Total from Middle East countries	121.2	137.1	141.7

(b) Indian refineries import crude oil from diverse sources, including from Iran, depending on technical and commercial considerations. At a press conference on 5th November 2018, US Secretary of State announced exempting eight countries, including India, from US sanctions for importing crude oil from Iran.

(c) Indian Public Sector Refineries are diversifying their crude sources to strengthen India's energy security.

Differences in price of petrol/diesel sold to other countries

285. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are selling petrol and diesel at the rate less than half of the retail price in India to various countries, as per the RTI information;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the rate thereof for the last three years and current year so far, country-wise; and

(c) the reasons for huge difference between the price of petrol and diesel sold to other countries by OMCs and sold to common citizens of the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Oil Marketing Companies export petrol and diesel out of surplus arising after meeting the domestic demands. The prices of petroleum products in our country are benchmarked to international product prices. Generally, the price of petroleum products in the country are higher/lower than other countries due to a variety of factors, including prevailing tax regime and subsidy compensations by the respective Governments.

Entrusting ONGC oilfields to private sector

†286. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the process of entrusting some oilfields of ONGC to private sector has been started by Government;

(b) if so, the names of those oilfields and the circumstances due to which those are being entrusted to the private sector;

(c) the details of losses and profits of those ONGC oilfields which are proposed to be entrusted to private sector during the last three years; and

(d) the effects of entrusting ONGC oilfields to private sector and whether this agreement will not dampen its encouraging performance?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Many of the discovered oil and gas fields of the ONGC and OIL could not be monetized for years. With a view to increase domestic production of oil and gas, Government in September, 2015 approved the Discovered Small Field Policy (DSF) for monetization of 69 small discoveries/fields of ONGC and OIL, which had not been put into production and 43 discoveries were awarded under DSF Bid Round I. The

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

policy has now been extended to include un-monetized discoveries/small fields from PSC regime also along with the nomination regime. Under the DSF Bid Round-II, Government has offered 43 discoveries of ONGC for bidding. The names of oil and gas discoveries of ONGC offered under DSF Bid Round-II are given in the Statement.

Statement

Name of oil and gas discoveries of ONGC offered under DSF Bid Round-II

Sl. No.	Basin	Discovery Name
1.	KG Onland	Lankapalem
2.		Mummidivaram
3.		Palakollu
4.		Gokaranapuram
5.		Kaza
6.		Pendurru
7.		Suryaraopeta-4
8.		Turputallu
9.	Kutch Offshore	GK-39
10.	KG Offshore	YS-5
11.		GS-70
12.		G-4-6
13.		GS-48-1
14.		GS-69
15.		GS-KW-5
16.		GS-KW-6
17.	Western Offshore	ED-4
18.		TP
19.		CD
20.		CA
21.		SD-14
22.		SD-4

Sl. No.	Basin	Discovery Name
23.		D-31
24.		D-12
25.		C-37
26.		C-43
27.		NMT
28.		B-163
29.		B-14
30.		PER
31.		D-18
32.		B-192A
33.		SB-15
34.		BH-67
35.		BNP-2
36.		D-33
37.		SD-1
38.		SD-1-5
39.	Assam and Assam Arakan	Hazarigaon
40.		Tiphuk
41.		Tulamura
42.	Rajasthan	Chinnewala Tibba
43.		Chinnewala Tibba-2

Gas pipeline in Bihar

†287. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the cities and villages in Bihar where gas pipeline for cooking has been provided by the Ministry till now;

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the future plan thereof in case it has not been done so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is the authority to grant authorization to the entities for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in Geographical Areas (GAs). PNGRB identifies the GAs for the development of CGD network depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and techno-commercial feasibility.

PNGRB has authorized GAIL (India) Limited for the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network in Patna District on 07.03.2018. As on 31.10.2018, GAIL has provided piped natural gas connectivity to 2433 households.

Further, PNGRB has authorized following three Geographical Areas (GAs) in the State of Bihar under the 9th CGD Bidding Round:

Sl. No.	Geographical Areas (GAs)	Authorized entities
1.	Aurangabad, Kaimur & Rohtas Districts	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
2.	Begusarai District	Consortium of Think Gas Investments PTE Limited
3.	Gaya & Nalanda Districts	Indian Oil-Adani Gas Private Limited

In order to expand the coverage of CGD network in the country, PNGRB has also launched 10th CGD Bidding Round for development of CGD Network covering 50 Geographical Areas, which includes the following GAs in the State of Bihar:

- (i) Araria, Purnia, Katihar & Kishanganj Districts,
- (ii) Arwal, Jehanabad, Bhojpur & Buxar Districts,
- (iii) Khagaria, Saharsa & Madhepura Districts,
- (iv) Lakhisarai, Munger & Bhagalpur Districts,
- (v) Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Saran & Samastipur Districts,
- (vi) Nawada (Bihar) & Koderma (Jharkhand) Districts,
- (vii) Sheikhpura, Jamui (Bihar) & Deogarh (Jharkhand) Districts,

Non-passing of benefits of dip in crude oil to consumers

288. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of Brent Crude has nosedived 23 per cent from its peak on 23rd October, 2018 this year but the benefit was not passed onto the consumers of petrol and diesel;

(b) if so, the details of the crude price, petrol and diesel on 23rd October, 2018 and as on date; and

(c) the reason for not passing on the benefit to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (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) are competent to take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel in line with international product prices and other market conditions. Other cost elements in the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of petrol & diesel are Excise Duty, VAT, BS IV premium, marketing cost and margins, Dealers Commission etc. The OMCs have not only increased but also decreased the prices accordingly. RSP of petrol and diesel in the country are not linked to the international crude oil prices but are linked to the international prices of petrol and diesel.

The prices of Brent crude oil and petrol/diesel in Delhi (as per IOCL) on 23rd October, 2018 and 7th December, 2018 are given below:

Particulars	Brent Crude \$/bbl	Petrol	Diesel
		₹/ltr.	
23.10. 2018	78.09	81.34	74.85
07.12.2018	57.35	70.92	65.55

Hiring of international firms by ONGC

289. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) will hire international oil service firms for the first time to raise output from mature oilfields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the ONGC has invited any offer from these firms; 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 (ONGC) has identified two fields for production enhancement through private participation. Three international oil and gas service companies have been shortlisted by ONGC in the tender process.

ONGC's acquisitions and losses

290. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government laid low the ONGC by compelling it to bail out the Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation (GSPC) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL);

(b) the estimated losses of ONGC in the year 2017-18; and

(c) whether Government plans to bring ONGC to its previous glory or it would be disinvested in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) ONGC acquired 51.11% shares of HPCL in January, 2018. The decision to acquire the shareholding in HPCL was a strategic decision of ONGC. ONGC has not purchased any stake in Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPC). The ONGC has acquired 80% Participating Interest (PI) and operatorship in GSPC operated block KG-OSN-2001/3. ONGC earned a profit after tax (PAT) of ₹ 19,945 Crore in the Financial Year 2017-18. The acquisition would help in making ONGC as an integrated oil and gas company having presence across the entire value chain. The acquisition of these assets will help ONGC to leverage its position to play prominent role in oil and gas sector of India.

Arbitrary imposition of taxes by States on petroleum products

†291. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) State

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Governments arbitrarily imposed various types of taxes on the price of petrol and diesel thereby raising their percentage ceiling for *e.g.* in Maharashtra upto 39.69 per cent;

(b) if so, whether Central Government would make any monitoring mechanism towards it so that price of petrol and diesel remain uniform in each State; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The State Governments levy various types of taxes on petrol and diesel including Sales Tax/VAT/cess etc. The actual rate of tax on petrol and diesel in Maharashtra as on 1st December, 2018 is given below:

State	Petrol	Diesel
Maharashtra - Mumbai, Thane & Navi Mumbai	26% VAT+ ₹7.12/Litre additional tax	24% VAT
Maharashtra (Rest of State)	25% VAT+ ₹7.12/Litre additional tax	21% VAT

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.

Uniform rate of tax across States can be achieved through GST. 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.

Augmenting crude oil storage capacity

292. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any concrete and comprehensive step to augment the storage capacity of crude oil, which is largely imported;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is facing any environmental concern due to storage of crude oil in huge quantity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government has given 'in principle' approval for creation of two additional Strategic Petroleum Reserve (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). 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. Government, under Phase I of SPR programme, has already built up SPR facilities of total 5.33 MMT at three locations namely (i) Vishakhapatnam (1.33 MMT), (ii) Mangaluru (1.5 MMT) and (iii) Padur (2.5 MMT). As per the consumption pattern of 2017-18, 5.33 MMT SPR is estimated to provide about 9.5 days of India's crude oil requirement.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Leasing out medium and small oil-fields in the country

293. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to lease out medium and small oilfields in the country to private players;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far this step will be beneficial to the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) With a view to increase domestic production of oil and gas, Government in September, 2015 in consultation with ONGC and OIL, approved the Discovered Small Field Policy for monetization of 69 discovered small fields/discoveries of ONGC and OIL, which had not been put into production. Under the Policy, Government has awarded 30 contract areas for development through International Competitive

Bidding (ICB). Now, the policy has been extended to include un-monetized discoveries/small fields from PSC regime also along with the nomination regime. Under the Discovered Small Field Policy Round-II, on 9th August, 2018, Government has offered 59 discoveries clubbed under 25 contract areas for bidding. The bid closing date is 18.12.2018. This policy was brought with the objective of bringing unmonetized discoveries and small discoveries/fields to production at the earliest to augment the domestic production of oil and gas.

Auctioning ONGC oil/gas fields to private firms

294. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to sell number of ONGC's small and marginal oil and gas fields to private firms;

(b) if so, details thereof alongwith total reserves lying in these fields;

(c) total money likely to be received by Government as a result of sale of these fields;

(d) time by when these fields are proposed to be auctioned and-steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) whether Government proposes to ask successful bidders to offer/sell maximum share of output to Government, if so, the details thereof and purpose therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Discovered small fields/discoveries of ONGC and OIL have been offered for development through international competitive bidding.

(b) to (d) With a view to increase domestic production of oil and gas, Government in September, 2015 in consultation with ONGC and OIL, approved the Discovered Small Field Policy for monetization of 69 discovered small fields/discoveries of ONGC and OIL, which had not been put into production. Under the Policy Government has awarded 30 contract areas for development through International Competitive Bidding. The policy has now been extended to its second round in order to include un-monetized discoveries/small fields from PSC regime also along with the nomination regime. Under the Discovered Small Field Policy Round-II, Government has offered 59 fields/discoveries clubbed under 25 contract areas for bidding. Out of 59 discoveries offered, 43 discoveries

are from ONGC. The estimated in-place oil and gas in 43 discoveries of ONGC is 156.97 MM Toe. The bid closing date is 18.12.2018.

(e) The fields/discoveries have been offered under Revenue Sharing Contracts where the operator will be sharing biddable percentage share of revenue to the Government, besides paying royalty.

Exemptions from the US sanctions on oil imports from Iran

295. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US sanctions on Iran has affected the energy requirements and growth of the country adversely;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has been granted exemption from the US sanctions for purchase of crude oil from Iran, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the average annual import of crude from Iran made by Government during the last three years and total amount spent thereon in rupee during the above period, year-wise/details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Indian refineries import crude oil from diverse sources, including from Iran, depending on their technical and commercial considerations.

(c) At a press conference on 5 November 2018, US Secretary of State announced exempting eight countries, including India, from US sanctions for importing of crude oil from Iran.

(d) The annual crude oil imports from Iran during the Financial Year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 was 12.7 MMT, 27.2 MMT and 22.6 MMT respectively.

Outstanding oil bonds

296. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has paid off ₹1.3 lakh crores of oil bonds;

(b) if not, how much has the present Government paid towards the redemption of the country's outstanding oil bonds;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has paid ₹10,000 crores towards the interest of the country's outstanding oil bonds annually;

(d) if not, how much has the present Government paid towards the interest of the country's oil bonds every year in the last three years; and

(e) the amount present Government has set aside to repay the country's oil bonds maturing from 2021 onwards?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The current outstanding balance on account of Government of India (GoI) Special Bonds issued to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in lieu of cash subsidy is about ₹1.30 lakh crore.

(b) The Special securities of the nominal value of ₹3500 crore was paid off in the month of March 2015 (maturity date).

(c) and (d) The outstanding GoI Special securities are interest bearing obligations having a fixed coupon rate and are being paid on half yearly basis as and when the coupon payments falls due. The annual aggregated amount of ₹9,989.96 crore was paid every year during 2015-16 to 2017-18 and the similar amount is required to be paid in the current financial year.

(e) The provision for repayment of the special securities to OMCs would be made available in the year of their maturity.

Daily revision of fuel prices

297. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of petroleum products is increasing day-by-day across the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps being taken to stabilize these prices; and

(b) the fresh measures taken by Government to curtail increasing prices of petroleum products including petrol and diesel in view of the problems being faced by common man in the country due to daily hike in prices of petrol and diesel?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) 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.

With an aim to reduce the prices of petrol and diesel and give relief to the consumers, the Central Government reduced the Central Excise duty on petrol and diesel by ₹ 2 per litre with effect from 4th October, 2017. The Central Government further reduced the Central Excise duty on petrol and diesel by ₹1.50 per litre with effect from 5th October, 2018 and Public Sector OMCs also reduced ₹1.00 per litre to reduce the overall price of petrol and diesel. The Central Government also requested the State Governments to make a reduction of ₹2.50 per litre in VAT imposed by them on petrol and diesel. Accordingly, 18 State Governments and 1 Union Territory have reduced VAT on petrol and diesel.

Complaints regarding blending of ethanol with petrol

298. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the matter of blending of ethanol with petrol which is causing great damage to the vehicle engine and is leading to break down of engine; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the proportion of the ethanol and petrol blending; and

(d) whether Government has any plan of making any revision in blending ethanol and petrol in view of the possible damage to the engine, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government is implementing Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Ethanol blending in petrol started in 2003 with 5% blending. Studies were carried out by Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI) and Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) to establish the vehicle performance of 10% ethanol blended petrol (E10). Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), after consultation with concerned stakeholders, issued fuel specification for E10 blending in 2014.

(c) and (d) At present, Public Sector OMCs are selling 10% ethanol blended petrol. Government has notified the National Policy on Biofuels - 2018 in June, 2018, which also includes EBP Programme.

Import of oil to stabilise petrol prices

299. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to import oil to meet the domestic demand and stabilise petrol prices; and

(b) if so, the status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) India imported around 83% of its crude oil requirement to meet domestic demand of petroleum products in financial year 2017-18. Government has authorised Oil PSUs to formulate policies for import of crude oil in their best commercial interest and in accordance with the extant guidelines of the Central Vigilance Commission etc. Further, the retail selling price of Petrol in domestic market is linked to the international price of Petrol and is not based on the price of crude oil.

Taxes levied on petroleum products by States

300. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments are taxing the sale of petroleum and petroleum products apart from the Central Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the percentage of tax being collected by the States and the percentage of tax being collected by the Central Government on petrol and other products; and

(c) revenue obtained by the Central Government and various States on the sale of petroleum and their products during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The details of taxes levied by Central Government on the major petroleum products as on 1st December, 2018 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The details of actual rate of VAT/State taxes levied by State Governments on petrol and diesel (as on 1st December 2018) are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The details of contribution by petroleum sector (based on inputs from 16 major oil & gas companies) to Central and State exchequer during the last three years are given below:

(₹ in crores)			
Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Central Government	253,615	334,534	343,862
State Government	160,209	189,770	209,155
TOTAL	413,824	524,304	553,017

Statement-I

Details of taxes levied by Central Government on major petroleum products

(A) Custom Duty and Excise Duty as on 1st December 2018 (Petroleum Products on which GST is not levied)

Particulars	CUSTOMS	CENTRAL EXCISE
Crude Oil	NIL + ₹ 50/MT as NCCD	Nil+ Cess @ 20% +₹50/ MT as NCCD
Petrol	2.50%	₹17.98/ltr
High Speed Diesel	2.50%	₹13.83/ltr
Aviation Turbine Fuel	5.00%	11%
Liquefied Natural Gas	2.50%	Nil
Natural Gas [Gaseous state]	5.00%	Nil
Natural Gas [Compressed]	5.00%	14.00%

(B) Custom Duty and GST Rates as on 1st December 2018 (Petroleum Products on which GST is levied)

Particulars	Customs		
		Basic Customs Duty	CVD (in lieu of IGST)
1	2	3	4
LPG	Domestic	Nil	5.00%
	Non - Domestic	5.00%	18.00%
Kerosene	PDS	Nil	5.00%

1	2	3	4
	Non PDS	5.00%	18.00%
Naphtha	Fertilizer	Nil	18.00%
	Non- Fertilizer	5.00%	18.00%
Butane/Propane	Domestic	Nil	5.00%
	Non - Domestic	2.50%	18.00%
Bitumen & Asphalt		5.00%	18.00%
Furnace Oil	Fertilizer	Nil	18.00%
	Non- Fertilizer	5.00%	18.00%
Light Diesel Oil		5.00%	18.00%
Low Sulphur Heavy	Fertilizer	Nil	18.00%
Stock/ HPS & other	Non- Fertilizer	5.00%	18.00%
Res.			
Lube oil/greases		5.00%	18.00%
Petroleum Coke		10.00%	18.00%

Note 1. In addition to the above, 10% Social Welfare Surcharge (3% in case of petrol and diesel) is also applicable on the total duties of Customs (excluding CVD in lieu of IGST).

2. In case of ATF, Basic Excise Duty /Additional Customs Duty (CVD) is 2% in place of 11%, for supply to scheduled commuter airlines (SCA) from the regional connectivity scheme (RCS)airports.

3. Basic Customs duty is Nil for import of domestic LPG sold to household consumers (including NDEC) by PSU OMCs. Basic Customs duty rate is 5% for other importers of domestic LPG.

Statement-II

Details of Actual rates of VAT/Sales Tax levied by various States/UTs as on 01-Dec-18

Sl. No.	State	Petrol	Diesel
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31% VAT + ₹2/litre VAT	22.25% VAT + ₹2/litre VAT
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.20% VAT	8.60% VAT
3.	Assam	32.66% or ₹14 per litre whichever is higher as VAT, Reduction of ₹ 2.5/ Litre	23.66% or ₹8.75 per litre whichever is higher as VAT, Reduction of ₹ 2.5/ Litre

Sl. No.	State	Petrol	Diesel
4.	Bihar	22.20% VAT (30% Surcharge on VAT as irrecoverable tax)	15% VAT (30% Surcharge on VAT as irrecoverable tax)
5.	Chhattisgarh	21% VAT + ₹2/litre VAT	21% VAT + ₹1/litre VAT
6.	Delhi	27% VAT	₹250/KL air ambience charges + 16.75% VAT
7.	Goa	13% VAT+ 0.5% Green cess	15% VAT + 0.5% Green cess
8.	Gujarat	17% VAT+4% Cess on Town Rate & VAT	17% VAT + 4 % Cess on Town Rate & VAT
9.	Haryana	22.26% VAT+5% additional tax on VAT	13.24% VAT+5% additional tax on VAT
10.	Himachal Pradesh	23.10% VAT	11.60% VAT
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	24% MST+ ₹3/Litre employment cess, Reduction of ₹2.5/Litre	16%MST+₹1/Litre employment cess, Reduction of ₹2.5/Litre
12.	Jharkhand	22% on the sale price or ₹ 15.00 per litre, which ever is higher + Cess of ₹ 1.00 per Ltr. and this calculated amount reduced by ₹ 2.50 per litre.	22% on the sale price or ₹ 8.37 per litre, which ever is higher + Cess of ₹ 1.00 per Ltr. and this calculated amount reduced by ₹ 2.50 per litre.
13.	Karnataka	28.75% sales tax	17.73% sales tax
14.	Kerala	30.08% sales tax+ ₹1/litre additional sales tax + 1% cess	22.76% sales tax+ ₹1/litre additional sales tax + 1% cess
15.	Madhya Pradesh	28% VAT + ₹1.5/litre VAT+1% Cess	18% VAT+1% Cess
16.	Maharashtra -Mumbai, Thane & Navi Mumbai	26% VAT+ ₹7.12/Litre additional tax	24% VAT
17.	Maharashtra (Rest of State)	25% VAT+₹7.12/Litre additional tax	21% VAT

Sl. No.	State	Petrol	Diesel
18.	Manipur	21.20% VAT	10.60% VAT
19.	Meghalaya	22% VAT + 2% surcharge, Reduction of ₹2.5/Litre	13.5% VAT +2% surcharge, Reduction of ₹2.5/Litre
20.	Mizoram	20% VAT	12% VAT
21.	Nagaland	20.38% VAT +5% surcharge	10% VAT+ 5% surcharge
22.	Odisha	26% VAT	26% VAT
23.	Punjab	₹2050/KL (cess) +28% VAT+10% additional tax on VAT	₹1050/KL (cess)U3.40% VAT+10% additional tax on VAT
24.	Rajasthan	26% VAT+ ₹ 1500/KL road development cess	18% VAT+ ₹ 1750/KL road development cess
25.	Sikkim	25% VAT + ₹ 3000/KL cess+ Rs 100/KL Sikkim consumer welfare fund	17.5% VAT + ₹2500/KL cess + Rs 100/KL Sikkim consumer welfareFund
26.	Tamil Nadu	34% VAT	25% VAT
27.	Telangana	35.20% VAT	27% VAT
28.	Tripura	18.5%o VAT+ 2% Tripura Road Development Cess	10.78% VAT+ 2% Tripura Road Development Cess
29.	Uttarakhand	22.07% or ₹14.50/litre whichever is higher as VAT	13.53% VAT or ₹8.40/litre whichever is higher as VAT
30.	Uttar Pradesh	23.78% or ₹14.41/Litre- whichever is higher	14.05% or ₹ 8.43/Litre- whichever is higher
31.	West Bengal	25% or ₹13.12/litre whichever is higher as sales tax+₹1000/KL cess- ₹1000/KL exemption (20% Additional tax on VAT as irrecoverable tax)	17% or ₹7.70/litre whichever is higher as sales tax + ₹ 1000/KL cess - ₹ 1290/KL sales tax rebate (20% Additional tax on VAT as irrecoverable tax)

Sl. No.	State	Petrol	Diesel
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6%.	6%
33.	Chandigarh	₹10/KL cess+17.45% VAT	₹10/KL cess + 9.02% VAT
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20% VAT	15% VAT
35.	Daman and Diu	20% VAT	15% VAT
36.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
37.	Puducherry	21.15% VAT	17.15% VAT

Source:- PPAC

Notes: VAT/Sales Tax at applicable rates is also levied on Dealer's commission in Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar, Meghalaya, Dadar Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

Decline in crude oil production

301. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of domestic crude oil has constantly been decreasing over the last seven years, thereby increasing country's dependence on crude oil imports;

(b) if so, the details of the decrease thereof;

(c) the percentage of imports in crude oil consumed in India as per latest data; and

(d) the steps being taken to boost domestic production, if any?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Domestic crude oil production for the last seven years is given below:

Year	Crude Oil Production (in MMT*)
2011-12	38.09
2012-13	37.86
2013-14	37.79
2014-15	37.46

Year	Crude Oil Production (in MMT)
2015-16	36.96
2016-17	36.01
2017-18	35.68

*MMT - Million Metric Tons

(c) Percentage of imports in crude oil consumed in India for the year 2017-18 was 82.9%.

(d) The policy initiatives taken by the Government to enhance domestic production of oil and gas include:-

- (i) Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries, 2014.
- (ii) Discovered Small Field Policy, 2015.
- (iii) Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, 2016.
- (iv) Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts, 2016 and 2017.
- (v) Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane.
- (vi) Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017.
- (vii) Appraisal of Unappraised areas in Sedimentary Basins.
- (viii) Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources.
- (ix) Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks, 2018.
- (x) Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, 2018.
- (xi) Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under existing Production Sharing Contracts, Coal Bed Methane contracts and Nomination fields, 2018.

Policy for production of unconventional hydrocarbons

302. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved policy to permit exploration and exploitation of unconventional hydrocarbons such as Shale oil/gas, Coal Bed Methane (CBM) etc., under Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs), CBM contracts and nomination fields to encourage the existing contractors in the licensed/leased area to unlock the potential of unconventional hydrocarbons in the existing acreages;

(b) whether Government has also approved the policy framework to promote and incentivise Enhanced Recovery (ER)/Improved Recovery (IR)/Unconventional Hydrocarbon (UHC) production methods/techniques to improve recovery factor of existing hydrocarbon reserves for augmenting domestic production of oil and gas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Government, on 20th August, 2018 has notified the policy framework to encourage the existing contractors in the licensed/leased area to unlock the potential of unconventional hydrocarbons in the existing acreages. This policy envisages realization of prospective hydrocarbon reserves in the existing Contract Areas. An area of 72,027 sq. km. held under PSCs and 5269 sq. km area under Coal Bed Methane (CBM) contracts have been opened up for simultaneous exploration and exploitation of conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons.

Government, on 10th October, 2018 has also notified the policy framework to promote and encourage adoption of Enhanced Recovery (ER)/Improved Recovery (IR)/Unconventional Hydrocarbon (UHC) production Methods/techniques through fiscal incentives and an enabling ecosystem to improve productivity of existing fields to enhance overall production of domestic hydrocarbons. The policy provides for systemic assessment of every field for its ER potential, appraisal of appropriate ER techniques and fiscal incentives in the form of partial waiver of cess/royalty on incremental production of oil/gas to de-risk the cost involved in ER Projects and to make it economically viable.

Subsidies provided under PAHAL Yojana

†303. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the consumers could not get cash benefit transfer under Pahal Yojana, if so, the State-wise details of numbers of such consumers;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) details of domestic LPG price along with Government subsidy given every year from 2014 to 2018; and

(c) total amount of revenue saved from fall in the international price of crude oil from 2014 to 2018 and subsidies given on domestic LPG and through campaign 'give it up' from 2014 to 2018, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Under the PAHAL scheme, LPG consumers, who join the scheme, get the LPG cylinders at non-subsidised price and receive LPG subsidy (as per their entitlement) directly into their registered bank account. As on 07.12.2018, more than 23.09 crore consumers have joined the Scheme and getting subsidy in their registered bank account. State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Details of Retail Selling Price (RSP) of 14.2 kg LPG cylinder at Delhi during the year 2014-18 are as under:

Year	Subsidised RSP at Delhi	Subsidy/Under-recovery on Domestic LPG
2014-15	₹414 - ₹417	₹40,569 crore
2015-16	₹417.82 - ₹419.33	₹16,274 crore
2016-17	₹419.13 - ₹434.93	₹14,566 crore
2017-18	₹440.90 - ₹495.69	₹20,905 crore

Lower subsidy during the above years is due to various factors, including introduction of direct transfer of subsidy into the accounts of consumers (PAHAL Scheme), fall in international crude oil prices and "GiveItUp" campaign.

Statement

State-wise details of 'Subsidies provided under PAHAL Yojana.'

UT/State Name	Cash Transfer Compliant LPG consumers
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	77,444
Andhra Pradesh	124,09,086
Arunachal Pradesh	1,81,786
Assam	57,04,271

1	2
Bihar	146,44,537
Chandigarh	2,48,528
Chhattisgarh	45,17,281
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	78,815
Daman and Diu	56,699
Delhi	40,31,604
Goa	4,08,663
Gujarat	82,94,432
Haryana	58,64,201
Himachal Pradesh	14,64,789
Jammu and Kashmir	25,44,526
Jharkhand	45,38,185
Karnataka	128,77,649
Kerala	78,35,143
Lakshadweep	6,560
Madhya Pradesh	121,15,692
Maharashtra	228,99,854
Manipur	4,44,361
Meghalaya	2,77,231
Mizoram	2,19,704
Nagaland	1,61,723
Odisha	68,18,153
Puducherry	3,46,183
Punjab	75,47,561
Rajasthan	129,49,537
Sikkim	1,20,124
Tamil Nadu	187,35,856

1	2
Telangana	93,15,133
Tripura	6,34,068
Uttar Pradesh	318,35,886
Uttarakhand	21,37,715
GRAND TOTAL	23,09,06,796

PMKVY implementation issues

‡304. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various centres running under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) are claiming money by merely showing excess number of enrolments whereas the actual number of trainees present in these centres is less;

(b) amount of money spent so far under Kaushal Vikas Yojana and number of beneficiaries who have availed the benefit of this scheme along with number of beneficiaries employed after training; and

(c) whether it is a fact that beneficiaries get incomplete training under this scheme due to which they are unsuccessful in getting employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE): (a) Under PMKVY 2016-20 guidelines, various interventions have been made to eliminate the possibilities of fake enrollment of the candidates. The enrollment of the candidate under the scheme is verified with Aadhaar number. Additionally, monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS) does not allow duplication of the same Aadhaar number for enrollment. The training cost of the candidate is paid to training provider/training centre through PFMS based on data reported and validated on SDMS after verifying the same with Aadhaar.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, focus on continuous monitoring for tracking effective functioning of skill centre has been envisaged. Under this self-audit reporting, call

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

validations, surprise visits and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS) have been adopted which ensures transparency.

(b) and (c) PMKVY has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/UTs popularly known as State- Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20). Training under PMKVY 2016-20 is being imparted in National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned Job Roles.

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 30.11.2018, funds amounting to ₹ 3044 cr. (approx) have been disbursed to NSDC for the implementation of this component. Further, as on 30.11.2018, 32.99 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (23.18 lakh STT + 9.08 lakh RPL + 0.71 Special Project) under STT, RPL and special project in the country. Further, PMKVY 2016-20 scheme has mandatory provisions for placement tracking. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidates on the Skill Development Management System (SDMS). As per data reported on SDMS, as on 30.11.2018, 19.58 lakh candidates are certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 90 days prior *i.e.* 31.08.2018 is 18.19 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 30.11.2018, 9.99 lakh candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country.

Further, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 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. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from 36 State/UTs, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 20.15 lakh candidates and corresponding financial allocation of ₹ 3,047 cr. for FY 2016-20. Out of which, funds amounting to ₹ 740 cr. (approx) have been released to 35 States/UTs for the implementation of this component. Further, under this component, as on 06.12.2018, 1,92,079 candidates have been enrolled across 34 States/UTs.

Skill development in Tamil Nadu

305. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any concrete step to provide adequate support to Tamil Nadu in providing skill training under PMKVY and NSDA;

(b) if so, the year-wise details thereof and the total amount allocated to Tamil Nadu during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has taken any serious efforts with regard to the issues related to quality of training, job assurances and entrepreneurship development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's stand on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis.

PMKVY has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/ UTs popularly known as State-Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 30.11.2018, 32.99 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (23.18 lakh STT + 9.08 lakh RPL + 0.71 Special Project) under STT, RPL and Special Project in the country. Out of which, 2.28 lakh candidates are from State of Tamil Nadu.

Further, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 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. The State engagement component provides flexibility to State Skill Mission to identify additional job roles as per the local needs. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation (TNSDC), Government of Tamil Nadu, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 1,40,880 candidates and corresponding financial allocation of ₹ 206.58 cr. for FY 2016-20. Further, an amount of ₹ 34.43 cr. has been released during FY 2017-18 to Government of Tamil Nadu for the implementation of CSSM component of the Scheme. As on 06.12.2018, 21,670 candidates have been enrolled in the State of Tamil Nadu under this component.

(c) and (d) PMKVY 2016-20 is endowed with various provisions relating to continuous as well as performance monitoring of training centre, focus on employment and entrepreneurship development, as given below:

- (i) For ensuring quality of training under the scheme, all accreditation and affiliation of training centre is done through an online portal SMART with inspections done by an independent third party assessment agency. Adding to the improved accreditation process, MSDE has initiated a process of continuous monitoring through various channels and mandatory re-accreditation every year. Under this, self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS) have been adopted. Further, the targets are being assigned to the TCs with a provision for periodic review. The grading is linked to quality of training, infrastructure availability, training capacity, past performance, geographical location and other relevant parameters. Various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Aadhaar enabled biometric attendance of candidate and trainers, maintaining of all MIS through SDMS portal to check duplication of candidates, etc., have been ensured.

Also, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has approved penalty grid under the scheme and provisions of penalty grid guides the action that needs to be taken against training centers found non-compliance of PMKVY guidelines.

- (ii) Under the scheme, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced and candidates have been placed in various sectors and industries including small and medium enterprises. Training Centers (TCs)/Training Providers (TPs) are mandated to organize placement/rozgar melas every six month with the support of Sector Skill Councils. Additionally, scheme incentivizes TCs/TPs for facilitating placement of the trained candidates as per table below:

Placement Percentage	Amount Per Candidate
71-85%	3000/-
86% & More	5000/-

Also, Common Norms has regarded 70% placement as the success of the skill training within which upto 50% of the total placement can be under self-employment.

Also, there is a special provision in the scheme to provide post placement support to women, PwDs and candidates from special areas (LWE, North East region and J&K).

(iii) The scheme promotes basic entrepreneurship by providing 40 hours additional training in 'Entrepreneurship and Soft Skills' alongwith the core training as per job role.

Decline of 'Skill India' industry

306. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Skill India' Industry in several States including Punjab has been ailing for the last one year or so;

(b) whether it is a fact that vision for vocational training lacks initiative to develop the industry, if so, the concrete steps taken to improve the Skill development in Industry especially in militant affected States; and

(c) the State-wise funds allocated to each State for development of skill industry and utilization of such funds by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE): (a) Under Skill India Mission, the Government is implementing various schemes for imparting employable skills to the youth through short term and long term training. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis including the State of Punjab to impart short term training. PMKVY was launched on 15th July, 2015. After successful implementation of scheme during 2015-16, Government has modified its guidelines for 4 years (2016-20) to make it more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented. State-wise list of number of candidates trained, in 2017-18 under PMKVY (2016-20), including Punjab, is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Most of the militant affected areas in the country fall under the Special Areas for the purpose of PMKVY (2016 - 20). These include the state of Jammu and Kashmir, 8 North East States and 35 worst affected Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts. To promote skilling in the Special Areas, many special considerations are given like boarding and lodging support, to and fro transport cost and post placement support. In addition, 10% extra cost is provided for training in special areas. Other than these, the Government is implementing a number of schemes to improve the skill development

industry in militant affected States like 'Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States and Sikkim' and 'Skill Development in 47 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)'.

(c) Scheme-wise and State wise details of funds allocated, released and utilised in respect of the above Schemes, are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I

State-wise details of number of candidates trained under PMKVY

State Name	Number of people provided short term training PMKVY during 2017-18
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	50778
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	27076
Bihar	74440
Chandigarh	1461
Chhattisgarh	21744
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
Daman and Diu	0
Delhi	70133
Goa	810
Gujarat	23266
Haryana	152676
Himachal Pradesh	10675
Jammu and Kashmir	38686
Jharkhand	16698
Karnataka	31611
Kerala	20695
Madhya Pradesh	148742
Maharashtra	44204

1	2
Manipur	1627
Meghalaya	2472
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	1649
Odisha	47694
Puducherry	2452
Punjab	84132
Rajasthan	178150
Sikkim	525
Tamil Nadu	93429
Telangana	73829
Tripura	6232
Uttar Pradesh	273637
Uttarakhand	22953
West Bengal	71707
GRAND TOTAL	1594183

Statement-II

State-wise and scheme-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized

(a) Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by LWE

State	(₹ in Lakh)		
	Allocation	Released	Utilised
Andhra Pradesh	834.60	550.56	0.00
Telangana	784.17	493.74	0.00
Bihar	8420.82	3205.67	2005.52
Chhattisgarh	7158.39	5705.89	3239.00
Jharkhand	14263.30	9387.43	3540.69
Madhya Pradesh	784.17	671.65	369.06

State	Allocation	Released	Utilised
Maharashtra	1770.34	881.38	275.77
Odisha	4755.45	3678.49	3072.96
Uttar Pradesh	784.17	671.66	653.52
Bengal	784.17	688.96	402.86
TOTAL	40339.58	25935.43	13559.39

Include 25% State Share for establishment of ITIs and Skill Development Centres

(b) Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States

(₹ in Lakh)

State	Allocation	Released	Utilised
Arunachal Pradesh	9783.13	3110.23	2259.85
Nagaland	5020.79	2447.56	1809.48
Sikkim	3446.56	985.19	834.51
Manipur	5742.31	1799.94	1344.27
Mizoram	3998.92	2589.12	1399.85
Meghalaya	4056.94	808.15	241.96
Assam	6279.50	2497.99	1202.93
Tripura	3290.48	2884.57	2115.14
TOTAL	41618.63	17122.76	11207.99

Include 10% State Share for establishment of 34 new ITIs only.

Funds released under Centrally Sponsored State Managed component of PMKVY (2016-20)

Sl. No.	State Name	Funds Approved	Funds Released by MSDE
1	2	3	4
FY 2016-17			
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2,09,04,00,000	52,26,00,000
2.	Chhattisgarh	71,16,73,248	13,19,76,000
3.	Rajasthan	94,62,15,130	14,19,35,789

1	2	3	4
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1,23,26,26,512	21,46,66,296
5.	Tripura	54,07,35,000	8,37,68,100
6.	Andhra Pradesh	94,74,11,712	11,84,26,464
7.	Karnataka	1,38,08,20,896	21,43,95,135
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	43,27,34,640	7,21,32,216
TOTAL (A)		8,28,26,17,138	1,49,99,00,000
FY 2017-18			
9.	Tamil Nadu	2,06,58,64,320	34,43,10,720
10.	Punjab	80,69,30,592	26,39,52,000
11.	Puducherry	15,57,17,016	2,59,55,280
12.	Bihar	1,38,05,74,540	36,81,62,449
13.	Uttarakhand	74,26,99,339	20,32,43,040
14.	Himachal Pradesh	76,21,46,003	21,55,60,800
15.	Manipur	49,99,77,879	24,99,88,939
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,32,51,698	2,10,78,767
17.	Chandigarh	15,84,06,394	6,15,88,800
18.	Gujarat	1,19,82,71,693	35,94,93,826
19.	Haryana	86,27,97,499	21,56,99,375
20.	Odisha	89,37,45,871	27,71,49,600
21.	Telangana	91,78,42,489	22,94,64,472
22.	West Bengal	1,90,23,24,060	38,04,64,812
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	72,83,18,354	22,94,18,280
24.	Jharkhand	88,79,25,730	29,59,64,978
25.	Nagaland	50,84,30,941	16,94,76,980
26.	Assam	72,76,40,878	36,95,32,800
27.	Sikkim	7,54,46,280	2,00,16,360
28.	Kerala	1,10,01,29,940	22,00,25,988

1	2	3	4
29.	Meghalaya	51,79,92,602	12,77,96,760
30.	Maharashtra	2,57,32,87,845	85,77,62,615
31.	Delhi	1,24,71,73,200	15,39,72,000
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,15,88,800	1,10,85,984
33.	Goa	72,29,13,937	10,70,25,937
34.	Mizoram	56,46,30,721	10,88,73,601
	TOTAL (B)	22,12,60,28,621	5,88,70,65,163
FY 2018-19			
35.	Daman and Diu	6,15,88,800	3,00,24,540
	TOTAL (C)	6,15,88,800	3,00,24,540
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	30,47,02,34,559	7,41,69,89,703

Unskilled workers in the country

307. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of unskilled workers in the country; and
- (b) people trained in different skills during the last three years, skill-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE): (a) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) through its Employment and Unemployment Surveys does not collect information on 'skill'. However, information on formal and non-formal vocational training is collected. As per the latest survey on Employment and Unemployment conducted by NSSO during 2011-12, 88.3% of persons in the age group 15-59 years did not receive vocational training.

(b) The Government is implementing various schemes for imparting employable skills to the youth through short term and long term training. The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). Number of people imparted training under PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20), as on 30.11.2018, in various sectors is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement*Trainings under PMKVY (2016-20) as on 30-11-2018 for PMKVY*

Sector	Trained
Agriculture	67731
Apparel	396160
Automotive	29125
Beauty and Wellness	157145
BFSI	111620
Capital Goods	20360
Construction	74113
Domestic Worker	10182
Electronics and Hardware	484176
Food Processing	8375
Furniture and Fittings	8887
Gems and Jewellery	25799
Green Jobs	21998
Handicrafts and Carpet	5931
Healthcare	53528
Infrastructure Equipment	553
Iron and Steel	13552
IT-ITeS	117610
Leather	4926
Life Sciences	15406
Logistics	143679
Management	953
Media and Entertainment	22258
Mining	11178
Persons with Disability	7921

Sector	Trained
Plumbing	17006
Power	27019
Retail	219580
Rubber	1316
Security	20920
Sports	1619
Telecom	154407
Textiles And Handlooms	1909
Tourism & Hospitality	61748
GRAND TOTAL	2318690

Achievements of 'Skill India' Scheme

308. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) achievements made by Government through 'Skill India' scheme in various districts of the country including Uttar Pradesh so far;

(b) the number of persons who have benefited from the said scheme in various States; and

(c) inspite of efforts made by Government to achieve hundred per cent target in this field, whether there are complaints among youth about this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is implementing a flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis.

PMKVY has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/ UTs popularly known as State - Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Under Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 30.11.2018, 32.99 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (23.18 lakh STT + 9.08 lakh RPL + 0.71 Special Project) under STT, RPL and Special Project in the country including State of Uttar Pradesh.

Further, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 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. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from 36 States/UTs, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 20.15 lakh candidates and corresponding financial allocation of ₹ 3,047 Cr. for FY 2016-20. Under this component, as on 06.12.2018, 1,92,079 candidates have been enrolled across 34 States/UTs.

(c) PMKVY and its empanelled training centres are being monitored effectively through various methodologies including IT interventions and measures namely; self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS), SMART, AEBAS, social media platform, etc.

Under the scheme, PMKVY Monitoring Committee review and formulate framework on the critical cases related to monitoring issues of the stakeholders. Also, the Committee has formulated penalty grid (approved by Steering Committee for PMKVY) for taking action against erring/non compliant training centres/stakeholders. Based on the penalty grid, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), implementing agency of PMKVY under MSDE, has suspended training centers for noncompliance of PMKVY guidelines on multiple parameters and periodically publish the list on PMKVY official website.

Employability of youth trained under PMKVY

309. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the employability and entrepreneurship rate of youth trained under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) at all India level;

(b) the employability and entrepreneurship rate of youth trained under the PMKVY in West Bengal; and

(c) what steps the Ministry has taken to ensure that the persons trained under PMKVY get employed or start their own venture, and details of the same for the State of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): (a) and (b) PMKVY has two components known as Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) being implemented by State Skill Development Missions of the States/ UTs popularly known as State- Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20). Training under PMKVY 2016-20 is being imparted in National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned Job Roles.

Under CSCM component of PMKVY 2016-20, as on 30.11.2018, funds amounting to ₹ 3044 Cr. (approx) have been disbursed to NSDC for the implementation of this component. Further, as on 30.11.2018, 32.99 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained (23.18 lakh STT + 9.08 lakh RPL + 0.71 Special Project) under STT, RPL and Special Project in the country. PMKVY 2016-20 scheme has mandatory provisions for placement tracking. The placement data is reported within 90 days of certification of trained candidates on the Skill Development Management System (SDMS). As per data reported on SDMS, as on 30.11.2018, 19.58 lakh candidates are certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 2016-20. The number of candidates certified under Short Term Training of PMKVY 90 days prior *i.e.* 31.08.2018 is 18.19 lakh. Out of these candidates, as on 30.11.2018, 9.99 lakh candidates have been placed in various sectors across the country including the State of West Bengal which is approximately 54.9 %.

Further, under CSSM component of PMKVY 2016-20, 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. Under this component, after evaluation of proposal received from 36 States/UTs, Ministry has given in-principle approval of a total target of 20.15 lakh candidates and corresponding financial allocation of ₹ 3,047 Cr. for FY 2016-20. Out of which, funds amounting to ₹ 740 Cr. (approx) have been released to 35 States/UTs for the implementation of this component. Further, under this component, as on 06.12.2018, 1,92,079 candidates have been enrolled across 34 States/UTs.

(c) Under the scheme, focus on employment has been significantly enhanced and candidates have been placed in various sectors and industries including small and medium enterprises across the country including the State of West Bengal. Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Providers (TPs) are mandated to organize placement/rozgar melas every six month with the support of Sector Skill Councils. Additionally, scheme

incentivizes TCs/TPs for facilitating placement of the trained candidates as per table below:

Placement Percentage	Amount Per Candidate
71-85%	3000/-
86% & More	5000/-

Also, Common Norms has regarded 70% placement as the success of the skill training within which upto 50% of the total placement can be under self-employment. Also, there is a special provision in the scheme to provide post placement support to women, Pv/Ds and candidates from special areas (LWE, North East region and J&K).

Additionally, the scheme promotes basic entrepreneurship by providing 40 hours additional training in 'Entrepreneurship and Soft Skills' alongwith the core training as per job role.

Steps for safety in steel plants

‡310. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent gas pipeline explosion which occurred in Bhilai Steel Plant of Steel Authority of India Limited has affected employees and claimed the lives of many employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this case;

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by Government towards safety in steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) On 09.10.2018, a protocol job was undertaken for de-blanking of 1800 mm diameter Coke Oven gas line located at Column C-50 behind Coke Oven Battery (COB)#11 at about +10 Meter level at Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). Necessary clearances were obtained from different agencies as per protocol along with reduction in network pressure. After removal of blank plate, preparation of insertion of ring packing was going on. At that time, flame burst out and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

employees of Environment Management Department (EMD) & Fire brigade involved in the job got trapped in the fire. As a result, 9 persons died on spot and 5 persons succumbed to their injury in course of treatment at Jawahar Lal Nehru (JLN) Hospital, Bhilai.

(c) and (d) An inquiry committee was constituted by SAIL comprising of experts from different plants of SAIL to ascertain reasons of the incident, suggest appropriate measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents and fix responsibility. Similarly a High Level Committee was constituted by Ministry of Steel to conduct independent inquiry with the causes of the incidence. The reports of both the committees have been submitted.

(e) Both SAIL and RINL have taken a number of measures to avoid occurrence of accidents. These measures, *inter-alia*, include adherence to maintenance schedule, thrust on systematic approach to safety management, strict adherence to safety procedures, regular inspection, mandatory training and special training on safety awareness, conduct of safety audit, enforcing use of personal protection equipment and proper implementation of emergency plan prepared as per the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 etc. Further, based upon accident analysis, area specific safety workshop involving all major steel producers have been organised in recent past to facilitate learning from good practices.

Relaxation of affordability clause for steel PSUs

311. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL was in profit from 2003-04 to 2014-15, but loss during 2015-16 deprived it from Pay revision for next ten years w.e.f. 01.01.17 due to limitations in affordability clause of DPE OM dated 3rd August, 2017;

(b) if so, whether Ministry has requested DPE to relax affordability clause for steel PSUs, to the extent of considering best three of previous five years, because loss is due to cyclic nature of steel industry, affected by policies of global players;

(c) whether, DPE has allowed Ministry to seek cabinet approval for affordability clause relaxation; and

(d) whether Ministry has initiated actions for cabinet approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) was in profit from 2003-04 till

2014-15 and incurred loss during 2015-16. As per Clause 3 of the DPE guidelines dated 3.8.2017, for implementation of revised pay package for Board level executives, below Board level executives and Non-Unionised Supervisors, the additional financial impact in the year of implementing should not be more than 20% of the average Profit Before Tax (PBT) of the last three financial years preceding the year of implementation. DPE guidelines further provides that no fitment or any other benefit of pay revision will be implemented in the CPSEs where the additional financial impact of the revised pay package is more than 40% of the average PBT of last 3 financial years. The average PBT of the last three financial years i.e. financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 was negative in case of SAIL. Accordingly, salary revision in case of Executives of SAIL could not be implemented.

(b) and (c) In response to request from Ministry of Steel, DPE have clarified that no proposal for modification in 'affordability' criteria is under consideration. DPE has issued guidelines for 2017 pay revision which, *inter-alia*, includes an affordability clause, based on the recommendations of Committee of Secretaries (CoS) on the report of 3rd Pay Revision Committee (PRC).

(d) No such proposal has been initiated.

Revival of RINL

312. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a committee for the revival of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its composition and the objectives thereof and status of the implementation of revival plan;

(c) whether the plant is suffering from loss or has been earning profit and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase operational efficiency and profitability of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) A committee comprising of members from Ministry of Steel, PSUs and

technical experts has been set up for revival of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) and Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). The Terms of Reference of the Committee include chalking out a plan with focus on increasing production, sales and improving financial health of RINL. Subsequent to various deliberations held by the Committee, RINL entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in July, 2017. The MoU *inter-alia* contains detailed roadmap on action plan and targets concerning various projects/operations/costs including targets on production, marketing performance, etc. as per the timelines stipulated under the MoU.

(c) In 2017-18, the company achieved a Sales Turnover of ₹ 16,618 Cr. with a growth of 31% over previous financial year. The company incurred net loss of ₹1369 crore in 2017-18. With the improvement in market conditions, the company has been able to register positive Gross Margin of ₹346 Cr. in 2017-18. The company has posted Profit After Tax of ₹ 89.39 Crs. (Provisional) in the first half of 2018-19 (April-September, 2018).

(d) Steel is a deregulated sector and Government's role is that of a facilitator for the Steel Sector. Efforts made by RINL to increase operational efficiency and profitability of the plant *inter-alia* include optimization of coal blends and increase vendor base of coking coal, maximization of captive power generation, production of high end value added steels for higher margins, improvement in techno-economic parameters such as Blast Furnace productivity, Pulverized Coal Injection as a partial replacement for costlier Coke, lower coke rate, increased labour productivity, etc.

Package for garment manufacturing units in North Eastern States

313. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Textiles has announced ₹690 crores for setting up 21 readymade garment manufacturing units in the seven North-Eastern States for development and modernisation of Indian textile sector;

(b) what is the status of the manufacturing units proposed as of now;

(c) whether it is also a fact that we are losing the Indian silk market to China in recent times; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Textiles under North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) had sanctioned a project to set up one each Apparel and Garmenting Centre consisting of three units in all North Eastern States at a cost of ₹ 18.18 crore per Centre. Construction and installation of machinery in 21 units in seven States (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura) were completed and the facilities have since been handed over to the Project Implementing Agencies of respective State Governments. Project Implementing Agencies are in the process of operationalizing the units through entrepreneurs.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Silk production in the country has been increasing during recent years. As the consumption of silk is more than the domestic production, India is importing raw silk from China and other countries. India mainly imports Bivoltine raw silk from China. With the significant increase in the Bivoltine raw silk production in the country, the share of Bivoltine silk in the total silk production has gone up from 8.38% in 2012-13 to 18.41 % in 2017-18. As a result, the share of imported raw silk has reduced drastically from 17.32 % in 2012-13 to 10.42 % in 2017-18. There is thrust for increasing the Bivoltine and Vanya silk production in the country with a goal to become self-reliant in silk production by 2022.

Low rate of silk cocoons

314. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether silk farmers are getting low rates for their silk cocoons particularly in Karnataka State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government is taking to provide subsidy, technical and technological support to the silk farmers so that they can get reasonable price for their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) There has been fall in mulberry cocoon prices during 2018-19 compared to the prices prevailing in the previous year. Month-wise transaction details of bivoltine and crossbreed cocoons in Government Cocoon Market, Ramanagaram (Karnataka), which is one of the largest cocoon markets in the country, during April to October in 2017 and 2018 are given below:—

Month	Bivoltine hybrid						Cross Breed					
	2017-18		2018-19		% change		2017-18		2018-19		% change	
	Qty (MT)	Avg Price (₹ /kg)	Qty (MT)	Avg Price (₹ /kg)	Qty	Avg Price	Qty (MT)	Avg Price (₹ /kg)	Qty (MT)	Avg Price (₹ /kg)	Qty	Avg Price
April	298	532	445	447	49	-16	446	447	732	359	64	-20
May	264	477	374	430	42	-10	683	390	810	329	19	-16
June	297	489	466	387	57	-21	640	387	852	271	33	-30
July	435	408	672	307	54	-25	687	344	863	239	26	-31
August	388	459	632	323	63	-30	426	376	541	279	27	-26
Sept.	366	459	566	340	55	-26	611	361	615	280	1	-22
October	483	404	609	313	26	-23	728	333	829	245	14	-26
TOTAL/ AVG	2531	461	3764	364	49	-21	4221	377	5242	286	24	-24

The average cocoon prices decreased by 21% with respect to bivoltine cocoons and 24% in crossbreed cocoons during April-October 2018 compared to the same period during last year. There was a declining trend in cocoon prices during April 18 to July 18. However, the prices started to recover from August month onwards. In contrast to prices, the cocoon arrivals have increased significantly during April to October 2018 compared to the same period during the previous year for both bivoltine and cross breed cocoons.

(b) The major reasons for fall in cocoon prices are increase in arrival of cocoons to the market.

(c) As cocoon marketing is the State subject, the State Governments have been providing various support measures to farmers including price incentives for cocoons. The Government of India through Central Silk Board is implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Silk Samagra" to provide technical and technological support in the country including Karnataka State. The Silk Samagra scheme comprises the following four components:—

1. Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and I.T. Initiatives
2. Seed Organizations
3. Coordination and Market Development, and
4. Quality Certification Systems (QCS) / Export Brand Promotion and Technology Up-gradation.

Under the above said scheme, assistance /subsidy is extended to silk farmers / stakeholders through respective States for raising of Kissan Nursery, Plantation with improved Mulberry varieties, Irrigation, Chawki Rearing Centres with incubation facility, Construction of rearing houses, Rearing equipments, door-to- door service agents for disinfection and input supply, Support for Improved reeling units like Automatic Reeling units, Multiend Reeling machines, Improved Vanya Reeling 85 Twisting machines and support for post yarn facilities for quality Silk, fabric production etc. Support provided under these interventions/areas would enable the silk farmers / stake holders to get reasonable price for their produce.

Textile mills under NTC

315. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) how many textile mills are there at present in the country in Government and private sector;

(b) details of the textile mills under National Textile Corporation (NTC) working and closed during last ten years;

(c) revenue earned by these mills during last ten years; and

(d) what are the factors responsible for closure of those mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) There are 1778 mills at present in the country in Government and private sector.

(b) As far as NTC is concerned, presently there are 23 operational mills managed by NTC. 5 mills are operational through JV Route, and 13 are non-operational mills. During the last ten years NTC has closed 11 unviable mills under ID Act as per sanctioned BIFR schemes MS-08 (9 in 2008-09, 1 each in 2009-10 and 2010-11). Out of these mills, 2 mills namely Finlay Mills, Mumbai and Minerva Mills, Bangalore relocated as Finlay Mills at Achalpur, Maharashtra and New Minerva Mills at Hassan, Karnataka respectively. Details of textile mills working and closed are given in the Statements (*See below*).

(c) Mill-wise revenue of 23 working mills managed by NTC and 5 mills through JV Route are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The main factors responsible for closure of these 11 mills are as under:-

- (i) 9 mills were closed under ID Act as per sanctioned BIFR schemes MS - 08 due to En-mass MVRS.
- (ii) 2 mills selected for revival were closed from their parent location and relocated to their respective States.

Statement-I

Details of textile mills working and closed

National Textile Corporation Ltd.
(A Government of India Undertakings)

Name of the Mills	Location
List of 23 working Mills	
Andhra Pradesh	
1. Tirupathi Cotton Mills	Renigunta
Gujarat	
2. Rajnagar Mills	Ahmedabad

	Name of the Mills	Location
Karnataka		
3.	New Minerva Mills	Hassan
Kerala		
4.	Algappa Textile Mills	Alagappanagar
5.	Cannanore Spg.& Wvg.Mills	Cannanore
6.	Kerala Laxmi Mills	Trichur
7.	Vijayamohini Mills	Trivandrum
Madhya Pradesh		
8.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	Burhanpur
9.	New Bhopal Textile Mills	Bhopal
Maharashtra		
10.	Podar Mills	Mumbai
11.	Tata Mills	Mumbai
12.	India United Mill No.5	Mumbai
13.	Barshi Textile Mills	Barshi
14.	Finlay Mills	Achalpur
Mahe		
15.	Cannanore Spg.& Wvg.Mills	Mahe
Tamil Nadu		
16.	Pioneer Spinners Mills	Kamudakudi
17.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit	Kalayarkoil
18.	Cambodia Mills	Coimbatore
19.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills	Coimbatore
20.	Pankaja Mills	Coimbatore
21.	Sri Rangavilas S.& W. Mills	Coimbatore
22.	Coimbatore Spg & Wvg Mills	Coimbatore
West Bengal		
23.	Arati Cotton Mills	Dass Nagar

Name of the Mills		Location
List of 5 mills modernized through JV Route		
Maharashtra		
1.	India United Mills No.1	Mumbai
2.	Apollo Textile Mills	Mumbai
3.	Goldmohur Mills	Mumbai
4.	New City of Bombay Mfg. Mills	Mumbai
5.	Aurangabad Textile Mills	Aurangabad
11 Mills for whome MOU signed for J.V. But later cancelled		
Kerala		
1.	Parvathi Mills	Quilon
Maharashtra		
2.	RBBA Mills	Hinganghat
3.	Savatram Ramprasad Mills	Akola
4.	Chalisingaon Textile Mills	Chalisingaon
5.	Dhule Textile Mills	Dhule
6.	Nanded Textile Mills	Nanded
Odisha		
7.	Odisha Cotton Mills	Bhagatpur
Uttar Pradesh		
8.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Mau	Maunathbhanjan
West Bengal		
9.	Laxminarayan Cotton Mills	Rishra
10.	Sodepur Cotton Mills	Sodepur
Tamil Nadu		
11.	Sri Sarda Mills	Coimbatore
Non Operational Mills		
Rajasthan		
1.	Udaipur Cotton Mills	Udaipur
2.	Mahalaxmi Mills	Beawer

List of 11 mills closed under ID Act

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	State	Date of Closure
Year of Closure			
2008-09			
1.	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	Rajasthan	Feb., 2009
2.	Kharar Textile Mills	Punjab	Feb., 2009
3.	Suraj Textile Mills	Punjab	Feb., 2009
4.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	Gujarat	Feb., 2009
5.	Ananthapur Cotton Mills	Andhra Pradesh	Feb., 2009
6.	Sree Yallamma Cotton Mills.	Karnataka	Feb., 2009
7.	Associated Industries	Assam	Feb., 2009
8.	Bihar Cooperative Mills	Bihar	Feb., 2009
9.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini	Uttar Pradesh	Feb., 2009
2009-10			
10.	Finlay Mills	Maharashtra	October, 2009
2010-11			
11.	Minerva Mills, Bangalore	Karnataka	March, 2011

Statement-II
Mill-wise revenue of working mills managed by National Textile Corporation Ltd. (NTC)

		Mill-wise Total Revenue										
		(₹ in lakh)										
Sl. No.	Mill Name	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
23 Working Mills Manage by NTC												
1.	Alagappa Mills, Kerala	2962.39	3371.98	928.08	2144.85	4417.32	3985.98	5365.09	4003.66	4454.28	3341.22	
2.	CSW, Cannanore, Kerala	1176.04	1552.33	957.59	1824.61	4573.4	6668.47	10251.18	8213.77	8763.24	8609.42	
3.	CSW, Mahe, Puducherry	694.38	1449.69	377.22	2020.85	3201.44	3685.85	3409.6	3356.36	3335.18	3157.29	
4.	Kerala Laxmi Mills, Kerala	2197.41	2502.51	939.18	3119.06	4669.5	4972.13	6034.79	4785.17	4857.12	4463.26	
5.	Vijay Mohini Mills, Kerala	961.69	1801.35	736.98	2131.92	3652.62	3259.42	4124.46	3046.12	3507.7	3277.18	
6.	Cambodia Mills, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	2569.66	2850.77	1194.36	3581.58	4547.41	4627.18	5981.92	4335.01	4548.67	3946.79	
7.	Sri Rangavilas Mills, Coimbatore Tamil Nadu	2425.95	3466	1398.89	4325.93	5798.79	5600.22	4458.81	6912.28	7413.7	5320.58	
8.	Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore Tamil Nadu	1799.57	2263.55	1019.74	3018.09	3615.51	3257.5	3293.88	2570.43	2634.08	3337.43	
9.	Pioneer Mills, Coimbatore Tamil Nadu	1761.27	2277.41	940.38	2464.44	3245.2	3442.04	5038.92	5354.8	5468.6	6083.95	

10. Kal "B" Mills, Coimbatore Tamil Nadu	2217.29	2695.1	1146.35	2914.74	4632.26	5193.52	7115.04	6058.01	6961.49	7061.86
11. Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Coimbatore Tamil Nadu	4403.43	5508.66	1043.61	11357.54	7592.28	8993.6	12141.91	5928.65	4177.72	3844.2
12. Tata Mills, Mumbai Maharashtra	2732.88	2882.42	1114.25	5067.59	6157.65	4866.28	4653.85	3768.82	4484.22	3630.14
13. Podar Mills, Mumbai, Maharashtra	2098.23	2971.19	1266.66	3599.22	4979.51	4982.3	2007.8	1615.94	1195.38	1630.06
14. Indu No. 5 Mills, Mumbai Maharashtra	1629.69	2657.69	987.58	3218	4706	4743.65	4879.76	4033.91	4269.63	3934.76
15. Barshi Mills, Barshi Maharashtra	2373.93	2542.24	717.45	2973.48	3530.6	3064.03	3516.12	3329.27	2608.32	2632.18
16. NBT Mills, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	987	2280.24	872.62	2820.53	3477.21	4135.5	5660.42	7713.22	6454.31	6264.1
17. BTM, Burhanpur Madhya Pradesh	876.01	1976.79	1115.6	2585.84	4082.16	7416.96	8694.31	8748.91	9322.82	8371.89
18. Arati Mills, Kolkata, West Bengal	172.01	1166.01	1040.03	2399.11	3141.43	3222.03	3173.65	3024.16	3213.74	2625.52
19. New Minerva Mills, Hassan, Karnataka	0	0	187.41	2661.41	5522.65	4785.4	3655.23	4778.25	7374.62	6847.84
20. Finlay Mills, Achalpur Maharashtra	0	0	1193.3	4102.05	7140.23	7627.01	7330.01	7402.43	8483.55	5556.22
21. Tirupathi Mills, Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh	919.05	1355.79	330.86	1176.09	1867.91	1437.78	1562.93	1938.07	1233.66	983.34
22. CSW, Coimbatore Tamil Nadu	2021.79	1167.34	424.32	867.15	845.38	1287.19	1533.39	1224.99	1411.07	1189.4

Sl. No.	Mill Name	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
23.	Raj Nagar Textile Mills, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	0	0	0	0	4895.6	7089.43	5596.71	5609.81	7383.9	6003.39
	TOTAL	36979.67	48739.06	19932.46	70374.08	100292.06	108343.47	119479.78	107752.04	113557	102112.02
	5 Mills Through JV Route										
1.	Apollo Design Apparel Parks Ltd.	10943.41	20962.9	23498.39	17576.19	16782.96	16862.83	25722.6	31288.94	30970.51	30565.74
2.	Goldmohur Design & Apparel Parks Ltd.	10689.49	20452.84	23656.02	16738.61	15359.92	15315.28	24590.57	30477.19	29389.09	32019.81
3.	Aurangabad Textiles & Apparel parks Ltd.	2288.34	4082	5483.15	6370.01	4738.96	6060.46	5234.82	4290.5	5575.76	64.06
4.	New City of Bombay Mfg. Mills Ltd.	0	12854	12878.59	12933.41	9048.73	10968.28	17557.16	18412.44	28774.5	3610.6
5.	India United Textile Mills Ltd.	4880.12	23160	12728.13	23734.27	14141.59	14012.37	26723.73	39131.88	41664.32	38387.35
	TOTAL	28801.36	81511.74	78244.28	77402.49	60072.16	63219.22	99828.88	123600.95	136374.18	104647.56
	GRAND TOTAL	65781.03	130250.8	98176.74	147776.57	160364.22	171502.69	219308.66	231352.99	249931.18	206759.58

Setting up of CETPs

316. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up adequate number of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in all the textile clusters that have been set up in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Government is implementing the Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) for enabling the textile processing sector to meet environmental standards through adoption of appropriate technology, specifically in the area of water and waste water management. The Government has sanctioned 6 Projects under the Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) for setting up Common Effluent Treatment plants (CETPs) with Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems in the state of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The details of the projects are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Does not arise.

Statement*Details of the Projects sanctioned under IPDS*

Sl. No.	Project Description	State	District	Year of Sanction	GoI Grant component in the project (₹ in crores)	GoI Grant released (₹ in crores), so far
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sanganer Enviro Project Development	Rajasthan	Jaipur	2016	75.00	37.5
2.	Jasol Water Pollution Control Treatment and Reverse Osmosis Private Limited	Rajasthan	Barmer	2015	11.25	1.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Balotra Water Pollution Control Treatment and Reverse Osmosis Private Limited	Rajasthan	Barmer	2015	57.56	8.63
4.	Kadayampatti Cluster, Erode District - Setting up of ZLD CETP with CPP with Cogen	Tamil Nadu	Erode	2016	75.00	-
5.	Sree Bhavani Dyeing Cluster-Erode District-Setting of ZLD CETP with MD with Solar thermal	Tamil Nadu	Erode	2017	46.10	-
6.	Southern District Textile Processing Cluster-Kariyapatti village, Virudhunagar District, Setting up of ZLD CETP with CPP with Cogen	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	2016	71.04	-

Subsidy on cotton plucking machines

317. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cotton Corporation of India gave 100 per cent subsidy on 300 plucking machines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Corporation plans to support the sale of 10,000 machines under the proposed Technology Mission on Cotton; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. the Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI) had distributed 300 hand operated Kapas Plucker Machines to the cotton farmers in three major cotton growing States *viz.* Telangana, Gujarat and Maharashtra and promoted the usage of

these machines among cotton farmers through awareness meetings and print media for helping them in reducing the cost of cultivation of cotton. The beneficiary farmers were selected by undertaking the baseline surveys by associating officials of Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC), Directorate of Agriculture, State Agricultural Universities, Village Panchayat etc., for identification of the area, village/cluster of villages.

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

Problems faced by spinning mills in Andhra Pradesh

318. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of problems being faced by spinning (yarn) mills in Andhra Pradesh due to depleted domestic demand, fallen exports particularly to China and increased prices of cotton;
- (b) whether Government is also aware that 10 per cent of mills in Andhra Pradesh are already closed down;
- (c) how Government is planning to address this issue;
- (d) how much amount is still pending to be given to Andhra Pradesh under TUFs and by when dues would be cleared; and
- (e) whether Government would restore 3.35 per cent duty drawback which helps to push exports, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) The Government has not received any representation on the problems faced by the spinning (yarn) mills in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) As of now, there are 132 numbers of cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) out of which only 22 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) are reported closed in the last 30 years due to financial problem and market condition.

(c) In order to achieve growth, modernization, value addition, increase in exports and for the overall development of the textile sector in the country, the Government has been implementing various policy initiatives and schemes such as:—

- I. **Special Package for Textile and Apparel sector:** ₹ 6000 crores package was launched in June 2016 to boost employment and export potential in the apparel and made up segments. This package consists of Remission of State Levies for garmenting and made-ups; additional production and employment linked subsidy of 10% under ATUFS for garmenting; assistance for the entire 12% employers' contribution towards EPF; fixed term employment in garmenting, increasing overtime caps; and income tax concessions under section 80JJAA for the garmenting sector.
- II. **Enhancement of rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS):** To further boost exports of apparel & made-up sectors, interest rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) has been enhanced from 2% to 4% in Nov 2017.
- III. **Power Tex India:** A comprehensive scheme for powerloom sector was launched in April, 2017 with an outlay of ₹ 487 crores for three years. This scheme has components relating to loom upgradation; infrastructure creation and concessional access to credit. The scheme has been designed to attract investment of ₹ 1000 crores and employment to 10000 persons in power-loom sector and will also result in higher returns to power-loom units.
- IV. **Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS):** The amended Scheme was launched in January 2016 with an outlay of ₹ 17822 Crores. The scheme has been designed to mobilize new investment of about ₹ 95 000 cr and employment for 35 lakh persons by the year 2022.
- V. **SAMARTH- The Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS):** A new scheme with an outlay of ₹ 1300 crores has been approved recently in December, 2017 for providing employment oriented training to 10 lakh people in various segments in textiles including one lakh in traditional sectors, by March, 2020.
- VI. **National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP):** These programmes aim at holistic development of handloom and handicrafts clusters through integrated approach. The strategic interventions under the programme include financial assistance for new upgraded looms and tool kits, design development, training, easy access to working capital through customized Mudra loan for weavers and artisans and direct marketing support to the weavers and artisans through expos, fair, Buyer seller meet and e commerce.

(d) The details of the amount still pending to be given to Andhra Pradesh under TUFs and by when dues would be cleared is given below:-

(₹ in Crore)

State	Scheme	No of UIDs	Total Committed Amount	Released Amount	Pending committed Amount	By when dues would be cleared
Andhra Pradesh	RTUFS	29	170.57	113.11	16.8	Based on Quarter-wise Committed liability applied by unit/bank and the report of NABCONS
	RRTUFS	47	101.41	62.13	35.23	Based on Quarter-wise Committed liability applied by unit/bank and completion of scheme <i>i.e.</i> 31.03.2022
	ATUFS	10	13.26	0	13.26	Out of 10 units, only 7 units have applied for JIT request and remaining 3 units are yet to apply JIT request. The release of subsidy will be after recommendation of JIT based on JIT Verification.
TOTAL		86	285.24	175.24	65.29	

(e) GST council is comprise of Central and State Governments and it has decided that restoring 3.35 per cent duty drawback would not be possible at the moment.

Integrated Skill Development Scheme

319. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trainers' pool proposed to be created by conducting the advance training programme at the cluster level under the Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) is implemented and functioning;

(b) the percentage break-up of students enrolled under the said scheme, segment-wise, such as textiles and apparel, handicrafts, handlooms, jute, etc.; and

(c) the progress made so far by the scheme in reaching its target to train fifteen lakh persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) No Sir. No such trainers' pool was created under Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS). Trainers were hired/ engaged directly by the implementing agencies to conduct the training programmes.

(b) and (c) The segment-wise details of persons enrolled under the Scheme and progress thereof are given below:-

Sector/Segment	Enrolled	% as to Total Enrolled	Trained
Textiles and Apparel	10,64,556	86.92	9,68,726
Jute	42,536	3.47	41,792
Spinning	42,543	3.47	34,267
Handicrafts	29,431	2.41	28,369
Sericulture	21,135	1.73	20,823
Weaving	16,697	1.36	14,128
Handlooms	5,897	0.49	4,592
Technical Textiles	1,891	0.15	1,848
TOTAL	12,24,686	100%	11,14,545

World class infrastructure under SITP

320. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides world class common infrastructure under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the world class common infrastructure provided under SITP can be used commonly by other non-textile industries inside the park and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the guidelines of Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Government provides financial support in the form of grant to Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) of the Textile Parks for development of World Class infrastructure support like compound wall, roads, drainage, water supply, electricity supply including captive power plant, effluent treatment, telecommunication lines etc.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. As per the extent scheme guidelines, the parks are not permitted to establish any non-textile unit inside the park and hence the question of usage of common infrastructure by non-textile industries inside the park does not arise.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS
SET FOR THE 11TH DECEMBER, 2018***

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Development of tourism in country

*1. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to develop tourism in various parts of the country, including Uttar Pradesh in order to create employment among the youth of the country;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to popularise these places;

(c) the amount allotted for the beautification of the said tourist places during the last three years; and

(d) to what extent it is likely to help in attracting the tourists in the country as well as increasing the employment opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) The steps taken by the Ministry of Tourism for development of tourism in the country including Uttar Pradesh which in turn have helped in creating employment opportunities among the youth of the country are as under:—

- i. The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan scheme in the year 2014-15 with a vision to develop theme-based tourist circuits.
- ii. The National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Tourism in the year 2014-15 with the objective of holistic development of identified pilgrimage destinations.
- iii. Adopt A Heritage project has been initiated by the Ministry for development and maintenance of tourist amenities at heritage sites.
- iv. The Ministry has identified 17 Iconic Tourist sites in the country for holistic development.

* The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Tuesday, the 11th December, 2018 was adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Former Prime Minister. Answer to Questions put down in the lists for that day was laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, the 12th December, 2018.

- v. To promote in-bound tourism, the nomenclature of existing e-Tourist Visa has been changed to e-Visa with three sub categories *i.e.* e-Tourist Visa, e-Business Visa and e-Medical Visa for citizens of 166 countries.
- vi. Development and promotion of 'Niche Tourism' products to attract tourists with specific interest and to ensure repeat visits for the unique products in which India has a comparative advantage.
- vii. Launch of 24x7 toll free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline.
- viii. Promoting India as a holistic tourism destination including the various tourism sites through centralized print, TV and online media campaigns in important tourism generating markets.
- ix. Promoting various tourism destinations and products within the country both in domestic and international markets.
- x. Launch of special initiative 'Hunar Se Rozgar Tak' for creation of employable skills amongst youth.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination covering its various tourism destinations and products across different States/Union Territories in the country.

The Ministry of Tourism, through its India Tourism Offices Overseas endeavours to position India as a preferred tourism destination in the tourism generating markets to promote various tourism products and destinations in the country for increasing India's share in the global tourism market. These objectives are met through an integrated marketing and promotional strategy and a synergized campaign in association with the Travel Trade, State Governments and Indian Missions abroad.

India tourism Offices overseas undertake various promotional activities in collaboration with the Indian Missions abroad such as organizing and supporting Indian Food Festivals, cultural festivals/India evenings, Know India Seminars, Road Shows, Joint Promotions, inviting tour operators, media personalities, opinion makers etc. to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of this Ministry.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned various projects under the schemes of Swadesh Darshan, PRASHAD and Assistance to Central Agencies, with the aim to develop tourism related infrastructure in the country including beautification of

various tourist destinations. The list of the projects sanctioned under the above schemes during the last three years including the current year is given in the Statement (See below). The completion of the projects under the above schemes would provide a better tourism experience to the international and domestic tourists and would help in attracting more tourists to these destinations which in turn would create more employment opportunities for the youth and the local communities at these sites.

Statement

State-wise details of projects sanctioned under the schemes of Swadesh Darshan, Prashad and Assistance to Central Agencies during the years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19.

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
Swadesh Darshan Scheme				
Year 2015-16				
1.	Manipur	North-East Circuit	Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal- Khongjom	72.23
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- TuminLingee- Singtam (exit) in Sikkim.	98.05
3.	Uttarakhand	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of Tehri Lake & Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand.	70.92
4.	Rajasthan	Desert Circuit	Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit.	63.96

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima- Wokha, Nagaland	97.36
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur- Sanjay- Dubri- Bandhavgarh-Kanha- Mukki- Pench in Madhya Pradesh.	92.22
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70
8.	Telangana	Eco Circuit	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62
9.	Kerala	Eco Circuit	Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon- Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Pathanamthitta Districts in Kerala.	76.55
10.	Mizoram	North- East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl & South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram.	94.91
11.	Assam	Wildlife Circuit	Development of Manas- Probitora-Nameri- Kaziranga- Dibru- Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam.	95.67
12.	Puducherry	Coastal Circuit	Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (Coastal Circuit)	85.28
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	North-East Circuit	Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	97.14
14.	Tripura	North-East Circuit	Development of North East Circuit: Agartala -Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-	99.59

1	2	3	4	5	
			Amarpur - Tirthamukh - Mandirghat - Dumboor- Narikel Kunja- Gandachara- Ambassa in Tripura		
15.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur- Digha- Shankarpur- Taj pur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj-Bakhlai- Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39	
16.	Chhattisgarh	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur - Kunkuri - Mainpat - Ambikapur- Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar- Gangrel- Kondagaon -Nathiya Nawagaon- Jagdalpur - Chitrakoot - Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh.	99.21	
17.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	82.17	
				TOTAL OF 2015-16	1461.97
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	
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.	82.97	
20.	Telangana	Tribal Circuit	Integrated Development of Mulugu- Laknavaram- Medavaram- Tadvai- Damaravi- Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40	
21.	Meghalaya	North-East Circuit	Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang- Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya.	99.13	
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh.	74.94	

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala.	99.99
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.	53.80
25.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad- Rajkot- Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat.	93.48
26.	Haryana	Krishna Circuit	Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana.	97.35
27.	Rajasthan	Krishna Circuit	Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan.	91.45
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
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior -Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh	99.77
30.	Kerala	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamura- Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44
31.	Bihar	Tirthankar Circuit	Development of Tirthankar Circuit: Vaishali- Arrah- Masad- Patna- Rajgir-Pawapuri- Champapuri in Bihar.	52.39
32.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar.	52.35

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Odisha	Coastal Circuit	Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal circuit in Odisha.	76.49
34.	Nagaland	Tribal Circuit	Development of Tribal circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland	99.67
35.	Uttarakhand	Heritage Circuit	Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar - Baijnath - Devidhura in Uttarakhand.	81.94
36.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in Jammu and Kashmir.	96.38
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	98.70
38.	Jammu and Kashmir	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai- Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in J&K.	97.82
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
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
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist Circuit - Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh.	99.97

1	2	3	4	5
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh	69.45
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
44.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal Circuit	Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.92
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur - Basti - Ahar-Aligharh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh - Unnao - Kaushambi - Mirzapur-Gorakpur- Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh)	68.39
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
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)- MarharDham (Sant Kabir Nagar)- ChauriChaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)- Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	34.82
48.	Bihar	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit- Construction of Cultural Centre at Bodhgaya, Bihar	98.73

1	2	3	4	5
49.	Assam	Heritage Circuit	Development of Tezpur-Majuli-Sibsagar as Heritage Circuit in Assam under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	98.35
50.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Circuit	Integrated Development of Himalayan Circuit in Himachal Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.76
51.	Mizoram	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco-Adventure Circuit Aizawl - Rawpuichhip - Khawphawp - Lengpui - Durtlang - Chatlang - Sakawrhmutuaitlang-Muthee-Beratlawng-Tuirial Airfield - Hmuifang under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.07
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) Mehandipur Balaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	93.90
53.	Gujarat	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage circuit: Vadnagar- Modhera and Patan in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	99.81
			TOTAL OF 2016-17	3082.22
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
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

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Gujarat	Buddhist Circuit	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh- Gir Somnath- Bharuch- Kutch-Bhavnagar- Rajkot- Mehsana in Gujarat under Swadesh Darshan scheme	35.99
57.	Puducherry	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	66.35
58.	Puducherry	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	40.68
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 (Jaisalmer Fort) Hanumangarh (Kalibangan, Bhatner Fort and Gogamedi)- Jalore (Jalore Fort)-Udaipur (Pratap Gaurav Kendra) - Dholpur (Bagh-i- Nilofar and Purani Chawni) - Nagaur(Meera Bai Temple) in Rajasthan under Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	99.60
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
61.	Bihar	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh under Spiritual Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme.	53.49
62.	Madhya Pradesh	Eco Circuit	Development of Gandhisagar Dam- Mandleshwar Dam- Omkareshwar Dam-Indira Sagar Dam- Tawa Dam-	99.62

1	2	3	4	5
			Bargi Dam- Bheda Ghat- Bansagar Dam- Ken River under Eco circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	
63.	Uttar Pradesh	Ramayana Circuit	Development of Ayodhya under Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan Scheme	133.31
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
TOTAL OF 2017-18				824.8
Year 2018-19				
65.	Maharashtra	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Waki-Adasa-Dhapewada- Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh-Telankhandi-Girad in Maharashtra	54.01
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	18.10
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Spiritual Circuit	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida-Khurja-Banda in Uttar Pradesh	14.52
68.	Jharkhand	Eco Circuit	Development of Eco Circuit: Dalma-Chandil- Getalsud- Betla national park- Mirchaiya- Netarhat in Jharkhand	52.72
69.	Tripura	North East Circuit	Development of North East circuit: Surma Cherra- Unakoti- Jampui Hills- Gunabati- Bhunaneshwari- Matabari- Neermahal- Boxanagar- Chotta khola- Pilak- Avangchaarra in Tripura	65.00
70.	Punjab	Heritage Circuit	Development of Heritage Circuit: Anandpur Sahib - Fatehgarh Sahib-	99.95

1	2	3	4	5
			Chamkaur Sahib - Ferozpur-Amritsar-Khatkar Kalan - Kalanour - Patiala in Punjab	
71.	Kerala	Rural Circuit	Development of Rural Circuit: Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project in Kerala	80.37
TOTAL OF 2018-19				384.67
GRAND TOTAL				5753.66

Prashad Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
Year- 2015-16			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Destination	28.36
2.	Assam	Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati.	33.98
3.	Bihar	Development at Patna Sahib	41.54
4.	Punjab	Development of Karuna Sagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar	6.45
5.	Rajasthan	Integrated Development of Pushkar/Ajmer	40.44
6.	Uttarakhand	Integrated Development of Kedarnath	34.78
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi	20.40
TOTAL OF 2015-16			205.95

Year-2016-17

8.	Gujarat	Development of Dwarka	26.23
9.	Gujarat	Pilgrimage amenities at Somnath	37.44

1	2	3	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Development at Hazratbal	42.02
11.	Kerala	Development at Guruvayur Temple	46.14
12.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Kanchipuram	16.48
13.	Tamil Nadu	Development of Vellankani	5.60
14.	West Bengal	Development of Belur	30.03
TOTAL OF 2016-17			203.94
Year- 2017-18			
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Srisailam Temple	47.45
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Omkareshwar	40.67
17.	Maharashtra	Development of Trimbakeshwar	37.81
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Cruse Tourism in River Ganga, Varanasi	10.72
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Varanasi Under Prashad Scheme -II	62.82
TOTAL OF 2017-18			199.47
Year- 2018-19			
20.	Uttarakhand	Development of Infrastructure for Pilgrimage Facilitation in Badrinath Ji Dham (Uttarakhand) under PRASHAD Scheme	39.24
TOTAL OF 2018-19			39.24
GRAND TOTAL			648.6

Assistance to Central Agencies Scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of Projects	Central Agency	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2015-16 – No projects were sanctioned under the scheme				
Year 2016-17				
1.	Kerala	Development of a Walkway/Promenade on Willingdon Island, Cochin, Kerala	Cochin Port Trust	9.01

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Kerala	Central Financial Assistance for upgrading of Births & Backup area of Ernakulam Wharf	Cochin Port Trust	21.41
3.	Maharashtra	Central Financial Assistance to Mumbai Port Trust for Development of Kanhoji Angre Lighthouse as a tourist Destination	Mumbai Port Trust	15.00
4.	Kerala	Project for Up-gradation of Golf Course at SAI Trivandrum Golf Club by the Sports Authority of India	Sport Authority of India (New Delhi)	24.65
TOTAL OF 2016-17				70.07
Year 2017-18				
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Illumination of three monuments in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh—1. Dashashwamedh Ghat to Darbanga Ghat (stretch of 300 m) 2. Tulsi Manas Mandir 3. Sarnath Museum	CPWD	2.94
6.	Punjab	Project for Infrastructural Development at JCP Attari	BSF	12.87
7.	Haryana	Sound and Light Show at Yadavindra Gardens, Pinjore, Haryana.	ITDC	6.00
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Sound and Light Show at Puttaparthi, Andhra Pradesh	ITDC	7.09
9.	Delhi	Sound and Light Show at Red Fort, Delhi	ITDC	13.70
10.	Maharashtra	Up-gradation/modernization to International Cruise terminal at Indira Dock, Mumbai.	Mumbai Port Trust	12.50
TOTAL OF 2017-18				55.10

1	2	3	4	5
Year 2018-19				
11.	Goa	Improvement of Immigration facilities and Deepening of existing cruise Birth at Mormugao Port	Mormugao Port Trust	13.16
TOTAL OF 2018-19				13.16
GRAND TOTAL				138.33

Assistance To Central Agencies Scheme- Railways

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Division(s)	Amount Sanctioned
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Year 2015-16– No projects were sanctioned under the scheme**Year 2016-17**

1.	Puri	Khurda Road	6.15
2.	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	4.41
3.	Nanded	Nanded	5.18
4.	Tirupati	Guntakal	5.75
5.	Hospet	Hubli	5.41
TOTAL OF 2016-17			26.9

Year 2017-18

6.	Rameshwaram	Madurai	4.70
7.	Aurangabad	Nanded	5.71
8.	Rampurhat	Howrah	3.48
9.	Tarakeshwar	Howrah	3.86
TOTAL OF 2017-18			17.75

Year 2018-19

10.	Madurai	Madurai	4.47
TOTAL OF 2018-19			4.47
GRAND TOTAL			49.12

Development of coastal tourism circuit

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

(a) whether Government is planning to develop coastal tourism circuit in the country to meet the international standards, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that initially five States have been identified for such development;

(c) if so, whether Andhra Pradesh has also been included in that list; and

(d) the quantum of funds earmarked and released along with the details of the developmental works that would be carried out in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) The Ministry of Tourism had launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the year 2014-15 for Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits in the country. Coastal circuit is one of the fifteen thematic circuits identified for development under the scheme.

(b) and (c) All states and Union Territories (UTs) having coastline including Andhra Pradesh are covered under the Coastal circuit theme. The projects under the scheme are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments/UT 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.

(d) The details of funds sanctioned and released for the State of Andhra Pradesh under the scheme of Swadesh Darshan are as below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the circuit and Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Coastal Circuit (2014-15)	Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal & Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh	69.83	55.86

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Coastal Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore in Andhra Pradesh.	59.70	44.30
3.	Buddhist Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Buddhist Circuit : Shalihundam - Thotlakonda- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda- Amravati- Anupu in Andhra Pradesh under Buddhist Circuit	52.34	10.47

Gains from demonetisation

*3. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received back all the demonetised high value currency notes of ₹500 and ₹1000 as per its annual report of 2017-18;

(b) whether a study or audit has been conducted to identify the gains accrued from demonetisation, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cash in circulation in the economy has increased vis-a-vis the time before demonetisation and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has obtained the high value currency notes in circulation in Nepal and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) As per data published in Annual report 2017-18 of the Reserve Bank of India, the total value of Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) in circulation as on November 08, 2016, post verification and reconciliation, was ₹ 15,417.93 billion, and the total value of SBNs returned from circulation was ₹ 15,310.73 billion.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The notes in circulation as on November 4, 2016 was ₹ 17,741.87 billion which has now increased to ₹19,850.09 billion as on November 23, 2018. The notes in circulation had grown at an average growth rate of 14.51 % year on year wise since Oct 2014. At this rate, notes in circulation would have been ₹ 23,418.24 billion as on Nov. 23, 2018. In terms of GDP, Notes in Circulation declined from 11.63% in 2016-17 to 10.63% in 2018-19 on 8th November of respective years.

(d) No Sir.

Safety of female tourists

*4. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) steps that are being taken to ensure the safety of female tourists in the country in view of the rise in the number of incidents of violence in last three years so as to prevent the reduction in number of footfalls per year; and

(b) steps being taken to increase the number of trained and registered female tourist guides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) The 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, safety and security of tourists, both domestic and foreign tourists, is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territories. There is a growth of 14% in Foreign tourist arrivals data as per the data given below:

Sl. No.	Parameter	2015	2016	2017
1.	Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTA) to India (million)	8.03 (4.6%)	8.80 (9.6%)	10.04 (14.0%)

The Ministry of Tourism has taken following steps in order to ensure safety and security of tourists, including foreign tourists:—

- (i) The Ministry of Tourism along with all stakeholders, including the Tourism Departments of all States and UTs, have adopted the 'Code of Conduct for Safe & Honourable Tourism' which is a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect for basic right like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents in particular, women and children.
- (ii) Ministry of Tourism is running the Social Awareness Campaign on television to sensitize the masses and the stakeholders on the traditional Indian values and concept '*Atithi Devo Bhava*'. The campaign consists of two commercials; one on sensitizing against misbehavior with tourists and the other against cleanliness of tourist sites and streets.
- (iii) The Stake holders have identified focal points in their respective organizations to implement the 'Code of Conduct for Safe & Honourable Tourism'.

- (iv) The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 24x7 Multi-Lingual Tourist Info-Helpline on the toll free number 1800111363 or on a short code 1363 in 12 Languages including 10 international languages and in Hindi & English in February 2016, for domestic and foreign tourists to provide support service in terms of information relating to Travel in India and also offers appropriate guidance to tourists in distress while travelling in India.
 - (v) The Ministry of Tourism has issued the Guidelines on Safety and Security of Tourists for State Governments/Union Territories and Tips for travellers in September 2014 to stress on the importance of safety and risk management, assist in identifying best practices and encourage closer cooperation for ensuring a pleasant experience to the tourists. The Guidelines are indicative references that may be useful to the States in sharing or adopting the best practices and design their domestic measures to better protect tourists.
 - (vi) The Security of tourists is a State Government subject; however, with efforts of Ministry of Tourism, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.
 - (vii) The Ministry of Tourism conducts a constant dialogue with State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, various tourism related institutions and stakeholders for drawing up strategies for development and promotion of tourism in the country including safe and honourable Tourism.
 - (viii) Ministry of Tourism from time to time issues advisory to various State Governments and UT Administration to ensure safety and security of the tourist.
- (b) Ministry of Tourism has recently launched its "Incredible India Tourist Facilitators Certification" Course. The objective is to provide online training and accreditation of the Tour Facilitators through a centralized PAN India Guide e-learning module. It would enable creation of a pool of well trained and professional Tour Facilitators.

Coordination Committee for conservation of Taj Mahal

*5. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn up a 100 year plan for conservation of Taj Mahal, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any action is proposed to be taken against hazardous industries in and around Agra;

(c) whether pilot bio-ethanol fuel project for public vehicles would be introduced, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any coordination committee has been constituted to coordinate all measures including Yamuna cleaning project, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Conservation and maintenance work of Taj Mahal is attended regularly. No such long term plan has been drawn as conservation work of monuments is a continuous process and requires daily care which is taken by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). In addition Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ) authority has also signed an agreement with School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi for the preparation of Vision Document for conservation of Taj Mahal.

(b) As per the AMASR (Amendment & Validation) Act 2010, the mandate of ASI is up to protected area of the monument for its conservation & development. All such activities related to outside area are under the jurisdiction of State Government of Uttar Pradesh. The State Government has identified one such hazardous industry which has prepared onsite and offsite Disaster Management Plan for combating any emergency.

(c) Presently no such fuel is available in Agra. The State authorities can start pilot bio-ethanol fuel project on the availability of the same.

(d) Yes Sir. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court a Committee headed by Commissioner Agra Division has been constituted to look into all such matters.

Advance research centres for Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy medicines

*6. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the existing facilities for advanced research to develop effective medicines based upon clinical trials, under Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy systems of medical treatment in the country;

(b) whether the existing facilities are enough to develop effective medicines which could be promoted world-wide; and

(c) if not, the long-term plans Government has to create such facilities in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The following autonomous Research Councils functioning under the Ministry of AYUSH and Indian Council of Medical Research under Department of Health Research are conducting advanced research to develop effective medicines based upon clinical trials through their centres as indicated below:

Name of the Research Council	Ministry/Department	Number of Research Centres
The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM)	M/o AYUSH	23
Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS)	M/o AYUSH	07
Central Council for Research in Homeopathy (CCRH)	M/o AYUSH	04
Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)	D/o Health Research	02

(b) and (c) The existing facilities are adequate and are continuously augmented on need basis.

Share of tourism in GDP

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

- (a) the share of tourism-driven revenue in the GDP of the country;
- (b) the share of tourism-driven revenue in the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of States, State-wise, since 2015 to 2018;
- (c) the fund allocated for tourism in different States and spent on creating infrastructure in the form of statues, buildings, museums and parks, State-wise and District-wise since 2015; and
- (d) the details of employment generated by tourism since 2015 State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) According to the report of Tourism Satellite Account of India for the reference year 2015-16, the estimated share (direct and indirect) of tourism in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country was 5.20%.

(b) The State/UT -wise estimated contribution of tourism in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2009-10 according to the reports of Regional Tourism Satellite Account of States/UTs, is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). This information is not available for the years 2015 to 2018.

(c) Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to States/UTs under the schemes of Swadesh Darshan, National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and Assistance to Central Agencies for the development of tourism related infrastructure in the country.

The amounts sanctioned and released for infrastructure projects in various States/UTs under the above mentioned schemes are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). This information is not available district-wise.

(d) The estimates of State/ UT-wise employment generated due to tourism in the States/UTs for the year 2009-10 according to the reports of Regional Tourism Satellite Accounts of States/UTs is given in the Statement-III (*See* below). This information is not available for the year 2015 to 2018.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise share of tourism in their GSDP during 2009-10*

Sl. No.	States	Estimated share of Tourism (Direct and Indirect) in GSDP of States/UTs (in %)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.65
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9.58
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.59
4.	Assam	5.31
5.	Bihar	6.13
6.	Chandigarh	8.09
7.	Chhattisgarh	4.84
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.52
9.	Daman and Diu	0.48
10.	Delhi	9.07
11.	Goa	16.86
12.	Gujarat	7.39
13.	Haryana	7.14
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9.12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.59
16.	Jharkhand	5.32
17.	Karnataka	7.25
18.	Kerala	9.52
19.	Lakshadweep	7.86
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5.23
21.	Maharashtra	7.46
22.	Manipur	4.16
23.	Meghalaya	4.42

1	2	3
24.	Mizoram	5.27
25.	Nagaland	7.43
26.	Odisha	7.25
27.	Puducherry	4.03
28.	Punjab	6.34
29.	Rajasthan	7.68
30.	Sikkim	5.09
31.	Tamil Nadu	8.10
32.	Tripura	5.74
33.	Uttar Pradesh	5.35
34.	Uttarakhand	9.68
35.	West Bengal	7.13

Statement-II

The amounts sanctioned and released for infrastructure projects in various States/UTs since 2014-15

Sl. No.	State	Amount Sanctioned (₹ in Crore)	Amount Released (₹ in Crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42.19	8.44
2.	Andhra Pradesh	264.77	170.65
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	146.91	117.52
4.	Assam	228	84.5
5.	Bihar	347.42	127.88
6.	Chhatisgarh	99.21	49.97
7.	Daman and Diu	7.76	6.2
8.	Delhi	13.7	6.85

1	2	3	4
9.	Goa	221.29	114.11
10.	Gujarat	292.95	156.99
11.	Haryana	97.35	48.67
12.	Himachal Pradesh	99.76	19.95
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	611.21	271.42
14.	Jharkhand	52.72	0
15.	Kerala	395.49	139.05
16.	Madhya Pradesh	407.22	229.71
17.	Maharashtra	201.49	37.79
18.	Manipur	126.03	101.46
19.	Meghalaya	99.13	73.69
20.	Mizoram	193.98	125.45
21.	Nagaland	197.03	121.88
22.	Odisha	126.49	25.3
23.	Puducherry	192.31	59.84
24.	Punjab	119.27	12.83
25.	Rajasthan	389.35	205.61
26.	Sikkim	193.37	126.1
27.	Tamil Nadu	122	55.77
28.	Telangana	275.44	154.12
29.	Tripura	164.59	49.79
30.	Uttar Pradesh	610.52	259.88
31.	Uttarakhand	226.88	144.87
32.	West Bengal	115.42	66.08

Statement-III*State/UT-wise tourism employment during 2009-10*

Sl. No.	States	Estimated employment due to Tourism in States/ UTs (Number in lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.47
2	Andhra Pradesh	83.07
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.37
4	Assam	12.55
5	Bihar	29.94
6	Chandigarh	0.71
7	Chhattisgarh	11.21
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.06
9	Daman and Diu	0.07
10	Delhi	9.24
11	Goa	1.53
12	Gujarat	37.33
13	Haryana	11.54
14	Himachal Pradesh	6.00
15	Jammu and Kashmir	5.64
16	Jharkhand	11.57
17	Karnataka	47.44
18	Kerala	33.50
19	Lakshadweep	0.03
20	Madhya Pradesh	23.95
21	Maharashtra	88.69
22	Manipur	0.81
23	Meghalaya	1.69

1	2	3
24	Mizoram	0.37
25	Nagaland	0.86
26	Odisha	24.93
27	Puducherry	0.74
28	Punjab	14.09
29	Rajasthan	33.18
30	Sikkim	0.33
31	Tamil Nadu	52.93
32	Tripura	2.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	74.70
34	Uttarakhand	8.02
35	West Bengal	66.31

Measures for curbing the menace of meat adulteration

*8. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures which have been taken by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and other agencies to curb the menace of meat adulteration, like rotten and diseased meat making its way into supply chains;

(b) whether there exists a centralised reporting mechanism which citizens can use to report instances of food adulteration; and

(c) whether the Ministry has any data pertaining to the conduct of surprise safety raids which would result in detection of food adulteration, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGATPRAKASH NADDA): (a) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has laid down the standards for meat and meat products under Regulation 2.5 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011, which are required to be complied by Food Business Operators (FBOs), engaged in Meat and Meat Products. FSSAI has also prescribed guidelines on Specific Hygienic and Sanitary

practices to be followed by FBOs engaged in manufacture, processing, storing and selling of Meat and Meat Products. Further, to curb the menace of adulteration, regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection, and sampling are undertaken by Food Safety Departments of the States/Union Territories to check compliance of the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made there under. In cases where the food samples are found to be non-conforming to the prescribed standards and norms, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the FSS Act, 2006.

(b) Yes, FSSAI envisages multiple choices to the consumers to raise their food concerns as per their convenience and comfort through Toll Free 24x7 Helpline, Web Portal, WhatsApp, Mobile App, Twitter, Facebook, SMS, E-Mail, CPGRAM and Snail mail/ Walk-in. In order to facilitate quick redressal of food concerns, FSSAI has developed an online food concern redressal system namely 'Food Safety Connect' through which consumers can raise their concerns about food including meat and meat products and track status of their concerns accordingly.

(c) The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder primarily lies with State/UT Governments. As per the information available from State/UT Governments, the details of samples of all kinds of food, including meat and meat products, collected, tested, found not conforming and action taken during the last three years are as under:-

Year	No. of Samples Analyzed	No. of Samples found non-conforming	No. of Civil/ Criminal cases launched	No. of Convictions	No. of cases in which Penalties imposed/Amount raised
2015-16	72499	16133	9979	540	3669/₹21,65,98,989
2016-17	78340	18325	13080	1605	4757/₹17,01,93,266
2017-18	99353	24262	15121	5198	7627/₹25,23,75,367

Enrolment criteria under a Ayushman Bharat Yojana

*9. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding enrolment criteria under the Ayushman Bharat Yojana;
 - (b) the details regarding beneficiaries enrolled under the Scheme, State-wise;
- and

- (c) the details regarding medical facilities being provided under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGATPRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Ayushman Bharat Yojna comprises of two components, namely (i) Provision of Comprehensive Primary Healthcare (CPHC) through Health and Wellness Centers (HWCs) and (ii) Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). No enrolment is required for either availing services at Health and Wellness Centres or for availing benefits under PMJAY.

PMJAY is an entitlement based scheme. The entitlement criteria under PMJAY are the poor and vulnerable families based on specified deprivation and occupational criteria as per Socio Economic Caste Census Database. Detailed criteria are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) PMJAY scheme provides hospitalisation coverage up to ₹5.00 lakh per family per year on family floater basis for approved packages of Secondary and Tertiary care procedures including certain defined pre and post hospitalisation expenses. The PMJAY provides cashless and paperless access to services for the beneficiary at the point of service in any empanelled hospital across India. All Public Hospitals (Community Health Centre and above) are deemed empanelled under PMJAY. Private Health Care Providers can be empanelled under PMJAY as per defined criteria and guidelines. Health and Wellness Centres are envisaged to provide an expanded package of primary healthcare services encompassing reproductive and child health services, communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, palliative care and elderly care, oral health and ENT care, and basic emergency care in addition to preventive care and health promotion, provision of point of care diagnostics, regular refills of essential drugs etc.

Statement

Detailed criteria with regard to the PMJAY

The different categories in rural area include:–

- I. **Automatically included households (based on fulfilling any of the 5 parameters of inclusion):**
- (i) Households without shelter
 - (ii) Destitute, living on alms
 - (iii) Manual scavenger families
 - (iv) Primitive tribal groups
 - (v) Legally released bonded labour

II. Categories based on deprivation criteria (Rural Area)

- (i) Only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof (D1)
- (ii) No adult member between age 16 to 59 (D2)
- (iii) Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59 (D3)
- (iv) Disabled member and no able bodied adult member (D4)
- (v) SC/ST households (D5)
- (vi) No literate adult above 25 years (D6)
- (vii) Landless households deriving major part of their income from manual casual labour (D7)

III. For urban areas, 11 defined occupational categories are entitled under the scheme

- (i) Rag picker
- (ii) Beggar
- (iii) Domestic worker
- (iv) Street vendor/ Cobbler/hawker / Other service provider working on streets
- (v) Construction worker/ Plumber/ Mason/ Labour/ Painter/ Welder/ Security guard/ Coolie and other head-load worker
- (vi) Sweeper/ Sanitation worker / Mali
- (vii) Home-based worker/ Artisan/ Handicrafts worker / Tailor
- (viii) Transport worker/ Driver/ Conductor/ Helper to drivers and conductors/ Cart puller/ Rickshaw puller
- (ix) Shop worker/ Assistant/ Peon in small establishment/ Helper/ Delivery assistant / Attendant/ Waiter
- (x) Electrician/ Mechanic/ Assembler/ Repair worker
- (xi) Washer-man/ Chowkidar

All beneficiary families of Rashtriya Swasthya Bhima Yojana and Senior Citizens' Health Insurance Scheme are entitled for benefits under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana.

Fluoride contamination in rural Punjab

*10. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognisance of a study by Punjab State Council for Science and Technology which showed high fluoride content in drinking water in rural Punjab;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any concrete steps to increase awareness and change the situation on the ground;

(c) the concrete steps that have been taken under National Programme of Prevention and Control of Fluorosis to tackle the issue in rural Punjab;

(d) whether Government has considered long-term solutions besides awareness, diagnosis and medication to reduce presence of fluoride in ground-water and drinking water sources; and

(e) if so, the details and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes, the Punjab Government has taken cognisance of the Study conducted by Punjab State Council for Science and Technology showing high fluoride content in the ground water of rural Punjab leading to Anaemia in pregnant women.

(b) Yes, Government of Punjab is taking concrete steps to increase awareness among the rural population of Punjab. Secretary, Water Supply and Sanitation, Punjab has ordered on 18.10.2018 to organise various Awareness and Training Courses for disseminating the information. The steps taken by Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Punjab, to increase awareness is as follows:

- NPPCF cell has been established in district Ferozepur and District Sangrur where Consultants and Lab technicians have been posted for the implementation of Programme.
- IEC activities are conducted to make people aware about high fluoride level especially in hand-pump water, so are advised to consume water from ROs installed in villages.
- People are made aware about the harmful effect of consumption of water with high fluoride level on their teeth, joints and other body organs.

- Diet counselling is done to avoid fluoride containing water, food, dental products and drugs and to improve the diet with focus on essential nutrients.
- IEC activities are being conducted through conducting trainings of doctors, paramedical staff, teachers and other health staff.

No of Persons covered for health education	Sangrur 30793	Ferozepur 5936
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(c) The Department of Water Supply and Sanitation, Punjab, is doing joint activities along with Department of Health and Family Welfare under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis. The various activities that have been taken under National Programme of Prevention and Control of Fluorosis to tackle the issue in rural Punjab are as follows:

- Community Surveys and School Surveys have been done from time to time I to identify the cases of dental and skeletal fluorosis, urine and water samples were collected for fluoride estimations as per the details given below:

District	School Surveys done	Community Surveys done	Urine samples tested	Urine samples with high fluoride level	Water samples tested	Water samples with high fluoride level
Sangrur	768	3136	3445	2609	2427	254
Ferozepur	129	1080	2618	1634	1047	399

- In fluoride affected areas, regular IEC activities are being done to make people aware about the fluoride contamination and its preventive measures including diet modification to prevent fluorosis.
- Routine monthly testing of 5 water samples and 5 urine samples for fluoride estimations is done in both the districts.
- Regular screening of dental fluorosis during the routine Dental OPDs by Dental Surgeons is done in both the districts.

(d) and (e) As far as reduction of fluoride in ground water is concerned, it is informed that fluoride presence in ground water is geo-genic and therefore, its presence

in water is natural. However, Government of Punjab is implementing Long Term Solutions, by shifting the source of these affected villages from Ground Water to Surface Water because Surface Water is free from Fluoride and other chemical contaminations. Deeper Tube-wells/Water Treatment Plants are also being proposed as Long Term Measures for fluoride affected habitations where surface water availability is not feasible. Further, till the long term solutions are implemented and commissioned, Government of Punjab has installed/is installing RO plants as Short Term Measures. So far, there are total 411 villages affected with high concentration of Fluoride. Out of total 411 fluoride affected habitations, 204 habitations are being covered with Surface Water supply schemes for which projects have already been approved. Apart from this, 66 fluoride affected habitations, where surface water is not feasible, are being covered with Deep Tubewells as long term solutions. Additionally, 152 villages have been/are being covered with RO plants as Short Term Measures. Water and Sanitation department is planning to provide safe water for drinking in arsenic/fluoride affected areas through the single village canal based/deep tube-well based piped water supply and through water treatment plants.

Declining tourist arrivals in Kashmir

*11. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of tourists including foreign tourists visiting Kashmir during the last one year has come down, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the details of steps Government has taken to promote tourism and encourage tourists to visit Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) No, Sir. The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV's) to the State of Jammu and Kashmir during 2017 were 142.35 lakh (provisional) and 0.80 lakh (provisional) registering a substantial positive growth over 2016, of 51.2% and 26.2% respectively. Ministry of Tourism, Government of India does not maintain this data separately for the Kashmir region.

(b) Government of India has taken several measures for development and promotion of tourism in Jammu and Kashmir including the following:

- (i) Sanctioned tourism projects of ₹42.02 crore and ₹ 569.19 crore under National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and Swadesh Darshan schemes respectively during the year 2016-17.

- (ii) 100% Central financial assistance for organizing fairs and festivals is allowed to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (iii) Provision of complimentary space to the State of Jammu and Kashmir in India Pavilions set up at major International Travel Fairs and Exhibitions.
- (iv) Ministry of Tourism has been releasing special campaigns on Jammu and Kashmir on Doordarshan and Private TV channels to promote tourism in the region.
- (v) Government of India employees are allowed to avail Leave Travel Concession (LTC) for visiting Jammu and Kashmir in lieu of Home town LTC.
- (vi) Under the Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme, the Ministry of Tourism provides financial support to tourism service providers (hoteliers, travel agents, tour operators, tourist transport operators, etc.) approved by Ministry for undertaking the tourism promotional activities abroad by participating in travel fairs/exhibitions and road shows. For the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the State approved service providers are also eligible for the support under the MDA Scheme.

Rise in corruption after demonetisation

†*12. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is sudden rise in corruption in various new fields in the country after demonetization;
- (b) the number of fake companies/firms found involved in converting black money into white money after demonetisation and the details of action taken against these companies;
- (c) the amount of money converted into white money through these fake companies;
- (d) the number of bank employees found involved during demonetisation and the action being taken against them; and
- (e) the total amount in the form of ₹500/- and ₹ 1000/- notes deposited in the banks in an illegal manner during demonetisation?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) There is no evidence to show that there is rise in corruption after demonetization. On the contrary, demonetisation besides serving other objectives of eliminating fake currency, stopping terror financing, promoting formalization of economy, promoting digital payments and also succeeded in unearthing black money.

The Department of Revenue launched 'Operation Clean Money' on 31st January, 2017 after demonetization, with respect to about 17.92 lakh persons whose cash transactions did not appear in line with their tax profile. High risk cases were made available to the field formation for effective monitoring and follow up.

During the period from November, 2016 to March, 2017, the ITD conducted searches on around 900 groups, wherein, assets worth over ₹ 900 crore were seized and undisclosed income of over ₹ 7,900 crore was admitted. Further, during the period from April, 2017 to November, 2017, around 360 groups were searched by the ITD, where assets worth over ₹ 700 crore were seized and a disclosure of over ₹ 10100 crore was made.

There has been substantial increased in ITR filing and direct tax collection post demonetisation.

(b) and (c) The Registrar of Companies (ROCs) have identified 2.97 lakh companies during 2017-18 which were not filing their Financial Statements or Annual Returns for a continuous period of two or more financial years and, *prima facie*, were not conducting any business or in operation and were effectively 'shell companies'. Out of such identified companies, ROCs have removed the names of 2,26,166 such companies as on 19.12.2017 from the register of companies by following the due process under section 248 of Companies Act 2013.

Section 250 of the Act provides that where a company stands dissolved under Section 248 (5) of Act, it shall cease to operate as a company and the certificate of incorporation issued to it shall be deemed to have been cancelled from the date of such removal. Restrictions were placed on the operation of bank accounts of such removed companies by their ex-directors till such companies are revived under Section 252 of the Act. In addition to the above, the Central Government ordered investigation against 68 companies (which have deposited ₹ 25 crore or more) u/s 216 read with 210 (1) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013 as huge sums were deposited in the bank accounts of these companies and withdrawn in an abnormal manner post demonetisation.

(d) Disciplinary action has been taken against 211 employees of 13 public sector banks (including erstwhile subsidiaries of State Bank of India). Wherever considered appropriate, Banks have lodged complaints with CBI/Police.

(e) The total value of SBNs in circulation as on November 08, 2016, post verification and reconciliation, was ₹ 15,417.93 billion. The total value of Specified Banknotes (SBNs) returned from circulation is ₹ 15,310.73 billion.

Exit by audit firms and directors

*13. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of exit by audit firms and directors from troubled companies are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the number of audit firms and directors who quit troubled companies during the last one year; and

(c) the details of measures taken by Government to strengthen the standards of governance of companies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The resignation/exit by auditors and directors is permissible under law subject to disclosure of the reasons to the Registrar of Companies in e-form ADT-3 and DIR-11 (followed by DIR-12 by the companies), respectively. There are 34,563 auditors/audit firms and 1,38,508 directors have resigned during the year 2017-18. Further, notices have been issued to some of the auditors/audit firms for providing insufficient reasons for resignation in respect of listed companies.

(c) The Government has taken following measures under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 to strengthen the overall Corporate Governance Standard:

- (i) Chapter X of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for regarding audit and auditor, appointment of auditors, removal, resignation of auditors, eligibility, qualifications and disqualification of auditors, remuneration of auditor, powers and duties of auditors and auditing standard, restricting auditors for doing certain services, empowering auditor to sign audit report, auditor to attend the general meetings and punishment for contravention.

- (ii) Section 129(1)/143(10) of the Act, 2013 provides for requirements of compliance with accounting and auditing standards on companies/their auditors;
- (iii) Section 138 of the Act, 2013 r.w Rule 13 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 provides for requirement of internal audit for listed company and such other companies mentioned therein which include bigger companies;
- (iv) Section 139 and 141(3)(g) of the Act, 2013 appointment of auditor and provides for stringent and more accountable role for auditors (including their rotation and restriction on maximum number of audit companies);
- (v) Section 140(5) of the Act, 2013 provides for National Company Law Tribunal (the Tribunal) empowered to direct a company to change company's auditors in case the Tribunal is satisfied that the auditor acted in a fraudulent manner;
- (vi) Section 141/147 of the Act, 2013 provides eligibility, qualification and disqualification of auditors/for more stringent provisions for independence and integrity of the auditor and or substantial penalty provided in case of defaults by auditor;
- (vii) Section 144 of the Act, 2013 provides for Auditor not to perform specified non audit services to the audited company;
- (viii) Section 143(12) of the Act, 2013 provides for Auditors (including cost auditor and secretarial auditor) to report fraud noticed by them to Central Government;
- (ix) Section 177 of the Act, 2013 provides for that The Board of Directors of every listed public and such other companies as may be prescribed shall constitute an Audit Committee consisting of minimum of three Directors with independent Directors forming a majority. The Audit Committee has to perform various duties including recommendation for appointment of Auditors, reviewing Auditor independence and performance.
- (x) Chapter V of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and First and Second Schedules thereof for legal framework for the disciplinary action for misconduct on the part of Chartered Accountants.

- (xi) Section 132 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for constitution of the National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA) to oversee the quality of service of the profession and take action against misconduct in certain cases and sub section 4 confers powers on NFRA to impose penalties on audit firms.
- (xii) Further, Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014 was notified which prescribe manner and procedure of selection and appointment of auditors, informing appointment of auditor to ROC, rotation of auditors by the companies on expiry of their term, removal of auditor before their expiry of term for resignation of Auditors, disqualification of auditors, duties and powers for conducting branch audit, reporting of frauds by auditors, other matters to be included in the auditors report.

Funds for backward districts in Andhra Pradesh

*14. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken back the funds released for the development of backward districts of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the amount released for development of backward districts of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and utilisation certificates submitted by the State?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes. The releases towards the development of backward districts under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 are based on the recommendations of the NITI Aayog and the approval of the competent authority. In this case all the necessary approvals were not available and inadvertently the amount of ₹350 crore was released and then withdrawn. The release has not yet materialized.

(b) ₹ 1050 crore has been released for the development of 7 backward districts of Andhra Pradesh in three installments of ₹ 350 crore each (₹ 50 crore per district per year) in FY 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 against which utilization certificates of ₹946.47 crore have been submitted by the State Government.

Interference in the functioning of RBI

*15. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is trying to control the functioning of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) by imposing many regulations, if so, the reasons therefor; and

- (b) the steps taken by Government to strengthen RBI?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the provisions of the section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934, the Central Board of RBI, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, is empowered to frame regulations to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or convenient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the RBI Act.

Government has taken several measures to strengthen the RBI. These *inter alia*, include, constitution of the Monetary Policy Committee to provide a statutory basis for a Monetary Policy Framework through an amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Further to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory powers of RBI to effectively deal with distressed assets of the banking sector, RBI has been empowered, through the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2017, to issue directions to any banking company, for timely resolution of stressed assets, and for initiating insolvency resolution process in respect of a default under the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Promoting cultivation of medicinal plants in Tamil Nadu

1. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to train farmers about Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Field Collection Practices (GFCP) for medicinal plants in the State of Tamil Nadu to promote the production and processing of herbs/ medicinal plants; and

(b) the details of funds earmarked for this purpose to the various organisations/ institutions engaged in this field in the State of Tamil Nadu during 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) and (b) The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of

AYUSH Government of India through Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research (DMAPR), Anand, Gujarat has developed a Training Module and Facilitation Guide to technically train the resource persons/farmers about Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Good Field Collection Practices (GFCPs) for medicinal plants. In this regard, total 50 Master Trainers have been trained by DMAPR to impart training to farmers and the DMAPR has also organised a training programme in Madurai, Tamil Nadu during 21st to 23rd June, 2018 attended by around 50 farms.

Further, the NMPB, Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India through Quality Council of India (QCI) has also launched a "Voluntary Certification Scheme for Medicinal Plants Produce (VCSMPP)" based on GAPs and GFCPs of medicinal plants to promote the production and processing of herbs/medicinal plants throughout the country including the State of Tamil Nadu.

In addition, the NMPB, Ministry of AYUSH under its Central Sector Scheme on "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" also provide support to various organisations/institutions to organise training, programmes, workshops, seminars, conference etc. in different parts of the country including State of Tamil Nadu to train the farmers about GAPs and GFCPs of medicinal plants to promote the production and processing of herbs/medicinal plants.

The funds released during last three years under the above said scheme for the purpose to various organisations/institutions in Tamil Nadu is as below:

Sl. No.	Name and address of the Organisation/Institute	Amount released during 2015-16 to 2017-18 (₹ in lacs)
1	Centre for Advanced Studies in Botany, University of Madras, Guindy Campus, Chennai- 600 025, Tamil Nadu.	5.00
2	Department of Botany, Pachaiyappas College, Chennai- 600 030, Tamil Nadu.	10.00
3	National Agro Foundation, R&D Centre, CSIR Road, Anna University Campus, Taramani, Chennai - 600113	1.00
4	State Forest Research Institute (SFRI), Kolapakkam, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	60.40
TOTAL		76.40

Mushrooming of Ayurvedic colleges

2. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Ayurvedic Medical Colleges in the country at present;
- (b) how many of them are functioning under the State and Central Governments, respectively, and how many of them are under private sector;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the mushrooming of Ayurvedic colleges in the private sector is deteriorating the standard of our Ayurvedic doctors; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to improve the quality of such colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) 400 Ayurvedic Medical Colleges are in the country in the present.

- (b) The details are given below:
 - (i) Central and State Government colleges- 62
 - (ii) Government aided colleges- 25
 - (iii) Private colleges- 313

(c) The Central Council of Indian Medicine with previous sanction of Government of India, Ministry of AYUSH as required under the provision of Section 36 of IMCC Act, 1970 has to prescribe the minimum required of standards of education in Indian Systems of Medicine *viz.* Ayurved, Siddha, Unani Tib and Sowa Rigpa and Regulations for establishment of new Colleges namely "The Establishment of New Medical College, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College Regulations, 2003 (Amended) in 2013".

Before granting permission for establishment of Ayurved, Unani, Siddha and Sowa Rigpa colleges the Central Council conduct visitation/Inspections who assess the minimum standards of education in Indian System of Medicine *viz.* Ayurved, Siddha, Unani Tib and Sowa Rigpa available with concerned institutions/colleges.

(d) The following steps have been taken by Ministry of AYUSH to improve the quality of Colleges:

- (A) National Eligibility Entrance Test (NEET) for all AYUSH Educational Institutions for admission for Undergraduate Course
- (B) All India Post Graduate Entrance Test (AIPGET) for all AYUSH Educational Institutions for admission for Post graduate Courses.
- (C) Aadhar based Geo location enabled attendance system for teaching staff, non-teaching staff, hospital staff and PG students.

Usage of medicinal herbs to curb malnutrition

3. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is making dietary plans, focussing on ayurvedic and medicinal herbs to curb malnutrition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the other steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) (No. However, the dietary usage of many medicinal plants for the prevention of malnutrition and promotion of health as described in Ayurvedic literature is being advised to the patients who visits Ayurveda hospitals and dispensaries. Further, State/UT Governments, ' National institutes, Research organizations under Ministry of AYUSH has actively participated in the Poshan Maah (National Nutrition Month) celebration in the month of September, 2018 and focused to create awareness about the importance of nutrition through AYUSH systems including Ayurveda.

New AYUSH institutions in Kerala

4. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of new institutions started under AYUSH Ministry in Kerala during the last three years;

(b) the details of funds allocated to different South Indian States for strengthening of AYUSH institutions during the last three years; and

(c) the number of doctors appointed under AYUSH during the last three years in Kerala in each division of the AYUSH Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No new institution was started in Kerala in the last three years. However, during the current year, an extension centre of Clinical Research Unit of Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine at Edathala has been started.

(b) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Number of doctors appointed during last three years by the Research Councils under the Ministry of AYUSH are as detailed below:-

	Name of the Research Council	Number of doctors appointed
1.	Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences	20
2.	Central Council for Research in Siddha	2 (Regular) 1 (Working under the PCIM Project)
3.	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy	8
4.	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine	1

Statement

Funds allocated to different South Indian States during the last three years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non- Plan	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences:						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	156.25	205.50	193.95	231.00	400.39
2.	Karnataka	176.04	322.25	201.43	381.00	608.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Kerala	385.96	417.50	529.72	511.50	1128.39
4.	Telangana	67.00	196.00	86.00	211.00	335.01
5.	Tamil Nadu	146.04	247.00	225.93	278.00	393.49
Central Council for Research in Siddha:						
	Kerala	60.72	19.86	87.33	51.37	191.96
Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy:						
1.	Kerala	530.34		725.59		1617.57
2.	Andhra Pradesh	341.48		366.47		562.54
3.	Tamil Nadu	132.53		166.33		181.28
4.	Telangana	121.84		156.33		163.23
Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine:						
1.	Telangana	1370.95		1500.00		1395.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	43.25		30.50		61.50
3.	Tamil Nadu	552.30		730.00		737.50
4.	Karnataka	73.00		80.00		104.00
5.	Kerala	102.50		130.00		120.25
Funds allocated for strengthening of AYUSH Educational Institutions under National AYUSH Mission (NAM)						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.205		33.470		36.934
2.	Karnataka	23.785		40.408		42.878
3.	Kerala	21.930		29.388		46.746
4.	Tamil Nadu	25.029		43.790		49.671
5.	Telangana	19.294		26.135		20.643

Popularising Siddha system of medicine

5. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Siddha system of medicine is popular in foreign countries and if so, the details thereof including the names of the countries where Siddha system of medicine or similar system of medicine is practised;

(b) the details regarding cooperation and coordination with these countries in the Research and Development in the Siddha system of medicine; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to popularise the Siddha system of medicine in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. Siddha System of Medicine is practised in foreign countries like Sri Lanka and Malaysia where there is a sizeable Tamil population. In Malaysia, the Government regulates Siddha practice under Traditional and Complementary Medicine (T&CM). Undergraduate courses in Siddha are being imparted in Sri Lanka by University of Jaffna having a Siddha department and also by Trincomalee Campus affiliated to Eastern University. The services of Siddha system are provided in Siddha hospitals and dispensaries in different provinces of Sri Lanka.

(b) The Ministry of AYUSH has signed country to country Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Malaysia for Cooperation in the field of Traditional Systems of Medicine including Siddha. A Siddha expert has been deputed to Malaysia under Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme of Ministry of External Affairs (MEA).

28 AYUSH Information Cells have been set up in 31 countries to disseminate authentic information about AYUSH systems of Medicine including Siddha.

Ministry of AYUSH under its scholarship scheme offers scholarships to eligible foreign nationals to pursue undergraduate (UG) and post graduate (PG) courses in AYUSH systems including Siddha in AYUSH institutes in India.

(c) Ministry of AYUSH has set up National Institute of Siddha (NIS) and Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) for imparting Siddha education and for undertaking research activities in Siddha System of Medicine respectively. Under the Central Sector Scheme of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) of the Ministry of AYUSH, various promotional activities such as Arogya fairs, Conferences, Seminars, Workshops, Exhibitions, and publicity through electronic and print media etc. are undertaken for propagation and promotion of AYUSH Systems of Medicine including Siddha all over the country. Under National AYUSH Mission (NAM), funds have been provided to the States of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry for establishing AYUSH (including Siddha) Wellness Centres and 50 bedded hospitals.

Allopathic training for AYUSH students

6. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide training to AYUSH students in allopathy, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has issued any directions to the State Governments in this regard; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of this Ministry.

(b) No such directions to the State Governments issued by this Ministry.

Certification of yoga instructors

7. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which have been taken by the Ministry to capitalize upon 'Yoga Tourism' in India;

(b) whether the Ministry is contemplating Certification of Qualified Yoga Instructors by a Government institute;

(c) if so, the details of Government institutes which will provide such certifications; and

(d) whether the establishment of any such institute is proposed in Uttar Pradesh which has yoga hubs like Varanasi and Allahabad (Prayagraj)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Ministry of Tourism is the nodal Ministry for promotion of Tourism, and has taken many initiatives wherein Medical and Wellness Tourism (including Yoga) is packaged as a Niche Tourism Product. The Ministry of AYUSH actively supports various tourism promotions, activities and attractions of the Ministry of Tourism in the domestic and international markets.

As part of its promotional activities, Ministry of Tourism has undertaken campaigns in the international and domestic markets as well as produced publicity material under the Incredible India Brand line showcasing various tourism destinations and products including the promotion of Yoga. The Ministry of AYUSH has given technical inputs and collaboratory support to these activities whenever called for, through two of its Autonomous Bodies, namely Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) and Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY). The support has included Yoga Demonstration Sessions, free distribution of IEC material, Lectures and Yoga Stalls.

The observation of the International Day of Yoga (IDY) by the Ministry of AYUSH in the last four years, with thousands of allied events and activities across the country, has provided a boost to Yoga Tourism also. As part of IDY observation, events like "Yoga Ambassadors' Tour" which are of particular interest to foreign tourists are organised. The Ministry of AYUSH also organises an "International Conference on Yoga for Public Health" every year, which is another event that has contributed to tourists' interest in Yoga in India.

(b) and (c) Yes, the Government has constituted a Yoga Certification Board under its autonomous institution namely Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, 68, Ashok Road, New Delhi on 12.03.2018 and started functioning w.e.f. 02.04.2018.

(d) There is no such proposal currently with this Ministry.

Special scheme for medicinal herbs

8. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special scheme has been launched for the production and processing of medicinal herbs in the country and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to connect the farmers with related research; and

(c) whether skill development is being carried out in this sector and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, presently, the Ministry of AYUSH is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) under which there is a

component on 'Medicinal Plants' which primarily aimed at supporting cultivation of medicinal plants on farmer's land with backward linkages through establishment of nurseries for supply of quality planting material and forward linkages for post-harvest management, processing, marketing infrastructure etc. The cultivation of medicinal plants is supported by providing subsidy @ 30%, 50% and 75% of cost of cultivation to farmers through the identified implementing agency of concerned States throughout the country.

(b) Yes, the NMPB, Ministry of AYUSH has developed agro-techniques of 104 medicinal plants species through different research institutions of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and other premier research organisations in the country which are published in three volumes. To disseminate agro-techniques of these medicinal plants for the benefit of farmers, the NMPB from time to time organise awareness, training programmes/workshops/conference/Arogya fairs etc. in different parts of the country and also distributes pamphlets, books on agro-technology during those events.

In addition, different Institutes under ICAR are also engaged in creating awareness about the technologies through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). Benefits of successful experiments conducted by the research institutions reach the farmers at the grassroot level through scientists-farmers interaction also which take place in the institutes or at the farmers' fields. The farmers are also apprised by CSIR about the new research through trainings, awareness camps and interactive meets and guides on cultivation, processing and marketing aspects of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) to group of farmers on regular basis.

(c) The NMPB, Ministry of AYUSH through Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research (DMAPR), Anand, Gujarat has developed a Training Module and Facilitation Guide to technically train the resource persons/farmers about Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Good Field Collection Practices (GFCPs) for medicinal plants. In this regard, total 50 Master Trainers have been trained by DMAPR to impart training for the skill development of farmers.

Ban on clinical trial of AYUSH drugs

9. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has imposed ban on clinical trial of patent drugs of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems;

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

(c) whether Government has formulated any scheme to check the sale of poor quality Ayush drugs in the market after imposing ban on clinical trial of patent drugs of AYUSH and, if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether Government is considering to formulate any such scheme; and

(e) 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) The Government has not imposed any ban on clinical trial of any kind of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs. Rather a set of guidelines of Good Clinical Practice for the conduct of clinical trials on Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drugs has been published and a clarification dated 4th July, 2018 issued to the State Licensing Authorities about the provisions of Rule 158-B of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 pertaining to the regulatory guidelines for granting license to various categories of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs on the basis of proof of safety and evidence of effectiveness including pilot studies. Research Councils of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems undertake various research activities including clinical trials.

(c) to (e) Provisions for quality control of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy drugs manufactured for sale are already inbuilt in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder along with penalty provisions for misbranded, spurious, adulterated and substandard or poor quality drugs. No new scheme has been formulated and any amendment in the regulatory provisions notified after the issuance of clarification about the requirement of evidence of effectiveness including pilot study for grant of manufacturing license to Ayurvedic, Siddha or Unani drugs.

Setting up new AYUSH Kendras

†10. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete steps being taken by Government towards promoting AYUSH;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the places where AYUSH Kendras have been set up and the steps being taken to set up the same for the benefit of general public, and State-wise details of the cities and towns, particularly in case of Maharashtra, where these Kendras are proposed to be set up; and

(c) 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) The Ministry has been implementing Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of Information Education and Communication (IEC) in AYUSH for promotion and propagation of AYUSH Systems of Medicine by organising National/State Arogya Fair, Yoga Fest/Utsav, Ayurveda Parv and participating in Seminars, Exhibitions, Workshops, Conferences etc.

The Ministry is celebrating important days *viz.* International Day of Yoga, Ayurveda Day, Homoeopathy Day, Unani Day and Siddha Day to aware the public about the importance of AYUSH Systems of Medicine.

The Ministry is undertaking Multi Media IEC Campaigns including Print media etc. for creating awareness by formulating and executing strategies relating to AYUSH System.

Ministry of AYUSH is digitally promoting the AYUSH Systems on its various Social Media Platforms *i.e.* Facebook, Twitter, YouTube etc.

Ministry has developed 11 National Institutes to impart quality education in Indian System of Medicine to provide quality healthcare services, medical care and set up 05 Research Councils to carry out research in Indian System of Medicine.

Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) through States/UTs for promotion and development of AYUSH system. Further, 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&H) drugs and sustainable: availability of ASU&H raw-meiterials in the States/UTs.

(b) and (c) Health is a State subject and setting up of AYUSH Kendras comes under purview of respective State/UT Governments. However, under NAM, Ministry of AYUSH provides the financial assistance to State/UT Governments including

Maharashtra for co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Districts Hospitals (DHs), upgradation of the exclusive AYUSH hospitals, supply of essential drugs to AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital and Dispensaries and AYUSH Wellness Centres; including Yoga and Naturopathy as per their proposed State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs).

Problems plaguing Ayurveda sector

11. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Ayurveda industry is poised to grow high in the coming years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ayurveda sector is facing problems like shortage of manpower and shortage of quality raw materials; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by Government to address these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Global Ayurveda market is accounted for approximately USD 3.4 billion and it is estimated to grow at a compound annual growth rate of about 16.2%. It is projected to reach USD 9.80 billion by 2022, which includes both products and services.

(b) and (c) Any specific issue of shortage of manpower for Ayurveda sector has not been reported. Raw materials for the manufacturing of Ayurveda products come from forests and cultivated sources, for which Government has set up National Medicinal Plants Board to Coordinate, plan and support *in-situ and ex-situ* conservation, cultivation and resource augmentation of medicinal plants. Through National AYUSH Mission and a Central Sector Scheme financial support is provided for cultivation, sustainable development and management of medicinal plants. Agro-techniques, Good Agricultural and Field Collection Practices for cultivation and harvesting of medicinal plants and quality certification system for the raw materials have been developed and disseminated to the stakeholders. Quality standards of raw materials and various formulations are

developed by the Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and respective Pharmacopoeia Committees. Monographs of quality standards of raw materials and formulations are published in the Pharmacopoeias and the work of standardization is on-going.

Awareness scheme for Yoga, Ayurveda and Homoeopathy

12. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made by Government with regard to bringing awareness among people of the country regarding Yoga, Ayurveda and Homoeopathy in various parts of the country and the details thereof; and

(b) the funds allocated as well as utilized for this scheme during the last two years, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The achievements made with regard to bringing awareness among people of the country regarding Yoga, Ayurveda and Homoeopathy in various parts of the country during last two years are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of funds allocated as well as utilized for this scheme during the last two years are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Funds under the Scheme are not allocated State-wise.

State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, the status of funds allocated/released and utilized for different activities of NAM as approved State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) during the last two years is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

The achievements made with regard to bringing awareness among people of the country regarding Yoga, Ayurveda and Homoeopathy in various parts of the country during the last two years

(1) Ministry has celebrated International Yoga Day across the country and globally on 21st June every year since 2015.

- (2) Ministry has organised 6 National Level and 7 State Level Arogya Fair, 6 Ayurveda Parv and 9 Yoga Utsav/Festival. The Ministry participated in the 48 Exhibition/Mela and provided financial assistance to reputed organisations, NGOs education/research institutes for organising 35 Seminar/Conference/Symposium related to AYUSH Systems.
- (3) The Ministry is also undertaking Multi Media IEC Campaigns including Print media etc. for creating awareness by formulating and executing strategies relating to AYUSH System.
- (4) Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of AYUSH conducted various programme like 1 year Diploma in Yoga Science (DYSc), B.Sc. (Yoga Science) in affiliation with Indraprastha University, Certificate Course in Yoga Science for Wellness, Foundation Course in Yoga Science, Yogasana and Certificate Course of Pranayama, Advance Yoga Sadhan course and also established Yoga Centre at Sports Authority of India (SAI) in Delhi. The Institute also conducted Yoga training programmes in district park around Delhi and 12 Re-orientation/Orientation/CME Training Programme for AYUSH Professional and Doctors. Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga in collaboration with educational bodies such as NCERT has published two Yoga booklets. Yoga was also introduced in 13 Teacher Training Programme.
- (5) Research Councils, autonomous organisations under the Ministry have participated in various Health Mela/Arogya Fairs/Parv/Health Camps to create awareness among people.
- (6) The National Institutes under the Ministry of AYUSH in addition to imparting quality education in the respective system of medicine are also providing quality medical healthcare facilities to the masses.
- (7) Ministry of AYUSH is digitally promoting the AYUSH Systems on its various Social Media Platforms *i.e.* Facebook, Twitter, YouTube etc.
- (8) Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) through States/UTs for promotion and development of AYUSH system including Yoga, Ayurveda and Homoeopathy. Further. 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&H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU&H raw-materials in the States/UTs.

- (9) The National AYUSH Mission (NAM) *inter-alia* makes provision for the following main 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) Behavior 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.

Statement-II*Funds allocated during the last two years*

Sl. No	Schemes/Programmes	(₹ in crore)										
		BE 2016-17		RE 2016-17		Actual 2016-17		BE 2017-18	RE 2017-18	Actual 2017-18		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
I Ayurveda												
1.	Grant to Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences	86.00	84.00	75.00	84.00	70.00	84.00	175.00	216.07	216.02		
2.	Grant to National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur	24.00	26.00	23.50	31.57	24.00	31.57	56.00	95.41	95.36		
3.	All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA), New Delhi	40.00		26.00		26.00		24.00	19.59	29.35		
4.	Grant for Instt. Post Grad. Teaching & Research, Jammu	8.10	21.50	8.10	21.50	8.10	21.50	31.00	30.99	30.94		
5.	Grant to Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth	10.00	1.25	5.50	1.00	5.50	1.00	9.00	9.00	8.60		
	TOTAL	168.10	132.75	138.10	138.07	133.60	138.07	295.00	371.06	380.27		
II Homoeopathy												
1.	Grant to Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy	65.00	26.00	55.50	26.00	53.18	26.00	95.50	112.25	112.25		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Grant to National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata	34.00	3.50	3 1.67	3.50	31.67	3.50	37.50	51.90	51.85
3.	All India Institute of Homoeopathy	4.50		25.00		25.00		28.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee		0.55				0.44	0.50	0.50	0.00
5.	Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad	1.25	2.75	1.25	2.75	0.95	1.70	4.00	3.75	3.25
6.	Grant to Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi	0.25	3.50	4.02	3.50	3.95	3.50	3.85	3.23	3.22
	TOTAL	105.00	36.30	117.44	35.75	114.75	35.14	169.35	171.63	170.57
	III. Yoga, Naturopathy									
1.	Grant to Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy	27.00	3.00	24.00	3.00	24.00	3.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
2.	Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	9.00	12.02	11.72
3.	All India Institute of Yoga	8.00	19.00	19.00	24.00	0.00	0.00			
4.	Grant to National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune	6.00	15.00	25.90		25.90	14.00	26.00	5.50	5.14
5.	Yoga training for Police Personnel	4.00		4.00		3.94				
	TOTAL	62.00	22.50	87.07	21.00	85.26	21.00	116.00	49.52	48.86
	Information, Education and Communication	30		27		24.66		34	37.1	31.07

Statement-III

The details of funds allocated/released and utilized during 2016-17 and 2017-18 under National AYUSH Mission (NAM), State/UT-wise

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2016-17		2017-18	
		Amount allocated/ released	Amount utilized as per expenditure report submitted by State	Amount allocated/ released	Amount utilized as per expenditure report submitted by State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	394.82	83.08	302.33	32.85
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1125.53	301.18	1176.01	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	465.45	54.88	545.71	0.00
4.	Assam	1631.65	212.06	2390.69	0.00
5.	Bihar	1752.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	509.32	0.00	490.52	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	1624.74	1041.59	1226.76	129.32
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.80	3.10	143.40	13.93
9.	Daman and Diu	113.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	622.60	150.01	262.47	22.76
12.	Gujarat	1533.05	806.44	1274.39	436.16
13.	Haryana	1034.40	905.05	848.44	625.43
14.	Himachal and Pradesh	614.21	332.98	718.93	178.98
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	769.21	368.94	992.58	6.10
16.	Jharkhand	48.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Karnataka	1241.46	1094.30	2059.87	458.80
18.	Kerala	891.20	852.66	2096.23	1581.80
19.	Lakshadweep	509.73	35.73	63.75	0.68
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2645.33	2021.84	3059.68	1560.70
21.	Maharashtra	529.19	0.00	1784.29	0.00
22.	Manipur	1229.99	728.19	1339.33	502.31
24.	Meghalaya	802.74	3.80	738.25	0.42
23.	Mizoram	603.75	575.28	693.48	48.76
25.	Nagaland	521.28	521.28	1516.92	436.16
26.	Odisha	1221.30	10.05	1561.02	0.00
27.	Puducherry	170.00	90.88	239.93	68.95
28.	Punjab	1317.81	0.00	1348.66	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	2225.21	1853.23	6893.26	37.84
30.	Sikkim	874.07	337.07	180.09	70.78
31.	Tamil Nadu	1980.54	1188.64	2789.07	397.13
32.	Telanagana	1330.70	401.81	1055.11	65.86
33.	Tripura	334.06	109.60	1195.54	17.60
34.	Uttar Pradesh	8466.63	6820.23	6280.23	5960.54
35.	Uttarakhand	1187.93	854.06	1986.10	543.74
36.	West Bengal	1298.06	167.57	1654.65	2.70
TOTAL		41711.85	21925.51	48907.67	13200.31

Curb on shell companies

13. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shell Companies de-registered for the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the action taken against the big/core companies which had shell companies; and

(c) the steps taken to curb new shell companies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHOUDHARY): (a) The term Shell Company' has not been defined under the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act). However, Section 248(1) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for removal of name of company from the register of companies if it is not carrying on any business or operation for a period of 2 (Two) immediately preceding financial years and has not made any application within such period for obtaining the status of a dormant company under Section 455 of the Act. The number of Companies de-registered for the last three years, State-wise is as given below:

Sl. No	Name of ROCs	No. of Shell Companies de-registered		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi (NCT) and Haryana	3,917	1,932	47,809
2.	Kanpur	Nil	Nil	6,822
3.	Chandigarh (UT) and Punjab	Nil	Nil	1,452 2,930
4.	Himanchal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	773
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	1,550
6.	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	792
7.	Ahmedabad	Nil	Nil	11,435
8.	Gwalior	Nil	Nil	4,702
9.	Jaipur	Nil	Nil	5,178
10.	Bilaspur	Nil	Nil	906
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	03	30
12.	Assam	47	37	394
13.	Nagaland	03	01	20
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	18
15.	Meghalaya	05	08	60
16.	Mizoran	Nil	03	04
17.	Tripura	02	02	32

1	2	3	4	5
18.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	8,078
19.	Odisha	Nil	Nil	1,824
20.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	1,557
21.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	636
22.	AP and Telangana	Nil	Nil	20,450
23.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	18,175
24.	Chennai and Coimbatore	Nil	Nil	20,747
		Nil	Nil	3,977
25.	Kochi	Nil	Nil	4,063
26.	Puducherry (UT)	Nil	Nil	571
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	76
28.	Mumbai	Nil	Nil	49,964
29.	Pune	Nil	Nil	9,930
30.	Goa	Nil	Nil	1,761
	TOTAL	3975	1986	2,26,716

(b) The Central Government has ordered investigation into the true ownership of 68 companies under section 216 read with section 210(1)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, which have deposited and withdrawn fund in an exceptional manner from the bank accounts during demonetization period. However, in one of the investigations by SFIO, it was found that a group of 11 companies had laundered money to the extent of ₹3,790 crore during the period 2004-05 to August, 2010.

SFIO, during the course of one of the investigations, has identified 54 professionals who helped 559 beneficiaries in laundering the illicit cash. These professionals included 34 Chartered Accountants, 3 Company Secretaries, 04 Advocates and 13 others. The matters relating to the illicit cash laundering are handled by various agencies, such as Enforcement Directorate, Economic Offences Wings of the States, Income Tax authorities, etc.

(c) The Government has set up a Task Force to look into the matter of 'Shell' Companies.

Accumulation and spending out of IEPF

14. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of accumulated amount in the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) as on 30.10.2018;

(b) the details of amount credited to IEPF from various sources;

(c) the details of expenditure from IEPF so far; and

(d) the details of awareness programme conducted in Kerala during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHOUDHARY): (a) and (b) The total accumulated amount in Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) as on 30.10.2018 is ₹ 2,321.18 crores. This consists of amounts in the unpaid Dividend Account of companies, matured deposits with companies other than the banking companies, matured debentures with companies, sale proceeds of fractional shares, redemption amounts of preference shares, application money received by companies for allotment of any securities, etc. which have remained unclaimed and unpaid for a period of 7 years from the date these became due for payment.

(c) The details of expenditure from the fund since inception of IEPF Authority are as under:

Financial Year	Refund of claims (in ₹ crores)	Promotion of Investors' education, awareness and protection (in ₹ crores)	Total (in ₹ crores)
2016-17	0.47	1.99	2.46
2017-18	0.73	14.85	15.58
2018-19 (as on 30.10.2018)	0.46	12.54	13.00
TOTAL	1.66	29.38	31.04

(d) The IEPF Authority organizes Investor Awareness Programmes (IAPs) through the Professional Institutes and CSC e-Governance Services India Limited. The

details of IAPs conducted in the State of Kerala during the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (up to 31.10.2018) are as under:

Financial Year	By Professional Institutes	By CSC e-Governance	Total
2016-17	12	0	12
2017-18	4	0	4
2018-19 (upto 31.10.2018)	1	5	6
TOTAL	17	5	22

CSR spending by oil PSUs

15. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds spent by the Public Sector Undertakings under Corporate Social Responsibility during the last three years in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the funds spent by the Oil Public Sector undertakings during the last three years and the projects under which the funds have been spent; and

(c) whether any funds have been spent by the Public Sector Undertakings which do not contribute to the social cause of the society as mandated by the Companies Act, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHOUDHARY): (a) As per the data obtained from the filings made by the companies upto 30.06.2018 in the MCA 21 registry for the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, the CSR expenditure made by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) is given as below:

Year of Filing	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in ₹ cr.)	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in ₹ cr.)	No. of Companies	Total Amount Spent (in ₹ cr.)
PSUs	380	2816	438	4179	372	3242

The State-wise details of CSR expenditure for the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 by all the companies (*i.e.* PSUs and Private Sector companies) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The project-wise details of all PSUs including Oil Sector Undertakings for the three financial years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are available at National CSR Data Portal of this Ministry (www.csr.gov.in) which displays information based on disclosures made by companies at MCA 21 registry.

(c) As per the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act'), all companies including PSUs shall undertake areas of activities which are enlisted under Schedule VII of the Act. Any observation to ascertain whether the provisions of the Act read with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 have been followed by PSUs or not is the mandate of Comptroller and Audit General of India (C &AG) under the Compliance Audit on General Purpose Financial Reports of Central Public Sector Enterprises of Union Government.

Statement

State/UT-wise CSR expenditure

		(in ₹ crores)		
Sl. No.	State/UT(s)	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

Sl. No.	State/UT(s)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
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
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.

CSR spending by top companies

16. DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) spending by top 500 companies, for the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the rate of compliance of CSR spending by these companies;
- (c) the details of amount that were spent in education, healthcare and rural development areas during the last three years; and
- (d) the number of companies who have defaulted in meeting the CSR requirement during the last three years and action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHOUDHARY): (a) and (b) The total Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) spending by top 500 companies for the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 for the filing made in MCA 21 registry till 30.06.2018 are as follows:

CSR expenditure of the three Financial Years

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
CSR amount prescribed (in ₹ crores)	10122.52	10088.71	10867.94
CSR amount spent (in ₹ crores)	8628.73	11567.06	10372.30
Rate of compliance of CSR spending by these companies (%)	85.24%	114.65%	95.43%

Source: National Corporate Social Responsibility Portal.

(c) As per the data obtained from the filings made by companies upto 30.06.2018 in MCA21 registry for the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, details spent on Healthcare, Education and Rural Development by all the companies are as below.

CSR Expenditure (in ₹ crores)

Sl. No.	Development Sectors	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Healthcare	1847.74	2538.51	2284.89
2.	Education	2630.85	4156.31	4277.03
3.	Rural development	1059.35	1369.53	1507.40
	TOTAL	5537.94	8064.35	8069.32

(d) For the financial year 2014-15, prosecution against 284 companies were sanctioned, out of which 33 companies have filed application for compounding. Ministry has established Centralized Scrutiny and Prosecution Mechanism (CSPM) in April, 2018 to identify and scrutinise the non-compliant companies in a phased manner on pilot basis for the enforcement of CSR provisions for the financial year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 whereby based on scrutiny, preliminary notices have been issued to 5,382 companies for financial year 2015-16.

Committee for coherent policy on CSR

17. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a High Level Committee was set up to set out a roadmap for a coherent policy on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

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

(c) whether the provision in the Companies Act, 2013 under which the companies should spend at least two per cent of its average net profit for the previous three years on CSR activities, has been implemented; and

(d) if not, what action has been taken against the erring companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHOUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A High Level Committee on Corporate Social Responsibility-2018 has been constituted on 22.11.2018 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) to review the existing framework and guide and formulate the roadmap for a coherent policy on CSR. The scope of Committee are as follows:

(i) To review existing CSR framework as per Act, Rules and Circulars issued from time to time.

(ii) To recommend guidelines for enforcement of CSR provisions.

(iii) To suggest measures for adequate monitoring and evaluation of CSR by companies.

(iv) To examine and recommend audit (financial, performance, social) for CSR, as well as, analyze outcomes of CSR activities/programmes/projects.

(v) Any other matter incidental or connected thereto.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Every company having net worth of ₹ 500 crore or more or turnover of ₹ 1000 crore or more or net profit of ₹ 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall ensure that company spends, in every financial year, at least 2% of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately financial years, on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, in areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'). Further, every such company will have a CSR Committee which will (i) formulate and recommend to the Board a CSR policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company (ii) recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on such activities and (iii) monitor the CSR policy from time to time. Further the Board of such company shall approve the CSR policy recommended by the CSR Committee and ensure that activities included in the CSR policy are undertaken by the company. CSR activities are enlisted under Schedule VII of the Act and broadly, include policy initiatives of the Government for sectoral development. Whenever, violation of CSR provision is reported, the Registrar of Companies initiates action against such non-compliant companies after due examination of records. For the FY 2014-15, prosecution against 284 companies were sanctioned out of which 33 companies have filed application for compounding. In addition to this, Ministry has established Centralized Scrutiny and Prosecution Mechanism (CSPM) in April, 2018 for the financial year 2015-16 onwards on pilot basis for enforcement of CSR provisions. Based on scrutiny, preliminary notices have been issued to 5,382 companies for financial year 2015-16.

150th birth anniversary celebration of Gandhiji

18. SHRI A. VIJAYKUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Government's initiatives to celebrate 150th year of Gandhiji's birth anniversary;

(b) the amount allocated for various activities for celebration of 150th year of Mahatma Gandhi's birth anniversary; and

(c) whether Government would provide funds to States for celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's 150th birth anniversary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Government of India has decided to commemorate 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi for a period of two years from 2.10.2018 to 2.10.2020 at national as well as international level. A National Committee (NC) under the

Chairmanship of Hon'ble President of India and an Executive Committee (EC) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister have been constituted to consider policies and decide programmes/activities under the commemoration. Pursuant to discussions held in the meeting of NC on 2.5.2018 and EC on 18.7.2018, a large number of activities have been decided for implementation by different central Ministries/Departments and State Governments.

Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech, 2018-19 announced earmarking of ₹150 crore for the year 2018-19 for activities leading to the commemoration. State Governments were informed through video conferencing on 28.07.2018 that all expenditure on commemorative activities will be met by them from their own resources. Similarly, for Ministries/Departments, it was decided in the meeting of the Committee of Secretaries chaired by Cabinet Secretary on 20.08.2018 that all expenditure on commemorative activities will be met by Ministries/Departments from their own budget. In case additional budget is required, they may seek so from Ministry of Finance.

Museum on Prime Ministers of India

19. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state whether Government plans to set up a Museum on Prime Ministers of India and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): Yes, Sir. The Museum on Prime Ministers of India is planned to be built in Teen Murti Estate premises. The said project has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Culture *vide* Order dated 22nd March, 2018. The proposed Museum building complex has been envisioned about the lives and contribution of all the Prime Ministers of India since independence.

Preservation of tribal history

20. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any project/scheme in force to document and preserve the oral and cultural history of tribes; and

(b) details of steps being undertaken for promotion of tribal arts on an international platform?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) provides support to the State

Governments for the activities relating to Cultural Conservation, preservation, protection and promotion of tribal cultural heritage based on their demand under the scheme, "Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)". MoTA has set up TRIs in States to work as a body of knowledge & Research more or less as a think tank for tribal development and to work towards preservation and dissemination of distinctiveness/uniqueness of tribal culture and their traditional knowledge. MoTA has also developed a digital repository with web address <http://tribal.nic.in/repository> where documents, folks songs, photos/videos regarding their evolution, place of origin, lifestyle, eating habits, architecture, education level, traditional art, folk dances and other anthropological details of the tribes in India are stored. The repository currently has more than 10,000 photographs, videos and publications which are mostly done by TRIs. In addition, assistance is also provided to private Institutions/Organisations, NGO for carrying out research work on various tribal issue under the Scheme 'Tribal Festival, Research Information and Mass Education'.

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS), an autonomous organization of Ministry of Culture carries out activities under 3 broad schemes namely (a) Infrastructure Development (b) Education and Outreach activities (c) Operation Salvage of which documentation and preservation of oral and cultural history of tribes is also a part. As an ethnographic museum its main focus is to collect and display objects showcasing the valuable but vanishing cultural traditions of Indian communities including tribes. Recently it has initiated documentation of tribal weekly markets in various parts of country like Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh. This photo and video documentation will lead to an exhibition.

ASI circle in Amaravathi, A.P.

21. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether entire Secretariat of ASI Circle of Hyderabad has been shifted to Amaravathi, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) when did ASI ask for accommodation in new capital of Amaravathi in Andhra Pradesh from Government of A.P.;

(c) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has provided accommodation to ASI, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of sanctioned strength of ASI Circle office in Amaravathi in A.P., the present strength and by when the vacancies, if any, are going to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Only the office of the Amaravathi Circle dealing with the ASI matter falling within the jurisdiction of Andhra Pradesh has been shifted from Hyderabad to Vijayawada in August, 2017.

(b) Archaeological Survey of India has requested the Commissioner, Capital Region Development Authority, Vijayawada on 01.06.2017 for office accommodation at Amaravathi for ASI, Amaravathi Circle. However, no response has been received so far.

(c) No, Sir. ASI, Amaravathi Circle is presently functioning from a rented accommodation at Vijayawada.

(d) The total sanctioned strength of ASI, Amaravathi Circle is 254, out of which 149 are filled up and 105 are lying vacant. ASI has taken up with the Staff Selection Commission for filling up the vacancies.

NABARD All India Survey Results and Resultant Action

22. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NABARD All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey (NAFIS) 2016-17 included Tier-3 cities in its sample survey;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the impact on the annual income derived in the survey, if these cities are removed from the sample, considering that Tier-3 cities are considered semi-urban; and

(d) the impact on the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) derived, by comparing these new numbers, derived from (c), to the NSSO Estimates of 2012-13?

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 for the purpose of the survey, they have specifically used a broader definition of 'rural' to cover small towns having a population of less than 50,000 and adjoining to some villages. NABARD has further informed that this was done in consonance with Reserve Bank of India (RBI's) tier-wise classification covering Tier-3 to Tier-6.

(c) NABARD has reported that on excluding the Tier-3 centres from the sample, the average monthly income of households in Tier-4 to Tier-6 is estimated to be ₹7,751.

(d) NABARD has informed that as per National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) 2012-13 estimates, average monthly income per agricultural household in rural areas was ₹ 6,426 and NAFIS 2016-17 (with reference period as Agricultural Year 2015-16) estimates the average monthly income per agricultural household in Tier-4 to Tier-6 centres to be ₹ 8,897.

Frauds in saving bank accounts of PSBs

23. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism to investigate frauds reported by the saving bank account holders of fraudulent transaction due to negligence of bank employees in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, public sector bank-wise;

(c) how many such cases have been reported during the last three years and in how many cases the banks have initiated investigations to nail culprits of find flaws in the system; and

(d) whether Government intends to initiate action to safeguard the interest of the genuine account-holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Details of the number of fraud cases of Rupees one lakh and above reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), along with the amount involved in fraud in the Area of Operation - 'Deposit - Savings', as reported during the last three years, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

As per Reserve Bank of India's Master Directions on Frauds - Classification and Reporting, banks refer (i) cases of fraud/embezzlement with amount involved of ₹ 10,000 and above but below ₹ 1 lakh, if committed by staff, to State Police, (ii) cases of ₹ 10,000 and above but below ₹ 3 crore to the State Criminal Investigation Department/Economic Offences Wing of the State concerned, and (in) cases of ₹ 3 crore and above to the Central Bureau of Investigation. RBI has apprised that it does not have information on investigations by banks in this regard. RBI has further apprised that it has set up a Central Fraud Registry, based on Fraud Monitoring Returns filed by banks and select financial institutions as a searchable online central database for use by banks, and that it also issues caution advices detailing names of fraudsters and their *modus operandi*.

Further, in order to protect the interest of customers, RBI has issued instructions to banks limiting the customer's liability in unauthorised/fraudulent electronic transactions.

Statement

Frauds reported by Public Sector Banks in the area of operation - "Deposit-Savings" where the amount involved is ₹ 1 lakh and above

Bank	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	No. of frauds*	Amount involved (In crore ₹)	No. of frauds*	Amount involved (in crore ₹)	No. of frauds*	Amount involved (in crore ₹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allahabad Bank	3	0.40	10	1.23	7	2.11
Andhra Bank	3	0.45	16	2.04	4	0.10
Bank of Baroda	10	3.11	6	0.36	1	0.08
Bank of India	24	2.36	20	2.37	37	50.93
Bank of Maharashtra	9	1.31	7	27.77	6	0.91
Canara Bank	14	2.01	6	0.58	3	0.21
Central Bank of India	17	1.03	13	1.20	17	1.35
Corporation Bank	11	0.64	7	3.67	1	0.10
Dena Bank	2	0.10	2	0.92	0	0.00
IDBI Bank Limited	5	0.22	9	0.73	9	3.79
Indian Bank	10	2.57	3	0.42	15	1.81
Indian Overseas Bank	11	1.26	14	3.20	12	1.67
Oriental Bank of Commerce	4	0.42	4	0.68	12	2.64
Punjab and Sind Bank	2	0.33	1	0.12	0	0.00
Punjab National Bank	20	15.76	35	11.04	9	0.88
State Bank of India	130	9.03	152	22.64	170	122.21
Syndicate Bank	14	0.50	17	2.35	11	2.09
UCO Bank	16	1.73	8	6.04	43	4.76
Union Bank of India	2	0.06	4	0.13	4	0.28
United Bank of India	20	1.78	8	1.35	5	0.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vijaya Bank	0	0.00	1	0.18	2	0.16
TOTAL	327	45.07	343	89.02	368	196.84

Source: Reserve Bank of India

*Fraud data is by the year of reporting and not the year of occurrence of fraud which may be of an earlier period.

Assessment of growth rate

24. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the last two years and the current year;

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

(c) whether Government has also assessed the growth rate in the agricultural, industrial, manufacturing and services sectors while making the said assessment; and

(d) if so, the details of estimated annual growth rate in these sectors during the said period, Sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) As per the estimates available from Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market prices was 7.1 per cent (First Revised Estimate) in 2016-17 and 6.7 per cent (Provisional Estimate) in 2017-18. The Economic Survey 2017-18 had projected the growth rate of GDP for the year 2018-19 to be in the range of 7.0 to 7.5 per cent.

(c) and (d) As per the estimates available from CSO, the growth rate of Gross Value Added (GVA) of agriculture, industry, manufacturing and services sector are given in the table below.

Table 1: Growth in Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant (2011-12) basic prices (in percent)

Sectors	2016-17 (1st RE)	2017-18 (PE)
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	6.3	3.4
Industry	6.8	5.5
Manufacturing	7.9	5.7
Services	7.5	7.9

Source: CSO

Notes: 1st RE: First Revised Estimate, PE: Provisional Estimate

Revised funding pattern of social sector schemes

25. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has revised the funding pattern of several social sector schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that State Governments have given different reactions to the revised funding pattern on such schemes, State-wise;

(c) whether Government appreciates the genuine concerns of the State Governments; and

(d) the corrective steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Based on the recommendation of the Sub Group of Chief Ministers and in consultation with various Ministries/Departments and other Stakeholders, GoI has revised the funding pattern for Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSSs) which was communicated by NITI Aayog *vide* its O.M. dated 17.08.2016. It may also be stated that following the implementation of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the devolution to States has been increased from 32% to 42%, thereby increasing the resource availability with the States *vis-a-vis* the Centre. Further, the level of flexi fund available in each CSS has been raised from 10% to 25% after revising the funding pattern of CSS. This was done to enable the States to satisfy the local needs and undertake innovations. The trend in outlays in the Expenditure Budget of GoI for 28 CSSs and Central Sector Scheme for the last four years shown below reflects an increase of around 40% in BE 2018-19 compared to actual of 2015-16.

(₹ in crore)

Scheme Category	Actual 2015-16	Actual 2016-17	BE 2017-18	RE 2017-18	BE 2018-19
CSS	2,03,740	2,41,296	2,78,433	2,85,581	3,05,517
Central Sector Scheme	5,21,374	5,89,471	6,63,663	6,34,318	7,08,934
TOTAL	7,25,114	8,30,767	9,42,096	9,19,899	1,014,451

Shutting down of large ATMs by March, 2019

26. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the report published by the confederation of ATM industry which mentions that 1.13 lakh ATMs will be shut down by March, 2019;

(b) if so, whether Government believes the report to be accurate;

(c) whether any steps are being taken by Government to prevent inconvenience being caused to the citizens; and

(d) whether the shutting down of ATMs will impact the beneficiaries of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) 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.

(d) In addition to the ATM, the beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) can avail banking services provided by the Business Correspondents (BC) through their Micro ATMs.

GST exemption to agriculturists

27. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to exempt agriculturists from the purview of GST; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per section 23(1)(b) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (CGST Act for short), an agriculturist is not liable for registration under GST to the extent of supply of produce out of cultivation of land.

Further, as per section 2(7) of the CGST Act, an agriculturist means an individual or a Hindu Undivided Family who undertakes cultivation of land -

- (a) by own labour, or
- (b) by the labour of family, or
- (c) by servants on wages payable in cash or kind or by hired labour under personal supervision of any member of the family.

Disclosure of names of loan defaulters by RBI

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

- (a) whether RBI has complied with Supreme Court's direction and CIC directive to disclose details of wilful loan defaulters of public sector banks;
- (b) if so, names of top 100 defaulters, banks from which loans taken, loan amounts, date of availing loan, date of default, action taken and amount recovered in each case;
- (c) if RBI has not complied so far, specific reasons therefor and State legal provisions which prevent such disclosure;
- (d) whether such non-disclosure by RBI tantamounts to contempt of court; and
- (e) if so, whether Ministry will intervene to ensure that details are disclosed; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it had received an order dated 20.8.2018 from CIC asking RBI to explain the action taken or contemplated to be taken to recover loans from wilful defaulters of ₹ 50 crore and above, and that the order also stated that if RBI could not submit any part of the information, it may explain why it should not be directed to publish the details of information sought including the names of wilful defaulters.

RBI made its submissions before CIC *vide* letter dated 19.9.2018, giving details of its existing guidelines to banks for declaring borrowers as wilful defaulters, as also the action required to be taken against such wilful defaulters. As regards disclosure of wilful defaulters, RBI submitted to CIC that it was collecting data of wilful defaulters up to September 2014, that from December 2014 onwards this information is being

collected and disseminated by Credit Information Companies (CICs), and that some part of information is, however, received by RBI as reported by banks in the Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) database. Further, it was explained in RBI's submissions to CIC that the provisions of section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 prohibit RBI from disclosure of credit information. RBI also submitted that in a case pending before the Supreme Court, RBI had submitted a list of defaulters above ₹ 500 crore in a sealed cover claiming that it may not be disclosed, and that the matter is still under the consideration of the Supreme Court.

RBI has further informed that the above submissions were not considered favourably by CIC, and CIC issued a Show Cause Notice cum Order dated 2.11.2018 and subsequently another Order dated 16.11.2018. RBI has informed that it has since approached the High Court of Bombay for grant of *ad interim* relief in the matter.

Collection of gold under gold monetisation scheme

29. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the gold collected from the individuals under the Gold Monetisation Scheme during the last two years;

(b) the details of the gold collected from religious and other entities under the Gold Monetisation Scheme during the last two years;

(c) the extent to which the said Scheme has led to curbing of gold imports and benefited the jewellery industry; and

(d) the extent to which the said Scheme has led to an increase in recycled gold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) During the last two years i.e. in FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18, approximately 1134 kilograms of gold has been collected from the individuals/HUFs under the Gold Monetisation Scheme:

Year	Quantity of Gold deposited by Individuals/ HUFs (in grams)
FY 2016-17	6,05,539.06
FY 2017-18	5,28,899.54
TOTAL	1134,438.60

(b) During the last two years *i.e.* in FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18, approximately 10,872 kilograms of gold has been collected from temples/trusts, Mutual Funds/Gold ETFs and other entities *i.e.* companies/firms etc. under the Gold Monetisation Scheme.

Year	Quantity of Gold deposited by religious & other entities (in grams)
FY 2016-17	44,88,446.33
FY 2017-18	63,83,147.22
TOTAL	1,08,71,593.55

(c) It has benefited Jewellery industry. The Gold collected under GMS is being used to lend gold as Gold Metal Loan. It may be observed that there has not been significant increase in gold imports during the last four years, as under:

Period	Quantity imported in M.T.	Import Value in Billion USD
2014-15	915.47	34.41
2015-16	968.06	31.77
2016-17	780.15	27.52
2017-18	955.33	33.66

(d) Idle gold held by households, trusts and various institutions in India is deposited under this scheme. Therefore, this scheme has increased recycled gold to the extent of gold collected under GMS.

Review of PSBs under PCA

30. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had undertaken review of more public sector banks under Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the outcome of the PCA undertaken by RBI, Bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As per inputs received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard, performance review of commercial banks (including PSBs) is an ongoing process. A bank is placed under PCA framework based on the audited financial results and

supervisory assessment made by RBI. Certain risk thresholds have been defined, breach of which result in invocation of PCA and various mandatory and discretionary actions. Banks placed under PCA are monitored closely and their performance is reviewed on quarterly basis.

The key areas for monitoring banks under the revised PCA framework are capital, asset quality and profitability while leverage is monitored additionally as part of PCA framework. The indicators tracked for capital, asset quality and profitability are CRAR/Common Equity Tier 1 ratio, Net NPA ratio and Return on Assets respectively. Certain risk thresholds have been defined, breach of which result in invocation of PCA and various mandatory and discretionary actions.

Currently, 12 banks are placed under PCA *viz.*, Allahabad Bank, Bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra, Central Bank of India, Corporation Bank, Dena Bank, IDBI Bank Limited, Indian Overseas Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, UCO Bank and United Bank of India. Dhanlaxmi Bank is the only private sector bank under PCA.

Pressure on fiscal position of States

31. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has pointed the fiscal stress that the States are facing due to several factors including farm loan waiver;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the higher borrowing by the States could crowd out private investments;

(d) whether in recent years, signs of pressures on the fiscal position of States have re-emerged; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India in its publication entitled "State Finance: A Study of Budgets of 2017-18 and 2018-19" has stated that visible fiscal pressures are emerging for several States on the expenditure side, particularly on account of pay revisions, interest payments and other state-specific schemes like farm loan waivers.

(c) Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) has worked out a revised fiscal roadmap for the States to have zero revenue deficit and the fiscal deficit within 3% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Additional borrowing options to the States upto 0.5% of GSDP, over and above normal 3% limit have been allowed subject to States maintain their Debt to GSDP ratio within 25% and Interest Payment to Revenue Receipts ratio within 10% and also to have zero revenue deficit. Further, if a State is not able to fully utilise its sanctioned fiscal deficit of 3% of GSDP in any particular year during the 2016-17 to 2018-19 of FFC award period, it will have the option of availing this unutilised fiscal deficit amount (calculated in rupees) only in the following year but within FFC award period. For the purpose of calculating the unutilised borrowing space, the unutilised fiscal space as compared to fiscal deficit limit of 3% of GSDP is to be reckoned. Similarly, any additional borrowings availed beyond the State's entitlements shall be adjusted from Net Borrowing Ceiling of the following year. This roll over facility is expected to keep States within their fiscal deficit limit over time.

(d) and (e) Details indicating Fiscal Deficit to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the States from 2016-17 (Accounts) to 2018-19 (Budget Estimates) are given in the Statement (See below). High fiscal deficit of some States during 2016-17 (Accounts) is mainly due to borrowings permitted to States under Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) above their borrowing limit.

Statement

*State-wise Fiscal Deficit to Gross State Domestic Product
(GSDP) ratios (in per cent)*

Sl. No.	State	2016-17 (Accounts)	2017-18 (Revised Estimates)	2018-19 (Budget Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.4	3.4	2.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-3.8	2.8	2.0
3.	Assam	2.4	12.7	3.0
4.	Bihar	3.8	7.2	2.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.4	3.0	2.8
6.	Goa	1.5	4.6	4.8
7.	Gujarat	1.4	1.7	1.7

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	4.8	2.8	2.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4.7	5.4	5.2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.7	3.9	4.5
11.	Jharkhand	4.0	2.5	2.4
12.	Karnataka	2.5	2.8	2.9
13.	Kerala	4.3	3.4	3.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.3	3.4	3.3
15.	Maharashtra	1.7	1.8	1.8
16.	Manipur	2.5	3.5	2.4
17.	Meghalaya	2.5	3.8	3.4
18.	Mizoram	-1.3	3.2	1.0
19.	Nagaland	1.3	6.6	3.2
20.	Odisha	2.5	3.5	3.4
21.	Punjab	12.3	4.5	3.9
22.	Rajasthan	6.1	3.5	3.0
23.	Sikkim	-0.5	3.5	3.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.3	2.8	2.8
25.	Telangana	5.5	3.2	3.5
26.	Tripura	6.0	7.7	2.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4.5	3.1	3.0
28.	Uttarakhand	2.8	2.6	2.8
29.	West Bengal	2.4	2.4	1.7
ALL STATES/GDP		3.5	3.1	2.6

[Source: RBI: (-) sign indicates surplus]

Enrolment in contributory pension scheme from Kerala

32. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government employees enrolled in the contributory pension scheme and the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details and name of fund managers dealing with contributory pension system; and

(c) the total number of State Government employees from Kerala enrolled in the contributory pension system so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As on 31.10.2018, the total number of Government employees enrolled under the National Pension System (NPS) (including Central Government, State Government, and Autonomous Bodies) is 59,56,559. The details of State-wise number of subscribers are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The list of Pension Funds currently operating under NPS is as under:-

- Pension Funds (PFs) for Government Sector NPS schemes (Central and State both)
 - LIC Pension Fund Limited
 - SBI Pension Funds Pvt. Ltd.
 - UTI Retirement Solutions Ltd.
- Pension Funds (PFs) for Private Sector NPS schemes
 - HDFC Pension Management Co. Ltd.
 - ICICI Prudential Pension Fund Management Co. Ltd.
 - Kotak Mahindra Pension Fund Ltd.
 - LIC Pension Fund Ltd.
 - Reliance Capital Pension Fund Ltd.
 - SBI Pension Funds Pvt. Ltd.
 - UTI Retirement Solutions Ltd.
 - Birla Sun Life Pension Management Ltd

(c) As on 31.10.2018, 1,03,197 subscribers from the State Government of Kerala are enrolled under NPS.

Statement*State-wise no. of subscribers covered under NPS as on October 31, 2018*

Sl. No.	State	Central Government (Incl. CABs)	State Government (Incl. SABs)	Total No. of Subscribers
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11,564	229	11,793
2.	Andhra Pradesh	89,472	2,82,252	3,71,724
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12,119	13,991	26,110
4.	Assam	63,113	1,48,214	2,11,327
5.	Bihar	1,67,055	1,49,681	3,16,736
6.	Chandigarh	7,607	11,145	18,752
7.	Chhattisgarh	40,318	2,88,160	3,28,478
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,123	64	1,187
9.	Daman and Diu	1,240	18	1,258
10.	Defence*	21,867	113	21,980
11.	Delhi	1,66,908	5,300	1,72,208
12.	Goa	2,976	31,101	34,077
13.	Gujarat	48,112	1,84,245	2,32,357
14.	Haryana	64,759	1,39,359	2,04,118
15.	Himachal Pradesh	11,865	86,119	97,984
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	64,357	1,17,614	1,81,971
17.	Jharkhand	59,208	99,047	1,58,255
18.	Karnataka	61,540	2,18,137	2,79,677

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Kerala	43,151	1,03,197	1,46,348
20.	Lakshwadeep	1,971	22	1,993
21.	Madhya Pradesh	86,666	4,47,550	5,34,216
22.	Maharashtra	1,42,072	2,94,532	4,36,604
23.	Manipur	15,094	36,256	51,350
24.	Meghalaya	7,469	11,409	18,878
25.	Mizoram	2,573	6,903	9,476
26.	Nagaland	15,070	18,625	33,695
27.	NRI**	28	25	53
28.	Odisha	52,883	1,43,264	1,96,147
29.	Puducherry	2,955	12,642	15,597
30.	Punjab	44,511	1,57,113	2,01,624
31.	Rajasthan	1,34,725	4,05,147	5,39,872
32.	Sikkim	3,997	12,990	16,987
33.	Tamil Nadu	75,127	497	75,624
34.	Telangana	15,326	40,559	55,885
35.	Tripura	9,743	58	9,801
36.	Uttar Pradesh	2,21,788	4,75,465	6,97,253
37.	Uttarakhand	28,547	75,784	1,04,331
38.	West Bengal	1,40,059	774	1,40,833
TOTAL		19,38,958	40,17,601	59,56,559

Defence* - Subscribers of Govt Sector are mainly from Paramilitary forces who have given address like 88, APO. 56. APO etc.

NRI** - Subscribers have provided foreign address.

Benefits under special package to Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not extended the benefits under the special package announced to Andhra Pradesh in lieu of Special Category Status till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, what are benefits extended to Andhra Pradesh under this package; and

(c) the reasons for the problems in implementation of the special package announced to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The Central Government has announced a Special Assistance Measure to the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh which would make up for the additional Central share the State might have received during 2015-16 to 2019-20, if the funding of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) would have been shared at the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the State. The special assistance will be provided by way of repayment of loan and interest for the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed during 2015-2016 to 2019-20 by the State as and when it falls due. Accordingly, ₹15.81 crore has been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh in 2018-19 as reimbursement of interest payments of Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed since 2015-2016. Further, the Central Assistance provided under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, a sum of ₹14,294.20 crore have been released. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

(₹ in crore)

*Central Assistance provided under Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2014***Releases**

Provisions of APRA, 2014	Items identified for providing 'Special Assistance'	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total upto FY 2018-19
Section 46(2)	Resource gap	2303.00	500.00	1176.50	-	-	3979.50
Section 46(2) & (3) and 94 (2): special for backward areas.	Development Grant for 7 backward districts of the State covering Rayalaseema and North Coastal Region*	350.00	350.00	350.00	-	-	1050.00
Section 6 & 94 {3 & 4): Central support for creation of new capital city	Assistance for Capital City for Development of essential infrastructure etc.	1500.00*	550.00	450.00	-	-	2500.00
Section 90(1) Polavaram Irrigation Project is herebydeclared to be a National Project**	Polavaram National Project on Irrigation	250.00#	600.00^	2514.70#	2000#	1400#	6764.70

TOTAL	4403.00	2000.00	4491.20	2000.00	1400	14294.20
Special Assistance Measures						
Repayment of loan and interest for the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed during 2015-2016 to 2019-20 by the State					15.81	15.81
GRAND TOTAL	4403.00	2000.00	4491.20	2000.00	1415.81	14310.01

#: Provided by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR).

^: Includes grant of ₹ 200 crore released by Department of Expenditure.

**: Funding of 100% of the remaining cost of irrigation component only of the project for the period starting from 01.04.2014, to the extent cost of the irrigation component on that day would be provided.

*: Including ₹1000 crore released by Ministry of Urban Development

Securing monetary stability in India by RBI

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

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the newspaper report that the autonomy of Reserve Bank of India is at jeopardy due to meddling of Government in its day-to-day affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that India's Central Bank has failed to perform its primary duty of securing monetary stability in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the precautions taken by RBI to secure monetary stability in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The Government stated through a Press Release dated 31.10.2018 the statement appended (*See* below) that the autonomy for the Central Bank, within the framework of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (RBI Act), is an essential and accepted governance requirement and Governments in India have nurtured and respected this.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Statement***Ministry of Finance***

Autonomy for Central Bank, within the Framework of the RBI Act, Is an Essential and Accepted Governance Requirement: Says Government

Posted On: 31 OCT 2018 12:57PM by PIB Delhi

The autonomy for the Central Bank, within the framework of the RBI Act, is an essential and accepted governance requirement. Governments in India have nurtured and respected this. Both the Government and the Central Bank, in their functioning, have to be guided by public interest and the requirements of the Indian economy. For the purpose, extensive consultations on several issues take place between the Government and the RBI from time to time. This is equally true of all other regulators. Government of India has never made public the subject matter of those consultations. Only the final decisions taken are communicated. The Government, through these consultations, places its assessment on issues and suggests possible solutions. The Government will continue to do so.

Action against officials of Banks

35. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government took action against officials of banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Prevention of Corruption Act was badly drafted needing urgent amendments; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (b) Data provided by Reserve Bank of India(RBI) in respect of number of fraud cases (Amount involved in individual cases Rs 1 lakh and above) and action taken on the bank officials involved during the period 2015-2017 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013, for amending the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 19.08.2013 in order to fill certain gaps in description and coverage of the offence of bribery so as to bring it in line with the current international practice and also to meet more effectively, the country's obligations under United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). The Bill was considered by the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice in its 69th Report and the Law Commission of India in its 254th Report. The same was referred to the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha which submitted its report to Rajya Sabha on 12.08.2016. The recommendations made by the Select Committee were considered by the Government before the amendment Bill was moved for consideration of Rajya Sabha. The Bill was considered and passed by both the Houses of Parliament during the Monsoon Session, 2018 and the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Act, 2018 was notified and brought into force w.e.f. 26.07.2018. Some of the salient features of the amended law are as under:

- (i) Provide for a comprehensive definition of bribery with inclusion of an omnibus phraseology of deriving or providing undue advantage which would also cover gratification, other than those of pecuniary and monetary nature.

- (ii) Criminalizing the act of giving of bribe and putting in place an effective deterrent for such actions by individuals as also corporate entities.
- (iii) Creating a criminal liability for commercial organizations for inducement of public servant by individuals associated with commercial entities to contain supply side of corruption as also creating vicarious liability in respect of senior management in such cases where the corrupt activity has been indulged in with due connivance or consent of senior management.
- (iv) Making a clear distinction between collusive and coercive bribery.
- (v) Introducing an element of *mens rea* in the offence of criminal misconduct so that bona fide actions of a public servant are not viewed as offences merely because of the outcome of such honest and bona fide action.
- (vi) Providing for Higher levels of punishment for habitual offenders, be it bribe givers or bribe receivers.
- (vii) Providing for specific and stringent provisions for attachment of tainted property.

Statement

Bank-wise data on number of staff side action initiated/taken against bank employees involved in frauds (Amount involved \geq 1 Lakh) reported by banks 2015-2017

Bank Name	Number of staff action taken			Total number of staff action taken
	2015	2016	2017	
1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad Bank	74	116	121	311
American Express Banking Corp.	1	1	11	13
Andhra Bank	115	124	77	316
Axis Bank Limited	141	160	306	607
Bandhan Bank Limited		41	98	139
Bank of Baroda	312	225	137	674
Bank of India	11	8	14	33

1	2	3	4	5
Bank of Maharashtra	30	22	56	108
Canara Bank	111	291	216	618
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	32	36	36	104
Central Bank of India	322	274	132	728
Citibank N.A		2		2
City Union Bank Limited	11	1	6	18
Corporation Bank	243	124	148	515
DBS Bank Ltd.	1			1
DCB Bank Limited			1	1
Dena Bank	70	81	95	246
Doha Bank QSC		1		1
Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited		1	14	15
Export Import Bank of India		2		2
Federal Bank Ltd.	34	67	3	104
Hdfc Bank Ltd.	2	11	1	14
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.Ltd.			2	2
ICICI Bank Limited	732	625	879	2236
IDBI Bank Limited	83	82	3	168
Indian Bank	209	135	105	449
Indian Overseas Bank	284	41	18	343
Indusind Bank Ltd.	8	17	11	36
NG Vysya Bank Ltd.	11			11
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	18	16	61	95
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	24	35	11	70
Karjr Vysya Bank Ltd.	4	6	3	13
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	3	13	61	77

1	2	3	4	5
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Lab Ltd.			1	1
Lakshm. Vilas Bank Ltd.	29	16	47	92
Nainital Bank Ltd.	4		6	10
Oriental Bank of Commerce	196	80	12	288
Punjab and Sind Bank	40	12	34	86
Punjab National Bank	420	331	376	1127
Rbl Bank Limited		5		5
SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd.			1	1
Small Industries Dev. Bank of India	7	4		11
South Indian Bank Ltd.	27	20	19	66
Standard Chartered Bank	5		1	6
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	99	67	6	172
State Bank of Hyderabad	36	44	12	92
State Bank of India	698	338	251	1287
State Bank of Mysore	1	9		10
State Bank of Patiala	75	75	3	153
State Bank of Travancore	42	72	2	116
Subhadra Local Area Bank Ltd.			1	1
Syndicate Bank	599	219	76	894
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	20	26	12	58
The Dhanalakshmi bank Ltd.	14	26	1	41
The Industrial Finance Corp of India Ltd.		1		1
UCO Bank	152	321	82	555
Union Bank of India	181	66	30	277
United Bank of India	219	67	96	382
Vijaya Bank	12	2	5	19
Yes Bank Ltd.	23	1	104	128
GRAND TOTAL	5785	4360	3804	13949

Source: RBI

Tax treaties with foreign countries

36. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has executed tax treaties with many countries in the past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the tax treaties with others countries helped the nation in a big way to prevent economic offences; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) India has signed Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with 96 countries, out of which 95 DTAAs are presently in force. Besides India has also entered into Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with 19 countries and signed the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters & South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Multilateral Agreement.

(c) and (d) These agreements allow exchange of information between India and the other jurisdictions for tax purposes including information pertaining to round tripping and tax evasion. This acts as deterrence against tax evasion and related economic offences.

Slowdown in economic growth rate

37. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the economic growth rate for the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) whether the economic growth slowed down in the second half of 2016 onwards;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the measures taken for increasing the growth rate upto 7 per cent and above, in order to make all round growth in the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) As per the estimates available from Central Statistics Office, the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) market prices was 8.2 per cent in 2015-16, 7.1 per cent in 2016-17 and 6.7 per cent in 2017-18.

(b) and (c) The economic growth rate slowed from 7.9 per cent in first half (H1) of 2016-17 to 6.4 per cent in second half (H2) of 2016-17 and 6.0 per cent in H1 of 2017-18. However, the GDP growth of the economy picked up in H2 of 2017-18 to 7.4 per cent and further to 7.6 per cent in H1 of 2018-19. The overall economic growth of an economy is dependent on several factors that, *inter alia*, including structural, external, fiscal and monetary factors and it is difficult to pinpoint the impact of any one particular factor on the growth rate of GDP.

(d) The Government of India has taken various steps to boost the GDP growth of the economy. These, *inter alia*, include; fillip to manufacturing *via* Make in India programme and measures to improve ease of doing business, concrete measures for transport sector including measures for regional connectivity and power sector *via* schemes like Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY), starting of Multi Modal Terminal on River Ganga to promote inland waterways. Other measures include comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for textile industry. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. The Union Cabinet approved a significant increase in the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all Kharif and Rabi crops for 2018-19 season, in order to provide major boost to farmers' income. The Government has launched a phased program for bank recapitalization entailing infusion of capital to the public sector banks, to the tune of about ₹ 2.11 lakh crore over two financial years, which is expected to encourage banks to enhance lending. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted to achieve insolvency resolution in a time bound manner. Budget 2018-19 included various measures to provide a push to the economy, which among others, include major push to infrastructure *via* higher allocation to rail & road sector, reduced corporate tax rate of 25 per cent for companies with turnover up to ₹ 250 crore which is expected to help 99 per cent of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), etc. The Government launched a support and outreach program for helping the growth, expansion and facilitation MSME sector.

GST compensation to States

38. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Goods and Services Tax (GST) compensation paid to States by the Government has declined during the recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of States which are facing maximum revenue shortfall after the implementation of GST;

(d) whether GST collection has not been as was expected or targeted during some of the recent months; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor along with the details of GST collection during the current financial year, month and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The details of compensation released till now is as under:

Period for which compensation has been released	Amount (in ₹ crore)
July-August, 2017	10805
Sept-Oct, 2017	13694
Nov-Dec, 2017	3898
Jan-Feb, 2018	13085
March, 2018	6696
April-May, 2018	3899
June-July, 2018	14930
Aug-Sept, 2018	11922

(c) Details of GST compensation released to different States are given in Annexure.

(d) and (e) 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
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
December	84,314	–
January	89,825	–
February	85,962	–
March	92,167	–
Average	89885	97040

From the above Table, it is clear that GST collection in the current FY (2018-19) has been showing improvement compared to last FY (2017-18) except for the month of August, 2018.

Statement

Details of GST Compensation released to States/UTs.

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	GST compensation released for FY 2017-18 (₹ in crore)	GST compensation released for FY 2018-19 (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	382	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	0
3.	Assam	980	109
4.	Bihar	3140	1456

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	1589	1254
6.	Delhi	326	1997
7.	Goa	281	285
8.	Gujarat	4277	2000
9.	Haryana	1461	1143
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1059	894
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1160	854
12.	Jharkhand	1368	635
13.	Karnataka	7535	5188
14.	Kerala	2102	1880
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2668	1406
16.	Maharashtra	3077	2401
17.	Manipur	24	0
18.	Meghalaya	140	25
19.	Mizoram	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0
21.	Odisha	2264	1597
22.	Puducherry	385	300
23.	Punjab	4618	3716
24.	Rajasthan	2899	1281
25.	Sikkim	6	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	632	385
27.	Telangana	169	0
28.	Tripura	149	75
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2432	0
30.	Uttarakhand	1432	1187
31.	West Bengal	1608	683
	TOTAL	48178	30751

GST Collection and Compensation to States

39. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that GST collection during the second quarter of the current financial year had declined;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the current financial year so far, month-wise and the reasons for drop in GST collection during some months;

(c) whether Government has paid compensation to States during the above period;

(d) if so, the details thereof, month-wise; and

(e) whether any State Government has demanded more compensation and if so, the details thereof along with the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) 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
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
December	84,314	-
January	89,825	-
February	85,962	-
March	92,167	-
Average	89884.75	97039.625

From the above Table, it is clear that GST collection in the current FY (2018-19) has been showing improvement compared to last FY (2017-18) except for the month of August, 2018.

(c) to (e) The details of compensation released till now is as under:

Period for which compensation has been released	Amount (in ₹ crore)
July-August, 2017	10805
Sept-Oct, 2017	13694
Nov-Dec, 2017	3898
Jan-Feb, 2018	13085
March, 2018	6696
April-May, 2018	3899
June-July, 2018	14930
Aug-Sept, 2018	11922

Since the GST compensation to States is being paid by Union Government as per (GST Compensation to States) Act, 2017, which has been enacted as per recommendations of GST Council, comprising of Finance Ministers of all States with Union FM as its Chairman and therefore, question of any further demand of compensation doesn't arise.

Intensification of Debt Recovery

†40. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that intensification of the debt recovery has led to beginning of stuck-up debt recovery;
- (b) if so, whether Government is proposing to further intensify the debt recovery; and
- (c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) A fundamental change has been effected in the creditor-debtor relationship through the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and debarment of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

wilful defaulters and connected persons from the resolution process. As a result, Public Sector Banks reported record recovery of ₹ 60,713 crore in the first half of the current financial year, double the amount recovered during the first half of the previous financial year. Significant further recovery is expected as a number of high-value accounts are at advanced stages of the resolution process in National Company Law Tribunal.

Special facilities to honest tax-payers

‡41. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide special facilities to the honest tax-payers;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) An internal committee was constituted by Department of Revenue to recommend a scheme for grant of privileges to honest income taxpayers. The report of the committee is being examined by the government and no decision has yet been taken.

Measures to stop rupee depreciation and CAD

‡42. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that depreciation in rupee and deficit in current account is increasing;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any step to stop it; and

(c) if so, the details of such steps and by when the same will be taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The rupee witnessed two-way movement in 2018, showing a general depreciating trend up to early October and appreciating since then. The rupee

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

touched an intra-day low of ₹74.49 per US dollar on October 11, 2018, depreciating by 14.3 percent in 2018 mainly reflecting the rising crude oil prices and foreign portfolio investment outflows due to the rising interest rates in the US, international trade concerns and geo-political issues. However, the rupee recovered subsequently and closed at ₹69.58 per US dollar on November 30, 2018, showing a depreciation of 8.20 per cent against the US dollar this year. The general appreciating trend of the rupee since October was driven by the easing of crude oil prices and foreign portfolio inflows of US\$ 1.8 billion in the month of November.

Details of current account deficit (CAD) as recorded in India's balance of payments and CAD to GDP ratio are provided in the table 1. India's Current Account Deficit (CAD) increased to US\$ 15.8 billion in Q1 of 2018-19 (2.4 per cent of GDP) as compared with US\$ 15.0 billion in Q1 of 2017-18 (2.5 per cent of GDP).

Table 1: Current Account Deficit

Period	CAD (US \$ Billion)	CAD/GDP (Percentage)
2014-15	-26.9	-1.3
2015-16	-22.2	-1.1
2016-17	-14.4	-0.6
2017-18	-48.7	-1.9
2018-19 Q1	-15.8	-2.4

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

(b) and (c) It may be mentioned that the exchange rate of the rupee is market determined. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), however, intervenes in the domestic foreign exchange market to manage excessive volatility and maintain orderly conditions without having any fixed target or band for the exchange rate. The RBI will continue to monitor the evolving situation and take appropriate steps to bring stability during periods of forex market volatility.

Loans and subsidies disbursed to SCs/STs by PSBs

†43. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the data with regard to poverty ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the details regarding their present status in the rural and urban areas; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the quantum of loans and subsidies disbursed by nationalised banks during the last three years aimed at providing the assistance to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; the scheme-wise, bank-wise details including the number of accounts during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The poverty ratio data for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), based on the Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12, is given below:

Social Group	Rural	Urban
	2011-12	2011-12
SCs	31.50	21.70
STs	45.30	24.10

Source: NITI Aayog

(b) Bank-wise details of loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to SCs and STs during the last three years, as reported by RBI, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Total amount of loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks to SC/ST communities during the last three years (No. of accounts in absolute terms; Amount in Rupees thousands)

Bank Name	2016		2017		2018	
	No of A/C	Amount Disbursed	No of A/C	Amount Disbursed	No of A/C	Amount Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	178257	24983168	157669	23909608.47	NA	NA
State Bank of Hyderabad	18932	3024073	31467	4331052.16	NA	NA
State Bank of India	581510	19506747	698684	41616042.44	NA	NA
State Bank of Mysore	5319	845052	6107	1659891.76	NA	NA
State Bank of Patiala	18842	1704166	24808	3207795	NA	NA
State Bank of Travancore	102749	19860114	192197	30255092	NA	NA
SBI and Its Associates	905609	69923320	1110932	104979481.8	588832	114571024.6
Allahabad Bank	117205	13642508	135238	17050493.23	226899	21123246

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Bank	148862	15890441	143778	13698220.69	209445	19268716.89
Bank of Baroda	91815	15664587	137615	17949778.05	187009	28373028.88
Bank of India	194573	19227563	178256	21387.18	185283	25072.73
Bank of Maharashtra	59193	8101603	58781	8209445.62	46583	7896995
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	340	30820	0	0	NA	NA
Canara Bank	530659	53746645	294658	35021130.93	399130	43497633.41
Central Bank of India	205045	25100768	209156	24313020	205313	23626725
Corporation Bank	17021	2405705	42708	12869173	28208	4025613.35
Dena Bank	33989	6765847	26241	5692019.62	31074	7164664.79
IDBI Bank Limited	63046	5453642	102444	7731799.23	99664	11147948.23
Indian Bank	10152	705292	124117	10948263	125908	11715225
Indian Overseas Bank	114804	44677121	244704	56487927	107808	26583575
Oriental Bank of Commerce	61749	14836523	50807	42684684.54	32700	8361109.43
Punjab and Sind Bank	3553	675460	1969	624211.91	1729	603282.2
Punjab National Bank	233722	32038259	178977	32363779.29	195202	38182271.58
Syndicate Bank	137463	16153528	134662	67412763.28	42090	12566228.56
Uco Bank	43949	5547265	41631	5122529	105725	10308347.3
Union Bank of India	114992	11365774	100457	12368907.57	32285	4397323
United Bank of India	52791	11387438	51447	6873455.33	50683	7218019.27
Vijaya Bank	38045	6548847	64099	124311 15 62	43852	8259011 00
Nationalised Banks	2272968	309965636	2321745	389874104.1	2356590	294344036.6
GRAND TOTAL	3178577	379888956	3432677	494853585.9	2945422	408915061.2

NA: Merged with SBI

Source: RBI

Depreciation of rupee against dollar

†44. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the value of rupee in comparison to dollar is at the lowest level so far, if so, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the steps being taken by Government to check the depreciation of rupee; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The rupee witnessed a general depreciating trend in 2018 up to early October due to rising crude oil prices and rising interest rates in the US, international trade concerns and geo-political issues resulting in foreign portfolio investment outflows. The rupee touched a low of ₹74.49 per US dollar intra-day on October 11, 2018, depreciating by 14.3 per cent in 2018. However, the rupee recovered subsequently and closed at ₹ 69.58 per US dollar on November 30, 2018, showing a depreciation of 8.20 per cent against the US dollar during the year so far. The general appreciating trend of the rupee since October has been driven by the easing of crude oil prices and foreign portfolio inflows of US\$ 1.8 billion in the month of November.

(b) and (c) It may be mentioned that the exchange rate of the rupee is market determined. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), however, intervenes in the domestic foreign exchange market to manage excessive volatility and maintain orderly conditions without having any fixed target or band for the exchange rate. The RBI will continue to monitor the evolving situation and take appropriate steps to bring stability during periods of forex market volatility.

Tax returns filed and realised

45. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the tax returns filed since last three years till date along with zero tax returns filed, year-wise;

(b) the details of the refunds post-tax filing since last three years till date, year-wise;

(c) the details regarding the total number of PAN cards in India and the actual returns filed, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether Government imposed penalty for late filing of ITR; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the data regarding the total penalty collected, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Year-wise details of the income tax returns (ITRs) filed since financial year 2015-16 along with those of zero-tax returns filed are as follows:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total Number of ITRs filed (including revised returns)	Number of ITRs out of (c) with zero net tax liability
1.	2015-16	46,303,233	22,224,310
2.	2016-17	55,740,051	26,622,682
3.	2017-18	68,591,547	33,244,351
4.	2018-19 (up to October 2018)	60,017,541	25,138,908

(b) Year-wise details of the refunds paid since financial year 2015-16 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Number of Refunds	Total Amount of Refund (₹ Crores)
1.	2015-16	21,021,610	122,265
2.	2016-17	17,669,646	162,623
3.	2017-18	21,163,136	151,502
4.	2018-19 (up to November 2018)	23,463,966	117,881

(c) The details regarding the total number of PAN cards issued and the number of ITRs filed in respect of various States and Union Territories for financial year 2017-18 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The provisions for levy of fees for late filing of ITRs have been introduced with effect from Assessment Year 2018-19 only. A total sum of ₹ 35.14 crores has been imposed as late fees in the current financial year 2018-19 till November, 2018.

Statement*Tax returns filed and realised*

Sl. No.	Name of state	Cumulative number of PANs issued up to FY 2017-18	Number of ITRs (including revised) filed in FY 2017-18
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,03,802	27,267
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,95,76,371	40,59,895
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,67,698	21,650
4.	Assam	1,38,46,678	7,91,450
5.	Bihar	2,08,84,280	19,67,639
6.	Chandigarh	8,28,641	3,08,423
7.	Chhattisgarh	52,35,846	9,62,594
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,14,351	34,216
9.	Daman and Diu	2,29,021	23,686
10.	Delhi	1,42,88,849	37,81,101
11.	Foreign	11,61,094	3,99,136
12.	Goa	9,88,290	2,31,421
13.	Gujarat	2,24,87,635	70,53,256
14.	Haryana	1,17,51,630	24,26,779
15.	Himachal Pradesh	25,46,865	5,11,661
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	32,34,048	4,09,026
17.	Jharkhand	67,50,245	10,17,447
18.	Karnataka	2,25,44,465	37,05,713
19.	Kerala	1,16,82,288	16,00,029
20.	Lakshadweep	16,735	2,445
21.	Madhya Pradesh	1,40,27,058	28,09,746
22.	Maharashtra	5,50,47,674	1,11,73,447

1	2	3	4
23.	Manipur	6,10,596	40,169
24.	Meghalaya	5,72,245	42,176
25.	Mizoram	1,37,145	3,892
26.	Nagaland	3,75,137	22,695
27.	Odisha	75,58,685	11,70,875
28.	Puducherry	4,50,236	99,621
29.	Punjab	1,24,19,321	30,88,613
30.	Rajasthan	1,58,02,007	43,16,109
31.	Sikkim	2,18,067	12,550
32.	Tamil Nadu	2,54,91,651	46,13,164
33.	Telangana	47,41,269	4,25,655
34.	Tripura	9,19,143	76,726
35.	Uttar Pradesh	4,77,38,454	62,58,870
36.	Uttarakhand	35,61,489	6,99,753
37.	West Bengal	3,14,00,426	44,02,652
	TOTAL	37,99,09,435	6,85,91,547

Recovery of written off loans

46. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has written off loans worth ₹55,356 crores in last six months, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the loans which have been written off since last three years till date, State/UT/Bank-wise; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to recover these loans before writing them off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) 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 (NPAs) 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. As per RBI data on global operations (with provisional data as on September 2018) for Public Sector Banks (PSBs), the aggregate amount of reduction in NPAs of PSBs due to write-offs (including compromise) in the first half of the current financial year 2018-19 was ₹ 76,313 crore. Bank-wise, year-wise details of reduction in NPAs of PSBs due to write-offs (including compromise) for last three financial years are given in the Statement (*See* below). State-wise/Union territory (UT)-wise data is not centrally maintained.

(c) A number of measures have been taken to expedite and enable resolution of and recovery from stressed assets of PSBs over the last four years. 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. As per RBI's directions, cases have been filed under IBC before the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in respect of 39 large defaulters, amounting to about ₹ 2.69 lakh crore funded exposure (as of December 2017).

SARFAESI Act 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 Tribunals have been established to expedite recovery.

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, created online one-time settlement platforms and initiated monitoring of large-value accounts through specialised monitoring agencies.

Statement

*Reduction in NPAs of Public Sector Banks — due to write-offs
(including compromise)*

(Amounts in crore ₹)

Sl. No.	Bank	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
1.	Allahabad Bank	2,126	2,442	3,635
2.	Andhra Bank	814	1,623	1,666
3.	Bank of Baroda	1,554	4,348	4,948
4.	Bank of India	2,374	7,346	8,976
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	903	1,374	2,460
6.	Canara Bank	3,387	5,545	8,310
7.	Central Bank of India	1,334	2,396	2,924
8.	Corporation Bank	2,495	3,574	8,228
9.	Dena Bank	760	833	661
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	5,459	2,868	12,515
11.	Indian Bank	926	437	1,606
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	2,067	3,066	6,908
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,668	2,308	6,357
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	335	491	460
15.	Punjab National Bank	6,485	9,205	7,407
16.	Syndicate Bank	1,430	1,271	2,400
17.	UCO Bank	1,573	1,937	2,735
18.	Union Bank of India	792	1,264	3,477
19.	United Bank of India	649	714	1,867
20.	Vijaya Bank	510	1,068	1,539
21.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	643	1,560	39,151
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1,204	1,430	
23.	State Bank of India	15,955	20,339	

Sl. No.	Bank	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
24.	State Bank of Mysore	588	161	
25.	State Bank of Patiala	1,156	3,528	
26.	State Bank of Travancore	398	556	

Note: Write-offs are done after full provisioning, and as per RBIs 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. Further, the process recovery of dues from the borrower in such loan accounts continues and, therefore, the write-off does not benefit the borrower.

Source: RBI (global operations)

Role of RBI in increase of NPAs

47. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been rise in the NPAs during 2017-18 to ₹9.61 lakh crore, the details of NPAs since last three years till date, year-wise;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the CAG said that the increase in NPAs is due to asset liability mismatch, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the CAG has said that the increase in NPAs is due to the role played by RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) 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*, 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 SCBs, as per RBI data on domestic operations, rose from ₹ 7,28,808 crore as on 31.3.2017 to ₹ 9,62,621 crore as on 31.3.2018 and has declined to ₹ 9,46,062 crore (provisional data) as on 30.9.2018.

(b) and (c) The Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has apprised that audit of Public Sector Banks and RBI does not fall within CAG's audit mandate.

Special funds to backward districts/areas of States

48. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is releasing special funds to States for the development of backward districts/areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) backward districts/areas identified and funds released during the last three years, expenditure incurred by States from these funds, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Yes, the Central Government under Transfer to States-Demand No.40' has released funds to the States for development of Backward Districts/Areas - Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014, residual liabilities of the BRGF (Special Package for Bundelkhand Region, Special Plan for Bihar, Special Plan for West Bengal and Special Plan for KBK Districts of Odisha). The State-wise details are as below:

(₹ in crore)				
State/Backward districts	Funds released in 2015-16	Funds released in 2016-17	Funds released in 2017-18	Utilisation as reported by State to NITI Aayog
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2014				
Andhra Pradesh				
Ananthapuram, Kurnool, Kadapa, Chittoor, Srikulam, Vizianagaram and Guntur	350.00	350.00	-	946.47
Telangana				
Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Medak, Mehabubnagar, Rangareddy, Nalgonda and Khammam	450.00	450.00	450.00	1350.00

1	2	3	4	5
Special Package for Bundelkhand Region[^]				
Madhya Pradesh	405.58	215.00	359.53	3103.19
Uttar Pradesh	264.84	80.00	917.20	2094.17
Special Plan for KBK districts of Odisha**	132.07	367.93	-	865.83
Special Plan for Bihar (Now PM's package for Bihar)*	1887.53	1329.40	3414.00	8637.47
Special Plan for West Bengal#	836.77	-	-	7977.87

*: Cost of the projects sanctioned in 12th Five Year Plan ended in 2016-17 is ₹11,088.33 crore.

#: Cost of the projects sanctioned in 12th Five Year Plan ended in 2016-17 is ₹8,749.35 crore.

[^]: Cost of the project sanctioned in 12th Five Year Plan ended in 2016-17 is ₹4,400 crore.

** : Cost of the project sanctioned in 12th Five Year Plan ended in 2016-17 is ₹1,250 crore.

Breaching fiscal deficit limit by States

49. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several States have breached threshold of keeping the average fiscal deficit within 3 per cent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that farm loan waiver is severely affecting the States' fiscal deficit; and

(d) States which have crossed the said threshold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) has worked out a revised fiscal roadmap for the States to have zero revenue deficit and the fiscal deficit within 3% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Additional borrowing options to the States upto 0.5% of GSDP, over and above normal 3% limit have been allowed subject to States maintain their Debt to GSDP ratio within 25% and Interest Payment to Revenue Receipts ratio within 10% and also to have zero revenue deficit. Further, if a State is not able to fully utilise its sanctioned fiscal deficit of 3% of GSDP in any particular year during the 2016-17 to 2018-19 of FFC award period, it will have the option of availing this unutilised fiscal deficit amount (calculated in rupees) only in the following year but within FFC award period. For the purpose of calculating the unutilised

borrowing space, the unutilised fiscal space as compared to fiscal deficit limit of 3% of GSDP is to be reckoned. Similarly, any additional borrowings availed beyond the State's entitlements shall be adjusted from Net Borrowing Ceiling of the following year. This roll over facility is expected to keep States within their fiscal deficit limit over time.

Details indicating Fiscal Deficit to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the States from 2016-17 (Accounts) to 2018-19 (Budget Estimates) are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 31 (Part (d) and (e))]. High fiscal deficit of some States during 2016-17 (Accounts) is mainly due to borrowings permitted to States under Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) above their borrowing limit.

As per the Reserve Bank of India's report entitled "State Finance: A Study of Budgets of 2017-18 and 2018-19", total farm loan waiver by States is projected to be 0.32% of Gross Domestic Product in 2017-18 (Revised Estimates) and 0.2% of Gross Domestic Product in 2018-19 (Budget Estimates).

Inclusion of ATF under GST ambit

50. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned to introduce Aviation Turbine Fuel under the ambit of Goods and Services Tax;

(b) whether any deliberations regarding the same have taken place within the GST Council; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per Article 279 A (5) of the Constitution, the Goods and Service Tax Council shall recommend the date on which the goods and services tax be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel (ATF). As per the section 9(2) of the CGST Act, inclusion of these products in GST will require recommendation of the GST Council. So far, the GST Council has not made any recommendation for inclusion of ATF under GST.

(b) and (c) No deliberation has taken place on the issue in GST Council. The Council shall take up the issue of inclusion of petroleum products in GST at an appropriate time.

Merger of PSBs

51. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiatives for the merger of certain Public Sector Banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total turnover amount in each of the Public Sector Banks and Private Banks during the last year;

(c) whether Government has taken any efforts to find a solution with regards to the NPA issues, employees job assurance, number of bank branches and other bank related issues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's stand on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts of 1970 and 1980 provide that the Central Government, in consultation with 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, serving 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, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank may consider amalgamation of the three banks. Banks have since considered amalgamation, and the Board of Dena Bank has recommended the same, while Boards of Bank of Baroda and Vijaya Bank have given in-principle approval therefor.

(b) RBI has furnished bank-wise total income of PSBs and private sector banks in the financial year FY 2017-18 in this regard, which is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Over the last four and half years, Government has pursued comprehensive approach to address non-performing assets (NPA) issues Key elements are as under:

- (1) Recognising NPAs transparently: Forbearance has been ended and stressed assets classified as NPAs under the Asset Quality Review (AQR) in 2015 and subsequent recognition by banks. Further, restructuring schemes that permitted such forbearance have been discontinued in February 2018. As a result, as per RBI data, Standard Restructured Assets (SRAs) of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have declined from the peak of 6.5% in March 2015 to 0.49% in September 2018.
- (2) Resolving and Recovering value from stressed accounts through clean and effective laws and processes: A fundamental change has been effected in the creditor-debtor relationship through the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) and debarment of wilful defaulters and connected persons from the resolution process. A sizeable proportion of the gross NPAs of the banking system are at various stages of resolution in National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT). To make other recovery mechanisms as well more effective, Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Securities Interest (SARFAESI) Act has been amended to provide for three months' imprisonment in case borrower does not provide asset details, and for lender getting possession of mortgaged property within 30 days, and six new Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) have been established. As a result, NPAs of PSBs reduced by ₹ 2,61,359 crore over the last four and a half financial years. Further, PSBs reported record recovery of ₹ 60,713 crore in the first half of FY 2018-19 (HI FY 2018-19), which is more than double the recovery made in the first half of FY 2017-18, and gross NPAs have begun declining, with a reduction of ₹ 26,798 crore in HI FY 2018-19.

30-day plus overdue accounts (Special Mention Accounts (SMA) 1 and 2) have also reduced steadily to around 39% over five quarters (from Rs 2.25 lakh crore in June 2017 to ₹ 0.87 lakh crore in September 2018 for PSBs), indicating significant and sustained reduction in risk of fresh NPAs. Thus,

improvement in asset quality is evident with GNPA's having peaked, recognition nearly over, and the amount in SMA 1 and 2 reducing by 61% over five quarters. Further, with substantial provisioning, the provisional coverage ratio (PCR) of SCBs has risen steadily to 67.17% as of September 2018, from the pre-AQR level of 49.3% in March 2015, cushioning bank balance-sheets to absorb the impact of NPAs.

(3) Reforming banks through the PSB Reforms Agenda: Reforms include—

- number of lenders in consortium restricted by requiring minimum of 10%, for better managed consortium lending,
- ring-fencing of cash flows for prudent lending,
- monitoring of loans above ₹ 250 crore through specialised agencies for effective vigil,
- use of technology and analytics for comprehensive due- diligence across data sources,
- comprehensive checking of all accounts of ₹ 50 crore and above that turn NPA for wilful default and fraud,
- strict enforcement of conditions of loan sanction,
- establishment of Stressed Asset Management Verticals in banks for focussed recovery and timely and effective management of stressed accounts,
- collection of passport details of borrowers for loans above ₹ 50 crore, and
- enactment of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 in order to deter economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts.

As regards employee issues, bank branches and other bank-related issues, the same fall within the purview of the bank concerned, subject to RBI's guidelines/instructions and Board-approved policies of the bank concerned.

Statement*Total income in each of the PSBs and private sector banks in FY 2017-18*

(Amounts in crore Rupees)

Bank	Total income during FY 2017-18
Allahabad Bank	19,051
Andhra Bank	20,347
Axis Bank Ltd.	56,764
Bandhan Bank Ltd.	5,508
Bank of Baroda	50,430
Bank of India	43,752
Bank of Maharashtra	12,602
Canara Bank	48,195
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	1,422
Central Bank of India	26,658
City Union Bank Ltd.	3,935
Corporation Bank	19,941
DCB Bank Ltd.	2,724
Dena Bank	10,096
Federal Bank Ltd.	10,912
HDFC Bank Ltd.	95,619
ICICI Bank Ltd.	72,664
IDBI Bank Ltd.	30,040
IDFC Bank Ltd.	10,049
Indian Bank	19,522
Indian Overseas Bank	21,848
Indusind Bank Ltd.	22,031
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	7,117
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	6,378

Bank	Total income during FY 2017-18
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	6,600
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	23,801
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	3,389
Nainital Bank Ltd.	653
Oriental Bank of Commerce	20,181
Punjab and Sind Bank	8,530
Punjab National Bank	56,877
RBL Bank Ltd.	5,576
South Indian Bank Ltd.	7,030
State Bank of India	2,65,130
Syndicate Bank	24,582
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	3,757
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	1,116
UCO Bank	15,141
Union Bank of India	37,738
United Bank of India	10,556
Vijaya Bank	14,190
Yes Bank Ltd.	25,493

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Illegal diversion of agricultural credit

52. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of the fact that several loans under the agriculture bracket of the priority sector lending scheme are being given to big corporations, to the tune of ₹ 100 crores per loan by Public Sector Banks;

(b) whether the Ministry has an action plan to improve institutional access to finance specifically for small and marginal farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this plan will attempt to reduce the incidence of finance being diverted towards large agri-business firms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Master Direction dated 07.07.2016 on Priority Sector Lending (PSL)-Targets and Classification, lending to agriculture sector has been defined to include (i) Farm Credit (which will include short-term crop loans and medium/long-term credit to farmers) (ii) Agriculture Infrastructure and (iii) Ancillary Activities.

(b) A list of eligible activities under the agriculture infrastructure is indicated below:

- (i) Loans for construction of storage facilities (warehouse, market yards, godowns and silos) including cold storage units/cold storage chains designed to store agriculture produce/products, irrespective of their location.
- (ii) Soil conservation and watershed development.
- (iii) Plant tissue culture and agri-biotechnology, seed production, production of bio-pesticides, bio-fertilizer, and vermi composting.

For the above loans, an aggregate sanctioned limit of ₹ 100 crore per borrower from the banking system, will apply.

Loans for Food and Agro-processing up to an aggregate sanctioned limit of ₹ 100 crore per borrower from the banking system is, *inter alia*, eligible activity under Ancillary activities.

The Government of India/ Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/ National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have, *inter alia*, taken the following major initiatives for providing hassle free crop loans to farmers including Small Farmer Marginal Farmer (SF/MF):

- As per RBI directions, Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks are required to lend 18% of the Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent to Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher, towards 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. Similarly, in the case of Regional Rural Banks 18% of their total outstanding advances is required to be towards agriculture and a sub-target of 8% has been set for lending to small and marginal farmers.

- With a view to ensuring 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%.
- 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/-. Banks were advised by the RBI to dispense with the requirement of 'No Due Certificate' for small loans up to ₹50,000/- to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers, and the like and, instead, obtain self-declaration from the borrower.
- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks.

Usage of financial services in rural areas

53. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of the NABARD All India Rural Financial Inclusions Survey (NAFIS) 2016-17 and its findings on the usage of financial instruments by rural households, especially of savings accounts;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken concrete steps to increase usage of institutional savings accounts as only 55 per cent of households reported savings and of these 53 per cent saved with institutions;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken concrete steps to increase repeated usage of financial products and services, including tackling the issue of dormant accounts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As per the NABARD All India Rural Financial Inclusions Survey (NAFIS) 2016-17, 50.6% of all households (including agricultural and non-agricultural households) in Tier-III to Tier-VI centres with population of less than 50,000 have saved any money during one year preceding date of survey.

With a view to increasing banking penetration and to promote financial inclusion across the country, a National Mission on Financial Inclusion known as Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched on 28th August, 2014 at national level by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Under the Yojana, a Basic Saving Bank Deposit (BSBD) account is opened without requirement of any minimum balance. Till 28.11.2018, 33.38 crore accounts have been opened across the country with aggregate deposit of ₹84,337 crore. Out of total 33.38 crore accounts, 19.75 crore (59.16%) are at rural/semi-urban centres.

Further, to consolidate the gains made through financial inclusion initiatives implemented so far and deepen it further to accelerate the participation of the masses in the economic growth of the country, PMJDY has been extended beyond 14.8.2018 with following modification:

Existing Over Draft (OD) limit of ₹ 5,000 revised to ₹ 10,000.

- There will not be any conditions attached for OD upto ₹ 2,000.

- Age limit for availing OD facility revised from 18-60 years to 18-65 years.
- The accidental insurance cover for new RuPay card holders raised from existing ₹1 lakh to ₹ 2 lakh to new PMJDY accounts opened after 28.8.2018.

For opening of accounts under PMJDY, the focus has now been shifted to from "every household to every adult", with added emphasis on usage of accounts by enhancing DBT flows through these accounts, adoption of social security schemes, linking saving product to Jan Dhan accounts, promoting digital payments through the use of RuPay cards, etc.

Reduction of ATMs

54. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes any measure to reduce ATMs in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether ₹ 2000 notes are not provided through ATM in the country; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) As apprised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), ATMs are dispensing ₹ 2000 currency notes.

Cash deficit and its effect on national economy

55. 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.

Banking facilities in Panchayats in Kerala

56. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gram Panchayats and villages in the State of Kerala who do not have any banking facilities; and

(b) the steps taken to provide banking facilities to such villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As informed by State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), convener Bank of Kerala, all Gram Panchayats and centres with population above 5000 in Kerala are adequately covered with brick and mortar bank branches/Core Banking Solution (CBS) enabled Banking Correspondent (BC).

Merger of PSBs

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

(a) whether Government is planning to move forward with any plans to merge Public Sector Banks, if so, the details thereof including the benefits expected out of such mergers for the banks under crisis and the expected benefits for the better performing banks out of the merger; and

(b) if so, whether Government has consulted the RBI before such mergers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) 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, serving 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, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank may consider amalgamation of the three banks. Banks have since considered amalgamation, and the Board of Dena Bank has recommended the same, while Boards of Bank of Baroda and Vijaya Bank have given in-principle approval therefor.

Managing Fiscal Deficit

58. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government missed the GST Revenue Collection targets by ₹22,000 crores, which will adversely affect the fiscal deficits;

(b) the way in which high oil prices in the global market affected the fiscal deficit in India; and

(c) whether Government has planned certain disinvestments or sell-offs to meet the fiscal deficit targets, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Against the budget estimate of ₹ 603900 crore for Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) in the financial year 2018-19, the net CGST collection till October, 2018 has been ₹ 214947 crore. In addition, Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) net of refunds and apportionment of about 25000 crore and ₹ 47716 crore in compensation cess fund is available with the Union of India. Further, the average gross GST collection in the financial year 2018-19 is ₹ 97040 crore as compared to the average collection of last year ₹ 89885 crore. As the GST collection for the remaining four months in the financial year have to be taken into account, it cannot be said at this stage that the fiscal deficit has adversely affected because of fall in GST collection.

(b) The oil prices have an impact on fiscal deficit through two routes. There is an upward pressure on subsidy payment and an increase in non-tax revenues to the Centre. The former worsens the fiscal deficit, while the later reduces fiscal deficit. The net impact depends on the magnitude of the two opposing effects and the duration of the higher oil price in global market. However, the oil price in the global market has recently come down drastically. Hence, the impact on fiscal deficit is minimal.

(c) The Government through a variety of measures including listing of unlisted Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), Offer for Sale (OFS) mechanism, Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), buyback of shares and strategic disinvestment of CPSEs/Units/subsidiaries, plans to achieve the target for disinvestment set for 2018-19.

A number of Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) have been launched and such CPSEs got listed in the current year (MIDHANI, RITES, IRCON and GRSE). A number of companies have been identified for buyback of shares also. The OFS of Coal India Ltd. was successfully completed. The strategic disinvestment of Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation Limited (HSCC) has been completed. The ETF route has proved to be very effective in attracting investor interest and both the Bharat-22 ETF FFO(Further Fund Offer) launched in June 2018 and CPSE-ETF FFO in November,2018 were very successful. Against B.E. of ₹ 80,000 crore, till 03.12.2018, ₹ 32,247 crore has been realized.

Reduction in risk weight on banks by RBI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Housing Board (NHB) are investigating and inspecting the books of accounts of some enterprises and their housing finance companies in cases of loan default to builders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether RBI is considering to reduce the risk weight for Banks on their lending to those companies and 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) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) conducts inspection of Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) registered with it, under Section 45N of the RBI Act, 1934. During the on-site inspections of NBFCs, including those with exposure to real estate sector, asset quality is examined among other things.

The National Housing Bank (NHB) supervises the functioning of Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) registered with it *inter alia*, through on-site inspections, market intelligence and off-site surveillance mechanisms, through periodic returns/information and their verification etc. During the course of inspection, if a particular loan account

sanctioned by HFC is found to be in default, the same is examined from the perspective of prudential norms including asset quality.

(c) Banks have been advised by RBI to provide Risk Weights on their exposure to Corporates & HFCs as per the ratings assigned by the external Credit Rating Agencies registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India Ltd.(SEBI) and accredited by the RBI, in terms of extant circulars read along with Master Circular on Basel III Capital Regulations.

Tax evasion complaints to CBDT

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

(a) whether Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) have received complaints of tax evasion, stashing of unaccounted money through sale of property in lockers of a Private Sector Bank in Malviya Nagar and non-filing of accurate TDS in property transactions etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the CBDT on complaints received during the last six months;

(c) whether CBDT has also received complaints against NRIs transferring money to New Zealand through Hawala transactions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Complaints of tax evasion, including *inter alia* allegations of stashing unaccounted money and non-filing of accurate TDS in property transactions, are received by the Government at different levels including Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) as well as in field offices of CBDT. There is no centralised database maintaining allegation-wise details of such complaints received across the country by various offices of the CBDT.

(b) The complaints received in CBDT and its field offices are forwarded to the respective jurisdictional authorities for appropriate action, including investigation. Investigation on complaints of tax evasion is an ongoing process and each complaint containing allegations of violations of provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 as well as the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income And Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015 is examined and necessary action as per the provisions of the applicable Act

is taken by the jurisdictional Income-tax authorities depending upon the nature of allegations, evidences supplied, quantum of tax evasion alleged and other relevant facts and circumstances of the case. Based upon the outcome of investigation and evidence gathered on the relevant issues, including the issues emanating from complaints, determination of income (including undisclosed income, if any) and tax liability is done at the time of assessment of income, following the quasi-judicial process under the applicable Act. Applicable penalties are levied and prosecutions instituted in appropriate cases. Disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Act.

(c) Same as (a) above.

(d) Same as (b) above.

Disclosure of names of wilful defaulters of loans

61. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court and Central Information Commission (CIC) have asked the RBI to disclose the names of wilful defaulters of loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether RBI is ready to share the details;

(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) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it had received an order dated 20.8.2018 from CIC asking RBI to explain the action taken or contemplated to be taken to recover loans from wilful defaulters of ₹ 50 crore and above, and that the order also stated that if RBI could not submit any part of the information, it may explain why it should not be directed to publish the details of information sought including the names of wilful defaulters.

RBI made its submissions before CIC vide letter dated 19.9.2018, giving details of its existing guidelines to banks for declaring borrowers as wilful defaulters, as also the action required to be taken against such wilful defaulters. As regards disclosure of wilful defaulters, RBI submitted to CIC that it was collecting data of wilful defaulters

up to September 2014, that from December 2014 onwards this information is being collected and disseminated by Credit Information Companies (CICs), and that some part of information is, however, received by RBI as reported by banks in the Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) database. Further, it was explained in RBI's submissions to CIC that the provisions of section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 prohibit RBI from disclosure of credit information. RBI also submitted that in a case pending before the Supreme Court, RBI had submitted a list of defaulters above ₹ 500 crore in a sealed cover claiming that it may not be disclosed, and that the matter is still under the consideration of the Supreme Court.

RBI has further informed that the above submissions were not considered favourably by CIC, and CIC issued a Show Cause Notice cum Order dated 2.11.2018 and subsequently another Order dated 16.11.2018. RBI has informed that it has since approached the High Court of Bombay for grant of *ad interim* relief in the matter.

Shareholders of GSTN

62. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Goods, Services Tax Network (GSTN) has been modified so that the entire shareholding of GSTN is with Government and the Government Institutions;

(b) if so, on which date the decision was taken and the reasons for the same; and

(c) the names of current shareholders and the proportion of their respective shareholding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Considering the nature of State functions performed by GSTN, GST Council and Union Cabinet had decided that GSTN be converted into a fully owned Government Company. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 26th Sep, 2018 approved the proposal of restructuring of GSTN, with 100% Government ownership, where Centre and State would each hold 50%. GSTN has initiated the process of transfer of 51% equity of the company held by the Non-Government Institutions to the Centre and States, as per provisions of Companies Act, 2013, and the Rules made thereunder.

(c) The names of current shareholders and the proportion of their respective shareholding are given in the Statement.

Statement*List of Shareholders of GSTN as on 5th December, 2018*

Sl. No.	Names	Total	%
1.	Central Government	2450000	24.50
2.	Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers	80000	0.80
3.	LIC Housing Finance Ltd.	1100000	11.0
4.	Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited	1000000	10.0
5.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	1000000	10.0
6.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	1000000	10.0
7.	NSE Strategic Investment Corporation Ltd.	1000000	10.0
8.	Govt. of Punjab	79000	0.79
9.	Govt. of Gujarat	79000	0.79
10.	Govt. of Haryana	79000	0.79
11.	Govt. of Odisha	79000	0.79
12.	Union Territory of Puducherry	79000	0.79
13.	Govt. of Tamil Nadu	79000	0.79
14.	Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir	79000	0.79
15.	Govt. of Maharashtra	79000	0.79
16.	Govt. of Rajasthan	79000	0.79
17.	Govt. of Sikkim	79000	0.79
18.	Govt. of Karnataka	79000	0.79
19.	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	79000	0.79
20.	Govt. of Meghalaya	79000	0.79
21.	Govt. of Bihar	79000	0.79
22.	Govt. of Himachal Pradesh	79000	0.79
23.	Govt. of Nagaland	79000	0.79
24.	Govt. of Mizoram	79000	0.79

Sl. No.	Names	Total	%
25.	Govt. of Uttarakhand	79000	0.79
26.	Govt. of Kerala	79000	0.79
27.	Govt. of Manipur	79000	0.79
28.	Govt. of Tripura	79000	0.79
29.	Govt. of Assam	79000	0.79
30.	Govt. of Delhi	79000	0.79
31.	Govt. of Goa	79000	0.79
32.	Govt. of West Bengal	79000	0.79
33.	Govt. of Jharkhand	79000	0.79
34.	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh	79000	0.79
35.	Govt. of Chhattisgarh	79000	0.79
36.	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh	79000	0.79
37.	Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh	79000	0.79
TOTAL		10000000	100.00

Economic growth reduced due to GST

63. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's economic growth was pushed downward in 2017 due to the Goods and Services Tax as well as protracted issues of corporate and bank balance sheet problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India's GDP grew at 6.6 per cent in 2017, down from 7.1 per cent in 2016;

(d) whether India's GDP is likely to grow at 7.2 per cent in 2018 and 7.4 in next year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Attaining and sustaining high economic

growth depends on number of factors *viz.* structural, external, fiscal and monetary factors as well as the reform measures undertaken. However, there is no strict one to one correspondence of economic growth to each one of these factors. The growth of GDP at constant (2011-12) prices for India was 7.1 per cent and 6.7 per cent in 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. However, the economy regained its growth momentum with the growth rate of GDP picking up to 7.6 per cent in the first half (April-September) of 2018-19.

(d) and (e) Economic Survey 2017-18, presented in January 2018 indicated the growth of GDP in 2018-19 could be in the range of 7.0 to 7.5 per cent. In fifth bi-monthly monetary policy statement, 2018-19, Reserve Bank of India projected India's GDP growth for 2018-19 at 7.4 per cent. India's economic growth projections done by different International agencies are given below.

Table 1: Projected economic growth for India (per cent)

Agency/Organization	2018-19	2019-20
International Monetary Fund	7.3	7.4
World Bank	7.3	7.5
Asian Development Bank	7.3	7.6

Customs shipment *via* foreign post offices

64. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs Department plans to permit e-commerce shipment *via* foreign post offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the plan to allow e-commerce exports through all foreign post offices will be without benefits from Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) for now; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir, e-commerce shipments are allowed *via* foreign post offices.

(b) Exports by Post Regulations, 2018, prescribing the Postal Bill of Export-I for e-commerce shipments and Postal Bill of Export-II for non-e-commerce shipments, have

been issued. Further, Circular No. 14/2018-Customs dated 4th June 2018 has been issued clarifying the procedure for e-commerce exports, non-e-commerce exports and personal imports through posts.

(c) and (d) 19 Post offices have been notified as foreign post office *vide* Notification No. 31/2017-Customs dated 31st March, 2017 for the import and export of goods. Department of Commerce *vide* their Notification No. 22/2015-2020 dated 26th July, 2018 have permitted the MEIS benefit to export of goods through any notified foreign post office.

Amendments to GST laws

65. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed as many as 46 amendments to the GST laws-Central GST,, State GST, Integrated GST and Compensation to States Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had invited stakeholders' comments on the draft proposals for amending GST laws by July 15, 2018; and

(d) if so, the response received by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government had proposed around 46 amendments to the Goods and Services Tax (GST) laws *viz.*, the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017.

The details of the proposed amendments were placed on the Government's website *www.mygov.in* at the following link:

<https://www.mv.gov.in/eroupissue/stakeholder-consultation-proposed-changes-gst-laws/>

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The Government had invited comments from the stakeholders on the draft proposals for amending the GST laws by 15th July, 2018. A total of 1285 responses have been received on *www.mygov.in* portal till 15th July, 2018. Various

representations on the proposed amendments have also been received from trade and industry bodies, chambers of commerce and other stakeholders.

The suggestions were examined and placed before the GST Council and based on the recommendations of the Council, modifications were made and the amendment bills were introduced in the Parliament.

Consequently, the amendments proposed to the said Acts were passed by the Parliament and received the assent of the Hon'ble President of India on 29th August, 2018. However, the amendments shall be brought into force after similar amendments in the respective State Goods and Services Tax Acts are carried out by the States.

Currency shortage in PSBs

66. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that currency shortage in Public Sector Banks in many regions of the country have come to the notice of Government;

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

(c) whether Government have taken prompt action to rectify the situation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) RBI has not received any reference from Public Sector Banks regarding currency shortage in the recent past. Position of fresh/re-issuable notes in currency chests of banks are being monitored on regular basis and adequate supply of cash is being ensured.

(b) and (c) In view of the reply at (a) above, question does not arise.

Streamlining education loan availing system

67. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the students are facing many hardships in availing education loans from Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs);

(b) the steps taken by Government/proposed to be taken by Government to streamline the education loan availing system;

(c) whether Government has received any representation from student community to increase the collateral free loan limit from existing ₹7.5 lakhs to ₹10 lakhs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) All banks follow Indian Banks' Association (IBA) Model Education Loan Scheme and grant education loan as per instructions issued by the Government/ Reserve Bank of India/Indian Banks' Association. Complaints regarding education loans, as and when received by the Government, are taken up with banks concerned for corrective action.

(b) The Model Education Loan Scheme is modified from time to time by IBA. The last such revision was done in August, 2015. The revised scheme *inter alia* provides for (i) repayment period upto 15 years, (ii) one year moratorium for repayment after completion of studies in all cases, (iii) moratorium taking into account spells of unemployment/under-employment, say two or three times during the life cycle of the loan and (iv) moratorium for the incubation period if the student wants to take up a start-up venture after graduation, (v) collateral free loans upto ₹ 7.5 Lakh under the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (CGFSEL), (vi) provision of online application on the web based Portal *viz* Vidya Lakshmi Portal where students can view, apply and track the education loan applications online by accessing the portal, etc.

(c) and (d) No such proposal has been received.

Relaxation of norms for PSBs under PCA framework

68. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a board meeting between Government and RBI officials was held on 19th November, 2018;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the decision to relax some of the norms for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) under Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework has been taken to allow credit flow in market;

(c) if so, justification behind such a move considering weak PSBs which still do not have access to significant amount of capital; and

(d) which of these banks have yet complied to 11.5 per cent current adequacy ratio and what steps have been taken to ensure the compliance of all 11 Banks under PCA framework?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As per input received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), its Central Board met on November 19, 2018 and agreed to extend the transition period for implementing the last tranche of 0.625% under the Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) by one year, *i.e.*, up to March 31, 2020. With regard to banks under PCA, it was decided that the matter will be examined by RBI's Board for Financial Supervision (BFS).

RBI has informed that banks placed under the PCA framework are monitored closely and their performance reviewed on quarterly basis. The Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratios (CRAR) of 11 PSBs at the end of financial year 2017-18 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratios (CRAR) of PSBs placed under the PCA framework, as on 31.3.2018

Banks	CRAR
Allahabad Bank	8.68%*
Bank of India	12.94%
Bank of Maharashtra	11.00%
Central Bank of India	9.04%
Corporation Bank	9.23%
Dena Bank	11.09%
IDBI Bank Limited	10.41%
Indian Overseas Bank	9.25%
Oriental Bank of Commerce	10.50%
UCO Bank	10.94%
United Bank of India	12.62%

*Bank's capital shortfall of ₹ 463 crore for complying with the regulatory minimum CRAR requirement of 9% was met through infusion of capital by the Government of India of an amount of ₹ 1,790 crore, before declaration of the first quarter results of the bank, in the current financial year.

Non-disclosure of list of wilful bank defaulters

69. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Information Commission (CIC) has issued a show-cause notice to Reserve Bank of India for non-disclosure of wilful defaulters list under the bad loans category;

- (b) if so, the reasons behind the non-disclosure of the list of wilful defaulters;
- (c) whether Government seeks to invoke Section 7 of the RBI Act in lieu of the above-mentioned interpretation;
- (d) if not, how Government will then ensure the list of wilful defaulters is disclosed considering the bad state of the banking sector in the country; and
- (e) the action taken till date against the bank defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that it had received an order dated 20.8.2018 from CIC asking RBI to explain the action taken or contemplated to be taken to recover loans from wilful defaulters of ₹ 50 crore and above, and that the order also stated that if RBI could not submit any part of the information, it may explain why it should not be directed to publish the details of information sought including the names of wilful defaulters.

RBI made its submissions before CIC *vide* letter dated 19.9.2018, giving details of its existing guidelines to banks for declaring borrowers as wilful defaulters, as also the action required to be taken against such wilful defaulters. As regards disclosure of wilful defaulters, RBI submitted to CIC that it was collecting data of wilful defaulters up to September 2014, that from December 2014 onwards this information is being collected and disseminated by Credit Information Companies (CICs), and that some part of information is, however, received by RBI as reported by banks in the Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) database. Further, it was explained in RBI's submissions to CIC that the provisions of section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 prohibit RBI from disclosure of credit information. RBI also submitted that in a case pending before the Supreme Court, RBI had submitted a list of defaulters above ₹ 500 crore in a sealed cover claiming that it may not be disclosed, and that the matter is still under the consideration of the Supreme Court.

RBI has further informed that the above submissions were not considered favourably by CIC, and CIC issued a Show Cause Notice cum Order dated 2.11.2018 and subsequently another Order dated 16.11.2018. RBI has informed that it has since approached the High Court of Bombay for grant of *ad interim* relief in the matter.

- (e) A number of steps have been taken to reduce incidence of default on account of wilful defaulters. To deter wilful defaulters, as per RBI's instructions, they 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. As per data reported by PSBs, as on 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 (SARFAESI Act) in respect of 7,616 cases of wilful defaulters. Further, as per Securities and Exchange Board of India Regulations, wilful defaulters and companies with wilful defaulters as promoters/directors are debarred from accessing capital markets to raise funds. In addition, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) has been amended to debar wilful defaulters from participating in the insolvency resolution process.

For enabling a clean credit system in future and deterring economic offenders from evading the process of Indian law by remaining outside Indian jurisdiction, Government has introduced the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018 to provide for attachment and confiscation of fugitive economic offender's property. Further, Government has advised 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.

Offloading Stake in Coal India

70. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to offload a stake in state run Coal India to speed up asset sales after a disastrous attempt to find a buyer for the cash strapped national airlines;

(b) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government's plan to raise about US \$ 12 billion in the current year from asset sale is at a risk after a high profile plan to sell Air India ground to halt as no prospective buyer emerged; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P): (a) and (b) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 18.11.2015, approved disinvestment of 10% paid-up equity capital of Coal India Limited (CIL) out of Government's shareholding of 78.34%

through the approved method of disinvestment. Government has realized an amount of ₹ 5235.63 crores by disinvesting 3.20% of equity shares of CIL through Offer for Sale (OFS) mechanism during October-November, 2018.

Further, with approval of Alternative Mechanism, Government has divested 2.21 % of its holding in CIL through Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) Scheme during Further Fund Offer (FFO) period of 27-30, November, 2018. The CPSE ETF constitutes stocks of 11 CPSEs, including CIL. Government realized an amount of ₹ 17,000 crores through FFO 3 of CPSE ETF Scheme.

(c) and (d) The Budget Estimate (BE) for disinvestment during the year 2018-19 has been fixed at ₹80,000 crore.

Funding issues with Pradhan Mantri Jan Dan Yojana (PMJDY)

71. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) are supposed to be cost free for struggling Banks but they are required to bear the cost of the accounts;

(b) if so, the details of expenditure incurred by each public sector bank as on 31st December, 2017;

(c) the number of Jan Dhan accounts which are active and inactive as on date; and

(d) the steps Government is taking to give a fillip to Jan Dhan Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India's guidelines dated 10.08.2012, Basic Savings Bank Deposit (BSBD) accounts including PMJDY accounts are opened without any charges for the beneficiaries. Like all other accounts in banking business, there is a cost for maintaining PMJDY accounts as well. However, deposits under PMJDY accounts are low cost source of fund for banks which compensates the maintenance cost of these accounts.

(c) As on 28.11.2018, out of the total 33.38 crore PMJDY accounts, 28.03 crore (84%) accounts are operative.

(d) To give the impetus to financial inclusion activities and bring transformative changes in the country, the Government has decided to extend the comprehensive PMJDY program beyond 28.8.2018 with the change in focus on opening accounts from "every household" to "every adult", with following modification:

- (i) Existing Over Draft (OD) limit of ₹ 5,000 revised to ₹ 10,000.
- (ii) There will not be any conditions attached for OD upto ₹ 2,000.
- (iii) Age limit for availing OD facility revised from 18-60 years to 18-65 years.
- (iv) The accidental insurance cover for new RuPay card holders raised from existing ₹1 lakh to ₹ 2 lakh to new PMJDY accounts opened after 28.8.2018.

Sale of assets of CPSEs

72. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government identified certain assets of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and gave in-principle approval for strategic sale;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many of them are loss making and how many have come out from the loss in the last three years;

(d) whether land, building, residential flats of these enterprises would be put on strategic sale, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount that would be raised by way of strategic sale and divesting stakes in these enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The Government has given 'in-principle' approval for the strategic disinvestment of 24 CPSEs including subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures. List of CPSEs, Subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures for which Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Out of 24 CPSEs including subsidiaries, Units and JVs, for which 'in-principle' approval has been given for strategic disinvestment, seven (07) CPSEs are loss making

(as on 31.03.2018), and two (02) CPSEs have come out from the loss in the last three years (as on 31.03.2018).

(d) Strategic disinvestment of CPSEs including subsidiaries, Units and JVs would imply the sale of substantial portion of the Government share holding of a central public sector enterprise (CPSE) of upto 50%, or such higher percentage as the competent authority may determine, along with transfer of management control. The sale of assets such as land, building, residential flats, etc., will depend on whether the asset is a core asset or non-core asset for the business.

(e) The proceeds from strategic sale will depend on various factors, including market condition, at the time of actual sale.

Statement

List of CPSEs for which Government has given 'in-principle' approval (Reference Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 72 for reply on 11/12/2018).

- (1) Scooters India Ltd.
- (2) Bridge & Roof India Ltd.
- (3) Pawan Hans Ltd.
- (4) Bharat Pumps Compressors Ltd.
- (5) Central Electronics Ltd.
- (6) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
- (7) Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (subsidiary)
- (8) Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (subsidiary)
- (9) Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd. (subsidiary)
- (10) Units of Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
- (11) Nagarnar Steel Plant of NMDC
- (12) Bhadravati, Salem and Durgapur units of SAIL
- (13) Air India
- (14) Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.
- (15) HLL Lifecare Ltd.
- (16) Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.
- (17) Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

- (18) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. **
- (19) Units / JVs of ITDC.
- (20) Project & Development India Ltd. *
- (21) National Projects Construction Corporation. (NPCC) *
- (22) HSCC (India) Ltd. **
- (23) Hindustan Prefab Ltd.
- (24) Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. *

* Strategic Disinvestment of these CPSEs are to be done by acquisition by similarly placed CPSEs.

** Strategic Disinvestment process in the case of these CPSEs has since been completed.

Increase in fiscal deficit

73. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian fiscal deficit has touched 95.3 per cent of full year target in just six months;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has been constantly monitoring the dis-investments targets; and
- (d) if so, the details of status of progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) As per the provisional unaudited Statement of Monthly Accounts for the Month of September, 2018, the fiscal deficit as on 30th September, 2018 was ₹5,94,732 crore, which is 95.3% of Budget Estimates (₹6,24,276 crore) for 2018-19.

(b) Fiscal deficit figure shown in monthly accounts during a financial year is not necessarily an indicator of fiscal deficit for the year as it gets impacted by temporal mismatch between flow of not-debt receipts and expenditure up to that month on account of various transitional factors both on receipt and expenditure side, which may get substantially offset by the end of the financial year.

(c) and (d) Yes, against the budgeted disinvestment target of ₹80,000 crore in 2018-19, during the current financial year, the Government has so far (as on 03.12.2018) realised ₹32,247.11 crore through dis-investment receipt.

Decline in poverty due to economic growth

†74. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether high economic growth rate leads to sharp decline in poverty rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether barring certain exceptions, the country's economic growth rate has constantly been higher since the year 2014 and as a result, there has been sharp decline in poverty rate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) Economic growth, along with various developmental schemes including specific poverty alleviation programmes, contribute to reduction of poverty in the country. The growth rate experienced by the Indian economy since 2013-14 is given in the table below.

Table: GDP Growth Rate at constant prices (2011-12) from 2013-14 to 2017-18

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18(PE)
GDP Growth (%)	6.4	7.4	8.2	7.1	6.7

Source: Central Statistics Office, PE: Provisional Estimates.

As per the latest available official poverty estimates of India for the year 2011-12, the percentage of persons below the poverty line has been estimated at 25.7 per cent in rural areas, 13.7 per cent in urban areas and 21.9 per cent for the country as a whole.

Dual control of PSBs

75. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how the Ministry look at the suggestion made by former RBI Governor, to end dual control on public sector banks;

(b) whether it is a fact that improving governance in PSU banks is more important than consolidating them;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the view of the present RBI Governor, regulator does not have enough powers to regulate public sector banks; and

(d) the view of the Ministry on the issue and how Government and RBI contemplate to tackle the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No such suggestion has been received in recent times.

(b) Improving governance in a bank benefits the bank concerned, whereas consolidation enables banks to realise synergy benefits across consolidating banks.

(c) and (d) RBI regulates and supervises public sector and private sector banks. Under the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, it can, *inter alia*,

- inspect the bank and its books and accounts (section 35(1));
- examine on oath any director or other officer of the bank (section 35(3));
- cause a scrutiny to be made of the affairs of the bank (section 35(1A));
- give directions to secure the proper management of the bank (section 35A);
- call for any information of account details (section 27(2));
- determine the policy in relation to advances by the bank (section 21);
- direct special audit of the bank (section 30(1B)); and
- direct the bank to initiate insolvency resolution process in respect of a default, under the provisions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (section 35AA).

Further, in respect of nationalised banks and the State Bank of India (SBI), under the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts of 1970 and 1980 ("Bank Nationalisation Acts") and the State Bank of India Act, 1955 ("SBI Act") respectively, *inter alia*,

(i) RBFs nominee Director is a member on—

- (1) the nationalised bank's Management Committee of the Board, which exercises the powers of the bank's Board with regard to credit proposals

above specified threshold (section 9(3)(c), and paragraph 13 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes of 1970 and 1980 made by the Government under the Bank Nationalisation Acts, and

- (2) the Executive Committee of the Central Board of SBI, which may deal with any matter within the competence of the Central Board subject to the SBI General Regulations, 1955 and Central Board's directions (sections 19(f) and 30 of SBI Act, and regulation 46 of the SBI General Regulations, 1955);
- (ii) RBI approves the appointment and fixes the remuneration of the bank's auditors (section 10 of Bank Nationalisation Acts and section 41 of SBI Act); and
- (iii) RBI can appoint additional Directors on the nationalised bank's Board and State Bank of India's Central Board (section 9A of the Bank Nationalisation Acts and section 19B of SBI Act).

In addition, whole-time Directors of nationalised banks and State Bank of India are appointed in consultation with RBI.

RBI has powers under other laws as well, which include, *inter alia*, the power under section 12 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 to inspect for compliance with the Act and rules etc. made there under.

RBI also maintains the Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) on aggregate fund-based and non-fund-based exposures of ₹ 5 crore and above of all banks. Further, RBI maintains the Central Fraud Registry and banks report all frauds involving amount above ₹ 1 lakh to RBI. In addition, RBIs master directions on frauds layout guidelines on categorisation, reporting and review of frauds, along with norms for consequent provisioning.

The powers of RBI are wide-ranging and comprehensive to deal with various situations that may emerge in all banks, including public sector banks. The improvement in regulatory functioning being an ongoing process, Government engages with RBI and discusses issues as they evolve.

Apprehensions on use of RBI reserve fund by Government

†76. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government wants to spend RBI's reserve fund meant for emergencies, in various activities;

(b) if so, the apprehensions of RBI with regard to use of its reserve capital and the manner in which Government proposes to allay these apprehensions;

(c) the amount of reserve fund Government wants to take and the sectors in which it proposes to use it; and

(d) whether experts are projecting increase in inflation due to deployment of reserve fund in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Government asking funds from RBI reserves

77. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked for ₹ 3.6 lakh crore from RBI which is around one third of its reserve, which has been denied by RBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is on the verge of becoming bankrupt;

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if not, the reasons for seeking fund and infringement on autonomy of the RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

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

Increase in pay fitment factor and HRA

78. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to raise the fitment factor under 7th Central Pay Commission (CPC) from 2.57 for intermediate and lower officials to 2.81 which has been implemented for senior officials under 7th CPC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government would increase the HRA from 24 per cent to 30 per cent of basic salary as it was under 6th CPC in view of non-availability of rented accommodations within 24 per cent of basic salary in metro cities;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The fitment factor for the purpose of fixation of pay in the revised pay structure based on the recommendations of the 7th Central Pay Commission is 2.57 which is uniformly applicable to all categories of employees. As the same is based on the specific and considered recommendations of the 7th Central Pay Commission, no change therein is envisaged.

(d) to (f) The Government *vide* Resolution dated 6th July, 2017 decided that HRA shall be revised to 27%, 18% and 9% of Basic Pay in X, Y and Z cities when Dearness Allowance (DA) crosses 25% and further to 30%, 20% and 10% of Basic Pay in X, Y and Z cities when DA crosses 50%.

Achievements made under demonetisation

79. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether withdrawal of ₹1000 and ₹500 currency notes announced on 8th November, 2016 was the largest demonetisation scheme of Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) if not, the details of percentage of currency notes received back to RBI as per the recent report of RBI on demonetisation in 2018; and
- (d) the details of objectives of demonetisation announced by Prime Minister on 8th November, 2016 and achievements made therein, objective-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The available records with RBI indicate the following:

Year of demonetisation	Details and reasons thereof
1946	Bank notes in denomination of ₹ 500, ₹ 1000 and ₹ 10,000 were demonetised. Out of ₹ 143.97 crore of high denomination notes in circulation on 11th January 1946, notes of value of ₹ 109.67 crore were exchanged before 26th January 1946. The total value of such notes exchanged upto 30th June 1946 were ₹ 128.02 crore
1978	Bank notes in denomination of ₹ 1000, ₹ 5000 and ₹ 10,000 were demonetised. At the time of demonetisation, the total value of high denomination notes in circulation was ₹ 145.42 crore. Since the promulgation of the ordinance upto June 30, 1978, the high denomination notes tendered for conversion to the Reserve Bank amounted to ₹ 124.45 crore.
2016	The total value of Specified Banknotes (SBNs) in circulation as on November 08, 2016, post verification and reconciliation, was ₹ 15417.93 billion. The total value of SBNs returned from circulation is ₹ 15310.73 billion.

(c) In view of the (b) above, question doesn't arise.

(d) The withdrawal of legal tender of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 banknotes were notified on 8th November 2016 mainly due to:

- (i) Fake currency notes of the specified bank notes had been largely in circulation and it was found to be difficult to easily identify genuine bank notes from the fake ones and that the use of fake currency notes is causing adverse effect to the economy of the country;
- (ii) High denomination bank notes were used for storage of unaccounted wealth as evident from the large cash recoveries made by law enforcement agencies;
- (iii) Fake currency was used for financing subversive activities such as drug trafficking and terrorism, causing damage to the economy and security of the country.

The achievements of the above mentioned objectives of demonetisation are given in the Statement.

Statement

Achievements of objectives of the demonetisation

Sl. No.	Objectives	Achievements
(i)	Fake currency notes of the specified bank notes had been largely in circulation and it was found to be difficult to easily identify genuine bank notes from the fake ones and that the use of fake currency notes is causing adverse effect to the economy of the country;	As per RBI's Annual Report 2017-18, 632,926 pieces of counterfeit bank notes were detected in the Banking system during 2015-16, 762,072 pieces in 2016-17 and 522,783 pcs. in 2017-18. The detection of counterfeit notes increased in 2016-17 due to demonetisation and then sharply decreased in 2017-18. Hence, demonetisation resulted in curbing of the counterfeit currency.
(ii)	High denomination bank notes were used for storage of unaccounted wealth as evident from the large cash recoveries made by law enforcement agencies;	The Department of Revenue launched 'Operation Clean Money' on 31st January 2017 after demonetization, with respect to about 17.92 lakh persons whose cash transactions did not appear in line with

Sl. No.	Objectives	Achievements
(iii)	Fake currency was used for financing subversive activities such as drug trafficking and terrorism, causing damage to the economy and security of the country.	<p>their tax profile. High risk cases were made available to the field formation for effective monitoring and follow up.</p> <p>The Registrar of Companies (ROCs) removed the names of 2,26,166 'shell companies' as on 19.12.2017 from the register of companies by following the due process under section 248 of Companies Act 2013.</p> <p>During the period from November 2016 to March 2017, the ITD conducted searches on around 900 groups, wherein, assets worth over ₹ 900 crore were seized and undisclosed income of over ₹ 7,900 crore was admitted. Further, during the period from April 2017 to November 2017, around 360 groups were searched by the ITD, where assets worth over ₹ 700 crore were seized and a disclosure of over ₹ 10100 crore was made.</p> <p>The robust growth in collection of Income Tax in the recent years post demonetisation and huge increase in number of corporate returns and Income tax returns filed shows huge shift of the Indian economy to the transparent economy.</p> <p>The demonetisation of bank notes of ₹500 and ₹1000 denomination resulted in significant positive impact on most theatres of violence in the country. Since illegally held cash forms the major chunk of terrorist funding, after the demonetisation, most of the cash held with the terrorists turned worthless. Demonetisation led to instant extinguishment of high quality fake Indian currency notes.</p>

Setting up of Mega Finance Company for Power Sector

80. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:
SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on setting up of a Mega Finance Company for Power Sector by merging the two power companies PFC and REC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for embarking on such a plan as the two independent profit making companies are in the same business; and

(d) whether such a move will not affect the said two profit making CPSEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) No Sir. The proposal of Ministry of Power to sell the GoI stake in REC to PFC has been approved 'in-principle' by CCEA on 06.12.2018. After the completion of this acquisition, REC would remain as a subsidiary of PFC.

(c) The Proposed acquisition intends to achieve:

(i) Integration across the Power Value Chain, obtain better synergies, create economies of scale and have enhanced capability to support energy access and energy efficiency capability to finance power sector.

(ii) Creation of a larger entity with an enhanced balance sheet size. Enhanced capacity to provide higher value loans and extend greater support to various stakeholders in the power sector.

(iii) Removal of duplication of work in case of overlapping/same client.

(iv) Better monitoring of the various accounts owing to the above which can help keep the NPA/NPL under control.

(v) It may also allow for cheaper fund raising with increase in bargaining power for the combined entity.

(d) No Sir.

Investment by LIC in loss making companies

†81. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in companies that are running in loss and the benefit which would accrue to LIC in the long run by such investment;

(b) whether LIC has invested in such share market companies out of which more than 45 have been running in loss for many years; and

(c) the details of investments made by LIC in such companies in share market which are running in loss, quantum of principal amount invested and amount of loss likely to incur if these shares are sold on such and such date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Broadly, investments are made by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) as per the provisions of Insurance Act, 1938, IRDAI Investment Regulations and Guidelines issued from time to time by IRDAI. LIC invests in commercially viable and good performing companies to generate reasonable returns for the policyholders. LIC diversifies its investment amongst various sectors to maximize return by balancing risk against performance. However, due to various factors, it is quite possible that the earnings of the companies may show variation in short and medium terms. LIC's investment objective is based on the long term view. At the time of making investment in any company, various parameters like industry outlook, companies' performance such as its earnings, dividend payment, current market price, research reports, etc are considered.

Further, as per LIC, its equity portfolio for 2017-2018 was more than ₹4,00,000 crore on Book Value basis with profits booked for the year being more than ₹25,400 crores which reflects the strength of the equity portfolio.

Losses in PSBs due to non-repayment of loans

†82. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the public sector banks are in a bad shape and the non-repayment of loans is the main reason for it;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the name of the banks incurring losses along with quantum thereof and the details of increase in the losses during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the details of actions taken against bank officers during the last three years whose irrational decisions resulted in losses to banks; and

(d) the details of actions taken against major loan defaulters during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) 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 Public Sector Banks (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 all PSBs posted operating profits throughout the last three and half financial years, 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 including on account of the withdrawal of restructuring schemes in 2018. Bank-wise details of operating profit, provision and net loss of PSBs which incurred losses in the first half of the current financial year are in the Statement (*See* below), along with year-wise details in respect of these banks for the preceding three financial years as well.

(c) As per inputs received from banks, banks impose penalty against erring officials after due process. Further, including dismissal/removal from service/compulsory retirement from services etc. where an element of fraud is observed, complaint is lodged with the police or the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(d) As per data reported by PSBs, as on 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 (SARFAESI Act) in respect of 7,616 cases of wilful defaulters.

Statement*Details of operating profit, provisioning and net profit*

Banks	Amounts in crore Rupees										
	Operating profit			Provision made for NPAs			Net profits*				
	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19 (till Sep. 2018)	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19 (till Sep. 2018)	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19 (till Sep. 2018)	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19 (till Sep. 2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Allahabad Bank	3,867	3,438	1,364	4,552	8,113	1,992	-314	-4,674	-3,767		
Andhra Bank	4,388	5,361	2,505	3,834	8,774	2,543	174	-3,413	-974		
Bank of India	9,733	7,139	3,516	11,672	13,183	5,087	-1,558	-6,044	-1,061		
Bank of Maharashtra	1,827	2,191	1,265	3,800	3,337	2,452	-1,373	-1,146	-1,092		
Central Bank of India	3,089	2,733	892	6,216	7,838	4,389	-2,439	-5,105	-2,446		
Dena Bank	1,390	1,171	702	2,458	3,094	1,968	-864	-1,923	-1,138		
IDBI Bank Limited	4,619	7,905	1,931	9,379	16,142	10,856	-5,158	-8,238	-6,012		
Indian Overseas Bank	3,650	3,629	2,436	6,948	9,929	3,972	-3,417	-6,299	-1,407		
Oriental Bank of Commerce	4,170	3,703	1,697	6,315	9,575	2,055	-1,094	-5,872	-291		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Punjab National Bank	14,565	10,294	7,034	12,704	22,577	7,733	1,325	-12,282	-5,472
Punjab and Sind Bank	1,242	1,145	759	1,058	1,889	402	201	-744	-507
Syndicate Bank	4,234	3,865	1,129	3,545	7,087	3,397	360	-3,222	-2,825
UCO Bank	2,926	1,334	1,688	4,415	5,771	1,411	-1,851	-4,436	-1,770
United Bank	1,553	1,024	489	2,002	2,479	1,795	220	1,454	-1,272
State Bank of India	50,848	59,511	25,878	32,247	70,680	23,222	10,484	-6,547	-3,931

*While banks have posted operating profits, their net losses are 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 on account of withdrawal of restructuring schemes in 2018.

Source: Banks

Expenditure on healthcare

83. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the average per capita expenditure incurred by Government on health during the last three years;

(b) whether it is very low as compared to the developed countries of the world and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the health services in India are becoming expensive day by day, if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by Government to provide affordable healthcare services to the people, especially the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per the National Health Accounts Estimates, the per capita expenditure incurred by Government on health for the latest available years is as follows:

2015-16: ₹ 1261

2014-15: ₹ 1108

2013-14: ₹ 1042

(b) Per capita Government Expenditure on Healthcare in select developed countries *vis-a-vis* India in 2016 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per the National Health Account Estimates, per capita Out-of-Pocket Expenditure (a: current prices) is as follows:

2013-14: ₹2336

2014-15: ₹2394

2015-16: ₹2494

Public Health and Hospitals is a State subject. Government of India has taken many steps to provide affordable healthcare services to the people.

As part of Ayushman Bharat, the Government is supporting States for strengthening Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres as Health and Wellness Centres for provision of comprehensive primary care. In addition, the Government has launched

Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) on 23.9.2018. This scheme provides coverage upto Rs 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation to over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore persons). This scheme covers poor and vulnerable families based on deprivation and occupational criteria as per Socio Economic Caste Census data.

Under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population, in both urban and rural areas. Under NHM, all States/UTs are already supported to provide a host of free services including for 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, Dengue and Kala Azar, Leprosy etc. Other major initiatives for which states are being supported include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), implementation of NHM Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, PM National Dialysis Programme and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework.

Statement

*Per capita Government Health Expenditure in select developed countries,
vis-a-vis India 2016 (in PPP Int.\$)*

Country Name	Per capita Govt. Health Expenditure
Australia	3094
Japan	3839
Canada	3465
United Kingdom	3352
United States of America	8078
France	3964
Germany	4626
Italy	2552
India	61

Source: Global Health Expenditure Database, WHO, accessed at <https://apps.who.int/nha/database/Viwdata/Indicators/en>,

Availability of fully equipped government hospitals

84. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fully functional Government hospitals equipped with doctors, staff and basic healthcare facilities per 100 sq. kilometres especially in the rural and underdeveloped regions; and

(b) the number of proposed Government healthcare centres or hospitals to be built and made functional within the next five years to ease the pressure of rising number of patients?

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 therefore the primary responsibility of providing health care services that include fully functional Government hospitals equipped with doctors, staff and basic healthcare facilities to the citizens lies with the respective State/UT Governments. The States/UTs are expected to provide certain essential and desired services in the health centres as per norms laid down in Indian Public Health Standards Guidelines, 2012. Number of Sub-centres, PHCs and CHCs functioning as well as those available as per IPHS Guidelines, 2012, as on 31.03.2018, is given in the Statement-I (See below).

The data about Government hospitals per 100 sq. kilometres is not maintained centrally.

(b) Under National Health Mission (NHM), support is extended to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system for provision of accessible, affordable and quality health care to all the citizens based on proposals submitted by the States/UTs in their annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIP). Preparation and finalization of PIP of each State and UT an annual exercise undertaken at the beginning of the year wherein States and UTs project their proposals for setting up new facilities during the forthcoming financial year based on their requirements. Details showing new construction works approved, as on 30.06.2018 since inception of NHM and those works completed, are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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
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

Statement-II
Status of New Construction Works under NRHM (as on 30.06.2018)

Sl. No.	States	Sanctioned								Completed							
		DH	SDH	CHC	PHC	other than SC	SC	Total	DH	SDH	CHC	PHC	other than SC	SC	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
1	Bihar	0	0	0	65	403	3544	4012	0	0	0	65	12	1082	1159		
2	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	22	0	437	459	0	0	0	0	0	322	322		
3	Himachal Pradesh	3	18	26	216	2	409	674	3	14	13	100	2	115	247		
4	Jammu and Kashmir	8	24	0	63	0	195	290	4	11	0	31	0	143	189		
5	Jharkhand	0	0	22	39	0	738	799	0	0	12	9	0	602	623		
6	Madhya Pradesh	8	0	35	73	0	1426	1542	7	0	29	73	0	1363	1472		
7	Odisha	4	0	10	2	57	661	734	2	0	10	0	49	640	701		
8	Rajasthan	0	0	30	301	0	1306	1637	0	0	14	187	0	1053	1254		
9	Uttar Pradesh	6	0	74	33	0	6568	6681	2	0	54	29	0	5827	5912		
10	Uttarakhand	8	10	2	3	0	0	23	2	2	0	0	0	0	4		
11	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	1	1	0	232	236	1	0	1	0	0	226	228		

12	Assam	8	0	121	0	215	2876	3220	7	0	94	0	181	1962	2244
13	Manipur	20	0	3	29	0	244	296	2	0	2	22	0	203	229
14	Meghalaya	0	0	0	6	0	124	130.0	0.0	0	0	6	0	120	126
15	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Nagaland	0	0	9	23	0	219	251	0	0	9	19	0	190	218
17	Sikkim	0	0	2	2	0	13	17	0	0	2	2	0	12	16
18	Tripura	0	0	0	25	0	406	431	0	0	0	14	0	360	374
19	Andhra Pradesh	48	63	40	298	0	1017	1466	48	61	40	264	0	935	1348
20	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Gujarat	0	0	19	198	140	676	1033	0	0	19	195	116	581	911
22	Haryana	0	0	22	78	0	245	345	0	0	21	75	0	216	312
23	Karnataka	4	27	6	290	0	1359	1686	2	11	2	276	0	719	1010
24	Kerala	17	19	117	29	101	0	283	16	19	9	22	89	0	155
25	Maharashtra	0	2	11	143	0	869	1025	0	2	10	181	0	853	1046
26	Punjab	2	3	4	35	0	207	251	1	3	4	35	0	207	250
27	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	444	0	178	622	0	0	0	335	0	167	502
28	Telangana	0	0	0	93	562	0	655	0	0	0	91	515	0	606

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
29	West Bengal	0	0	1	1	0	3004	3006	0	0	1	0	0	2712	2713
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	1	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	139	166	555	2518	1480	26953	31811	97	123	346	2037	964	20610	24177

Allocation of funds for AIIMS in Tamil Nadu

85. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to expedite the allocation of funds for the AIIMS in Tamil Nadu and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has devised any new initiatives and policies to provide adequate funds for the development of Government medical colleges in Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total amount disbursed till date by the Centre for development of Government medical colleges in Tamil Nadu, college-wise; and

(d) the further steps taken by Government to increase the number of Government medical colleges in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has approved the establishment of new AIIMS in Tamil Nadu at a cost of ₹ 1264 crore.

(b) and (c) Under PMSSY, the Ministry has taken up Upgradation of 4 Government Medical Colleges (GMCs) in Tamil Nadu. The name of GMCs along with cost sharing status between Centre and State is given in the Statement (*See below*). The Central Share released as of date is also given in the Statement.

(d) Health being a State Subject, setting up of new Government Medical Colleges is under the purview of State Government.

This Ministry has been supplementing the efforts of State Government, towards creation of tertiary care infrastructure in different parts of the country with a view to remove regional imbalance in the availability of tertiary healthcare facilities.

At present there is no proposal to open new medical colleges in Tamil Nadu.

Statement

Name of GMCs along with cost sharing between Centre and State

Sl. No.	Name of GMC	Cost of the Project	Central Share Released
1	2	3	4
1	Govt. Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem (Phase-I)	₹ 139.31 crore (Central share: ₹ 100 cr; State share: ₹ 39.31 cr)	₹ 92.84 crore

1	2	3	4
2	Government Medical College, Madurai (Phase-II)	₹ 150 crore (Central share: ₹ 125cr; State share: ₹ 25cr)	₹ 99.77 crore
3	Thanjavur Medical College (Phase-III)	₹ 150 crore (Central share: ₹ 120cr; State share: ₹ 30 cr)	₹ 104.72 crore
4	Tirunelveli Medical College (Phase-III)	₹ 150 crore (Central share: ₹ 120cr; State share: ₹ 30 cr)	₹ 108.62 crore

Unsafe medical syringes in the market

86. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government is drawn to newspaper reports that syringes after their being declared as dangerous and unsafe for use by UK's National Health Services are finding their way to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has verified the news reports; and

(c) the precautions that Government is taking to curb these types of unsafe medical products from coming to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare regulates the safety, efficacy and quality of 23 categories of medical devices under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder. The CDSCO has not received any report in this regard earlier.

Action plan to handle mental illnesses

87. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any action plan on the WHO report stating that about seven per cent of Indian population suffers from mental illnesses;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the mental hospitals/centres in the country are facing shortage and financial crunch;
- (d) if so, what steps are being taken to fill up the gap in this regard; and
- (e) the total funds provided to each State including Punjab for promotion/awareness of the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) and development Centres during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) As per the World Health Organisation's Report "Depression and Other Common Mental Disorders - Global Health Estimates" released in 2017, the number of people suffering from depression and anxiety disorders in India is 58 million (4.5% of the total population) and 38 million (3 % of the total population) respectively. However, as per the National Mental Health Survey conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore in 12 States of the country, the prevalence of depressive and anxiety disorders in India is estimated to be 2.7% and 0.6% of the total population.

To address the disease burden of mental illnesses in the country, the Government of India has already been implementing the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in 517 districts of the country with the objectives to:

- (i) Provide mental health services including prevention, promotion and long term continuing care at different levels of district healthcare delivery system.
- (ii) Augment institutional capacity in terms of infrastructure, equipment and human resource for mental healthcare.
- (iii) Promote community awareness and participation in the delivery of mental healthcare services.
- (iv) Broad-base mental health into other related programmes.

Additionally, with an aim to increase the number of qualified mental health professionals in the country, under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), financial support is being provided to the Government Mental Health Institutes in States/UTs for improving their infrastructure and post graduate training capacity by

establishing 25 Centres of Excellence and strengthening/establishment of 47 Post Graduate Departments in mental health specialties.

In addition to the above, support has also been provided under the NMHP for upgradation of 88 Psychiatry wings of Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals and modernisation of 29 State-run Mental Health Institutes.

Besides, three Central Institutions *viz.* National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur and Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi have also been strengthened and are being provided financial support for augmenting human resources in the area of mental health and for capacity building in the country.

The Government is also augmenting the availability of manpower to deliver mental healthcare services in the underserved areas of the country through a Digital Academy established at the three Central Mental Health Institutes to provide online training courses to various categories of general healthcare medical and para medical professionals.

(e) The financial assistance approved for various States/UTs, including Punjab, for conducting various district level activities, including promotion/awareness of the National Mental Health Programme and development of mental health, through their respective State Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) during the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

Funds provided to States/UTs for conducting various district level activities under the National Mental Health Programme during the last three years

		(₹ in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Bihar	683.80	839.09	139.80
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	475.77	189.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	56.48	8.76	54.80
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	170.08	36.20
5.	Jharkhand	0.00	237.46	41.55
6.	Madhya Pradesh	297.00	445.50	127.84

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
7.	Odisha	0.00	601.19	492.49
8.	Rajasthan	28.00	1898.15	724.50
9.	Uttar Pradesh	887.60	1481.88	1020.00
10.	Uttarakhand	0.00	133.22	52.45
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	228.42	133.04
12.	Assam	398.40	487.44	267.60
13.	Manipur	0.00	306.01	179.10
14.	Meghalaya	74.00	102.12	274.79
15.	Mizoram	253.09	401.62	232.00
16.	Nagaland	0.00	102.64	64.80
17.	Sikkim	172.67	138.03	90.54
18.	Tripura	63.08	106.28	52.40
19.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	237.80
20.	Goa	61.15	39.80	24.10
21.	Gujarat	199.84	258.80	704.00
22.	Haryana	213.27	121.72	33.17
23.	Karnataka	317.20	1622.11	675.50
24.	Kerala	0.00	102.82	100.00
25.	Maharashtra	976.00	630.68	225.70
26.	Punjab	0.00	303.38	354.20
27.	Tamil Nadu	434.80	669.59	74.75
28.	Telangana	0.00	141.25	63.00
29.	West Bengal	0.00	362.57	103.98
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	51.27	63.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	27.45	2.20
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	63.40	56.88	20.60
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	4.51	1.50

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
34.	Delhi	244.00	197.43	86.40
35.	Lakshadweep	23.98	36.42	14.70
36.	Puducherry	46.38	40.67	14.94
TOTAL		5494.14	12831.01	6972.44

Spread of swine flu in the country

88. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the spread of swine flu in the country claiming a number of lives;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; .
- (c) the number of such cases registered in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) whether Government has conducted any study on this viral fever; and
- (e) the remedial measures being taken up to control this viral fever?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes, Government has taken note about cases and deaths reported from each States/UTs due to Seasonal Influenza A (H1N1)/Swine Flu in the country. State-wise details of cases and deaths (including Andhra Pradesh) reported in country as on 02.12.2018 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) A number of studies are being taken up on Influenza by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). These include studies to determine the circulating strains of Influenza A and B to determine the vaccine composition for India and studies to monitor the emergence of antiviral resistance to Oseltamivir.

(e) Health is a State subject; however, the Central Government has been closely monitoring the Seasonal Influenza (swine flu) situation and is in regular touch with the States on the issue and has taken following steps:

- (i) The situation was reviewed by the Hon'ble Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare on 17.01.2018. The situation was again reviewed on 25.04.2018 and on 16.10.2018.

- (ii) Regular Video conferences are held with the nodal officers for H1N1 in high case reporting States and preparedness is reviewed on regular basis. A Video conferencing with Union Secretary (HFW) with the Principal Secretaries of 11 States/UTs was held on 17.10.2018 and 25.10.2018.
- (iii) The situation of the Seasonal Influenza is also regularly reviewed by the Joint Monitoring Group under the chairmanship of Director General of Health Service (DGHS). Last meeting of this Expert group was held on 22.10.2018. The situation was also monitored at the level of Additional Secretary (Health) on 15.10.2018.
- (iv) Information on details of manufactures for human influenza vaccine in India has been shared with all States/UTs on 22.10.2018.
- (v) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has provided guidelines on categorization of patients, treatment protocol and guidelines on Ventilatory management to the States/UTs which are also available on the website of the Ministry (www.mohfw.nic.in) and National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) (ncdc.gov.in). State Governments have also been advised for vaccination of healthcare workers dealing with H1N1 cases.
- (vi) States have been requested to procure logistics and Government of India supports the States to tide over the shortage during crisis.

Further, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) assisted lab network of 12 Laboratories are providing laboratory support in terms of testing, quality assurance, guidance, providing viral transport mediums and diagnostic reagents. The diagnostic capacity has also been strengthened by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) through more than 41 Virus: Research Diagnostic Laboratories (VRDL) to test clinical samples (Out of which 6 labs are common to both IDSP and ICMR).

Statement

*Seasonal Influenza (H1N1): laboratory confirmed Cases and Deaths:
State/UT-wise for 2018 (As on 2nd December, 2018)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cumulative Cases since 1st Jan, 2018	Cumulative Deaths since 1st Jan, 2018
1	2	3	4
1.	Maharashtra^	2548	422
2.	Rajasthan	2084	203

1	2	3	4
3.	Gujarat	2037	87
4.	Tamil Nadu	2263	15
5.	Karnataka	1465	59
6.	Telangana [^]	746	22
7.	Kerala	663	38
8.	Puducherry	307	10
9.	Andhra Pradesh	334	14
10.	Delhi	95	2
	Delhi (outside)	37	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	79	30
12.	Jammu	2	0
	Kashmir	50	12
13.	Goa	48	4
14.	Uttar Pradesh ^s	38	6
15.	Haryana	30	4
16.	Punjab	32	10
17.	West Bengal [#]	21	0
18.	Odisha	29	6
19.	Chhattisgarh	9	3
20.	Uttarakhand	8	2
21.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1
22.	Jharkhand	4	1
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	2
24.	Chandigarh	2	0
25.	Meghalaya	2	1
26.	Tripura	1	0
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0

1	2	3	4
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
29.	Assam	0	0
30.	Bihar	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0
33.	Manipur	0	0
34.	Mizoram	0	0
35.	Nagaland	0	0
36.	Sikkim	0	0
CUMULATIVE TOTAL		12942	954

[^] As on 01.12.2018; [§]As on 30.11.2018; [#]As on 19.08.2018

Note: Cumulative cases and deaths reported on the existing week also include those of previous weeks.

Source: Prepared on the basis of Daily report received to Central Surveillance Unit, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) from State Surveillance Unit (IDSP) and Concerned Department of Health of States/UTs

Improving menstrual health in the country

89. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the initiatives taken by Government to improve the menstrual health in the country;

(b) whether Government provides free sanitary napkins to girls in Government schools; and

(c) if so, the details of the funds allocated and utilised for the same by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) To address the need of menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls, Government of India is supporting the Menstrual Hygiene Scheme, under which, funds are provided to States/UTs through National Health Mission for decentralized procurement of sanitary napkins packs for provision primarily to rural adolescent girls at subsidized rates as per proposals received from the

States and UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. Awareness generation about menstrual hygiene is also a part of this scheme.

Besides this, Ministry of Women and Child Development is running a Scheme for Adolescent Girl for 11-14 year old girls out of school to impart information on personal hygiene, management of menstruation.

(b) Under menstrual hygiene scheme sanitary napkins are provided at a subsidised rate of ₹ 6 for a pack of 6 napkins to adolescent girls living primarily in the rural areas of the country.

(c) During Financial year 2018-19, ₹ 40 crores have been allocated for the same.

Casualties from Zika virus and Swine flu

90. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States are in the grip of Zika virus disease and Swine flu;

(b) if so, the details of casualties that occurred in those States; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to help the affected States in dealing with the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, in 2018, following States have reported cases of Zika virus diseases:

State	District	Laboratory confirmed cases	Total
Rajasthan	Jaipur	159	159
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	54	130
	Hoshangabad	2	
	Vidisha	50	
	Sehore	21	
	Sagar	2	
	Raisen	1	

Two laboratory confirmed Zika deaths reported from Madhya Pradesh. In both these cases, death was due to concurrent co-morbid conditions (due to Septic Shock with Dengue encephalitis in one case and Multi Organ Failure due to Septic Shock in the other).

State-wise details of cases and deaths due to Swine flu reported in country as on 02.12.2018 are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 88 (Part (a) to (c))]

(c) Health is a State subject. However, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare took the following steps to contain further spread of Zika virus disease:

- (i) The Zika action plan was implemented in all the affected States.
- (ii) Central teams were deployed to Jaipur (Rajasthan), Ahmedabad (Gujarat), and to Bhopal, Vidisha, Sehore and Sagar Districts of Madhya Pradesh to assist these States in containment operations.
- (iii) Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare and Senior officers of the Ministry reviewed the situation on regular basis and modulated the action for containment.
- (iv) Union Secretary (Health and Family Welfare) reviewed the situation and preparedness to Zika virus disease in all States through video conferencing with the States/UTs.
- (v) Advisory were issued to all States/UTs to strengthen vector control activities and surveillance for Zika virus disease.
- (vi) Senior officers of the Ministry visited the States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh to oversee the containment operations.
- (vii) Joint Monitoring Group under the chairmanship of Director General of Health Services (DGHS) met regularly to review the current situation of Zika virus disease in the affected States/UTs.
- (viii) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) supported the Viral Research and Diagnostic Laboratories (VRDL) in the affected States for testing clinical samples.
- (ix) IEC material prepared by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare were provided to the three affected States.

- (x) Surveillance strategy to ensure that the disease has not spread beyond the containment zone has been provided to the State of Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh.
- (xi) Financial support was ensured through National Health Mission.

In addition, the Central Government has also been closely monitoring the Seasonal Influenza (swine flu) situation and is in regular touch with the States on the issue and has taken following steps:

- (i) The situation was reviewed by the Hon'ble Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare on 17.01.2018. The situation was again reviewed on 25.04.2018 and on 16.10.2018.
- (ii) Regular Video conferences are held with the nodal officers for H1N1 in high case reporting States and preparedness is reviewed on regular basis. A Video conferencing by Union Secretary (HFW) with the Principal Secretaries of 11 States/UTs was held on 17.10.2018 and 25.10.2018.
- (iii) The situation of the Seasonal Influenza is also regularly reviewed by the Joint Monitoring Group under the chairmanship of DGHS. Last meeting of this Expert group was held on 22.10.2018. The situation was also monitored at the level of Additional Secretary (Health) on 15.10.2018.
- (iv) Information on details of manufactures for human influenza vaccine in India has been shared with all States/UTs on 22.10.2018.
- (v) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has provided guidelines on categorization of patients, treatment protocol and guidelines on Ventilatory management to the States/UTs which are also available on the website of the Ministry (www.mohfw.nic.iri) and National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) (ncdc.gov.in). State Governments have also been advised for vaccination of health care workers dealing with H1N1 cases.
- (vi) States have been requested to procure logistics and Government of India supports the States to tide over the shortage during crisis.

Further, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) assisted lab network of 12 Laboratories are providing laboratory support in terms of testing, quality assurance, guidance, providing viral transport mediums and diagnostic reagents. The diagnostic

capacity has also been strengthened by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) through more than 41 Virus Research Diagnostic Laboratories (VRDL) to test clinical samples (Out of which 6 labs are common to both IDSP and ICMR).

Increasing seats in medical colleges in Andhra Pradesh

91. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the number of seats in MBBS course from existing ones to 250 in all Government medical colleges across the State of Andhra Pradesh with a view to augment human resources in healthcare sector; 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) It is for the State Government/Medical College concerned to apply to the Central Government for increase of seats under Section 10 A of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and Regulations framed thereunder.

Conducting biannual NEET examination

92. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will go ahead with the new biannual NEET, especially the provision of eight different time slots and as many different question papers with different difficulty levels, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the totally online test will be heavily loaded against students from rural and poor backgrounds; and

(c) whether Government is considering to entrust the job of conducting NEET to an external agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) The National Eligibility Cum Entrance Test (NEET) UG was being conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) till 2018. Now, from 2019 onwards, it will be conducted by the National Testing Agency (NTA), an autonomous and self sustained premier testing

organisation established to conduct entrance examinations for higher educational institutions in the country.

NEET (UG) - 2019 will be a single offline examination and will be conducted in pen and paper mode.

Augmenting infrastructural facilities in Government hospitals

93. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to augment infrastructural and treatment facilities in Government hospitals across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken for increasing the facilities in Government hospitals;

(c) whether Government has received proposals from various States for financial assistance for improving the infrastructural and other facilities in their respective Government hospitals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As far as Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi *viz.* Safdarjung, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals, New Delhi and AIIMS, Delhi, are concerned, the position regarding steps taken for augmentation of infrastructure is given as under:

Under the Redevelopment Plan of Safdarjung Hospital, in the recent past Super Specialty Block with 807 beds has been operationalised in June, 2018. The Super Specialty Block will cater to Neurosurgery, Nephrology, Pulmonary, Nuclear Medicine, Urology, Neurology, Endocrinology, Cardiothoracic and vascular surgery and Cardiology.

Besides, a New Emergency Block with 500 beds has started functioning *w.e.f.* 07.02.2018. The Emergency Block, besides catering to emergency cases, will also cater primarily to orthopedics, Neurosurgery, general surgery, Medicine and Paediatrics.

The expansion of Sports Injury Centre with additional bed capacity and infrastructure facilities has been undertaken.

Under the Comprehensive Redevelopment Plan of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospital, augmentation of infrastructural facilities including additional 570 beds and many new Departments and facility like Neurology, Respiratory Medicine, Pediatric Nephrology, Plastic Surgery, Blood transfer Medicine, Human Milk Bank in Neonatology and Oncology have been undertaken.

AIIMS, New Delhi has also undertaken the augmentation of infrastructural facilities and specialized facilities by increasing bed strength from 2483 to 4231. These facilities will also result in increase in the number of Investigation and Diagnostic procedures being performed.

In addition, the Central Government has also set up 6 new All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) at Jodhpur, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Rishikesh, Raipur and Patna under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

Government has also taken up upgradation of existing Government Medical Colleges.

(c) and (d) Yes. A copy of details showing the State/UT-wise approvals given under State Programme Implementation Plans (SPIP) in respect of hospital strengthening and new constructions/renovation as also setting up of hospital facilities for the financial years 2015-16 to 2017-18 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details showing the State/UT-wise SPIP Approval under Hospital Strengthening (B.4) and New Constructions/Renovation and Setting up (B.5) for the F.Y. 2015-16 to 2017-18

(₹ in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	State/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
A. High Focus States				
1.	Bihar	5,331.53	12,445.29	19,568.63
2.	Chhattisgarh	2,948.40	3,971.20	12,478.91
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3,721.97	3,849.11	5,314.32
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,996.77	2,705.67	1,787.58

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Jharkhand	2,421.00	4,862.49	1,747.67
6.	Madhya Pradesh	11,573.61	20,511.94	21,519.68
7.	Odisha	16,294.90	28,999.09	26,255.83
8.	Rajasthan	31,213.79	29,714.61	26,611.81
9.	Uttar Pradesh	54,176.32	30,554.67	29,064.73
10.	Uttarakhand	294.42	1,826.23	1,113.05
SUB TOTAL		132,972.71	139,440.29	145,462.21
B. NE States				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,542.06	3,074.80	1,575.55
12.	Assam	21,211.46	13,569.60	14,863.12
13.	Manipur	764.44	1,708.56	6.16
14.	Meghalaya	2,684.52	650.55	949.40
15.	Mizoram	212.00	2.75	16.00
16.	Nagaland	765.45	118.09	719.24
17.	Sikkim	476.64	160.64	352.08
18.	Tripura	458.75	1,010.00	4,951.50
SUB TOTAL		29,115.32	20,294.99	23,433.05
C. Non-High Focus States				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	10,439.50	1,243.09	1,918.55
20.	Goa	18.55	6.65	113.80
21.	Gujarat	7,622.84	7.48	217.25
22.	Haryana	1,070.16	237.23	346.41
23.	Karnataka	8,409.43	11,614.37	20,676.64
24.	Kerala	4,631.50	3,522.64	1,872.64
25.	Maharashtra	17,439.89	10,219.40	11,545.59
26.	Punjab	3,819.04	3,000.00	4,100.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	14,925.34	13,773.45	8,157.05

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Telangana	2,250.00	900.78	17,460.79
29.	West Bengal	4,654.57	1,477.97	4,590.70
	SUB TOTAL	75,280.82	46,003.06	70,999.42
D. Small States/UTs				
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45.00	183.60	236.32
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	16.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.00		
33.	Daman and Diu	4.56	4.56	4.80
34.	Delhi	300.00	3,500.00	134.00
35.	Lakshadweep	3.84	6.84	
36.	Puducherry	5.00	-	0.50
	SUB TOTAL	367.56	3,692.00	398.46
	GRAND TOTAL	237,736.40	209,430.34	240,293.14

Note:

1. SPIP- State Programme Implementation Plan.
2. Above mentioned Utilization figures are as reported by States/UTs and includes expenditure against Central Release, State share and unspent balances.
3. The above data comprises of Hospital Strengthening - Up gradation of CHCs, PHCs, Dist. Hospitals, Strengthening of Districts, Sub Divisional Hospitals, CHCs, PHCs and Sub Centre Rent and Contingencies and the above data comprises of New Constructions/Renovation and Setting up - CHCs, PHCs, SHCs/Sub Centres, Setting up Infrastructure wing for Civil works, Govt. Dispensaries/others renovations and Construction of BHO, Facility improvement, civil work, BemOC and CemOC centres, Major civil works for operationalization of FRUS, Major civil works for operationalization of 24 hour services at PHCs, Civil Works for Operationalising Infection Management and Environment Plan at health facilities, Infrastructure of Training Institutions, SDH, DH and Civil work of DEIC (RBSK).

Reappearance of measles

94. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the once eradicated measles has reportedly reappeared in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken by Government in this regard during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) whether reappearance of measles is a worldwide phenomena and if so. the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No. Measles disease has not been eradicated from the country and measles cases have continued to be reported from various parts of the country.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Government to prevent measles in the last three years:

1. Under routine immunization two doses of measles containing vaccine (given at 9 - 12 months and 16-24 months of age of child) are given across the country.
2. Mission Indradhanush has been undertaken to improve coverage of routine vaccine including measles containing vaccine.
3. Measles-Rubella (MR) vaccination campaign which started in phases from Feb 2017 has vaccinated 15.72 crore children in age group of 9 months to less than 15 years across 30 States/UTs (as on 5th December, 2018). The State/UT-wise detail is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per weekly epidemiological record of WHO dated 30th Nov 2018 out of 194 countries in the world, 79 countries have eliminated measles and measles re-appeared in 3 countries. These countries are Russian Federation, Germany and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Statement

State/UT-wise MR campaign coverage (as on 5th December, 2018)

(figure in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Remarks
1.	Karnataka	160.33	158.45	98.83	Activity Completed
2.	Tamil Nadu	176.05	169.53	96.30	
3.	Goa	3.20	3.12	97.30	
4.	Puducherry	3.04	2.66	87.46	

Sl. No.	States	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Remarks
5.	Lakshadweep	0.16	0.12	76.25	
6.	Andhra Pradesh	118.54	114.58	96.67	
7.	Chandigarh	3.10	3.01	97.01	
8.	Daman and Diu	0.58	0.62	107.40	
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.14	1.15	101.39	
10.	Telangana	90.01	91.48	101.63	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	17.74	18.08	101.88	
12.	Kerala	76.55	64.88	84.76	
13.	Uttarakhand	28.36	28.76	101.43	
14.	Odisha	112.25	110.37	98.33	
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.38	4.43	101.14	
16.	Mizoram	3.24	3.24	100.00	
17.	Manipur	8.18	7.93	96.94	
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.83	0.78	93.53	
19.	Punjab	69.64	66.84	95.98	
20.	Haryana	74.38	73.64	99.01	
21.	Gujarat	151.57	145.60	96.06	
22.	Jharkhand	117.35	93.54	79.71	Activity Ongoing
23.	Assam	94.56	85.53	90.45	
24.	Tripura	9.56	8.90	93.12	
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.73	36.44	96.58	
26.	Meghalaya	13.03	10.36	79.48	
27.	Nagaland	4.49	4.39	97.80	
28.	Chhattisgarh	77.49	69.33	89.47	
29.	Uttar Pradesh	764.03	126.51	16.56	
30.	Maharashtra	310.82	67.94	21.86	
TOTAL		2,532.31	1,572.22	62.09	

Reduction in non-medical teachers

95. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical Council of India (MCI) has proposed to reduce the proportion of non-medical teachers from 30 per cent of permissible faculty strength in medical colleges to 15 per cent;

(b) if so, the rationale behind such a change; and

(c) the number of Government-run Medical Colleges in India which are running Medical M.Sc. programmes for students and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The Medical Council of India (MCI) in its Regulations on Teachers Eligibility Qualification 1998 under Schedule-I for non medical persons has prescribed as under:—

in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology and Microbiology, non-medical teachers may be appointed to the extent of 30% of the total number of the posts in the department. A non-medical approved medical M.Sc. qualification shall be a sufficient qualification for appointment as Lecturer in the subject concerned but for promotion to higher teaching post a candidate must possess the Ph.D. degree in the subject. Heads of the Departments of pre and para clinical subjects must possess recognized basic University degree qualification *i.e.* MBBS or equivalent qualification. However, in the department of Biochemistry, non-medical teachers may be appointed to the extent of 50% of the total number of posts in the department. In case of the paucity of teachers in non-clinical departments relaxation upto the Head of the Department may be given by the appointing authority to the non-medical persons if suitable medical teacher in the particular non-clinical speciality is not available for the said appointment. However, such relaxation will be made only with the prior approval of the Medical Council of India. A non-medical person cannot be appointed as Director or Principal or Dean or Medical Superintendent. In the department of Community Medicine, Lecturers in Statistics shall possess M.Sc. qualification from a recognized University.

(c) The Board of Governors appointed in supersession of MCI informed that they do not have any information in the matter.

Shortage of doctors practicing allopathy

†96. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of allopathic doctors in the country having minimum medical qualifications State-wise details thereof; and

(b) the extent of shortage of allopathic doctors in proportion to the population and the total number of allopathic doctors recruited during the last three years, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Medical Council of India, there are a total 11,15,835 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 30th March, 2018. The details of number of doctors registered State-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*). Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 8.93 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1511 as per current population estimate of 1.35 billion, which is lower than the WHO norm of 1:1000.

Public Health and Hospitals is a State subject. The Government does not collect and maintain the data on doctors recruited by the State.

Statement

Number of doctors registered with State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 30th June, 2018

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical Council	Number of Doctors
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96,248
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	914
3.	Assam	23,665
4.	Bihar	40,649
5.	Chhattisgarh	8,386

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
6.	Delhi	20,514
7.	Goa	3,776
8.	Gujarat	65,723
9.	Haryana	5,717
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3,054
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,789
12.	Jharkhand	5,596
13.	Karnataka	1,18,727
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36,455
15.	Maharashtra	1,58,998
16.	Medical Council of India	52,666
17.	Mizoram	58
18.	Nagaland	106
19.	Odisha	22,521
20.	Punjab	46,264
21.	Rajasthan	42,550
22.	Sikkim	1,381
23.	Tamil Nadu	1,28,200
24.	Travancore	57,850
25.	Uttar Pradesh	75,349
26.	Uttarakhand	7,729
27.	West Bengal	71,290
28.	Tripura	1,718
29.	Telangana	4,942
TOTAL		11,15,835

Note - The other States/UTs do not have their own Medical Registration Council. Hence, their workers get registration with the Councils of other neighbouring States.

Per capita spending on healthcare

†97. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita amount being spent on health and treatment in the country and the details thereof for the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of above amount spent on private and Government hospitals and the details thereof for the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the amount for which applications have been received under Ayushman Bharat Yojana till now and the quantum of amount released to beneficiaries, State-wise details thereof; and

(d) whether Government plans to include economically poor persons in addition to BPL card holders under Ayushman Bharat Yojana and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Per Capita expenditure on medical and health services in the country as per the National Health Accounts (NHA) Estimates for India for various years is as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Per Capita Expenditure on medical and health services (in ₹)
1.	2013-14	3,638
2.	2014-15	3,826
3.	2015-16	4,116

State-wise per capita expenditure on health for 2014-15 and 2015-16, for select States is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The quantum of expenditure on private and Government hospitals as per NHA Estimates for various years is as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure on public hospitals (in ₹ crores)	Expenditure on private hospitals (in ₹ crores)
1.	2013-14	45,545	89,343
2.	2014-15	64,685	1,16,943
3.	2015-16	70,966	1,28,590

State-wise break-up is not available.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The quantum of amount released to the States/UTs implementing Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana as on 30.11.2018 is ₹798.34 crore. The State/UT-wise list is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) At present, Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana covers the poor and vulnerable families as per the deprivation criteria defined for Socio Economic Caste Census beneficiary families.

Statement-I

Per Capita Expenditure on Health

		(in ₹)	
Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Assam	2049	2386
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3720	4148
3.	Bihar	2047	2223
4.	Chhattisgarh	3151	3375
5.	Gujarat	3060	3332
6.	Haryana	3799	4080
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4547	4926
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3245	3815
9.	Jharkhand	2004	2254
10.	Karnataka	4374	4936
11.	Kerala	6801	7169
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2511	2681
13.	Maharashtra	4502	4734
14.	Odisha	3421	3768
15.	Punjab	5220	5598
16.	Rajasthan	2943	3226
17.	Tamil Nadu	4101	4339
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3060	3226
19.	Uttarakhand	4233	3908
20.	Telangana	4565	5273

Source: National Health Accounts Estimates for India, MoHFW, 2014-15 and 2015-16

Statement-II*PMJAY: Details of Release of Grant*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of Beneficiary	Amount (₹ in crore)	
			Grant-in-Aid	Administrative Expenses
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chhattisgarh	3729027	108.84	5.59
2.	Uttar Pradesh	11804647	15.00	17.71
3.	Himachal Pradesh	277005	6.56	0.62
4.	Manipur	277016	6.56	0.62
5.	Tripura	494397	11.70	1.11
6.	Mizoram	194859	4.61	0.44
7.	Bihar	10895176	171.93	16.34
8.	Jharkhand	2805753	44.27	4.21
9.	Gujarat	4485227	70.78	6.73
10.	West Bengal	11189146	176.56	16.78
11.	Haryana	1551731	24.49	2.33
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8381782	15.00	12.57
13.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32614	0.86	0.08
14.	Daman and Diu	10191	0.27	0.03
15.	Tamil Nadu	7770928	0.00	11.66
16.	Sikkim	39791	0.94	0.09
17.	Maharashtra	8363664	0.00	12.55
18.	Nagaland	233328	4.20	0.52
19.	Assam	2701763	15.00	6.08
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	613648	0.00	1.38
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	88928	2.10	0.20
22.	Lakshadweep	1465	0.00	0.00
23.	Chandigarh	71278	0.00	0.18

1	2	3	4	5
24	Puducherry	103433	0.00	0.16
25	Goa	36974	0.58	0.06
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21399	0.00	0.05
TOTAL			680.25	118.09
			798.34	

(Position: As on 30.11.2018)

National health policy for betterment of healthcare of the needy

†98. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government has formulated any national health policy for providing better and affordable healthcare facilities to poor and middle-class people in the year 2019;

(b) if so, by when this scheme is likely to be launched and the roadmap prepared by Government thereof;

(c) details of the provision of budget made by Government for this scheme, State-wise including Maharashtra; and

(d) details of classes of people who will be provided treatment for their diseases under this scheme, and the extent of benefit they will get, including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) The National Health Policy was approved in 2017. The Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) under ambit of Ayushman Bharat, on 23.09.2018. This scheme provides coverage of upto ₹ 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization to over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (approx. 50 crore persons). The scheme is implemented through the State Governments.

The scheme is funded by Central Government and State Government in the ratio of 60:40 for all States except North Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States, where the ratio is 90:10, Central Government has released ₹ 12.55 crore to State Government of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Maharashtra for implementation of PMJAY, as on 30.11.2018. The State-wise details of release of grants under PMJAY are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 97 (Part (c))]

This scheme provides benefits to the poor and vulnerable families based on specified deprivation and occupational criteria as per Socio Economic Caste census data.

Mortality from superbugs' infection

99. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that superbugs kill more in India than globally and the mortality rate is 13 per cent owing to drug resistant bacteria;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to contain such mortality rate due to superbugs and to create awareness among the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Antibiotic resistant bacteria are found globally including in India. It is also a fact that antibiotic resistant bacteria do account for higher morbidity as well as mortality. We do not have any country data to substantiate that these pathogens account for 13% mortality.

(c) Government of India has given due cognizance to the problem of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) and to tackle this issue the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has initiated various activities towards AMR containment as under:

- (i) National Programme on Containment of AMR was initiated during the Twelfth Five Year Plan and is being coordinated by National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC). Under the programme AMR surveillance is being conducted by NCDC through a network of 20 State medical college laboratories in 18 States, the network is being expanded across the country in a phased manner.
- (ii) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is coordinating another AMR surveillance network of 20 laboratories located in tertiary care centres (both public and private) in the country.

- (iii) Strengthening Infection prevention and Control: Surveillance of Healthcare associated infections (HAIs) is being conducted under the AIIMS-ICMR-NCDC network.
- (iv) Interim National Infection Prevention Control (IPC) guidelines have been drafted by NCDC and disseminated for use by healthcare facilities and are also uploaded on the NCDC website. The updated National IPC guidelines are in process of finalisation and will be made available to all healthcare institutions in the country for implementation.
- (v) Surveillance for Antibiotic consumption: NCDC has initiated antibiotic consumption studies in healthcare facilities in the country in 20 medical colleges.
- (vi) Antimicrobial stewardship (AMSP) activities: In order to promote rational use of antibiotics among the healthcare providers, a series of sensitization and training workshops have been organized in different healthcare facilities in the country for the benefit of the practicing clinicians. Standard treatment guidelines developed by NCDC for rational use of antibiotics have been made available to clinicians across the country. ICMR has recently initiated a project on strengthening AMSP in 30 sites.
- (vii) Strengthening regulations: Since March, 2014, a separate Schedule H-1 has been incorporated in Drug and Cosmetic Rules to regulate the sale of antimicrobials in the country. About 24 antimicrobials belonging to third/ fourth generation cephalosporins and carbapenems are covered in the schedule. These antimicrobials cannot be sold without a proper medical prescription and their drug packaging requires the specific labelling along with red border.
- (viii) Strengthening Regulations in Food: Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has notified the prescribed tolerance limits of antibiotics in different kinds of food of animal origin.
- (ix) National Action Plan for Containment of AMR (NAP-AMR) was developed by National Centre for Disease Control involving stakeholders from various Ministries/sectors and was launched by Hon'ble Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare dated 19th April, 2017. Simultaneously, a Delhi Declaration on AMR- an inter-ministerial consensus, was also signed by the Ministers

of the concerned Ministries pledging their whole hearted support in AMR containment. Since health is a State subject, States are being supported to develop State action plans along the lines of NAP-AMR.

Further, to create awareness among the public about AMR several IEC activities have been coordinated by National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) along with other partners to raise awareness about AMR among different stakeholders by way of organising Public lectures, Participating in Live programmes on Lok Sabha TV and Doordarshan, Organising AMR programmes in schools and colleges etc. NCDC under MoHFW is in process of finalising the IEC material for Nationwide IEC activities to raise awareness about AMR and to prevent misuse of antibiotics.

Allocation for family planning under National Health Mission

100. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the National Health Mission Budget that has been allocated towards family planning, in the last three years;

(b) the percentage of the family planning portion of the National Health Mission Budget that has been allocated and used for terminal methods and spacing methods respectively, in the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the percentage of the family planning budget that has been allocated and used for incentives for terminal methods, in the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) whether any percentage of the National Health Mission Budget has been allocated specifically towards female sterilisation, or incentives relating to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) NHM provides an inbuilt flexibility to States/UTs, where they submit their proposals based on their healthcare needs and context through State Programme Implementation Plan (SPIP).

The percentage of the National Health Mission Budget that has been allocated towards family planning, in the last three years is:

1. 2015-16 : 7.3%
2. 2016-17 : 6.7%
3. 2017-18 : 7.4%

(b) Details showing the percentage of the family planning portion of the National Health Mission Budget that has been allocated and used for terminal methods and spacing methods respectively, in the last three years, State-wise are given in the Statement-I and the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Details showing the percentage of the family planning budget that has been allocated and used for incentives, in the last three years, State-wise are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) Family planning programme is one of the major activities of National Health Mission and the scheme provides flexibility to States to propose for female sterilisation as per the felt need of the State.

In view of this, there is no such pre-determined percentage allocated for female sterilisation or incentives.

Statement-I

State-wise percentage of the Family Planning portion of the NHM Budget that has been allocated for terminal methods and spacing methods

Sl. No.	State/UT	% FP Budget allocated to terminal methods			% FP Budget allocated to spacing methods		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. High Focus States							
1.	Bihar	47.2	54.2	43.4	6.1	7.0	5.6
2.	Chhattisgarh	16.4	31.5	18.8	7.5	9.8	4.9
3.	Himachal Pradesh	16.8	17.4	9.2	7.9	1.8	9.6
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.5	3.8	3.2	2.5	1.6	3.5
5.	Jharkhand	40.2	41.0	39.1	10.9	10.5	7.9
6.	Madhya Pradesh	50.8	39.2	39.6	11.0	10.3	6.1
7.	Odisha	31.9	28.1	24.3	10.4	11.8	8.8
8.	Rajasthan	35.4	39.1	33.1	6.7	8.1	7.1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	23.1	27.9	26.6	7.6	8.1	5.8
10.	Uttarakhand	24.2	22.7	17.1	13.2	6.6	9.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. NE States							
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.4	8.2	6.0	1.6	2.6	1.1
12.	Assam	15.8	14.6	12.4	5.7	7.5	9.8
13.	Manipur	3.8	2.6	2.2	23.4	22.2	5.4
14.	Meghalaya	3.6	4.1	3.9	2.3	4.0	9.5
15.	Mizoram	8.3	9.7	3.9	13.2	5.1	3.5
16.	Nagaland	5.1	3.5	6.9	4.2	7.6	3.5
17.	Sikkim	3.2	3.2	1.9	2.7	2.9	3.6
18.	Tripura	14.8	7.7	3.0	14.3	11.6	7.1
C. Non-High Focus States							
19.	Andhra Pradesh	26.3	32.7	28.1	3.9	3.7	2.5
20.	Telangana	16.3	19.4	8.9	1.6	1.1	1.5
21.	Goa	37.4	41.9	37.4	13.8	16.7	8.8
22.	Gujarat	37.5	44.3	32.7	14.3	14.2	10.0
23.	Haryana	32.9	19.9	15.2	4.4	3.2	3.4
24.	Karnataka	16.8	24.5	24.2	1.2	1.7	2.6
25.	Kerala	20.3	25.2	21.5	0.8	2.0	4.9
26.	Maharashtra	11.9	16.7	7.9	3.9	4.9	12.4
27.	Punjab	18.1	24.0	18.8	5.7	4.0	12.1
28.	Tamil Nadu	29.1	27.1	25.3	4.5	3.8	2.7
29.	West Bengal	24.6	13.9	14.7	2.7	4.0	6.9
D. Small States/UTs							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.7	15.9	5.1	7.6	7.2	5.7
31.	Chandigarh	17.0	15.3	15.7	2.4	3.4	6.2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.8	11.5	7.6	21.0	14.2	7.9
33.	Daman and Diu	9.8	6.4	4.2	9.2	1.6	3.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Delhi	19.0	16.3	10.4	6.0	4.4	11.5
35.	Lakshadweep	5.1	7.4	6.8	5.3	4.2	4.1
36.	Puducherry	32.9	35.9	22.0	6.1	5.3	8.3
GRAND TOTAL		28.5	30.4	26.2	6.8	6.6	6.4

Statement-II

State/UT-wise percentage of expenditure under FP terminal methods and FP spacing methods

Sl. No.	State/UT	% expenditure under terminal methods out of total budget allocated for terminal methods			% expenditure under spacing methods out of total budget allocated for spacing methods		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. High Focus States							
1.	Bihar	76.1	58.0	72.5	71.6	44.4	51.5
2.	Chhattisgarh	52.7	44.9	57.4	28.4	54.9	83.8
3.	Himachal Pradesh	52.2	44.4	49.0	84.8	40.5	6.1
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.6	45.6	48.4	29.3	28.9	24.7
5.	Jharkhand	72.2	82.4	62.7	36.5	40.4	46.8
6.	Madhya Pradesh	93.7	85.9	78.9	92.5	82.3	72.5
7.	Odisha	76.6	70.1	57.7	95.2	87.0	67.1
8.	Rajasthan	78.8	85.8	71.2	76.1	89.9	51.3
9.	Uttar Pradesh	33.8	34.5	49.3	29.4	45.6	76.4
10.	Uttarakhand	69.8	77.3	99.4	84.2	96.0	88.0
B. NE States							
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.0	18.3	5.8	9.6	88.1	61.1
12.	Assam	31.9	63.1	41.9	22.4	94.8	53.9
13.	Manipur	31.7	55.0	35.5	6.7	7.5	19.2
14.	Meghalaya	24.5	18.9	36.3	81.9	12.1	21.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Mizoram	52.3	20.0	73.0	5.3	0.3	0.5
16.	Nagaland	42.2	60.1	4.4	15.2	4.1	0.3
17.	Sikkim	13.9	10.4	12.3	30.0	37.0	6.7
18.	Tripura	19.5	42.2	70.0	56.1	47.0	38.8
C. Non-High Focus States							
19.	Andhra Pradesh	100.0	97.8	66.0	28.2	59.2	6.8
20.	Telangana	17.9	21.6	23.6	3.0	0.0	4.5
21.	Goa	92.7	90.1	84.2	97.3	91.4	90.8
22.	Gujarat	67.7	45.0	54.6	80.7	72.8	59.1
23.	Haryana	60.8	77.3	54.6	16.8	47.6	53.8
24.	Karnataka	57.8	39.3	28.0	34.8	38.8	28.1
25.	Kerala	70.4	59.8	41.8	52.5	65.2	41.9
26.	Maharashtra	62.8	48.5	54.7	65.6	89.4	22.6
27.	Punjab	58.1	83.1	30.0	7.1	78.3	20.4
28.	Tamil Nadu	42.2	24.9	21.3	6.2	28.1	24.9
29.	West Bengal	41.3	92.0	40.6	18.3	79.5	63.6
D. Small States/UTs							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.6	10.6	25.5	7.7	0.0	4.2
31.	Chandigarh	57.2	23.9	18.0	50.0	21.2	28.6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14.2	14.0	31.2	1.8	4.0	14.1
33.	Daman and Diu	3.4	4.1	1.1	0.1	0.7	5.9
34.	Delhi	35.7	24.6	37.5	58.8	48.5	16.5
35.	Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36.	Puducherry	69.3	81.2	69.3	21.7	46.0	17.8
TOTAL		67.1	64.1	60.0	55.0	74.8	55.8

Statement-III

State/UT-wise percentage of the Family Planning budget that has been allocated and used for incentives for terminal methods, in the last three years

Sl. No.	States	% FP budget allocated for terminal method incentives			% expenditure under terminal method incentives out of total budget allocated for terminal method incentives		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. High Focus States							
1.	Bihar	45.2	52.3	42.0	76.3	57.6	71.8
2.	Chhattisgarh	15.5	30.0	15.7	46.3	45.2	65.9
3.	Himachal Pradesh	15.0	15.0	8.6	52.7	41.0	41.5
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.9	2.7	2.9	32.8	62.5	52.6
5.	Jharkhand	39.1	39.5	38.2	56.9	60.5	42.7
6.	Madhya Pradesh	47.3	36.6	37.2	94.0	84.9	78.1
7.	Odisha	30.7	27.4	23.6	74.6	67.9	57.5
8.	Rajasthan	33.0	36.3	31.1	76.9	85.6	72.0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	21.6	26.2	19.3	32.9	33.8	64.5
10.	Uttarakhand	22.6	21.3	15.8	71.4	74.4	87.9
B. NE States							
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.2	4.6	0.7	55.8	3.6	24.7
12.	Assam	13.4	11.6	10.4	27.9	68.0	38.0
13.	Manipur	2.2	1.9	1.4	37.7	37.7	26.5
14.	Meghalaya	3.5	3.2	3.0	19.5	20.9	36.7
15.	Mizoram	6.0	2.9	2.2	56.2	41.8	65.4
16.	Nagaland	4.1	2.7	2.8	34.9	79.6	10.3
17.	Sikkim	1.0	1.2	0.7	34.2	22.0	33.6
18.	Tripura	11.0	4.5	1.4	17.2	39.3	69.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C. Non-High Focus States							
19.	Andhra Pradesh	25.4	31.3	23.3	78.5	79.4	76.2
20.	Telangana	11.6	17.4	5.1	22.5	23.9	28.0
21.	Goa	35.9	40.5	36.0	94.4	90.8	84.8
22.	Gujarat	35.1	43.4	29.7	66.3	40.8	53.7
23.	Haryana	31.6	18.2	13.3	60.4	80.5	58.5
24.	Karnataka	14.2	21.2	6.3	50.5	30.3	76.9
25.	Kerala	19.2	22.8	17.0	69.6	60.1	46.7
26.	Maharashtra	10.8	15.4	7.0	61.7	47.6	56.3
27.	Punjab	15.1	21.0	11.5	67.5	90.1	29.4
28.	Tamil Nadu	22.0	24.9	15.0	54.8	24.1	31.0
29.	West Bengal	21.2	12.9	13.4	46.2	92.3	41.9
D. Small States/UTs							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.0	7.4	3.4	14.6	15.5	14.3
31.	Chandigarh	12.9	12.4	7.6	67.9	19.6	28.6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.9	7.7	4.2	18.8	17.5	47.9
33.	Daman and Diu	1.9	1.7	1.1	17.6	15.2	4.2
34.	Delhi	14.7	14.9	9.1	39.1	22.0	34.7
35.	Lakshadweep	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
36.	Puducherry	25.1	29.4	18.9	76.3	87.6	66.8
TOTAL		26.4	28.4	22.5	67.2	63.9	64.3

Effect of female sterilization on womens' health

101. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that female sterilization is the most prevalent form of modern contraception in India;

(b) whether Government has conducted any survey to look into effects of female sterilization on women's health, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has directed all State Governments to discontinue the process of holding sterilization camps, as directed by the Supreme Court in *Devika Biswas vs. Union of India and Others*;

(d) if so, the details of compliance, State-wise, if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any States are continuing with sterilization camps and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) No. However, as per WHO Global Handbook, 2018, the only side effect/health risk is the uncommon to extremely rare occurrence of complications of surgery or anesthesia.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) All States Government have complied with the directions.

Centrally funded health projects in Kerala

102. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Centrally funded health projects being implemented in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if there is delay in completing any project, as per schedule, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The Status of major Centrally funded health projects of Department of Health and Family Welfare being implemented in the State of Kerala is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Health being a "State" subject, whenever there is a delay in implementation, necessary instructions are issued to the states to comply with scheduled timeline to achieve the desired objectives.

Statement

Status of major centrally funded health projects being implemented in the State of Kerala

1. National AIDS Control Programme

The National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is one of the Centrally funded health programme for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS infection. Every year, the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) allotted funds to each States/UTs as per the Annual Action Plan (AAP) submitted to NACO. All States/Union Territories (UTs), including Kerala have implemented this programme which is successfully running.

- The Annual Action Plan of the Kerala State AIDS Prevention and Control Societies (SACS) for the year 2018-19 is of ₹ 27.68 crore. As on 7.12.2018, ₹ 19.27 crore has been released for Kerala SACS towards 1st, 2nd and 3rd Quarterly release for implementation of the programme.

As on 30th November, 2018 there are 668 HIV Counseling and Testing Service centres in Kerala under which Basic Service Division have been providing free HIV counseling and Testing Services to the General Public including Pregnant Women.

During 2017-18, Total No. of HIV Tested and Diagnosed HIV Positive is given in the table below:

FY 2017-18	Target for HIV Testing (AAP)	Tested for HIV	Diagnosed HIV Positive*
General	548,412	497,794	1224
Individual		(91%)	
Pregnant	312,152	391,964	24
Women		(126%)	

2. National Health Mission (NHM)

The National Health Mission (NHM) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which the central Government supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments including Kerala to strengthen their healthcare systems for provision of accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to the population. Under NHM, so far an

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. National Urban Health Mission-Flexible Pool		26.66	25.44	17.68	35.73	14.11	36.42
a	Other Health System Strengthening covered under NUHM	26.66	25.44	17.68	35.73	14.11	36.4
b	Comprehensive Primary Health Care under NUHM	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Flexible Pool for Communicable Disease Control Programmes		21.94	15.49	18.45	16.01	34.62	19.26
a	National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme	7.26	5.86	5.40	5.16	4.99	4.31
b	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Prog.	12.90	8.01	10.83	9.21	27.71	12.98
c	National Leprosy Eradication Prog.	0.28	0.32	0.21	0.15	0.14	0.46
d	Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	1.50	1.30	2.00	1.49	1.78	1.50
D. Flexible Pool for Non-Communicable Disease Programmes		5.18	8.94	6.93	12.01	12.11	14.61
E. Infrastructure Maintenance		83.37	291.25	252.50	358.33	255.41	403.48
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)		315.35	644.09	452.36	744.98	586.52	936.35

Note:

1. The above releases relate to Central Govt. 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.

3. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)

Sl. No.	Name of GMC/ Institute	Phase	Approved outlay (₹ cr)			Schedule date of completion	Status/ Progress
			Central	State	total		
1.	Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	I	100	20	120	Completed	Completed
2.	Kozhikode Medical College, Kozhikode	II	120	30	150	11.04.2019	46.5%
3.	TD Medical College, Alappuzha	III	120	30	150	11.04.2019	38.59%
4.	Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute of Medical Sciences & Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	V(A)	120	110	230	June, 2020	5%

4. Medical Education

Ministry has Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Strengthening and Up-gradation of State Government Medical Colleges for increase in Post Graduate (PG) seats". Under this scheme two medical colleges namely Government Medical College, Thrissur and Government Medical College, Kozhikode have been approved for increasing 76 and 74 new PG seats respectively. The whole Central share of ₹39.9621 crore i.e. (₹ 18.2030 crore for Government Medical College, Thrissur and ₹ 18.7591 crore for Government Medical College, Kozhikode) has been released to the State Government/medical colleges.

5. E-health Programme

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) GoI, has approved a proposal for implementation of Tele-Onconet Project in Kerala by Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC), Thiruvananthapuram to provide cancer care services across Kerala for early cancer detection, follow-up consultation and palliative care.

The project got approved for an amount of ₹ 5.12 crore for 5 Years.

Initially an amount of ₹ 4.02 crore got sanctioned on 23.05.2017 for 1st year with timelines of 8 months for implementation and 4 months for sustaining operations.

All required hardware component have been procured and installed. However, the Tele-Onconet software for project is still under-development by CDAC which should have been done by May 2018.

The project is still in implementation stage.

6. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

Under the overarching umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM), National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) provides technical and financial assistance for the implementation of prevention and control/elimination programme of six vector borne diseases namely Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Lymphatic Filariasis, Japanese Encephalitis and Kala-azar through States/UTs.

The details of funds release under Vector Borne Diseases to Kerala during last two years and in the current year are given below:

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Releases
2016-17	540.41
2017-18	499.00
2018-19	396.00

7. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

Under the Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), one State Cancer Institute (SCI) and one Tertiary Care Cancer Centre (TCCC) has been approved and funds released to the State Government as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	SCI/ TCCC	Amount released (Rs in cr.)
1	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram	SCI	46.957
2	Government Medical College, Kozhikode	TCCC	25.03
TOTAL			71.987

The State Governments, *vide* this Ministry's D.O. letter dated 27.04.2018, have been requested to ensure completion of setting up of SCIs and TCCCs in the respective States positively by March, 2019.

8. **National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE)**

Government of India is implementing National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) under the Non-Communicable Diseases flexible pool of National Health Mission (NHM), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, to provide dedicated health care services to the elderly people at various level of state health care delivery system at primary, secondary and tertiary health care including outreach services.

As on date, all the 14 district of State of Kerala have been approved to implement the activities of the programme at district and below *i.e.*

- Geriatric OPD and 10 bedded Geriatric Ward at District Hospitals.
- Bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic at Community Health Centres (CHCs).
- Weekly Geriatric Clinic at Primary Health Centre (PHCs).
- Provision of Aids and Appliances at Sub-centres.

In addition, funds have also been provided to Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala towards establishment of Regional Geriatric Centre (RGC) to have 30 bed geriatric ward at the institute with a view to provide tertiary health care to elderly people.

9. **Maternal Health Programmes**

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.

Maternal & Child Health (MCH) wings - Under NHM, States of the art MCH Wings are being established in District Hospitals/District Womens' Hospitals/

Sub-District Hospitals/CHC-FRUs to overcome the constraints of increasing caseloads and institutional deliveries at these facilities.

LaQshya- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched program 'LaQshya'- quality improvement initiative in Labor room and maternity Operation Theatre (OT), aimed at improving quality of care for mothers and new-born during intrapartum and immediate post-partum period.

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan- Recently the guidelines have been disseminated to the States with the objective of a special Ante Natal Care (ANC) checkup to all pregnant women by a private doctor on 9th of every month. The objective is to detect any risk factor in the PW with its timely management and birth planning for a safe delivery.

10. **Programmes under National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC)**

- (i) **National Rabies Control Programme :** Funds were transferred under the programme to Kerala State in (2015-16) and as per report submitted by State they will utilize the funds in FY 2018-19 for program activities, (*i.e.* training IEC, Intrasectoral coordination etc.)
- (ii) **Prevention for Control of Leptospirosis :** Funds were transferred under the programme to Kerala State in (2017-18) and as per communication with the State, funds have been utilized under the programme and the State will share the action taken report shortly.
- (iii) Under National Programme on Containment of AMR (part of the Central Sector Scheme titled "Strengthening of NCDC Branches and Health Initiatives of Strengthening of Inter-sectorial Coordination for Prevention and Control Of Zoonotic Disease and other neglected tropical disease surveillance and Viral Hepatitis, Anti Micro Resistance"), Government Medical College Thiruvananthapuram has been included in the year 2017-18 and is being supported by provision of funds for manpower, equipment and consumables.
- (iv) **Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)** Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme under NHM was launched with the aim to detect and respond to disease outbreaks due to epidemic prone diseases at the earliest. Under IDSP the districts and States have been strengthened by providing additional contractual manpower, training of identified RRT members for outbreak investigations, strengthening of laboratories for

detection of epidemic prone diseases, ICT equipment for data entry, analysis and data transfer, and provision of funds for operationalization. During 2018-19 an amount of ₹ 95 Lakh has been released to the State till 26.11.2018 under the programme.

Fatalities caused by faulty hip implants

103. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that faulty hip implants manufactured by a manufacturer had resulted in deaths and disability of several patients;

(b) if so, the number of deaths and disability caused due to the faulty hip implants and whether compensation has been paid to the victims; and

(c) whether Government was aware that the hip implants of the same manufacturer were recalled in the United States due to its faulty equipments and if so, the reasons why it was allowed to market the product in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per the information available with Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 277 revision surgeries were undertaken because of disability due to faulty Articular Surface Replacement (ASR) Hip Implants manufactured by M/s DePuy International Limited, UK, (now M/s Johnson & Johnson Pvt. Ltd).

The Government had constituted a committee to examine the issues relating to faulty ASR Hip Implants. The committee, after detailed examination of the issue, submitted its report to the Government, which accepted the recommendations with some modifications. Based on the accepted recommendations, the Government constituted a Central Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.K. Arya, Director, Sports Injury Centre *inter-alia* to determine the quantum of compensation.

The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has also requested all the States/UTs to form State Level Committees to examine the affected patients within their jurisdiction so that the process is less arduous for the patients.

A formula for determining compensation for the affected patients has also been formulated and placed in public domain. The affected patients can approach either the Central Expert Committee or State Level Committee as per their convenience.

(c) The product was recalled in the USA in August 2010. In India, the firm recalled it on 24.08.2010 and Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) acknowledged their recall and no further import of the product was allowed.

Committee to examine faulty hip implants

104. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a Committee to look into the issue of faulty hip implants of some manufacturers;

(b) if so, the major findings and recommendations of the Committee and status of its implementation by Government; and

(c) whether any criminal action/penalty has been initiated or contemplated against the manufacturers for marketing their faulty product knowingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Yes. The Government had constituted a committee to examine the issues relating to faulty Articular Surface Replacement (ASR) Hip Implants.

The committee, after detailed examination of the issue, submitted its report. Specific recommendations of the Committee include:

- I. Compensation to ASR patients by the firm.
- II. Constitution of Central Expert Committee and Regional Expert Committees.
- III. Extension of ASR Reimbursement Program by the firm.
- IV. Health assessment of the patients.
- V. Patient awareness.
- VI. Medical Management to patients by the firm.

The Government accepted the recommendations with some modifications. Based on the accepted recommendations, the Government constituted a Central Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.K. Arya, Director, Sports Injury Centre *inter-alia* to determine the quantum of compensation.

The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has also requested all the States/UTs to form State Level Committees to examine the affected patients within their jurisdiction so that the process is less arduous for the patients.

A formula for determining compensation for the affected patients has also been formulated and placed in public domain. The affected patients can approach either the Central Expert Committee or State Level Committee as per their convenience.

M/s Johnson & Johnson Pvt. Ltd. has been asked to comply with the recommendations of the Committee and to pay the compensation as per the formula approved by the Government in the interest of the patients.

Medical colleges and hospitals in tribal dominated districts of Gujarat

†105. SHRI NARANBHAI JEMLABHAI RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a severe shortage of hospitals in the tribal dominated districts of Chhota Udaipur and Bharuch in Gujarat;
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether efforts have been made by Government to set up a Government hospital and medical college in this region, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) As per Rural Health Statistics Bulletin, 2017-18, the state-wise details of Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) & Community Health Centres (CHCs) including Gujarat are given in the Statement (*See below*).

As per information received from State Government of Gujarat, there is one District Hospital and 10 CHCs in Bharuch District and one District Hospital and 12 CHCs in Chhota Udaipur District as per the Government Norms.

(c) and (d) "Public Health & Hospitals" being a state subject, the primary responsibility to set up hospitals in all areas including tribal dominated and far-flung areas is that of respective State Governments. Under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

health care systems including for setting up new/upgrading existing public health facilities, based on requirements posed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans.

Under Phase-II of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospital", 24 new medical colleges have been identified on the criteria of at least one medical college for every 3 Parliamentary Constituencies and at least 1 medical college in each state. For Gujarat no new medical college has been identified on the above analysis.

State Government of Gujarat has informed that it supports 3 Grant in Aid hospitals in Chhota Udepur and 7 Grant in Aid hospitals in Bharuch. Bharuch District hospital has been designated to be developed as medical college.

Statement

Number of sub centres, PHCs & CHCs in tribal areas

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2018)								
		Sub Centres			PHCs			CHCs		
		R	P	S	R	P	S	R	P	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	764	804	**	114	153	**	28	19	9
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	263	312	**	39	143	»*	9	63	**
3	Assam	1221	768	453	183	176	7	45	26	19
4	Bihar	423	NA	NA	63	NA	NA	15	NA	NA
5	Chhattisgarh	2410	2811	**	361	396	**	90	80	10
6	Goa	29	66	**	4	8	**	1	1	0
7	Gujarat	2673	2775	**	401	421	**	100	92	8
8	Haryana *	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		App	App	App	App	App	App	App	App	App
9	Himachal Pradesh	124	104	20	18	47	*	4	8	**
10	Jammu and Kashmir	468	307	161	70	48	22	17	11	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	Jharkhand	2622	2465	157	393	165	228	98	94	4
12	Karnataka	1143	321	822	171	64	107	42	7	35
13	Kerala	144	831	**	21	137	**	5	12	**
14	Madhya Pradesh	4758	3545	1213	713	332	381	178	104	74
15	Maharashtra	3002	2057	945	450	315	135	112	67	45
16	Manipur	263	234	29	39	53	**	9	7	2
17	Meghalaya#	712	443	269	106	108	**	26	28	**
18	Mizoram#	169	370	**	25	57	**	6	9	**
19	Nagaland#	435	396	39	65	126	**	16	21	**
20	Odisha	2998	2701	297	449	427	22	112	133	**
21	Punjab *	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		App	App	App	App	App	App	App	App	App
22	Rajasthan	2897	1659	1238	434	210	224	108	65	43
23	Sikkim	55	48	7	8	12	**	2	0	2
24	Tamil Nadu	220	432	**	33	105	**	8	25	**
25	Telangana	979	698	281	146	93	53	36	23	13
26	Tripura	372	484	**	55	48	7	13	9	4
27	Uttarakhand	88	148	**	13	12	1	3	5	**
28	Uttar Pradesh	343	NA	NA	51	NA	NA	12	NA	NA
29	West Bengal	1618	3206	**	242	300	**	60	104	**
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	41	**	1	4	**	0	1	**
31	Chandigarh *	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		App	App	App	App	App	App	App	App	App
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli #	50	46	4	7	7	0	1	0	1
33	Daman and Diu	2	5	**	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34	Delhi *	N App	N App	N App	N App	N App	N App	N App	N App	N App
35	Lakshadweep#(2)	4	14	**	0	4	**	0	3	**
36	Puducherry *	N App	N App	N App	N App	N App	N App	N App	N App	N App
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		31257	28091	5935	4675	3971	1187	1156	1017	275

Notes: The requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms on the basis of rural population from Census, 2011. All Indiashortfall 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, *: State/UT has no separate Tribal Area/Population.

#: States are predominantly tribal areas.

2 The population is less than the norm (CHC) of 80,000.

N App - Not applicable

N A - Data not available

Diseases targeted under mission Indradhanush

106. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified diseases to be targeted under Mission Indradhanush, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details regarding districts identified for special focus under the Mission; and

(c) whether any districts of Rajasthan have been targeted under the Mission, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) All the diseases covered under Universal Immunization Programme are targeted under Mission Indradhanush. Under Universal Immunization Programme, vaccination is provided against 12 diseases out of which 8 diseases namely Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B and Meningitis & Pneumonia caused by Hemophilus Influenza type B are covered nationally; and 4 diseases namely Rotavirus diarrhea, Rubella, Pneumococcal Pneumonia and Japanese Encephalitis are covered in selected States/districts.

(b) A total of 553 districts have been covered under the five phases and ongoing sixth phase of Mission Indradhanush. In addition, 16,850 villages across 533 districts and 48,929 villages across 117 aspirational districts were also covered through Mission Indradhanush under Gram Swaraj Abhiyan and Extended Gram Swaraj Abhiyan.

(c) A total of 27 districts of Rajasthan have been covered in the six phases of Mission Indradhanush. The names of the districts are given in the Statement.

Statement

*List of districts of Rajasthan covered under six phases of
Mission Indradhanush*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Sl. No.	Name of District
1	Ajmer	15	Jalor
2	Alwar	16	Jhalawar
3	Banswara	17	Jodhpur
4	Baran	18	Karauli
5	Banner	19	Kota
6	Bharatpur	20	Nagaur
7	Bhilwara	21	Pali
8	Bikaner	22	Pratapgarh
9	Bundi	23	Rajsamand
10	Chittorgarh	24	Sawai Madhopur
11	Dausa	25	Sirohi
12	Dhaulpur	26	Tonk
13	Jaipur	27	Udaipur
14	Jaisalmer		

Prevalence of CVDs in the country

107. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that absolute estimated prevalence of cardio-vascular diseases (CVDs) in India is over 60 per cent larger than in the USA;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a large variation among States in India in the percentage of CVDs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As reported by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), crude prevalence of Cardio-vascular Diseases (CVDs) in India is 5.5 crore in 2016 (population about 132.4 crore) while for United States of America (USA), 8.4 crore people suffer from some form of CVDs (population about 32.3 crore). About 28% of the deaths due to non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in India were due to CVDs in 2016 and in USA, about 1 of every 3 deaths is due to CVDs.

(b) and (c) As reported by ICMR, for Ischemic Heart Diseases, contribution to Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) range from 2.2% in Mizoram to 17.1% in Punjab. For stroke, it ranges from 1.9% in Uttar Pradesh to 6.5% in Tripura. Contribution of Ischemic Heart Disease and Stroke, two major CVDs in India, to DALY is given in the Statement.

Statement

State wise contribution of CVDs to DALY, 2016

State	Contribution to DALY	
	Ischemic heart disease	Stroke
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	11.6%	3.5%
Arunachal Pradesh	3.4%	2.6%
Assam	4.1%	5.6%
Bihar	6.6%	2.8%
Chhattisgarh	6.1%	5.5%
Delhi	9.6%	2.1%
Goa	11.0%	4.0%
Gujarat	10.9%	2.4%
Haryana	11.7%	2.3%
Himachal Pradesh	8.7%	2.3%

1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir	10.7%	3.0%
Jharkhand	6.6%	2.7%
Karnataka	11.0%	3.8%
Kerela	12.2%	4.2%
Madhya Pradesh	7.7%	3.4%
Maharashtra	11.2%	4.1%
Manipur	5.2%	5.0%
Meghalaya	3.3%	2.7%
Mizoram	2.2%	
Nagaland	4.6%	3.9%
Odisha	4.5%	5.8%
Punjab	17.1%	2.9%
Rajasthan	6.4%	2.1%
Sikkim	5.8%	
Tamil Nadu	14.3%	2.8%
Telangana	10.3%	3.3%
Tripura	6.7%	6.5%
Uttar Pradesh	5.8%	1.9%
Uttarakhand	7.8%	2.2%
West Bengal	9.7%	8.5%

DALY - Disability Adjusted Life Years

Safety of polio vaccines

108. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of reports in a section of the print media mentioning that bivalent oral polio vaccine supplied by a particular manufacturer has some quality issues; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes, the Government is aware of the reports in print media regarding quality issues in bivalent oral polio vaccine (bOPV) supplied by a particular manufacturer.

Several samples of Poliomyelitis Vaccine, Live, Oral Indian Pharmacopoeia (LP) Bivalent (Bivalent/bOPV) manufactured by M/s BioMed Pvt. Ltd, Ghaziabad were drawn by Drugs inspectors of CDSCO and sent for test/analysis at Central Drugs Laboratory (CDL) Kasauli. Two samples of a batch of Poliomyelitis Vaccine, Live, Oral Indian Pharmacopoeia (I.P) Bivalent (Bivalent/bOPV) were declared as not of standard quality and deemed to be adulterated by the Government analyst, CDL as per the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 as the samples were found to contain Polio Virus Type 2.

Pursuant to above, CDSCO had issued a show cause notice and stop production order to the firm to stop production of all Human vaccines manufactured at the said facility, till further order on 27.09.2018. Simultaneously, as a part of further investigation, the Drugs Inspector of CDSCO had filed a complaint with Station House Officer (SHO), Kavi Nagar, Ghaziabad.

In addition to above mentioned steps, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has issued instructions to all the States/UTs to stop use of bOPV supplied by M/s BioMed Pvt. Ltd. Further, in the identified districts of Telangana and Uttar Pradesh, where the suspected batch of OPV that was not of standard quality was used, special vaccination campaigns with Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) have been carried out to boost immunity against Type 2 Polio Virus.

Expansion of AIIMS, Chhattisgarh

†109. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared/proposes to prepare any proposal regarding expansion of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the time by when the said proposal is likely to be completed and implemented and the extent of relief patients are likely to get; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) AIIMS Raipur, being an autonomous organization, has taken up several projects for expansion of activities. The list is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Most of these projects have already been approved by the competent authority. Some are under implementation. As far as Union Government is concerned no separate proposal is under consideration

(b) These expected timeline of the projects are given in Annexure. With the start of these facilities the patients of Chhattisgarh and adjoining region will also benefit in terms of better treatment facilities.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of new projects approved for AIIMS, Raipur

Name of New Work	Date of Sanction	Sanction Cost (In ₹ Cr.)	Likely completion Date	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Administrative Block	23/3/2017	99.69	December, 2020	Awarded to CPWD
Academic Block	23/3/2017	99.91	December, 2020	Awarded to CPWD
Residential Complex Phase-II Expansion	16/3/2015	100	December, 2020	Project to be executed by HSCC/ NBCC as PC and DPR
Sports Complex at AIIMS Raipur	23/3/2017	10.56	December, 2019	Yet to start (Taken up with Department of Sports, GoI)

1	2	3	4	5
Construction of School of Public Health in Ground Floor of Medical College in AIIMS, Raipur	18/5/2017	2.33	March, 2019	Tender awarded, work under progress
School of Public Health at Naya Raipur	16/3/2015	100.00	March, 2021	Yet to start, (correspondence for allotment of land with State Govt. is undergoing)
Center of Excellence, AIIMS Campus, Raipur;	9/5/2017	100.00	March, 2021	Yet to start. Work entrusted to HSCC/NBCC.

MBBS seats at Thoothukudi Medical College, Tamil Nadu

110. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with Government to increase the number of MBBS seats from existing 150 to 250 in Government Thoothukudi Medical College, Tamil Nadu from the academic year 2019-20 onwards, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to introduce more MD courses at the college, besides the existing MD courses from the academic year 2019-20 onwards, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) No.

(b) The College applied for starting the courses of MD (Anaesthesiology), MD (Orthopaedics), MS (Dermatology, Venereology & Leprosy), M.Ch. (Neuro - Surgery), DM (Medical Gastroenterology) and DM (Neurology) for the year 2019-20.

Violation of norms by private hospitals

111. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of private hospitals built on subsidised land in Delhi/New Delhi together with the norms;

(b) whether it is mandatory for the private hospitals to provide treatment to the patients belonging to economically weaker sections (EWS), both from Out Patient Department and In-Patient Department;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that many cases of violation by private hospitals have come to the notice of Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof together with the names of the hospitals and action taken by Government against these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the information furnished by Land and Development office (L&DO), Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, land has been allotted to the following private hospitals in Delhi by L&DO, at concessional rates:-

- (i) Sir Ganga Ram Hospital
- (ii) Veeranwali International Hospital (Delhi Hospital Society)/PRIMUS-ORTHO
- (iii) Dr. Vidya Sagar Kaushalya Devi memorial Trust (VIMHANS)
- (iv) Moolchand Khairati Ram Hospital
- (v) St. Stephens Hospital
- (vi) R.B. Seth Jessa Ram Hospital for expansion of the Hospital. Initially, the land was allotted by DDA.

As per information furnished by Directorate of Health Services, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), the identified private hospitals (the Statement appended) are obliged to provide free treatment to the eligible patients of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category upto 25% of total OPD and on 10% beds of total beds of the hospital.

(b) As per the order of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi dated 22.03.2007 in Writ Petition (C) 2866/2002, identified private hospitals will provide free treatment to 25% of the total OPD and 10% of the total IPD patients of EWS.

(c) and (d) Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide judgment dated 22.03.2007 in Writ Petition (C) 2866/2002 constituted a Special Committee. This Committee was further modified by the Hon'ble High Court *vide* order dated 17.07.2007.

This Committee has issued recovery order to five identified private hospitals namely, Escorts Heart Institute & Research Centre (Fortis Escorts Heart institute), Dharamshila Cancer Hospital & Research Centre (Dharamshila Narayan Hospital), Devki Devi Heart & Vascular Institute (Max Saket, East Block), Pushpawati Singhanian Research institute (PSRI) and Shanti Mukand Hospital.

Statement

List of the identified private hospitals

West district

Sl. No.	Name or the Hospital
1.	Action Cancer Hospital, H-2, FC-33, A-4, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi-63
2.	Mata Chanan Devi Hospital, C-1, Janakpuri, Delhi-58
3.	Maharaja Agrasen Hospital, West Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-26
4.	Mai KamliWali Ch. Hospital, Plot No. 12, J-Block, Community Centre, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi-27
5.	Sri Balaji Action Medical Institute, FC-34, A-4, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi-63
6.	M.G.S. Hospital, Road No. 35, West Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-26
7.	RLKC Metro Hospital, Pandav Nagar, Naraina Road, New Delhi-110008
8.	Jankidas Memorial Hospital, Pandav Nagar, Naraina Road, New Delhi-110008

South district

9.	Batra Hospital & Medical Research Centre, 1MB Raod, TuglaqabadInsttl.Arrea, ND-62
10.	Hakim Abdul Hakeem Centenary Hospital
11.	National Heart Institute, 49, Community Centre, East of Kailash, New Delhi-65
12.	National Chest Institute/RGCIRC, A-133, NitiBaghGautam Nagar, New Delhi-110049
13.	Delhi ENT Hospital& Research Centre, FC-33 Plot No. 13, Jasola, New Delhi-25
14.	Flt.Lt. Rajan Dhall Ch. Trust/Fortis Hospitals,Sector-B,Pocket-I, ArunaAsaf AH Marg, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-70 (Fortis Hospital)
15.	Max Smart, Mandir Marg, Saket, New Delhi-17

Sl. No.	Name or the Hospital
16.	Indian Spinal Injuries Centre Opp. Police Station, Sector-C, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-70
17.	Pushpawati Singhanian Research Institute, Sheikh Sarai Phase-II, Saket, New Delhi-17
18.	Venu Eye Institute & Research Centre, 1/31, Sheikh Sarai Institutional Area, N.Delhi-17
19.	Fortis Escorts Heart Institute & Research Centre, Okhla Road, Okhla, New Delhi-25
20.	Max Super Specialty Hospital East Wing (A unit of Devki Devi Foundation), 2 Press Enclave Road, Saket, New Delhi-17
21.	VIMHANS, Institutional Area, Nehru Nagar, New Delhi-65
22.	Guru Harkrishan Hospital, Gurudwara Bala Sahib, Ring Road New Delhi
23.	Madhukar Rainbow children Hospital, Plot No.5, FC-29, Geetanjali, Malviya Nagar New Delhi-17
24.	Birth Right Hospital, Malviya Nagar Delhi
25.	Rockland Qutab
26.	Sita Ram Bhartiya Institute of Science & Research
27.	Mool Chand Khairati Ram Hospital
South-west district	
28.	Bensups Hospital (A unit of B.R.Dhawan Medical Charitable Rust) Bensups Avenue, Sector-12, Dwarka, New Delhi-15
29.	Rockland Hospital, Plot No HAF-B, Phase-I, Sector-12, Dwarka, New Delhi-75
30.	Venkateshwar Hospital, Sector 18 A, Dwarka, Delhi-110075
31.	Centre for Sight, Plot No. 9, Dwarka Delhi-110077
32.	Maharaja Agarsen Hospital, Dwarka
33.	Human Care Medical Charitable Trust (Manipal Hospital)
North district	
34.	Vinayak Hospital, Plot No.2, Derawal Nagar, Model Town, Delhi-110009.
35.	Jivodaya Hospital, Ashok Vihar Phase-I, Dekhi-110052.

Sl. No.	Name or the Hospital
36.	St. Stephen's Hospital
37.	Febris Hospital, Narela
38.	Shree Aggarsain International Hospital
North-west district	
39.	Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital, Sector-14 Extn, Madhuban Chowk, Rohini, Delhi-85
40.	Khosla Medical Institute & Research Society (Khosla Ayurveda Hospital) K.M.L. & R. Centre, Paschirni Shalimar Bagh, Delhi- 88
41.	Jaipur Golden Hospital, 2 Institutional Area, Sector-2, Rohini, Delhi-110085
42.	Sunder Lal Jain Charitable Hospital, Phase-III, Ashok Vihar, Delhi - 52
43.	Max Super Specialty, FC-502, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi - 90
44.	Bhagwati Hospital, C-S/OCF-6, Sector-13, Rohini, Delhi-85
45.	Saroj Hospital & Heart Institute, Sector14, Extn. Near Madhuban Chowk, Rohini, Delhi-85
East district	
46.	Bimal Devi Hospital Plot No.5, Pkt. B, Mayur Vihar-II Delhi-91
47.	Jeevan Anmol Hospital, Mayur Vihar Phase-I, Opp. Pratap Nagar, Delhi-91
48.	Shanti Mukund Hospital, 2 Institutional Area, Vikas Marg Extn, Delhi-92
49.	Dharamshila Hospital & Research Centre, Vansundhra Enclave, Delhi-96
50.	Deepak Memorial Hospital & Medical Research Centre, 5, Institutional Area, Vikas Marg Extn Delhi- 92
51.	Max Super Specialty Hospital (Max Balaji Hospital), 108 A IP Extension, Patparganj Delhi-92
52.	Red Cross General Maternity & Child Care Hospital
53.	Amar Jyoti Ch. Trust, Karkardooma, Delhi-92
54.	Kotakkal Arya Vaidyasala, Plot No. 18X, 19X, Karkardooma, Vikas Marg, Delhi- 110092
Central district	
55.	Primus Super Specialty Hospital, Chander Gupta Road, Chankayapuri, New Delhi-21

Sl. No.	Name or the Hospital
56.	Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Marg, Rajinder Nagar, N.D.-60
57.	R.B. Seth Jessa Ram Trust Society, WEA Karol Bagh, New Delhi- 110005
58.	Dr. B. L. Kapur Memorial Hospital Pusa Road Delhi

Medical team for studying kidney ailments in Prakasam district, AP

112. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ICMR has taken a decision to constitute a team under Dr. T. Raviraja to deeply study kidney related problems in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh and submit a report, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons due to which a long period of three years has been given to complete the study; and

(c) whether its study period could be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) A project on study on Chronic Kidney Diseases (CKD) in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh under Dr. T Ravi Raju, in collaboration with Dr. Prabhdeep Kaur, National Institute of Epidemiology, Chennai has been sanctioned with effect from 15.07.2018 to study the risk factors associated with decline of eGFR in rural cohort in Prakasam District, Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) This study comprises of cross sectional survey of 2000 subjects in the age group of 18-60 years in two villages in Prakasam District, followed by five resurveys at the interval of 6, 12, 18, 24 & 30 months. Hence, the study period can not be reduced.

**Shortage of qualified doctors in government hospitals and
CGHS dispensaries**

113. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of qualified doctors in government hospitals and CGHS dispensaries in the country, if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State-wise including NCT Delhi; and

(b) by when these posts are likely to be filled up and whether Government has set any time line and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. The vacancy position of Central Health Service (CHS) and Dental Doctors in Central Government Hospitals and CGHS Dispensaries for the last three years is as follows:

Sub-cadre of CHS	Year	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
Teaching	2015	1084	747	337
	2016	1134	826	308
	2017	1334	888	446
Non-teaching	2015	598	463	135
	2016	594	436	158
	2017	595	465	130
Public Health	2015	104	81	23
	2016	104	81	23
	2017	104	78	26
GDMO	2015	2198	1587	611
	2016	2198	1710	488
	2017	2249	1868	381
Dental	2015	37	26	11
	2016	37	27	10
	2017	37	36	01

Health being a State subject, the information State-wise including in respect of NCT of Delhi related to vacancy position of doctors is not maintained centrally in this Department.

(b) Every year on the basis of vacancies projected by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, requisitions are sent to Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) for recruitment of doctors of Central Health Service. Pending recommendation from UPSC, concerned units are permitted to make contractual appointments against the vacant posts as a stop-gap arrangement in public interest so that the patient care does not suffer.

Increase in TB patients in the country

114. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the number of TB patients in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether WHO has published any report giving details of TB patients worldwide; and

(c) what effective action has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes, the number of TB patients has increased from 18.27 lakhs in 2017 to 18.62 lakhs in 2018 (till November). The increase in number is due to initiatives like expansion of repaid diagnostics/molecular testing services across the country, Active Case Finding, increased notification from Private Sector and Community Engagement.

(b) Yes, WHO has published a global TB report every year, the recent report was published in September 2018.

(c) The Ministry has developed the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-2025) with the goal of eliminating TB by 2025.

The key focus areas are:

- Early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens along with suitable patient support systems to promote adherence.
- Engaging with the patients seeking care in the private sector.
- Prevention strategies including active case finding and contact tracing in high risk/vulnerable population
- Airborne infection control.
- Multi-sectoral response for addressing social determinants.

Faculty and non-faculty shortages in AIIMS-like institutes

115. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many sanctioned posts in the faculty and non-faculty positions in various AIIMS-like institutes at Patha, Jodhpur, Raipur, Rishikesh, Bhopal and Bhubaneswar are lying vacant for a long time;

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

(c) the position of filling faculty shortages at AIIMS, Delhi and the reasons for not filling the vacant posts;

(d) the efforts made by the authorities to empanel and till up the vacancies; and

(e) by what time the vacancies will be filled so that the institutes would function most efficiently and effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) A total of 4089 posts including 305 faculty posts have been sanctioned for each of six new AIIMS at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh.

Vacant faculty posts are being advertised regularly by the institutes depending on their requirement. However, as high standards have to be maintained in selection, keeping in view the stature of these Institutes of National Importance, all the advertised positions could not be filled up.

Recruitment to various positions is done on need basis keeping in view the additional services and facilities planned to be added in the hospitals.

Institute-wise details of vacant faculty and non-faculty posts against the sanctioned posts in respect of six new AIIMS are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (See below) respectively.

(c) As regards AIIMS New Delhi, there are 680 faculty members working in the institute and 30 assistant professors are working on contract basis to meet the requirement for different Departments. Further, process for filling up of 172 vacant faculty posts has also been initiated.

(d) and (e) To facilitate expeditious filling up of vacancies, separate Standing Selection Committee (SSCs) have been constituted for each of the aforesaid six AIIMS. Also, recruitment exercises are being held periodically in all the six AIIMS.

The upper age limit for direct recruitment against the posts of Professor and Additional Professor in the six AIIMS has been raised from the present 50 years to 58 years. This will make available experienced willing faculty of various Government Medical Colleges.

Filling up of vacant faculty posts in the new AIIMS by taking serving faculty from Government Medical Colleges/Institutes on deputation basis has also been allowed. Contractual engagement of retired Faculty of Government Medical Colleges/Institutes has also been allowed to meet the shortage of faculty in the six new AIIMS. System of walk-in-interview for engagement of faculty on contract basis has also been introduced.

Visiting Faculty Scheme in new AIIMS has been formulated to allow national and international faculty to work in new AIIMS for teaching and academic purposes. Overseas Citizens of India have been allowed to join as teaching faculty in new AIIMS.

A sub-committee of the respective Governing Body of six new AIIMS has also been constituted to consider and approve recommendations of the respective Standing Selection Committee of six new AIIMS for expediting the process of faculty selection.

Services of Senior Residents and Junior Residents are also utilized for patient care.

Statement-I*Present position of faculty posts against sanctioned posts in six new AIIMS*

AIIMS	Faculty Posts	Sanctioned Posts	Posts filled at present	Posts vacant at present	Remarks/Progress of recruitment exercises
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhopal	Professor	54	17	37	121 Faculty posts have been advertised. Recruitment process is going on.
	Additional Professor	45	16	29	End of April 2019.
	Associate professor	81	51	30	
	Assistant Professor	125	58	67	
	TOTAL	305	142	163	
Bhubaneswar	Professor	54	17	37	Two advertisements have been made during the last one year to fill up these vacant faculty posts which resulted joining of 70 new faculty members.
	Additional Professor	45	20	25	Selection process for engagement of contractual faculty in several Departments has been completed.
	Associate professor	81	46	35	Recruitment process for faculty post in rest of departments is going on.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Assistant Professor	125	100	25	
	TOTAL	305	183	122	
Jodhpur	Professor	54	16	38	45 Faculty posts were advertised in November, 2017 and 121 faculty posts were again advertised in January, 2018, wherein 45 candidates have been selected for faculty positions. Out of which, 21 faculty have joined the Institute till date and extension for joining has been given to 11 candidates.
	Additional Professor	45	11	34	73 Faculty posts were advertised in July, 2018. The interview was held on 21st and 22nd October, 2018. Recruitment exercise for 103 faculty posts is going on.
	Associate professor	81	49	32	
	Assistant Professor	125	70	55	
	TOTAL	305	146	159	
Patna	Professor	54	11	43	Recruitment exercise for vacant faculty posts is going on.
	Additional Professor	45	8	37	
	Associate professor	81	44	37	
	Assistant Professor	125	58	65	
	TOTAL	305	121	184	
Raipur	Professor	54	11	43	183 Faculty posts were advertised in September, 2018.

Scrutiny process for 545 applications received is going on.

The interview will be conducted in phased manner and the same is planned to start from 2nd week of December 2018 and to be completed by March, 2019. The efforts will be made to fill up super-specialty posts first.

Institute has advertised various faculty positions for various speciality and super-speciality departments time to time on direct recruitment, deputation and contractual basis.

Interviews for various advertised posts are scheduled in month of December, 2018

Additional Professor	45	12	33
Associate professor	81	28	53
Assistant Professor	125	76	49
TOTAL	305	127	178
Professor	54	29	25
Additional Professor	45	28	17
Associate professor	81	43	38
Assistant Professor	125	112	13
TOTAL	305	212	93
TOTAL	1830	931	899

Rishikesh

Statement-II*Present position of non-faculty posts against sanctioned posts in six new AIIMS*

AIIMS	Sanctioned Strength of Non-faculty position	Filled up Position	Vacancy	Number of vacancies advertised/ Recruitment underway.
Bhopal	3776	514	3262	1254
Bhubaneswar	3776	1292	2484	464
Jodhpur	3776	1827	1949	977
Patna	3776	1603	2173	500
Raipur	3776	1503	2273	1097
Rishikesh	3776	2714	1062	1062
TOTAL	22656	9453	13203	5354

Improving the performance of NRHM

116. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to WHO, the role played by the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is pivotal but its pace is not satisfactory to meet the laid down targets;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the manner in which Government proposes to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per information obtained from WHO, no such statement has been made by WHO.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Restructuring of NLEM

117. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to restructure the National

List for Essential Medicines (NLEM) with the objective to make it more contemporary and in line with public health needs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government will constitute a standing national committee on medicines; and

(c) whether scientists, doctors and experts will be involved to review and revise the NLEM, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, *vide* order dated 03.07.2018, has constituted Standing National Committee on Medicines (SNCM) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Health Research and Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research to review and revise the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM). The committee is comprised of doctors and experts and also has amongst its members the representatives of other Departments and State Governments. Amongst other things, the committee will suggest inclusion of Medical Devices, Medical Disposables, Medical Consumables and other products used for Health & Hygiene of general public in NLEM. A robust and dynamic NLEM will aid the Government's effort in addressing the healthcare needs of the people.

Significant drop in MMR

118. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the country has dropped significantly, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this 28 per cent drop is an achievement arising from painstakingly reducing the MMR in each of the States; and

(c) whether it indicates impressive progress, particularly in the Empowered Action Group (EAC) States, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per the latest RGI-SRS Report on Maternal Mortality Ratio in India 2014-16, the MMR of India has declined from 167 in 2011-13 to 130 per 100,000 live births in 2014-16. This translates into a reduction of absolute numbers of maternal deaths from approximately 44,000 to 32,000 per year.

(b) Maternal Mortality Ratio has declined on an average by 22%. The MMR has declined in all States for which SRS data is available.

(c) The percentage of decline in the EAG states is as follows:-

Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand (29%), Assam (21%), Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh (22%), Rajasthan (18%), Bihar/Jharkhand (21 %), Odisha (19%).

Private participation in Ayushman Bharat Programme

119. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the spurt in demand for healthcare services is plenty and Government is planning to take the help of private parties to tackle this problem and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): Government has launched Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri-Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) on 23.09.2018. PMJAY envisages to provide health coverage upto ₹ 5 lakh per family per annum to over 10.74 crore identified families belonging to the poor and vulnerable categories for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation.

All Government hospitals are deemed to be empaneled under PMJAY. Also, Government has decided to empanel private hospitals under PMJAY based on defined criteria and hospital empanelment guidelines. As PMJAY is implemented by the respective State Governments, the responsibility of empanelment of private hospitals in a State has been entrusted to the respective State.

Outbreak of Zika virus

120. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Zika virus has once again surfaced and has spread in many parts/ States of the country;

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

(c) the number of cases tested positive during the current year, State-wise, and the number of persons died due to infection of Zika virus during this period; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to contain further spread of the deadly virus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes. Zika Virus Disease have been reported from the States of Rajasthan (Jaipur), Gujarat (Ahmedabad) and Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal, Vidisha, Sehore, Hoshangabad, Sagar and Raisen) during the period of September to November, 2018. Zika virus disease has the potential for spread given the wide geographical distribution of the mosquito vector (aedes mosquito that also spreads Dengue and Chikungunya) in India, a lack of immunity among population in newly affected areas and the high volume of international travel.

(c)

State	District	Laboratory confirmed cases	Total
Rajasthan	Jaipur	159	159
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	54	130
	Hoshangabad	2	
	Vidisha	50	
	Sehore	21	
	Sagar	2	
	Raisen	1	

Two laboratories confirmed Zika deaths reported from Madhya Pradesh. In both these cases, death was due to concurrent co-morbid conditions (due to Septic shock with Dengue encephalitis in one case and Multi Organ Failure due to septic Shock in the other)

(d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare took the following steps to contain further spread of Zika virus disease:

- The Zika action plan was implemented in all the affected States.
- Central teams were deployed to Jaipur (Rajasthan), Ahmedabad (Gujarat) and to Bhopal, Vidisha, Sehore and Sagar Districts of Madhya Pradesh to assist these States in containment operations.

- Hon'ble HFM and senior officers of the Ministry reviewed the situation on regular basis and modulated the action for containment.
- Union Secretary Health & FW reviewed the situation and preparedness to Zika virus diseases in all States through video conferencing with the States.
- Advisory were issued to all States/UTs to strengthen vector control activities and surveillance for Zika virus disease.
- Senior officers of the ministry visited the States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh to oversee the containment operations.
- Joint Monitoring Group under the chairmanship of DGHS met regularly to review the current situation of Zika virus disease in the affected States.
- Indian Council of Medical Research supported the Viral Research and Diagnostic Laboratories (VRDL) in the affected States for testing clinical samples.
- IEC material prepared by MoHFW were provided to the three affected States.
- Surveillance strategy to ensure that the disease has not spread beyond the containment zone has been provided to the State of Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh.
- Financial support was ensured through National Health Mission.

Beneficiaries of Ayushman Bharat Yojana

†121. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of beneficiaries enrolled so far under Ayushman Bharat Yojana;
 - (b) the number of people in the country who would be eligible for availing the benefits of this Yojana and the steps taken to provide treatment to them;
 - (c) the number of people treated so far under it and the amount spent thereon;
- and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the number of private and public health centres in the country which are associated with the operation of this Yojana and whether it is satisfactory for the implementation of such a big scheme; State- wise/ district-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) is an entitlement based scheme and there is no enrolment of beneficiaries under the Yojana. The total number of targeted beneficiary families under PMJAY is over 10.74 crore. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementing PMJAY has been signed by National Health Agency with 33 States/ UTs out of which 28 States/UTs have already started the scheme on and after the launch of PMJAY on 23.09.2018.

(c) As on 04.12.2018, the total number of patients admitted to the empanelled hospital under PMJAY is 4,39,778. A total amount of ₹ 5.85 crore have been approved for these treatments.

(d) Empanelment of hospitals under PMJAY is an ongoing and dynamic process. As on 4.12.2018, empanelment of 15,137 hospitals has been processed.

Overuse of antibiotics

122. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is the world's largest consumer of antibiotics and their use has more than double in the last 15 years;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made against overuse of antibiotics, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the US Food and Drug Administration has warned that overuse of antibiotics can cause mental health problems and serious blood sugar disturbances etc., among the people with diabetes; and

(d) if so, whether any advisory or guidelines have been issued to use antibiotics only when needed, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per information with the

Drug Controller General of India, the leading High Income Country (HIC) consumers of antibiotics in 2015 were the U.S.A, France and Italy, while the leading Low and Middle Income Country (LMIC) consumers were India, China and Pakistan. Between 2000 and 2015, antibiotic consumption increased from 3.2 to 6.5 billion Defined Daily Doses (DDDs) (103%) in India, from 2.3 to 4.2 billion DDDs (79%) in China and from 0.8 to 1.3 billion DDDs (65%) in Pakistan.

(c) As per U.S. Food and Drugs Administration news release dated 10.07.2018, the Administration requires safety labelling changes for fluoroquinolone class of antibiotics to strengthen the warning about the risks of mental health side effects and serious blood sugar disturbances, including hypoglycemic coma and make these warnings more consistent across the labelling for all fluoroquinolones taken by mouth or given by injection.

(d) In light of the safety issues reported by U.S. Food and Drug Administration, all States/UTs Drug Controllers have been requested to direct the manufacturers of fluoroquinolones under their jurisdiction to mention following cautions in the label/ Package insert/Promotional Literature of the drugs.

1. The label of the product should mention following caution:-

This drug may cause low blood sugar and mental health related side effects.

2. Package insert and promotional literature should mention the details as follows:-

"The drug may cause low blood sugar and mental health related side effects. Low blood sugar levels, also called hypoglycaemia, can lead to coma. The mental health side effects are more prominent and more consistent across the systemic fluoroquinolone drug class. The mental health side effects to be added to or updated across all the fluoroquinolones are:-

- (i) disturbances in attention
- (ii) disorientation
- (iii) agitation
- (iv) nervousness
- (v) memory impairment
- (vi) serious disturbances in mental abilities called delirium."

Representation of minority communities in Public Service

123. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is collecting statistics on representation of people from minority communities, including muslims, in employment under Central Government;

(b) if so, the Ministry and department-wise statistics on people from different minority communities, including Muslims, employed under Central Government, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government is also collecting statistics on representation of people from minority communities, including muslims, in Indian Administrative Services, Indian Police Services and other elite services, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) The Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) is the nodal Department for collection of data and other matters regarding recruitment of minorities, including Muslims, in the Central Ministries/Departments, Public Sector Units (PSUs), Public Sector Companies and Financial Institutions as well as elite services such as Indian "Administrative Services, Indian Police Services, etc. The consolidated data on recruitment of the various minority communities, including Muslims, in respect of Government Services and PSUs, collected from various Ministries/Departments by the DoPT during the period 2012-13 to 2015-16, is as under:

During 2012-13, 6.91% employees from minority communities were recruited in Government services and PSUs. During 2013-14, 7.89% employees from minority communities were recruited in Government services and PSUs. For the year 2014-15, 8.56% employees from minority communities were recruited in Government services and PSUs (as per information received from 79 Ministries/Departments). For the year 2015-16, 7.5% employees from minority communities were recruited in Government services and PSUs (as per information received so far from 44 Ministries/Departments only).

Hamari Dharohar Scheme

124. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any action to ensure implementation of Hamari Dharohar scheme to preserve rich heritage of minority communities;

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated and utilised in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) whether Government has set up any mechanism to monitor the utilization of these funds by the Government and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) No eligible proposal has been received from the state of Tamil Nadu under the Hamari Dharohar scheme, hence no fund has been allocated.

(c) To monitor the utilization of funds by State Government or by the PIA, the scheme guidelines stipulate the following monitoring mechanism:-

- (i) Monitoring is a continuous measurement of progress while the project is on-going which involves checking and measuring progress, analyzing the situation and reacting to new events, opportunities, and issues.
- (ii) Concurrent monitoring and random checking may be done by team of Ministry of Minority Affairs/State Govt./any other inspection authority, authorized by the Ministry.
- (iii) Ministry's officials may also monitor the projects. The information gathered from this will be fed into the decision making process for release of funds and sanctions of project proposals.
- (iv) 5% of the total cost will be spent on professional services for Administration and Management of the scheme including consultations, Monitoring and Evaluation. For administration and management, a Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established with contractual outsourced staff as per need. For engaging contractual staff, relevant GFRs will be followed. The expenses would be borne out of 5% budget set aside for Administration and Management of the scheme.

Coaching scheme for minority community students

125. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is running a scheme to empower students from the minority communities by preparing them for competitive examination so that their participation in Government and private jobs improves, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether some coaching institutes in State like Telangana and other States have swindled crores of rupees in collusion with Government officials under the guise of imparting free training to six notified minority communities under the scheme of the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to recover the amount, so that the scheme is implemented in a fair manner?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Yes, Sir, Ministry of Minority Affairs has been running a scheme namely "Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the candidates/students belonging to minority communities" since 2007-08 under which free coaching is provided to students belonging to six notified minority communities namely Muslim, Christian, Budhist, Sikhs, Parsis and Jain, through selected coaching institutions/organisations for preparation of qualifying examinations for admission in technical/ professional courses and competitive examinations for recruitment to Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' services and other equivalent posts under the Central and State Governments, including public sector undertakings, banks, etc.

(b) and (c) State Government of Telangana has informed that a news item has been published in an English daily newspaper titling "coaching centres swindle Money" alleging that some of the coaching institutions in the State of Telangana have swindled crores of Rupees in collusion with Government Officials and the State Government has advised not to release payments to the alleged coaching institutions/organisations of the Telangana State till the matter is enquired into by them. Accordingly, the same has been complied to by the Ministry.

The Scheme has the following measures to ensure that the coaching is implemented in a fair manner:

- (i) Allocations of the coaching programme are made only after obtaining inspection report and due recommendations of concerned State Governments/ District Authorities. Subsequent payments to the institutions/organisations are released only after obtaining the satisfactory inspection reports/ recommendations from designated State Government officials.
- (ii) Number of minority students to be coached has been allocated taking into consideration of percentage of minority population of the States.

- (iii) The Ministry allocated the coaching programmes to only those institutions/ organisations which are registered with NGO Darpan portal of NITI Aayog.
- (iv) The payment of stipend is to be made directly into the accounts of students through Public Financial Management System (PFMS) Portal by the concerned organisations/institutions.
- (v) The Expenditure Advance and Transfer (EAT) Module of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance has also been incorporated under the scheme and institutions/organisations have been directed to implement the said module.
- (vi) Aadhaar numbers of the beneficiaries is required to be obtained by the organisations/institutions.
- (vii) The institutions/organisation is required to develop a facility for online monitoring of the Video recording of coaching classes and same is to be integrated on their websites or Digital Video Recording (DVR) of the classes conducted is required to be keep for at least 3 months after the completion of coaching programme or till inspection is carried out by the inspection authority/ministry.
- (viii) Attendance of the beneficiaries is to be compulsorily recorded through Bio-metric attendance system.
- (ix) The institutions/organisations are required to maintain their website properly and are required to upload the details of the coaching programmes regularly.
- (x) An online portal has been developed for online implementation of the scheme, where details of all the students including Aadhaar numbers, account numbers, mobile numbers etc be entered to check the duplicity of beneficiaries.
- (xi) Documentary proofs in support of qualifying particular exam by a student is required to be submitted by the organisations/institutions.
- (xii) Efforts are also been made to conduct concurrent monitoring of the scheme. For the previous year 2016-17 the concurrent monitoring has been done through National Productivity Council (NPC) which is an independent agency under administrative control of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Economic and Educational Survey of minority communities

126. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to analyse the pathetic economic condition, educational background of minority groups in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of policy and other interventions that Ministry has taken during the last three years and proposes to take in future to bring them up at least to the national average?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Yes, Sir. A study known as "Social, Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India" was carried out in respect of the largest minority group, *i.e.* the Muslims by a high level committee (popularly known as Sachar Committee). The findings are available on the website of the Ministry of Minority Affairs at, "www.minorityaffairs.gov.in".

(b) During the last three years, the Ministry has taken various policy and other interventions for the upliftment of minorities as per brief details given below:

- (i) Naya Savera - Free Coaching and Allied scheme has been revised to cover the candidates belonging to the notified minority communities having a total family income, not exceeding ₹ 6 lakh per annum, from all sources. Special residential coaching programme for composite preparation of Civil Services Exam has been included.
- (ii) A new scheme called Nai Manzil has been launched, with the aim to benefit the minority youth, who do not have formal school leaving certificate, in order to provide them formal education and skills and enable them to seek better employment.
- (iii) USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development) has been launched with the objective to build capacity and update the traditional skills of master craftsmen/artisans, develop national and international market linkage, etc.
- (iv) The National Scholarship Portal (NSP) is one-stop solution for various scholarship schemes (Pre, Post and Merit-cum-Means based scholarships)

and this app will offer end to end services. This will ensure timely disbursement of scholarships to students, avoid duplication in processing, check fake applications for scholarships, etc. During 2016-17, 49,00,372 scholarships have been awarded. During 2017-18, 56,11,993 scholarships have been awarded (disbursement of scholarships for 2017-18 continues in 2018-19).

- (v) The erstwhile MsDP has been restructured as Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) to address the developmental deficits by creating socio-economic infrastructure and providing amenities in Minority Concentration Areas, which have been identified as relatively backward on the basis of census data. So far, project proposals for 323 Sadbhav Mandaps, 73 Residential Schools, 494 Market Sheds, 346 Separate toilet Units/Blocks, etc. have been sanctioned.
- (vi) Under "Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn)" a 100% central sector scheme of the Ministry meant for skill development of minorities, since inception, funds of ₹ 701.91 crore have been released as on 30.11.2018.
- (vii) Besides, under Nai Roshni, the leadership development for minority women, since inception, ₹ 96.24 have been released for 3,84,325 beneficiaries as on 30.11.2018.

Details of the schemes/programmes /initiatives of the Ministry of Minority Affairs and those covered under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme (PM's New 15-PP) for the welfare of minorities as well as follow-up action taken by the Government on the recommendations of Sachar Committee that are envisaged to improve the standard of living of minorities in the country, are available on the website of Ministry of Minority Affairs at, "www.minorityaffairs.gov.in".

Reduction of minority scholarships

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline in disbursal of minority scholarships since 2015, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reasons for the decline; and
- (c) the total number of applications received for the minority scholarships and the total number of minority scholarships granted since 2015?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) The implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode for payment of scholarship directly into the student's bank account and launching of National Scholarship Portal (NSP) software in 2015, has eliminated duplication and leakage and prevented fake/fraudulent applications and the introduction of NSP and DBT has had an impact in the number of scholarships awarded. The process now has become more transparent and accountable and provides scholarship to the really needy and genuine beneficiaries. Details of number of applications received and beneficiaries awarded scholarships under the Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-matric Scholarship Scheme and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Schemes for the last three years are given in the table below:

Scheme	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	No. of applications received	No. of beneficiaries awarded	No. of applications received	No. of beneficiaries awarded	No. of applications received	No. of beneficiaries awarded
Pre-matric Scholarship	69,82,276	51,78,779	86,35,428	41,53,524	96,50,248	48,74,220
Post-matric Scholarship	17,30,089	6,66,840	18,03,649	6,24,990	17,35,599	6,21,321
Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship	2,62,829	1,33,582	2,80,639	1,21,858	2,49,230	1,16,452
TOTAL	89,75,194	59,79,201	1,07,19,716	49,00,372	1,16,35,077	56,11,993

Solar energy production

128. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total solar energy production in the country at present;
- (b) year-wise data of solar energy production since 2015; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to improve power production through renewable energy sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has reported that the total solar energy production in the year 2018-19 was 21.365 Billion Units (BUs), as on 31.10.2018.

(b) The year-wise details of solar energy production since, 2015 are given as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Generation from Solar Projects (BUs)
1.	2015-16	7.448
2.	2016-17	13.499
3.	2017-18	25.871
4.	2018-19	21.365
		(as on 31.10.2018)

(c) Government have taken various steps to increase generation of renewable energy. These *inter alia*, include the following:

- (i) Announcement of a target of installing 175 GW of renewable 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) 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.

FDI in Renewable Energy

129. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) received year-wise in the New and Renewable Energy Sector, between the year 2015-2018; and

(b) the distribution of the FDI and the corresponding capacity amongst different States and projects and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The FDI Data Cell of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) compiles and maintains the data of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Equity inflow received in the country. The FDI equity inflow from April, 2015 to June, 2018 in the Non-Conventional Energy Sector is given below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	FDI(in US\$ million)
1.	2015-16	776.51
2.	2016-17	783.57
3.	2017-18	1,204.46
4.	2018-19 (April to June)	452.89
GRAND TOTAL		3,217.43

(b) The State-wise inflow of FDI equity from April, 2015 to June, 2018 is given in the Statement. The FDI Data Cell doesn't maintain project specific data.

Statement

*Details showing financial year-wise FDI equity inflows from
April 2015 to June 2018*

Sector Non-Conventional Energy

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2015-16 Apr-Mar FDI in US\$ million	2016-17 Apr-Mar FDI in US\$ million	2017-18 Apr-Mar FDI in US\$ million	2018-19 Apr-Jun FDI in US\$ million	Total FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	58.00	150.31	143.51	27.94	379.75
2.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	27.54	19.22	75.72	0.24	122.72
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	29.08	21.21	34.20	8.96	93.44
5.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.41
6.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	160.08	127.64	53.45	7.35	348.52
7.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1.53	0.94	4.38	0.00	6.86
8.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	23.49	37.44	170.86	1.06	232.85
9.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal	6.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.91
10.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
11.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	312.85	395.44	705.40	381.44	1,795.13
12.	Region Not Indicated	Region Not Indicated	156.77	30.96	16.87	25.91	230.52
GRAND TOTAL			776.51	783.57	1,204.46	452.89	3,217.43

Source: DIPP

Cheap generation of renewable energy

130. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of power that has been generated through renewable energy sources in the last year;

(b) the average cost of generating power through solar and wind energy sources; and

(c) whether measures have been adopted to ensure cheap generation of renewable energy, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) A total of 101.84 billion units of power were generated through various renewable energy sources in the country during last year *i.e.* 2017-18.

(b) The cost of production of electricity from solar & wind varies from place to place depending upon, *inter alia*, intensity of solar radiations, speed of wind, land cost, cost of financing, cost of basic infrastructure and state policies. The lowest power tariff discovered for solar has been ₹ 2.44/kWh and for wind ₹ 2.43/kWh.

(c) The Government has taken various steps to ensure cheaper generation of renewable energy. These *inter-alia*, include fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital subsidy, accelerated depreciation, waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses, viability gap funding (VGF) and permitting Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route. Projects are awarded through transparent bidding process *i.e.* through e-reverse auction. Government have issued standard bidding guidelines to enable the distribution licensees to procure power at competitive rates in cost effective manner.

Penetration of clean energy schemes in rural areas

†131. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of rural areas are not getting the benefits of the schemes being run by Government for the use of renewable energy, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) if not, the schemes being run by Government in rural areas to promote the use of solar energy, the details thereof; and

(c) the levels at which these schemes are being run in rural areas, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) The Off-grid and Decentralised Solar PV Applications Programme of this Ministry aims at promoting use of solar energy in the country including rural areas.

At present, the Phase-III of the Programme, for which approval was issued on 7 August 2018 covers installation of (i) 3,00,000 solar street lights; (ii) solar power

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

plants of individual size up to 25 kWp and total aggregated capacity of 100 MWp for providing electricity to schools, hostels, panchayats, police stations and other public service institutions; and (iii) distribution of 25,00,000 solar study lamps to school going children in North Eastern States and LWE affected districts.

In addition, Scheme for distribution of 70 lakh solar study lamps is also being implemented in five States namely Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh, wherein school going children are being provided with solar study lamps.

DCR in National Solar Mission

132. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the top three supplier countries of solar panels to India under the National Solar Mission, alongwith the import details thereof;

(b) whether there exists a Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) for use and installation of Solar Panels under the National Solar Mission; and

(c) if so, whether such a requirement is compliant with the WTO disciplines and the details of compliance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The details of top three countries from which import of solar cells and other photocells has so far taken place in 2018-19 (upto September, 2018-19), alongwith quantity and value of import, are as follows:—

Country wise India's import of Solar Cells:

Sl. No.	Countries	Quantity (in Nos.)	Value in Million USD
1.	China	180,733,930	839.80
2.	Taiwan	84,714,700	59.22
3.	Singapore	1,568,738	52.57

Country wise India's import of Other Photo Cells:

Sl. No.	Countries	Quantity (in Nos.)	Value in Million USD
1.	China	5,137,608	4.25
2.	Germany	1,542,109	0.93
3.	USA	20,659	0.38

(b) and (c) There existed a Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) for use and installation of solar panels under the National Solar Mission but the DCR provision under those schemes, which have not been found compliant under WTO provisions, as per the ruling of World Trade Organisation (WTO) in a dispute settlement DS-456 have been stopped.

Loan given for renewable energy projects

133. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who have been given loan with lower interest for setting up of new renewable energy projects and production units in the country including Karnataka, the details thereof; and

(b) the target being fixed by Government to produce more energy through this loan scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no specific scheme of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) under which loan is provided at lower rate of interest for renewable energy projects.

For renewable energy projects banks and financial institutions charge interest at rates depending on project viability, RBI guidelines and market conditions. IREDA, the Ministry's RE financing body extends a rebate of 0.5% per annum on the existing interest rates, to encourage promoters in SC/ST, women, ex-servicemen and handicapped categories.

However loans at lower interest rates are being made available for renewable energy projects by some banks like State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank by availing lines of credit from World Bank, ADB, KfW, etc., for renewable energy projects in the country.

Installation of solar electric fencing in Ratnagiri Konkan area

†134. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to install Solar Electric Fencing system to protect agro-crops from wild animals in Ratnagiri Konkan area, if so, details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the extent of the area in which Solar Electric Fencing system has been installed as on date to protect agro-crops from wild animals in Konkan area and the extent of area in which this system is yet to be installed; and

(c) by when Solar Electric Fencing system would be installed in the remaining agricultural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) The State of Maharashtra has informed that in Ratnagiri Konkan area, no solar fencing has been installed by Forest Department on private agriculture land for protecting agro-crops from wild animals. However, solar fencing has been carried out along the forest boundaries to prevent wild life movement, particularly of elephants, towards crops under District Plan.

The State has further informed that it is ready to consider installation of solar electric fencing in remaining areas under District Plan Scheme in case there is demand from the farmers.

Popularization of solar energy in India

135. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the share/contribution (in percentage) of solar energy in total power production in India;

(b) the details of exemptions/subsidies for installing solar panels in urban and rural domestic areas and process of obtaining the same; and

(c) whether there is any promotion/ propagation road map for increasing the use of solar energy and installing the solar panels in every house?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As on 31.10.2018, a cumulative RE capacity of 73 GW had been installed in the country which constituted 21% of the total installed capacity. From April 2018 to October 2018 the share of solar energy in total electricity generation in India was 2.57%.

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing Grid Connected Rooftop and Small Solar Power Plants Programme, wherein, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is being provided for installation of rooftop solar PV plants in residential sector

for both urban and rural areas. The CFA is upto 30% of the cost arrived through tender process or the benchmark cost prescribed by MNRE, whichever is less, in case of general category States/UTs and upto 70% in case of special category States/UTs. The CFA can be availed through State Nodal Agencies of the States.

(c) The Government has set a target of installing 40 GW of grid connected rooftop solar capacity in the country by year 2022.

Solar power production in Karnataka

136. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roof-top solar panel installation undertaken by the Ministry across India, State-wise and district-wise;

(b) a list of current beneficiaries of power produced by solar and wind power plants set up by Government in the State of Karnataka; and

(c) the consumer segments in the State of Karnataka that are running on coal powered electricity, solar and wind powered electricity, hydro powered electricity and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Under the present rooftop solar scheme, which was approved by the Government in December 2015, an aggregated capacity of 2100 MW was targeted to be achieved in residential, institutional, social and Government sector through central financial assistance by the year 2019-20. As on 30.11.2018 an aggregated capacity of 2081.76 MW has been sanctioned to different State Nodal Agencies and PSUs, which is under implementation. Since the Scheme is demand driven, the capacity installed in a district will depend upon the demand and sanction capacity available. State-wise capacity sanctioned to SNAs and capacity sanctioned to PSUs is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The power produced by solar and wind power plants set up by the Government in the State of Karnataka is fed in to the electricity grid and is utilised by all electricity consumers of the State.

(c) The electricity generated by the power producers from both conventional & renewable energy sources in the State of Karnataka is fed in to the electricity grid and is utilised by all electricity consumers of the State.

Statement*State-wise Rooftop Solar capacity sanctioned by MNRE under
Rooftop Solar Scheme*

Sl. No.	State	Capacity Sanctioned as on 30.11.2018 (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64.39
2.	Bihar	50.21
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.70
4.	Jharkhand	35.57
5.	Madhya Pradesh	37.02
6.	Maharashtra	120.27
7.	Odisha	4.03
8.	Telangana	53.11
9.	Uttar Pradesh	42.00
10.	West Bengal	48.93
11.	Assam	24.00
12.	Delhi	90.00
13.	Gujarat	282.75
14.	Haryana	44.50
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	66.09
16.	Kerala	38.28
17.	Karnataka	0.94
18.	Puducherry	7.02
19.	Punjab	20.68
20.	Rajasthan	40.00
21.	Tamilnadu	76.50
22.	Uttarakhand	46.77
23.	Chandigarh	28.35

1	2	3
24.	Himachal Pradesh	15.25
25.	Manipur	6.215
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.00
27.	Lakshadweep	1.00
28.	Tripura	0.50
29.	Mizoram	6.86
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00
31.	Goa	1.00
SUB-TOTAL (States)		1278.91
Other Govt. Departments/PSUs		802.85
TOTAL		2081.76

Investment required for renewable energy sector

137. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total investment to achieve 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022;
- (b) how much investment Ministry has so far been able to make out of the total requirement;
- (c) the details of blueprint that Ministry has prepared to achieve 40 per cent energy generation through non-conventional energy sources by 2030; and
- (d) how the decision of the USA to pull out from Paris Pact helps India to attract investment in the renewable energy sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) India's renewable capacity development programme is mainly driven by the private sector and government does not invest in setting up of the renewable power plants. As of 30 October 2018, with an estimated investment of ₹ 408 thousand crore, renewable power installed capacity of 73.35 GW have been commissioned. A cumulative 175 GW renewable power installed capacity by 2022 would require an additional investment of about ₹ 512 thousand crore.

(c) As per target fixed by the Government for 2022, 175 GW of power capacity through renewable sources and 51 GW through large hydro source is to be installed, which in total will be 48 % of total power capacity likely to be installed by 2022. Further, as per the National Electricity Plan prepared by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in January 2018, the share of non-fossil based installed capacity, in the total electric installed capacity would reach 57.4 per cent by the 2026-27.

(d) USA's withdrawal from Paris Agreement will affect the global emissions reductions as they have been the largest historical contributor to the Green House Gas accumulated in the atmosphere. However, it is difficult to assess the impact of US withdrawal from Paris agreement on attracting investment in Renewable Energy sector in India.

Harvesting of roof-top solar energy potential as per the target set

138. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has estimated to harvest 40 GW power from roof-top solar projects by 2021 and put in place any scheme for lease of roof-top by the owners of the buildings taking care of their interest too, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether doubts have been raised on the viability of achievement of the target; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and how Government intends to tackle such issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) The Government has set a target of installing 40 GW of grid connected rooftop solar capacity in the country by year 2022.

In the present scheme for rooftop solar plants, lease model is permitted, wherein any enterprise can take a roof on lease and set-up rooftop solar power plant.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Shifting of Mannavaram project

139. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn to the matter of Mannavaram Project to be setup in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said project is being shifted on the grounds of viability, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the project and the steps being taken by Government to continue the project keeping in view of backwardness of Rayalaseema region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Currently, there is no proposal to shift the Project. However, the financial performance of NTPC-BHEL Power Projects Private Limited (NBPPL), a 50:50 Joint Venture Company (JVC) promoted by NTPC Ltd. and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), having its manufacturing facilities at Mannavaram in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh, has not been encouraging and this JVC been incurring losses since the Financial Year 2015-16.

National heritage monument status to Ram Setu

140. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court had issued Notice to the Union of India in Transfer Petition No. 27 seeking the Ministry's view regarding the recognition of Ram Setu as a National Heritage Monument;

(b) whether Ram Setu meets the qualification for such recognition as per Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958;

(c) if so, whether Government has decided to accord national status to Ram Setu;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any Counter Affidavit has been filed in the Supreme Court recently in this matter? If so, the date of filing the said Affidavit, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) The matter is pending with the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(e) No, Sir. Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India recently have not submitted any Counter Affidavit in this matter before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Adequate supply of gas to power plants

141. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many gas-based power plants are stranded due to Government's inability to ensure an adequate supply of gas to them;

(b) if so, the details of the gas-based power plants that are stranded/non-functional, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive plan to ensure gas-supply to these power plants; 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 (c) 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 Liquefied Natural Gas (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

1	2	3	4	5	6
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 & Holdings Limited	30	Andhra Pradesh
8.	RVK Energy	P	RVK Energy	28	Andhra Pradesh
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

1	2	3	4	5	6
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
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

Average spot electricity price in India

142. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's daily average spot electricity price has nearly doubled and is close to ₹5 per unit, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some 4,000 MW of generating capacities are off grid at the moment; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that this has added to the power supply shortfall; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Electricity price in day ahead market in Power Exchange is as per the Market Clearing Price (MCP). The MCP is different in 96 time blocks of 15 minutes each during the day and also on each day depending upon the demand supply position of electricity. During the current year 2018-19 (up to November 2018) in all the months except October 2018, the average monthly MCP has been less than ₹ 5 per unit. During the month of October 2018, the average monthly MCP was ₹ 5.94 per unit as compared to ₹ 4.08 per unit during the month of October 2017. Thus it was an increase of around 45.6 %. The average monthly MCP during the month of November 2018 has reduced to ₹ 3.59 per unit and was almost comparable to ₹ 3.55 per unit during the month of November 2017. Thus the market electricity price has not doubled.

(b) Generating stations go under outage due to planned maintenance, forced outages, coal shortage, low schedule from beneficiaries, less availability of water etc. Due to these reasons normally more than 4000 MW capacity remains under outage.

(c) No, Sir. At present there is sufficient generating capacity in the grid to meet the demand of electricity.

Shortage of coal in thermal power plants

143. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Thermal Power Plants are not getting sufficient quantity and quality of coal since last year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total thermal power generation in the country, State-wise, as on date;

(c) whether Government has taken any effective steps to support and develop Thermal Power Units in Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total funds allocated in this regard; and

(e) various steps taken by Government to provide incentives and other encouragements to the major power producing States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Electricity is a concurrent subject and as per the Electricity Act 2003, electricity generation is a delicensed activity and any State or generating company can setup a power project taking into consideration issues like viability, fuel availability etc. Coal is supplied to power plants through Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) commensurate with the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).

The sector-wise despatch of coal by Coal India Limited (CIL) against the contracted quantity during last year and current year is as under:—

Sector	2017-18			2018-19 (1 Apr-28 Oct)		
	Contracted Quantity (Million Tonnes)	Despatched Quantity (Million Tonnes)	% Materialization	Contracted Quantity (Million Tonnes)	Despatched Quantity (Million Tonnes)	% Materialization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central	202.6	185.9	92%	115.7	106.6	92%
State	218.0	158.0	72%	118.9	94.2	79%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Private (IPPs)	106.9	76.6	72%	73.5	52.5	71%
All Sector	527.5	420.5	80%	308.0	253.3	82%

It may be seen that despatch of coal by Coal India Limited (CIL) during current year (upto 28th October, 2018) is about 82% as compared to 80% during 2017-18. With the concerted efforts of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways, the coal stock available with the power plants monitored in CEA on daily basis has increased from minimum stock of 7.3 MT as on 19.10.2017 to 13.6 MT as on 04.12.2018.

Further, as on 05.12.2018, NTPC has also received 5.52 Lakh Million Tonne (LMT) of domestic coal for its power stations against the requirement of 5.41 LMT of coal and 0.63 LMT coal against the requirement of 0.66 LMT for its Joint Venture Stations at 85% PLF. Coal Stock is also available for 8.3 days on average (varying from 0 to 25.7 days) for NTPC power stations and 3.1 days (varying from 1.62 to 6.4 days) for its Joint Ventures Stations. However, some of these stations have chronic low stocks, due to various reasons.

Damodar Valley Corporation has informed that there was total generation loss of 5501 Million Unit during the F.Y. 2017-18 and total 8207 MU generation loss during the period from April-November, 2018.

(b) The State-wise details of thermal generation in the country (25 MW and above capacity) during the month of October, 2018 and cumulative generation during April to October, 2018 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Government of India notified New Coal Linkage Policy namely 'Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India' (SHAKTI-2017 to provide coal linkages to Thermal power plants in the country. As per Para B (i) of SHAKTI Policy, CIL/SCCL grant Coal linkages to Central Government and State Government GENCOs at the notified price based on the recommendation of Ministry of Power. Accordingly, the following TANGEDCO Thermal Power plants in Tamil Nadu, which are under construction, have applied for coal linkage under Para B (i) of SHAKTI Policy:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Capacity
1.	NCTPP Stage-III,	1x800 MW
2.	Ennore TPS Expansion	1x660 MW

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Capacity
3.	Ennore SEZ STPP	2x660 MW
4.	Uppur Supercritical Thermal Power Project	2x800 MW
5.	Udangudi STPP Stage-I	2x660 MW
TOTAL		5700 MW

Statement

Details of thermal generation, State-wise & fuel-wise during the month of Oct. 2018 & from April-Oct. 2018

State	Fuel Type	Generation (MU) *	
		Oct. 2018	April-Oct. 2018
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar	Diesel	11.16	88.59
Andhra Pradesh	Coal	4572.24	33851.4
	Diesel	0	0
	Natural Gas	517.35	2945.26
Assam	Coal	174.2	1649.14
	Multi Fuel	0	0
	Natural Gas	228.15	1374.64
Bihar	Coal	2814.64	17800.18
Chhattisgarh	Coal	10482.2	69317.71
Delhi	Coal	121.52	1400.37
	Natural Gas	604.86	3794.1
Goa	Naptha	0	0
Gujarat	Coal	7264.07	40649.26
	Lignite	570.59	3568.49
	Multi Fuel	0	0
	Natural Gas	1646.41	8947.48
Haryana	Coal	2060.34	14515.52
	Natural Gas	8.35	268.12

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	High Speed Diesel	0	0
Jharkhand	Coal	2241.18	16369.58
	Naptha	0	0
Karnataka	Coal	3195.84	15953.71
	Diesel	0	0
	Natural Gas	0	0
Kerala	Diesel	0.32	1.35
	Naptha	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Coal	10437.28	67801.72
Maharashtra	Coal	10369.06	66425.64
	Natural Gas	732.95	4971.73
Manipur	Diesel	0	0
Odisha	Coal	3041.53	23000.28
Puducherry	Natural Gas	22.37	148.1
Punjab	Coal	2643.31	16623.89
Rajasthan	Coal	4050	21223
	Lignite	785.56	4917.21
	Natural Gas	252.06	1021.92
Tamil Nadu	Coal	4291.97	27720.02
	Diesel	0	0
	Lignite	1786.62	11122.12
	Naptha	0	0.05
	Natural Gas	250.07	1658.56
Telangana	Coal	4196.74	27984.87
Tripura	Natural Gas	598.98	3652.78
Uttar Pradesh	Coal	10722.09	71125.66
	Natural Gas	500.44	1439.84

1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand	Natural Gas	199.54	768.4
West Bengal	Coal	5963.82	42866.92
	High Speed Diesel	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		97357.81	626967.61

Note:

* Provisional based on Actual-cum-Assesment

1. Gross Generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) stations of 25 MW and above only.
2. MU= Million Units

Street Light National Programme

†144. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced a Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this programme is currently being implemented only in a few States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and by when all States would be included under this programme and the details of target fixed therefor and achievements made till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, on 5th January, 2015, Hon'ble Prime Minister, launched Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) with a target to replace 1.34 crore conventional street lights with smart and energy efficient LED street lights by March, 2019. The programme is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Ministry of Power.

As on date, EESL has installed over 73.98 lakh LED street lights. This has resulted in estimated energy savings of 4.96 billion kWh per year with avoided peak demand of 828 MW and estimated GHG emission reduction of 3.42 million t CO₂ per year.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) SLNP is a voluntary programme and implementation is based on signing of implementation agreement by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of a State/Union Territory (UT) with EESL. SLNP has been implemented in all ULBs of 13 States and 1 UT [Statement-I appended (*See below*)]. In 11 other States and 3 UTs, programme has been implemented in some ULBs who have signed implementation agreement with EESL (Statement-II appended (*See below*)). SLNP has not been implemented in 5 States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Meghalaya and 3 UTs namely Daman & Diu, Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

No State/UT specific targets have been set under SLNP.

Statement-I

List of States/UTs where SLNP has been implemented in all ULBs

Sl. No.	States	No. of LED Street Lights installed till 30.11.2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20,18,116
2.	Bihar	1,26,722
3.	Chhattisgarh	3,47,251
4.	Goa	2,06,790
5.	Gujarat	8,82,847
6.	Himachal Pradesh	52,404
7.	Jharkhand	93,742
8.	Maharashtra	1,25,899
9.	Odisha	2,59,463
10.	Rajasthan	9,57,758
11.	Telangana	8,15,918
12.	Tripura	75,376
13.	Uttar Pradesh	7,54,638
14.	Chandigarh	41,942

Statement-II

List of States/UTs where SLNP has been implemented in some ULBs who have signed implementation agreement with EESL

Sl. No.	States	No. of LED Street Lights installed till 30.11.2018
1.	Assam	23,651
2.	Haryana	61,500
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	11,991
4.	Karnataka	9,882
5.	Kerala	38,301
6.	Madhya Pradesh	80,545
7.	Punjab	41,388
8.	Sikkim	868
9.	Tamil Nadu	6,689
10.	Uttarakhand	30,619
11.	West Bengal	15,307
12.	Delhi	3,05,082
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,500
14.	Puducherry	450

Electrification of rural households

145. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government claimed recently that all villages in the country have been electrified;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an estimated 3.14 crore rural households are still without electricity and majority of such villages are in Bihar, UP, Assam, Jharkhand, Odisha, etc. contrary to this claim;

(c) whether Ministry has decided to electrify each household by December this year; and

(d) if so, details of roadmap prepared for execution of this project and how much money is going to be spent for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As informed by States, all inhabited un-electrified census villages across the country were electrified, as on 28.04.2018.

(b) to (d) As informed by the States, there are 21.72 crore households in the country; of these 20.74 crore households have been electrified up to 27.11.2018 and remaining 0.97 crore households are targeted for electrification by March, 2019. The State-wise details of un-electrified households are given in the Statement (*See* below).

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. Under Saubhagya, Government of India gives funds to the states to the extent of 60% (85% for special category states) as grant and additional grant of 15% (5% for special category states) if milestones are met. Projects of ₹ 13,526 crore have been sanctioned under Saubhagya. In addition to this ₹ 42,676.67 crore projects have been sanctioned under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) primarily for necessary infrastructure of rural electrification.

Statement

Saubhagya: State-wise details of households electrification

(As on 27.11.2018)

Sl. No.	State	Balance Un-electrified Households
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	77,963
2.	Assam	9,79,570
3.	Chhattisgarh	48,394
4.	Haryana	11,926
5.	Himachal Pradesh	7,327
6.	Jharkhand	5,48,941
7.	Karnataka	2,48,407
8.	Maharashtra	3,330
9.	Manipur	6,771

Sl. No.	State	Balance Un-electrified Households
10.	Meghalaya	1,35,543
11.	Nagaland	78,338
12.	Odisha	5,35,264
13.	Rajasthan	6,23,264
14.	Sikkim	6,674
15.	Tripura	2,174
16.	Uttar Pradesh	64,32,448
17.	Uttarakhand	4,860
TOTAL		97,51,194

Augmentation of power capacity of NTPC

146. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NTPC has recently come up with tenders for 4750 MW of renewable power projects, if so the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that of this, 2,000 MW is for wind power projects, while the remaining capacity would be solar based; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the projects would significantly enhance NTPCs renewable energy portfolio which presents 870 MW of solar and 50 MW of wind power projects, if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) At present, the installed capacity of NTPC for renewable power is 928 MW(870 MW Solar, 50 MW Wind and 08 MW Small Hydro). Further, 678 MW capacity of Solar Projects under EPC mode (owned by NTPC) are at various stages of tendering. Thus, total capacity of renewable power of NTPC will enhance to 1606 MW (1548 MW Solar, 50 MW Wind and 08 MW Small Hydro).

Apart from above, NTPC has awarded 3150 MW (1150 MW Wind and 2000 MW solar) of wind and solar project on 16.10.2018 and 17.10.2018 under the Developer Mode. Further, NTPC have also floated tenders for 1200 MW solar projects on 10.11.2018.

Smart pre-paid meters

147. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the deadline for converting all electric meters to smart pre-paid electric meters, the details thereof; and

(b) the total funds sanctioned for procuring smart pre-paid electric meters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Installation of meters for every consumer is the responsibility of the State Distribution Utilities. Ministry of Power have issued an advisory to all DISCOMs in August, 2018 to draw up a road map for switching over to Smart meters in prepaid mode/simple prepaid meters over a period of next three years.

(b) Under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Government of India have sanctioned an amount of ₹834 crore for installation of 41,51,453 Smart Meters to 12 well performing Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) States. Further, under National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) an outlay of ₹ 990 crore has been made for Smart Grid implementation, which has provision for installation of smart meters which can be used in pre-paid mode also.

Energy crisis in India

148. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the present energy crisis in the country wherein power producers sit on thousands of megawatts of underutilized capacities and are facing insolvency proceedings while the consumers are facing power cuts and load shedding; and

(b) if so, the major problems faced by the power producers and remedial measures which are being taken to solve the problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) As informed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the details of Power Supply position for the current year are given below:

Year	Energy Requirement (MU)	Energy Supplied (MU)	Energy not Supplied (%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Demand not Met (%)
Apr, 2018- Oct, 2018*	769,399	764,627	0.6	177,022	175,528	0.8

It may be seen that the energy required and peak demand have been largely met.

Government have reviewed the status of 34 stressed Thermal Power Projects, as per the list provided by Department of Financial Services. Government have identified the major reasons for stress in the Power Sector, which are as follows:—

- Issues related to Coal supply,
- Slow growth in Power demand,
- Delayed payments by DISCOMs,
- Inability of the Promoter to infuse equity and service debt,
- Slow implementation of project by the developers,
- Issues related to Banks/FIs
- Aggressive tariffs quoted by bidders in competitive bidding process,
- Regulatory and contractual disputes,
- Legal issues related to auctioned coal mines,
- Other operational issues such as delay in land acquisitions, inadequate transmission system etc.

Govt. of India have 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 & 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). This will potentially improve the financial viability of the power projects and help developers in serving the debt obligations.
- III. **Rationalization of Coal Escalation Index:** Some generators were facing under-recoveries due to anomalies in the coal escalation index published by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP). Now, CERC *vide* notification dated June 1st, 2018 has amended the guidelines for determination of tariff by bidding process of power procurement by distribution licensee to remove those anomalies and adopt a new series of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) in non-coking coal (G7-G14). On the basis of the new Notification of CERC, *w.e.f.* April 1, 2017, the generators will be eligible for revised tariff calculated on the basis of new series of WPI for non-coking coal (G7-G14). This will largely take care of the issues of under recovery of the generator's dues.
- IV. **Additional cost implication to meet the new environment norms:** The Ministry of Power has issued direction to Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) under section 107 of The Electricity Act, 2003 on May 30, 2018 stating that the additional cost implications due to installation or up-gradation of various emission control systems and its operational cost to meet new environment norms, after award of a bid or signing of a PPA, as the case may be, shall be considered for being made pass through in tariff.
- V. **Allowing pass-through of any change in domestic duties, levies, cess, and taxes imposed by the Government:** Tariff policy 2016 provided that any change in domestic duties, levies, cess & taxes imposed by Central/State/

UTs etc. after award of bids, leading to corresponding changes in cost, may be treated as a change in law and allowed as pass through subject to PPA provisions and approval of appropriate Commission. Further, Ministry of Power *vide* letter dated August 27, 2018 issued directions to CERC for time bound determination of per unit impact of such change in law in 30 days of filing of petition. MoP directives also provide that the impact of such change in law shall be effective from the date of change in law, and that CERC order in one case shall be applicable "*ipso facto*" in all similar cases.

VI. **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.

VII. **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. There has been considerable improvement in the quality of coal supplied by the Coal India Limited. Due to improvement in coal quality and improvement in the efficiency of plants, there has been a reduction of 6-8 per cent on an average in specific coal consumption by coal based thermal power plants.
- b. Coal linkage rationalization: The coal linkages have been rationalized to optimize the cost of transportation of coal and thus reducing the cost of generation. Flexible utilization of domestic coal has also resulted in substantial savings of generation cost.

Coal supply to captive power producers

149. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a fixed percentage of coal is required to be supplied by Coal India to captive power producers, if so, what percentage;

(b) whether this fixed percentage of coal has been supplied to the captive power producers in the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to ensure uninterrupted coal supply to captive power producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Under "Linkage Auction Policy for Non- regulated sector" promulgated by Ministry of Coal, linkages are granted through auction and supplies are made under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA). There is separate auction for each sub-sector *viz.* Sponge Iron, Cement, Captive Power Producers (CPPs), Others, Steel (Coking) & Others (Coking). The policy provides for offering of quantity corresponding to maturing FSAs plus 25% of incremental production derived on year on year basis, under linkage auction.

In terms of the FSA for non-regulated Sector including Captive Power Plants, the percentage of supplies are not fixed. However, there are provisions for mutually enforceable penal clauses for delivery/lifting below a certain level.

The total coal supplied to Captive Power Plants from CIL for the last three years is as under:

Year	ACQ (in Million tonnes)	Total Supply to Captive Plants (in Million tonnes)	Mat %
2015-16	43.4	34.67	80%
2016-17	46.8	30.75	66%
2017-18	57.5	38.97	68%

(c) Coal based Power Generation witnessed a growth of 11.2% in October 2018, and 6.3% in the month of November 2018 over the corresponding months last year. During the Period April-November 2018, the growth has been 5.5% over the same period last year. In order to meet the increased demand for Power Utilities, dispatch to Power Sector was prioritized.

Increased movement of coal to the power sector affected dispatch of coal to all other sectors including CPPs, particularly through rail mode. However, Coal India Limited (CIL) gave a window to Non- regulated sector including CPP to get coal against their pending Railway Rakes through Road mode by conversion and/or book their entitled quantity by Road mode to source their coal requirement.

Movement of coal through rail mode to non-regulated sector including CPPs has since improved from 8.3 rakes/ day in October 2018 to the level of 16.1 rakes/ day during the second fortnight of November 2018.

Upkeep of damaged tourist places

†150. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourist places that are damaged and whether Government has any State-wise scheme for improving them to attract tourists; and

(b) if so, by when their condition would be improved and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) Development and upkeep of tourist places is the responsibility of respective State Governments/Union Territories. However, Ministry of Tourism, under its 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 Central Financial Assistance for infrastructure development and beautification of tourist spots on receipt of suitable 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.

Identification of more destinations under PRASHAD and Swadesh Darshan schemes is a continuous process, which is to be considered only on receipt of request from respective State Governments.

Development of sea beaches for tourism in Maharashtra and West Bengal

151. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra and West Bengal have a vast coastline, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Ministry has taken up developing Midnapore and Sunderban Coasts and beaches in West Coast in Maharashtra for attracting tourists and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) The lengths of coastlines of Maharashtra and West Bengal, as assessed by National Hydrographic Office (NHO) in 2011 are 896.98 km and 662.90 km, respectively.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism in the year 2014-15, launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme with the aim to develop theme based tourist circuits in the country. Coastal Circuit is one of the fifteen thematic circuits identified for development under the scheme.

The projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under the Coastal Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan for the states of Maharashtra and West Bengal are as below:—

				(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Circuit and Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Maharashtra	Coastal Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra	82.17
2.	West Bengal	Coastal Circuit (2015-16)	Development of Beach Circuit: Udaipur-Digha- Shankarpur- Tajpur- Mandarmani- Fraserganj- Bakkhlai- Henry Island in West Bengal	85.39

Declining number of foreign tourists

152. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of foreign tourists from western countries including Russia have been on a decline during the last three years; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has prepared any check list and steps taken to boost tourism sector in the country and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) No, Sir. The number of foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India from the western countries including Russia has shown an increasing trend during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017.

(b) Government of India has taken several initiatives to boost tourism in the country which *inter-alia* include:—

- Central Financial Assistance to States/UTs under the schemes of Swadesh Darshan, National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASHAD) and Assistance to Central Agencies for the development of tourism related infrastructure in the country.
- Extension of E-Visa facility to citizens of 166 countries.
- Launch of the Incredible India 2.0 campaign with market specific promotional plans and content creation.
- Launch of Incredible India website for showcasing India as a holistic destination.
- Launch of 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Helpline in 12 International Languages including Hindi and English.
- Organisation of annual Global Tourism Mart for India in line with major international travel marts being held in countries across the world. It provides a platform for all stakeholders in tourism and hospitality industries to interact and transact business opportunities.
- Organisation of biennial International Buddhist Conclave.
- Organisation of Annual International Tourism Mart for promotion of tourism in North Eastern States.
- Promotional activities in tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism Offices abroad with active participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising Road Shows, "Know India" seminars & workshops.

Development of ancient monuments as tourist spots

153. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the scope of tourism to our ancient monuments;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the monuments built during Mughal era are being targeted by fundamentalist groups who are trying to defame them; and

- (c) the steps taken by Government to overcome such issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) Ministry of Tourism has taken various steps to improve the scope of tourism to our Ancient Monuments which are given as under:

1. The 'Adopt A Heritage: Apni Dharohar, Apni Pehchaan', a collaborative effort by Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), State/UTs Governments, envisages developing heritage sites and making them tourist friendly, to enhance tourism potential and cultural importance in a planned and phased manner.
 - It aims to encourage public sector companies, private sector companies and corporate individuals and Non Government Organizations to take up the responsibility.
 - Selection of Monument Mitras under 'Adopt a Heritage- Apni Dharohar, Apni Pehchaan', project is based on the following parameters:—
 - Need - gap analysis
 - Vision Development
 - Adoption of sites having lesser visibility and footfall
 - Operation and maintenance plan
 - Visibility Requirement and Plan
 - Credentials of Monument Mitras
 - Various type of sites that can be opted under Adopt a Heritage are enlisted below:—
 - Enlisted ASI Ticketed Sites
 - Other Natural & Cultural Heritage Sites
 - Any other Tourist Site or Monument
 - The project primarily focuses on providing basic amenities that include cleanliness, public conveniences, safe drinking water, ease of access for tourists, signages, illumination, Wi-fi etc. and advanced amenities like Sound and Light Show, Tourist Facilitation Centre comprising of basic souvenir and snack counter etc.

- A total of 580+ registrations has been received out of which 37 agencies (referred as Monument Mitras) have been awarded Letters of Intent (LoI) to submit vision bid for a total of 107 monuments/tourist sites across India.
- 2. Under the SWADESH DARSHAN scheme, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is extended to State Government & Union Territory Administration for developing and augmenting tourism related services, tourism related infrastructure, tourism mapping and management and online presence for the identified tourist circuits.
- 3. Under the PRASHAD Scheme the focus is towards development and beautification of the identified pilgrimage destination in various States.
- 4. 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 & Promotion of Iconic Sites.
 - Employment generation through community participation.

In Pursuant of the Budget Announcements of 2018-19, Ministry of Tourism has identified 17 sites in 12 clusters in the country for development in Collaboration with Central Ministries.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

Adopt a heritage scheme

154. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Adopt a Heritage scheme;
- (b) the details of heritage sites identified under the scheme so far, State and UT-wise;

(c) the details of heritage sites adopted by the corporate entities under the scheme so far, State and UT-wise; and

(d) the criteria for deciding the heritage sites under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) The 'Adopt A Heritage: Apni Dharohar, Apni Pehchaan', a collaborative effort by Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), State/UTs Governments, envisages developing heritage sites and making them tourist friendly, to enhance tourism potential and cultural importance in a planned and phased manner. It aims to encourage public sector companies, private sector companies and corporate individuals and Non Government Organizations to take up the responsibility.

Selection of Monument Mitras under 'Adopt a Heritage- Apni Dharohar, Apni Pehchaan', project is based on the following parameters:—

- Need - gap analysis
- Vision Development
- Adoption of sites having lesser visibility and footfall
- Operation and maintenance plan
- Visibility Requirement and Plan
- Credentials of Monument Mitras

The project primarily focuses on providing basic amenities that include cleanliness, public conveniences, safe drinking water, ease of access for tourists, signages, illumination. Wi-fi etc. and advanced amenities like Sound and Light Show, Tourist Facilitation Centre comprising of basic souvenir & snack counter etc.

A total of 580+ registrations has been received out of which 37 agencies (referred as Monument Mitras) have been awarded Letters of Intent (LoI) to submit vision bid for a total of 107 monuments/tourist sites across India.

(b) Any Monument/Heritage Site/Natural Site whose asset owner (ASI, State Govt., etc.) is on-board can be considered under the Adopt a Heritage Scheme.

(c) 10 Memorandum of understanding (MoUs) has been signed, so far. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The project guidelines are broad based. Various types of sites that can be opted under the project are enlisted below:—

- Enlisted ASI Ticketed Sites
- Other Natural & Cultural Heritage Sites
- Any other Tourist Site or Monument

The ASI ticketed sites have been divided into three categories based on various visibility and footfall. The Sites have been classified under three categories namely green, orange and blue. Green is for high visibility and footfall, orange for medium and blue for low visibility and footfall.

Statement

Details of MoUs signed so far under the scheme

Sl. No.	Agency/MM	Sl. No.	Site	Category	State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dalmia Bharat Ltd.	1.	Red Fort, Delhi	Green	Delhi
		2.	Gandikota Fort	Blue	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Adventure Tour Operators Association of India (ATOAI)	3.	Area surrounding Gangotri Temple and Trail to Gaumukh	Blue	Uttarakhand
		4.	Mt. Stok Kangri Trek, Ladakh	Blue	Jammu and Kashmir
3.	Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels	5.	Jantar Mantar	Blue	Delhi
4.	Bliss Inns (V-Resorts)	6.	Surajkund	Orange	Haryana
5.	Yatra Online	7.	Qutub Minar	Green	Delhi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		8.	Ajanta Caves	Blue	Maharashtra
		9.	Hampi (Hazara Rama Temple)	Green	Karnataka
		10.	Leh Palace	Orange	Jammu and Kashmir

Improvement of tourism infrastructure in Chhota Udaypur region

†155. SHRI NARANBHAI JEMLABHAI RATHWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the works done by Government for the development of tourism infrastructure in Chhota Udaypur of Gujarat;
- (b) the amount allotted/used by Government for these works so far; and
- (c) the details of works completed so far with the said amount and place-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) No project has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism for the development of tourism infrastructure in Chhota Udaypur of Gujarat.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Does not arise.

Promotion of tourism in Chhattisgarh

†156. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has provided any special package to promote tourism in Mainpath and Tatapani of Surguja district in Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of amount allocated and spent in this regard during the last three years and the current year; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the details of progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination and as part of its on-going activities, annually releases domestic and international print, electronic and online media campaigns under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products in the different States and Union Territories of the country including Chhattisgarh. Promotions are also undertaken through the website and Social Media accounts of the Ministry. In addition, the Indiatourism Offices in India and overseas undertake various promotional activities with the objective of showcasing the tourism potential of the different States.

Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme of the Ministry of Tourism a project for Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur- Kunkuri- Mainpat- Ambikapur- Maheshpur -Ratanpur- Kurdar - Sarodadadar Gangrel- Kondagaon -Nathyanawagaon- Jagdalpur Chitrakoot- Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh has been sanctioned in the year 2015-16 for an amount of ₹99.21 Crore. An amount of ₹49.97 Crore has been released to the State Govt. of Chhattisgarh for the project, which is currently under implementation.

Crocodiles hampering tourism in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

157. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether saltwater crocodiles have hampered the tourism industry in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, if so; the details thereof;

(b) whether any beaches have been closed for tourists as a safety measure, if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) the details of steps taken by Government to resolve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) to (c) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration has informed that saltwater crocodiles have not hampered the tourism industry in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and no beaches have been closed for tourists. However, entry into water was restricted for short spell of periods as and when salt water crocodiles were sighted in the vicinity of the beaches.

The Forest Department has deployed Quick Response Teams at Radha Nagar Beach, Smith Beach, Carbyn Cove Beach, Jolly Buoy Beach and Wandoor Beach which are frequented by tourists to monitor any movement of crocodiles near these sites and sufficient lifeguards have been provided at these beaches by the Tourism Department.

Development of tourism in Telangana

158. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated/planned to develop the tourist spots in the State of Telangana; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the places identified for development;

(c) whether any DPRs have been received from the State Government to this effect; and

(d) the status of the projects as of now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) and (b) The Ministry under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme- Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits provides central financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations/Central Agencies for development of tourism infrastructure in the country. The details of projects sanctioned for the State of Telangana under the Swadesh Darshan scheme are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit and year	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Eco Circuit (2015-16)	Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana.	91.62

1	2	3	4
2.	Tribal Circuit (2016-17)	Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram- Tadvai- Damaravi-Mallur- Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana.	84.40
3.	Heritage circuit (2017-18)	Development of Heritage Circuit: Qutub Shahi Heritage Park- Paigah Tombs- Hayat Bakshi Mosque- Raymond's Tomb in Telangana.	99.42

(c) Submission of project proposals by the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme is a continuous process. The projects for development are identified in consultation with the State Governments/UT 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.

(d) All the projects are at various stages of implementation.

Theme based circuits under Swadesh Darshan Yojana

†159. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether specific theme based circuits are being developed by Government under Swadesh Darshan scheme in which rural circuits and spiritual circuits are also included; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the progress made so far in the development work of rural circuits and spiritual circuits is as expected and whether the work is expected to be completed in fixed time and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) The Ministry of Tourism under Swadesh Darshan Scheme- Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits is developing thematic tourist circuits in the country. Under the scheme, fifteen thematic circuits have been identified for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

development, namely, North East Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Heritage Circuit, Sufi Circuit and Tirthankar Circuit.

(b) The list of projects sanctioned under the Rural and Spiritual circuits is given in the Statement (*See* below). The timeline for the projects under the circuits is from 18-36 months. All the projects sanctioned under the circuits are at various stages of implementation.

Statement

The list of projects sanctioned under the Rural and Spiritual circuits of Swadesh Darshan scheme

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circuit and Year	Name of the Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Rural Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Gandhi Circuit: Bhitiharwa-Chandrahia-Turkaulia in Bihar under Rural Circuit	44.65
2.	Rural Circuit (2018-19)	Development of Rural Circuit: Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project in Kerala	80.37
3.	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Sabarimala - Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam under Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala	99.99
4.	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Spiritual Circuit - Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple - Shri Gopinath Temple - Shri Bungshibodon Temple - Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur	53.80
5.	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala	92.44

1	2	3	4
6.	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj -Dharmshala- Deoghar under Spiritual circuit in Bihar	52.35
7.	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur- Basti-Ahar-Aligharh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh- Unnao-Kaushambi- Mirzapur-Gorakhpur- Kairana- Doamriyagunj- Bagpat-Barabanki- Azamgarh) in Uttar Pradesh	68.39
8.	Spiritual Circuit (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- Mishrikh- Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh	63.77
9.	Spiritual Circuit (2016-17)	Development of Spiritual Circuit- Churu (Salasar Balaji)- Jaipur (Shri Samode Balaji, Ghat ke Balaji, Bandhe ke Balaji)- Alwar (Pandupole Hanumanji, Bharathari)- Viratnagar (Bijak, Jainnasiya, Ambika Temple)- Bharatpur (Kaman Region)- Dholpur (Muchkund) - Mehandipur Balaji- Chittorgarh (Sanwaliyaji) in Rajasthan	93.90
10.	Spiritual Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Spiritual Circuit in Puducherry	40.68
11.	Spiritual Circuit (2017-18)	Development of Mandar Hill & Ang Pradesh in Bihar	53.49
12.	Spiritual Circuit (2018-19)	Development of Waki- Adasa- Dhapewada- Paradsingha-Chota Taj Bagh- Telankhandi- Girad in Maharashtra	54.01
13.	Spiritual Circuit (2018-19)	Development of Jewar-Dadri-Sikandrabad-Noida- Khurja-Banda in Uttar Pradesh	14.52

Sale of geological fossils to tourists

160. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is cognizant of the fact that geological fossils in Lahaul and Spiti Valley are being sold to tourists as cheap souvenirs by the locals and tour operators;

(b) whether Ministry has any policy to prohibit such exploitation via tourism and preserve fossils; if so, the details thereof; if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Ministry has issued any directions to locals and tour operators to prevent them from owning and selling such fossils; and

(d) whether Ministry plans to undertake future action to preserve geological heritage sites and create awareness among tourists; if so, the details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI K.J. ALPHONS): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Mines has informed that regarding a press report about depletion of fossils from Spiti Valley, Lahaul & Spiti district, Himachal Pradesh, the Geological Survey of India (GSI) has submitted a note on 'Himalayas losing rare fossils to Souvenir hunters' to the Government of Himachal Pradesh which inter alia included suggestions for stopping sale of fossils. Further, GSI has declared 32 geologically important naturally endowed sites with unique geological features spread across the country as Geoheritage sites/National Geological Monuments for protection and maintenance by State Governments.

For the development of responsible tourism, the preservation of the environment and natural resources which include geological heritage sites, the Ministry of Tourism has made it mandatory for the approved segment of the tourism industry stakeholders to take a pledge for commitment towards safe and honorable tourism which includes implementation of sustainable tourism practices with the best environment and heritage protection standards.

The House then adjourned at one minute past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

GOVERNMENT BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (Amendment) Bill, 2018.
Mr. Minister.

...(Interruptions)...

The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (Amendment) Bill, 2018 — Contd.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): सभापति महोदय, यह बिल पहले राष्ट्रीय न्यास अधिनियम, 1999 की धारा-4 और धारा-5 में संशोधन के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस पर चर्चा भी प्रारम्भ हो चुकी थी। मैंने भी उस समय अपने विचार व्यक्त किए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what is happening? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is persuading them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने भी अपने-अपने विचार व्यक्त किए थे, परन्तु मुझे पहले बोलने का अवसर नहीं मिलने के कारण कुछ गलतफहमी पैदा हो गयी थी, इस कारण से यह बिल आगे बढ़ गया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब इसमें जो प्रावधान किए जा रहे हैं, मैं उनके बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जो अधिनियम अभी बना हुआ है, इसमें चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति का प्रावधान है। इसमें लिखा है कि चेयरमैन तीन साल तक बना रहेगा या 65 वर्ष की आयु तक बना रह सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please. You are a senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD) Sir, we also want justice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: उसमें एक प्रावधान यह था कि चेयरमैन के तीन साल पूरे होने के बाद नियुक्ति की कार्यवाही की जायेगी और जब तक कार्यवाही पूर्ण नहीं होगी और उनके उत्तराधिकारी का चयन नहीं होगा, तब तक वह चेयरमैन अपने पद पर बना रहेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दूसरा एक कारण यह था कि अगर वह त्यागपत्र देगा, तो त्यागपत्र की स्वीकृति के बाद भी जब तक उसका उत्तराधिकारी नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक वह उस पद पर बना रहेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस कारण से हम चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति करने में सफल नहीं हो सके। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

*Further discussion continued on a motion moved on 26.07.2018.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the morning, all of us agreed on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह बिल दिव्यांगों के लिए है। ...*(Interruptions)*... There is consensus among the parties to pass this unanimously. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is for disabled persons. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am requesting all the parties to please pass it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is only for disabled persons. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, इसमें नियम इतने कठोर थे कि चार शर्तें पूरी करनी होती थीं और इस कारण से चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति नहीं हो पाई थी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके लिए 2012 में भी प्रयास हुए, 2013 में भी प्रयास हुए, 2015 तथा 2016 में भी प्रयास हुए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... चार बार विज्ञप्तियां जारी करके कमिटी ने निर्णय करने की कोशिश की, परंतु योग्य candidate नहीं मिले, इसलिए हमने इसके नियमों में संशोधन कर दिया और योग्यता के दायरे को कुछ सरल कर दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब इस एक्ट में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम इसमें इस बात का संशोधन कर रहे हैं कि अध्यक्ष पद पर कोई भी व्यक्ति तीन साल के लिए रहेगा और उसके बाद नई नियुक्ति होगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया तीन साल पूरे होने से छः महीने पहले अर्थात् ढाई साल में ही प्रारंभ कर दी जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except what the Minister is saying, nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: अध्यक्ष के रिटायर होने की तारीख तक नियुक्ति कर दी जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर कोई आकस्मिक रिक्ति होगी, तो जो अध्यक्ष के चयन की प्रक्रिया है और जो योग्यता का दायरा है, उस योग्यता में आने वाले व्यक्ति को ही temporarily नियुक्त किया जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसमें केवल ये दो प्रकार के संशोधन हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं सदन से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि वे इसे सर्वानुमति से पारित करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a Bill concerning the disabled and mentally retarded persons. ...*(Interruptions)*... You must have, at least, some sympathy for those persons. ...*(Interruptions)*... This Bill is pending since the last session. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the last Session itself, there was a near unanimity among all the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, please, I request all the Members, who are in the Well of the House, to go to their respective places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Any Member desiring to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Dr. Santanu Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Keep the time in mind. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, we want the House to be in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the House decide. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want the House to run, discuss and pass Bills or you do not want the House to run? ...*(Interruptions)*... Tell me, why are we doing all this? ...*(Interruptions)*... To all of them. This side, that side and all of them. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are standing also. ...*(Interruptions)*... This accusation, counter-accusation, nothing is going to really help the people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, one side or the other, everybody has been doing this. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, let us not accuse others. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, thank you for the opportunity to speak on a Bill concerning the National Trust which oversees the creation of opportunities and inclusive spaces for the differently abled. ...*(Interruptions)*... The proposed Amendment seeks to fix the term of the Chairperson to three years. ...*(Interruptions)*... However, it does little to ensure the independence of the Trust from bureaucratic influence. ...*(Interruptions)*... In case of a casual vacancy in the office of Chairperson, the Bill allows a bureaucrat to take over the work of Chairperson till a new appointment is made. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is extremely problematic as it dilutes the office of Chairperson, leaving it open to Government influence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, यह बिल पारित कराना बहुत आवश्यक है, क्योंकि यह बिल पास न होने के कारण वर्ष 2014 से अभी तक हम स्थायी अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We should all discuss. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, I propose that in case of a vacancy, it should be made mandatory for the Government to appoint a new Chairperson within a stipulated fixed period of time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: यह बिल पारित कराना आवश्यक है, इसलिए इसको पारित कराया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. SANTANU SEN: I propose the following changes to limit bureaucratic control to a maximum of five months.

Firstly, as per the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been witnessed that despite repeated efforts to fill up the post of the Chairperson within the stipulated period,

[Dr. Santanu Sen]

no candidate could be found suitable for appointment to the post. ...*(Interruptions)*... The National Trust Rules, 2000 also underwent an Amendment in 2017 to relax the educational and professional qualifications and expand the pool of candidates. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, a provision to allow for the Chairperson's re-appointment for one more term should be inserted so that the office is not left vacant for a prolonged period. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Secondly, in the event of a casual vacancy -- which might be caused by way of death, resignation or removal from office -- it is recommended that the Government be allowed to appoint an officer to perform the functions of the Chairperson until a new Chairperson is appointed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the House speak in one voice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let there be an agreement that whoever comes to the Well, action would be taken for all times. ...*(Interruptions)*... If that is the suggestion, I am ready to accept it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anybody coming to the Well, action would be taken instantly. ...*(Interruptions)*... If that is the agreement of the House, I would be able to do it now itself. ...*(Interruptions)*... But when it comes to you, you do not support it. ...*(Interruptions)*... When it comes to others, you want the action to be taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can the Chair act like that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SANTANU SEN: The independence of the National Trust from bureaucratic control is maintained by outlining a timeline within which the new Chairperson must be appointed - a maximum of five months. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the entire country watch who is doing what. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SANTANU SEN: The process of making a reference to the Selection Committee, deliberations over the candidates by the Selection Committee, recommendation of names for appointment and announcement of the new Chairperson must be completed within five months. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Lastly, the Selection Committee must recommend a panel of at least two names for every vacancy referred to it in order to provide options to the Government should they find any candidate unsatisfactory for the office of Chairperson. ...*(Interruptions)*... The recommendation of a single name could lead to an abuse of the selection process to extend the Government appointee's tenure as it could allow the Government to reject the name in order to restart the selection process and timeline. ...*(Interruptions)*...

It should be noted that merely tinkering with the procedural aspects of the National Trust will not ensure the effective implementation of its schemes. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government must consider enhancing the corpus fund, which continues to be ₹ 100 crores since its inception. ...*(Interruptions)*... Schemes such as Niramaya, a health insurance scheme to cover medical expenses, need to be reconfigured so that a situation, where at least ₹ 10,000 is reimbursed per year for autism-related therapies when the true cost is as high as ₹ 40,000 per month, does not persist. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, the State of West Bengal is committed to providing support to persons who are differently abled. ...*(Interruptions)*... In fact, we are in the process of building the first-of-its-kind autism township where residential, vocational and daycare facilities will be provided to persons on the autism spectrum. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, we support the Bill and welcome the legislation only if the Minister can assure us that the appointment of a bureaucrat will be for a limited time period only and the expertise of the Trust will not be undermined. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you very much, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Elamaram Kareem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Except what the Member is saying and what the Chair says, nothing shall go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Respected, Sir, in the light of India ratifying the United Nations Convention on Right of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and the passage of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPD Act), it was incumbent that the National Trust Act be amended to harmonize it with the provisions of the UNCRPD and the RPD Act. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is especially so as some of the provisions of the NT Act, more specifically that relate to guardianship, are directly in conflict with the provisions of the RPD Act. ...*(Interruptions)*...

However, instead of undertaking such an exercise in consultation with stakeholders, the Government has introduced a piecemeal legislation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even while the recommendations of the Committee constituted by the Government to amend the NT Act are awaited, an amendment has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha confining merely to fixing the tenure of the Chairperson and members of the Board without going into the significant issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

[Shri Elamaram Kareem]

As opposed to a piecemeal approach, the Government should consult all stakeholders and amend the law in its entirety, in consonance with the UNCRPD and the RPD Act. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you want to say anything? ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to reply? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, वैसे तो मैंने बोल दिया है, ज्यादा कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Clauses 2 & 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After the Clauses have been disposed of, now, the Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the second Bill is The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't want? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

*The House then adjourned at fifteen minutes past
two of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 13th December, 2018.*